

THE BOHEMIAN GYPSIES ARE THE JEWS WHO FLED TO THE FORESTS BECAUSE OF THE BUBONIC PERSECUTION.



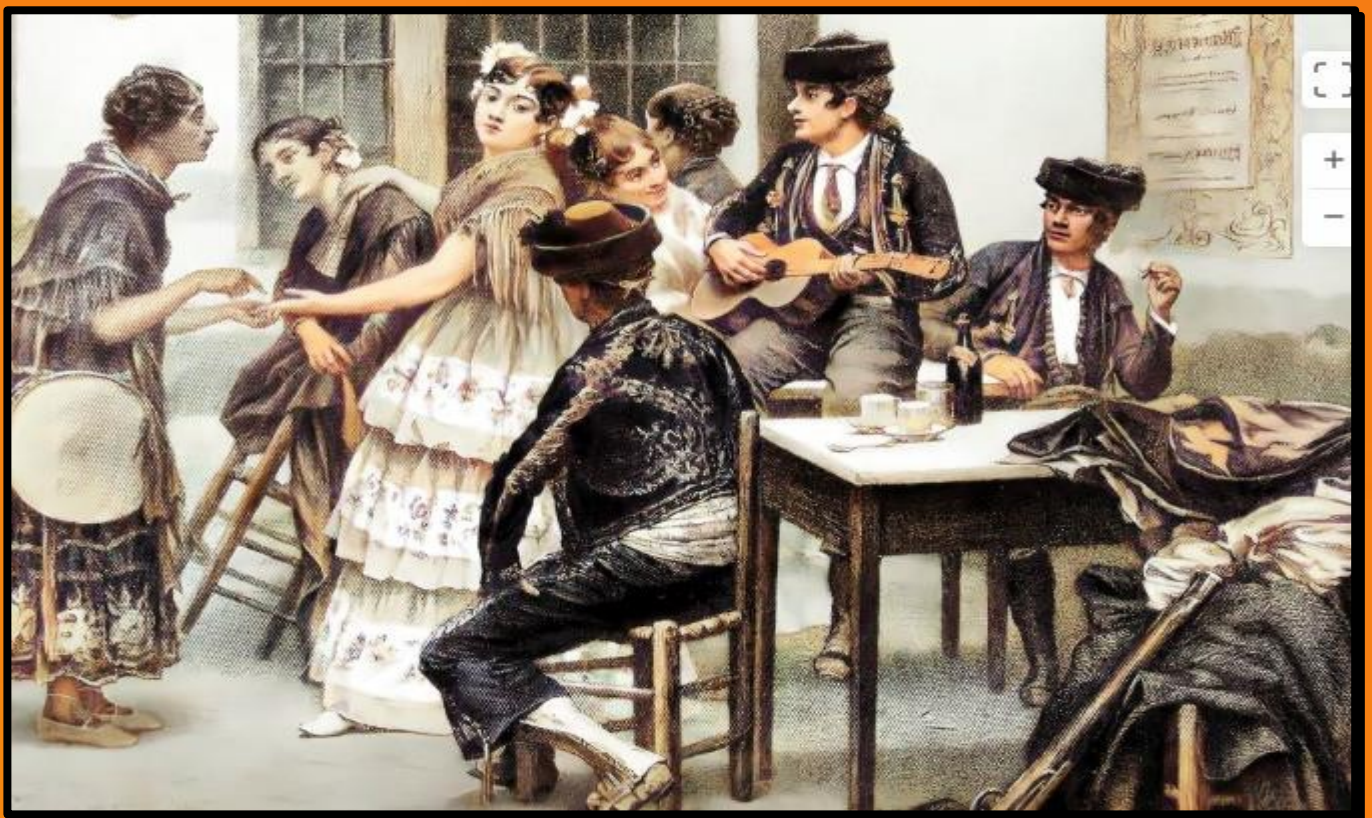
A painting from 1894 depicting the massacre of the Jewish population of Strasbourg in 1349, because the Jews were blamed for the Black Death.

BY: LISARDO CANO MONTES.

