Blažek, Václav

Celtiberian

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CELTIBERIAN

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 Orospeda, 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 Vaccaeans,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 Orospeda. 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 Sertorias 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)ώ, Νερτόβριγα, Βίλβις, Ἀρκόβριγα, Καίσαδα (Κέσαδα), Μεδίολον, Ἄττακον, Ἐργαούικα, Σηγόβριγα, Κονδαβόρα, Βούρσαδα, Λάξτα, Οὐαλερία, Ἰστόνιον, Ἄλαβα, Λοίβανα (Λίβανα), Οὔρκεσα.

The antique sources and the distribution of the inscriptions and coins allow to reconstruct the ethnic map of ancient Celtiberia (cf. Untermann & Wodtko, 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 Osma, 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 [*Vaccaei*]. 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 cites *Virovesca* = Briviesca and *Uxama Barca* = Osma 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:

[1]**tirikantam berkunetam tokoitoskue sarnikiokue sua kompalkeð 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:"

[2]**nekue to uertaunei litom nekue taunei litom nekue masnai tiðaunei litom soð auku** [3]**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 [4]**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 [5]**makasi[a]m ue ailam ue ambitiseti 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 [6]**asekati ambitinkounei stena es uertai entara tiris matus tinbituð neito tir[i]kantam eni** [7]**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 herausschaffen; in das Gebiet des Neitos soll er (sie) hineinbringen."

iomui listas titas ðiðonti somui iom [8]**arðnas bionti - iom kustaikos arðnas kuati ias oðias**

uertatos ue temei 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 [9]enitouðei iste ankios iste esankios uðe areitena sarnikiei akainaku-bos [10]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 [11]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, näm-lich..).”

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.)
[1]**Lubos**	**Kounesikum**	**Melmunos**	**bintis**	
Letontu	**Litokum**	[2]**Abulos**	**bintis**	
Melmu	**Barauðanko**	**Lesunos**	**bintis**	
[3]**Letontu**	**Ubokum**	**Turo**	**bintis**	**Lubinas**
Aiu	**Berkantikum**	[4]**Abulos**	**bintis**	
Tirtu	**Aiankum**	**Abulos**	**bintis**	
Abulu	**Louðokum**	[5]**Useiðunos**	**bintis**	**Akainas**
Letontu	**Uikanokum**	**Suostuno[6]s**	**bintis**	
Tirtanos	**Statulikum**	**Lesunos**	**bintis**	**Nouantutas**
[7]**Letontu**	**Aiankum**	**Melmunos**	**bintis**	
Useiðu	**Aiankum**	**Tauro**	[8]**[bin]tis**	
Abulu	**Aiankum**	**Tauro**	**bintis**	

Letontu	Letikum	Abulos	bintis	[9]ukontas
Letontu	Esokum	Abulos	bintis	

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

As the <u>Second bronze from Botorrita</u> is called the Latin inscriptiom 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 & Wodtko (MLH IV, 574–76) call as <u>Botorrita 2</u> the following inscription:

