

## Preliminary proposal to encode the southern Palaeohispanic scripts for the Unicode standard

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### 1. Introduction.

Several scripts are grouped under the name of southern Palaeohispanic scripts: the south-eastern Iberian script (Untermann 1990), also known as southern or meridional Iberian script, the south-western (Palaeohispanic) script, also known as Tartessian or Sudlusitanian (Untermann 1997) and the Espanca abecedary (Untermann 1997 J.25.1). Despite the differences between them, these scripts show a similar degree of deciphering and the signs with compatible shapes have almost always the same value. These writing systems belong to the family of Palaeohispanic scripts, together with the north-eastern Iberian script (Untermann 1990) and Celtiberian script (Untermann 1997). They are characterized both by a similar corpus of signs and the coexistence of alphabetic and syllabic signs.

The south-eastern Iberian script is attested in the south-eastern part of the Iberian Peninsula from the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to the 1<sup>st</sup> B.C. in about seventy inscriptions in the Iberian language (Untermann 1990; Hesperia<sup>1</sup>); however, it is possible that the western-furthest inscriptions actually report a different language (de Hoz 2011, 707). The corpus consists of long texts on lead sheets of different typology (Fig. 2 and 3), sometimes presenting accounting texts (Fig. 1) and sometimes with probably trade-related letters (Fig. 12), small inscriptions on ceramic vases, usually with the name of the proprietary (Fig. 9 and 11), inscriptions on silver vessel with votive (Fig. 7) or metrological inscriptions (Fig. 10); coin inscriptions with the indication of the mint (Fig. 4) and the magistrates names (Fig. 5), inscriptions on statues probably with the name of the represented person (Fig. 6), stone steles with probably funerary formulae, rock inscriptions (Fig. 13), sling projectiles (Fig. 8), etc.

The south-western script is employed in a hundred inscriptions in a language of unknown filiation attested in the south-western corner of the Iberian Peninsula, perhaps in a period running from the 7<sup>th</sup> century and up to the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Almost all inscriptions are large stone steles probably used in funerary contexts (Fig. 15-16). Some scholars (de Hoz 2010, 521; Correa 2009, 276) use the denomination of *Tartessian* in a restrictive way to identify only the script in which the Tartessian core-zone inscriptions are written, leaving the denomination *south-western* for the inscriptions of the western peripheral zone, which comprehend the main body of the group.

The Espanca abecedary (Correa 1993; Untermann 1997, J.25.1; de Hoz 2010, 488) is a not very large plaque of stone (Fig. 17) found in the same territory where the south-western

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<sup>1</sup> [hesperia.ucm](http://hesperia.ucm), database with critical editions of the whole Palaeohispanic text corpus (Luján, Orduña e.p.; Orduña, Luján e.p.; Velaza 2014), is a project carried out by a team of scholars from the Universities of Zaragoza, Complutense of Madrid, Basque Country and Barcelona. The edition of corpus of South-eastern Iberian and South-western Palaeohispanic inscriptions is currently in progress, and will be available online soon.

script is attested. Nevertheless, this abecedary does not exactly match neither the south-western script nor the south-eastern Iberian script.

The north-eastern Iberian script is attested in the north-eastern quarter of the Iberian Peninsula from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. in more than 2.000 inscriptions in the Iberian language. In spite of being mainly used to represent the Iberian language, the north-eastern Iberian script is noticeably different from the south-eastern Iberian script: both writing systems present an amount of exclusive signs and, in some cases, the shared signs have different values. Hence, considering the indicated differences between the southern scripts and the north-eastern Iberian script, and also their different degree of decipherment, which is much more deficient for the southern scripts, it is advisable that the south-eastern Iberian script and the south-western, together with the Espanca abecedary, configure a Unicode codification apart.

The Celtiberian script is clearly an adaptation of the north-eastern Iberian script to the particularities of the Celtiberian language. This script can be considered as a subset of the north-eastern Iberian, which would allow using the Iberian north-eastern Unicode to represent Celtiberian inscriptions as well. This script is documented between the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. and the early 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. in nearly two hundred inscriptions attested in the inner part of the Iberian Peninsula.

It is usually accepted that the Palaeohispanic scripts lastly derive from the Phoenician alphabet (Untermann 1990, 135; Correa 2009, 276; de Hoz 2010, 485; 2011, 200; Rodríguez Ramos 2004, 39), although some authors claim the influence of the Greek alphabet as well (Untermann 1990, 135). The traditional thesis holds that the north-eastern Iberian script derives, in one way or another, from the south-eastern Iberian script (de Hoz 2010, 423), which, in turn, would derive from the south-western script. Nevertheless, if the hypothesis of the existence of a dual system also in the south-eastern Iberian script was confirmed, then the most economical hypothesis would be to put both Iberian scripts at the same level and to postulate the existence of a common ancestor which would also be dual. This characteristic would not match the scripts that have been traditionally identified as possible ancestors, since neither the south-western script nor the Espanca abecedary are dual scripts (Ferrer i Jané 2010).

## **2. Characteristic of the script.**

### **2a.- South-eastern Iberian script**













Unlike the north-eastern Iberian script, the south-eastern Iberian script has not been fully deciphered, since there are many signs for which there is no consensual value among specialists. The main resources for its decipherment are:

- The similarities with the Phoenician alphabet and the north-eastern Iberian script for the shared signs.
- Internal data derived from the particularities of the south-western script, where the syllabic signs are always followed by a vowel in an apparent redundancy. This feature allows to differentiate the vocalic signs from the syllabic or alphabetic signs, as well as to identify the vocalism for the syllabic signs.






- Finally, since the two Iberian scripts represent the same language, it is also possible to identify some well-known elements attested in the north-eastern script also in the south-eastern script.

The references in brackets accompanying the signs transcriptions correspond to the codes used by De Hoz (2010, 621-622; 2011, 739-741): the signs with a code beginning with a G correspond to signs with an identified value, whereas those beginning with an S correspond to signs still to be identified. In any case, it should be also noted that the criteria used by this scholar does not always match the mainstream conventions.

The value for signs **a** (G1), **i** (G3), **l** (G6), **n** (G9), **r** (G7), **s** (G12), **ś** (G13), **ta** (G19), **tu** (G23), **ka** (G14), **ke** (G15) and **ko** (G17) has been unanimously accepted since the publication of the very first studies, as it coincides with the values given to those signs in the north-eastern Iberian script and, in some cases, with the Phoenician signs, from which the first ones derive (Gómez-Moreno 1943, 1961; Bahr 1948, P. Beltrán 1954, 1962; Caro Baroja 1954; Schmoll 1961; Tovar 1961; Maluquer 1968; Fletcher 1982).

<b>a</b> (G1)		<b>i</b> (G3)							
<b>l</b> (G6)		<b>n</b> (G9)		<b>r</b> (G7)		<b>s</b> (G12)		<b>ś</b> (G13)	
<b>ta</b> (G19)		<b>tu</b> (G23)		<b>ka</b> (G14)		<b>ke</b> (G15)		<b>ko</b> (G17)	








In recent studies (de Hoz 1976; 1986; 1994; 2010, 621-622; 2011, 738-741; Correa 1985, 2004; Silgo 1989; Untermann 1990; Faria 1990-1991; Rodríguez Ramos 2002; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 71; Velaza 2013) there is also almost full unanimity regarding the identification of signs **o**, **ti**, **u**, **e** and **bi** thanks to the lexical parallels obtained from the comparison with north-eastern Iberian texts.

