Case 4-Eur-Crete-Figurine-Female-Snake Goddess-Neo Palatial-1700-1450

1. "Snake goddess" is the name commonly given to a type of [figurine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figurine) depicting a woman holding a snake in each hand, as were found in [Minoan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_civilization) archaeological sites in [Crete](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crete). The first two of such figurines (both incomplete) were found by the British archaeologist [Arthur Evans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Evans) and date to the [neo-palatial period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-palatial_period) of [Minoan civilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_civilization), ca. 1700–1450 BCE. It was Evans who called the larger of his pair of figurines a "Snake Goddess", the smaller a "Snake Priestess"; since then, it has been debated whether Evans was right, or whether both figurines depicts priestesses, or both depict the same deity or distinct deities.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-drakon-1)

The figurines were found only in house sanctuaries, where the figurine appears as "the goddess of the household", and they are probably (according to [Burkert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Burkert)) related with the [Paleolithic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleolithic) tradition regarding women and domesticity.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-Burkert23-2) The figurines have also been interpreted as showing a [mistress of animals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potnia_Theron)-type goddess and as a precursor to [Athena Parthenos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athena_Parthenos), who is also associated with snakes.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-drakon-1)

**Contents**

* [1 Figurines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#Figurines)
* [2 Interpretations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#Interpretations)
* [3 Sacral knot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#Sacral_knot)
* [4 Oracle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#Oracle)
* [5 Comparison to other goddesses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#Comparison_to_other_goddesses)
* [6 Art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#Art)
* [7 See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#See_also)
* [8 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#References)
* [9 External links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#External_links)

**Figurines**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:%CE%98%CE%B5%CE%AC_%CF%84%CF%89%CE%BD_%CE%8C%CF%86%CE%B5%CF%89%CE%BD_6393.JPG)

The younger **snake goddess**, from the palace of [Knossos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knossos). [Heraklion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraklion) Archaeological Museum

The first Snake Goddess figurines to be discovered were found by [Arthur Evans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Evans) in 1903, in the temple repositories[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-3) of [Knossos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knossos). The figurines are made of [faience](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_faience), a technique for glazing earthenware and other ceramic vessels by using a quartz paste. This material symbolized in old [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Egypt) the renewal of life, therefore it was used in the funeral cult and in the sanctuaries. After firing this produces bright colors and a lustrous sheen.

These two figurines are today exhibited at the [Herakleion Archeological Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herakleion_Archeological_Museum) in Crete. It is possible that they illustrate the fashion of dress of Minoan women: a tight bodice which left the breasts bare, a long flounced skirt, and an apron made of material with embroidered or woven decoration. The larger of these figures has snakes crawling over her arms up to her [tiara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiara). The smaller figure holds two snakes in her raised hands, which seems to be the imitation of a [panther](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panthera).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-4) These were usually symbols of an [earth goddess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth_goddess).

In particular, one of the snake goddesses was found in a few scattered pieces, and was later filled with a solution of paraffin to preserve it from further damage.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-MusartsBoston-5) The goddess is depicted just as in other statues (crown on head, hands grasping snakes and so on) The expression on her face is described as lifelike, and is also wearing the typical Minoan dress. Another figure found in Berlin, made of bronze, looks more like a snake charmer with the snakes on top of her head. Many Minoan statues and statuettes seem to express a pride.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-MusartsBoston-5)

Clay sculptures with raised hands and curling snakes were found in the "House of the double axes" in [Knossos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knossos), in [Asine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asine), in [Gournia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gournia), and in [Myrtos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myrtos). Objects with snakes curling up the sides of clay tubes were also found in [Cyprus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus) and [Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestine_%28region%29). [[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-Burkert23-2)

**Interpretations**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:TempleRepositories.jpg)

Objects from the temple Repositories ([Knossos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knossos)) after its discovery in 1903

The snake goddess's [Minoan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_language) name may be related with *A-sa-sa-ra*, a possible interpretation of inscriptions found in [Linear A](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_A) texts.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-6) Although Linear A is not yet deciphered, Palmer relates tentatively the inscription *a-sa-sa-ra-me* which seems to have accompanied goddesses, with the Hittite *išhaššara*, which means "mistress". [[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-7)