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

So called <u>Third bronze from Botorrita</u> (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	bolora.kentiskue.mel- manðos
4.	meðukenos.koitina	meðukenos.turanikum	kinbiria.kentiskue.turi- kum	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/makaᵒ	usiðu.abokum.titos	antiokos.uiriaskum.melm	meðukenos.kalisokum
10.	elkua.raiokum	burðu.kulukamikum	elaðokos.kaburikum	koitina.tirikantanko
11.	buria.batokum	akuia.sekiloskue.tirilokum	arkanta.meðukenoskue. abokum	esueiku.ateskum
12.	belsa/u.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/iu.uiriaskum
16.	stena.muturisku.tirtu[-	tirtouios.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.teladokum	stena.uiriaskum	kara.kalatokum
20.	bilinos.austikum	akuia.statu.turaku. tueðunos / tetoku<u>m</u>	toloku.uiriaskum	arkanta.mailikum
21.	belsu.uiriaskum	meðukenos.eladunos	arkanta.teiuantikum. tirtunos	eladunos.a<u>bili</u>okum/<u>albin</u>º
22.	sekonðos.uiriaskum.m<u>e</u>	tirtukue.ailokiskum	miðuku.tirtobolokum	bubilibor.uiriaskum
23.	burðu.teiuantikum	sekilos.mailikum	retukeno.elkueikikum	usiðu.uiriaskum
24.	<u>bu</u>/ilibos.turumokum.ultu	letontu.ustitokum	kentisum.tuateroskue	retukenos.telkaskum
25.	letontu.mailikum	turenta.kentiskue. ataiokum	aba<u>n</u>/<u>liu</u>.ber(t)ikakue. suakinokum	<u>buria</u>.belsu
26.	burðu.auikum	koitina.uerðaiðokum. kalmiku	uiroku.konikum.statulos	toloku.kurmi<u>li</u>okum
27.	melmanios.uiriaskum	elkuanos.kunikum	aunia.beskokum	<u>ani</u>eskor.talukokum
28.	karbelos.turumokum.ulta	launikue.uiriaskum	bilonikos.elokum.elkinos	ste[---].a<u>ku</u>/likum
29.	likinos.uerðaiðokum.mem	koitu.uerðaiðokum.aias	meðukenos.tirtobolokum	elkueð.akikum
30.	koitu.mailikum	snaðiue<u>n</u>/<u>i</u>tos.ataiokum	akuios.alikum	raieni.uiðuskikum
31.	aku<u>i</u>os.tetokum	tais.uiriaskum	tiriu.uiriaskum	urkala austunikum
32.	saluta.uiðuskikum	bas<u>a</u>ku.uiriaskum	turtunaðka.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.	sanio<u>n.ba</u>atokum/ºos.atº	likinos.ataiokum	sekontios.uiriaskum	koitina.kankaikiskum
36.	niske<u>kue</u>.babokum/<u>re</u>.	sa[---]i.kaburikum.memun	sura.suaikinokum	likinos.kueðontikum
37.	biurtilaur.alaskum	<u>ka</u>/<u>tu</u>res.[-]ruaku.korkos	koitina.suoli[-]kum	munika.uerðaiðokum
38.	bini	-]tar[--]<u>te</u>/<u>ku</u>tokum.kekas.<u>ko</u>	bilir[-].turtun<u>ta</u>kue. telkaskum	terkinos.turanikum
39.	rusku.uiriaskum. kentisku[e	<u>a</u>ureiaku	elu kar<u>bili</u>kum/º<u>bul</u>º	teuðesi.kustikum
40.	or[-](<u>n</u>)bilos.likinoskue	tuate<u>r</u>eskue.uiriskum	terkinos.atokum.launikue	kaukirino
41.	abo<u>i</u>okum	burðu.(b)ata/(b)ab<u>ou</u>ikum	miðuku.telkaskum	
42.	<u>abulu</u> akuiakue.araiokum	koitu.kuinikum.tirtunos	melmantama.bentilikum	
43.	a<u>l</u>u/a<u>k</u>iu.aiukue.araiokum	-----].loukanikum.tirtunos	markos.kalisokum	
44.	kalos.telkaskum	toloku.kalisokum.atinos	arkanta.toutinikum	
45.	elaðuna.loukanikum	tarku<u>n</u>biur	tolokunos.ke.kalisokum	
46.	meðukenos.loukanikum	<u>bi</u>balos.atokum.tirtano	sura.ensikum.melman.(bi)	
47.	burðu.tirtobolokum	sikeia.beteriskum	usama.abaloskue.karunikam	
48.	sleitiu.makeskokum	sekontios.turumokum. ultatun	elaðuna.balaisokum	
49.	iunstib<u>as</u>.uiriasum	tekos.konikum	likinos.turumokum.ti	
50.	tioken<u>es</u>.uiriaskum	bartiltun.ekarbilos	tueiðunos	
51.	uiroku.turumokum	munika elkuakue.koitinas	bilonikos.ensikum	
52.	miðuku.retukenos.tir-tanos	terkinos.toutinikum.leton	ebursunos.mailiki<u>n</u>oku<u>m</u>	
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-mi<u>lok</u>um	
58.	muturiskum	sekonðos.bentikum	launikue.uiriaskum	
59.	barnai.turumokum.tirs	to<u>l</u>osar/to<u>k</u>iosar.ensikum	kari.uiriaskum	
60.	meðukenos.abokum.turo	akuia.abokum.letontunos	kuintitaku.mailiki<u>n</u>okum	

Note: There are numerous non-Celtic names. It is possible to identify their origin in <u>Latin</u>: **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/bili-bos** = *Philipos*, **skirtunos** (gen.) = *Skirtō*, **tais** = *Thais*, **tiokenes** = *Diogenes*.
Iberian: **anieskor**, **barnai**, **bartiltun**, **bilosban**, **biurtilaur**, **burðu**, **ekarbilos**, **iunstibas**, **or[ ]bilos**, **toloku**, **ultu;** with Celtiberian suffixes: **turos**, **turtunta**, **ultatunos**, **ultinos**.