<b>o</b> (G4)		<b>ti/tí</b> (G21')		<b>u</b> (G5)		<b>e</b> (G2)		<b>bi/bí</b> (S44)	
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
There is a group of signs for which, even if there is not yet an absolute consensus, a concrete interpretation has obtained majority support:


- **ki** (De Hoz 1981, 477; Faria 1990-1991, 82; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 235; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 71; Velaza 2013, 541).
- **be** (S41) (Untermann 1990, 143; Faria 1991, 193; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 232; Correa 2004, 88; Velaza 2007, 275; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 71).
- **ba** (S60) (Untermann 1990, 143; Faria 1991, 193; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 232; Velaza 2007, 275; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 71 ; with doubts Correa 2004, 91).
- **r** (S56) and the exchange of value with **r** (G7) (Untermann 1990, 142; Faria 1991, 193; Correa 1993-1994; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 232; Velaza 2007, 275; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 71).
- **te** (S47) (de Hoz 1976, 264; Faria 1990-1991; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 233; Correa 2004, 92; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 71; Velaza 2013, 541).

- **bo** (G27) (de Hoz 1976, 257; Untermann, 1990, 142; Faria 1991, 193; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 233; Correa 2004, 86).



<b>ki</b> (S46)		<b>be</b> (S41)		<b>ba</b> (S60)		<b>r</b> (S56)		<b>í</b> (G7)		<b>te</b> (S47)		<b>bo</b> (G27)	
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It must be pointed out that the proposals made by De Hoz (2011, 738-741) regarding the signs commonly read as **ba** (S60), **be** (S41) and **r** (S56) diverge from the mainstream opinion; this scholar interprets **ba** (S60) as **bi**, **be** (S41) as a sixth vowel **í** or an unidentified sign and **r** (S56) as another unidentified sign. Moreover, he transcribes the first trill, **í** (G7), as **r**, unlike the rest of scholars, who transcribe it as **í**, as **r** has been identified (S56). Another difference comes from the fact that the signs transcribed by most of specialists as **ki**, **ti** and **bi**, are transcribed by this scholar as **kí**, **tí** and **bí**, considering that they might correspond to the syllabic serial for a sixth vowel **í** (de Hoz 2010, 414).




In the case of the sign S47, , the opinions are notoriously divided, but the proposal that it might have the value **bu** (Fletcher 1982, 16; Silgo 1989, 178; Faria 1991, 193) is the traditional one, since this is its value in north-eastern Iberian script. Others leave it in the group of unidentified signs (Correa 2004, 91; de Hoz 2005, 370; 2011, 738). Untermann (1990, 144) considers it as a variant of the sign **te**. According to Rodríguez Ramos (2002, 238) it could match both with **bo** or **bu**. For Ferrer i Jané (2010, 72) its value might be **bo**, in accordance with the vocalism in the south-western script, where it is usually interpreted as **bo** (Schmoll 1961; Correa 1985 and Untermann 1990, 144).





<b>bu</b> (S47a)	
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There is another group of signs without a clear mainstream value that are classified as signs pending for identification in this proposal:


- The interpretation of the value of the sign S48, , is problematic due to its rareness: it is only attested in two inscriptions, one of the La Bastida lead sheets (G.7.2) and one of El Amarejo lead sheets (G.24.1). Taking into account its context of apparition, some researchers propose its value as **e** (Untermann 1990, 145; Faria 1991, 193; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 238); some others, on the other hand, taking into account its value in the north-eastern Iberian script, sustain it would fit with **ti** (Fletcher 1982, 16; Silgo 1989, 178; De Hoz 1993a, 637; 2011, 738), whereas, according to others, it would be a sign not yet identified (Correa 2004, 93; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 72); nevertheless, this last scholar considers it possible that it had a vocalic value, corresponding perhaps with the sixth vowel proposed by De Hoz (2010, 414).
- The sign S45, , is currently identified with the value **ki** (De Hoz 1976, 259; 2011, 738; Silgo 1989, 177; Untermann 1990, 141; Faria 1991, 193), in accordance with its value in north-eastern Iberian script. For others it would be either **ku** (Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 236), **te** (Velaza 2007, 275) or a non-identified sign (Correa 2004, 92; Ferrer i Jané








2010, 72); nevertheless this last scholar considers it might be a velar sign because it alternates with the sign **ka**.






- The sign S42, , only appears with clarity in the Gador lead sheet (H.1.1). According to De Hoz (1980, 304; 2010, 410) it would be an allograph of S43, , with the value **ba**, since in the south-western script S42 it is a syllabic sign associated to the vowel /a/ to which it is usually given the value **ba** (Untermann 1997, 144). On the other hand, Untermann (1990, 249), Correa (2004, 90) and Ferrer i Jané (2010, 72) consider S42 as a non-yet-identified sign, although the latter considers it plausible that it belongs to the labial series. For Rodríguez Ramos (2006, 40) it would be a variant of **ke**. For Faria (1990-1991, 78) it would be a variant of **be**.
- The sign S81, , is only attested in one of the lead sheets from La Bastida (G.7.2). According to Rodríguez Ramos (2002, 240) it might have the value **to**. For Faria (1990-1991, 78) it would be **ke**, **ř** or **to** (Faria 2002, 128). Other researchers consider it as a non-yet identified sign (Untermann 1990, 145; Correa 2008, 287; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 72), although the latter considers plausible that it belongs to the dental series.

? (S48)		? (S45)		? (S81)		? (S42)	
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




On the other hand, there are some signs poorly documented. For these signs, we cannot be sure whether they are infrequent independent signs, local variants for some of the already known signs or even just some bad readings. For this reason, these signs haven't been encoded into the Unicode standard, at least still the new inscriptions confirm their existence as independent signs.







The sign S65, , is only attested on the lead sheet from Gador (H.1.1) and on the lead lid from Arjona (H.56.1\*). According to Untermann (1990, H.1.1) it would be a variant of **ti**, whereas Rodríguez Ramos (2006, 41) transcribes it as **te**, although he also considers the alternative of the vowel **a**. In one of the new occurrences attested in Arjona's inscription (H.56.1\*) it seems to require a vocalic value. For this reason De Hoz (2011, 350) considers the possibility that its value is **e**.

According to Ferrer i Jané (2010, 97), the sign S65, , the sign ?1, , attested in the lead sheet from Los Allosos (H.51.1\*), the sign ?3, , in the relief from Cerro Boyero (H.53.1\*) and the sign S70, , attested in the coin inscription from Salacia (A.97) —outside the Iberian territory—, would be complex variants of a possible duality in which S81, , would also act as a complex variant. The supposed simple variant, , has not already been clearly attested; perhaps, it could be identified as a variant of the sign , on the lead sheet from Los Allosos (H.51.1\*), which could also match with **ba** (Rodríguez Ramos 2006, 35).


? (S65)	 (H.1.1 / H.56.1*)	? (?1)	 (H.51.1*)	? (?2)	 (H.51.1*)	? (S70)	 (A.97)	? (?3)	 (H.53.1*)
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






Other hapax signs documented only once are:

- S61, , (de Hoz 2010, 417) only attested in a stone inscription from Castulo (H.6.11\*) which could be a bad reading (Ferrer i Jané 2010, 79).
- S62, , only attested in one of the coin legends from Obulco / *ibolka* (A.100). Some researchers consider that it could be a ligature of **a** and **n** (Faria 1990-1991, 81) or **ba** and **n** (Ferrer i Jané 2010, 93, note 82).
- S63, , only attested in the lead sheet from Gador (H.1.1). Although De Hoz considers it an independent sign, most scholars consider it as a variant of some other signs: **n** (Untermann 1990, H.1.1; Rodríguez Ramos 2006, 35; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 98) or **ki** (Faria 1990-1991, 76).
- S64, , only attested in the lead sheet from Gador (H.1.1). Untermann (1990, H.1.1) considered it an unidentified sign, whereas Faria (1990-1991, 76) and Rodríguez Ramos (2006, 35) consider it a variant of **r**.
- , ?4, only attested in the lead sheet from La Bastida (G.7.2). According to some scholars, it would be a simple variant of **ko** (Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 237; Correa 2004, 86) whereas for some others it might have the value of **ku** (Untermann 1990, 145, note 64; Faria 1990-1991, 78). According to Fletcher (1982, 48), it would be a ligature of **ko** and **a**. For Ferrer i Jané (2010, 72) it would be a non-identified sign.

