

VÁCLAV BLAŽEK

## CELTIBERIAN

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### 1. Historical witness

From the antique authors the most detailed information about Celtiberia and its inhabitants was mediated by Strabo [III, 4; translation Horace L. Jones]: (§12) “Crossing over the Idubeda Mountain, you are at once in Celtiberia, a large and uneven country. The greater part of it in fact is rugged and river-washed; for it is through these regions that the Anas flows, and also the Tagus, and the several rivers next to them, which, rising in Celtiberia, flow down to the western sea. Among these are Durius, which flows part Numantia and Serguntia, and the Baetis, which, rising in the Orospeđa, flows through Oretania into Baetica. Now, in the first place, the parts to the north of the Celtiberians are the home of the Veronians, neighbours of the Cantabrian Coniscans, and they too have their origin in the Celtic expedition; they have a city, Varia, situated at the crossing of the Iberus; and their territory also runs contiguous to that of the Barduetans, whom the men of today call Bardulians. Secondly, the parts on the western side are the home of some of the Asturians, Callaicans, and Vaccaean, and also of the Vettonians and Carpetanians. Thirdly, the southern parts are the home, not only

the Oretanians, but of all other tribes of those Bastetanians and Edetanians that live on the Orospeđa. And fourthly, on the east lies the Idubeda. (§13) Again, of the four divisions into which the Celtiberians have been separated, the most powerful, generally speaking, are the Arvacans, who live on the east and south, where their territory joins Carpetania and the sources of the Tagus; and they have a city of very great renown, Numantia. They gave proof of their valour in the Celtiberian war against the Romans, which lasted for twenty years; indeed, many armies, officers and all, were destroyed by them, and at the last the Numantians, when besieged, endured till death, except a few who surrendered the fortress. The Lusonians, likewise, live in the east, and their territory, too, joins the sources of the Tagus. The cities of Segeda and Pallantia both belong to the Arvacans. The distance of Numantia from Caesar Augusta [= today Zaragoza], which latter, as I was saying, is situated on the Iberus, is as much as 800 stadia. The cities of Segobriga and Bilibilis both belong to the Celtiberians, and it is near these cities that Metellus and Sertorius had their war. Polybius, in detailing the tribes and districts of the Vaccaeans and Celtiberians, includes with the rest of the cities both Segesama and Intercatia.” Pliny in his *Naturalis Historiae* [III, 25] directly said *caputque Celtiberiae Segobrigenses*, i.e. “and from Segobriga, the capital of Celtiberians”. In his *Geographia* [II, 6.58] Ptolemaeus quoted 18 cities of the Celtiberians: Ἀνατολικώτεροι δὲ τούτων Κελτίβηρες, ἐν οἷς πόλεις: Βέλσινον, Τουριασ(σ)ῶ, Νερτόβριγα, Βίλβις, Ἀρκόβριγα, Καίσαδα (Κέσαδα), Μεδίολον, Ἄττακον, Ἐργαούικα, Σηγόβριγα, Κονδαβόρα, Βούρσαδα, Λάζτα, Οὐαλερία, Ἴστονιον, Ἄλαβα, Λοίβανα (Λίβανα), Οὐρκεσα.

The antique sources and the distribution of the inscriptions and coins allow to reconstruct the ethnic map of ancient Celtiberia (cf. Untermann & Wodtke, MLH IV, 363–66). Its territory was divided into *Celtiberia citerior* and *Celtiberia ulterior*. The tribe representing the most eastward border of *Celtiberia citerior* were the Lusons [*Lusones*], localizable between the lower streams of the contemporary Jalón and Moncayo [Strabo III, 4.13]. The Bellans [*Belli*] lived in the area of the lower Jiloca [Appian, *Iber.* 44, 180], the right tributary of Jalón. Their centre was in Segeda by Belmonte, 10 km in southeast from Calatayud. Tittans [*Titthi*] occupied the valley of the Jalón. The most powerful tribe from *Celtiberia ulterior* were Arvacans [*Arvaci*], living especially around the upper Duero. In their centre Numantia and other cities like Clunia, Tiermes, Langa de Duero (= *Segontia Lanca*), Uxama by El Burgo de Oisma, the Celtiberian inscriptions were discovered. Strabo also included Segeda and Pallantia to the cities of the Arvacans, while Appian ascribed them to the Bellans and Ptolemaeus to the Vaccaeans [*Vaccaeii*]. Between Arvacans and the valley of the Ebro there settled Pelendons (between the Duero and Moncayo; their centre was *Augustobriga*) and Autrigons [*Autrigones*] between the Sierra de Demanda and the Cantabrian ridge, where their cities *Virovesca* = Briviesca and *Uxama Barca* = Oisma de Valdegovía were situated. In the east from the Autrigons Strabo [III, 4.12] localized Berons [*Berones*] with their centre *Vareia* near Logroño. The Celtiberian origin of Varduls [*Varduli*] is indicated by numerous proper names from the north of the contemporary province

Alava. The north border was occupied by the Cantabrians [*Cantabri*]. In their territory the Celtiberian epigraphics is known from Iuliobriga. In the southeast periphery the Carpetanians [*Carpetani*] lived. In this area the cities *Segobriga* (today Cabeza del Griego in the southeast from Madrid) and *Contrebia Carbica* lie, where the discoveries of the coins with Celtiberian legends were realized. Two inscriptions were discovered outside of the territory, where the Celtiberian was used: near Narbonne in south France and in the Island of Ibiza (see the corpus of selected inscriptions in §3 below).

## 2. Origin of the ethnonym

The ethnonym *Celtiberi* for Celts of Iberia could be interpreted as a witness of the Celtic & Iberian mixing. The name was probably created by Roman annalist Fabius Pictor, writing in Greek, in the first half of the 2nd cent. BC. Another Roman historian using Greek, Appian, in his *Historia Romana* from the 2nd cent. AD wrote: “What nations occupied it first, and who came after them, it is not very important for me to inquire, in writing merely Roman history. However, I think that the Celts, passing over the Pyrenees at some former time, mingled with the natives, and that the name Celtiberia originated in that.” [*Hispanian Wars* I, 2; translation Horace White]. Still more explicit, although brief, information is offered by Lucan [*Pharsalia* IV, 9–10]: *profugique a gente vetusta | Gallorum Celtae miscentes nomen Hiberis* “.. and Celts, emigrants from an ancient race of Gauls, (who) added the name of the Iberians (to their own).” The most pregnant is the witness of Isidore of Sevilla [*Etym.* IX, 2.114]: *Celtiberi ex Gallis Celticis fuerunt, quorum ex nomine appellata est regio Celtiberia. Nam ex flumine Hispaniae Ibero, ubi consederunt, et ex Gallis, qui Celtici dicebantur, mixto utroque vocabulo Celtiberi nuncupati sunt* “The Celtiberians come from the Celtic Gauls, for whom the region of Celtiberia is named. For from the Ebro, a river of Hispania, where they settled, and from the Gauls who are called Celtici, the Celtiberians are so called from the mixing of two names”.

## 3. Most important inscriptions

The first use of a script for Celtiberian is dated to 179–150 BC for the coin legends from Segeda. Beginning of the middle of the 2nd cent. BC other cities introduce a modified Iberian semisyllabic script for the Celtiberian language. The most important texts are written just in the Celtiberian script (Botorrita 1–4, Luzaga), but also the Latin script was used (longest is the inscription from Peñalba de Villastar). The best studied Celtiberian inscription written in the Celtiberian script, the side A of so called “First bronze from Botorrita” (discovered in Botorrita, i.e. antique *Contreiba Belaisca*, in 1970, c. 20 km from Zaragoza; age: 2nd cent. BC), was analyzed by various scholars. Let us confront the interpretations

of (A) Eska (1989) and of (B) Meid (1993/1996). The segmentation follows Meid (1996), the figures indicate the beginnings of the real lines:

<sup>1</sup>**tirikantam berkunetam tokoitoskue sarnikiokue sua kompalked nelitom**

(A) “Boundary structure...thus the senators of *Tokoitom* and *Sarnikios* (have agreed/decided); (it is) not permitted

(B) “Betreffend das ‘bergige’ Gebiet des Togoit und des Sarnicios wurde folgendes verfügt als nicht erlaubt:”

<sup>2</sup>**nekue to uertaunei litom nekue taunei litom nekue masnai tiðaunei litom soð auku <sup>3</sup>arestalo tamai**

(A) “.. be demolished or destroyed or broken apart by violence .....”