   One of the recently discovered inscription, the <u>Fourth bronze from Botorrita</u>, was preliminarly 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:bið̲e̲t̲u̲**<**ð**>[?]	[----?]**isum:**[--(-)]**ti:(ba/ke/ku?)**[----------?]	
4.	[---?]**a:karalom:aranti:otenei:amb̲i̲(o̲/t̲i̲)n̲** [?]	[?]‡‡[--]**olo**‡[-]‡**:iom:u**[----------?]	
5.	[--?]**kom:atibion:taskue** ‡[--(-)]**a̲**† (**s̲/n̲**)[----?]	[(-)?]**ta**[---?]**toke:(bu?)(l)ta:**‡**ue:tiðatuð**[--------?]	
6.	[(-)?]**kue:u̲simounei:**[-----------]	[---?]**l**[---]**leð(a̲)l̲**‡**toioan**[--------?]	
7.	[?]**k̲aralom̲:ios:lu**[-?]**e**[-]**s**[----------?]	[---?]**toru̲onti:stoteroi:tas(u̲)**†[----?]	
8.	[---?]**oi**[-?]**u**[-(-)]**ti:esta**[-?] (**ta?**)[----------?]	[---?]**ko**[--?]‡**(ð̲)esu̲simo**‡‡**o̲**‡[----?]	
9.	[----?]**uta:**‡[----]**k̲ue**[----------?]		
10.	[-----?]**ti**[-(-)]**n**[1]**e̲**[-------------?]		
11.	[---------------------?]		

<u>Peñalba de Villastar 2</u> (MLH IV, 624).
The inscription in the Iberian script; the Iberian language of the text cannot be excluded.
   atale ukebate |--kosm̲bake/--kosbarke/--kosbakuke | atioke/atibakom
Note: The symbol | indicates the individual lines.

<u>Luzaga</u> (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 Lu-zaga.

<u>Monreal de Ariza: Cerro Villar</u> = *Arcobriga* (MLH IV, 659–60)
                        uentanaka.kar
Note: **uentana** is the adj. attribute to **kar**, which is probably shortened from **karaka**.

<u>Torrellas</u> (MLH IV, 661–63)
            mata.abiliko[| manke.saulein*[| kum.n[---]*s*[

<u>Garray 1</u> = *Numantia* (MLH IV, 665)
                        mukokaiko
Note: Cf. **mukukaiau** from Clunia.

Garray 2 (MLH IV, 666)

<div align="center">

lu<u>a</u>nikoo.koo<u>r</u>inau

</div>

Garray 3 (MLH IV, 666)

<div align="center">

nou<u>u</u>antikum

</div>

Note: Probably from **nowanto-* "ninth".

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

<div align="center">

retukeno.<u>esto</u> | <u>be</u>ltis / <u>ke</u>ltis

</div>

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

    A **irorekiios monituukoos nemaios**
    B **aletuures**

Viana: La Custodia 1 (MLH IV, 697)

<div align="center">

berkuakum.sakas

</div>

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

    A **ku<u>bo</u>ka<u>r</u>iam.uenia<u>k</u>um**
    B **i<u>t</u>eulases : buntunes**

Osma 1 = *Uxama Argaela* (MLH 706–07)

<div align="center">

<u>a</u>rekuba<u>r</u>[

</div>

Osma 1 = *Uxama Argaela* (MLH 708–10)

<div align="center">

karuotureka.tureibo | eskeinis.kortika | usama.antos | saikios.baisai | kaltai-kiko<u>s</u>

</div>

Belorado: La Mesa (MLH IV, 711–12)