?		?		?		?			?4	
(S61)	(H.6.11*)	(S62)	(A.100)	(S63)	(H.1.1)	(S64)	(H.1.1)			(G.7.2)

J. de Hoz (1993b, 179; 2010, 414) has suggested the possibility that a sixth vocalic series could exist in the south-eastern Iberian script; in particular, he postulates a series with a vocalic sound similar to **i**, which he transcribes with the diacritic **í**. Its existence would justify the doublets of syllabic signs with vowel **i**, a hypothesis proposed by De Hoz as well: **tí** / **ti**, **kí** / **ki**, **bí** / **bi**. However, this interpretation has not found many supporters (explicitly against: Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 234 note 6; Ferrer i Jané 2010, 72; and implicitly against: Untermann 1990, 143; Faria 1991, 193; Velaza 2007, 275; Correa 2004, 91, scholars who assign some other different values to the signs interpreted as **ti**, **ki** and **bi** by de Hoz).

An alternative formulation of this hypothesis has been suggested by Ferrer i Jané (2010, 72): even though he classifies these signs among the not-yet-identified ones, he accepts the possibility that a sixth vowel might have existed, , sign which had already been previously interpreted as a vowel compatible with **e** by other scholars (Untermann 1990, 145; Faria 1991, 193; Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 238), as well as a new syllabic series associated to this vowel. This series would be constituted by the signs S81 (t?), S45 (k?) and S42 (b?).

	í (S41)		tí (G21')		kí (G16')		bí (G26')	
De Hoz 1993	i (G3)		ti (S48)		ki (S45)		bi (S60)	
Ferrer i Jané 2010	6th vowel (S48)		t? (S81)		k? (S45)		b? (S42)	

Ferrer i Jané (2010) has proposed the possibility that the south-eastern Iberian script might also have a dual script modality, as it actually happens for the north-eastern Iberian script.

This would imply the existence of signs with two variants, each of them with a proper value, differing one from each other in presenting an additional stroke. In this hypothesis it is considered the existence of dualities for the plosive dental syllabic signs, **ta/da**, **te/de**, **ti/di** and **tu/du**, and velar syllabic signs, **ka/ga**, **ke/ge**, **ki/gi** and **ko/go**. However, the dualities for **to/do** and **ku/gu** cannot yet be identified, but it is possible to identify dualities for the signs S45.2/S45.4 and eventually also for the sign S81. These dualities could respectively match with the syllabic signs **to/do** and **ku/gu** (Rodríguez Ramos 2002, 236 and 240) or with the dental and syllabic velar signs of the hypothetical sixth vowel series (Ferrer i Jané 2010, 72). In this hypothesis, Ferrer i Jané also identifies dualities for some continuous consonants: **n/ń**, **ś/š** and **ř/ṛ̌**. This proposal has been accepted by some researchers (Velaza 2011, 96, note 3; Jordán 2013, 117) and refused by some others (Faria 2013, 197; de Hoz 2013, 655, note 27).

Dual velar syllabograms											
ga (G14)		ge (G15)		gi (S46)		go (G17)				g? (S45.4)	
ka (G14)		ke (G15)		ki (G16')		ko (G17)				k? (S45.2)	
Dual dental syllabograms											
da (G19)		de (S47g)		di (G21')				du (G23)		d? (S81)	
ta (G19)		te (S47f)		ti (G21')				tu (G23)		t?	

Continuous consonants with dual variants					
ř (G7)		ś (G13)		ń (G9)	
ṛ̌ (G7)		ṣ́ (G13)		n (G9)	

In spite of the evidence that the south-eastern Iberian script is not yet fully deciphered, the parallelisms of this script with the north-eastern Iberian script, together with fact that the inscriptions are mainly in Iberian language, allows us to postulate that the south-eastern Iberian script features at least five vocalic signs (**a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**), five syllabic signs for the plosive dental sounds (**ta**, **te**, **ti**, **[to]**, **tu**), velar sounds (**ka**, **ke**, **ki**, **ko**, **[ku]**), and labial sound (**ba**, **be**, **bi**, **bo**, **bu**), and consonantal signs: a nasal (**n**), a lateral (**l**), two sibilants (**s** and **ś**), and two trills (**r** and **ř**). As it happens in the north-eastern Iberian script, it seems that the syllabic dental signs (**ta/da**, **te/de**, **ti/di**, **to/do** and **tu/du**) and syllabic velar sounds (**ka/ga**, **ke/ge**, **ki/gi** and **ko/go**) would present a double series to distinguish the voiceless from the voiced variant. A similar mechanism might also be applied to the double nasal (**n/ń**), one of the two sibilant sounds (**ś/š**) and one of the two vibrant sounds (**ř/ṛ̌**). It seems also plausible to consider the possibility that it might have existed a sixth vowel (S48/), perhaps with a value compatible with **e**, and perhaps a syllabic series associated to this vowel, although the signs affected by this hypothesis are classified among the signs pending for identification in this proposal.





















Regarding the sense of the script, the texts are usually written from right to left, but also, in some cases, from left to right.

## 2b.- South-western script













The most significant feature of this script is that the syllabic signs are almost always accompanied by a vowel (Schmoll 1961), a fact that is interpreted by most researchers (Correa 1993 553; Adiego 1993 20; Untermann in press [1992] note 1; Hoz 2010, 503) as a redundancy of the syllabic signs, while others see it as a redundant alphabet (Rodríguez Ramos 2004 33). This makes that the syllabic signs of this script are represented differently from the usual form: **k(a)** and **k<sup>a</sup>** are the most common ones, as opposed to the traditional **ka**.



It must also be kept in mind that the language used in the inscriptions is unknown<sup>2</sup> and therefore the Iberian language conventions applied to the south-eastern Iberian script, are not necessarily valid for the south-western script. In particular, it affects the transcription of the vibrant and transcription of the labial signs, as it cannot rule out the voiceless labial (p), as it does happen in Iberian.

Most of the signs of the south-western script have equivalents with the same value in the south-eastern Iberian script (Correa 1996; de Hoz 2010; Correia 1996; 2014; Untermann 1997; Rodríguez Ramos 2000 Valério 2008).

a (G1)		e (G2)		i (G3)		o (G4)		u (G5)	
s (G12)		ś (G13)							
r (G7)		ř (S56)		l (G6)				n (G9)	
ka (G14)		ke (G15)		ki (S46)		ko (G17)			
ta (G19)		te (S47f)		ti (G21')				tu (G23)	
				bi (S44)					

The discrepancies between the two scripts fundamentally affect the timbre of some vowels of the syllabic signs and could be reduced if some the assumptions currently not being considered were finally correct:

SW	ba (S42)		be (S60)		?	(S41)		bo (S47a)		bu (S58)		ku (S47g)	
SE	?	(S42)		ba (S60)		be (S41)		bu (S47a)		bo (S58)		de (S47g)	

- The sign G25 () , interpreted with the value **ba** in south-eastern Iberian script, is mainly interpreted with the value **be** in the south-western script.
- The sign S42 () , which does not have consensus value in south-eastern Iberian script, is mainly interpreted with the value **ba** in the south-western script.

