

in that city. The fragments are figured in Warner's *History of Bath*, pl. 1., fig. 7, and the words on them are thus read by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, *Journal of British Archæological Association*, 1857, p. 266 :

(1.)

LAVDIVS · LIGVR  
E · NIMIA · VETVST

(2.)

OLEGIO · LONGA · SERIA  
VNIA · REFICI · ET · REPINGI · CVR

From these fragments Governor Pownall invented the following restoration:—

[AVLVS · C]LAVDIVS · LIGVR[IVS · SODALIS · ASCITVS  
FABRORVM · C]OLEGIO · LONGA · SERIA · [DEFOSSA  
HANC · AEDEM ·]E · NIMIA · VETVST[ATE · LABENTEM  
DE · INVENTA · ILLIC · PEC]VNIA · REFICI · ET · REPINGI ·  
CVR[AVIT ·]

The supplied words and letters I have placed between brackets [ ].

The idea of *Claudius Ligurius* being a member of the College or company of smiths, was evidently suggested, as Mr. Scarth observes, by the inscription to *Julius Vitalis*, in which it is stated that he (*Vitalis*) was *ex \*colegio fabrice elatus*. The objections to the use of the words—†*sodalis ascitus fabrorum colegio*—in the con-

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\* It has been inferred from these words that there was a *fabrica*, i. e. a public factory of arms, in or near Bath, although the *Notitia*, whilst noticing similar establishments in different parts of the empire, does not mention it. This, possibly, may have been the fact, but it must be borne in mind, that as *Vitalis* was one of the *fabri* or *fabricenses* attached to the 20th legion, the *collegium*, who manifested their regard for him by a funeral at their expense, may have been the association of smiths or armourers in that legion. Thus in Orelli, n. 4922 we find mention of the *collegia frumentariorum*, in the 8th and 13th legions. *Elatus* (Orelli, n. 4715, 4716) denotes that the corpse was borne to the place of interment on the shoulders—thus Horace, Sat. ii, 5:—

*Ex testamento sic est elata : cadaver  
Unctum oleo largo nudis humeris tulit hæres.*

Tacitus, *Ann.* i., 8. *Conclamavit patres corpus ad rogam humeris senatorum ferendum.*

We may also infer that this was a walking funeral, the procession being formed of the members of the guild, who followed the body on foot. FABRICE may stand either for FABRICE[NSIVM]; or for FABRIC[A]E. Orelli, n. 4079, adopts the latter, referring it, however, to the *fabrica* of the legion.

† Governor Pownall seems to have attached undue importance to membership in a *collegium fabrūm*. There were hundreds of such *collegia* or organizations of tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers of every class throughout the Roman Empire. The *collegia fabrūm* alone may be counted by dozens; and we are not without examples of *collegia dendrophorum, mulionum et asinariorum, suariorum et consecratorum*, whose members respectively occupied positions in society about the same as English porters, waggons, and pork-butchers.