<div align="center">

<u>se</u><u>ke</u>eios.saile<u>t</u>iikoo.me<u>t</u>a<u>a</u>ma

</div>

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

<div align="center">

uirouiaka.kar

</div>

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*

<div align="center">

likine.abuloŕaune.ekien.bilibiliaŕs

</div>

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

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

<div align="center">

]**ikum.steniotes.ke.rita

</div>

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 abreviation **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 Pferdegott, 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" < **uperm̥Hos* or **uperm̥mos*.
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 synatgm *VIROS VERAMOS* < **wiros uperm̥Hos* "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
p	**oðas** acc. pl. f. "feet" < *pod-ns
b	NL **Konterbia**, NL *CONTREBIA* nom. sg. f. < *$\hat{k}om$-$treb$-$y\bar{a}$, cf. MIr. *con-treba* "inhabited"
b^h	**berkunetakam** acc. sg. f. adj. < *$b^her\hat{g}^h$-$\bar{o}n$- "mountain" (adj.) + *-et-+ -$\bar{a}ko$-/-$\bar{a}$-
t	**tiris** acc. pl. m./f. "3" < *tri-ns (or *$trisu$ "thrice"?)
d	**tekam etam** acc. sg. f. "tithe" < Celt. *$dekameto$-/$\bar{a}$ "tenth" < *$de\hat{k}_{m}$ "10"
-d-	**ueiðos** nom. sg. "witness" < *$weidos$
d^h	**tuateros** gen. sg. f., **tuateres** nom. pl. f. "daughter" < *$d^hug\partial_2ter$
-d^h-	**auðeti** < *aud^h- "to give, offer"
k	NM **kara** nom. sg. f. < *$k\bar{a}r$-$\bar{a}$ "beloved" or "loving"
g	**tokoitos** gen. sg., **tokoitei** loc. sg., *togias* gen. sg. f. < *$(s)tog$-, cf. OIr. *tugae* "covering" < *$(s)tog$-$y\bar{a}$
$g^h = \hat{g}^h$	**korta** nom. sg. f. / nom.-ak. pl. ntr. "city, town" < *$g^h/\hat{g}^hor$-t-$\bar{a}$
$\hat{k}$	**kantom** "100" < *$\hat{k}_{n}tom$
$\hat{g}$	**kentis** nom. sg. m./f., *GENTE* dat. sg. m./f. "child; descendant" < *$\hat{g}en(\partial_1)$-ti-
$g^h = \hat{g}^h$	**korta** nom. sg. f. / nom.-ak. pl. ntr. "city, town" < *$g^h/\hat{g}^hor$-t-$\bar{a}$
k^w	**kue**, -*que* "and" < *k^we
g^w	**boustom** "stable for cows" < *g^wou-stH_2o-, cf. Sp. dial. *bustar*, Port.-Glc. *bo-star* "pasture for cows"
g^{wh}	NFam **Kueðontikum** gen. pl. m. < *$g^{wh}ed^h$-ont- "wishing, asking" + -iko-
s	**so** nom. sg. m., **sa** nom. sg. f., **soð** nom. sg. ntr. "is, ea, id" < *so, *$s\bar{a}$, *sod
r	NV **Retukenos** nom. sg. m., *Rectugeni* gen. sg. m. < *$(H)re\hat{g}tu$- "law, right" (cf. OIr. *recht*, MW. *reith* id.) & *$\hat{g}enH_1o$- "born"; similarly G. NV *Rextugenos*, OB. NV *Rithgen*
l	NV **Loukio** gen. sg. m., NFam/NV **Loukaniko** gen. sg. m., NV *LOUCIUS* < *$leuk$-/*$louk$- "to shine"
m	**monimam** acc. sg. f. < *mon-$\breve{\imath}m\bar{a}$-m, cf. OB. *guomonim* "promise" from IE. *men- "to think"
n	**nekue** "also not, and not" < *$ne\ k^we$; NL **Nertobis** /Nertobriχs/ = Νερτόβριγα (Ptol.), *Nertobriga* (Itin. Ant.) < Celt. *$nerto$- "strong" (OIr. *nert*, OB. *nerth* "power, might") & *$brig$- "fortification" < *$(H)nerto$- & *$b^h\mathring{r}\hat{g}^h$-
$\mathring{r}$	NL **Sekobirikeð** abl. sg. f., **Sekobirikea** nom. sg. f. adj. < Celt. *$sego$-$brig$-s < *$se\hat{g}^ho$- "silný" & *$b^h\mathring{r}\hat{g}^h$- "pevnost", cf. G. *briga*
$\mathring{l}$	NFam **Litanokum** gen. pl. m., from Celt. *$litano$- "wide" < *$p\mathring{l}t\partial_2no$-
$\mathring{m}$	**sankilistara** nom. sg. f. / nom.-ak. pl. ntr.? "thousendth (coin)" (preceded by the numeral **kantom** "100") < Celt. *san-$g(e)listr\bar{a}$ < *$s\mathring{m}$-$\hat{g}^hesli$-$t(e)r\bar{a}$