<sup>2</sup> The Koch (2009, 2014) proposal that the language of the south-western inscriptions were a Celtic language was widely rejected (de Hoz 2013, note 23; Gorrochategui 2013, 53; Luján 2013, 103; Eska 2014; Prósper 2014; Valério 2014).



- The sign S41 (𐌆), which is interpreted with the value **be** in south-eastern Iberian script, does not have consensus value in south-western script.
- The sign S47a (𐌇) and the sign S58 (𐌆) exchange their values according to the mainstream proposal.
- The sign S47g (𐌇), interpreted in south-eastern Iberian script as a complex variant of **te**, is interpreted with different values in the south-western script, although the value **ku** (Untermann 1997 171; Correa 1996 69) can be considered as the most consensual value.
- The trills exchange their values, as G7 (𐌆) is the most frequent one. Although it happens the same way in south-eastern Iberian script, this script follows the convention inherited from the north-eastern Iberian script.

The values indicated by signs in the tables are in each case those that have received more consensus. The most significant differences are listed below:

- Valério (2008, 134) considers that the sign S42 / **ba** (𐌆) should have the value **m**.
- Untermann (1997, 172) considers that the sign S46 / **ki** (𐌆) should be a sign pending for identification.
- De Hoz (2010, 621) considers that the sign S56 / **r** (𐌆) should be a sign pending for identification.
- De Hoz (2010, 621) considers that the sign S47a / **bo** (𐌇) should have the value **bu** whereas Correia (1996, 50; 2014, 93) considers that its value could be **bo** or **bu**.
- Valério (2008, 134) considers that the sign S47f / **te** (𐌇) could have an aspirated value.
- Rodríguez Ramos (2000, 39) considers that the sign S47g / **ku** (𐌇) should have the value **bu**, while Valério (2008 134) considers that it could have an aspirated value. Correia (1996, 50; 2014, 93) considers that it would be a variant of the sign S47f / **te** (𐌇). De Hoz (2010, 379) considers that it would be a variant of S47a / **bo** (𐌇).
- Untermann (1997, 172) and Correa (1996, 69) consider that the sign S44 / **bi** (𐌆) would be a sign pending for identification, while Valério (2008 134) considers that it might be a sibilant.
- Rodríguez Ramos (2000, 38) and Valério (2008, 134) consider that the sign S58 / **bu** (𐌆) should have the value **ku**. De Hoz (2010, 620-621) considers that it should have the value **bo**, while Correia (1996, 44; 2014, 93) considers that it would be an allograph of the **ko** sign.

The signs S41 (𐌆) and S81 (𐌆) are considered mainly signs pending for identification in the south-western script.

?	𐌆	?	𐌆
(S41)		(S81)	

- S41 (𐌆): Correa (1996, 69) considers that it could be a syllabic sign associated to the vowel **a**. Valério (2008, 134) considers that it could have the value **ba**. Rodríguez Ramos (2000,

- 38) and Correia (2014 93) proposed that it can be an aspirated sign, while Untermann (1997, 172), and de Hoz (2010, 376) consider that it would be a sign pending for identification.
- S81 (𐌠): De Hoz (2010, 381) and Rodríguez Ramos (2000, 39), with some doubts, proposed that it would be a variant of **ke**. Valério (2008, 134) considers that it would have the value **te**. Untermann (1997, 171) considers that it would have the value **be**. Correia (1996, 69) and Correia (2014) consider that it would be a sign pending for identification.

There are some signs of the south-western script that are not documented in the south-eastern Iberian script.

to (S57)	𐌠	? (S83)	𐌡	? (S92 / S87)	𐌢 / 𐌣	? (S83)	𐌤
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- The sign S57 (𐌠) could be interpreted in south-eastern Iberian script as a variant, probably complex, of **tu**. However, in south-western script it is mainly interpreted with the value **to**. De Hoz (2010, 376, note 435) considers that the sign S57 would be an allograph of **tu**, while Correia (1996, 50; 2014, 93) considers that it could be **to** or **tu**.
- S80 (𐌡): Untermann (1997, 172) and Rodríguez Ramos (2009, note 7) consider that it could be the labial nasal **m**. Correia (1996, 69) considers that it would be a syllabic sign associated with the vowel **u**. De Hoz (2010, 376) considers that it may be an independent sign or just a variant of **ś**, while Correia (1996, 38) and Valério (2008, 134) strictly consider this sign a variant of **ś**.
- S92 (𐌢) / S87 (𐌣): These two signs could be variants of the same sign (Rodríguez Ramos 2000 42; Hoz 2010, 382). The first appears in the inscription J.28.1 and in the new inscription of Monte Gordo (*Guerra et al. Ep*), in both cases before the vowel **i**. The second sign appears twice in the inscription J.12.4, once before a fracture and in the second case before the vowel **i**. For the second, Untermann considered the possibility that it was a variant of **ti**. Rodríguez Ramos (2000, 44) considers the alternatives **bi** and **ti**. Correia (1996, 43), Valério (2008, 132) and De Hoz (2010, 381, note 463) consider that it could be a variant of **bi** (S44).
- S83 (𐌤): This sign appears only on the inscription J.15.1; therefore strictly it is a hapax, but as there is a common sign of the north-eastern Iberian script with the value of **m**, it receives special attention. Untermann (1997, 171), with some doubts, considers that it could be a strong n, **n(n)**. Correia (1996, 69) and (Correia 2014 93) consider with some doubts that it could be **m**. Rodríguez Ramos (2000, 46), also with doubts, considers that it could have the value **be**. De Hoz (2010, 620-621) keeps the sign among the signs pending for identification. Valério (2008, 132) considers that it is a non-existent sign, the result of a mistake when writing an **n**.

There is a group of signs in the form of an H with multiple horizontal bars that always appear in front of vowel except for the vowel **i** (Untermann 1997 171, 2010 378; De Hoz, Correia 1987, 279). These signs are usually considered variants of S47a (𐌦) S47f (𐌧) and S47g (𐌨), depending on the preceding vowel, o, e or u, although some variants tend to be classified among the hapax signs or with unknown value. The variability of shapes could have a

geographic explanation, more stable in the nuclear area of use of south-western script and more variable in the periphery (Correa 1987, 279). Rodríguez Ramos (2000, 41) considers the forms that appear in front of the vocal **a** would have the value **ta**. Correia (1996, 50; 2014, 93) equates the value of the variants of **te**, while according to Valério (2008, 134) they would be variants of the sign with the value of an aspirated sign.

S47b		S47c		S47d		S47e		S47h		S47i		S47j		S86	
------	--	------	--	------	--	------	--	------	--	------	--	------	--	-----	--

A characteristic feature of the south-western script is the abundance of signs that only appear once. Some of those correspond to inscriptions known only by drawings (J.11.4) or in poor condition (J.5.1, J.14.1 and J.4.2). For almost all of them it has been proposed an interpretation as variants of the most frequent signs and in some cases errors or mere decorations (S90). The following table lists the most significant: Correa (Correa 1996); RR (Rodríguez Ramos 2000); JDH (de Hoz 2010) and MLH (Untermann 1997) or citation to the most recent.