(B) “Weder ist es erlaubt, dort (etwas) daraufzutun, noch ist es erlaubt, (Arbeiten) zu verrichten, noch ist es erlaubt, durch ‘Bruch’ Schaden zu verüben, ausser mit Erlaubnis des Vorstehers”

**uta oskueð stena uerðoniti silabur sleitom konskilitom kabiðeti**

<sup>4</sup>**kantom sankilistara otanaum tokoitei eni**

(A) “and whoever carries out these things, let him give silver, (i.e.) a cut up *sleitom*, (i.e.) 100 *sankilistara* at *Tokoitom*”

(B) “Wer immer aber diese (Verbote) übertritt / wer immer aber derartige (Tätigkeiten) durchführen möchte, soll gebarrtes (und zusätzlich) gestückeltes Silber nehmen, (und zwar) hundert *sankilistara* (Werteinheiten), um es im (Tempel des) Togoit zu deponieren.”

**uta oskueð boustom ue koruinom ue <sup>5</sup>makasi[a]m ue ailam ue ambitseti kamanom usabituð oðas sues sailo kusta biðetud**

(A) “and let him rebuild the cow stable or (animal) enclosure or wall or (outer) wall (i.e., whatever it should be)

let him set up(?) a path, let him .. six *kusta* of *sailos*”

(B) “Wer immer aber einen Rinderstall oder eine (Pferde)koppel oder eine Umwallung oder einen Unterstand errichten möchte, soll einen Weg (als Zugang) heraushauen; das, was Notwendigkeit des Werkes ist (= alles, was zur Vollendung dieser Arbeit notwendig ist), darf er (um-, weg-)hauen.”

**iom <sup>6</sup>asekati ambitinkounei stena es uertai entara tiris matus**

**tinbituð neito tir[i]kantam eni <sup>7</sup>oisatuð**

(A) “and let him affirm that these things are to be rebuilt (i.e.,) let him effect(?) (the rebuilding) within 3 *matus* from (the time of) the destruction; let him ... to the boundary structure of *neitos*”

(B) “Wenn er (Erde) aussticht (aushebt) zum Zwecke des Bauens, dann soll er diese (Materialien) innerhalb von 3 Tagen (?) aus der Umhegung herauschaffen; in das Gebiet des Neitos soll er (sie) hineinbringen.”

**iomui listas titas ðiðonti somui iom <sup>8</sup>arðnas bionti - iom kustaikos arðnas kuati ias oðias**

**uertatos ue temeï ue robiseti - saum tekametinas tatuð**

(A) “for whom ... and to him there are *arðnas* and let the *kustaikos* and *arðnas* which ... - let him offer a tithe of these”

(B) “Wem sie bestelltes Ackerland besäen, dem sollen sie - wenn sie die Früchte ernten, wenn ein *kustaikos* (Beauftragter?) die Früchte einbringt, welcher

er immer ausserhalb oder innerhalb [der Umhegung] ernten sollte - davon die den Zehnten betreffenden (Anteile) geben.”

**somei <sup>9</sup>enitouðei iste ankios iste esankios uðe areitena sarnikiei akainakubos <sup>10</sup>nebintor**

(A) “for an offering/veneration, whether it be small or large;

let the *areitena* above not apply to the people of *Akaina* at *sarnikios*”

(B) “In diesem inneren Bereich soll, sei es eingezäunt, sei offen, ausserhalb des bei Sarnikios gelegenen Geländes von den Leuten von Akaina nicht ‘geschlagen’ (geerntet) werden.”

**tokoitei ios urantiom ue auðeti aratim ue tekametam tatuð**

(A) “(and/or) *Tokoitom*; he who ... (to?) *urantios/m* or Arandis let him offer a tithe”

(B) “Wer bei Togoit Weideland oder Ackerland nutzen möchte, soll den zehnten geben.”

**iom tokoitoskue <sup>11</sup>sarnikiokue aiuiðas kompalkores aleites iste ires ruðimuð abulu ubokum**

(A) “and the president of the senators of *Tokoitom* and *sarnikios*, the *aleites*, the *ires*, (i.e.), Ablu of the Ubokos, (and the unnamed senators,) we proclaim (the above text) for ever”

(B) “Dieses verkünden wir (hiermit) wahrhaft und fest, anlässlich des Festes von Togoit und Sarnikios,

(ich), Ablu Ubokum, Regens der Beschlussversammlung, (und deren Mitglieder, nämlich..).”

Note: The verb **ðiðonti** (line 7) was transcribed as **sisonTi** by both Eska and Meid and interpreted as “sow; distribute” and “besäen” respectively. After Villar’s reinterpretation of the Celtiberian orthography it seems, the meaning “they give” is most probable” (so e.g. LIV 105–06, fn. 16a).

The side B represents a list of names of functionaries, arranged according to a specific order (see Eska 1989, 126–27):

Personal name (nom. sg.)	Gentilitas (gen. pl.)	Patronym (gen. sg.)	Title or kinship term (nom. sg.)	Place of origin (gen. sg.)
<sup>1</sup> Lubos	Kounesikum	Melmunos	bintis	
Letontu	Litokum	<sup>2</sup> Abulos	bintis	
Melmu	Barauðanko	Lesunos	bintis	
<sup>3</sup> Letontu	Ubokum	Turo	bintis	Lubinas
Aiu	Berkantikum	<sup>4</sup> Abulos	bintis	
Tirtu	Aiankum	Abulos	bintis	
Abulu	Louðokum	<sup>5</sup> Useiðunos	bintis	Akainas
Letontu	Uikanokum	Suostuno <sup>6</sup> s	bintis	
Tirtanos	Statulikum	Lesunos	bintis	Nouantutas
<sup>7</sup> Letontu	Aiankum	Melmunos	bintis	
Useiðu	Aiankum	Tauro	<sup>8</sup> [bin]tis	
Abulu	Aiankum	Tauro	bintis	

<b>Letontu</b>	<b>Letikum</b>	<b>Abulos</b>	<b>bintis</b>	<sup>9</sup> <b>Jukontas</b>
<b>Letontu</b>	<b>Esokum</b>	<b>Abulos</b>	<b>bintis</b>	

Note: The figures in the upper index indicate, where the new line starts.

As the Second bronze from Botorrita is called the Latin inscription discovered in 1979, known as *Tabula Contrebiensis*. The text represents a judgment of the judge of conciliation about the use of water. In their classification Untermann & Wodtke (MLH IV, 574–76) call as Botorrita 2 the following inscription:

	Side A	Side B
1	]suro or ]sturo	]abi
2	]ntikum	]kikus
3	]rkum or ]ikum	]kionti
4	]s	]i
5	]rdonei	]om
6	]es	

So called Third bronze from Botorrita (discovered in 1992; age: first half of the 1st cent. BC) represents a list of names and titles already arranged into four columns (MLH IV, 579–83):

Headline – Line 1: risatioka.lestera.ia.tarakuai.nouiða.auðanto;

Line 2: eskeninum.taniokakue.soisum.albana.

