Newcastle U3A. Introduction to Dowsing. 24th April, 2020.

Session Seven-Online. - PRINCESS SCOTIA.

We have recently been studying ancient monuments in Ireland, i.e. Newgrange, Passage Tomb and The Hill of Tara - site of the Kings of Ireland. You will remember that we looked at the entrance to Newgrange, which has a “Light Box” above the entrance, through which the sun’s rays shine at certain times of the year and its light flowing down the passageway and onto the bones of the ancestors, in a stone bowl, at the end of the passageway. We also looked at the Tomb of Pharaoh Rameses The Great, at Abu Simbel, which has the same, “Light Box” above its entrance, through which the sun’s rays flow down the passageway and shine onto the statue of the seated Rameses, at the end of the passageway. This use of the sun’s Rays, suggests a possible link between the two cultures, Egypt and Ireland, in the belief of the restorative and life- giving power of the Sun Disc.

There is evidence to show that people from the pre-Christian era sailed the seas for trading purposes. A 3,000 yr. old bronze shield, thought to be of Egyptian origin was unearthed in St. Just in Roseland, Cornwall, where the Phoenicians are known to have had a tin trading post and where the remains of a wine store with amphora was excavated. Its paved stone floor is still intact. Many wine amphora have been fished up off the Cornish coast, suggesting that the Cornish were the first wine importers! That is unless the Phoenicians kept it stored there for themselves for their return voyage.

Historians suggest that the Egyptian, PRINCESS SCOTIA, settled in Ireland with her Egyptian followers, who collectively became known as “The Tribes of Scotia”. Old geography books indicate, with arrows, the migration routes of some of these Egyptian tribes, crossing over the Irish Sea into Wales and Scotland, the name “Scotland” being a shortened version, of “Scotia Land”. The “Glen of Scotia” in Southern Ireland is the suggested site of her tomb, (Ref.”Kingdom of the Ark”- Lorraine Evans) (Scotichronican-Bower) (Chronica Gentis Scotorum - Forden).

At the Hill of Tara, Ireland, a bronze age burial was found of a young man who was wearing Faiance beads-(Egyptian paste), of the same type and date as those on the burial mask of Pharaoh Tut-an-khamun. In another burial in Devon, these same faience beads were found on another young man. In Yorkshire, a number of wooden boats were unearthed that have been dated to the same time, roughly 1350 B.C. and it is suggested that they could be connected with the Egyptian immigration.

The facts of Princess Scotia’s life are hard to establish. The fire of the great Library of Alexandria led to the loss of many documents. When the Greeks re-wrote Egyptian religion and philosophy, they substituted their Greek names for Egyptian gods and historic figures, i.e. Egyptian Thoth /Greek Hermes (Ref. The Hermetica - Freke & Gandy).

One theory is that Princess Scotia was the Egyptian Princess Meritaten, the daughter of the Pharaoh Akenhaten, who founded a new religion. After rejecting the city of Thebes with its multiple gods, he built the new city at Armarna, in the desert, dedicated to the Sun God “The Aten”, which resulted in a revolution, his overturn and the forced fleeing of the Pharaoh and his family from Egypt. It is suggested that they may have sought refuge in Britain.

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