

tics, Lithuanian researchers contributed the most, with such works as *Lietuvių kalbos istorinė gramatika* (Historical Grammar of the Lithuanian Language; J. Kazlauskas), *Baltų ir kitų indoeuropiečių kalbų santykiai, Prūsų kalbos etimologijos žodynas* (Relations Between Baltic and Other Indo-European Languages, Etymological Dictionary of Old Prussian; V. Mažiulis), *Lietuvių kalbos istorinė sintaksė* (Historical Syntax of the Lithuanian Language; V. Ambrazas), *Lietuvių kalbos istorija* (History of the Lithuanian Language; Z. Zinkevičius), *Baltų etimologijos etiudai* (Baltic Etymology Etudes; V. Urbutis), *Lietuvių hidronimų etimologinis žodynas* (Etymological Dictionary of Lithuanian Hydronyms; A. Vanagas), *Refleksyvų tipologija* (The Typology of Reflexives; E. Geniušienė), *Baltų kalbų struktūrų bendrybės ir jų kilmė, Baltų praeitis istoriniuose šaltiniuose* (Common Structural Elements of the Baltic Languages and their Origins, The Baltic Peoples' Past in Historical Sources; S. Karaliūnas), *Baltų kalbų įvardžių semantinė ir morfologinė struktūra* (The Semantic and Morphological Structure of Baltic Pronouns; A. Rosinas), *Lietuvių kalbos leksika* (Vocabulary of the Lithuanian Language; A. Sabaliauskas), *Kalbotyros darbai* (Linguistic Works; A. Girdenis), *Daiktavardžių darybos raida* (Development of Nominal Word-Formation; S. Ambrazas).

In the field of Baltic archaeology, significant are such researchers as M. Gimbutienė (M. Gimbutas, *The Balts* and other works), R. Rimantienė (*Akmens amžius Lietuvoje* [The Stone Age in Lithuania]), A. Girininkas (*Baltų kultūros ištakos* [Origins of the Baltic Culture]), R. Kulikauskienė and others. In Lithuania and Latvia, several collective works were published, dedicated to ancient Baltic history, ethno-genesis, issues on art, e.g.: *Из древнейшей истории балтских народов* (From the Earliest History of the Baltic Peoples; Riga, 1980), *Lietuvių etnogenezė* (Lithuanian Ethno-Genesis; Vilnius, 1987), *Baltų menas*. *Art of the Balts* (Vilnius, 2009).

Research in Baltic folklore and mythology began at the end of the 19th c.–early 20th c. (works by German J. Lautenbach, Finnish A. R. Niemi, J. Basanavičius and others), some work was done in the inter-war period (P. Šmits' *Latviešu mītoloģija* [Latvian Mythology], the works of J. Balys and others), but the most major works appeared in the second half of the 20th c.–early 21st c., e.g.: *Apie dievus ir žmones* (Of Gods



and Men; A. J. Greimas), *Senovės baltų pasaulėžiūra, Baltų religijos ir mitologijos šaltiniai* (The World Outlook of the Ancient Balts, Sources of Baltic Religion and Mythology; N. Vėlius), *Latviešu un lietuviešu sakāmvārdu paralēles* (Latvian and Lithuanian Proverb Parallels; E. Kokare), *Baltų mitologijos ir ritualo tyrimai* (Studies of Baltic Mythology and Ritual; V. Toporov), *Mītiskais literatūrā, folklorā un mākslā* (Mythicality in Folklore, Literature, Art; J. Kursīte), *Baltų religinės reformos* (The Religious Reforms of the Balts; G. Beresnevičius).

Less has been written on comparative Baltic literature. The following works, which appeared in the second half of the 20th c., are worth mentioning: *Srovnávací dějiny baltických literatur: od nejstarších dob do současnosti* (Comparative History of the Literature of the Baltic Nations from Ancient History to the Present; R. Parolek), *Die Literaturen des Baltikums. Ihre Entstehung und Entwicklung* (Literature of the Baltic Nations: Origin and Evolution; F. Scholz), *Lietuvių ir latvių literatūrų ryšiai* (Realtions Between Lithuanian and Latvian Literature; K. Nastopka), *Kultūros tradicijos baltų literatūrose* (Cultural Traditions in Baltic Literature; S. Gaižiūnas) and others.

Since 1964, international conferences of Baltic studies have been organised in Vilnius and Riga. Major journals and serial publications in the field of Baltic studies are the following: *Filologu biedrības raksti* (Riga, 1921–1940), *Archivum Philologicum* (Kaunas, 1930–1939), *Studi Baltici* (Rome and Florence, 1931–1969), *Acta Baltico-Slavica* (Białystok, 1964–1970; Warsaw, from 1971), *Baltistica* (Vilnius, from 1965), *Ponto-Baltica* (Florence and Milan, 1981–2005), *Linguistica Baltica* (Warsaw, 1992–2003), *Res Balticae* (Pisa, from 1995), *Балто-славянские исследования* (Moscow, from 1972), *Journal of Baltic Studies* (USA, from 1970), *Baltu filoloģija* (Riga, from 1991), *Baltic Linguistics* (Warsaw, from 2010).

