General Information	
Academic subject	Christian and Medieval Epigraphy
Academic year	2021-22
Degree course	History of Art
Curriculum	
ECTS credits	6
Compulsory attendance	See article of the "Course Guidelines" available on the Course webpage: https://www.uniba.it/corsi/storia-arte/iscriversi/presentazione-del-corso/regolamento-del-corso
Language	Italian

Subject teacher	Name Surname	Mail address	SSD
	Antonio E. Felle	antonio.felle@uniba.it	L-ANT/08

ECTS credits details		SSD	Credits
Basic teaching activities		L-ANT/08	6

Class schedule	
Period	First semester
Year	First year
Type of class	Lecture-workshops

Time management	
Hours	150
In-class study hours	42
Out-of-class study hours	108

Academic calendar	
Class begins	September 27, 2021
Class ends	December 10, 2021
Classrooms and timetables	https://manageweb.ict.uniba.it/ricerca/dipartimenti/lelia/calendario-lezioni

Syllabus	
Prerequisites/requirements	History and Art History of Late Antiquity, Byzantium and Early Middle Ages. Base knowledge of the Ancient Greek and Latin.
Expected learning outcomes (according to Dublin Descriptors) (it is recommended that they are congruent with the learning outcomes contained in A4a, A4b, A4c tables of the SUA-CdS)	*Knowledge and understanding* 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 modern epigraphic domain. *Applying knowledge and understanding* Capacity of learning and active use of epigraphic tools, including the ones recently developed by the IT domain experts in the web. *Making informed judgements and choices* The students will be able to *establish relations* between the presented inscriptions and their respective historical and their 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 notions and their knowledge of the history of art, in order to interpretate the written monuments as complex documents, where contexts, objects, images – when existing - and texts are strictly and reciprocally connected.
Contents	The goal of the course is to offer a general view about the epigraphic habit in the Early 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 the cultic and devotional contexts, between Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages.
Course program	
Bibliography	Basic texts. 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 **From inscriptions by Christians to a 'Christian epigraphy' (3rd-12th cent.)**. I. (II-III cent.) - A. E. Felle, *Examples of "in-group" epigraphic language: the very first inscriptions by Christians*, in *Journal of Epigraphic Studies* 3, 2020, 131-147. [https://doi.org/10.19272/202013701011]. II. (IV-VI cent.) - G. Cuscito, *Vescovo e cattedrale nella documentazione epigrafica in Occidente. Italia e Dalmazia,* in *Actes du XIe Congrès International d'Archéologie Chrétienne (Lyon, Vienne, Grenoble, Genève, Aoste, 21-28 septembre 1986),* Rome 1989 (Publications de l'École française de Rome, 123), pp. 735-776; https://www.persee.fr/doc/efr_0000-0000_1989_act_123_1_3491. III. (towards the Middle Ages) - 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.. IV. (Middle Age) – F. Gandolfo, *Il ruolo della scrittura nei mosaici del medioevo romano,* in *Roma e il suo territorio nel Medioevo. Le fonti scritte fra tradizione e innovazione (Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studio dell'Associazione Italiana dei Paleografi e Diplomatisti, Roma 25-29 ottobre 2012),* a cura di C. Carbonetti, S. Lucà, M. Signorini, Spoleto 2015, 439-470. or

	- G. Cavallo - F. Magistrale, *Mezzogiorno normanno e scritture esposte,* in G. Cavallo - C. Mango, *Epigrafia medievale greca e latina. Ideologia e funzione,* Spoleto 1995, 293-329, part. 315-329.
Notes	The students can choose some texts from proposed bibliography, in order to retrieve informations and notions about general methodology of the epigraphy; history of the discipline of Christian and medieval epigraphy; Epigraphic evidences of Christianity in Late antiquity and Early Middle Ages.
Teaching methods	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.
Assessment methods (indicate at least the type written, oral, other)	Oral Exam
Evaluation criteria (Explain for each expected learning outcome what a student has to know, or is able to do, and how many levels of achievement there are.	The student must show its own capacities to read, to translate, to understand and to interpret the inscriptions, in order to use them critically as useful elements to build "historical landscapes". The ability to establish relationships between the different documents and their archaeological and historical contexts will be considered as a positive element for the evaluation.
Further information	Final Dissertation The final dissertation consists in a written thesis about Christian or Medieval inscriptions, in order to develop autonomy in research, study and edition of the epigraphic documents. Office hours The office hours are published in the teacher page in the Department website: https://www.uniba.it/ricerca/dipartimenti/disum/dipartimento/personale/personale-docente