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New Publications
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Milman Parry’s comparative study of Homer and Southslavic oral song had demonstrated the existence of an oral tradition behind and within the Homeric Epic, thus establishing an indisputable link between Homer and oral poetry. Yet its exact nature has remained a moot point. For equally indisputable is the fact of the coexistence of oral and literate features within the Homeric Epic. Thus not behaving as either a straight oral song or as a straight literate text tout court, the Homeric Epic calls into question the prevailing Parryist axiom of the oral Homer. The link between Homer and oral poetry has thus become an open question again: it is, in fact, the New Homeric Question that turns on the roles of orality and literacy in the genesis of the Homeric Epic. To clarify it this book experiments with a third term: postorality. As a postoral poet, having initially been trained as an oral bard absorbing the Hellenic oral tradition, Homer would have acquired literacy in the course of his career as an oral singer. It enabled him to widen, deepen, and refine his epic art, thereby giving rise to an epic as complex and unique, in terms of structure, characterization, and intellectual substance, as the *Iliad*. 
Christopher Collard

Colloquial Expressions in Greek Tragedy

Revised and enlarged edition of P.T. Stevens’s Colloquial Expressions in Euripides

The Author

Christopher Collard held posts in the Universities of Liverpool, Kent, Swansea and Oxford, where he now lives in retirement. His principal books are annotated editions of Euripides’ Supplices and Hecuba; (in collaboration) Iphigenia at Aulis, the fragmentary plays, and Cyclops and the major fragments of Greek satyric drama; an annotated translation of Aeschylus; a volume of his selected papers. He has been a General Editor of the Aris and Phillips Classical Texts, including twenty volumes of Euripides, and an editor of Classical Quarterly.

Stevens began identifying and collecting colloquialisms in Tragedy in 1937, refined his definitions in 1945 and finished his work with the monograph upon Euripides of 1976. This revised and enlarged edition assesses the contribution to the field by subsequent scholars. It adds many expressions to Stevens’s list, which is now divided into two categories: expressions that are confidently identified as colloquial, and almost as many that are probable or possible. An unexpected finding is that Sophocles used hardly fewer such expressions than Euripides. The book’s chief aim is to broaden the evidential basis for colloquialisms in Tragedy, and to attempt a more useful evaluation of their usage: statistics are gathered on their distribution and location, and their frequent concentration in types of dramatic and stylistic context. Many individual passages, and the possible use of colloquialisms for characterization, are discussed. The book includes full indices locorum for expressions and usages.

2018
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This study is the first comprehensive treatment of the provincial allocations system in the late Roman Republic, between the provincial law carried by Gaius Gracchus in 123 BCE and that carried by Pompeius Magnus in 52 BCE. It considers the actual process of allocations, from the Senate’s decree of consular and praetorian provinces through to the transfer of command on the ground. Different chapters address the system of allotment (sortitio), the authorisation of troops and funds (ornatio), and the ritual prerequisites for departure, all based solidly on the surviving evidence. An appendix recording the Senate’s year-by-year decisions supports this and allows us to see trends in the data. Since provincial questions were of central importance to the senatorial class, they were the source of many of the political contests which dominate our source record. And at every stage, the institutions shaped the politics. A new picture emerges, of structural conflicts revolving around the relationship between consuls and tribunes. As Rafferty argues, this made the provincial allocations system one of the central causes of Rome’s growing political dysfunction in the late Republic.

**CONTENTS**
Introduction | Legitimation: *magistratus* to *imperator* | Gaius Gracchus’s administrative system | The Senate’s flexibility | Sortitio | Ornatio | Departure and traditio | Refusing provincial command | The *lex Pompeia de provinciis* | Appendix | Bibliography

2019
243 pages with 2 b/w-illustrations and 2 tables
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978-3-515-12119-4 HARDCOVER
978-3-515-12124-8 E-BOOK

Please order here:
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From assemblies to courts of justice, from the Senate to the battlefield, from Rome to the provinces: public opinion could vary and take many guises. Roman politicians were aware of its existence and influence, and engaged with it. This book offers a study of public opinion in the Roman Republic, with an emphasis from the 3rd to 1st centuries BC. It focuses on four main issues: nature and components of public opinion; public opinion in relation to military and administrative questions; the interaction between public opinion and public dialogue and, finally, the transmission of public opinion. It furthermore asks the following question: Who was the populus Romanus? How did public opinion influence specific political or military decisions? Can Habermas’ view of public opinion be applied to the Roman Republic? How was the rhetoric of fear applied to public opinion? Drawing on the more recent interpretations of Roman Republic, this volume studies the mechanisms that make public opinion and politics work at many different levels. It provides an engaging view on political communication and the interaction between the elite and the people.

