

CERVANTES and DON QUIXOTE

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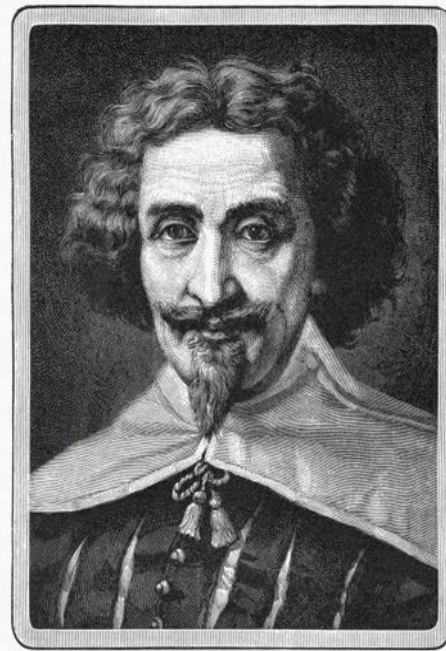
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Miles' additions in green

There are a number of portraits of Cervantes. This is probably the most famous one:



Oivay, what a conehead! He definitely looks Jewish, though other portraits can easily be found on the internet:



Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.



The same man in the four portraits? I do not think so, but if it is, all have the long faces and Jewish noses, so it works either way. Interestingly, Wikipedia notes:

No authenticated image of Cervantes exists.

Quite. We can see why, that first one was enough.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, (29 September 1547 (assumed)-22 April 1616) was a Spanish writer widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's

pre-eminent novelists. He is best known for his two-part novel *Don Quixote*, a work considered to be the first modern novel. *Don Quixote* has been labelled by many well-known authors as the "best book of all time" and the "best and most central work in world literature".

Much of his life was spent in relative poverty and obscurity, which led to many of his early works being lost. Despite this, his influence and literary contribution are reflected by the fact that Spanish is often referred to as "the language of Cervantes".

In 1569, Cervantes was forced to leave Spain and move to Rome, where he worked in the household of a cardinal. In 1570, he enlisted in a Spanish Navy infantry regiment, and was badly wounded at the Battle of Lepanto in October 1571 and lost the use of his left arm and hand. He served as a soldier until 1575, when he was captured by Barbary pirates; after five years in captivity, he was ransomed, and returned to Madrid. Right. That cocknbull story was stolen from the life of Caesar.

His first significant novel, titled *La Galatea*, was published in 1585, but he continued to work as a purchasing agent, and later as a government tax collector.

So Cervantes was a "purchasing agent" and a government tax collector. Taking us to the same place his nose did. He is said to have been forced to leave Spain, but he does not look for shelter in a humble and discreet place, but he gets employed in the household of a cardinal.

Despite his subsequent renown, many details of Cervantes's life remain uncertain, including his name, background, and physical appearance. He signed his name as "Cerbantes", but his printers used "Cervantes", which became the common form. In later life, Cervantes used "Saavedra", the name of a distant relative, rather than the more usual "Cortinas", after his mother.

Speaking of his mother, she could read and write and was a "keen" businesswoman, not something you could say about many women in Spain at the time, again indicating she was Jewish and rich. Cortinas mean drapes or curtains, indicating drapers, who were again Jewish. The Spanish Jews were famous cloth merchants. Which would explain why Cervantes didn't want to take that name.

Why drop "Cervantes" in the first place? Cervantes was the surname of his legal father, wasn't it? Assuming he did not like him or for whatever other reason, he did not want to be known by the surname of his father, which is the Spanish custom (and law), the next move would have been to adopt his mother's surname, Cortinas, so Miguel de Cervantes (note the "de", indicating nobility) would have been Miguel Cortinas, Miguel de Cortinas if the mother was a nobility as well. But instead, against Spanish custom (and law) the writer Cervantes chooses the surname of a "distant relative". Why?

Historian [Luce López-Baralt](#) has suggested that "Saavedra" comes from the Arabic dialect word *shaibedraa*, meaning "one-handed", a reference to his nickname during his captivity.

Arabic or Hebrew? My guess is it goes further back to Hebrew/Phoenician. That's pretty easy to prove, since the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet is "sav", meaning old, but also representing truth. Ironical, isn't it? And "edra" means power, so it is difficult to believe old Lopez-Baralt thought she could get this one by us. If you want to see a beautiful circle completed, watch this: Lopez-Baralt, still alive at 82, was a protege of Miguel Palacios in her early years. And who else was a Palacios? That would be Cervantes' wife, see below. So Lopez-Baralt didn't just accidentally show up here misdirecting for Cervantes. She is protecting the stories of these old Jewish families. Or trying to: she never saw me coming.