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
What is Bohemia?	8
When do the Bohemians appear?	9
Laws against gypsies	11
Shelter for Jews and Gypsies	16
Introduction of the following section	17
Gypsies of Jewish descent.....	18
Persecution of Jews	23
CHRISTOPER WAGENSEIL, Gypsies are Jews	26
King ZUNDEL OR SINDEL, EN TRIBU MENASHE..	28
PRIMITIVE NAME GITANOS IS TRIBE OF JOSÉ	31
MEANING OF THE WORD "ZUNDEL.....	32
KING ZUNDEL	34
DEL AND DEVEL IS GOD IN CALÓ.....	34
THE NAME SINDEL.....	35
JEWS WITH SINDEL NAME IN ISRAEL	36
LIBER VAGATORUM	36
43 YEARS AGO I STARTED WRITING ABOUT GYPSY ORIGIN	37
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE PRIMITIVE GYPSIES	38

**THE BOHEMIAN GYPSIES WHOSE KING
WAS ZUNDEL OR SINDEL WERE THE
TRIBE OF MENASHE AND EPHRAIM,
ACCORDING TO SOME HISTORIANS
CENTURIES AGO.**



BY: LISARDO CANO mONTES

INTRODUCTION

When the Gypsies entered Europe, there were three groups that distinguished themselves, the Grecians, the Egyptians, and the Bohemians. They all claimed to come from Egypt Minor, at the head of each group was the one they called: duke, count, king, captain, which in other countries was called THE SHERO-ROM, but it was the same position in all the groups, he was the head of the family, **what in the Bible was called prince of the family. In Numbers 36** and in many other passages of the Old Testament it speaks to us of these patriarchs of the family.

They all understood that they belonged to the same origin, proof of this is that on many occasions history tells us that they went together. However, they maintained their differences in clothing, customs, and even in the trades they maintained.

It is also understood that they came from different geographic locations, BUT

NONE OF THEM EVER CLAIMED TO COME FROM INDIA. That does not mean that some groups of them might have spent a few centuries in India, **but I believe that most of them were never in India.**

Bohemians is the most mysterious group, which we will talk about at length. They were called Bohemians because it is said that the first time they were seen was in Bohemia.

The Grecians were so called, because they were believed to come from Greece, and the Egyptians came from Egypt Minor, and were called EGYPTIANS AND THEREFORE GITANIANS.

There are two names by which all these groups identify themselves: GITANOS, and ROM.

Then we have the identification of each group: the Calós and Calís, the Rom and Rumí, the Calderas, the Luvarý, the Manuse, the Sinti, the Gabor, the Hungarians. In addition, we must say that the YENICHES, who are related to populations of Jews

itinerant merchants, and whose language is a mixture of Yiddish, German, and Hebrew.

The short dictionary published around 1510, entitled rotwelsch, **contains 239 words, most of which coincide with the caló of the gypsies of Spain.**

Some considered that some of the groups mentioned above did not belong to the Gypsy group, because they say that they do not have Gypsy customs, (which are Mosaic laws) but we must understand that not all Gypsy groups kept the laws, **but they are Gypsies.** One of the groups that **without any doubt are Gypsies** and whom I have met in the past years in France are the Manuses. In France there were constant arguments because the Manuse Gypsies did not have Gypsy customs regarding the virginity of women, and the Rom argued with them about this constantly. But the Manuses lost this ancestral gypsy law, and the same thing happened to the gypsies.

sinti, and that is why many gypsies say: **ESTOS THEY ARE NOT GYPSIES.** But we must understand that not only these gypsy tribes stopped practicing this law, **THE JEWS LOST IT A LONG TIME AGO.**

DNA tests have shown that all the groups mentioned above have the same origin, even if they do not keep the gypsy customs. Other signs are that all these groups have the same language, there are variants because each group was dispersed in different countries, but in the past it was the same language.

Lisardo Cano Montes

WHAT IS BOHEMIA?