JdH-S50 / RR-316 / MLH- <b>ke8</b>		Guerra-2002		Correa-43 / JdH-S90		Correa-39 / JdH-S88 / RR-302 / MLH- <b>r9</b>	
Correa-49 / JdH-S91 / RR-312		RR-306		Correa-42 / RR-301 / MLH- <b>e4</b>		Guerra-2009	
RR-121 / MLH- <b>f6</b>		Correa -41 / JdH-S89 / MLH- <b>r10</b>		Correa-35 / RR-315		Correa-36 / JdH-S85 / MLH- <b>to2</b>	
JdH-S93		RR-303		Correa-40 / JdH-S82 / RR-304		Correa-44 / RR-309	

## 2c.- The Espanca abecedary

The Espanca abecedary (Correa 1993; Untermann in press [1992]; 1997 J.25.1; Correia 1996; Adiego 1993 Hoz 1996 174, 2010 488, 2004 Ramos Rodriguez, 98) consists of two apparently identical lines of 27 signs, although some of the signs of the first line, which is interpreted as the model, are torn on top and some of the signs of the second line, which is interpreted as the copy, are engraved with lower strength and precision and are difficult to identify.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>n</b> (G9)	<b>ba</b> (S42)	<b>l</b> (G6)	<b>ke</b> (G15)	<b>i</b> (G3)	<b>tu</b> (G23)	<b>ka</b> (G14)	<b>be</b> (G2)	<b>a</b> (G1)
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10

<b>ku o te</b> (S47g)	<b>ti</b> (G21')	<i>i</i> ? (S41)	<b>e</b> (G2)	<b>u</b> (G5)	<b>ta</b> (G19)	<b>ś</b> (G13)	<i>i</i> ? (S50)	<b>s</b> (G12)
27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
<b>ko</b> (G17)	<i>i</i> ? (S52)	<i>i</i> ? (S45.2)	<b>o</b> (G4)	<b>bi</b> (S44)	<i>i</i> ? (S48)	<b>ki</b> (G16')	<i>i</i> ? (Esp20)	<b>bo</b> (S47a)

Despite the fact of its appearance in the territory of the south-western script, the Espanca abecedary lacks some characteristic signs of this script, **r** / G7 (), **r** / S56 (), **t** / S47 (), S81 (), **Bu** / S58 (), **to** / S57 (), and S83 (), the first five are also common in the south-eastern Iberian script, although S47g (), could be for **te** / S47 (), and some of the missing signs could be hiding among the most doubtful signs.

For most of the signs there are clear correspondence with signs as identified in the south-eastern Iberian script or in south-western script. The interpretation of the following is controversial.

- The 8th sign S42 (), would be a variant of sign S83 (), according to Untermann (1997, 327) and Adiego (1993, 13).
- The 11th sign, S50 (), could be an irregular form of sign **r** / G7 (), according to Untermann (in press [1992]) and Adiego (1993, 13). According to Correa (1993, 545), it could be a variant of the sign S81 (). It was also related (Rodríguez Ramos 2000 41; Correa 2005, 297) with the hapax of the inscription J.5.1 (). De Hoz (2010, 625) considers the possibility that it derives from the Phoenician sign *pe* with the value of **bi**.
- The 18th sign, S47g (), in south-western script is a variant of the sign **te** (), but in the south-western script is interpreted with the value **ku**. Generally, both alternatives for this sign are accepted, but de Hoz (2010, 625) considers only the value **te**.
- The 19th sign S47a (), could be a variant of **r** / S56 (), according to Rodríguez Ramos (2004, 98).
- The 20th sign is known only through the copy and it is not well identified. Its shape differs in the various published drawings ( / / / ), and recalls the sign **u** in some cases, already clearly identified in the 14th sign, and in some others it recalls the hapax of the inscription J.26.1 (). For Correa (1993, 531) it could be the sign **r** / G7 ().
- The 22th sign S48 (), is clearly identified in the south-eastern Iberian script, but it is not used in the south-western script, although Correia (1996, 42) assimilates it to sign S80 ().
- The 25th sign, S45.2 (), is clearly identified in the south-eastern Iberian script; however in the south-western script it would only appear if the hapax of the inscription J.11.5 (), were a horizontal variant, since the other inscriptions where it has been proposed it could appear (J.7.5, J.7.9, J.17.2, J.18.2 and J.18.3) are controversial readings.

- The 26th sign, S52 (𐤆) could be a primitive form of the sign **r** (𐤓), according to Untermann (in press [1992]). It was also related (Correa 1992 92; Untermann 1997 J.25.1; Rodríguez Ramos 2000, 41) with the hapax of the inscription J.10.1 (𐤆𐤍).

### 3. Ordering

#### 3.1. Order in the code chart

The only southern abecedary known is the Espanca abecedary (Correa 1993; Untermann 1997, J.25.1; de Hoz 2010, 488), which reproduces the relative order of the Phoenician alphabet for its thirteen first signs, but it does not fit neither the south-western script nor the south-eastern Iberian script. However, the apparition of some north-eastern Iberian abecedaries in the last years, which present different kinds of ordering (Ferrer i Jané 2014), differing all of them from the one attested in Espanca, leads not to exclude that a similar situation might have occurred for the south-eastern Iberian or south-western abecedaries.

Therefore, it has been adopted an *ad-hoc* order, grouping signs according to their value. Vowels will appear in the alphabetic order **a, e, i, o, u**; plosives in the usual alphabetic order **b, k, t**; and continuous consonants in the alphabetic order **l, m, n, r, s**. The marked-sign pairs will be grouped together, the marked character preceding the unmarked, as it appears in the north-eastern Iberian abecedaries. Finally, the signs with a more problematic value will appear. In the event of a conflict of values between the south-eastern Iberian script and the south-western script, the conflictive sign will be identified with its code, instead of its value, but the sign will maintain the position in the code chart that would apply under the assumed value in the two scripts, giving priority (arbitrarily) to the South-eastern Iberian script.

#### 3.2. Order for sorting

Published Iberian lexicons (Tovar 1951; Siles 1985; Velaza 1991, Silgo 1994; Moncunill 2006, 24) use the Latin alphabetical order for the alphabetisation of Iberian transcribed texts, though with some small changes depending on the author and regarding the treatment of voiceless and voiced plosive sounds, as well as that of sibilants and trills.

Hence, in general terms the order proposed follows the alphabetical order of Iberian texts transcribed into the Latin alphabet. The exceptions to this principle are due to the aim of maintaining together groups of signs with similar values. For this reason, the order proposed would be as follows: **a**, S42, S60, S41, **bi**, S92, S58, S47a, **da**, **ta**, S47g, **te**, **di**, **ti**, **to**, S81, **du**, **tu**, **e**, S48, **ga**, **ka**, **ge**, **ke**, **gi**, **ki**, **go**, **ko**, S45.4, S45.2, **i**, **l**, S80, S83, **ń**, **n**, **o**, **r**, **ř**, **ř**, **ś**, **š**, **s**, **u**, S47h, S50, S51, S52. Specific exceptions to the alphabetic order are the following ones:

- Consecutive order for the simple (ś) and the complex (š) variant of ś.
- Consecutive order for voiceless and voiced consonants in order to keep together the dual and non-dual transcriptions of the same elements.
- Aggrupation of the signs S42, S60, S41, S92, S58, S47a, S47g, S48, S45.4, S45.2, S81, S80 and S83 with the signs they have been related to, respectively, **ba**, **ba/be**, **be**, **bi**, **bo**, **bu**, **de/ku**, **e**, **gu**, **ku**, **to**, and the last two with **m**.

