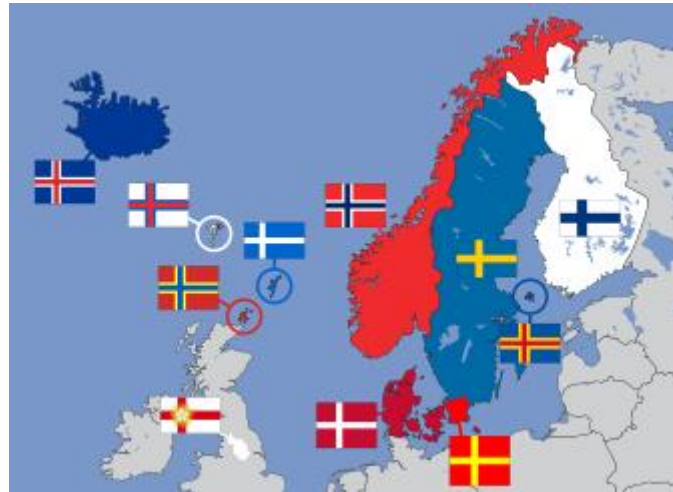


# Uncovering Scandinavian Roots



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## Uncovering Scandinavian Roots

The study of family history is a popular hobby among both Americans and Europeans. It became even more well-known after Alex Haley published his family history in the book entitled *Roots*. This book was later serialized in a television epic that captured the eyes of millions.

Related families anciently made up a tribe. And tribes developed later into nations. The study of family history therefore often leads to the study of a nation's origins — digging way back to its roots.

To find the roots of either a family or a nation, one method is to begin with what is known in the present era. Then trace the thread of evidence back through the centuries to the dim or unknown past.

Tracing Scandinavian roots in history is a fascinating study. Working like a detective, clues and evidence must be searched for, gathered together and sifted. Each piece is then placed in the puzzle to form a picture revealing the origins of the Nordic nations.

### Where to Search

What do archaeologists, historians and classical writers say about the peoples who settled in Scandinavia? Some of the best sources of information are rare books to be found only in the best libraries of the world. In these many and varied documents of recorded history, four important items to look for are: names, dates, places and relationships.

Children in European schools learn about the Vikings, Danes, Jutes and Normans — the Scandinavians of recent times. The Viking Age (700?900 A.D.) was an important period of early Scandinavian history. That was a time when Viking Norsemen spread throughout Europe and as far away as Iceland, Greenland and North America.

Earlier at the end of the first century A.D., Tacitus wrote about people in Scandinavia. He called one of their tribes the Suiones. They were known for having powerful fleets. "The shape of their ships differs from the normal in having a prow at both ends which is always ready to be put into shore" (par. 44, *Germania*, Penguin Classics translation). That is an accurate description of the Viking longboat.

The Suiones mentioned by Tacitus were also known as the Svear. The word Svear or Sviar is constantly used in the Nordic Sagas to denote the inhabitants of Sweden. Swedish stamps give the name of the country as "Sverige." It comes from Svea rike — meaning "the kingdom of the Svear."

The empire of the Svear was in the territory around Lake Malar near where Stockholm is today. This empire "was called the Lesser Svithiod, or Sweden, in contrast to the Larger Svithiod, or Scythia, from whence they had emigrated" (Vol. 1, page 79, *Scandinavia* by Andrew Crichton and Henry Wheaton).

Great Scythia was the area around the Black and Caspian Seas. When the Svear arrived in Scandinavia, they found the country already inhabited by "the Goths, who had emigrated thither at a remote period, veiled from the eyes of history," says Henry Wheaton in his book *History of the Northmen*.

### **Scandinavian Goths**

Paul Siding begins his history of Scandinavia by saying, "The present inhabitants of Denmark, as well as of Norway and Sweden, are successors of the enormous Gothic tribe formerly dwelling round about the Black Sea" (page 19, *Scandinavian Races*).

Notice that both the Svear and the Goths came from the area of the Black Sea. At the mouth of the Danube on the western shore is the area of Getae and Dacia in Roman times. According to Procopius, who wrote his history in the fifth century, Romans "say that the Goths are of the Getic race" (Book V. xxiv, 30).

The Getae are mentioned in the history of Herodotus (fifth century B.C.). In the translation by George Rawlinson, his brother Sir Henry gives this footnote: "The identity of the Getae with the Goths of later times is more than a plausible conjecture. It may be regarded as historically certain" (Vol. III, page 84, 1862 edition).

Jordanes, the best known Gothic historian, always speaks of the Getae and Goths as one people. He also calls them "Scythae."

We find more evidence in other historical accounts. For example, "The Pictish Chronicle" declares that the Scythians and Goths had a common origin" (page 216, *The Races of Ireland and Scotland* by W. C. Mackenzie).

The evidence also indicates that the Getae were the same kind of people as the Dacians. They both spoke the same language according to Strabo (7.3.13). Pliny says that the Getae were called Dacians by the Romans (Book IV, xxi, 80).

Duchesne, who collected the Norman chronicles in the seventeenth century, has no doubt whatever that the Normans were Dacians and consistently calls them by that name in his preface.

Dudo, who wrote the earliest history of the Normans in the tenth century, also had no doubt that they came from Scythia beyond the Danube. He also said they were Dacians.

### **The Cimbri in Denmark**

The Svear and Goths were not the only founders of the great Scandinavian race. We also need to consider the Danes, Jutes and Cimbri. The Cimbri gave their name to the Jutland and Holstein area of Denmark. It was formerly called the Cimbrica Chersonesus or Cimbric Peninsula.

Where did the Cimbri come from? When Henry Long wrote about the early geography of Europe, he had no doubts when he said: "Strabo (vii, 2,2) informs us that the Cimbri were the same people called by the Greeks Cimmerii. Under this name, we find them in two widely different positions at the north-western and north-eastern extremities of the then known world — in the peninsula of Jutland

upon the German Ocean (Baltic) and in that of Tauris in the Black Sea" (pages 70-71), Early Geography of Western Europe, 1859).

Here again is another root leading us back to the Black Sea. There is also a connection with the Dacians and Getae. Notice what Anderson's Royal Genealogies has to say about it:

The Cimbri were in time expelled by the Scythians, and wandering westward into Europe, after long travels arrived at this Chersonesus, called from them Cimbrica; and the Danes, called by Ptolemy Dauciones and Gutae, soon invaded that part of this peninsula, called from them Jutland to this day, and mixing with the Cimbri became one nation, called by the ancients All Cimbri in general" (page 415).

The term "Scythians" is sometimes applied by historians to a particular people and sometimes to all the nomad tribes in the vast territory north of the Black and Caspian Seas. It is this area where we must find the roots of the Scandinavian peoples.