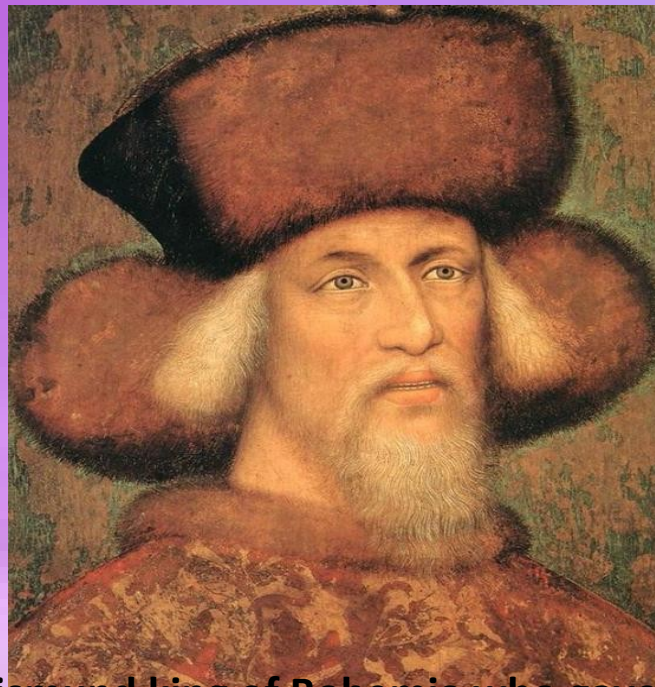
the Czech Republic, is one of the three historical regions that make up the Czech Republic, along with Moravia and Czech Silesia. Bohemia has an area of 52 768 km² and its capital is Prague.

As a term, 'bohemian' alludes to the **culture of the gypsies**, traditionally called "bohemians" in France (in French: "bohémiens") for having, supposedly, arrived in the country from the region of Bohemia, in today's Czech Republic.

The 15th century Gypsies entered Western Europe by means of a safe-conduct from the King of Bohemia, Sigismund.

That is why the name Bohemian became synonymous with gypsy, because the safe-conduct he carried was from the king of Bohemia. But we cannot fail to notice that the clothes of the so-called Bohemian Gypsies were different from those of the other Gypsies, which implies that they came to Europe from different places.

They all wore hats, but of types different from each other. They spoke the same language, but with borrowings from different countries, showing a provenance from different places.



Sigismund king of Bohemia who gave the safe conduct to the Bohemian gypsies.

WHEN DID BOHEMIAN GYPSIES FIRST APPEAR?

The document delivered to the Gypsies in 1423 reads as follows: We, Zikmund, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Dalmatia, Croatia, ...,

Our faithful Ladislav, Duke of his village gypsy, humbly begs us to affirm our special indulgence. Accept, therefore, his courteous appeal and do not refuse this letter. Should the said Ladislav and his people appear anywhere in Our Empire, in any town or village, We recommend that you show them the loyalty that you would show to Us. Protect them, so that Duke Ladislav and his people may live without prejudice within its walls. If any one of them is found drunk, if he causes a quarrel of any kind, We wish and decree that only Ladislav himself, Duke, shall have the right to judge this person, punish him, grant him pardon and absolution, or expel him from his circle..."

Thus, it is understood that, if King Sigismund gives him a letter in 1423, it is because the Gypsies already lived there years before. Egyptian gypsies appear almost at the same time as the

time in Germany in 1417, so were groups of people different.

SPANISH LAWS ARE ISSUED AGAINST EGYPTIAN, BOHEMIAN, AND GRECIAN GYPSIES.

The expulsion of Bohemians and Gypsies from Aragon, Catalonia and Castile, THE LAW PUBLISHED IN 1510 BY FERNANDEZ THE CATHOLIC SAYS AS FOLLOWS:

*"Item, we establish and order that the **Boemians and other people** who go in that habit, may not walk in the kingdom of Aragon or in any part of it, but the said **Boemians and similar people**, by the present charter, we exile and banish them perpetually from the said kingdom, and if any of the aforementioned should fail in the said kingdom, after two months from the day of the publication of the present charters, for*

*that is not domiciled in any city, villa o lugar del presente regno, **encorra en pena de cient acotes**, la qual dicha pena mande exequutar el juez en cuyo territorio sera fallado, e apres de sostenida la dicha pena, **sea desterrado perpetuamente de todo el dicho reyno** (Monterde ed., vol. 1, 205)".*

As can be observed, it mentions the BOHEMIOS, without saying that they come from Egypt. This is a distinction that certifies that the Spanish authorities distinguished them from each other.

"Two years later, Queen Germana de Foix, second wife of King Ferdinand the Catholic, issued another decree of expulsion of the Bohemians in the Cortes of 1512 for the principality of Catalonia and the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne. Its content is clarifying with respect to the identity of the gentilicio " Bohemians",

including Greeks and Egyptians
or gypsies."