#### 4. Numbers.

Metrological expressions are not very common in south-eastern Iberian script (Untermann 1990, 146; 146, de Hoz 1981; 2011, 191). The most representative inscription with that kind of mentions is the lead sheet from La Bastida (G.7.2), where the numerical component of the metrological expression is formed by groups of dots placed in vertical in one or two columns  $\cdot = 1$ ,  $\ddot{\cdot} = 2$ ,  $\cdots = 3$ ,  $\cdots\cdots = 4$ ,  $\cdots\cdots\cdots = 5$ . There are also some metrological expressions (G.0.1) that, like in north-eastern Iberian script, are formed by groups of vertical bars: I = 1, II = 2, III = 3, IIII = 4, IIIII = 5.

Usually these signs appear together with characters of the basic corpus **a**, **o**, **ki**, which coincide with their equivalents of the north-eastern Iberian script. These characters could express measurement units in different metrological systems, so it does not seem necessary to encode them as different shapes.

Given that the dot is a common sign, it has not been considered necessary to encode it independently.

In the south-western inscriptions metrological expressions do not appear.

Numeric symbol	
1	·

#### 5. Separators.

Most part of the seventy south-eastern Iberian inscriptions are very short and do not need to use word separators, but long texts (*ca.* 20 items) do use them. The most common word separator consists of a vertical bar, but it is also common the use of vertical dots, two, three or even more, which, all together, are used with a similar frequency to the bar. It must be reminded that some scholars (de Hoz 2011, 738-741) consider this vertical bar as a phonetic sign with the value of **ba** (S43). Sporadically a blank can also be used as separator and, in some other cases, we do not find any separators at all (Simon 2011).

The south-western inscriptions appear as continuous writing independently of the length of the text almost all the time. Only in some cases it seems that separators are used in the form of a vertical bar. The clearest case is the inscription J.10.1.

Separators	
⋮	

#### 6. Characters

The general criterion that has been followed in the cases for which there is no unanimity among scholars has been to adopt for the Unicode the mainstream alternative. The standard script has been built taking into account an inventory of signs as large as possible, including all dual variants (Ferrer i Jané 2010) of the south-eastern Iberia script. Nevertheless, it does not include neither the sixth vowel, nor its syllabic associated series, since it would not respect the

mainstream alternatives. It does not include either the most doubtful and hapax signs of the south-eastern Iberian script.

On the other hand, it does include the exclusive signs belonging to the south-western script better documented, S80 and S92, and also a sign from the set of south-western signs in the shape of an H with multiple horizontal bars (S86) as a representative of the cases not compatible with the use of S47a, S47f and S47g. Just as for the south-eastern Iberian script, the hapax signs are not included except for the sign S83, as it also exists in the north-eastern Iberian script. Finally the exclusive signs from the Espanca abecedary have also been taken into account: S50, S51 and S52, although the precise shape of S51 is not set.

The shapes are drawn corresponding to the writing direction right to left.

Following the criteria and main objectives of the Unicode standards, multiple variants of a single sign have not been included, but just the signs with different values. The choice of the most representative variant for each sign has been done according to their concurrency frequency.

Therefore, the group of characters proposed to encode the southern Palaeohispanic scripts would be those expressed in the following table.

	000XXXC		000XXXD		000XXXE		000XXXF	
0		<b>a</b>		<b>ki</b>		<b>r</b>		
1		<b>e</b>		<b>go</b>		<b>s</b>		
2		<b>i</b>		<b>ko</b>		<b>š</b>		
3		<b>o</b>		<b>da</b>		<b>ś</b>		
4		<b>u</b>		<b>ta</b>		S48		
5		S42		S47g		S45.4		
6		S60		<b>te</b>		S45.2		
7		S41		<b>di</b>		S81		
8		<b>bi</b>		<b>ti</b>		<b>to</b>		
9		S58		<b>du</b>		S80		
A		S47a		<b>tu</b>		S92		
B		<b>ga</b>		<b>l</b>		S83		
C		<b>ka</b>		<b>ñ</b>		S86		
D		<b>ge</b>		<b>n</b>		S50		
E		<b>ke</b>		<b>r</b>		S51		
F		<b>gi</b>		<b>ř</b>		S52		

## 7. Names of the Characters

In order to establish the terminology for each character, the name of the script is displayed in the first place, followed by its transcription or proposed value; most doubtful signs are identified with a conventional code (De Hoz 2010, 620; 2011, 740). In order to avoid problems with the special characters in the text file, transcriptions **n**, **ń**, **r**, **ř**, **ř**, **s**, **ś**, **š** are respectively represented as **n1**, **n2**, **r1**, **r2**, **r3**, **s1**, **s2**, **s3**.

Glyph	NAME
○	SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER E
∧	SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA
∧ <sub>2</sub>	SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER GA
⊥	SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S48
∨	SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1
∨ <sub>1</sub>	SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N2

## 8.- Unicode character properties (UnicodeData.txt)

The General property\_Category is established to LO (Lowercase, Other) for the characters, NO (Numbers, Other) for the numerals and ZS (Separator, Space) for the word separator.

The Canonical\_Combining\_Class is established to 0 (Not\_Reordered) for all the elements, since the characters facilitated do not combine.

The property Bidi\_class is established to L (Left tone Righth) for all the elements, since it is natural sense of the glyphs eases.

The property Bidi\_mirrored is established to N (No) for all the elements since it does not give this casuistry in Iberian.

The Simple properties\_Uppercase\_Mapping and Simple\_Lowercase\_Mapping are left in blank, since there is not capital-tiny letter distinction in Iberian.

```
000XXXC0;SOUTHERN PALAEOPALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC1;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER E;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC2;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER I;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC3;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER O;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC4;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER U;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC5;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S42;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC6;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S60;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC7;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S41;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC8;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BI;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC9;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S58;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
000XXXC A;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S47a;LO;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
```



000XXXCB;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER GA;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXCC;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXCD;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER GE;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXCE;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXCF;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER GI;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD0;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KI;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD1;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER GO;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD2;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KO;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD3;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER DA;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD4;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TA;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD5;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S47G;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD6;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TE;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD7;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER DI;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD8;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXD9;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER DU;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXDA;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TU;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXDB;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER L;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXDC;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N2;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXDD;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXDE;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R1;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXDF;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R3;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE0;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R2;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE1;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S1;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE2;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S3;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE3;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S2;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE4;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S48;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE5;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S45.4;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE6;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S45.2;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE7;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S81;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE8;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXE9;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S80;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXEA;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S92;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXEB;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S83;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXEC;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S86;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXED;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S50;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXEE;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S51;LO;0;L;N;  
000XXXEF;SOUTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S52;LO;0;L;N;