CONTRIBUTORS
Frédéric Hurlet, Amy Russell, Cristina Rosillo-López, Enrique García Riaza, Alejandro Díaz Fernández, Wolfgang Blösel, Kit Morell, Clifford Ando, Francisco Pina Polo, T. W. Hillard, Kathryn Welch, W. Jeffrey Tatum, Alexander Yakobson
Athena Trakadas

In Mauretaniae maritimis

Marine Resource Exploitation in a Roman North African Province

This study assesses the environmental, social and economic consequences of the Roman incorporation of the North African province of Mauretania Tingitana through the lens of marine resource exploitation. A new methodology is applied to analyse archaeological and descriptive data from the mid-1st to late 3rd centuries AD related to fishing, the consumption of fresh fish and shellfish, and the processing of salted foodstuffs, sauces and purple dyes. These data are contextualised within the specific marine environments of the province through a regional assessment and three case studies. Such a methodology allows for the evaluation of species caught, and the reconstruction of fishing methods and areas of fishing effort. Using the seascape and a variety of material culture as a foundation, this study illustrates synthetically the ways in which a key natural resource of North Africa was exploited in antiquity. This analysis clarifies previous misconceptions regarding the marine environment and its exploitation that tend to focus only on the fish-salting industry; it incorporates an abundance of new data within an environmental framework in order to answer more accurately interpretations of past resource use and its role in the Roman economy.

CONTENTS
Introduction | Methodology | Contexts, data sources and applications | Historical background | Environmental context | Regional characterisations | Case studies | Discussion | Conclusions | Appendix | Bibliography | Indices
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Throughout antiquity patients sought relief and healing from their afflictions in the sanctuaries of Asclepius, the God of healing. The Asclepian healing cult included sacrifices, ablutions and incubation. In their dreams, the patients received therapeutic instructions.

But not only miraculous cures occurred in the Asclepieia, nor were these sacred sites the last refuge of the seriously ill. Using selected examples from the Roman Imperial Period, Florian Steger outlines the healthcare provided in the prominent Asclepian sanctuaries – Epidaurus and Pergamum in particular – and demonstrates that this healthcare was on a par with the contemporary medical culture. Ancient epigraphic healing reports and the patient journal of the celebrated orator Publius Aelius Aristides paint a vivid picture of the daily treatments. The medicine of Asclepius clearly formed an integral part of the Roman Empire’s multifaceted healthcare market.

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Introduction | The Medicine of Asclepius in Context | The Practice of Asclepius | Summary | Bibliography | Index
Pierre Pfütsch (ed.)

**Marketplace, Power, Prestige**

The Healthcare Professions’ Struggle for Recognition (19th–20th Century)

The healthcare systems of Western States are characterised by complex structures and diverse activities. The authors investigate the conflicts of various professions within the medical market from a historical perspective, thereby reaching a better understanding of contemporary questions and problems concerning the field of medical care. The focus lies on analysing the establishment of non-physician health professions in their social framework as well as their profession-specific developments. The contributions outline and explore the conflicts within one professional group as well as those between different professional groups. This volume not only examines the history of nursing, but also the history of other non-physician professions such as midwives, diabetes advisors and paramedics. The authors are particularly interested in investigating which player had interpretational sovereignty on the medical market, the social prestige of different health professions, and the profession-specific practices.
Julius Wilm

Settlers as Conquerors

Free Land Policy in Antebellum America

In early America, the notion that settlers ought to receive undeveloped land for free was enormously popular among the rural poor and social reformers. Well into the Jacksonian era, however, Congress considered the demand fiscally and economically irresponsible. Increasingly, this led proponents to cast the idea as a military matter: Land grantees would supplant troops in the efforts to take the continent over from Indian nations and rival colonial powers. Julius Wilm’s book examines the free land debates of the 1790s to 1850s and reconstructs the settlement experiences under the donation laws for Florida (1842) and the Oregon Territory (1850). Both laws promised to bring the interests of poorer whites and their government into a more harmonious relation – to the exclusion of African Americans and for the explicit purpose of displacing Native peoples. Drawing on new records, Wilm details the trajectory of settlements and shows how the settler-imperialist experiments fell apart and undermined the rationale of the donation laws. After home seekers fled Florida due to malaria and militias in Oregon triggered uncontrollable violence, settlers came to be seen as unreliable agents of government aims.

“This is the single most detailed exploration of free land in ante-bellum America. Wilm does a marvelous job exploring the limits of settler colonialism as a framework for settlement in Florida, where it failed. For the case of Oregon, he shows that settler occupation was appealing to federal legislators because it would ‘substitute the ax, the plow, and the hoe, for the gun, the sword, and the bayonet.’ That the government knowingly held out a promise of free land in order to encourage squatter sovereignty is a most compelling argument.”

