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Épigraphie latine numérique de Césarée de Maurétanie : une recherche sur les données et les métadonnées d'un groupe de monuments funéraires (Ier siècle avant J.-C. au IIIe siècle après J.-C.).

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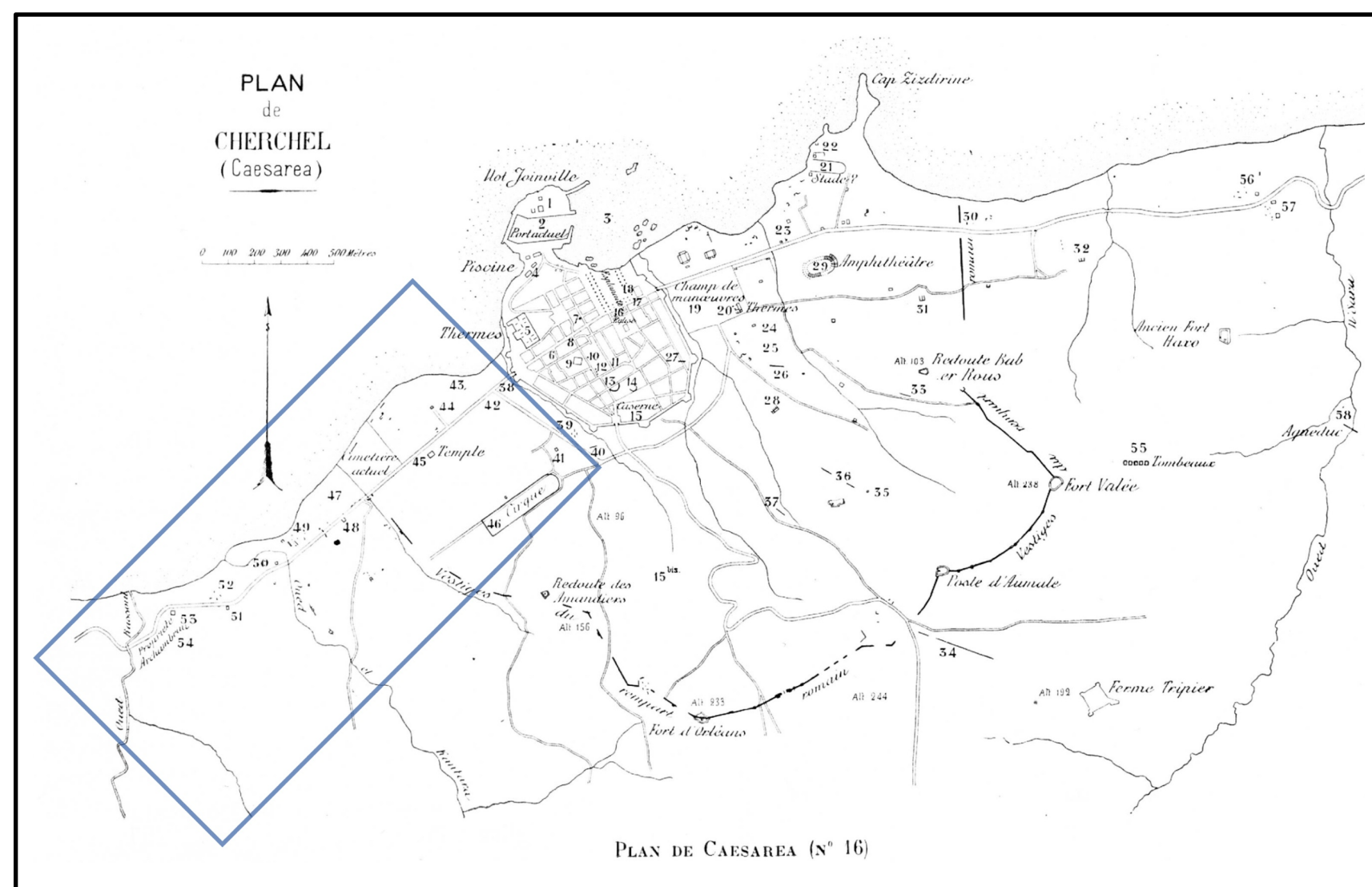
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ÉPIGRAPHIE LATINE NUMÉRIQUE DE CÉSARÉE DE MAURÉTANIE : UNE RECHERCHE SUR LES DONNÉES ET LES MÉTADONNÉES D'UN GROUPE DE MONUMENTS FUNÉRAIRES (I^{ER} SIÈCLE AVANT J.-C. AU III^E SIÈCLE APRÈS J.-C.).

Thèse sous la direction de Patrice Faure (Professeur des Universités) & Bruno Bureau (Professeur des Universités) – Université Jean Moulin Lyon III (France)

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The study of inscriptions from the western necropolis of Cherchell (Algeria) should enable us to identify the history of this sector and the different dynamics of necropolis establishment, the sociological profile of users and the evolution of epigraphic practices and techniques (form, paleography, etc.). Each record is designed an enriched in XML-TEI, in order to cross-reference the treatment of the inscribed text with the monument bearing the inscription. This is followed by the creation of a number of modules covering on the form (*Diis Manibus*, etc.) but also the paleography of the characters themselves. This work is to be seen as an editorial “program” based on a reflection on the writing technique itself (size and shape of characters, etc.). It aims to shed new light on the history of the Cherchell inscriptions by creating new “serializations” that may raise the question of a single workshop or a single social group.

The six main stages of encoding :

- **<teiHeader>**: Work on the history of the monument (place of discovery, place of preservation, various publications, etc.).
- **<div type='edition'>**: Work on the restitution of the text carried by the monument, with particular attention to respecting the text's *ordonatio*, or the restitution of breaks in the stone.
- **<div type='paleography'>**: work on each character to establish a typology (character shape, depth of engraving, traces of ruling, etc.).
- **<div type='transcription'>**: Work on the development of abbreviations or even restitution proposals for inscriptions where a fragment is missing due to monument breakage.
- **<div type='translation'>**: Work on the translation of the inscription. This is where all the onomastic data contained in the inscription are encoded, as well as the links between the dedicator and the dedicatee, or the trades the deceased exercised (when mentioned).
- **<div type='apparatus'>**: Work on line-by-line commentary, notably for the description of paleographic originality (a character smaller than the others, a particular spelling, an addition of a letter, etc.), or bas-reliefs (representation of the deceased, decorated pediment, interpunctuation, etc.).
- **<div type='commentary'>**: Work on the historical analysis that can be drawn up on the inscription, notably by studying the names in order to identify population movements or the moment when citizenship was obtained. This section also includes attempts to date the monument. These are carried out in two stages: first, in accordance with the tradition of funerary epigraphy, through the presence or absence of a certain number of forms (*Diis Manibus*, *Diis Manibus Sacrum*, *Sit tibi terra leuis*, etc.) and finally through the study of paleographic characters (Latin capitals, insertion of characters from cursive. writing, typology of *hederae*, etc.).