### **The Gimirrai**

The Cimmerians were the oldest inhabitants of Scythia. Their history can be traced back to near the close of the eighth century B.C. in Assyrian records.

A collection of letters preserved in Ashurbanipal's library inform us of events in the Urartu area of Armenia during the years 707-706 B.C. Included in this collection were reports from Assyrian frontier posts. One said the king of Urartu came into "the land of Gamir" and had to be forced back.

For many years E. D. Phillips studied the history of the nomads in Scythia. He says the Cimmerians "appear late in the eighth century on the northern border of the Kingdom of Urartu as the Gimirrai or Gamir of Assyrian records" (page 52, The Royal Hordes, Nomad Peoples of the Steppes). Other historians agree that the Gimirrai were the "Kimmerioi" Cimmerians of the Greeks.

There is also a connection with the biblical Gomer in Hosea's prophecy. Notice that the prophet Hosea married a woman called "Gomer" (Hos. 1:3). She represented the unfaithfulness and slavery of the ten tribes of the House of Israel (chapter 3).

This prophecy indicates that the northern ten tribes of Israel would also be called "Gomer" while in captivity. The Israelites were actually known as Gomerians or Cimmerians.

Tiglath Pileser III was the first king of Assyria to invade northern Israel. He deported Israelites to Assyria during the reign of Pekah (II Kings 15:29). This event is confirmed by the ancient records of Assyria.

The inscription of Tiglath-Pileser III says, "The land of Bit-Humria, all of its people together with their goods I carried off to Assyria" (Vol. 1, par. 816). Ancient Records of Babylonia and Assyria by Lukenbill).

Historians have found no mention of the exiled Israelites in ancient records because the Assyrians did not call them "Israel." They referred to Israel as "Bit Humria" or "Bit-Khumri." Why? That name means the "land of Omri." They probably used that name because Omri built Samaria as the capital city of northern Israel (I Kings 16:24).

Omri was originally pronounced as "Ghomri" according to Dr. T.G. Pinches in his book *Assyria and Babylonia*, (page 339). That is why the Assyrian names for the captive Israelites were Beth-Omri, Bit-Khumri, Bit-Humri and Bit-Ghumri. The Ghumri or Ghomri later were known as the "Gamera." By the time of Esarhaddon (681-669 B.C.), Ghomri was written as Gimirrai.

Assyrian records say the Gamir or Gimirrai were living in northern Media in 707 B.C. — in exactly the same place where some of the Israelites were placed in captivity only fourteen years earlier.

### **The Israelites in Swedish History?**

Shalmaneser V was the Assyrian king who finally besieged Samaria. He took the Israelites into exile — settling them on the Habor river and in the cities of the Medes (II Kings 17:6). At least one Swedish historian understood the truth about what happened to their descendants centuries later.

In his scholarly-produced *History of Sweden (Svea-rikes Historia)*, Dalin says "Shepherd-Scythians," called Vodiner or Budiner, came to the Swedish islands around 400 B.C. because of pressure from Philip and Alexander of Macedonia. He says another race joined them, which was a mixture of Scythians, Greeks and Hebrews. They were called Neuri. According to Dalin, they were the ancestors of the Finns, Lapps and Estonians.

"Concerning the Neuri," Dalin continues, "it should be noted that they seem to be remnants of the Ten Tribes of Israel which Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, brought as captives out of Canaan." When one realises certain characteristics in which "the language of the ancient Finns, Lapps and Estonians is similar to the Hebrew and even that this people in ancient times reckoned their year's beginning from the first of March, and the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath, then one sees that the Neuri in all probability had this origin" (pages 54-55, *Svea-rikes Historia*, Volume 1, 1747).

### **The Behistun Rock**

The inscription on the rock cliff at Behistun in northern Persia has been a key to interpreting the languages of the ancient East. It also gives us a clue as to the names Israel bore in captivity. The inscription gives the names of 23 provinces in three languages that were subject to Darius Hystaspes.

In the Persian and Susian languages, one of the provinces listed is "Scythia" (from the phonetic word Saka). But in the Babylonian language, the same province is called the "land of the Cimmerians." It was translated from the phonetic word "Gimiri."

Sir Henry Rawlinson, who first copied and translated the inscription, considered the name "Gimiri" to be the Babylonian equivalent of "the tribes" (Vol. III, page 183, *History of Herodotus* translated by George Rawlinson, 1862).

Sir Henry also expressed his view that "we have reasonable grounds for regarding the Gimiri, or Cimmerians, who first appeared in the confines of Assyria and Media in the seventh century B.C., and the Sacae of the Behistun Rock nearly two centuries later, as identical with Israel" (page 61, *Great Britain's Rank Among the Nations*, by R.N. Adams).

That is the startling truth! The House of Israel was captive in Assyria and Media. In the land of their captivity, their language and customs changed. The Israelites became known by different names. They were called Gimirrai, Cimmerians and Scythians. The Persians called all Scythians "Sacae."

Some of the ten tribes were driven into the Caucasus Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. After they left those mountains, they migrated into northwestern Europe as the Cimbri, Celts, Danes, Normans and Saxons. They became known racially as "Caucasians."

### **Anglo-Saxon Roots**

Pliny says that the Sacae who settled in Armenia (south of the Black Sea) were named "Sacassani" (Book vi.19). They called their part of Armenia "Sacasena," which is nearly the same as Saxonia or Saxony. Ptolemy also mentions a Scythian people called "Saxones." The Anglo-Saxons are British ancestors.

Both British and Scandinavian roots therefore go back to the area of Scythia. They are kindred nations with a common origin. No wonder there are Scythian elements in both Viking and Celtic art (page 178, *The Scythians* by T. T. Rice).

Not all Scythians were Israelites. But we definitely know that the House of Israel — the northern ten tribes — was in the area of Scythia during the first century. The apostle James addressed his letter to them (James 1:1).

So did the apostle Peter. He specifically mentions the provinces south of the Black Sea where they were living as "sojourners" and "exiles" (I Peter 1:1, RSV).

Josephus, the Jewish historian, wrote his history about the same period of time. In the last quarter of the first century, he said, "the ten tribes are beyond — (the river) — Euphrates till now, and are an immense multitude, and not to be estimated by numbers" (Book XI, chapter V. 2, *Antiquities of the Jews*).

Although some Israelites had already migrated into northern Europe, many were still in the territory of Great Scythia when Josephus wrote.