Amy S. Greenberg, Pennsylvania State University
The legal argumentation of constitutional courts, for instance on human dignity, has been in the centre of interest both from theoretical and practical perspectives. This book addresses the role of legal argumentation at first in general, covering empirical and comparative perspectives on constitutional argumentative practices. It also comprises a comparative assessment of constitutional argumentation versus the arguments deployed by other courts as well as by decision-makers. Secondly, the book focuses on how constitutional courts reason with human dignity. This concept takes many different shapes, though very rarely in an objective fashion. It is embedded in several western constitutions, although constitutional courts and scholars tend to disagree on its meaning and content. Finally, the book aims to shed light on the controversial topic of human dignity from a normative and philosophical perspective.

CONTRIBUTORS
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2019
239 pages with 3 b/w illustrations
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The relationship between law and morality is a topic which receives special importance and attention, especially in “liberal democracies” in which the law is supposed to regulate highly pluralized and fragmented societies. Under conditions of plurality of values, many social forces and legal theories require a certain kind of neutrality from the legal system, a means of compatibility of the many “world views” and “moral systems” that are present within the same social space. Such a conciliating commitment sounds particularly relevant in times of the doctrinal ubiquity of ideas such as “peace based on human rights”. This was the title of the 28th World Congress of the IVR in Lisbon, which the special workshop “Law and Morals” on which this book is based. It is divided into four parts: “Law and Practical Reason”, “Conceptual Approaches on Law and Morals”, “Legal versus Moral Normativity”, and “Morals and Legal Positivism”.

ANDRÉ FERREIRA LEITE DE PAULA / ANDRES SANTACOLOMA SANTACOLOMA (Eds.)

Law and Morals
Proceedings of the Special Workshop held at the 28th World Congress of the International Association for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy in Lisbon, Portugal, 2017

THE EDITORS
André Ferreira Leite de Paula is Ph.D. candidate at Goethe University Frankfurt am Main and scholarship holder of the DAAD/CNPq. His Research topics involve Natural Law, Ontology, Epistemology and Argumentation Theory.

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Termed ‘Hollywood South’, New Orleans is the site of a burgeoning cultural economy of film and television production. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, this production plays an important role in the city’s rebuilding. *Down in Treme: Race, Place, and New Orleans on Television* takes the HBO series *Treme*, filmed on-location in New Orleans, as a case study for exploring relationships between television production and raced and classed geographies in the rebuilding of post-Katrina New Orleans. *Treme* demonstrates how city efforts to attract film and television production collide with the television industry’s desire to create new forms of connection for increasingly distracted audiences through the production of “authentic” connections to place. *Down in Treme* explores what is at stake in these collisions for local culture and struggles over the right to neighborhood and city space. By putting post-broadcast television studies, critical race theory, and urban studies into conversation, *Down in Treme* provides a poignant case study that enjoins scholars to go beyond the text to consider how media industries and production practices intervene into the contemporary media city.

**THE AUTHOR**

Helen Morgan Parmett is an Associate Professor in the Department of Theatre and affiliate faculty in the Film and Television Program and the Gender, Sexuality, and Women’s Studies Program at the University of Vermont, where she holds the Edwin W. Lawrence Forensic Professorship of Speech. Her research focuses on the relationships between media, spatiality, and identity, with particular emphases on media production, television studies, and media geography.

**CONTENTS**

Introduction | From *Frank’s Place* to *Treme* | Media, Cultural Policy & Urban Planning before and after Katrina | Location, Location, Location! Sites & Spatial Practices in Location Shooting | From the Screen to the Street: *Treme* Tourism | It’s HBO: Affective Economics of Place | Conclusion
The invention of mathematical transcendence in the seventeenth century is linked to Leibniz, who always claimed it to be his own creation. However, Descartes had created a completely new symbolic frame in which one considers plane curves, which was a real upheaval. Leibniz initially appreciated this Cartesian frame. Although, as we see in the book, during his research he was confronted with inexpressible contexts he then called ‘transcendent’.

The development of a concept of mathematical transcendence is at the core of this book. The description follows a pragmatic path by highlighting how and why aspects of the concept were developed and which obstacles were encountered by mathematicians. Also, there were some dead ends which are described here. Leibniz exceeded Descartes’ ideas on a symbolical level (transcendent expressions), a geometrical level (transcendent curves) as well as a numerical level (transcendent numbers) those are also examined in detail.

Michel Serfati

Leibniz and the Invention of Mathematical Transcendence