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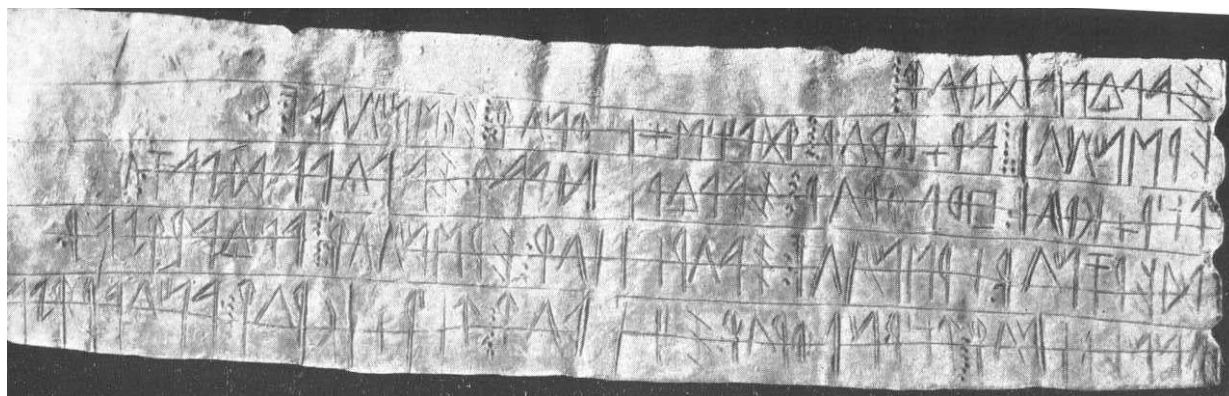
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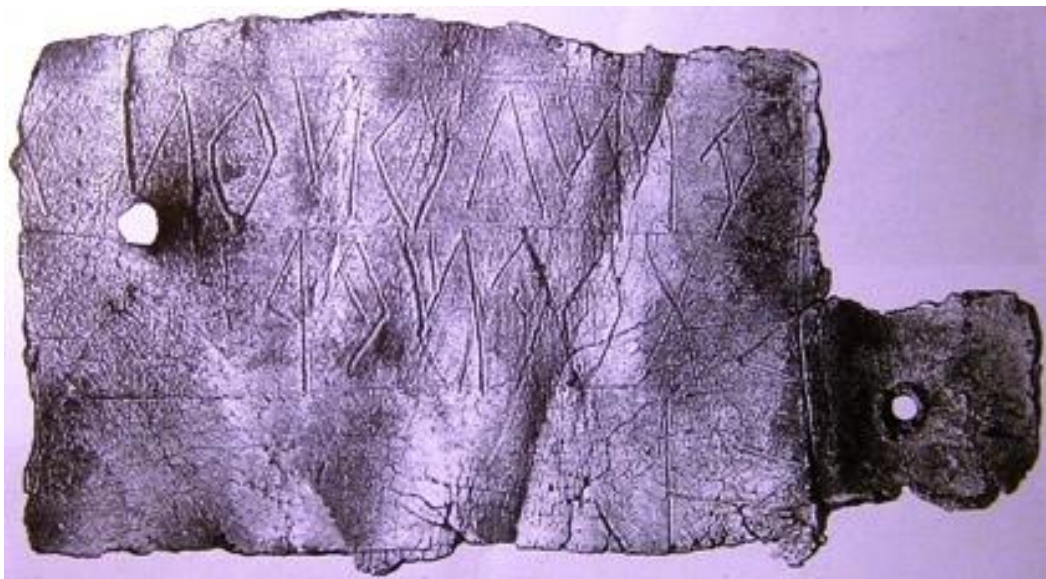
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#### 10.- Images.



**Fig 1.-** Lead sheet from la Bastida (G.7.2).



**Fig 2.-** Lead sheet from los Allozos (H.51.1).



**Fig 3.-** Lead sheet from la Bastida (G.7.5).



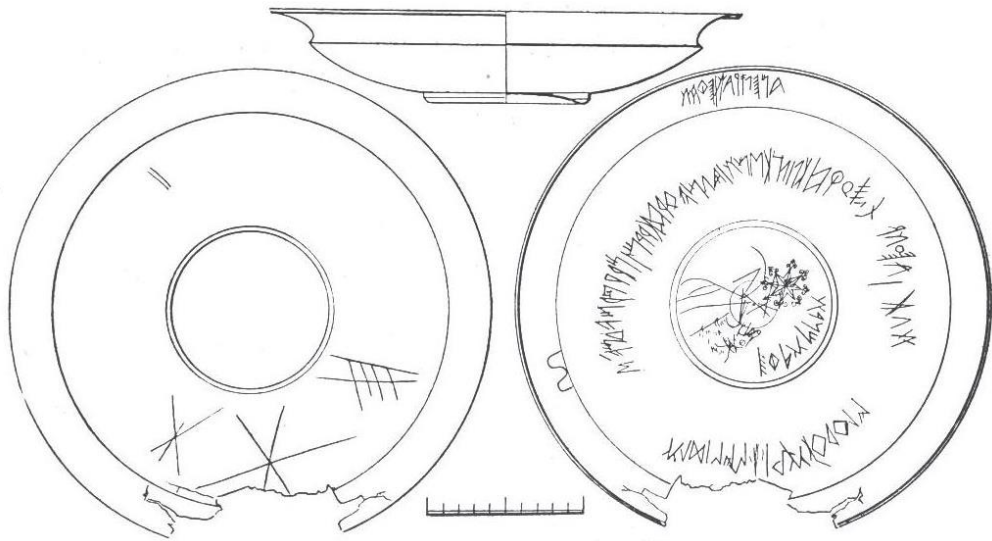
**Fig 4.-** Silver coin from ikalensken (A.95).



