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Frijjō

1 Name



The Welschingen-B bracteate (IK 389)



The Oberwerschen-B bracteate (IK 311)

***Frijjō** ("Frigg-Frija") is the reconstructed name or epithet of a hypothetical Common Germanic love goddess, the most prominent female member of the **Ansiwiz* (gods), and often identified as the spouse of the chief god, **Wōdanaz* (Woden-Odin).

The theonyms in West Germanic are Anglo-Saxon ***Frīg**, Old High German **Frīja**, Low German (Lower Saxony) **Frike**, **Freke** (*Fru Freen*, *Fru Frien*, *Fru Freke*, *Fru Frick*, *Fuik*, *Frie*)^[1] and Lombardic **Frea**. The name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess is attested only in the name of the weekday, although *frīg* (strong feminine) as a common noun meaning "love" (in the singular) or "affections, embraces" (in the plural) is attested in poetry.^[2]

The name * *Frijjō* (Old Norse *Frigg*, Old High German *Frīja*) ultimately derives from PIE **prih-y(a)h*, cognate to Sanskrit *priya* "dear, beloved",^[3] which however in Germanic split into two etymons, one covering the semantic field of "love, courtship, friendship" (English *friend*), the other the field of "freedom" (English *free*).^[4]

The weekday Friday in English is named after for the goddess *Frigg* (Old English *frigedæg*). Friday in Old Norse was called both *Freyjudagr* and *Frjádagr*, in Faroese *fríggjadagur*, and in Old High German never **Frouwūntac*, but *Frīatac*, *Frīgetac*, now *Freitag*.

There is some evidence that the epithet **frawjō* "lady" was applied to this goddess. The two names were confused from early times, especially in Old English, where the stem of **frīj-* appears as *frēo-*, *frīo-*, *frēa-* (a contraction of **frīj-* and a following back vowel) beside a less frequent stem form *frīg-* (/fri:j-/), by development of a glide between *ī* and a following front vowel. The two forms would originally have figured in complementary distribution within the same paradigm (e.g. masculine nominative singular *frēo*, masculine genitive singular *frīges*), but in attested Old English analogical forms are already present and the distribution is no longer complementary^[5] Jacob Grimm stated "We gather from all this, that the forms and even the meanings of the two names border closely on one another. *Freyja* means the gladsome, gladdening, sweet, gracious goddess, *Frigg* the free, beautiful, loveable; to the former attaches the general notion of *frau* (mistress), to the latter that of *frī* (woman)." The linguistic discussion of these names is complicated by issues of Germanic *Verschärfung*. Old Norse *Frigg*, *friggjar-dagr* is related to *frakkr* "free, bold", cognate to Old English *frēo*, Gothic *freis* "free". See also "Frigg and Freyja origin hypothesis".

2 Characteristics

Both Frigg and Freyja are associated with weaving, combining the aspects of a love goddess and a domestic goddess.^[6]

In Sweden and some parts of Germany, the asterism of Orion's Belt is known as her distaff or spindle.^[7]

Fulla is named as Frija's sister in the Merseburg charms. In Norse mythology Fulla is one of a train of sixteen goddesses each performing a task representing an aspect of Frigg's, among them also Freyja (Gefjun).

Various female figures in medieval folklore have been traced to Frigg-Frija: the Saxon *Fru Freke*, *Gode*, *Perchta* (Bertha), *Holda* (Holle). According to Rudolf Much, "Jordh, Frigg, Freyja, Nerthus, Fulla, Nanna, and others are essentially the same, personifying life, producing nature."^[8]

3 B7 bracteates

The "woman" type of bracteates (*Frauenbrakteaten*, type B7, also called Fürstenberg or Oberwerschen type) has been identified as possibly depicting Frigg-Frija.

There are five known bracteates of this type: IK 259 (Großfahner-B); IK 311 (Oberwerschen-B); IK 350 (site of discovery unknown, reportedly from "south-western Germany"); IK 389 (Welschingen-B); and IK 391 (Gudme II-B).^[9] In each of them the female figure depicted is holding a cross-shaped staff, interpreted as a distaff. IK 350 is additionally decorated with a number of crosses, and IK 259 has additional swastikas. Iconographically related are five gold bracteates found in Hüfingen, Bavaria.^[9]

4 See also

- Freyja
- Frigg
- Perchta
- Holda
- Dís

5 References

- [1] The *k* isn't a reflex of Old Norse *ggj* (as implied by Paul Hermann 1903), but a diminutive, as it were *Frija-ke*, *Frea-ke* (Elard Hugo Meyer, *Mythologie der Germanen* 1903).
- [2] OED s.v. "Friday".

- [3] Wodtko et al., *Nomina im Indogermanischen Lexikon*, Heidelberg (2008) ISBN 978-3-8253-5359-9, s.v. "preyH", pp. 568-573.
- [4] Gothic *frijôn* translates φιλεῖν, ἀγαπᾶν "to love". Anglo-Saxon *freogan*, *freon* Old Saxon *friehan*. Also cognate are the Germanic terms for *friend*. The Old High German verb *frijôn* "nubere, uxorem ducere, woo, to take a wife" (Modern German *freien*) contrasts with *frijan* "liberare". It is foreign to Upper German, and was probably adopted from Low German (Grimm).
- [5] OED s.v. "free"; A. Campbell Old Eng. Gram. (1959) §410.
- [6] Mythological Women: Studies in Memory of Lotte Motz, 1922-1997, Fassbaender, 2002, ISBN 978-3-900538-73-6, p. 70; M. J. Enright, *The Goddess Who Weaves. Some Iconographic Aspects of Bracteates of the Fürstenberg Type*. In: FMSt 24, 1990, 54-70.
- [7] Edwardes and Spence (1913); in Swedish both *Friggerock* "Frigg's distaff" and *Frejerock* "Freyja's Distaff", see Schön, Ebbe. (2004). *Asa-Tors hammare, Gudar och jättar i tro och tradition*. Fält & Hässler, Värnamo. p. 228.
- [8] cited after Edwardes and Spence (1913).
- [9] Pesch (2007:125-128)

6 Further reading

- John Lindow, *Norse Mythology: A Guide to the Gods, Heroes, Rituals, and Beliefs*, Oxford University Press (2001), ISBN 0-19-515382-0, p. 129.
- Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, ch.13
- M. Scheller, *Vedisch 'priyá-' u. die Wortsippe 'frei, freien, Freund'* (1959)
- D. H. Green, *Lang. & Hist. Early Germanic World* (1998) 39-41.
- Jan de Vries, *Studien over germaansche mythologie, VII: De skaldenkenningen met de namen der godinnen Freyja en Frigg*, Tijdschrift voor nederlandse taal- en letterkunde 53 (1934), 210-217.
- Marian Edwardes, Lewis Spence, *Dictionary of Non-Classical Mythology* (1913); 2003 reprint ISBN 978-0-7661-4453-8, 2005 reprint: ISBN 978-1-59605-342-7, pp. 70f.

7 External links

- B7 bracteates

8 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

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