The law reads as follows: "*Com sia degut al príncep purgar la província de mals hòmens, e sien trobades en los principat de Cathalunya e comptats de Rosselló i Cerdanya algunes persones que-s **dirianment vulgarment boemians i sots noms de boemians grechs e egipcians** van coadiuvants e vagabunts cometents molts ladronicis e altres mals dels quals se ignoren els mals factors per ésser molts en nombre e coadiuvar e cobrir els als altres llurs mals fets. Per ço volent en açò degudament proveyr statuym i ordenam amb la laació i aprobació de la present cort, que d-aquí avant les dites persones anants axí coadiuvades sien expellides e foragitades segons nós ab la presente aquelles expellim e foragitam dels dit principat e comptats que daqui avant no pugan ésser admesos o acullits en aquells ans sien haguts totalment per bandejats y*

foragitats tempo iure, so that if within two months after the publication of the present constitution by public proclamation, the said persons shall be arrested in the said principality and counted if they are and have been publicly arrested by those to whom they belong, altrament proceyt contra ells a total expulsió lur per remeys deguts de justícia volents i manants que la present constitució dins un mes primer vinent sia i ha haja ésser publicada per los vaguers en quiscun cap de vegueria dels dits principat e comptats. R. (Constitucions, lib. VII, tit. 2, 437 et seq.)."

TRANSLATION:

"As it was due to the prince to purge the province of bad men, and some people were found in the principalities of Cathalunya and the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne who would be vulgarly called Boemians and under the names of Boemians.

Greeks and Egyptians are coadjutant and vague. and other evils of which the bad factors are unknown because they are so many in number and because they coadjuvate and cover one another's bad deeds. Wherefore desiring in this duly to provide statuym and we order with the laudation and approval of the present court, that henceforth the said persons going thus coadjuted be expelled and driven away as we with the present expel and drive away from the said principality and counted that henceforth they may not be admitted or received in those before they have been totally banished and driven away tempo iure, so that if within two months learned from the publication of the present constitution with voice of public call fahedora, the said persons shall be found in the said principalities and counted be and are to be publicly published by those to whom it belongs, otherwise proceyt against

*them to total expulsion lur by remeys
due of justice dear and principals that the
present constitution within one month first
has and has been published by the vagueros
in any place of vegueria of said principality
and counted."*

The refuge for Jews and Gypsies in Bohemia and Prague.

It seems that, for a time, Bohemian Jews and Gypsies had a break from persecution. We must remember that in the Jewish cemetery in Prague are buried the ZIGEINER gypsies who came from Germany, that would show that Czechoslovakia for a time became a refuge for Jews and gypsies. Prague became one of the largest Jewish communities in Europe.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE NEXT SECTION,
ABOUT THE GYPSIES BEING DESCENDANTS OF
JEWS WHO ESCAPED DEATH BY THE BUBONIC
PLAGUE.**

There were important historians, as we will explain later, who said their feelings about the Bohemian Gypsies. They said that they were Jews who were hiding in the woods for about 50 years, and that after those years, they came out of the woods with tattered clothes and pretended to be Christians coming from Egypt. To justify this they quote **Rotwelsch's** dictionary, proving that they are Jews by the amount of Hebrew these gypsies spoke.

Something important is, that these gypsies descend or not from the Jews who hid fleeing from the massacres against the Jews, WHAT IS CERTAIN IS THAT IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, THESE GYPSIES WERE JEWS-HEBREWS WITHOUT THE MINIMUM DOUBT.

THE GYPSIES ARE DESCENDANTS OF JEWS WHO ESCAPED DEATH BY THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS BY THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The book entitled: HISTOIRE VRAIE DES VRAIS BOHEMIENS, written by: J.-A. VAILLANT and published in 1857, **explains in depth the Jewish origin of the Gypsies.** And like other ancient historians, that **the Bohemian Gypsies are part of the Jews who escaped death,** after the terrible persecution they suffered throughout Europe when they were blamed for the bubonic plague, accusing them of having poisoned the water wells. Personally, and after having studied the different books on this subject, I believe that there are sufficient elements to be able to certify that the Bohemian Gypsies are the descendants of the Jews who were spared death in that persecution. We will study this in detail in the present book.

These bohemian gypsies married each other, but they also mixed with Egyptians and Grecians. Vaillant explains in the above referenced book on page 210, what was spoken at the time among the people when the Gypsies arrived in Europe, that **in the talks it was said that the Gypsies were Hebrew**, because their language contained many **Hebrew words**.