Another clue in the same direction is that Cervantes attended a Jesuit college in Seville, and we know the Jesuits were also a Jewish front. Disraeli later admitted it, and I proved it

without Disraeli [here](#). But from the date we know Cervantes was on the ground floor with the Jesuit project, being there in 1561, about 20 years after the Jewish Loyola founded them.

It looks like Cervantes was actually a *converso* nobleman, as the “de” after Cervantes suggests. If he was, that would explain his “forced exile” from Spain to such an important place as the household of a cardinal in Italy. If Cervantes was nobility on the paternal as well as the maternal line, his name should have been Miguel de Cervantes y de Cortinas. But he has gone down in history as Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, not even as Miguel Cervantes Cortinas, for unexplained reasons and in opposition to Spanish customs and law—dropping his maternal surname and replacing it with a semi-Arabic or Hebrew nickname.

Another area of dispute is Cervantes's ethnic background. It has been suggested that one or both of his parents may have been New Christians, that is, Catholics of Jewish ancestry. There is no wide following for the view that Cervantes had *converso* origins. The Cuban writer Roberto González Echevarría argues that the claims of Cervantes' *converso* origins are based on “very flimsy evidence”, namely Cervantes' lack of social and financial progression which was not unusual for Spaniards of his time, regardless of their ancestry, as many did not receive these rewards during this period.

It is generally accepted Miguel de Cervantes was born around 29 September 1547, in Alcalá de Henares. He was the second son of barber-surgeon Rodrigo de Cervantes and his wife, Leonor de Cortinas (c. 1520-1593). Rodrigo came from Córdoba, Andalusia, where his father Juan de Cervantes was an influential lawyer.

The paternal grandfather of Cervantes was an “influential lawyer” in Córdoba and Cervantes lived a life struggling against poverty? Not very likely. I think we can dismiss the Echevarría writer as the usual paid-off academic, pushing fake history.

And then there is [this 2016 article](#) from Jewish magazine *Forward*, which pretty much admits Cervantes was Jewish.

In a 2001 article, María del Carmen Artigas goes a step further, asserting that Cervantes “had to be a practicing Jew.”

The author at *Forward* then hires Ruth Fine to deny it, but they conspicuously avoid addressing any of Artigas' arguments, which is very strange. They both waffle around for a couple of pages, saying pretty much nothing to the point other than this:

In your review of “Cervantes and the Jews” by Luis Landa (Ben-Gurion University Press) you point out, “The Jew in the work of Cervantes is relatively free to believe and practice his religion – just the opposite of the reality of Spain.” Was this wishful thinking by Cervantes?

Fine uncomfortably deflects away from that by saying Cervantes was being ironic, but the correct reading is obviously that this was neither irony nor wishful thinking, being instead a clue that Spain really was like that. This “just the opposite of the reality in Spain” is the dodge here. The idea that upperclass Jews were forced into hiding is a myth, told by the usual suspects to make the Jews look like eternal victims, when they almost never were. As now, they were free to be Jewish if they liked, since they were running the country and world, but many or most preferred to pretend to be Christian to better rule a Christian country. Like Trump today, pretending to be Christian to get elected then wearing his yarmulke to visit the Wailing Wall and avoiding swearing on the Bible. The idea that all these rich and famous crypto-Jews in all nations and all fields could so easily fool the censors and inquisitors just by a name change—while keeping their noses and long faces—is beyond absurd. Besides, [we](#)

[know](#) the inquisitors like Torquemada were Jewish themselves, so our belief in all this is over forever.



According to his own account, although suffering from malaria, Cervantes was given command of a 12-man [skiff](#), a small boat used for assaulting enemy galleys. The *Marquesa* lost 40 dead, and 120 wounded, including Cervantes, who received three separate wounds, two in the chest, and another that rendered his left arm useless.