Prof. dr. Bonifacas Stundžia



EXAMPLES OF CORDED WARE POTTERY



Lithuanian Collectors Coins

LIETUVOS BANKAS

10 LITAS COIN FROM THE SERIES "LITHUANIAN SCIENCE"

Gold Au 999
Quality proof
Diameter 13.92 mm
Weight 1.244 g

Edge of the coin: smooth
Designed by Vaidotas Skolevičius

Mintage 5,000
Issued in 2014

Information is available at the Bank of Lithuania
Tel. +370 5 268 0316
E-mail gpt@lb.lt
www.lb.lt

LIETUVOS MONETŲ KALYKLA
The coin was minted at the UAB Lithuanian Mint
www.lithuanian-mint.lt

Lithuanian Collectors Coins
© Lietuvos bankas, 2014
The coins were photographed by Arūnas Baltėnas
Designed by Liudas Parulskis

The publication uses photographs from the author's personal archives and Vilnius University Library, exhibits from the archives of the National Museum of Lithuania. Used on the cover is a fragment of the painting "K. Būga and J. Endzelīns in Riga" by Šarūnas Milkevičius

Published by the Bank of Lithuania, Gedimino pr. 6, LT-01103 Vilnius
Printed by UAB Lodvila, www.lodvila.lt



10 LITAS COIN FROM THE SERIES "LITHUANIAN SCIENCE"

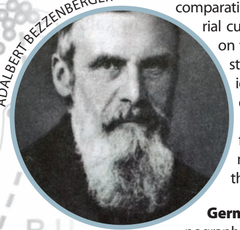
MAP OF THE SPREAD OF BALTIC HYDRONYMS AND THE BALTIC TRIBES IN PREHISTORIC TIMES



Baltic Studies

Baltic studies are a complex science involving comparative research of the spiritual and material culture of the Baltic nations. Depending on which nation's culture is studied, Baltic studies are divided into Lithuanian studies, Latvian studies, Old Prussian studies, etc. By researched problem area, the works of specialists in Baltic studies can fall under linguistics, literature, folklore, mythology, history, archaeology, anthropology and so on.

ADALBERT BEZZENBERGER



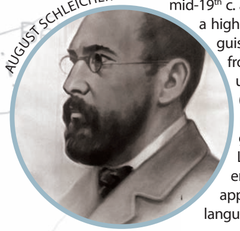
German linguist, archaeologist and ethnographer A. Bezzenberger (1851–1922), longtime professor at the University of Königsberg, is considered the father of Baltic studies. The term *Balts* (*Baltic languages*) was created and used for the first time in 1845 by the German linguist G. H. F. Nesselmann, who was also a professor at the University of Königsberg.

FRIEDRICH KURSCHAT



As a separate field of Baltic studies, *Baltic linguistics* is the most well-formed and widely-known. There had been attempts to compare Baltic languages in the Renaissance, but research based on the historical comparative method was only begun in the mid-19th c. and over just a few decades it reached a high scientific level. The basis for Baltic linguistics was set by F. Kurschat, a philologist from Lithuania Minor, in his work on Lithuanian language sounds and accent (1849; translated into Lithuanian and published in 2013) and German linguist A. Schleicher's grammar of the Lithuanian language (1856). At the end of the 19th c. more significant works appeared, important sound laws of Baltic languages were discovered and named after

AUGUST SCHLEICHER



those who discovered them: August Leskien (German), Ferdinand de Saussure (Swiss; his works on Baltic studies were published in Lithuanian in 2012), Filipp Fedorovich Fortunatov (Russian), Jānis Endzelīns (Latvian) and others.

FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE

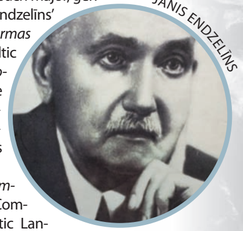


In the first half of the 20th c., Baltic linguistic studies thrived in Germany, but there were eminent researchers also in Finland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and elsewhere. In Lithuania and Latvia, Baltic studies centres were established with the founding of universities (in Riga in 1919 and in Kaunas in 1922), the most famous researchers there being J. Endzelīns and K. Būga. From the second half of the 20th c., Germany, Poland, Russia and the Czech Republic were famous for their strong Baltic studies centres, while Baltic language researchers rose in other European countries as well as in the USA and Japan. Abroad, such major, generalising works appeared as J. Endzelīns' *Baltu valodu skaņas un formas* [Sounds and Forms of the Baltic Languages] and *Latviešu valodas gramatika* [Grammar of the Latvian Language], two etymological dictionaries of the Lithuanian language (E. Fraenkel's and W. Smoczyński's), C. Stang's *Vergleichende Grammatik der baltischen Sprachen* [Comparative Grammar of the Baltic Languages], V. Toporov's *Прусский язык: Словарь* [Dictionary of the Prussian Language], P. U. Dini's *Le lingue baltiche* [Baltic Languages]. After World War II, in the field of Baltic linguis-

KAZIMIERAS BŪGA



JĀNIS ENDZELĪNS



BALTIC ANTHROPOLOGICAL TYPE