The [serpent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serpent_%28symbolism%29) is often symbolically associated with the renewal of life because it sheds its skin periodically. A similar belief existed in the ancient [Mesopotamians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopotamian) and [Semites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semitic_people), and appears also in [Hindu mythology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_mythology).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-Columbia-8) The [Pelasgian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelasgian) myth of creation refers to snakes as the reborn dead. However, [Nilsson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilsson) noticed that in the Minoan religion the snake was the protector of the house, [[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-Burkert23-2) as it later appears also in [Greek religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_religion). [[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-9) Among the Greek [Dionysiac](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dionysos) cult it signified wisdom and was the symbol of fertility.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-Columbia-8)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Snake-witch.JPG)

A woman (probably a goddess) holding snakes in both hands, from [Gotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gotland), Sweden

Barry Powell suggested that *the snake goddess* reduced in legend into a folklore heroine was [Ariadne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariadne) (*utterly pure* or *the very holy one*), who is often depicted surrounded by [Maenads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maenads) and [satyrs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satyrs). [[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-10) Some scholars relate the snake goddess with the [Phoenician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenicia) [Astarte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astarte) (*virgin daughter*). She was the goddess of fertility and sexuality and her worship was connected with an orgiastic cult. Her temples were decorated with serpentine motifs. In a related Greek myth [Europa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europa_%28mythology%29), who is sometimes identified with Astarte in ancient sources, [[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-11) was a Phoenician princess who [Zeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeus) abducted and carried to Crete. [[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-Wunderlich260-12) [[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-13) Evans tentatively linked the snake goddess with the Egyptian snake goddess [Wadjet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wadjet) but did not pursue this connection. Statuettes similar to the "snake goddess" identified as *priest* of Wadjud and *magician* were found in Egypt. [[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-14)

**Sacral knot**

Both goddesses have a knot with a projecting looped cord between their breasts. Evans noticed that these are analogous to the *sacral knot*, his name for a knot with a loop of fabric above and sometimes fringed ends hanging down below. Numerous such symbols in ivory, faience, painted in frescoes or engraved in seals sometimes combined with the symbol of the double-edged axe or [labrys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labrys) which was the most important [Minoan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_civilization) religious symbol. [[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-15) Such symbols were found in [Minoan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_civilization) and [Mycenaean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helladic_period) sites. It is believed that the sacral knot was the symbol of *holiness* on human figures or cult-objects. [[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-16) Its combination with the double-axe can be compared with the Egyptian [ankh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ankh) (eternal life), or with the [tyet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyet) (welfare/life) a symbol of [Isis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isis) (the knot of Isis).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-17)

**Oracle**

Wadjet had a famous [oracle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle) in the city [Per-Wadjet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per-Wadjet) (Greek name [Buto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buto)). According to [Herodotus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herodotus) this may have been the source of the oracular tradition which spread to Greece from Egypt.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-18) The serpents were considered the protectors of the temples and the chthonic masters of the ancient [earth goddess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth_goddess). In Greece the old oracles were devoted to the [mother goddess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_goddess). According to a Greek legend Apollo came to [Delphi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphi) carrying [Cretan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cretan) priests, and there he possessed the oracle after slaying the serpent [Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_%28mythology%29), the daughter of [Gaia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaia_%28mythology%29).

**Comparison to other goddesses**

Other goddesses probably associated with the "snake goddess" are:

* The ancient Egyptian goddess [Renenutet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renenutet), who often appeared in the form of a hooded cobra.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* The Phoenician goddess [Tanit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanit), worshipped as a patron goddess of [Carthage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carthage).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* The Indian snake goddess [Manasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manasa), literally meaning "of the mind", or "conceived in the mind", or "power of the mind" is the [Tutelary deity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tutelary_deity) of snakes and fertility, worshipped mainly in [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal) and the eastern parts of India.
* [Diktynna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diktynna), aka the Cretan "Mistress of the Wild", is a possible identification.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Art**

The feminist artwork [*The Dinner Party*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dinner_Party) by [Judy Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judy_Chicago) features a place setting for a Snake Goddess.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_snake_goddess_figurines#cite_note-19)