Explaining what people said about the Gypsies on page 210 he says: *"You are wrong, said one. Third said: these pagans do not hear a word of Egyptian, their language contains, **on the contrary, a lot of Hebrew** Error! error! exclaims a fourth: **these are simply, these same unbelieving Jews that we tortured, persecuted and burned in 1348, for having poisoned our wells and our cisterns, and who return to start all over again.** Hey, what does it matter? adds the last, Egyptians or Jews, Essenes or Chusians, Pharaohs or Caftorians, Balistari of Assyria or Philistines of Canaan, they are renegades, they said it in Saxony, in*

France, everywhere, they should be hanged and burned". The truth that impresses the language they use against the Bohemian Gypsies, that was the feeling of the anti-Gypsy and anti-Jewish people of that time.

Vaillant explains on pages 211 and 212, the barbarities that were made against these Bohemian gypsies, which says that they arrived in Spain fleeing persecution on June 11, 1447, which certifies the history, and the document is dated June 9, 1447, where it says:

"The present day they entered the present city a Duch (duke) and a count with a great multitude of Egyptians or Bohemians, sad people and of bad forge and methiense much in guessing ventures of the people."

The document is certified by María de Castilla, lieutenant of her husband Alfonso V. on June 9, 1447.

VULGARMENT APELLAT

DIETARI

DEL

Antich Consell Barceloní

VOLÚM SEGÓN

COMPONENT LOS VOLÚMS ORIGINALS DEL IX AL XIII

DIVENDRES VIII. — Lo die present entraren en la present Ciutat un Duch e I Comte ab gran multitud de Egipcians o boemians, gent triste e de mala farga, e methiense molts en devinar algunes ventures de las gents.

Copy of the original text in the DIETARI Antich Consell de Barcelona.



Alfonso V of Aragon, husband of Maria of Castile.



María de Castilla, wife of Alfonso V.

It is important to pay attention to several words that the document says. The first is that it mentions that they are Egyptians or Bohemians, and Vaillant tells us in the book cited above that they were Bohemians, but I think they went together.

The other very interesting word is: "**SAD PEOPLE**" **Vaillant** tells us that these gypsies, who were Jews, were fleeing persecution.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS BY THE FALSE ACCUSATION FOR BLACK PLAGUE OR OTHER REASONS, GOES FAR BEYOND THE 1400S.

Different historians, among them Enrique Cantera Montenegro, in his historical article entitled: BLACK PESTE AND JEWS: A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE INCIDENCE OF THE EPIDEMIC IN THE JEWISH WORLD

WESTERN. On page 138 it tells us:

*Similarly, in chapter 26 of Shebet Yehudah (The Rod of Judah), Shelomo ben Verga relates the spread of a great epidemic of plague through Germany, Provence and Catalonia in the year 5160 of Creation, **which corresponds to the year 1400** of the Christian era; the Jews were accused before the king of being the cause of it, having thrown poisonous powders into the rivers. The king wanted to disprove an accusation that he considered false and*

totally unfounded, he asked the accusers:

Are there any among the Jews who have died of the plague? The people answered, Not one of them has died. Said the king, If they have poured poison into the rivers, what do they drink? They answered the king:

They drink water from wells.

Said the king: But in the lands that have well water, what do they drink? Thus I answer you in your own words, for, according to the truth, it is impossible that from that the pestilence originated; for,

How much poison should they throw into a river so that it does not disappear in the multitude of its waters? Moreover, that those waters, the waters of the rivers, flow and others come in their place; and those that arrive have no poison. Neither does he that is poisoned show ulcer. But, moreover, go now

*and drink water from the wells and you will
see if you are
You either get rid of the plague or you don't."*

This story that Enrique Quarry tells us was extracted from the book written by the Jewish physician and historian Shevet Yehudah, from his book entitled: Rod of Judah, pages 122 and 123.

It seems that the date of 1400 is wrong, according to some, but in any case the persecution for one reason or another was happening all over Europe. The king who defended the Jews from the accusations of the black plague of poisoning the wells, it seems that it was the king Pedro I of Castile, called the cruel, but this name of cruel, according to some, did not deserve it, because it is true that he was hard with his adversaries, but on the other hand they consider him that he was just, and it demonstrates it to defend the Jews of the accusations of having poisoned the wells. King Pedro I died on March 23, 1369.