ṇ	NM **Arkanta** nom. sg. f., **arkatobeðom** "silver mine" < **arĝṇto-bʰedʰHo-*
y	**ios** nom. sg. m., **iom** acc. sg. m., **iomui** dat. sg. m./ntr., **ia** nom. sg. f./nom.-acc. pl. ntr.?, **ias** gen. sg. f. / nom.-acc. pl. "which" < **yo-* m./ntr. & **yā* f.
w	**ueiðos** nom. sg. m., <u>**ueiðiai**</u> dat. sg. f. "witness" < **weido-/-yā*
i	*uiros* nom. sg. m. "man" < **wiro-* (short **i* is common for the Celtic, Germanic and Italic languages)
u	NM/NL **Usama** nom. sg. f., NL **Usamuð** abl. sg. ntr. < **ups-ṃm-ā, -ōd* "highest, uppermost"
ī	NV **Litu** nom. sg. < **lītō(n),* cf. OIr. *líth* "fest", G. *litu-*
ū	**tunares** nom. sg. m.? < **dʰūnā-* & **(H)rēĝ-s*? "lord of a fortification"?
e	NL **ekualakos** nom. sg. m. adj., *EQUOISUI-QUE* dat. sg. m.? < **eĉwo-* "horse" + **-āl(o)-* + **-āko-*
a	**antos** nom. sg. m. "border" < **anto-*
o	**koruinom** acc. sg. m./ntr. adj. "of cow"? < **kor(ə)u̯-ĭno-*, cf. Lith. *kárvinis*; the context is indicated by the word **boustom** "stable for cows" - see above
ē	**litom** nom. sg. ntr. "permitted" < **lēto-*
ā	*sistat* 3 sg. act. "builds / stands" < **sistāt* < ***steH₂–*
ō	
CₔC	NV **Statu** nom. sg. m. < **stə₂tō(n)*
ei	NV **Teiuoreikis** nom. sg. < **deiwo-* "god; divine" & **reigi-* "connected" or **(H)rēĝ-* "king"
ai	NFam **Mailikum** gen. pl. m., cf. OIr. *maél*, OW. *mail* "bald" < **mailo-*
oi	**soisum** gen. pl. m./ntr. pron. "this / that" < **soisōm*
eu	NFam **Toutinikum** gen. pl. m., NV *TOUTONUS* < **teut-ā* "kin; people"
au	**auku** in formulaion **soð auku** "also" < **sod auĝō* "that more", cf. OIcel. *auk*, Germ. *auch* "also"
ou	NL *Clounioq* & **Kolounioku** instr. sg. m./ntr. adj.; the primary NL was latinized in the form *Clunia*, cf. OIr. **clúain** "meadow", W. **clun** id. < **ĉlouni-*