	I. column	II. column	III. column	IV. column
1.	skirtunos.tirtanikum.l	sekanos.kolukokum. lukinos /talu-, kos-, tas-	testios.turumokum	kainu.tirtobolokum
2.	kontuðos.turos	tirtanos	elku.suolakue	steniontes.turituinos/ *kainos
3.	retukenos.statulu	kentiskue.loukaniko. uiriasku	tirtanikum.uiriaskum.mel	bolgra.kentiskue.mel- manðos
4.	meðukenos.koitina	meðukenos.turanikum	kinbiria.kentiskue.tur- ikum	tiokenesos.uiriaskum
5.	tueiðu.uiroku	elu.uiriaskum.launiku]?	toloku.koitinakue.aus- tunikum	kalaitos.mturiskum
6.	munika.koitu.koitina	likinos.uiskikum	stenu.bentilikum	burðu.karunikum
7.	sekilos.toutinikum.me]-	letontu.auaskum	burðu.bentilikum.ulta- tunos	burðu.abilikum.elaðuno
8.	ultia.uiriaskum.mel	kasilos.atokum	koloutios.biniskum	litu.makeskokum
9.	sura.matulokum/maķa°	usiðu.abokum.titos	antiokos.uiriaskum.melm	meðukenos.kalisokum
10.	elkua.raikokum	burðu.kulukamikum	elaðunos.kaburikum	koitina.tirikantanko
11.	buria.batokum	akuia.sekiloskue.tirilokum	arkanta.meðukenoskue. abokum	esueiku.ateskum
12.	belsa/ŷ.alasku[m].mem	meðukenos.akikum.memun	arkanta.loukanikum	kalaitos.kustikum
13.	elkua.ensikum.seko	akuia.alaskum.memunos	stena.ensikum.skirtunos	antiokos.kustikum
14.	sekontios.loukanikum.aiu	terkinos.austikum.eskuti- nos	burðu.betaskum	kabutu.abokum
15.	sura.uiriaskum.mel	koitina.abokum.useiðunos	koitu.samikum.melmando	an]ju.uiriaskum
16.	stena.muturisku.tirtu]-	tirtuiois.turumokum	sekontios.ubokum	kalaitos.muturiskum
17.	sleitiu.karunikum.le	elaukos.bentikum.rote- nanko	barnai.ensikum.skirtunos	akuia.albinokum
18.	retukenos.ensikum	elkuanos.muturiskum	tetu.loukanikum	balakos.sekonðos

19.	letontu.(b)atokum	terkinos.telaðokum	stena.uiriaskum	kara.kalatokum
20.	bilinos.austikum	akuia.statu.turaku. tueðunos / tetokum	toloku.uiriaskum	arkanta.mailikum
21.	belsu.uiriaskum	meðukenos.elaðunos	arkanta.teiuantikum. tirtunos	elaðunos.abiliokum/albin <sup>o</sup>
22.	sekonðos.uiriaskum.me	tirtukue.ailokiskum	miðuku.tirtobolokum	bubilibor.uiriaskum
23.	burðu.teiuantikum	sekilos.mailikum	retukeno.elkueikikum	usiðu.uiriaskum
24.	bu/ilibos.turumokum.ultu	letontu.ustitokum	kentisum.tuateroskue	retukenos.telkaskum
25.	letontu.mailikum	turenta.kentiskue. ataiokum	aban/ iu.ber(t)ikakue. suakinokum	burja.belsu
26.	burðu.auikum	koitina.uerðaiðokum. kalmiku	uiroku.konikum.statulos	toloku.kurmiþiokum
27.	melmanios.uiriaskum	elkuanos.kunikum	aunia.beskokum	anjeskor.talukokum
28.	karbelos.turumokum.ulta	launikue.uiriaskum	bilonikos.elokum.elkinos	ste[---].aku/likum
29.	likinos.uerðaiðokum.mem	koitu.uerðaiðokum.aias	meðukenos.tirtobolokum	elkueð.akikum
30.	koitu.mailikum	snaðiuen/itos.ataiokum	akuios.alikum	raieni.uiðuskikum
31.	akuios.tetokum	tais.uiriaskum	tíriu.uiriaskum	urkala austunikum
32.	saluta.uiðuskikum	basaku.uiriaskum	turtunaðkue.kaðarokum	tama ataiokum
33.	burðu.uiskikum.les	kalaitos	sleitiu.totinikum	retukenos.kustikum
34.	ana.uerðaiðokum.atu	koitinakue.uiriraskum	munika.ensikum.skir- tunos	bilosban.betikum
35.	sanion.baatokum/ <sup>o</sup> os.at <sup>o</sup>	likinos.ataiokum	sekontios.uiriaskum	koitina.kankaikiskum
36.	niskekue.babokum/re.	sa[---].i.kaburikum.memun	sura.suaikinokum	likinos.kueðontikum
37.	biurtilaur.alaskum	ka/tures.[-]ruaku.korkos	koitina.suoli[-]ikum	munika.uerðaiðokum
38.	bini	-]tar[-]te/kutokum.kekas.ko	bilir[-].turtuntakue. telkaskum	terkinos.turanikum
39.	rusku.uiriaskum. kentisku e	gureiaku	elu karbilikum/ <sup>o</sup> bul <sup>o</sup>	teuðesi.kustikum
40.	or[-](n)bilos.likinoskue	tuatereskue.uiriskum	terkinos.atokum.launikue	kaukirino
41.	aboþokum	burðu.(b)ata/(b)aboþuikum	miðuku.telkaskum	
42.	abulu akuiakue.araiokum	koitu.kuinikum.tirtunos	melmantama.bentilikum	
43.	alu/aku.aiukue.araiokum	----].loukanikum.tirtunos	markos.kalisokum	
44.	kalos.telkaskum	toloku.kalisokum.atinos	arkanta.toutinikum	
45.	elaðuna.loukanikum	tarkunþjur	tolokunos.ke.kalisokum	
46.	meðukenos.loukanikum	þibalos.atokum.tirtano	sura.ensikum.melman.(bi)	
47.	burðu.tirtobolokum	sikeia.beteriskum	usama.abaloskue.karunikam	
48.	sleitiu.makeskokum	sekontios.turumokum. ultatun	elaðuna.balaisokum	
49.	iunstibaþ.uiriasum	tekos.konikum	likinos.turumokum.ti	
50.	tiokenes.uiriaskum	bartiltun.ekarbilos	tueiðunos	
51.	uiroku.turumokum	munika elkuakue.koitiņas	bilonikos.ensikum	
52.	miðuku.retukenos.tir- tanos	terkinos.toutinikum.leton	ebursunos.mailikiþokum	
53.	munikakue.uiriaskum	katunos.burikounikum	arkanta.ailokiskum	
54.	burðu.atokum	elaðuna.ukulikum	suros.alikum	
55.	aualos.kortikos	keka.kabelaikiskum	ultinos.amakue.uiriaskum	
56.	amu.kankaikiskum	munika.tolisokum.tirtun	babos.kentiskue.uirias- kum	
57.	kaiaitos.litukue.abokum	elaðuna.ensikum.turo	turaios.litanokum.kur- milokum	
58.	muturiskum	sekonðos.bentikum	launikue.uiriaskum	
59.	barnai.turumokum.tirs	tolosar/tokiosar.ensikum	kari.uiriaskum	
60.	meðukenos.abokum.turo	akuia.abokum.letontunos	kuintitaku.mailikiþokum	

Note: There are numerous non-Celtic names. It is possible to identify their origin in Latin: **balakos** = *Flaccus*, **bertika** = *Pertica*, **bolora** = *Flora*, **bubilibor** = *Publipor*, **kabutu** = *Capito*, **markos** = *Marcus*, **saluta** = *Saluta*, **sekonðos** = *Secundus*, **titos** = *Titus*.

**Greek:** **antiokos** = *Antiochos*, **bilinos** = *Philinos*, **bilonikos** = *Philonikos*, **bulibos/bilibos** = *Philipos*, **skirtunos** (gen.) = *Skirtō*, **tais** = *Thais*, **tiokenes** = *Diogenes*.  
**Iberian:** **anieskor**, **barnai**, **bartiltun**, **bilosban**, **biurtilaur**, **burðu**, **ekarbilos**, **iunstibas**, **or** | **jbilos**, **toloku**, **ultu**; with Celtiberian suffixes: **tuos**, **turtunta**, **ultatunos**, **ultinos**.