But wait, you can't get 160 men on a 12-man skiff, so something doesn't add up there. They seem to be admitting that Cervantes was actually a naval captain or commander, ie Phoenician Navy. And if 160 were wounded, the number onboard was probably double that, making it a very large ship. This tends to confirm that again:

His actions at Lepanto were a source of pride to the end of his life, [\[c\]](#) while Don John [Prince Don Juan of Austria, son of the Holy Roman Emperor] approved no less than four separate pay increases for him. [\[31\]](#)

That indicates four promotions *after* the major Battle of Lepanto, probably putting him at admiral. Furthermore, they now admit at Wikipedia that evidence later showed Cervantes worked on the construction of the huge Pasha Mosque in Istanbul, and given that he may have been an admiral, that work wouldn't have been as a laborer. It would have been as one of the heads of construction, again putting him way up the ladder. So as with Columbus, the old lie just gets bigger and bigger. To continue that lie, they pretend he was slave labor in Turkey, ransomed at last by monks, though that is absurd. My reading of this is that the Spanish or Austrian Navy must have assisted the Turks in building the mosque, since it was built during a truce between east and west and was right on the coast, built for the Grand Admiral Pasha. Cervantes mentions Pasha in *Don Quixote*, calling him Uchali Fartax, which is short for Uluc Ali Fartax, Uluc meaning a recent convert to Islam and Fartax indicating

“scabby”. Very suggestive, you have to admit, since you wouldn't think of the Grand Admiral of the Turkish fleet being a recent convert to Islam. But there is much more evidence of that, since his real name was Giovanni Galeni, Giovanni being Italian and Galeni being Greek. Galeni is sold as an Italian (from Calabria, toe of Italy, famous for its Jewish populations) privateer hired by Turkey, his mother Pippa de Cicco, again indicating he was cloaked Phoenician/Jewish. Remember, Madonna is a Ciccone, and she is Jewish, listed in the British peerage. She is also a Coulombe (possibly linking her to Christopher Columbus), a Mancini, a Battista, and a Lucci. The lying historians again try to hide all that by claiming the Turks captured Galeni at age 17, making him a slave, and later promoting him to Chief Governor of Alexandria and Grand Admiral of the Fleet. The things they expect you to believe! Those whacky Turks, promoting nobody enemy slaves to Admiral of the Fleet. What could go wrong? And why would Cervantes mention this guy in *Don Quixote*, which wasn't about Turkey or navy battles? Clearly he was digging a cousin and fellow admiral in the Phoenician Navy.

Mimar Sinan was the architect for the mosque, but they admit he was Armenian or Greek, and captain of the Royal Guard, with Mimar a fake name simply meaning “mason” and Sinan being an honorific, telling me he was another cloaked Jew, perhaps a cousin of Cervantes. That reading makes much more sense than the one we get from mainstream historians.

Pedro also missed this sitting loudly at Wikipedia:

other than a period in 1581 to 1582, when he was employed as an intelligence agent in North Africa, little is known of his (Cervantes') movements prior to 1584.^[48]

Wow. They even admit he was an intelligence agent! No wonder Mark Twain loved him. And let's see, how old was Cervantes in 1581? Wait for it . . . 33. You could set your clocks to it.

Cervantes married Catalina Salazar y Palacios from Toledo. So again, Jewish. [See here](#). Also [here](#). Also [here](#). For major misdirection on this, look up the etymology of Salazar. You will be told it means “old house” in Basque. Complete balderdash, since the odds any name like this would come from Basque is gloriously remote, Basque being the most isolated language in the world. Salazar obviously comes from the German “salz”, meaning salt. It may come from salt mines that yielded a delicate salt, hence “salz zart”. And who would own the salt mines? The Phoenicians, who else? So if you want to know who the Salazars were, look up the surnames Salz, Saltz, Salzano, Salzman, of course Jewish. Think of the critic Jerry Saltz, whom I have skewered many times. The von Salzas are now related to the Kings of Prussia, who link us to the Kings of Portugal and Spain. All the European royalty are closely related, and were even in the time of Cervantes. And there are 23 Palacios in the British peerage, being marquises back to 1746 related to the kings of Austria, the Bourbons, the Castillos, the Molinars, the San Vicentes, the Yartos, the Montehermosos, the Elissagues, and the Epalzas. They were accountants of the Royal Treasury, ie bankers. They admit Cervantes' wife was from nobility, but claim the family had fallen on hard times. Right.

Cervantes allegedly died a pauper and his remains soon went missing from the convent he was allegedly buried in, indicating the usual covert operations. They couldn't have anyone digging him up later and finding out this corpse buried in a pauper's grave wasn't him. Nor could they have anyone doing a DNA test, proving he was Jewish.