-- By Robert C. Boraker

## Were SCYTHIANS Israelites?

When Jacob built shelters for his cattle in Jordan, he called the place "SUCCOTH" (Heb. "Cottages" or "Huts") (Gen. 33:17). When Israel dwelt in Egypt, she named a town "SUCCOTH" (Ex. 12:37). In Palestine, the city of "SUCCOTH" was given to the tribe of Gad (Josh. 13:27). Later, Israel was deported to Media (2 Ki. 18:11) which is the same place that Diodorus Siculus says the "SCYTHIANS" had their origin "on the Araxes" River (2:3). Herodotus then says the SCYTHIANS moved "across the Araxes into Cimmeria" (the Crimea) (4:11). In 2 Esdras 13:40-46 we read that Israelites traveled this same route. Later, Germany was known as "SCYTHIA" (Nennius' History of the Britons 31,37 & 50). Then Scandinavia was anciently called "SCATHAnavia." Ireland was known as "SCOTIA Major" and Scotland was called "SCOTIA Minor" (Venerable Bede & Nennius). Strabo says, "All the nations toward the northern parts, the ancient Greek writers call SCYTHIANS" (11:507).

### Israelites, Scythians and Saxons Without A King

The following facts connect both Saxons and Scythians with Israel. Israel was to be "many days WITHOUT A KING" (Hos. 3:4) "The most ancient account of the Saxon government on the continent exists in this short but expressive passage of Bede: 'The ancient SAXON'S HAVE NO KING, but many chiefs set over their people, who, when war presses, draw lots equally, and whomsoever the chance points out, they all follow as leader, and obey during the war. The war concluded, all the chiefs become again of equal power.'" In the Lindenb. Gloss. 1347, the following occurs: 'TWELVE Ethelings governed over the land of the Saxons; and whenever war arose in that land, the Saxons chose one of the TWELVE to be king while the war lasted; when the war was finished, the TWELVE became alike.'" (Sharon Turner's Anglo-Saxons 1:207)

### Israelites, Scythians and Saxons Had Divining Rods

The SAXON custom of DIVINING by RODS or "AUGURY by WANDS" (Tacitus' Germania 9:10) can be traced to the Israelite practice mentioned in Hosea 4:12 which says, "My people ask counsel of their STOCKS, and their STAFF declareth unto them." "They cut a small branch of a fruit-tree into TWIGS, marked them, and scattered them at random on a white vest. The priest, if it were a public COUNCIL, or the father, at a private CONSULTATION, prayed, gazed at heaven, drew each three times, and interpreted according to the mark previously impressed. Alfred also says they cast lots with TWIGS (Sharon Turner's Anglo Saxons 1:223). Herodotus says, "SCYTHIA has an abundance of soothsayers who foretell the future by means of a number of WILLOW WANDS. A large bundle of these WANDS is brought and laid on the ground. The soothsayer unties the bundle, and places each wand by itself, at the same time uttering his prophecy" (Herod. 4:67).

### Israelites, Scythians and Saxons Had Similar Religions

The religion of Odin included the belief in a beneficent ALL-FATHER in HEAVEN, who made the heaven, and earth, and air out of nothing; in the future purifying the world by FIRE, a catastrophe connected with the embodiment of evil., who is frequently described as a SERPENT or a DRAGON; in a NEW WORLD that is TO COME, and in the advent of "the POWERFUL ONE" for JUDGMENT.

### Israelites and Scythians Had Groves But No Images

A German (Scythian) custom mentioned in Tacitus' Germania 9:10 that seems to be Israelite is as follows: "The deities of the Germans are NOT confined WITHIN WALLS, nor FASHIONED INTO any mortal SHAPES; they hallow GROVES and WOODS, and call by the name of gods that hidden presence which is felt by reverence alone." Many passages in the Bible mention "GROVES" as places of Israelite worship (1 Kings 14:15) and the biblical command to "not make unto thee any GRAVEN IMAGE or any LIKENESS of ANYTHING" is also well known. Immediately before the captivity, "Ephraim was joined to IDOLS," but neither in Scythia nor in Germany did they have IMAGES so they must have repented somewhat. Neither did they have kings for "the children of Israel shall abide many days WITHOUT A KING, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and WITHOUT AN IMAGE, and without an ephod, and without teraphim" (Hos. 3:4). Scythians made no idols (Herodotus 4:59).

### **Israelites-Scythians-Saxons Were Civilized, Wise and Unconquerable**

"Round the Black Sea ... are to be found, if we EXCEPT SCYTHIA, the most uncivilized nations in the world. No one could claim that the rest have any of the arts of civilized life, or have produced any man of distinction" (Her. 4:46). Aeschylus says "The SACAE (or SCUTHS) were noted for their GOOD LAWS, and were preeminently a RIGHTEOUS people." Colossians 3:11 contrasts Barbarians with SCYTHIANS. Thucydides says, "In respect of MILITARY STRENGTH and NUMBER of SOLDIERS, NO single NATION, either in Europe or Asia, could MATCH the SCUTHS" (Thuc. 2:97 spoken about 420 B.C.). As Psalm 105:20 says, "He INCREASED his people Israel greatly, and made them STRONGER than their enemies." Herodotus adds, "They have, in one respect ... shown themselves WISER than any other nation upon the face of the earth.... Possessing no houses but waggons, and carrying these about wherever they go, accustomed, one and all, to fight on horseback with bows and arrows, and dependent for their food not upon agriculture but upon their cattle: how can they fail of being UNCONQUERABLE, and even UNASSAILABLE?" (4:46). "NO WEAPON that is formed AGAINST THEE shall PROSPER" (Isa. 54:17).

Their oaths were accompanied by CEREMONIES IDENTICAL WITH those of the MEDES; they used skulls as drinking cups, like the Northmen of later years; their weapons were the spear, the battle-axe and the bow; they made BOOTHES like the Israelites; they had fables of GRIFFINS, the representations of which on the Scythian tombs are almost exactly like the WINGED LIONS of the Assyrians.

### **Israelites and Scythians Boiled Meat By Burning Bones**

Describing their sacrifices, Herodotus says, "After flaying the beasts, they take out all the bones, and put the flesh into BOILERS or cauldrons of a large size, then placing the BONES of the animals beneath the cauldron, they set them ALIGHT, and so BOIL the meat." (Her. 4:61) In Ezekiel 24:5 we read, "take the choice of the flock, and BURN also the BONES under it, and make it BOIL well." Professor Rawlinson thinks both these passages refer to the same custom.

### **Israelites and Scythians Didn't Eat Pigs**

Finally Herodotus says regarding sacrifices, "they NEVER USE SWINE; nor, indeed, is it their wont to breed them in any part of their country" (Her. 4:63). Yes "the SWINE ... IS UNCLEAN to you" (Lev. 11:7). Strabo says of the Dacians "that the care of WORSHIPPING the Supreme Being is GREAT among



this nation, is not to be doubted, after what Posidonius has related, 'and they even ABSTAIN FROM ANIMAL FOOD from religious motives,' as likewise on account of the testimony of other historians" (Strabo 7:3:4).

