



Lithuania possesses many traditional houses whose rooftops are adorned with the motifs of two horses heads and whose names are known as 'Asvienai' divine horse twins which in previous times Lithuanians would seek their benediction of abundant health.

Throughout the lands of Vedic India we find the divine horse gods who are both known as the 'Asvinis' celestials who were known as the physicians of the gods, the originators and founders

of the 'Ayur Vedas' whose meaning is the knowledge ( ayur ) of health ( ayur ).

Lithuania once worshipped the twin horse gods known as the 'Asvienai' and India once worshipped the twin horse gods known as the 'Asvinis' within the lands of Lithuania they were worshipped for health and within India they were worshipped for health and just as the Asvienai of Lithuania pull the chariot of the Sun, so the Asvinis of India pull the chariot of the Sun.



'Deva' is a word from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is that which comes from ( vi ) the light ( d ) as in the 'gods' who make up the polytheistic culture of India and within Lithuania we find this same polytheistic culture whose gods are also known as the 'Dievas'.

'Dieva senelis' is one of the gods of Lithuania whose name means god ( dieva ) the old man (

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senelis ) and we find that not only does the 'Dieva' come from the language of Sanskrit we also have 'senelis' meaning 'old' whose origin is 'sana' a word from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'old'.

'Seimos Dievas' is one of the gods of Lithuania whose name means the god ( dievas ) of the home ( seimos ) and the god ( dievas ) of the family ( seimos ) the 'dievas' being the 'deva' from the language of Sanskrit and the 'seimos' is from 'ksaya' a word from Sanskrit meaning 'home' and 'house'.



'Pa' is a root within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is to 'protect' and this expands as 'pati' whose meaning is 'protector' 'master' 'lord' and within the language of Lithuania this word can be seen amongst their gods bearing the same meaning.

'Dimstipatis' is a household god who is the lord of hearth and home and his name meaning the

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god ( patis ) of the home ( dim ) is the same as 'dampati' a word from the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is the lord ( pati ) of the home ( dam ).

'Vejopatis' is known as the god ( patis ) of the wind ( vejo ) and this is simply 'vayupati' a name from Sanskrit meaning the lord ( pati ) of the wind ( vayu ) and we also have 'Zemepatis' who is the lord ( pati ) of the earth ( zeme ) which is 'ksampati' a word from Sanskrit meaning lord ( pati ) of the earth ( ksam ).



'Us' is a root seen within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is that which 'burns' and this becomes 'Usas' the goddess of the dawn from which we get place names such as 'Australia' and 'Austria' as well as words such as 'aurora' and 'easter' and it can also be seen within the gods of Lithuania.

'Ausrine' and 'Ausra' are to be seen within the pantheon of Lithuanian gods as the gods of the

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dawn who prepare the coming of the Sun and we also have 'Austaras' a god of light whose effulgence guides those who are on their way to paradise and each of these names are related to 'Usas' the goddess of the dawn.

'Saule' is the god of the Sun within the pantheon of Lithuanian gods and also the name for the Sun within both the Lithuanian and Latvian languages and we find that the source of this name is 'Surya' a name seen within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is the 'Sun' and also the Vedic god of the Sun.



'Perkunas' seems to be the main god of the Lithuanian pantheon who is seen as a god of thunder and lightning and storms and very much like the Indra of the Vedas, and a name for Indra is 'Parjanya' which has been said by many, such as the famous Max Muller, to be the source of 'Perkunas'.

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'Ap' is a root which can be seen within the language of Sanskrit whose meaning is 'water' and from this comes 'upe' a word from the language of Lithuania whose meaning is 'river' which then becomes 'Upini Dievas' who is the Lithuanian goddess ( dievas ) of the rivers ( upini ).

'Dalia' is known within the Lithuanian pantheon as the goddess of 'fate' who is said to haunt you if you make the wrong choice and this seems to be very much related to 'dola' a word from Sanskrit whose meaning is 'oscillating' and 'swinging' and 'dolaya' a word from Sanskrit whose meaning is to be 'doubtful' to be 'uncertain'.



"There is common belief in Lithuania that our national language, Lithuanian, originates from Sanskrit. This connection, first addressed by European scholars in the 19th century, had become a foundation of Lithuanian National Revival Movement in the late 19th century. Ever since we've been taught that Lithuanian is the closest surviving sister of Sanskrit in Europe. More than eight generations of Lithuanians have been raised with this idea in their mind. It has become part and parcel of our national mythology, and serves as our connection to India, past

and present."

"The Lithuanian language is more ancient than Greek, Latin, German, Celtic and the Slav tongues. It belongs to the Indo-European group and is the nearest idiom to Sanskrit. The resemblance, indeed, is so close that Lithuanian peasants can understand Sanskrit sentences pronounced by learned scholars." Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. XVII, p. 482, 1954.

"North of Poland are the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland, all successors of Tsarist Empire. They are small states, but each is a distinct cultural entity with a separate language. You will be interested to know that the Lithuanians are Aryans (like many others in Europe) and their language bears quite a close resemblance of Sanskrit. This is a remarkable fact, which probably many people in India do not realise, and which brings home to us the bonds of which unite distant people". Jawaharlal Nehru.