**See also**

* [Ariadne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariadne)
* [Snake worship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake_worship) in Hindu mythology.
* [Gorgon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorgon) - female monsters with sharp fangs and hair of living, venomous snakes in Greek mythology.
* [Astarte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astarte)
* [Ishtar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ishtar)
* [Wadjet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wadjet)
* [Potnia theron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potnia_theron)
* [Matriarchal religion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matriarchal_religion)
* [Snake-witch stone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake-witch_stone), a picture stone from Gotland popularly called *ormgudinna*

**References**

  *Ogden, Daniel (2013).* [*Drakon: Dragon Myth and Serpent Cult in the Greek and Roman Worlds*](https://books.google.com/books?id=FQ2pAK9luwkC&pg=PA7)*. Oxford University Press. pp. 7–9.*

  Walter Burkert (1985). *Greek Religion*. Harvard University Press. pp.23,30 [ISBN 0-674-36281-0](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0674362810)

  Bonney, Emily M. "Disarming the Snake Goddess: a Reconsideration of the Faience Figurines from the Temple Repositories at Knossos." Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology. 24.2 (2011): 171-190.

  F.Schachermeyer.*Die Minoische Kultur des alten Kreta*.(1964).W.Kohlhammer Verlag Stuttgart. p.143

  A Statuette of the Minoan Snake Goddess: Gift of Mrs. W. Scott Fitz L. D. C. Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin , Vol. 12, No. 73 (Dec., 1914), pp. 51-55 Published by: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Article Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4423650>

  Harald Haarmann: *Das Rätsel der* [*Donauzivilisation*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vin%C4%8Da_culture) *- Die Entdeckung der ältesten Hochkultur Europas*, Verlag C.H. Beck oHG, [Munich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich), 2011, p. 241, [ISBN 978-3-406-62210-6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9783406622106).

  F.Schachermeyer (1964) *Die Minoische Kultur des alten Kreta*, pp.256,263, W.Kohlhammer, Stuttgart

  [*Columbia. The free Dictionary*](http://columbia.thefreedictionary.com/snake+worship)

  [Zeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeus) Kresios in the guise of a snake is regarded the "protector of storehouses". A snake is the "good daemon" at the temple of [Athena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athena) on Acropolis,etc: Martin Nilsson (1967). *Die Geschichte der Griechische Religion Vol I* . C.H. Beck Verlag Munchen

  Barry Powell. *Classical Myth* with new translations of ancient texts by Herbert M. Howe. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. Prentice Hall Inc 1998. p 368

  [Lucian of Samosata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucian_of_Samosata) (200 AD): [De Dea Syria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Dea_Syria) 4

  H.G. Wunderlich (1994). *The secret of Crete*. Efstathiadis group S.A. p 260, 276 [ISBN 960-226-261-3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9602262613) (First British edition, publ.1975 by Souvenir Press Ltd., London)

  [Lucian of Samosata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucian_of_Samosata) (200 AD): [De Dea Syria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Dea_Syria) 4

  Cristopher L.C.E Whitcombe. *Minoan Snake Goddess". 8: Snakes, Egypt, Magic and women (External links)*

  F.Schachermeyer.(1964) *Die minoische Kultur des alten Kreta*.W.Kohlhammer Verlag Stuttgart. p 161,163

  F.Schachermeyer (1964) *Die Minoische Kultur des alten Kreta*.W.Kohlhammer Verlag Stuttgart. p 163-164

  Cristopher L.C.E Whitkombe. *Minoan snake goddess". 9: Snake charmers (External links)*

  Herodotus.*Histories*. II 55 and VII 134

1.  [Place Settings](https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/eascfa/dinner_party/place_settings). Brooklyn Museum. Retrieved on 2015-08-06.

**External links**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg/30px-Commons-logo.svg.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Commons-logo.svg) | Wikimedia Commons has media related to [***Snake Goddess***](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Snake_Goddess). |

* [Minoan Snake Goddess](http://witcombe.sbc.edu/snakegoddess/) essay by Christopher L. C. E. Witcombe originally in *Images Of Women In Ancient Art* - Accessed July 2006
* [The Picture Stone from Smiss at När](http://www.gotmus.i.se/1engelska/bildstenar/engelska/nar.htm), Historical museum of Gotland