

then turned upon Maximus. The result was the same. In the three battles between the Kimbri and the Romans, the latter lost 80,000 soldiers and 40,000 camp followers. It is, indeed, asserted that of all the Roman soldiers, only ten men escaped the sword of Boiorix.

The Kimbri now entered Spain, and remained there a few years fighting with the Keltiberians. Leaving Spain, they roamed through Gallia Keltica, until they came to the country of the Velocassi, about Rouen. Here they remained for some time.

Whilst in Gaul, the Kimbri were joined by the Teutones. The two peoples together felt themselves strong enough to attack the Romans. On their march to Italy, they were joined by three cantons of the Helvetians, the Ambrones, the Tigorini and the Tongeni. The united bands broke up into two great hordes, the one consisting of the Kimbri and Tigorini, and the other of the Teutones, the Ambrones and Tongeni. The former was to enter Italy through the passes of the Eastern Alps, and the latter through Gallia Narbonensis and the western passes.

In the summer of 102 B.C., the Teutones, Ambrones and Tongeni crossed the Rhine, and began to lay waste the Roman Province of Gallia Narbonensis. They were met by the celebrated Marius, with a well-disciplined army, near Aquæ Sextiæ. A long and furious battle took place. The Teutones and their allies fought bravely. The genius of Marius, however, and the discipline of his soldiers, won the day. Of the 290,000 men who formed the army of the Teutones, Ambrones and Tongeni, 200,000 were slain and 90,000 taken prisoners. Teutobocchus, the gigantic king of the Teutones, escaped. He was captured, however, a few days after the battle.

The Kimbri and Tigorini entered Italy through the Brenner Pass, and ravaged the fertile district between the Alps and the Po during several months. In the spring of 101 B.C., the victorious Marius marched against them with an army of 52,000. The two forces joined battle on the plain of Vercellæ