DIPARTIMENTO DI RICERCA E INNOVAZIONE UMANISTICA

General information			
Academic subject	Christian and Medieval Epigraphy		
Degree course	Archaeology		
Academic Year	2022-2023		
European Credit Transfer and Accumulation		cumulation	6
System (ECTS)			
Language	Italian		
Academic calendar (starting		First Semester (26.09.2022 – 9.12.2022)	
and ending date)			
Attendance	Attendance is governed by the Course Didactic Regulations (art.4):		
	https://w3.uniba.it/corsi/archeologia/presentazione-del-		
	corso/R.D.ARCHEOLOGIAA.A.202222023.pdf		

Professor/	
Lecturer	
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Tutoring (time	The office hours are published in the teacher page in the Department website:
and day)	https://www.uniba.it/ricerca/dipartimenti/disum/dipartimento/personale/personale-
	<u>docente</u>

Syllabus		
Learning	Comprehension of the deep transformations in using epigraphic medium between	
Objectives	Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages.	
Course	Knowledge of History and Archaeology of Late Antiquity, Byzantium and Early	
prerequisites	Middle Ages.	
	Knowledge of Latin (middle-high level) and Greek (basic level)	
	Ability to understand written texts in English and in French.	
Contents	The goal of the course is to offer a general view about the epigraphic habit in the Ea	
	Christianity and its development towards the epigraphy of Byzantium and Western	
	Middle Ages.	
	According to this view, the various topics will be presented and discussed on the base	
	of a dossier of inscriptions, with particular attention to the use of epigraphic medium in	
	Italy and Apulia between Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages.	
Books and	Basic texts.	
bibliography	1. S. Panciera, What is an Inscription? Problems of definition and identity of an historical source	
	"Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik" 183, 2012, 1-10.	
	2. C. Carletti, Epigrafia cristiana, in Nuovo Dizionario Patristico e di Antichità Cristiane, I,	
	Genova 2006, 1675-1694.	

	3. R. Favreau, Épigraphie médiévale, Brepols, Turnhout 1997, pp. 5-27; 57-89; 113-139.
	Detailed topic Dynamics of transformation in using epigraphic medium between Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages (3rd-9th cents. CE). I. Tantillo, Defining Late Antiquity through Epigraphy?, in: R. Lizzi Testa (ed.), Late Antiquity in Contemporary Debate, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon
	Tyne, 2017, 56-77. C. Carletti, Produzione epigrafica tra Tarda Antichità e Alto Medioevo. Discontinuità e tradizione, in L'archeologia della produzione a Roma (secoli V-XV). Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi (Roma, 27-29 marzo 2014), Roma - Bari 2016, 355-368.
	Ch. Roueché - Cl. Sotinel, <i>Christian and Late Antique Epigraphies</i> , in K. Bolle, C. Machado, Chr. Witschel (eds.), <i>The Epigraphic Cultures of Late Antiquity</i> , Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2017, 503-514.
	C. Carletti – D. Nuzzo, <i>La terza età dell'epigrafia nella</i> provincia Apulia et Calabria: prolegomena, in Vetera Christianorum 44, 2007, 189-224.
	A.E. Felle, La documentazione epigrafica latina nella Puglia altomedievale: stato dell'arte, metodi, prospettive, in Bizantini, Longobardi e Arabi in Puglia nell'Alto Medioevo. Atti del XX Congresso Internazionale di Studio del Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo di Spoleto (Savelletri di Fasano (BR), 3-6 novembre 2011), Spoleto 2012, pp. 605-630, tavv. I-XXIII.
Additional	
materials	

Work sch	edule			
Total	Lectures	S	Hands on (Laboratory, working groups, seminars, field trips)	Out-of-class study hours/ Self-study hours
Hours				
150	42		0	108
ECTS				
	6			
Teaching strategy		During the lessons, some inscriptions will be presented in order to be read, translated and commented by the students with a constant interaction with the teacher.		
Expected learning outcomes Knowledg understan	ge and	Increasement of the knowledge of Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages by using direct historical sources, as the "written monuments" are; they will be considered by updated methods and views of the epigraphic domain.		
Applying knowledg understan on:	ding	Capacity of learning and active use of epigraphic tools, including the ones recently developed by the IT domain experts in the web. Making informed judgments and choices		
SUIT SKIIIS		The students will be able to <i>establish relations</i> between the presented inscriptions and their respective historical and archaeological contexts. Communicating knowledge and understanding		

A written document, as an inscription, is intrinsecally closed to an immediate
understanding. The student, by contextualization, reading, translation and comment of
the inscriptions will obtain a capacity to communicate them to audience of different
cultural levels.
Capacities to continue learning
To read, to translate, to understand and to comment the inscriptions, are the main
tools to give to the students a direct knowledge of these sources. It is a real occasion
for the students to use actively their historical and archaeological notions, in order to
interpretate the written monuments as complex documents, where contexts, objects
and texts are strictly and reciprocally connected.

The student must show its own capacities to read, to translate, to understand and to interpret the inscriptions (<i>Knowledge and understanding</i>), in order to use them critically (<i>Applying knowledge and understanding</i>), as useful elements to build "historical landscapes". The ability to establish relationships between the different documents (<i>Autonomy of judgment</i>) and their archaeological and historical contexts will be considered as a positive element for the evaluation. Also the communicative ability will be evaluated, in the sense of the correctness in the use of the language and the effectiveness in the adhesion to the proposed questions (<i>Communicating knowledge and understanding, Communication skills</i>)
The final grade is awarded on the basis of the assessment and comparison of the
above elements.