

tainous region in Lydia, is evidently from the Hebrew word *gebal* (a mountain). (2) Ezekiel, it is probable, wrote the thirty-eighth chapter of his prophecy about the year 600 B.C.; but at that very time the Kimmerians were roving hither and thither through Asia Minor. (3) The Gomer, like the Togarmah, were to come from the north quarters, and to be divided into bands or hordes. Both of these things were true of the Kimmerians.

In the year 113 B.C., the Kimbri entered the country of the Tauriski, or the modern Carinthia. As the Tauriski were on terms of friendship with the Romans, Carbo, the Roman Consul, who was stationed with an army near Aquileia, ordered the Kimbri to depart immediately. He also sent them guides to conduct them beyond the frontiers. They acceded to his request, and followed his guides. Carbo had instructed the guides, however, to lead the Kimbri into a place where he could suddenly fall upon them and cut them to pieces. He attacked them in what he regarded as a suitable place for his treacherous purpose. The result, however, was not what he expected. Instead of defeating the Kimbri, the Kimbri defeated him.

Although the Kimbri defeated Carbo, they made no attempt to enter Italy. They directed their course towards the Rhine. In 109 B.C., whilst encamped on the banks of this river, near the Roman Territory, they were attacked by Marcus Junius Silaunus, the Consul. The assailant, however, was utterly defeated, and his camp taken. Still the Kimbri made no effort to enter Italy.

In 105 B.C., the Kimbri, under Boiorix, their King, entered the Roman Province of Gallia Narbonensis. Two armies were sent against them, the one under Quintus Servilius Cæpio, and the other under Cnæus Mallius Maximus. In addition to these two armies, there was a detached corps which was under the command of Marcus Aurelius Scaurus. Boiorix first attacked Scaurus. He annihilated his whole force, took himself prisoner, and put him to death. His next move was against Cæpio. He cut his army to pieces. He