### **Israelites and Scythians Dwelt in Caves Without Flax**

Herodotus says, "HEMP groweth abundantly in this land of Scythia, and of this the people MAKE GARMENTS that are very like to garments made of FLAX. These people possess neither houses, cities, nor cultivated land: but lived in waggons and on the produce of their cattle." This reminds us of Hosea 2:2-14 which says, "Plead with your mother, plead ... Lest I strip her naked, and set her as in the day that she was born, and make her as a wilderness, and set her like a DRY LAND, and slay her with thirst ... For she said, I will go after my lovers, that give me my bread and water, my wool and my flax, mine oil and my drink ... For she did not know that I gave her corn, and wine, and oil, and multiplied her silver and gold, which they prepared for Baal. Therefore will I return, and take away my corn in the time thereof, and My wine in the season thereof, and will RECOVER my wool and MY FLAX given to cover her nakedness." Israel dwelt among the monuments -- the BARROWS and MOUNDS of Southern Russia, the CAVES in which the Getae lived in memory of that to which Zalmoxis retired -- and ate unclean food. Therefore Isaiah 65:4 says Israelites "remain among the GRAVES, and lodge in the MONUMENTS; that eat swine's flesh, and broth of abominable things is in their vessels." Plint N.H. 4:12 calls them "CAVE-DWELLERS."

### **Israel and Scythia Didn't Intermarry with Other Nations**

Tacitus says the Kimbri were Germans and "the Germans never to have intermarried with other nations; but to be a Race, Pure, Unmixed, and stamped with a distinct character. Hence a family likeness pervades the whole though their numbers are so great" (Tacitus de Morib. Ger. c.v.). Thus was Israel sifted through a sieve, but not one grain was allowed to fall to the ground (Amos 9:9). "SCYTHIANS are dead-set AGAINST FOREIGN WAYS" (Her. 4:75). Their destiny was to "DWELL ALONE." (Num. 23:9)

### **Israelites and Scythians Were Known As Arians**

Reuben, Gad and half-Manasseh were placed by Tiglath-Pileser in the mountain district of Great MEDIA, a region expressly called HARA (1 Chr. 5:26; Ar being a mountain). In fact all ten tribes of Israel were placed in the "cities of the MEDES" (2 Ki. 17:6). Herodotus 7:62 says, "The Medes were once universally known as ARIANS." HARA was named ARIA, ARIANA and ARACHOSIA by the Greeks (see Ptolemy). It contains the city of HARAT. According to the black obelisk discovered in the ruins of the palace of Nimrod which is now in the British Museum, the people or leader of the ARIANS was called ESAKSKA (Isaac) and their principal cities were "Beth-Telabon, Beth-Everak and Beth-Tsida" in 670 B.C. This information connects the Israelites with the ARIANS. These ARIANS must have migrated to Thrace because, according to Stephanus, Thrace was called ARIA. From Thrace they migrated to Germany since Tacitus mentions the HARIII there in SE Germany (Ger.43). The Thracian SCYTHIANS pricked and stained their bodies (Herod. 5); so did the ARII of Germany (Tacitus); the BELGAE of Britain (Caesar de Bell. Gall.), and the PIKS of Norway and Scotland (Herodian; Claudian).

According to Herodotus 1:110, the Magi lived next to the Budii in MEDIA. Daniel was made "Rab-Mag" by Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 2:48). The name "Mag" in Pehlvi denotes "Priest." The Magi of MEDIA visited the child Yeshua because they were Israelites.

## House of Israel -- The Connecting Evidence

Over the last year I began an in-depth study of the ancient cuneiform alphabet of Medo-Persia, Babylon, and Assyria, in an effort to find THE EXACT LINK OF CONNECTING EVIDENCE: historic, archaeological proof of our identity. Through this study of early clay monuments and tablets, I have discovered what may be some of the most exciting proofs of our heritage as Israel that have been found in many years. This new research is strong historical proof for our belief.

First, without getting too technical, language study proves that the Assyrian term, Khumri, denoting the House of Israel, translates exactly into the Babylonian term, Gimiri, which scholars agree represents the early European Cimmerians or Anglo-Saxons. For example, there is no letter K in Babylonian, and the Assyrian K or KH is ordinarily converted into a G in Babylonian. There is no U in Babylonian, so the Assyrian U is ordinarily converted into either the letter I or O, and so on. The Israelite-Khumri are identical to the Anglo-Saxon-Gimiri.

The proofs do not end there. The Bible tells us in 2 Kings 17:6 that the House of Israel was exiled to "Halah, Habor, and the cities of the Medes." However, the Median Empire was a big place, stretching over two to three thousand miles at the zenith of its rule. Does the Bible give us clues as to exactly where in Media the House of Israel was exiled? Yes, in fact, it does. The apocryphal book of TOBIT tells the account of one of the Hebrew exiles of the tribe of Naphtali during the captivity. Where was he living? In chapter one, he tells us that "a great multitude of his kindred, " exiles of the House of Israel, were settled in the area around the Median city of RAGES. (Tobit 1:16-17) A map of Media shows us that Rages was located south of the Caspian Sea, and just west of the border of Parthia.

An excellent book on the subject of Parthia and its Hebrew settlement was recently published by Steven M. Collins, entitled, Parthia: The Forgotten Ancient Superpower And Its Role In Biblical History. It tells about the Hebrew wise-men called the Magi, of the Davidic descent of the Parthian royal family, and much other interesting and important matter related to our identity. I won't dwell on that because you can read all about it in the excellent book. Rages was located in the region of a Median province known to our modern history books as Sagartia. Is there evidence of a Hebrew presence there, as Tobit says? Yes, indeed!

Since the Babylonian letter G converts into the Assyrian K, the word, Sagartia, could be written as SAKARTIA, showing the presence of the Saka, or sons of Isaac. The leading vowel was often not written in Semitic languages, so Isaac could be written as Sak or Saka. What really caught my attention was that in the cuneiform language, Sagartia was often written as "Asagarda." Researching this, I found an article by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the famous and well-respected 19th century archaeologist, linguist, and translator of the Behistun Rock. He stated that the Median province of Asagarda was identical to Asgard, the homeland of the early European tribes. Quoting Sir Henry

Rawlinson, "...it is at any rate worthy of remark, that the Scandinavian nations, whose Eastern origin is unquestionable, retained in their mythology the name of Asgard... It may be presumed then... that the Scandinavian races ...sprang from the country of Asagarta... " You may remember from your history books that the early Anglo-Saxon-Gothic peoples had a hero-king named Odin, who led them most of the way on their journey from a place called Asgard into Western Europe and Scandinavia. The name, Odin or Adon, in fact, is purely Semitic. It is a title meaning "lord," rather than a name, and is the root of the Hebrew word for "Lord," Adonai. It is related to the Adonis of Greek mythology. Webster's Dictionary, in fact, says that Adonis' "source is undoubtedly Semitic."