One of the recently discovered inscription, the Fourth bronze from Botorrita, was preliminarily published by Stifter (2001, 109–10):

A	B
1. [----?] tam:tirikantam:entorkue:toutam[(-)]?	[----?]e[-]i[-----]
2. [---?] :sua <> kombal<ke>ð:bouitos: oðeum:(te) [-]	[----?]atuð:uta:e[-----?]
3. [---?] i:turuntas:tirikantos:kustai:biðetu<ð>[?]	[---?]isum:[--(-)]ti:(ba/ke/ku?)[-----?]
4. [---?]a:karalom:aranti:otenei:amhi(o/ti)n [?]	[?]‡‡[-]olo‡[-]‡:iom:u[-----?]
5. [--?]kom:atibion:taskue ‡[-(-)]a† (s/n)[---?]	[(-)]ta[---?]toke:(hu?)(l)ta:‡ue:tiðatuð[-----?]
6. [(-)]kue:usimounei:[-----]	[---?]l[---]leð(a)l‡toioan[-----?]
7. [?]karalom:ios:lu[-?]e[-]s[-----?]	[---?]toruonti:stoteroi:tas(u)†[---?]
8. [---?]oi[-?]u[-(-)]ti:esta[-?] (ta?)[-----?]	[---?]ko[---?]‡(ð)esusimo‡‡o‡[---?]
9. [---?]uta:‡[---]kue[-----?]	
10. [----?]ti[-(-)]n[1]e[-----?]	
11. [-----?]	

Peñalba de Villastar 2 (MLH IV, 624).

The inscription in the Iberian script; the Iberian language of the text cannot be excluded.

**atale ukebate |--kosmbake/--kosbarke/--kosbakuke | atioke/atibakom**

Note: The symbol | indicates the individual lines.

Luzaga (MLH IV, 655–57)

**arekoratikubos.karuo.kenei | kortika:lutiakei:aukis:baraðioka |  
erna:uela:tikerðeboð:so | ueiðui:belaiokumkue:kenis.karikokue:kenis |  
stam.kortikam:elaðunom | karuo:tekeð. sa:kortika | teiuoreikis**

Note: **lutiakei** (loc. sg. of \**Lutiakom*) probably represents the contemporary city-name Luzaga.

Monreal de Ariza: Cerro Villar = *Arcobriga* (MLH IV, 659–60)

**uentanaka.kar**

Note: **uentana** is the adj. attribute to **kar**, which is probably shortened from **karaka**.

Torrellas (MLH IV, 661–63)

**mata.abiliko[ | manke.saulein\* | kum.n[---]\*s\*[**

Garray 1 = *Numantia* (MLH IV, 665)

**mukokaiko**

Note: Cf. **mukukaiau** from Clunia.



Garray 2 (MLH IV, 666)

**luanikoo.koorinau**

Garray 3 (MLH IV, 666)

**no~~u~~antikum**

Note: Probably from \**nowanto*- “ninth”.

Langa de Duero: Cuesta del Moro (MLH IV, 681)

**retukeno.esto | beltis / keltis**

Sasamón 1 = *Segisamo* (MLH IV, 686–88)

A **irorekiios monituukoos nemaio**s

B **aletuures**

Viana: La Custodia 1 (MLH IV, 697)

**berkuakum.sakas**

Viana: La Custodia 1 (MLH IV, 699–700)

A **ku~~b~~okar~~j~~iam.ueniakum**

B **iteulases : buntunes**

Osma 1 = *Uxama Argaela* (MLH 706–07)

**arekubar[**

Osma 1 = *Uxama Argaela* (MLH 708–10)

**karuotureka.tureibo | eskeinis.kortika | usama.antos | saikios.baisai | kaltai-  
kikos**

Belorado: La Mesa (MLH IV, 711–12)

**se~~k~~eeios.saile~~t~~iikoo.metaama**

Palenzuela = *Pallantia* (MLH IV, 713–14)

**uirouiaka.kar**

Note: The first word is probably derived from \**uirouia*; cf. the antique city-name *Virovesca*, today Briviesca.

Mendigorría: Ermita de Nuestra Señora de Andión = *Andelos*

**likine.abulo~~r~~faune.ekien.bilibilia~~r~~s**

Note: The component **abulo-** is very frequent in the Celtiberian anthroponymy, but the segment **-faune** is probably of Iberian origin.

Gruissan (Aude; South France, 10 km from Narbonne) (MLH IV, 695–96)

**]\*\*ikum.steniotes.ke.rita**

Ibiza (MLH IV, 693–94)**tirtanos | abulokum | letontun | oskebeli|kios**

Note: A typical Celtiberian personal name, consisting of the individual name **tirtanos**, family name **abulokum** in the gen. pl., the individual name of the father **letontunos** in the gen. sg., the abbreviation **ke** for **kentis** “son” and the inhabitant name **belikios** in the nom.sg. The discovery of the Celtiberian inscription in the Balearian islands, controlled by Puns, is quite unique.

The longest Celtiberian text written in the Latin alphabet was discovered on the rock near Peñalba de Villastar in the beginning of the 20th cent. The inscription called Peñalba de Villastar 3 consists of two parts, I & II. Two various interpretations are quoted here: (A) Meid (1996, 157); B) Ködderitsch (1996, 149):

(I) *ENI. OROSEI | VTA. TICINO. TIATVNEI | TRECAIAS. TO. LVGVEI | ARAIANOM. COMEIMV*

(A) “Zu dem auf dem Berge wohnenden, und zugleich dem ..., dem Lugus der Araianer haben wir eine Wallfahrt begangen / sind wir über die Fluren zusammengekommen.”

(B) “Dem Eniorsis und dem Tiato des Tiginos weihen wir die Furchen sowie dem Lugus das Ackerland.”

(II) *ENI. OROSEI. EQVEISVIQVE | OGRIS. OLOCAS. TOGIAS. SISTAT. LVGVEI. TIASO | TOGIAS*

(A) “Dem auf dem Berge wohnenden und dem Pferddegott, dem Lugus, hat das Oberhaupt der Gemeinschaft eine Überdachung errichtet, (zugleich auch) für den *thiasus* (die Kultgemeinde) eine Überdachung”

(B) “Dem Eniorsis und dem Equaesos stellt Ogris den Schutz des Ackerlands (anheim), dem Lugus den Schutz des Rodelands.”

Peñalba de Villastar 7 (MLH IV, 630)*VORAMOS EDNOVM*Peñalba de Villastar 12 (MLH IV, 633)*VELSAM | TICINO VERAMOM | TVROS OILOBOS*

Notes:

1) *VORAMOS* & *VERAMOM* can represent the variants of the same superlative *\*ueramos* “highest, uppermost” < *\*uperḡHos* or *\*uperḡmos*.

2) *OILOBOS* may be the dat.-abl. pl. m. from *\*oilos*, probably “sheep”, cf. Lusitanian acc. sg. f. *OILAM*.

Peñalba de Villastar 18 (MLH IV, 640)*TVROS | CARORVM. VIROS. VERAMOS*

Note: Let us mention the syntagm *VIROS VERAMOS* < *\*wiros uperḡHos* “uppermost man”.