**CHRISTOPER WAGENSEIL, CERTIFIES ON A
THE GYPSIES ARE PART OF THE JEWS WHO
ESCAPED DEATH BY THE PERSECUTION OF THE
BLACK DEATH.**



JOH. CHRISTOPHORI WAGENSEILII

The book entitled: De sacri Rom Imperii Libera Civitate Noribergensi Commentatio. Accedit De Ger. By Crisithoper Wangeseil. Published in 1697 On pages 435 to 450 tells the history of the primitive Gypsies, from 1417 onwards, with **Rotwelsch's** dictionary. This dictionary of the primitive gypsies is an original copy in the CATHEDRAL OF BASEL, DATED IN 1575 IN

THE MANUCRITES CHRONICLES OF JEAN KNEBEL. Y
AS REPORTED IS THE LANGUAGE OF THE
PRIMITIVE BOHEMIANS.

Chritopher Wagenseil, a Protestant, was an expert of the biblical Hebrew era. Some say that Wagenseil hated the Jews and that is why he said that the first Gypsies were Jews. However, when we read his books and he talks about the Jews, in most of the commentaries he speaks well of the Jews. So, it is convenient to explain the fundamentals of Wagenseil and others of the time the fundamentals of why they say that the Gypsies were Jews.

Now we must say that, Wagenseil speaks horribly against the Gypsies, of whom he also says tribe of MENASE, and that the Jews knew that their king called ZUNDEL, MEANT TRIBE OF MANASHE, ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT KNOW WHY.

Most historians say that the name of the Gypsy King was SINDEL and others say ZINDEL.

We do not know if it is the same or if they refer to two.

Wagenseil says that the king of the primitive gypsies ZUNDEL, is tribe of Menashe.

Vaillant and other historians mention King Sindel, Duke Mihali, Adrás, Panuel as distinct groups, but all are Gypsies.

Vaillant's explanation as to the clothing, contrary to what others tell that, they were ragged and poorly dressed, Vaillant says of the leaders on page 193 of the book THE TRUTH OF THE BOHEMIANS published in 1851: **"the leaders, magnificently dressed."**

Which may mean that they may be different names, ZUNDEL, SINDEL, OR ZINDEL, which may be the same, or may be different. We will study the two names and try to understand why ZUNDEL, is tribe of Manashe.

The book written by Chritoper Wagenseil entitled: De sacri Rom. Imperii Libera Civitate Noribergensi Commentatio. Accedit De Ger. By Crisithoper Wangeseil on page 442 says: "e.g. for Judas, **LION**; for Benjamin, **Wolf**; for Ishachar, **ass**; **and in this way the word Zundel was introduced for Menachem. But why Zundel is much more like Menachem and also unknown to Jews.**"

Wangenseil is telling the symbols that have each coat of arms of the tribes of Israel. And he tells us that even the Jews believed that ZUNDEL was tribe of Manashe, although they did not understand why.

Let us remember that, from Joseph, there are two tribes, Manasseh and Ephraim. Joseph's coat of arms bears a WHEAT SHAKE. The shield of Manashe bears a vine, and Ephraim a bull.

As for the name ZUNDEL, we must look for their meaning in the prophecies given to them by Jacob in Genesis chapter 49.

The word ZUNDEL is Hebrew and its meaning is: GOD IS MY ROCK, or STRONG GOD.

The word ZUN, is strong o well fed:

2109. זִנּוּן **zun**; raíz prim.; tal vez prop. *ser rollizo*, i.e. (trans.) *nutrir*.—alimentar.

2110. זָנַן **zun** (cald.); corresp. a 2109:—mantener.

Pronounced: SUN.

In Hebrew:

6700. זִרְיָהּ **Tsuriél**; from 6697 and 410; **rock from.**

God; Tsuriel, an isr:-Zuriel.

In Genesis 49:24-26, are the blessings to Joseph father of Ephraim and Manasseh, and it is mentioned that God is their Rock, strong God.

Thus, it is certain that the name ZUNDEL has its basis in the sayings of Jacob in chapter 49 of Genesis.

On the other hand, ZUN, is Hebrew for strong, and

"DEL" is God in Calo-Romani. Also, the

word ZOR in Caló-Romani is STRONG.