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.	**-os**	**-os**	**-os**	*in fer < *wiros*	*-os*	*-os*
Nom.-Acc.sg. n.	**-om**	**-om**	**-on**	*scél*	*-om*	*-om*
Acc. m.	**-om**		**-on**	*in^N bfer^N <*wirom*	*-om*	*-om*
Voc.			**-e?**	*a^L fhir^L < *wire*	*-e*	*-e*
Gen.	**-o**	**-oiso**	**-i**	*ind^L fir^L <*wirī* Ogam **maq(q)i**	*-ī*	*-iHi*
Dat.	**-ui**	**-ui**	**-ui/-u**	*-ind^L fhiur^L <*wirū* Ogam **Bigu**	*-ōi*	*-o-ei*
Loc.	**-ei**	**-ei**	**-e**		*-ei*	
Instr.	**-u**		**-u?**		*-ō*	*-oH₁*
Abl.	**-uð**				*-ōd*	*-o-ed*
Nom.-Acc. du.				*fer < *wirā*		
Gen.				*fer < *wirou*		
Dat.				*fer(a)ib < *wirobim*		
Nom. pl. m.	**-oi**	**-oi**	**-oi > -i**	*ind^L fhir^L <*wirī*	*-oi*	
Nom.-Acc. pl. n.	**-a**			*scél*	*-ə₂*	*-H₂*
Acc. m.	**-us**	**-uś**	**-us**	*anna^G firu^G <*wirūs*	*-ōns*	
Voc.				*a^L fhiru<*wirūs*	*-ōs*	
Gen.	**-um**		**-on**	*inna^N bfer^N <*wirom* Ogam **maqa[n]** **mailagni** Ogam **macorbo**	*-ōm/-om*	
Dat.	**-ubos**	**-obos**	**-obo**	*-naib* *fer(a)ib<*wirobi*	*-o-b^hos*	
Loc.						
Instr.			**-uis/-us**		*-ōis*	
Abl.						

Symbols ^G, ^L, ^N designate mutations, concretely G = *gemination*, if the word was termi-nated 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.	**-a**	**-a**	**-a**	*in^L tuath^L < *toutā* Ogam **inigena**	*-ā*	
Acc.	**-am**	**-am**	**-an/-im**	*in^N dtuaith^N <* **toutim*	*-ām*	
Voc.		**-a**	**-a?**	*a^L thuath^L < *toutā*	*-ā*	
Gen.	**-as**		**-as/-ias**	*inna^G tuaithe^G <* **toutiās* Ogam **Ercias**	*-ās*	

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

i-stems: OIr. *flaith* "rule, government"

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

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE.	early IE
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. *fla(i)thib* < **wlatibi*	*-ibʰi*	
Abl.						

u-stems: OIr. *guth* "voice"

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

ī-stems: OIr. *ríg(a)in* "queen".

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	**-i**			*ríg(a)in* < **rīgnī*	**rēĝnī*	**-iH*
Acc.	**-im**			*rígn(a)i* < **rīgnjēm*		
Voc.				*ríg(a)in* < **rīgnī*		
Gen.				*rígn(a)e* < **rīgnjās*		
Dat.				*rígn(a)i* < **rīgnjāi*		
Loc.						
Instr.						

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				*ríg(a)in* = nom. sg.		
Gen.				*rígn(a)e* = gen. sg.		
Dat.				*rígn(a)ib* < **rīgnjābim*		
Nom. pl.				*rígn(a)i* < **rīgnīs*		
Acc.				*rígn(a)i* < **rīgnīs*		
Voc.				*rígn(a)i* < **rīgnīs*		
Gen.				*rígn(a)e* < **rīgnjōm*		
Dat.						
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. *rígn(a)ib* < **rīgnjābi*		
Abl.						

r-stems: OIr. *ath(a)ir* "father"

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.			**-ir**	*ath(a)ir* < **(p)atīr*	**pə₁tēr*	
Acc.			**-rem**	*ath(a)ir* < **(p)ateram*	**pə₂term̥*	
Voc.				*ath(a)ir* < **(p)atīr*	**pə₁tēr*	
Gen.	**-eros**			*athar* < **(p)atros* Ogam **Akeras**	**pə₂tros*	
Dat.				*ath(a)ir* < **(p)ateri*	**pə₁teri*	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				*athir* < **(p)atere*	**pə₁tere*	
Gen.				*athar* < **(p)atrou*	**pə₁trou*	
Dat.				*athr(a)ib* < **(p)atribim*	**pə₂tr̥bʰim*	
Nom. pl.	**-eres**			*a(i)thir* < **(p)ateres*	**pə₂teres*	
Acc.				*aithr(e)a* < **(p)aterās*	**pə₂terns̥*	
Voc.				*aithr(e)a* < **(p)aterās*	**pə₂terns̥*	
Gen.			**-ron**	*athr(a)e* < **(p)atrijōm*	**pə₂tr(iy)ōm*	
Dat.	**-rvbos**		**-rebo**		**pə₂tr̥bʰo*	
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. *athr(a)ib* < **(p)atribi*	**pə₂tr̥bʰi*	
Abl.	**-rvbos**					

n-stems: OIr. *cú* "dog".

