

Iberian Scripts

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Origins

Iberian scripts are
Paleohispanic scripts
Most are semi-syllabic
rather than purely
alphabetic

The oldest inscriptions date
from 4th to 5th Century BCE
The latest dating from the 1st
Century BCE to 1st Century CE
It is generally accepted that
they originate from Phoenician
and/or Greek alphabets
It was later revealed by the
Romans, that during the 3rd
century BC, the Iberian culture had
mixed with that of Celtic invaders
From this area of the world
three different scripts
arose: Northeastern,
Southeastern, and
Southwestern Scripts

Northeastern Iberian Script
(Levantine Iberian or Iberian)

discovered in the regions of
Roussillon, Alicante, and deep in
the Ebro Valley
Written from left to right

This is the most deciphered
script in the Iberian Peninsula
This script has a unique dual variant
system, meaning it has two different
form of writing in two time periods



Sources

"Iberian." Ancient Scripts: Iberian, <http://www.ancientscripts.com/iberian.html>.

Ramos, Jesús Rodríguez. "Iberian Scripts." Omniglot, <https://www.omniglot.com/writing/iberian.htm>.

Southeastern +
Southwestern Iberian
Scripts

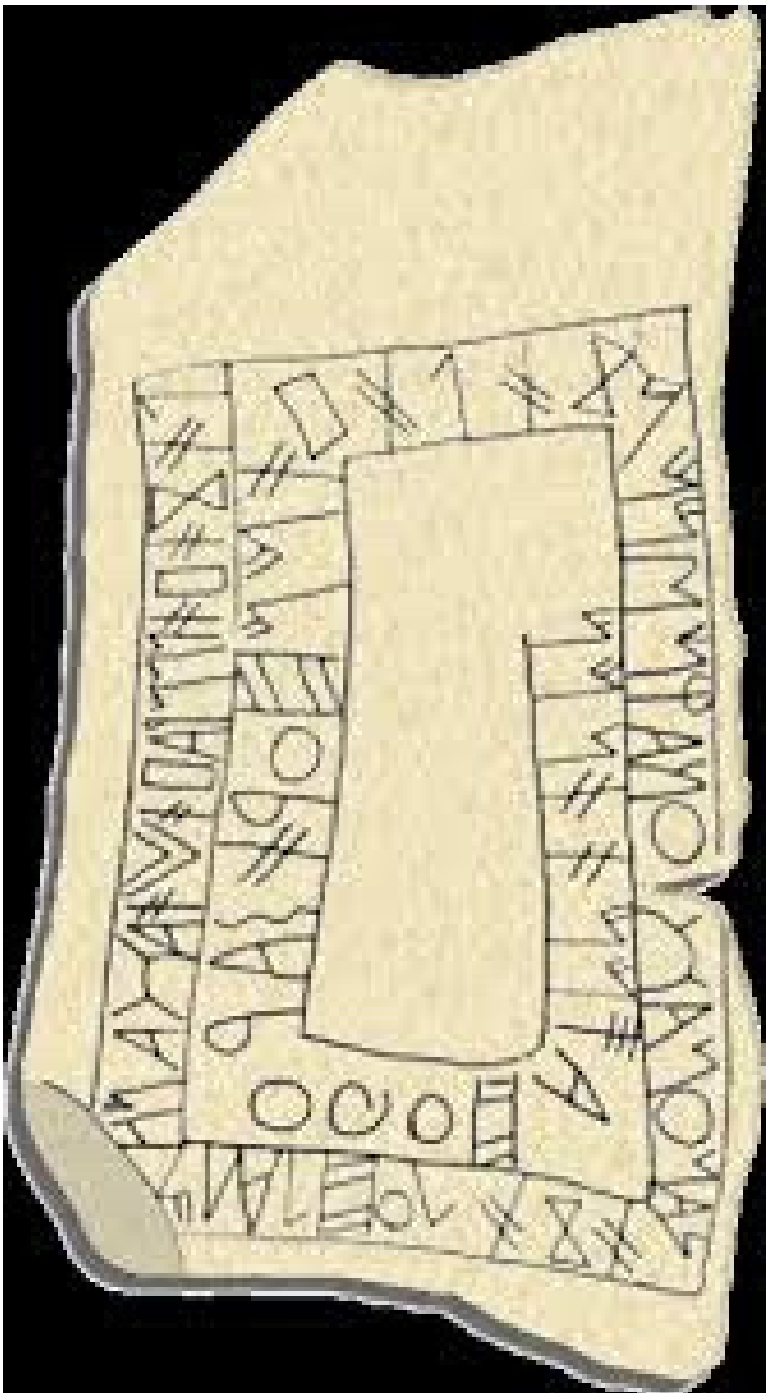
Southeastern = Meridional

Southwestern = Tartessian or South Lusitanian

Location of Southeastern Script:
eastern Andalusia, Murcia, Albacete,
Alicante, and Valencia



Location of Southwestern Script:
south Portugal (Algarve and
southern Alentejo)



Neither of these texts have been
deciphered