

Was Scota One of the Royal Daughters?

Apart from Tea, there is another lady mentioned in the Irish Annals with the name Scota. It is likely that she was a Milesian (see below) and thereby an Israelite, and it is not impossible that she could have been one of the “king’s daughters” who together with Jeremiah came to Ireland. Critics claim that she is called the daughter of Pharaoh and therefore cannot be an Israelite. They further claim that she was a contemporary of Moses and lived 400 years before Jeremiah.

Answer:

Similarly to the preceding article, we are neither intending nor are we able to PROVE what is a theory and we agree to being careful not to preach “suggestions” as if they were “facts”. We all know we are dealing with a lot of uncertain knowledge, partially contradicting information and sources of doubtful reliability. Therefore, nothing of what follows is meant to be taken as equivalent of Scripture or as a necessary “dogma” all must believe if they want to be saved.

We refer to our summary on these “historical questions” in articles 5 to 7, but would like to add to some critical sub points here in order to allow for a balance in the evaluation of historical data.

1. Scota is in all ancient Irish texts declared as the daughter of Pharaoh, thus she cannot be an Israelite.
2. The king’s daughters don’t have a name in the Bible. One of them is arbitrarily identified with Scota.
3. Scota is described in the Irish legends as contemporary with Moses or even the time of the Tower of Babel. This makes it impossible for her to be an Israelite princess at the time of Jeremiah.
4. There is no proof that Miletus and his group were Israelites.
5. a) It seems odd that the Tuatha de Danaan, who were Israelites themselves, killed their own queen. b) The term “Tuatha de Danaan” doesn’t mean “Tribe of Dan” but “people / children of the goddess Danu”.

Conclusion

1. Scota is in all ancient Irish texts declared as the daughter of Pharaoh, thus she cannot be an Israelite.

The study of the ancient Irish and Scottish legends with regards to the account on Scota can be very frustrating - there are just so many variations, and suddenly two different Scotas appear which seems to be confusing. However, let’s see if some common sense will help.

MOST OF THE LEGENDS AGREE in the following: The ancestor of the Milesians, FEINIUS, lived in SCYTHIA. His son Nel participated in the building of the tower of Babel. After the division of the nations he became an expert in languages and was therefore invited to Egypt by the PHARAOH. He married SCOTA, the Pharaoh’s daughter and witnessed the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea during the Exodus. Moses healed Nel’s son Gaedel (Gaythelos) and prophesied that there wouldn’t be any snakes in the country they were going to go. After some time (centuries?) Breogain, one of the descendants of Nel, sails to Spain and builds the city of Brigantia there. ITH, the uncle (or brother?) of Milesius, son of

Breogain, goes to Ireland and gets killed there by the TUATHA DE DANANN. King Milesius (Mil) sends his nine sons to avenge his death. One of them is Heremon (the husband of Tea). The Tuatha de Danaan are conquered and the Milesians settle in Ireland.

It is true that Scota in all legends is declared as the daughter of the Pharaoh. As already written in article 5 ("Tea-Tephi Never Existed?"), this is not necessarily an argument against her being an Israelite. On the contrary! Being a former ally of the House of Judah, it seems logical that the contemporary Pharaoh Hophra take over some kind of GUARDIANSHIP (adoption?) of those royal refugees. SCOTA BEING MENTIONED AS THE DAUGHTER OF PHARAOH IS ACTUALLY A VERY STRONG LINK right back to Egypt and Tahpanhes!

2. The king's daughters don't have a name in the Bible. One of them is arbitrarily identified with Scota.

While the Bible ends its record with the king's daughters and Jeremiah at Tahpanhes, the IRISH ANNALS pick up their trail. The people of Ireland handed down their history in songs, poems, and entertaining tales and legends. Historical figures were endowed with magical powers, and actual events were embellished by the Celtic bards.

When Christianity arrived, monks compiled the stories into rare manuscripts. The CLERICS ADDED their own spin to the tales as they tried to place them into biblical periods.

For example, Hophra (Pharaoh Cingris to the Irish), who was strangled in a boat on the Nile, became the Pharaoh of the Exodus during the time of Moses. And Amasis, the winner of the Civil War against Hophra, was made into the victorious Moses, because of the similarity of their names. So when Irish legends speak of "Moses" meeting with the Milesians (Miletus was only colonised at about 1000 B.C. from Athens), the true time setting for the event is more likely in the time of Jeremiah.