Interestingly, the legends recalling the journey of these Anglo-Israel tribes from Sagartia were called "sagas," their wise men were known as "sages," and the priest in charge of worship was called the "sagan."

There has long been evidence to show a connection between the early Anglo-Saxons and the land of Media. For example, the 19th century Anglo-Saxon historian, Sharon Turner, wrote that there were literally hundreds of Median words in the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. Mr. W.H. Bennett, in his book, Symbols Of Our Celto-Saxon Heritage also gives evidence from heraldry of the Israel-Celto-Saxon connection.

History books will tell you, of course, that Asgard's location is unknown and must have been somewhere in Eastern Europe; but we now have definite factual evidence to show instead that Asgard, the birthplace of the Anglo-Saxon race, was in Media. In addition to that, I nearly jumped out of my chair when I read a Medo-Persian text in which Asagarda was written as ISAGARDA [a compound of ISAAC-GARDA]. Scripture prophecies in Genesis 21:12, Romans 9:7, and Hebrews 11:18 all tell us, "in Isaac shall your descendants be named," and here was the name of Isaac in an ancient cuneiform text from the region of Sagartia in Media, the place of their exile! The Semitic word, gard or kart, means a tribal region or settlement. For example, the real name of Carthage was Kartago, meaning "new settlement." So Isagarda literally means, "The Isaac-sons Tribal Settlement," and it was located exactly in the birthplace of the "Saxon" race! We now have the evidence we have long sought, definite historical proof linking lost Israel to the Anglo-Saxons. This may be one of the most important discoveries of our time concerning our identity.

Again the proofs do not end there. The Bible in 2 Kings 17:6 states that the Israelites were exiled to a place called Habor, or Chabor (with the Hebrew guttural pronunciation of the leading vowel.) Archaeologists have not yet proven its exact location; several leading scholars believe that it lies on the upper banks of the Tigris River, on the border of Armenia in northern Mesopotamia. By no coincidence, a cuneiform document states that a people called the Saka dwelled at that time on the upper reaches of the Tigris River. So again, a branch of the Saka, or early Saxons, originated in the exact same place, and at the exact time, as a branch of the exiled Israelites, the "Isaac-sons"!

Yet again, the proofs do not end there. As these Saka, Saxons, or exiled Isaac-sons, migrated north into Europe, they passed through the Caucasus Mountain region, leaving place-names as they went. Today the English-speaking world refers to the nation located in the Caucasus as "Georgia." However, that country is actually known to its people as, "SAKARTVELO." I mentioned this in the introductory chapter to The Story Of Celto-Saxon Israel and that this name indicated the one-time presence of the Saka, or sons of Isaac. At the time I had not yet researched the meaning of the rest of the name. It is a three-part compound: Sak-Kart-Velo. The Semitic word, kart, means a tribal region or settlement.

The word, VELO, is very interesting. It comes from an Indo-European root and means, "hidden, obscure, or lost." So the compound name, Sakartvelo, may be translated into English as: "the lost tribes of Isaac-sons"! The residents of Sakartvelo call themselves, "Kartvelians," which literally means, "lost tribes"! There are still some remnants of Israel left behind in those mountains as the bulk of Israel moved on into Europe.

Much more wonderful information will be given in a book containing new proofs of the Anglo-Israel connection; to be published next year. A second book will give evidence of our belief among early writers and scholars from 300 BC to 1800 AD, including Celtic scholar Gildas the Wise, (a contemporary of King Arthur), John Sadler (Oliver Cromwell's pastor), Huguenot scholar Jacques Abbadie (considered the greatest Protestant scholar in the world in his time), and many others. This book will be titled, *Founded On Faith: Early Anglo-Israel Belief*.

It will also incorporate a book by a Lutheran minister named Johannes Eurenus, published in 1751 in Sweden. After sending the text to a Swedish translation service by registered mail and hearing nothing for a couple of weeks, I was a little concerned. At last she sent an excited email saying, "I am extremely interested in the content... he speaks of my origin... I will [translate] it for free!" She was foregoing a fee of a couple thousand dollars to translate it, but the book is so good, and the Swedish translator so excited to learn of her identity as Israel, that she is doing the translation work at no charge. Now that is the mark of a good book: one that can enthuse and convince someone who knew nothing before about what we teach. This translator also said that the book has caused her to take an interest in reading her Bible again. No surprise there: The Bible becomes a new book when read in light of Anglo-Israel truth!

You may bemoan how few today know these truths. Just remember that truth cannot remain hidden forever. Luke 8:17 tells us, "For nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither any thing hid, that shall not be known and come abroad." Our goal as the Servant People is to disseminate truth and enlighten YEHOVAH's people to a knowledge of their heritage and responsibilities. In years to come, we will continue to do research and publishing of books, tracts, and website articles so that when the time comes that YEHOVAH again opens the minds and hearts of His people, we will be prepared. I pray that YEHOVAH God will richly bless the efforts of this organization, and that the Servant People will be used in even more important and wonderful ways throughout the years to come. And may YEHOVAH God also richly bless the efforts of all British-Israel groups and individuals here and everywhere as we sow the seed of truth and await YEHOVAH's timing in the revealing of our heritage, mission, and Divine destiny.

-- Jory Steven Brooks

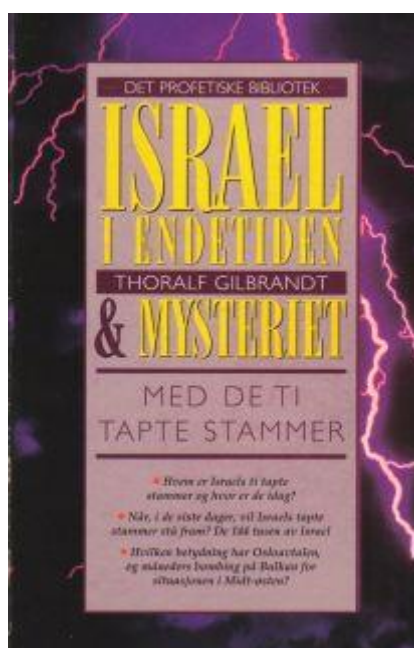
## Well known Norwegian Pentecostal evangelist discovers the Lost 10 Tribes of Israel

Review of Thoralf Gilbrandt's book "*Israel in the End Time & the Mystery of the Ten Tribes of Israel*" (1999)

By Mikkel Stjernholm Kragh

In 1999 the well known Norwegian Pentecostal preacher and author Thoralf Gilbrandt published the Norwegian language book *Israel i endetiden & mysteriet om de ti tapte stammer* (*Israel in the End Time & the Mystery of the Ten Tribes of Israel*). In the book Gilbrandt wrote that the Germanic and Celtic peoples of Europe partly were the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel.