Tiermes 1 (MLH IV, 678–79)*STENIONTE. DOCILICO | AN. GENTE. MONIMAM*

Tiermes 2 (MLH IV, 679)  
 COVGIO.VISCI|CO.MONIMAM

Sasamón 1 = *Segisamo* (MLH IV, 689)  
 TRIDONIECV.CARA / CADA | CA DESSVAEONA | NEMAIOSO / NEMAIOSQ

#### 4. Sketch of Celtiberian grammar

##### 4.1. Historical phonology of Celtiberian

IE. *	Examples
<i>p</i>	<b>oōas</b> acc. pl. f. “feet” < * <i>pod-ns</i>
<i>b</i>	NL <b>Konterbia</b> , NL <i>CONTREBIA</i> nom. sg. f. < * <i>k̂om-treb-yā</i> , cf. MĪr. <i>con-treba</i> “inhabited”
<i>b<sup>h</sup></i>	<b>berkUNETakam</b> acc. sg. f. adj. < * <i>b<sup>h</sup>erġ<sup>h</sup>-ōn-</i> “mountain” (adj.) + * <i>-et-</i> + <i>-āko-</i> / <i>-ā-</i>
<i>t</i>	<b>tiris</b> acc. pl. m./f. “3” < * <i>tri-ns</i> (or * <i>trisu</i> “thrice”?)
<i>d</i>	<b>tekam etam</b> acc. sg. f. “tithe” < Celt. * <i>dekameto-ā</i> “tenth” < * <i>dek̂m̂</i> “10”
<i>-d-</i>	<b>ueiōos</b> nom. sg. “witness” < * <i>weidos</i>
<i>d<sup>h</sup></i>	<b>tuateros</b> gen. sg. f., <b>tuateres</b> nom. pl. f. “daughter” < * <i>d<sup>h</sup>ug<sub>2</sub>ter</i>
<i>-d<sup>h</sup>-</i>	<b>auðeti</b> < * <i>aud<sup>h</sup>-</i> “to give, offer”
<i>k</i>	NM <b>kara</b> nom. sg. f. < * <i>kār-ā</i> “beloved” or “loving”
<i>g</i>	<b>tokoitos</b> gen. sg., <b>tokoitei</b> loc. sg., <b>togias</b> gen. sg. f. < *( <i>s</i> ) <i>tog-</i> , cf. OIr. <i>tugae</i> “covering” < *( <i>s</i> ) <i>tog-yā</i>
<i>g<sup>h</sup> = ġ<sup>h</sup></i>	<b>korta</b> nom. sg. f. / nom.-ak. pl. ntr. “city, town” < * <i>g<sup>h</sup>/ġ<sup>h</sup>or-t-ā</i>
<i>k̂</i>	<b>kantom</b> “100” < * <i>k̂ntom</i>
<i>ġ</i>	<b>kentis</b> nom. sg. m./f., <i>GENTE</i> dat. sg. m./f. “child; descendant” < * <i>ġen(ġ<sub>1</sub>)-ti-</i>
<i>g<sup>h</sup> = ġ<sup>h</sup></i>	<b>korta</b> nom. sg. f. / nom.-ak. pl. ntr. “city, town” < * <i>g<sup>h</sup>/ġ<sup>h</sup>or-t-ā</i>
<i>k<sup>v</sup></i>	<b>kue</b> , <i>-que</i> “and” < * <i>k<sup>v</sup>e</i>
<i>g<sup>v</sup></i>	<b>boustom</b> “stable for cows” < * <i>g<sup>v</sup>ou-stH<sub>2</sub>o-</i> , cf. Sp. dial. <i>bustar</i> , Port.-Glc. <i>bo-star</i> “pasture for cows”
<i>g<sup>wh</sup></i>	NFam <b>Kueðontikum</b> gen. pl. m. < * <i>g<sup>wh</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-ont-</i> “wishing, asking” + <i>-iko-</i>
<i>s</i>	<b>so</b> nom. sg. m., <b>sa</b> nom. sg. f., <b>soð</b> nom. sg. ntr. “is, ea, id” < * <i>so</i> , * <i>sā</i> , * <i>sod</i>
<i>r</i>	NV <b>Retukenos</b> nom. sg. m., <i>Rectugeni</i> gen. sg. m. < *( <i>H</i> ) <i>reġtu-</i> “law, right” (cf. OIr. <i>recht</i> , MW. <i>reith</i> id.) & * <i>ġenH<sub>1</sub>o-</i> “born”; similarly G. NV <i>Rextugenos</i> , OB. NV <i>Rithgen</i>
<i>l</i>	NV <b>Loukio</b> gen. sg. m., NFam/NV <b>Loukaniko</b> gen. sg. m., NV <i>LOUCIUS</i> < * <i>leuk-/*louk-</i> “to shine”
<i>m</i>	<b>monimam</b> acc. sg. f. < * <i>mon-īmā-m</i> , cf. OB. <i>guomonim</i> “promise” from IE. * <i>men-</i> “to think”
<i>n</i>	<b>nekue</b> “also not, and not” < * <i>ne k<sup>v</sup>e</i> ; NL <b>Nertobis</b> /Nertobriχs/ = Νερτόβριχα (Ptol.), <i>Nertobriga</i> (Itin. Ant.) < Celt. * <i>nerto-</i> “strong” (OIr. <i>nert</i> , OB. <i>nerth</i> “power, might”) & * <i>brig-</i> “fortification” < *( <i>H</i> ) <i>nerto-</i> & * <i>b<sup>h</sup>ġ<sup>h</sup>-</i>
<i>r̥</i>	NL <b>Sekobirikeð</b> abl. sg. f., <b>Sekobirikea</b> nom. sg. f. adj. < Celt. * <i>sego-brig-s</i> < * <i>seġ<sup>h</sup>o-</i> “silný” & * <i>b<sup>h</sup>ġ<sup>h</sup>-</i> “pevnost”, cf. G. <i>briga</i>
<i>l̥</i>	NFam <b>Litanokum</b> gen. pl. m., from Celt. * <i>litano-</i> “wide” < * <i>pl̥t<sub>2</sub>no-</i>
<i>m̥</i>	<b>sankilistara</b> nom. sg. f. / nom.-ak. pl. ntr.? “thousandth (coin)” (preceded by the numeral <b>kantom</b> “100”) < Celt. * <i>san-g(e)listrā</i> < * <i>s̥m̥-ġ<sup>h</sup>esli-t(e)rā</i>

<i>n</i>	NM <b>Arkanta</b> nom. sg. f., <b>arkatobeđom</b> “silver mine” < * <i>arġnto-b<sup>h</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>Ho-</i>
<i>y</i>	<b>ios</b> nom. sg. m., <b>iom</b> acc. sg. m., <b>iomui</b> dat. sg. m./ntr., <b>ia</b> nom. sg. f./nom.-acc. pl. ntr.?, <b>ias</b> gen. sg. f. / nom.-acc. pl. “which” < * <i>yo-</i> m./ntr. & * <i>yā</i> f.
<i>w</i>	<b>ueiđos</b> nom. sg. m., <b>ueiđiai</b> dat. sg. f. “witness” < * <i>weido-/yā</i>
<i>i</i>	<b>uiros</b> nom. sg. m. “man” < * <i>wiro-</i> (short * <i>i</i> is common for the Celtic, Germanic and Italic languages)
<i>u</i>	NM/NL <b>Usama</b> nom. sg. f., NL <b>Usamuđ</b> abl. sg. ntr. < * <i>ups-ŋm-ā</i> , - <i>ōd</i> “highest, uppermost”
<i>ī</i>	NV <b>Litu</b> nom. sg. < * <i>litō(n)</i> , cf. OIr. <i>lith</i> “fest“, G. <i>litu-</i>
<i>ū</i>	<b>tunares</b> nom. sg. m.? < * <i>d<sup>h</sup>ūnā-</i> & *( <i>H</i> ) <i>rēġ-s?</i> “lord of a fortification”?
<i>e</i>	NL <b>ekualakos</b> nom. sg. m. adj., <b>EQUOISUI-QUE</b> dat. sg. m.? < * <i>ekwo-</i> “horse” + * <i>-āl(o)-</i> + * <i>-āko-</i>
<i>a</i>	<b>antos</b> nom. sg. m. “border” < * <i>anto-</i>
<i>o</i>	<b>koruinom</b> acc. sg. m./ntr. adj. “of cow”? < * <i>kor(ǵ)u-īno-</i> , cf. Lith. <i>kárvinis</i> ; the context is indicated by the word <b>boustrom</b> “stable for cows” - see above
<i>ē</i>	<b>litom</b> nom. sg. ntr. “permitted” < * <i>lēto-</i>
<i>ā</i>	<b>sistat</b> 3 sg. act. “builds / stands” < * <i>sistāt</i> < ** <i>steH<sub>3</sub>-</i>
<i>ō</i>	
<i>C<sub>2</sub>C</i>	NV <b>Statu</b> nom. sg. m. < * <i>st<sub>2</sub>tō(n)</i>
<i>ei</i>	NV <b>Teiuoreikis</b> nom. sg. < * <i>deiwo-</i> “god; divine” & * <i>reigi-</i> “connected” or *( <i>H</i> ) <i>rēġ-</i> “king”
<i>ai</i>	NFam <b>Mailikum</b> gen. pl. m., cf. OIr. <i>maél</i> , OW. <i>mail</i> “bald” < * <i>mailo-</i>
<i>oi</i>	<b>soisum</b> gen. pl. m./ntr. pron. “this / that” < * <i>soisōm</i>
<i>eu</i>	NFam <b>Toutinikum</b> gen. pl. m., NV <b>TOUTONUS</b> < * <i>teut-ā</i> “kin; people”
<i>au</i>	<b>auku</b> in formulaion <b>sođ auku</b> “also” < * <i>sod augō</i> “that more“, cf. OIcel. <i>auk</i> , Germ. <i>auch</i> “also”
<i>ou</i>	NL <b>Clounioq</b> & <b>Kolounioku</b> instr. sg. m./ntr. adj.; the primary NL was latinized in the form <i>Clunia</i> , cf. OIr. <b>clúain</b> “meadow“, W. <b>clun</b> id. < * <i>klouni-</i>

Note: The Celtiberian words recorded in the Celtiberian semisyllabic script are transcribed by extra bold letters. The capitals in italics indicate the use of the Latin alphabet, including the toponyms. The transcription follows Dagmar Wodtko in her *Dictionary of the Celtiberian inscriptions* (2000). Let us mention that the Celtiberian script does not differentiate the voiced and voiceless stops. That is why, Celtic \***k** & \***g** and \***t** & \***d** merge in the Celtiberian orthography in **k** & **t** respectively. On the other hand, regarding the fact that IE \***p** is regularly missing in Celtic, it is apparent that the letter representing a labial stop must reflect Celt. \**b*. That is why the transcription /**b**/.