Keating mentions in his work "The History of Ireland from the Earliest Period to the English Invasion" TWO PRINCESSES NAMED SCOTA, one at the time of Moses, and another one with Gallam, called Miledh (The Milesian). Keating informs us that the Scota during the times of Moses "was the daughter of Pharaoh Cingris but the Pharaoh whose daughter was married to Miledh, was the fifteenth Pharaoh after him, and he was called Pharaoh Nectonibus." Pharaoh Nectonibus reigned from 380 - 363 B.C. This was long after Moses, however, Nectonibus was the fifteenth Pharaoh from the reign of Amasis and Pharaoh Hophra.

We suggest therefore the following: PHARAOH CINGRIS IN THE IRISH RECORDS IS IN REALITY HOPHRAH; AND WE CAN ELIMINATE ANY REFERENCE TO MOSES.

All the events occurred during Scota's lifetime (and there is only one Scota!), when she and the Milesians were at Tahpanhes. And the Milesian invasion of Ireland occurred at the height of their power, which was in the days of Jeremiah.

3. Scota is described in the Irish legends as contemporary with Moses or even the time of the Tower of Babel. This makes it impossible for her to be an Israelite princess at the time of Jeremiah.

One cannot really trust any chronology that is given in the ancient Irish texts. In the Lebor Gabal Erren (the Book of the Taking of Ireland) Scota is contemporaneous with Moses (about 1500 B.C.). In the various redactions of the Book of Leinster she lives 914 years after the Exodus, at the time of Alexander the Great (which is either ca. 550 B.C. or ca. 330 B.C.). The Scottichronicon has Scota as wife of Gaythelos one generation after Moses. Nennius makes her (or her husband) come to Ireland 1002 years after the Exodus. The time spans mentioned are often GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

As written earlier it seems more probable and correlates much better to historical facts that the MILESIAANS CAME TO IRELAND IN THE 7TH CENTURY. That was also the time when they were known in history to have founded colonies all over the Mediterranean.

4. There is no proof that Miletus and his group were Israelites.

This is a brief answer on this subject, although more could be said.

A) A clear connection can be established through archaeological finds (like the Black Obelisk which can be seen at the British Museum) between the Israelites who were deported by the Assyrians, and a people called Beth-Khumri or Ghomri (Assyrian name); Kimmerioi (Greek); Saka (Persian) or Scythians. ALL THESE NAMES ARE GIVEN BY DIFFERENT NATIONS TO THE SAME PEOPLE: THE ISRAELITES. One resource that explains this more fully is "The Tribes" by Y. Davidy.

The MILESIAANS ALSO CALLED THEMSELVES SCOTS, and part of them settled later on in Scotland. The Scottish Declaration of Independence (Declaration of Arbroath, 1320 A.D.) makes the following statement:

“We know, Most Holy Father and Lord, and from the chronicles and books of the ancients gather, that among other illustrious nations, ours, to wit THE NATION OF THE SCOTS, has been distinguished by many honours; which PASSING FROM THE GREATER SCYTHIA through the Mediterranean Sea and Pillars of Hercules, and SOJOURNING IN SPAIN among the most savage tribes through a long course of time, could nowhere be subjugated by any people however barbarous AND COMING THENCE ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AFTER THE OUTGOING OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL, THEY, BY MANY VICTORIES AND INFINITE TOIL, ACQUIRED FOR THEMSELVES THE POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST, WHICH THEY NOW HOLD...”

This can be seen today at the Register House in Edinburgh (see image below).



The Scottish Declaration of Independence, a prized document attested by Robert the Bruce's barons in Parliament assembled, dated A.D.1320, asserts that the nation of the Scots - with a king-list of one-hundred and thirteen monarchs - moved to the British Isles from Scythia by way of Spain. The document emphasises an Israelite context to the effect that the migration occurred "1200 years after the outgoing of Israel" (from Egypt). This would indicate a period of the 3rd-2nd centuries B.C.

B) The city of Miletus in Asia Minor was founded by colonists from Athens at about 1000 B.C. Herodotus says they were "from the Government House in Athens and of the PUREST IONIAN (= Athenian) blood."

We learn that Athens was founded by a band of colonists from the city of Sais in Egypt, led by CECROPS (Calcol), a member of the ZERAH branch of the JUDAHITES (pre-Moses). His brother DARDANOS (Darda) founded the famous city of Troy.