Dios	On Debel, O Del // Dada (Dios Padre) // Debel (pl.: Devla)
Fuerza	<u>Zor</u> , zord, zorimos

Caló-Romani Dictionary: BERNABE RAMÍREZ.

Thus, this same word, **ZUNDEL**, would be **ZORDEL IN CALÓ-ROMANI.**





Which means it is the same word,
in both Hebrew and Calo-Romani.

THE PRIMITIVE NAME OF THE GERMAN GYPSIES INDICATES TRIBE OF JOSEPH.

There are two ways of saying gypsies in German, **ZIGEINER** and **ZIGEUNER**. However, this was not the primitive name.

The ORIGINAL name in German was: ZIEGEINER OR ZIEGNER, the meaning is GOAT.

Gypsies recognized as Jews with this surname emigrated to Israel.

אדלברט זיגנר [Adalbert Zigeuner] ⓘ		
Israel, Listas de Inmigración <small>Gratuito</small>		
Nacimiento	Aprox. 1911	
Llegada	22 de octubre de 1934	
Barco	ירושלים	Ver registro
דב צייכנר [Dov Zeichner] ⓘ		
Israel, Listas de Inmigración <small>Gratuito</small>		
Nacimiento	1929	
Antigua residencia	הונגריה	
Llegada	7 de julio de 1949	
Barco	עצמאות	
Padres	שלמה, רחל	Ver registro
י ציגנר [Y Ziegner] ⓘ		
Israel, Listas de Inmigración <small>Gratuito</small>		
Antigua residencia	אמריקה	
Llegada	15 de noviembre de 1948 - חיפה	Ver registro
שמואל צייכנר [Samuel Zeichner] ⓘ		
Israel, Listas de Inmigración <small>Gratuito</small>		
Nacimiento	Aprox. 1906	

**Documents news from
Gypsies recognized as Jews
in 1934, 1949,
1948.**

THE MEANINGS OF THE WORD: "ZUNDEL".

-Zigeuner, is a Kabbalistic name, and is composed of German and Hebrew.
The first part of the word in German is: **Ziegen**, and means: **GOATS**. Thus, the first

part of the word is: **ZIEGEUN-ER**. Like we can observe, at the end is the word **ER** which, in Hebrew means WATCH: ער..

In YIDIS it is pronounced: **tsigayner**, it is almost identical to German in pronunciation: **tsi'goyne**.

Thus the name would be: **WATCHERS OF GOATS OR SHEEP**. This type of language is **kabbalistic**, and the name is referring to the children of Israel.

This name has its basis in Genesis chapters 46 and 47, when Joseph says to his brothers, if Pharaoh asks you about the offices, they should say we are shepherds of sheep.

In verse 3 of Genesis chapter 47 it says thus, ***"And Pharaoh said to his brethren, 'What is your occupation?' And they said to Pharaoh, 'Your servants are shepherds, both we and our fathers.'"*** So Pharaoh set them as shepherds of sheep.

-KING ZUNDEL. All historians agree that the first king who entered Germany was called ZUNDEL, and then derived in SINDEL, but it is the same.

Christopher Wangeseil, who wrote about the Gypsies in 1697, tells us that THE JEWS OF THE TIME KNEW THAT **ZUNDEL**, was the tribe of Manasseh (I think they were the tribe of Ephraim and Manasseh).

The word ZUNDEL, is composed of the Yiddish, and Hebrew:

In Yiddish ZUN means: SON.

In Hebrew DEL means God, it comes from the word DEUEL:

Del is God in Hebrew and KALO:

לואלUel; from 176 and 410; *desire of God; Uel.*

לדעלDeuél; from 3045 and 410; *known to God; Deuel.*

IN CALÓ: DEVEL.

Thus the meaning of ZUN-DEL, would be half Hebrew and half Yiddish: SON OF GOD.

THE NAME SINDEL

Historians mention the primitive king of the gypsies as ZUNDEL and SINDEL. In reality, I believe that it is the same, but that they will use it at the beginning and it was deriving from one to another. The truth is that there are Jews with this surname, both with one name and the other. And with the surname SINDEL there are buried Jews and certificate of death of the synagogues as it is seen later.

There is also meaning for one or the other in Hebrew.