4.2. Morphology

4.2.1. Nominal declension in context of other old Celtic languages o-stems:

OIr. *fer* “man”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg. m.	<b>-os</b>	<b>-os</b>	<b>-os</b>	<i>in fer</i> < * <i>wiros</i>	<i>-os</i>	<i>-os</i>
Nom.-Acc.sg. n.	<b>-om</b>	<b>-om</b>	<b>-on</b>	<i>scél</i>	<i>-om</i>	<i>-om</i>
Acc. m.	<b>-om</b>		<b>-on</b>	<i>in<sup>N</sup> bfer<sup>N</sup></i> < * <i>wirom</i>	<i>-om</i>	<i>-om</i>
Voc.			<b>-e?</b>	<i>a<sup>L</sup> fhír<sup>L</sup></i> < * <i>wire</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>
Gen.	<b>-o</b>	<b>-oiso</b>	<b>-i</b>	<i>ind<sup>L</sup> fir<sup>L</sup></i> < * <i>wirī</i> Ogam <b>maq(q)i</b>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-iHi</i>
Dat.	<b>-ui</b>	<b>-ui</b>	<b>-ui/-u</b>	<i>-ind<sup>L</sup> fhiur<sup>L</sup></i> < * <i>wirū</i> Ogam <b>Bigu</b>	<i>-ōi</i>	<i>-o-ei</i>
Loc.	<b>-ei</b>	<b>-ei</b>	<b>-e</b>		<i>-ei</i>	
Instr.	<b>-u</b>		<b>-u?</b>		<i>-ō</i>	<i>-oH<sub>1</sub></i>
Abl.	<b>-uō</b>				<i>-ōd</i>	<i>-o-ed</i>
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>fer</i> < * <i>wirā</i>		
Gen.				<i>fer</i> < * <i>wirow</i>		
Dat.				<i>fer(a)ib</i> < * <i>wirobim</i>		
Nom. pl. m.	<b>-oi</b>	<b>-oi</b>	<b>-oi &gt; -i</b>	<i>ind<sup>L</sup> fhīr<sup>L</sup></i> < * <i>wirī</i>	<i>-oi</i>	
Nom.-Acc. pl. n.	<b>-a</b>			<i>scél</i>	<i>-a<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>-H<sub>2</sub></i>
Acc. m.	<b>-us</b>	<b>-uś</b>	<b>-us</b>	<i>anna<sup>G</sup> firu<sup>G</sup></i> < * <i>wirūs</i>	<i>-ōns</i>	
Voc.				<i>a<sup>L</sup> fhīru</i> < * <i>wirūs</i>	<i>-ōs</i>	
Gen.	<b>-um</b>		<b>-on</b>	<i>inna<sup>N</sup> bfer<sup>N</sup></i> < * <i>wirom</i> Ogam <b>maq[an]</b> <b>mailagni</b> Ogam <b>macorbo</b>	<i>-ōm/-om</i>	
Dat.	<b>-ubos</b>	<b>-obos</b>	<b>-obo</b>	<i>-naib</i> <i>fer(a)ib</i> < * <i>wirobi</i>	<i>-o-b<sup>h</sup>os</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.			<b>-uis/-us</b>		<i>-ōis</i>	
Abl.						

Symbols <sup>G</sup>, <sup>L</sup>, <sup>N</sup> designate mutations, concretely G = *gemination*, if the word was terminated in -s, L = *lenition*, if the word was terminated in a vowel, N = *nasalisation*, if the word was terminated in a nasal.

ā-stems: OIr. *tuath* “kin, tribe”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	<b>-a</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-a</b>	<i>in<sup>L</sup> tuath<sup>L</sup></i> < * <i>toutā</i> Ogam <b>inigena</b>	<i>-ā</i>	
Acc.	<b>-am</b>	<b>-am</b>	<b>-an/-im</b>	<i>in<sup>N</sup> dtuath<sup>N</sup></i> < * <i>toutim</i>	<i>-ām</i>	
Voc.		<b>-a</b>	<b>-a?</b>	<i>a<sup>L</sup> thuath<sup>L</sup></i> < * <i>toutā</i>	<i>-ā</i>	
Gen.	<b>-as</b>		<b>-as/-ias</b>	<i>inna<sup>G</sup> tuaithe<sup>G</sup></i> < * <i>toutiās</i> Ogam <b>Ercias</b>	<i>-ās</i>	

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Dat.	<b>-ai</b>	<b>-ai</b>	<b>-ai/-i</b>	(do)nd <sup>h</sup> tuaith < *toutī	-āi	
Loc.						
Instr.			<b>-ia?</b>			
Abl.	<b>-aō</b>				-ād	
Nom.-Acc du.				tuatha		
Gen.				tuath		
Dat.				tuath(a)ib		
Nom. pl.	<b>-i</b>	<b>-as</b>	<b>-as</b>	inna <sup>G</sup> tuatha <sup>G</sup> < *toutās	-ās	
Acc.	<b>-as</b>	<b>-aš</b>	<b>-as</b>	inna <sup>G</sup> tuatha <sup>G</sup> < *toutās	-āns	
Voc.				a <sup>l</sup> thuatha < *toutās	-ās	
Gen.	<b>aum</b>		<b>-anom</b>	inna <sup>N</sup> dtuath <sup>N</sup> < *toutānom	-ā-ōm/-ā-nom	
Dat.			<b>-abo</b>	(do)naib tuathaib < *toutābi	-āb <sup>h</sup> o(s)	
Loc.						
Instr.			<b>-abi</b>		-āb <sup>h</sup> i(s)	
Abl.						

i-stems: OIr. *flaith* “rule, government”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE.	early IE
Nom. sg.	<b>-is</b>	<b>-is</b>	<b>-is</b>	<i>flaith</i> < *wlatīs	-is	
Acc.	<b>-im</b>		<b>-in</b>	<i>flaith</i> < *wlatim	-im	
Voc.			<b>-i</b>	<i>flaith</i> < *wlati	-ei	
Gen.			-ηις	<i>flatho</i> , -a < *wlatois? Ogam <b>Allattos</b>	-eyos	
Dat.	<b>-ei</b>	<b>-ei</b>	<b>-e</b>	<i>flaith</i> < *wlatī	-ei	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.	<b>-iō</b>				-id	
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>flaith</i> < *wlatī	-ī	
Gen.				<i>flatho</i> , -a = gen. sg.		
Dat.				<i>fla(i)thib</i> < *wlati-bim	-ib <sup>h</sup> im	
Nom. pl.	<b>-is</b>		-εις /-is	<i>fla(i)thi</i> < *wlatejes	-eyes	
Acc.	<b>-is</b>			<i>fla(i)thi</i> < *wlatīns	-īns	
Voc.				<i>fla(i)thi</i> < *wlatejes	-eyes	
Gen.	<b>-isum?</b>		<b>-iom</b>	<i>fla(i)the</i> < *wlatijōm	-iyōm	
Dat.						

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE.	early IE
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. <i>fla(i)thib</i> < <i>*wlatibi</i>	- <i>ib<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.						