In January 2015, Francisco Etxeberria, the forensic anthropologist leading the search, reported the discovery of caskets containing bone fragments, and part of a board, with the letters “M.C.”.^[60] Based on evidence of injuries suffered at Lepanto, on 17

March 2015 they were confirmed as belonging to Cervantes along with his wife and others.[61]

No way the noble Catalina de Palacios, his wife, would be buried in a pauper's grave. Also no way Cervantes was broke at his death in 1616, since the second part of *Don Quixote* had just come out in 1615, eagerly and long awaited and selling very well. And why would there be a board with the letters "M. C."? No one marks a grave, even a pauper's grave, with two initials. Cervantes was a famous author and celebrity married to a rich lady, so the idea Spain would toss him into an unmarked pauper's grave in a convent is almost as stupid as the idea the Holy Roman Emperor would later do that with Mozart.

In chapter 8, 2nd part of his "magnum opus" "Don Quijote de la Mancha", Cervantes puts these words in the mouth of Sancho Panza, the simplistic squire of Don Quijote:

True, I have some guile in me, and a touch of cunning, but all of it is covered and concealed by the great cloak of my simplicity, which is always natural and never sly. And even if I had nothing else, there is my belief, and I've always believed, firmly and truly, in God and in everything that is thought and believed by the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and there is my being, as I am, a mortal enemy of the Jews, and so the historians ought to take pity on me and treat me well in their writings.

Don Quijote de la Mancha, regardless of its literary quality, is actually a Jewish mockery of Christianity, so it is surprising that has so rarely been pointed out in the Christian nations. Miles alluded to it in [his critique of Terry Gilliam](#), suggesting Gilliam was doing the same thing in the *Imaginarium of Doctor Parnassus*.^{*} Gilliam has bowed to Cervantes many times. It is also worth noting that the co-writer of *Imaginarium* was Charles McKeown, and McKeown=McKohen. The Pythons did a similar and far more obvious thing in *Life of Brian*. They owe a similar debt to Cervantes in *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*, as they put a Don Quixote spin on Robert de Bouron.

Don Quijote is the ultimate literary representative of the silly and idiotic Christian who thinks that his sufferings will save the world from evil as opposed to the clever Jew, who knows better. Don Quijote is a sort of ridiculous sequel of Christ and the cross. In a word, Don Quijote de la Mancha is a novel that makes it clear that Christianity is a Jewish invention designed to convince the Christians that their sufferings will save the world from "sin", and to make sure that they voluntarily behave like innocuous animals who would think that their sufferings provide the salvation from sin in this valley of tears. Jews like Cervantes knew better, and Cervantes was very successful in getting this across without being too obvious. He built a dynamic duo of characters, Don Quijote and his alter ego Sancho Panza, Don Quijote amusing for his idiocy and madness, so much so that he did not mind riding a hungry horse with a urinal on his head, and Sancho Panza there to play the straight man or make snide commentary.

Pedro's analysis is correct, and we see that by one of the most famous early passages of the book, where Don Quixote is beaten unconscious by traders from Toledo, who of course would be Jews. Only Jews would find humor in it. He later has a debate with a Toledo canon, we assume Jewish again, who scorns all chivalry and romance, while Quixote defends it. But since Quixote is in a cage for madness during this debate, it comes off as a hamhanded cheat by Cervantes. What we now call a standard blackwash, the whole book coming off as an unsubtle *ad hom*.

And what did Cervantes have against romance, other than the fact Chretien de Troyes and Robert de Bouron had sold a lot of books before he came along? Has anyone ever asked that question? Well, they hardly need to now since I have answered it a hundred times over: the Jews/Phoenicians have always hated romance because they are incapable of it. Same reason they turned art and physics away from the visual and the beautiful in the 20th century: they

could no longer do it, so they decided to outlaw it or slander it. They were too busy making money in their youth to bother with romance, and by the time they woke up (if they ever did), it was too late. Cervantes was a dog no woman with eyes would get near, so what use had he of romance or chivalry? I remind you that beyond his miserable face, he suffered from a withered arm, making him the same sort of soldier that he was a lover, which of course made him hate any real knight. This book that he wrote late in life was simply to make up for that, an outpouring of what Nietzsche would call *ressentiment*, and we must imagine it appealed to others of his sort. I suggest you remember that whenever you see these famous books promoted. Remind yourself who is promoting them and why.

*One of Cervantes' long poems was *Viaje del Parnaso*, "Journey to Parnassus", obviously where Gilliam got his title.