

that I need not make any apology for acquainting you with some of its chief points of interest.

The most careful investigations have failed to make out from their writings whether the Romans regularly appointed physicians and surgeons to their armies or not, although nearly every other question relating to their military organization has been treated of, sometimes very fully. Curiously enough, what little information we possess on the subject comes mainly from mortuary or from votive tablets. Borcovicus, in Northumberland—now called Housesteads—was one of the principal stations on the line of Hadrian's wall. Here, about seventy years ago, was found a monumental tablet, now in the Newcastle Museum. On it is the following inscription ;

D M	D(IIS) M(ANIBUS)
ANICIO	ANICIO
INGENUO	INGENUO
MEDICO	MEDICO
ORD COH	ORD(INARIO) COH(ORTIS)
I TUNGR	PRIMAE TUNGR(ORUM)
VIX AN XXV	VIX(IT) AN(NOS) XXV

The First Tungrian Cohort is known to have been present at the battle of the Mons Grampius, and to have served at Castlecary, at Cramond near Edinburgh, in Cumberland, and at Housesteads. The tablet is highly ornamented, and antiquarians hold that a rabbit and round bucklers carved in the upper part, which are emblems of Spain, show that the young military doctor was probably a native of that country. From various works treating of Roman inscriptions Simpson was enabled to find that four more tablets, in which surgeons of cohorts are mentioned, existed. They were found at Rome. One of them is a votive tablet, the inscription upon which intimates that it was dedicated by Sextus Titius Alexander to Æsculapius and to the safety of his fellow-soldiers. It was cut in the year of the consulship of F. Flavius Sabinus, which is known to have been A.D. 83. As the Roman legion consisted of ten cohorts, it is interesting to know that there were not only medical officers attached to each cohort, but also one attached to the legion—a sort of surgeon-colonel, as we should call him nowadays. Three tablets have been discovered in which the *medicus legionis* is mentioned. One found at Verona was a tablet, raised by Scribonia Faustina to her dearest husband J. Caelius Arrianus, medical officer to the Second Italian Legion, who died at the age of 49 years and 7 months. Furthermore, Simpson routed out of Mommsen's Latin inscriptions of Naples a tablet, now in the Dresden collection, which was found in the Elysian fields near Baiæ, close to the Portus Julius, which was the station of a division of the Imperial fleet. The inscription tells that M. Satrius Longinus, *medicus duplicatorius* to the Trireme Cupid, and the heirs of those freed by Julia Veneria erected the tablet to