Thoralf Gilbrandt (1919-2006) was a prominent figure in Norwegian Pentecostal circles. He was, among other things, chief editor of an illustrated Norwegian Bible encyclopaedia published in the late 1960's and a new Norwegian translation of the Bible published in 1988. Gilbrandt was highly respected in all the smaller Christian denominations in Norway and also in many circles within the Norwegian Lutheran Evangelical state church.<sup>1</sup>[\[1\]](#)



### *The Jews*

The first 2/3 of the book is about the Jews, whom Gilbrandt believed to be Judah and whom he seemed to be unconditionally loyal to. Gilbrandt writes that it were only “relatively few” members of the Ten Tribes who joined Judah, and that that has nothing to do with the fulfillments of the prophecies about Israel and Judah being united spoken of in Isaiah 11:11-12 and elsewhere.<sup>1</sup>[\[1\]](#)

But the modern Jews are not just descended from the tribe of Judah. In 125 BC King John Hyrcan of Judah conquered Edom and forced the Edomites to become Jews. The Edomites

then became a part of the Jewish people.<sup>1[lv]</sup> In the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century AD the greater part of the Turkic people the Khazars in Eastern Europe converted to Judaism. The descendants of the Khazars today make up the Ashkenazi Jews which make up app. 80% of the world's Jews. Numerous other people of other nationalities have also converted to Judaism since the time of Queen Esther (Esther 8:17). Shlomo Sand, professor of history at Tel Aviv University, writes in his book *How and When the Jewish People Was Invented* (2008) that the modern Jews do not have any genetic connection to the Jews of the New Testament era.<sup>1[lvi]</sup> But that is definitely an exaggeration.

### *Judaism*

He describes the Jewish religion as “an amputated form of Israel's revelation religion”.<sup>1[lv]</sup> Gilbrandt also writes that Christians “should not glorify an infidel Judaism”.<sup>1[lvi]</sup>

Gilbrandt also writes that Jews only can be saved by becoming Christians. After Christ Judaism became “an anti-Messianic movement”<sup>1[lvii]</sup> and “the Talmud vaccinated the Jews against Christianity”<sup>1[lviii]</sup>, but at the same time Gilbrandt believes that the Talmud today has lost its grip on most Jews. Previously Jews who confessed Jesus were excluded from the community, but it is not like that any longer. The Jews as a people do not, according to Gilbrandt, recognize Messianic (Christian) Jews, but they do respect them.<sup>1[lx]</sup>

Many pro-Jewish Christians completely deny that the Jews were responsible for the crucifixion of Christ. But that is, according to Gilbrandt, completely false and against the clear words of the New Testament.<sup>1[lx]</sup>

### *Prophecies about the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel*

Gilbrandt states that the Ten Tribes of Israel today are separate nations and not a part of the Jews:

“Those who claim that the Ten Tribes have drowned in the world's sea of peoples and have ceased to exist have the very words of the Scripture against them.”<sup>1[lxi]</sup>

Israel was to become “many nations” and “that seems to indicate that out of these twelve tribes great nations would arise.”<sup>1[lxii]</sup> Concerning the prophecies of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh in Deuteronomy 33:17, Gilbrandt writes “that it promises them dominion over all peoples which will stretch to the ends of the earth”<sup>1[lxiii]</sup>. The prophecies about Ephraim and Manasseh perfectly fit the British nations and the USA, respectively, which have been the leading nations of the world the last 200 years. Gilbrandt comments numerous Bible prophecies which say that the Ten Tribes would believe in the Messiah and that their Israelite origin would be hidden to themselves and to the peoples of the world.

### *The Tribe of Dan*

In chapter 22 (p. 167-169) Gilbrandt writes about the tribe of Dan. According to many traditions the tribe of Dan was a seafaring tribe which emigrated already before the Exodus out of Egypt and settled in Greece and elsewhere. In Greece the Israelite Danites became known, among other names, as the Greek Danai. The Trojan War is by some considered to be a war between two factions of the tribe of Dan: the Greeks/Danaos led by Agamemnon and the Dardanoids in Troy.

The book of 1<sup>st</sup> Maccabees chapter 12, a part of the Apocrypha, describes a correspondence between the King of Sparta (the Spartans were also called Lacedaemonians) and the Jewish High Priest in Jerusalem, where the Spartans wrote that they were relatives of the Jews. The Jews answered that they knew that already. The Spartans were probably of the tribe of Dan, which also fits with both the Spartans and the Danites being known as fierce warriors.

### ***The deportation of the Ten Tribes of Israel***

The first great deportation of Israelites of the Ten Tribes took place after Assyria had invaded the Northern Kingdom of Israel c. 732 BC and deported tribes from northern Israel and the 2½ tribes east of the Jordan river:

***“In the days of Pekah king of Israel came Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria.”*** (2 Kings 15:29)

***“And the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, and the spirit of Tiglath-pilneser king of Assyria, and he carried them away, even the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh, and brought them unto Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan, unto this day.”*** (1 Chronicles 5:26)

The rest of the Ten Tribes were deported after the Assyrians invaded the remainder of the Kingdom of Israel and took the capital Samaria in 721 BC. In 2 Kings chapter 17 it is described how the Assyrians deported practically all the Israelites to northern parts of the Assyrian Empire:

***“Then the king of Assyria came up throughout all the land, and went up to Samaria, and besieged it in three years. In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.”*** (2 Kings 17:5-6)

The reason Israel was deported was that after the Ten Tribes had achieved independence from the Royal House of David in Jerusalem, which continued to reign over the southern Kingdom of Judah, Israel had fallen away from YHWH and worshipped other gods.

***“Therefore the LORD was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight: there was none left but the tribe of Judah only. Also Judah kept not the commandment of the LORD their God, but walked in the statutes of Israel which they made. And the LORD rejected all the seed of Israel, and afflicted them, and delivered them into the hand of spoilers, until he had cast them out of his sight. For he rent Israel from the house of David; and they made Jeroboam the son of Nebat king: and Jeroboam drave Israel from following the LORD, and made them sin a great sin. For the children of Israel walked in all the sins of Jeroboam which he did; they departed not from them; Until the LORD removed Israel out of his sight, as he had said by all his servants the prophets. So was Israel carried away out of their own land to Assyria unto this day.”*** (2 Kings 17:18-23)

These quotes from the Holy Scriptures prove that it was almost the entire population of the northern Kingdom of Israel that was deported. There was only left the southern Kingdom of Judah, which consisted of the tribe of Judah, the tribe of Benjamin and a great part of the tribe of Levi, because many of the Levites in the Kingdom of Israel had moved to the Kingdom of Judah when Jeroboam started a false religion in Israel (2 Chronicles 11:11-12). Individual families of the Ten Tribes joined the southern Kingdom of Judah, which is the reason why we meet one member of the Ten Tribes of Israel in the New Testament – *but only one single individual!* – namely Anna the Prophetess (Luke 2:36). Thoralf Gilbrandt states that it were only “relatively few” members of the Ten Tribes that joined Judah.<sup>1</sup>[\[xiv\]](#)