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	**-u**	**-u**	**-ov/-u**	*cú < *kwū*	**k̂wō*	
Acc.				*coin < *kwonim*	**k̂wonm̥*	
Voc.				*cú < *kwū*	**k̂wō*	
Gen.	**-unos**			*con < *kunos* Ogam **Broinionas**	**k̂unos*	
Dat.	**-unei**	**-onei**		*coin < *kwonei*	**k̂wonei*	
Loc.						
Instr.	**-unu**					
Abl.	**-uneð**					
Nom.-Acc. du.				*coin < *kwone*	**k̂wone*	
Gen.				*con < *kunou*	**k̂unou*	
Dat.				*con(a)ib < *ku-nobim*	**k̂uno-bʰim*	
Nom. pl.				*coin < *kwones*	**k̂wones*	
Acc.			**-onas**	*cona < *kunās*	**k̂unn̥s*	
Voc.						
Gen.				*con < *kwonōm*	**k̂wonōm*	
Dat.		**-onebos**				
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. *con(a)ib < *kunobi*	**k̂unobʰi*	
Abl.						

nt-stems: OIr. *car(a)e* "friend"

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

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Instr.				Dat. *cairtib* < **karantobi*	*-obʰi*	
Abl.						

s-stems: OIr. *tech* "house"

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.				*tech*	**tegos*	
Acc.				*tech*	**tegos*	
Voc.				*tech*	**tegos*	
Gen.				*tige*	**tegesos*	
Dat.				*tig*	**teges*	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.						
Nom.-Acc. du.				*tech*	**tegesā*	
Gen.				*tige*	**tegesou*	
Dat.				*tigib*	**tegeso-bʰim*	
Nom. pl.				*tige*	**tegesə,*	
Acc.				*tige*	**tegesə,*	
Voc.				*tige*	**tegesə,*	
Gen.				*tige*	**tegesōm*	
Dat.						
Loc.						
Instr.				Dat. *tigib*	**tege-sobʰi*	
Abl.						

Consonantic stems: OIr. *rí* "king"

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Nom. sg.	**-s**		**-s**	*rí* < **rīgs*	**rēǵs*	
Acc.				*ríg* < **rīgim*	**rēǵm̥*	
Voc.				*rí* = Nom.	**rēǵs*	
Gen.	**-os**		**-os**	*ríg* < **rīgos* Ogam **Icorigas**	**rēǵos*	
Dat.	**-ei**		**-i**	*ríg* < **rīgei*	**rēǵei*	
Loc.						
Instr.						
Abl.	**-eð**					
Nom.-Acc. du.				*ríg*	**rēǵe*	
Gen.				*ríg*	**rēǵou*	
Dat.				*ríg(a)ib*	**rēǵobʰim*	
Nom. pl.	**-es**			*ríg* < **rīges*	**rēǵes*	
Acc.		**-eš**		*ríga* < **rīgās*	**rēǵn̥s*	
Voc.				*ríga* < **rīgās*	**rēǵn̥s*	

	Celtiberian	Lepontic	Gaulish	Old Irish < Celtic	late IE	early IE
Gen.				*ríg < *rīgōm*	* *rēĝōm*	
Dat.						
Loc.						
Instr.			**-bi**	Dat. *ríg(a)ib < *rīgobi*	**rēĝobʰi*	
Abl.						

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

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

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

4.2.3. **Numerals** (MLH IV, 407–08)

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

4.2.4. **Verbs** (MLH IV, 408–411)
The following verbal endings are attested:
3 sg. ind. or conj. in **-ti**: **ambitiseti 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 **-unei**: **a]mbitinkounei taunei tiðaunei to[u]ertaunei**.

4.2.5. **Prepositions, prefixes & preverbs** (MLH IV, 413–15)
*ad- "by"?: **asekati** = **ad-segāti*;
ambi-: **ambitiseti**, **a]mbitinkounei**;
are- "by, near"?: **arebasiko**, **arekorata**, **arekubar[**, **areitena, arestalo/ᵒso**
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 familias, 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 (lepontský, 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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