The primitive name seems to be **SINDEL**, which in HEBREW is: **ZINDEL**, but it was pronounced **SINDEL**, and then when the YIDIS was used it changed to **ZUNDEL**.

BIRTH OF JEWS WITH NAMES

SINDEL

Ján Šindel

Libros de la Iglesia y sinagoga de Eslovaquia,
1592-1935

Nacimiento

1863

Entierro

10 de marzo de 1933 Slovensko,
Czechoslovakia

Defunción

8 de marzo de 1933

Cónyuge

Judity Poláček

Elizabetha Sindel

Libros de la Iglesia y sinagoga de Eslovaquia,
1592-1935

Padre

Joannes Sindel

Madre

Susanna

Maria Sindel

Libros de la Iglesia y sinagoga de Eslovaquia,
1592-1935

Padre

Martin Sindel

Madre

Anna Komendat

Catharina Sindel

Libros de la Iglesia y sinagoga de Eslovaquia,
1592-1935

Padre

Stephani Sindel

Madre

Catharina

THE BOOK LIBER VAGATORUN, ON PAGE XLII SAYS:

"The Rotwelsch language undoubtedly comes from the Jews, because there are many Hebrew words there, as those who know this language will notice. But the brightness and

intelligence, as well as the moral of this book, is that princes, lords, councils and cities, all must finally use prudence and watch out for beggars, and know that those who do not give, do not give and do. not help the shameful poor and their destitute neighbors, are driven."

In 1981, 43 years ago, I published the book A PENTECOST IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

In the first part I spoke of the Hebrew Jewish origin of the gypsies, and I published a comparison of the caló and Hebrew with a commentary that said of the possible origin of the caló in Hebrew.

GITANO	SIGNIFICADO	HEBREO	SIGNIFICADO
Peniche	Espíritu Santo	Peniel	Rostro de Dios
Suca-Suco	Alta	Sucot	Cabaña
Elay	Cabaitro, Señor	Elohe	Dios
Sicle		Siclo	
Cam	Sol	Cam	Caliente
Acán	Alerta	Acán	
Lot	Sal	Lot	Su mujer estatua de sal Mantiene una relación.
Sará	Sargento	Sara	Princesa
Adonay	Manuel	Adonai	Señor
Jiré	Vuestro	Jireh	Proveerá
Salar	Reir	Shalom	Paz

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND THE BANDS OF THE KINGS, COUNTS, DUKES AND DUKES OF OF EGYPT MINOR.

Those gypsies have recognized monuments in Germany, the document says: "The gypsies spread throughout the world in groups, and from each of them there was one who was a prince, duke, king, etc. who led them. Duke Andrew with a group of 100 men, not counting women and children, passed through Bologna, Forli and from there to Rome. The bands composed of King Sindel and Dukes Milhali, Andrash, Panuel at first were united and then divided, some went to Russia and Siberia. Duke Milhali's band and others penetrated into Europe..... "Originally the historical monument of this band is the tomb of Duke Panuel, Count Peter and Count John; that of the former is located in Steinbach, near the town of Fursternau with a legend that reads: TO THE NOBLE LORD, LORD PANUEL DUKE OF LOWER EGYPT AND LORD OF THE HORN OF THE Deer, the second was directed in 1453 in Bautma in memory of Count Peter of Kleinschil, the third was erected in 1498 to honor the memory of Count John of Lower Egypt. On the first two are sculpted two curious coats of arms (figure or piece that composes a shield of Honor and joy + Glory).

These are the bands that penetrated the whole world and that we have already mentioned:

King Sindel Band. Band

Duke Mihali. Band duke

Andras. Band duke

Penuel.

In other publications we will talk in more detail about the first gypsy bands, it is very important to keep track of them. In other publications we have said that these names of these first bands, are Hebrew, that later they were changing adapting them to secular names. Some say that the band MIHALI, came to Spain and changed the name to MIGUEL.

There are historical monuments that certify the passage and burial of the dukes of these bands.

Commentary extracted from page 19 and 20 of: "A Pentecost in the 20th century of 1982 and in turn, from the ENCYCLOPEDIA UNIVERSAL V 26.

In the next publication, we will demonstrate that these Bohemian or Egyptian Gypsies, are the same as the CALOS, CALÍS, Gypsies of Spain. And furthermore, all those who speak the same Caló language, may be descendants of the same Jews.