Calcol is said to have founded 14 cities in and around Greece. The city of Chalcis, located North of Athens, seems to bear his name. The Argonauts traveled to a region called COLCHIS on the Black Sea coast in order to retrieve the Golden Fleece. The Colchians had strong connections to Greece, Israel and Egypt.

In conclusion, there is AMPLE PROOF that the Milesians were indeed Israelites.

5. a) It seems odd that the Tuatha de Danaan, who were Israelites themselves, killed their own queen. b) The term "Tuatha de Danaan" doesn't mean "Tribe of Dan" but "people / children of the goddess Danu".

A) Firstly, the Tuatha de Danaan most probably didn't know that they were Israelites. Secondly, it is not unusual that different tribes of Israel fought against each other and people got killed. Take for example the war between Manasseh and Ephraim at the time of the Judges. And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites and there ""fell at that time of the Ephraimites forty and two thousand"" (JUDGES 12:5-6). Likewise, in more modern times Israelite brother nations have often fought against each other, and done so fiercely - the SWEDES HAD CONSTANT FIGHTS WITH THE DANES (massacres occurred), THE AMERICANS FOUGHT THE BRITISH and THE PRUSSAINS SEPARATED FROM THE BRITISH.

B) "The Tuatha de Danaan ruled in Ireland for about two centuries, and were highly skilled in architecture and other arts from their long residence in Greece and intercourse with the Phoenicians." There is a good chance that those can be linked to the "Danaoi" of Homer's epics and even as far back as to ancient Israel at the time of Deborah: ""Gilead abode beyond Jordan: and why did DAN remain in ships?"" (JUDGES 5:17)

The part of Dan that was settled in the Northern part of the Kingdom and was taken away by the Assyrians actually forms the nucleus of the nation of DENMARK today.

Before leaving the subject of "SCOTA" we would like to make the reader aware of the recent publications and findings of L. Evans. A review of her book, printed in the "Yorkshire Post" (England) 25 August 2000, "Egyptian Theory on ancient Humber boats" states: "ANCIENT Egyptians swapped the Nile for the Humber in one of the earliest trade missions to our shores, according to a new book. Egyptologist Lorraine Evans claims in 'Kingdom of the Ark' that evidence from the discovery of three boats on the shores of the Humber shows Egyptians were shipwrecked near Hull about 3,500 years ago. She speculates they had forsaken the ancient wonders of Egypt for a trade journey to Britain, but had come to grief in a storm within swimming distance of the shore, sparking the intriguing possibility they may have made their way to land and could have settled in the area, leaving some inhabitants of the East Riding with ancient Egyptian roots."

Her theory, also drawing on finds from other parts of the country, suggests ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CULTURE COULD HAVE HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON EARLY BRITISH LIFE, claiming a princess who was Tutankhamun's half-sister set up a colony in Ireland... "Three wooden boats were discovered by archaeologists in mud on the banks of the Humber at North Ferriby in 1937 and were at first mistaken for Viking longships. It was not until they were radiocarbon-dated that it was firmly established they were Bronze Age craft DATING FROM 700-400 B.C." In the article she is quoted to say, "Every traditional text recounting the history of the British Isles would have to be re-written. The simple fact that many peoples of Britain are going about their daily business UNAWARE OF THEIR EGYPTIAN HERITAGE IS ASTOUNDING ITSELF." The article goes on to state, "She claims other evidence from Ireland shows jewellery of east Mediterranean origin has been found in burial mounds while folklore persists that an Egyptian princess - said to be PRINCESS SCOTA - the half sister of Tutankhamun - SETTLED IN A VALLEY

ON THE EMERALD ISLE." We are currently investigating Lorraine Evans' research on "Princess Scota" (see L. Evans, Kingdom of the Ark, Simon Schuster (UK) Ltd., 2000, ISBN 0-684-8604-3).

Conclusion:

Due to the fact that the Irish texts differ so much regarding Scota, it is not safe to make any certain statements about her. If the very early stories about Moses and the Tower of Babel are eliminated from the ancient Irish texts as discussed earlier, we arrive at a more probable scenario which also fits together with recorded history, namely the arrival of the Milesians during the 7th century B.C. in Ireland. BOTH SCOTA AND TEA COULD WELL BE IDENTIFIED WITH THE ROYAL PRINCESS OF JUDAH. However, to state that one or the other would be CERTAIN - and this impression has been given by some authors in the past - would be a misrepresentation of the historical sources. We are left to observe new evidence as it emerges in historical and archeological research, such as the latest book of L. Evans.