### ***New names of the Ten Tribes of Israel***

In chapter 23 Gilbrandt start to tell about the migrations of the Ten Tribes of Israel. 2<sup>nd</sup> Esdras chap. 13, a part of the Apocrypha, tells of how deported Israelites of the Ten Lost Tribes trekked to a foreign country, in Hebrew called “Ar-Sareth”,<sup>1</sup>[\[xv\]](#) which others, Gilbrandt writes, have identified as the Sereth river in Romania. This Apocryphal book also shows how that the Jews after their return from Babylon regarded the Ten Tribes for lost.<sup>1</sup>[\[xvi\]](#)

### ***The Kimmerians***

After the deportation from the land of Israel the Ten Tribes were no longer known under the name Israel, because Israel means “a ruler with God”, and they had been deported specifically because they had worshipped false gods. One of the names the Ten Tribes became known as was “Beth Omri”, i.e. the “House of Omri” after the idolatrous King Omri of Israel. The name of the “Beth Omri” people was later pronounced “Kimmerians”:

“One of these names are *Beth Omri*, Omri’s House/family/people. In Israel the name was pronounced Gomri, and in Assyrian it became Beth Kumri. Omri was the sixth king of the northern kingdom, and he was worse than all who had preceded him. 1 Kings 16:25. The same can be said of the dynasty which got its name from him, in particular of his son Ahaz. Omri’s name appears on the Black Obelisk and on Tiglath-Pileser’s victory writ. The Assyrians called Israel after the name of the ruling royal family, such as the land of Kumri and the people of Kumri. The name Omri, as it was used by the Assyrians and other peoples of the East, was pronounced in many different ways, such as Gumri, Cymri, Gimri, Gimira, etc. Omri or Kumri becomes the source of the Assyrian Gimeri, which again has its equivalent in the Greek *Kimmerioy*, later in several languages Kimmerians.”<sup>1</sup>[\[xvii\]](#)

Hebrew writers have noted that Omri’s pagan priests wore a black clothing. That is probably the reason why the Black Sea in ancient times was known as the “Kimmerian Sea”.<sup>1</sup>[\[xviii\]](#)

### ***The Scythians***

Another name that the Ten Tribes became known under was the “House of Isaac”, which later was pronounced “Scythians” and later again “Saxons”.

“Another name which the deported Israelis [*sic*] must have taken with them is the *House of Isaac*. This name was prior to the deportation used by the prophet Amos about the Northern Kingdom. (Am. 7:16) In the Assyrian language Isaaka or Saka/Sakka becomes Iskuza, later Skuza, which in its Greek form is Skuthae



or Scythians. The Greek historian Herodotus (484-424 BC), the 'father of history', says that the people which the Assyrians call Sakka are by the Greeks called Scythians. (VII-64) The different versions of the name can be seen in many languages."<sup>1</sup><sup>[xix]</sup>

This was confirmed after the Behistun Inscription in Persia was found, which was deciphered by Henry Rawlinson in 1851. The Behistun Inscription is in three languages: Persian, Elamite (Susian) and Babylonian, and describes the peoples over which Darius the Great of Persia ruled. Among the people are the *Sacae* in Central Asia. In Persian and Elamite they are called Sakka, but in Babylonian *Gimiri*. Another of Darius' inscriptions in three languages is found on a golden plate in the British Museum. Here Darius writes that his kingdom stretches from Scythia to Cush (Ethiopia) and from India to Sardis. Scythia is in Persian and Elamite called *Har Sakka*, in Babylonian *Har Gimira*.<sup>1</sup><sup>[xx]</sup>

Gilbrandt believes that while the Ten Tribes were in Assyria and Media, they divided themselves into several groups, some of which were assimilated and became a part of the country's population. Some of the Israelites united with the Parthians, even though some believe that Israelites even made up the core of this people which not even Rome was able to defeat.

King Esarhaddon of Assyria (ruler 681-669 BC) writes in his chronicles about his wars against the Gimirian (Kimmerian) refugees which the Assyrians formerly had ruled over but who had rebelled and seceded. The Assyrians could not subdue the Kimmerians/Scythians, so instead the Kimmerians/Scythians became Assyria's ally. In the alliance with Assyria, the Scythians now became a strong nation, a position they kept until the fall of Nineveh in 612 BC and the fall of Assyria in 609 BC. Then the Scythians were severely pressed by the Medes and before 600 BC the Scythians started wandering north through the Dariel Pass in the Caucasus Mountains and into the Russians steppes. Archaeology confirms this because the earliest Scythian graves in southern Russia are from 580 BC. From that point the history of the Scythians in Europe begins. The Scythians east of the Caspian Sea, however, were driven further into Central Asia.<sup>1</sup><sup>[xxi]</sup>

### ***The Ten Tribes of Israel in Africa, Asia and North America***

Then Gilbrandt mentions different legends about Israelites of the lost tribes who wandered to and were assimilated into populations of the Caucasus, Japan, Korea, China, India, the Pathans in Afghanistan, in Ethiopia and among the Native North Americans.<sup>1</sup><sup>[xxii]</sup> Some of these legends do not sound credible.

### ***The Ten Tribes of Israel immigrate to Europe***

When searching for the Ten Tribes of Israel, Gilbrandt believes that one should not look for Israelites who had retained Israelite culture and religious traditions.<sup>1</sup><sup>[xxiii]</sup> The Ten Tribes of Israel did specifically worship pagan gods. That was after all the very reason why God let them be deported. Neither must we expect that it were only small groups of Israelites, but rather whole tribes and nations of considerable size. God had promised Abraham, Isaac and Jacob that their offspring should be "as numerous as the stars and the sand upon the sea shore", and before the Ten Tribes of Israel were deported the prophet Hosea said that the Ten Tribes of Israel in their exile would become as numerous "as the sand of the sea":

***“Yet the number of the children of Israel shall be as the sand of the sea, which cannot be measured nor numbered”*** (Hosea 1:10)

Gilbrandt writes:

“Furthermore there are found certain historical indications that the Israeli [*sic*] immigration into Europe did not take place in the shape of small isolated groups which were swallowed up and disappeared in the sea of European peoples. To the contrary, it seems like it was something like national deportations, actually small peoples’ wanderings.”<sup>1</sup>[\[xxiv\]](#)

### ***Anglo-Israel and British-Israel***

Thoralf Gilbrandt does not agree with the theology itself of the Anglo-Israel and British-Israel movements, which, according to Gilbrandt, say that the British Empire was a part of the Kingdom of Christ. But that does not make him reject everything from Anglo-Israelism and British-Israelism.<sup>1</sup>[\[xxv\]](#) Thoralf Gilbrandt has obviously also written most of his research on the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel from Anglo-Israel, British-Israel and similar sources, but without naming his sources. Furthermore, it is nonsense when Gilbrandt completely rejects that the European Christian nations are not a part of the Kingdom of Christ, while he at the same time gives unconditional support to the Jewish state in the Middle East, which with Gilbrandt’s own words is built on an “anti-Messianic” (i.e. anti-Christian) religion, Judaism.

