

Dankenswerter Weise hat Bergmann ihren detaillierten Ausführungen ein Kapitel "Problemskizze und Ergebnisse" vorangestellt, die dem Leser von vorne herein eine umfassende Einführung geben. Am Ende der Untersuchungen stehen ausführliche Konkordanzen zu Münzen, Papyri und Inschriften, sowie Indices der antiken Autoren, Museen und Sammlungen und ein Sachindex. Die Fototafeln sind qualitativvoll und lassen auch Details erkennen. Insgesamt bietet das Werk ein handliches Hilfsmittel für die weitere Beschäftigung mit Herrscherideologie und ihrer Sprache.

Uta-Maria Liertz

BEATE BOLLMANN: *Römische Vereinshäuser. Untersuchungen zu den Scholae der römischen Berufs-, Kult- und Augustalen-Kollegien in Italien*. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1998. ISBN 3-8053-2505-3. V, 488 S., 94 Abb., 16 Taf. DEM 98.

The study of Roman *collegia* has usually used legal texts and inscriptions as its sources. Studies based on both types of material have indeed been published also recently. Bollmann's book, based on her dissertation in Heidelberg, contributes to these studies a source so far neglected, archeological remains. Only G. Hermansen has previously used this material when studying *collegia* at Ostia.

The book consists of two parts: a study of the buildings, their architecture and decoration, and catalogues of all the buildings which can be identified as belonging to a *collegium* or which are mentioned in inscriptions. After the introductory chapters treating the history and function of Roman *collegia* Bollmann first defines what a *schola* is and how it is used: a *schola* is a building used by a *collegium* regardless of its type. For cult purposes a special construction was needed. In the main chapter Bollmann treats the different types of *scholae* using as a basis Hermansen's four-part grouping: a building with porticoed courtyard and its variations, a temple, which forms the largest group, and a building with a hall. Then the treatment of the decoration is divided into the statuary and the non-statuary decoration. The chapter about the topographical and chronological distribution of the *scholae* is divided into three periods: republican, first and second century, and third and fourth century. In the closing chapters Bollmann discusses the place of the *scholae* and the role of the *collegia* in the towns. The three catalogues consist of certainly and probably identified buildings, of buildings which can be connected to a *collegium* and of inscriptions where unidentified buildings belonging to a *collegium* are mentioned. In all the catalogues, the buildings are grouped according to towns, first Rome, second Ostia and then the towns of the rest of Italy. Most of the buildings are found in Rome or Ostia where the main part of the inscriptions concerning *collegia* also come from. Bollmann's book, especially the catalogues, will be most useful for further study of Roman *collegia*.

Risto Valjus

RAFFAELLA BONIFACIO: *Ritratti romani da Pompei*. Archeologia Perusina 14. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1997. ISBN 88-7689-132-3. 146 p., 46 tav. ITL 430.000.

Il lavoro di R. Bonifacio sui ritratti romani da Pompei costituisce un utile strumento di lavoro sia per i "pompeianisti" che per i "ritrattisti" in quanto intende "fornire un *corpus*