**Fig 5.-** Bronze coin from obvlco (A.100).



**Fig 6.-** Statue from Cerro de los Santos (G.14.1).



**Fig 7.-** Silver dish from Abenjibre (G.16.1).



**Fig 8.-** Sling projectile (G.0.2).

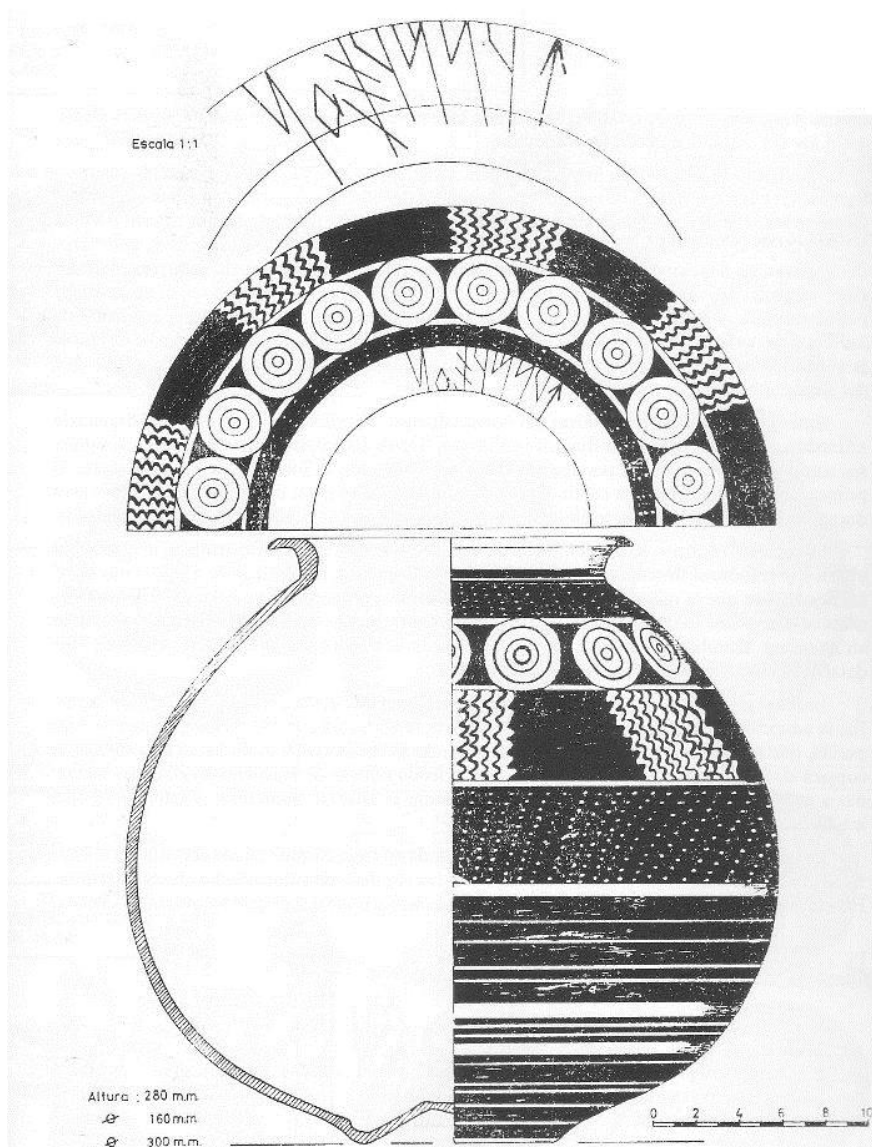


**Fig 9.-** Ceramic vase from Linares (H.6.2).



**Fig 10.-** Silver vase from Santiesteban del Puerto (H.3.1).





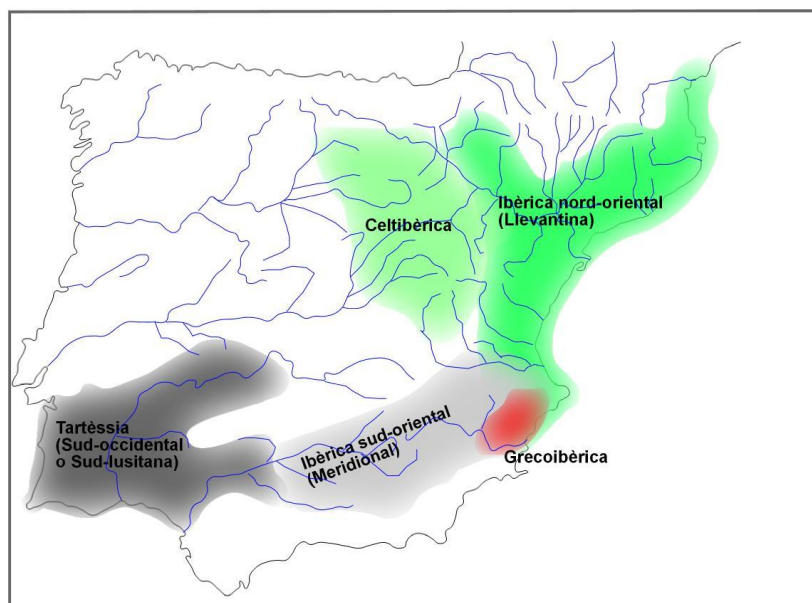
**Fig 11.-** Ceramic vase from Giribaile (H.11.1).



**Fig 12.-** Lead sheet from La Carencia



**Fig. 13.** Rock inscription from Abrigo de la Reiná (G.57.1).



**Fig. 14.-** Palaeohispanic scripts.



**Fig. 15.-** Fonte Velha inscription (Lagos, J.1.1).



**Fig. 16.-** Abobada inscription (Almodovar, J.12.1).

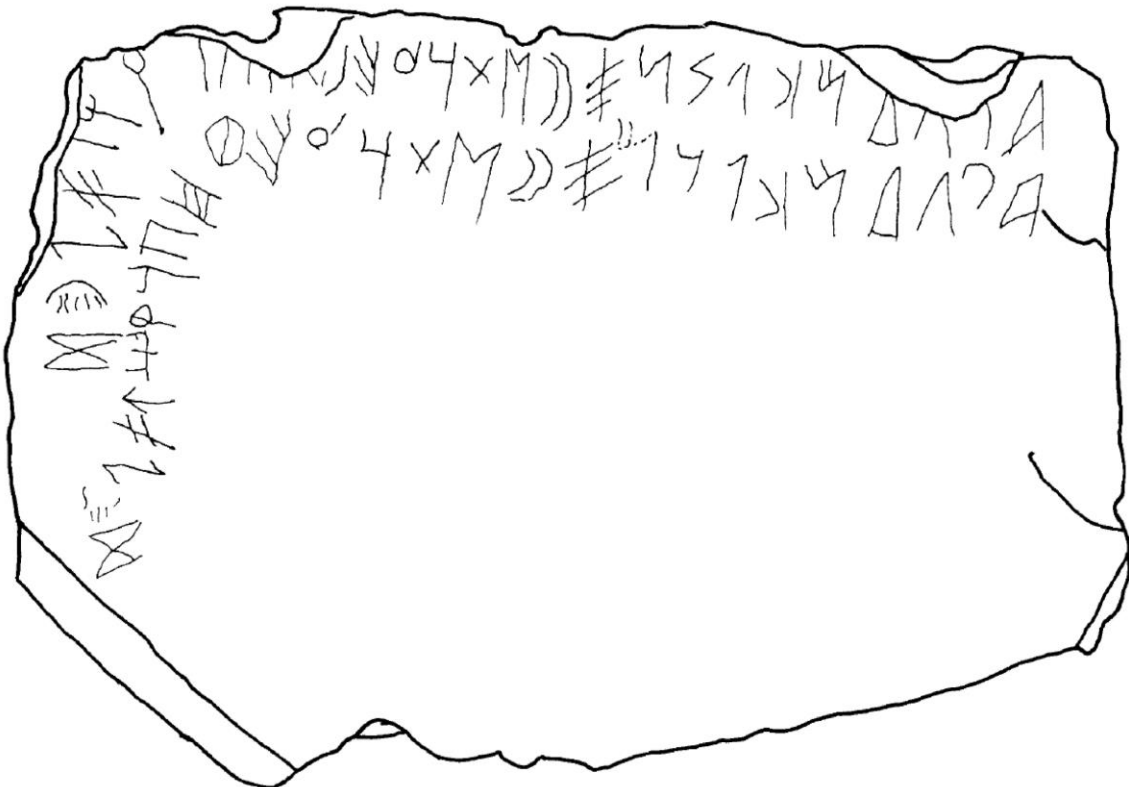


Fig. 17.- Espanca abecedarium (Castro Verde, J.25.1).

## **A. Administrative**

1. Title

**Proposal to encode the Southern palaeohispanic scripts in the SMP of the UCS.**

2. Requester's name

**Joan Ferrer i Jané, Noemí Moncunill Martí and Javier Velaza Frías (University of Barcelona, Grup LITTERA)**

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

**Individual contribution.**

4. Submission date

**2015-04-22**

5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

**Si.**

6b. More information will be provided later

**No.**

## **B. Technical – General**

1. Choose one of the following:

1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

**Yes.**

1b. Proposed name of script

**Southern palaeohispanic scripts.**

1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

**No.**

1d. Name of the existing block

2. Number of characters in proposal

**43.**

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); B.2-Specialized (large collection); C-Major extinct; D-Attested extinct; E-Minor extinct; F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic; G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols)

**Category C.**

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

**Yes.**

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?

**Yes.**

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

**Yes.**

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

??

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

??

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

**Yes.**

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

**Yes.**

7. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

**Yes.**

8. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

**See above.**

### **C. Technical – Justification**

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.

**No.**

2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?

∴?

2b. If YES, with whom?

∴?

2c. If YES, available relevant documents

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?

**Palaeohispanists and other scholars.**

**13**

4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

**Rare.**

4b. Reference

5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?

**Yes.**

5b. If YES, where?

**Scholarly publications.**

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?

**No.**

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?

6c. If YES, reference

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?

**Yes.**

8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?

**No.**

8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

8c. If YES, reference

9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?

**No.**

9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

9c. If YES, reference

10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?

**Yes.**

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

**Yes.**

10c. If YES, reference

**South-eastern Iberian and south-western scripts are related to other scripts derived from Phoenician script and there is a similarity between some of their glyphs.**

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC

10646-1: 2000)?

**No.**

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

11c. If YES, reference

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

**No.**

11e. If YES, reference

12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

**No.**

12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

**No.**

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?