### ***The Kimmerians become the Celts***

The Israelites known as Kimmerians were driven out of Asia Minor to the country “Ar-Sareth”, which probably is nearby the Sereth river in Romania, and then they disappear from the pages of history under the name Kimmerians. At the same time the Celts appear in the same areas where the Kimmerians disappeared.

“This is then one of the reasons why many historians view the two as one and the same people. The Celts, this culture carrying and culture creating people, had Israeli [*sic*] origins.”<sup>1</sup>[\[xxvi\]](#)

However, Gilbrandt does not believe that the Celts were identical to Israelites, but rather that the Israelite Kimmerians became a part of the Celts:

“Now this must not be understood as if the great Celtic peoples’ wanderings which for a long time flooded Europe consisted of Israelis [*sic*]. Even though there was an Israeli [*sic*] core in this people which suddenly appeared, it was probably a mixed people. The Kimmerians united with the local peoples where they advanced.”<sup>1</sup>[\[xxvii\]](#)

The Israelite origin of the Celts is also confirmed in the “Declaration of Arbroath” of 1320, where Scottish nationalists are writing to the pope that their ancestors had come from the Greater Scythia through the Gates of Hercules (Gibraltar). After a long time’s stay in Spain, where they fought with wild tribes, they moved to Scotland where they made themselves masters of the country.<sup>1</sup>[\[xxviii\]](#)

### *The Scythians become the Germanic tribes*

Whereas the Kimmerians became the Celts, the Scythians, the other large group of Israelites, evolved into the Germanic tribes. The Empire of the Scythians expanded from southern Russia through the Ukraine to the north-eastern Balkans. The Scythians often attacked Persia, so King Darius I of Persia chose to attack the Scythians in 515 BC. Darius attacked the Scythians through Thrace in the Balkans, but the Scythians withdrew using, as the first in world history, the tactic of the “burned earth”. Herodotus writes that the Scythians lived by the Northern Sea, by which must be meant the Baltic Sea. But where did the Scythians withdraw to, asks Gilbrandt? And how can it be that this mighty and advanced people of culture suddenly disappeared from the pages of history?<sup>1</sup>[\[xxix\]](#)

Gilbrandt writes that the Scythians became the Germanic tribes. The Greek geographer Strabo (64 BC-21 AD) writes that the Romans called the “true Scythians” for “Germanic”, because “Germani” means “genuine” in Latin. The Roman geographer Pliny the Elder (29-79 AD) writes, according to some translations, that “The name Scythians has everywhere changed to Sarmatians and Germanic tribes.” (Natural History IV, 12)<sup>1</sup>[\[xxx\]](#)

### *The Norwegian school of history*

The so-called “Norwegian school of history” believes that the ancient Germanic tribes have immigrated from Russia:

“To continue, we are going to follow the three famous pioneers of Norwegian history writing, the founders of the ‘Norwegian school of history’. They are Gerh. Schøning (1722-80), Rudolf Keyser (1803-64) and the greatest of them all, Norwegian history writing’s foremost name, P.A. Munch (1810-1863). These three all asserted the theory of Norway’s immigration and settlement from the north, from Russia. This is the same as Norwegian and Icelandic historians asserted already around the year 1200, something which only can have been based on popular traditions which still had their place in the memory of the people. Cf. Salomons Leksikon.”<sup>1</sup>[\[xxxi\]](#)

Gilbrandt writes that Munch wrote that the ancient Germanic tribes had their home in Central Russia by the Volga close to the Ural Mountains, and that they from there trekked to Scandinavia:

“From their ancient home in Russia there has been a continual emigration. The emigration has probably gone partially due west, but much actually suggests that the main stream of emigration has gone directly across the Baltic Sea to southern Sweden. This is in particular true of the strong and populous tribe the Goths which got its main residence in southern Sweden and Denmark. This tribe later went back across the Baltic Sea, and through the course of time they made themselves masters over large parts of Europe. Jornandes acknowledges that the Goths trace their origin from Skandje (Scandinavia), and tells the same legend of the Goths’ emigration [from Scandinavia] on three ships under their King Berik. The last Germanic emigration from Russia was to Norway. This can either have taken place over land north of the Bothnian Bay. But it seems like the trek primarily was across water. First one has sailed north

on the great rivers of Russia, then one has sailed south down the west coast of Norway and taken the country into possession.”<sup>1</sup>[\[xxxii\]](#)

It is not only these Norwegian historians who have written that the Scandinavians have immigrated from Russia. The Danish historian Peter Friderich Suhm (1728-1798) and the most famous Swedish historian Olof Rudbeck the Elder (1630-1702) wrote, like Snorre Sturlasson (1178-1241) of Iceland, that the Scandinavians had come from “Turkland” south of the Caucasus Mountains via Russia to Scandinavia. Thor Heyerdahl even traced the Norsemen’s origin to Azerbaijan in *The Search for Odin (Jakten på Odin)* (2002).

Thoralf Gilbrandt’s book is all in all a splendid work, because the Germanic tribes and the Celts are shown to be the descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, even though much of what he writes about the Jews is not correct.

August 2010

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<sup>ii</sup> [http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thoralf\\_Gilbrant](http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thoralf_Gilbrant)

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<sup>iii</sup> *ibid*, p. 145.

<sup>iiii</sup> *The Jewish Encyclopedia* vol. 3. Funk and Wagnalls. p. 40–

41. [http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view\\_page.jsp?artid=45&letter=E&pid=1](http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view_page.jsp?artid=45&letter=E&pid=1)

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<sup>iv</sup> A review of Shlomo Sand’s book *How and When the Jewish People Was Invented* can be found in Ofri Ilani’s article *Shattering a ‘national mythology’* (*Ha’aretz*, 21 March, 2008):

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[\[vi\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 103.  
[\[vii\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 104.  
[\[viii\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 100.  
[\[ix\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 98.  
[\[x\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 39-40.  
[\[xi\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 101.  
[\[xii\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 140.  
[\[xiii\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 140.  
[\[xiv\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 143.  
[\[xv\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 145.  
[\[xvi\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 171.  
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[\[xxix\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 218.  
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[\[xxxi\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 225-226.  
[\[xxxii\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 227.  
[\[xxxiii\]](#) *ibid.*, p. 228.