**u-stems:** OIr. *guth* “voice”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.			-ovç /- <b>us</b>	<i>guth</i> < <i>*gutus</i>	- <i>us</i>	
Acc.				<i>guth</i> < <i>*gutum</i>	- <i>um</i>	
Voc.				<i>guth</i> < <i>*gutu</i>	- <i>u</i>	
Gen.				<i>gotho</i> , - <i>a</i> < <i>*gutous</i> Ogam <b>Cunagussos</b> Ogam <b>Vergoso</b>	- <i>ous</i>	
Dat.	<b>-uei</b>		-ooü	<i>guth</i> < <i>*gutū</i> Ogam <b>magu</b> , <b>Manu</b>	- <i>ewi</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.	<b>-ueð</b>				- <i>ewed?</i>	
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>guth</i> < <i>*gutū</i>	- <i>ū</i>	
Gen.				<i>gotho</i> , - <i>a</i> < <i>*gute-</i> <i>wou?</i>		
Dat.				<i>goth(a)ib</i> < <i>*gu-</i> <i>teubim</i>		
Nom. pl.			<b>-oues</b>	<i>goth(a)e</i> - <i>a</i> < <i>*gutewes</i>	- <i>ewes</i>	
Acc.				<i>guthu</i> < <i>*gutūns</i>	- <i>ūns</i>	
Voc.				<i>goth(a)e</i> < <i>*gutewes</i>	- <i>ewes</i>	
Gen.	<b>-oum</b>			<i>goth(a)e</i> < <i>*gutewjōm</i>	- <i>ewōm</i>	
Dat.			<b>-ouib u s</b>		- <i>oweb<sup>h</sup>{o s}</i>	
Loc.						
Lnstr.				Dat. <i>goth(a)ib</i> < <i>*guteubi</i>	- <i>ewob<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.						

**i-stems:** OIr. *rīg(a)in* “queen”.

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	<b>-i</b>			<i>rīg(a)in</i> < <i>*rīgnī</i>	<i>*rēgnī</i>	<i>*-iH</i>
Acc.	<b>-im</b>			<i>rīgn(a)i</i> < <i>*rīgnjēm</i>		
Voc.				<i>rīg(a)in</i> < <i>*rīgnī</i>		
Gen.				<i>rīgn(a)e</i> < <i>*rīgnjās</i>		
Dat.				<i>rīgn(a)i</i> < <i>*rīgnjāi</i>		
Loc.						
Instr.						

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>rīg(a)in</i> = nom. sg.		
Gen.				<i>rīg(a)e</i> = gen. sg.		
Dat.				<i>rīg(a)ib</i> < * <i>rīgñjābim</i>		
Nom. pl.				<i>rīg(a)i</i> < * <i>rīgñīs</i>		
Acc.				<i>rīg(a)i</i> < * <i>rīgñīs</i>		
Voc.				<i>rīg(a)i</i> < * <i>rīgñīs</i>		
Gen.				<i>rīg(a)e</i> < * <i>rīgñjōm</i>		
Dat.						
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. <i>rīg(a)ib</i> < * <i>rīgñjābi</i>		
Abl.						

**r-stems: OIr. *ath(a)ir* “father”**

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.			<b>-ir</b>	<i>ath(a)ir</i> < *(p)atīr	* <i>pə,tēr</i>	
Acc.			<b>-rem</b>	<i>ath(a)ir</i> < *(p)ateram	* <i>pə,tērṃ</i>	
Voc.				<i>ath(a)ir</i> < *(p)atīr	* <i>pə,tēr</i>	
Gen.	<b>-eros</b>			<i>athar</i> < *(p)atros Ogam <b>Akeras</b>	* <i>pə,tros</i>	
Dat.				<i>ath(a)ir</i> < *(p)ateri	* <i>pə,teri</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>athir</i> < *(p)atere	* <i>pə,tere</i>	
Gen.				<i>athar</i> < *(p)atrou	* <i>pə,trou</i>	
Dat.				<i>athr(a)ib</i> < *(p)atribim	* <i>pə,tṛ<sup>h</sup>b<sup>h</sup>im</i>	
Nom. pl.	<b>-eres</b>			<i>a(i)thir</i> < *(p)ateres	* <i>pə,t<sub>2</sub>eres</i>	
Acc.				<i>aithr(e)a</i> < *(p)aterās	* <i>pə,t<sub>2</sub>erṃs</i>	
Voc.				<i>aithr(e)a</i> < *(p)aterās	* <i>pə,t<sub>2</sub>erṃs</i>	
Gen.			<b>-ron</b>	<i>athr(a)e</i> < *(p)atrijōm	* <i>pə,tṛ<sup>(y)</sup>ōm</i>	
Dat.	<b>-rvbos</b>		<b>-rebo</b>		* <i>pə,tṛ<sup>h</sup>b<sup>h</sup>o</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. <i>athr(a)ib</i> < *(p)atribi	* <i>pə,tṛ<sup>h</sup>b<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.	<b>-rvbos</b>					



**n**-stems: OIr. *cú* “dog”.

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	<b>-u</b>	<b>-u</b>	<b>-ou/-u</b>	<i>cú</i> < * <i>kwū</i>	* <i>kwō</i>	
Acc.				<i>coin</i> < * <i>kwonim</i>	* <i>kwonm̥</i>	
Voc.				<i>cú</i> < * <i>kwū</i>	* <i>kwō</i>	
Gen.	<b>-unos</b>			<i>con</i> < * <i>kunos</i> Ogam <b>Broinionas</b>	* <i>kunos</i>	
Dat.	<b>-unei</b>	<b>-onei</b>		<i>coin</i> < * <i>kwonei</i>	* <i>kwonei</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.	<b>-unu</b>					
Abl.	<b>-uneō</b>					
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>coin</i> < * <i>kwone</i>	* <i>kwone</i>	
Gen.				<i>con</i> < * <i>kunou</i>	* <i>kunou</i>	
Dat.				<i>con(a)ib</i> < * <i>ku-</i> <i>nobim</i>	* <i>kuno-</i> <i>b<sup>h</sup>im</i>	
Nom. pl.				<i>coin</i> < * <i>kwones</i>	* <i>kwones</i>	
Acc.			<b>-onas</b>	<i>cona</i> < * <i>kunās</i>	* <i>kun̥s</i>	
Voc.						
Gen.				<i>con</i> < * <i>kwonōm</i>	* <i>kwonōm</i>	
Dat.		<b>-onebos</b>				
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. <i>con(a)ib</i> < * <i>kunobi</i>	* <i>kunob<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.						

**nt**-stems: OIr. *car(a)e* “friend”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.				<i>car(a)e</i> < * <i>karants</i>		
Acc.	<b>-ntam</b>			<i>car(a)it</i> < <i>karantim</i>	<i>-m̥</i>	
Voc.				<i>car(a)e</i> < * <i>karants</i>		
Gen.	<b>-ntos/-ntes</b>			<i>carat</i> < * <i>karantos</i>		
Dat.	<b>-nte</b>			<i>car(a)it</i> < * <i>karantei</i>		
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>car(a)it</i> < * <i>karante</i>		
Gen.				<i>carat</i> < * <i>karantou</i>		
Dat.				<i>cairtib</i> < * <i>karan-</i> <i>tobim</i>	<i>-ob<sup>h</sup>im</i>	
Nom. pl.				<i>car(a)it</i> < * <i>karantes</i>		
Acc.				<i>cairt(e)a</i> < * <i>karantās</i>	<i>-ns</i>	
Voc.				<i>cairt(e)a</i> = Acc.		
Gen.				<i>carat</i> < * <i>karantōm</i>		
Dat.						
Loc.						

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Instr.				Dat. <i>cairtib</i> < * <i>karantobi</i>	- <i>ob<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.						

s-stems: OIr. *tech* “house”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.				<i>tech</i>	* <i>tegos</i>	
Acc.				<i>tech</i>	* <i>tegos</i>	
Voc.				<i>tech</i>	* <i>tegos</i>	
Gen.				<i>tige</i>	* <i>tegesos</i>	
Dat.				<i>tig</i>	* <i>teges</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>tech</i>	* <i>tegesā</i>	
Gen.				<i>tige</i>	* <i>tegesou</i>	
Dat.				<i>tigib</i>	* <i>tegeso-</i> <i>b<sup>h</sup>im</i>	
Nom. pl.				<i>tige</i>	* <i>tegesə,</i>	
Acc.				<i>tige</i>	* <i>tegesə,</i>	
Voc.				<i>tige</i>	* <i>tegesə,</i>	
Gen.				<i>tige</i>	* <i>tegesōm</i>	
Dat.						
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. <i>tigib</i>	* <i>tege-</i> <i>sob<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.						

Consonantic stems: OIr. *rí* “king”

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	-s		-s	<i>rí</i> < * <i>rīgs</i>	* <i>rēḡs</i>	
Acc.				<i>ríg</i> < * <i>rīgim</i>	* <i>rēḡm</i>	
Voc.				<i>rí</i> = Nom.	* <i>rēḡs</i>	
Gen.	-os		-os	<i>ríg</i> < * <i>rīgos</i> Ogam <b>Icorigas</b>	* <i>rēḡos</i>	
Dat.	-ei		-i	<i>ríg</i> < * <i>rīgei</i>	* <i>rēḡei</i>	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.	-eō					
Nom.-Acc. du.				<i>ríg</i>	* <i>rēḡe</i>	
Gen.				<i>ríg</i>	* <i>rēḡou</i>	
Dat.				<i>ríg(a)ib</i>	* <i>rēḡob<sup>h</sup>im</i>	
Nom. pl.	-es			<i>ríg</i> < * <i>rīges</i>	* <i>rēḡes</i>	
Acc.		-eš		<i>rīga</i> < * <i>rīgās</i>	* <i>rēḡns</i>	
Voc.				<i>rīga</i> < * <i>rīgās</i>	* <i>rēḡns</i>	

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Gen.				<i>rig</i> < * <i>rīgōm</i>	* <i>rēgōm</i>	
Dat.						
Loc.						
Instr.			<b>-bi</b>	Dat. <i>rig(a)ib</i> < * <i>rīgobi</i>	* <i>rēgob<sup>h</sup>i</i>	
Abl.						

#### 4.2.2. Pronouns (MLH IV, 406)

The pronominal declension is best attested in the fragmentarily preserved paradigms of the demonstrative \**so-*/\**sā-* and relative \**yo-*/\**yā-*:

case / form	* <i>so-</i> m./ntr.	* <i>sā-</i> f.	* <i>yo-</i> m./ntr.	* <i>yā-</i> f.
nom. sg.	<b>so</b>	<b>sa</b>	<b>ios</b>	
nom. acc. sg. ntr.	<b>soð</b>			
gen. sg.				<b>ias</b> (or acc. pl.?)
dat. sg.	<b>somui</b>		<b>iomui</b>	
acc. sg.		<b>stam</b>	<b>iom</b>	<b>iam</b>
loc. sg.	<b>somei</b>			
nom.-acc. pl. ntr.			<b>ia</b>	
gen. pl.	<b>soisum</b>			
acc. pl.				<b>ias</b> (or gen. sg.?)

#### 4.2.3. Numerals (MLH IV, 407–08)

1	* <i>san-</i> in <b>sankilistara</b> nom. sg. f. / nom.-acc. pl. ntr.? “thousandth (coin)” (preceded by the numeral <b>kantom</b> “100”) < Celt. * <i>san-g(e)listrā</i> < * <i>sm̥-ġ<sup>h</sup>esli-t(e)rā</i>
2	?* <i>duino-</i> in <b>tuiniku</b> (NV/NFam)
3	<b>tiris</b> < acc. pl. * <i>trins</i> or * <i>trisu</i> “thrice”; <b>tirikantam</b> “trifinium”; <b>tirtobolokum</b> < * <i>tritoplo-ko-</i> “double”
4	???* <i>ku[etu(o)r]i</i> in <b>bouitos:oðeum:te ---i</b> “four-feet-road”, if the sign for <b>ku</b> instead <b>te</b> has to be here (both signs are very similar) - see Stifter 2001, 108–09
5	??* <i>kuenkue</i> in a compound <b>kuekuetikui</b> ; ?* <i>kuinto-</i> in NV <b>kuintitaku</b>
6	? <i>sues</i> in the sequence <b>kamanom ... oðas sues</b> “six-feet-road”; cf. the NP <i>Suesset-ani</i> < * <i>swekseto-</i> “6th”
7	
8	
9	<b>nouantubos</b> < * <i>nowantobos</i> < * <i>newm̥to-b<sup>h</sup>os</i>
10	<b>tekametam</b> & adj. <b>tekametinas</b> “tithes” < Celt. * <i>dekameto-/ā</i> “10th”
100	<b>kantom</b> < IE * <i>k̑ntom</i>
1000	<b>sankilistara</b> nom. sg. f. / nom.-acc. pl. ntr.? “thousandth (coin)” (preceded by the numeral <b>kantom</b> “100”) < Celt. * <i>san-g(e)listrā</i> < * <i>sm̥-ġ<sup>h</sup>esli-t(e)rā</i>

#### 4.2.4. Verbs (MLH IV, 408–411)

The following verbal endings are attested:

3 sg. ind. or conj. in **-ti**: **ambitseti auðeti kabiðeti robiseti asekati susati uerðoniti kuati**;

The form *SISTAT* remains rather isolated; no other final *-t* is known in Celtiberian.

3 pl. ind. in **-nti**: **bionti ðiðonti ]kionti**.

3 sg. imper. in **-tuð**: **biðetuð oisatuð tinbituð usabituð tatuð**.

3 pl. medio-passive in **-nto**: **auðanto** and / or in **-ntor**: **nebintor**.

Infinitive in **-unci**: **a]mbitinkounei taunei tiðaunei to[u]ertaunei**.

#### 4.2.5. Prepositions, prefixes & preverbs (MLH IV, 413–15)

*\*ad-* “by”?: **asekati** = *\*ad-segāti*;

**ambi-**: **ambitseti, a]mbitinkounei**;

**are-** “by, near”?: **arebasiko, arekorata, arekubar**[, **areitena, arestalo**/<sup>o</sup>**so**

**eni-** “in”?: **ENIOROSEI, enitouðei; tokoitei eni**;

**entara** “among”;

**es-** “out = ex”?: **esankios** vs. **ankios, eskeinis eskeninum** vs. **kenis; es.uertai**;

**ka-** “together”?: **kabiðeti** vs. **biðetuð**;

**kom-** “together”?: **kombalkeð, konbouto** & *COMPLUTUM*, **konterbia**;

**ro-** “for”?: **robiseti**;

**to-**: **to[u]ertaunei** (cf. OIr. *to-*);

**uer-** “over”?: *VERAMOS* & *VORAMOS*, **uertatos, es.uertai**;

**us-** “up”?: **usama, usamuð**.

#### 4.2.6. Conjunctionions & negation

**kue** “and”, **ue** “or”, **uta** “and so”;

**ne-** “no” & “not”?: **nekue; nelitom, nebintor**.

**Abbreviations**: B. Breton, Celt. Celtic, G. Gaulish, Germ. German, Glc. Galician, Icel. Icelandic, IE Indo-European, Ir. Irish, Lith. Lithuanian, M Middle, NFam nomen familiaris, NL nomen loci, NM nomen mulieri, NP nomen populi, NV nomen viri, O Old, Port. Portugal, Sp. Spanish, W. Welsh,

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## RESUMÉ

Článek shrnuje současný stav poznání keltiberského jazyka, který je znám z řady epigrafických památek z 2. a 1. st. př. Kr. z centrální a severní Hispánie, výjimečně též z jižní Francie a Baleár (Ibiza), z větší části zaznamenaných poloslabičným písmem převztým od jejich východních sousedů Iberů, z menší části latinským písmem. V úvodních pasážích jsou shrnuty nejdůležitější antické zprávy o Keltiberech. Následuje prezentace nejvýznamnějších nápisů, transkribovaných jak z keltiberské, tak latinské grafiky. Gramatická část začíná přehledem hláskových zákonů s ilustračními příklady. Následuje představení jmenné deklinace, která je konfrontována s paradigmaty dalších starých keltských jazyků (Iepontský, galský, staroirský, včetně ogamské fáze). Podrobněji jsou představeny ještě číslovky, předložky & předpony a spojky, jen neúplná paradigmata jsou k dispozici u zájmen a sloves. Studii uzavírá základní bibliografie.

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