

GEM TRIBES, The. See AMERICAN ANO-
RIGNES; TUPI—(HEARANI)—TIPIYAS.

GESITHS.—GESITHCUND. The guard
and private council of the early Anglo-Saxon
kings. Apparently the geath differed from the
thegn only by a more strictly warlike character.
See COMITATUS; and ENGLAND: A. D. 938.

GESORIACUM.—The principal Roman port
and naval station on the Gallic side of the Eng-
lish Channel—afterwards called Bononiæ—mod-
ern Boulogne. "Gesoriacum was the terminus
of the great highway, or military marching road,
which had been constructed by Agrippa across
Gaul."—H. M. Search, *Roman Britain*, ch. 4.

GETA, Roman Emperor, A. D. 211-212.

GETÆ, The. See PACTA; THRACIANS; SAR-
MATIA; and GOTH, ORIGIN OF.

GETTYSBURG, Battle of. See UNITED
STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1863 (JUNE—JULY: PENN-
SYLVANIA).

GETULIANS, The. See LIBYANS.

GEWISSAS, The.—This was the earlier
name of the West Saxons. See ENGLAND: A. D.
477-527.

GHAZNEVIDES, OP GAZNEVIDES.
See TURKS: A. D. 999-1195.

GHENT: A. D. 1337.—Revolt under Jacques
Vao Arteveld. See FLANDERS: A. D. 1335-
1337.

A. D. 1345.—The end of Jacques Van Arte-
veld. See FLANDERS: A. D. 1345.

A. D. 1379-1381.—The revolt of the White-
Hoods.—The captivity of Philip Vao Arteveld.
See FLANDERS: A. D. 1379-1381.

A. D. 1382-1384.—Resistance to the Duke
of Burgundy. See FLANDERS: A. D. 1382.

A. D. 1451-1453.—Revolt against the taxes
of Philip of Burgundy.—In 1450, Philip, Duke
of Burgundy, having exhausted his usual reve-
nues, rich as they were, by the unbounded ex-
travagance of his court, laid a heavy tax on salt
in Flanders. The sturdy men of Ghent were
little disposed to submit to an imposition so hate-
ful as the French "gabelle"; still less when, the
next year, a new duty on grain was demanded
from them. They rose in revolt, put on their
white hoods, and prepared for war. It was an
unfortunate contest for them. They were de-
feated in nearly every engagement; each en-
counter was a massacre, with no quarter given
on either side; the surrounding country was laid
waste and depopulated. A third battle, fought
at Gavre, or Gaveren, July 22, 1453, went against
them so murderously that they submitted and
went on their knees to the duke—not metaphor-
ically, but actually. "The citizens were deprived
of the banners of their guilds; and the duke was
henceforward to have an equal voice with them
in the appointment of their magistrates, whose
judicial authority was considerably abridged;
the inhabitants likewise bound themselves to
liquidate the expenses of the war, and to pay the
gabelle for the future." The Hollanders and
Zealanders lent their assistance to the duke
against Ghent, and were rewarded by some
important concessions.—C. M. Davies, *Hist. of
Holland*, pt. 2, ch. 1 (p. 1).—"The city lost her
jurisdiction, her dominion over the surrounding
country. She had no longer any subjects, was
reduced to a commune, and a commune, too, in
ward two gates, walled up forever, were to re-
mind her of this grave change of state. The

sovereign banner of Ghent, and the trades' ban-
ners, were handed over to Tolson d'Or, who un-
ceremoniously thrust them into a sack and carried
them off."—J. Michelet, *Hist. of France*, bk. 13,
ch. 1 (p. 2).

A. D. 1482-1488.—In trouble with the Aus-
trian ducal guardian. See NETHERLANDS: A. D.
1482-1493.

A. D. 1539-1540.—The last peal of the great
bell Roland.—Once more, in 1539, Ghent became
the scene of a memorable rising of the people
against the oppressive exactness of their foreign
masters. "The origin of the present dispute be-
tween the Ghenters and the court was the sub-
sidy of 1,200,000 guilders, demanded by the gov-
ernors [later of the emperor Charles V.] in 1536,
which . . . It was found impossible to levy by a
general tax throughout the provinces. It was
therefore divided in proportional shares to each;
that of Flanders being fixed at 400,000 guilders,
or one-third of the whole. . . . The citizens of
Ghent . . . persisted in refusing the demand,
offering, instead, to serve the emperor as of old
time, with their own troops assembled under the
great standard of the town . . . The other cities
of Flanders showed themselves unwilling to
espouse the cause of the Ghenters, who, finding
they had no hope of support from them, or of re-
dress from the emperor, took up arms, possessed
themselves of the forts in the vicinity of Ghent,
and despatched an embassy to Paris to offer the
sovereignty of their city to the king." The
French king, Francis I., not only gave them no
encouragement, but permitted the emperor, then
in Spain, to pass through France, in order to reach
the scene of disturbance more promptly. In the
winter of 1540, the latter presented himself be-
fore Ghent, at the head of a German army, and
the unhappy city could do nothing but yield it-
self to him.—C. M. Davies, *Hist. of Holland*, pt.
2, ch. 5 (p. 1).—At the time of this unsuccessful
revolt and the submission of the city to Charles
V., "Ghent was, in all respects, one of the most
important cities in Europe. Erasmus, who, as a
Hollander and a courtier, was not likely to be
partial to the turbulent Flemings, asserted that
there was no town in all Christendom to be com-
pared to it for size, power, political constitution,
or the culture of its inhabitants. It was, said
one of its inhabitants at the epoch of the insur-
rection, rather a country than a city. . . . Its
streets and squares were spacious and elegant,
its churches and other public buildings numerous
and splendid. The sumptuous church of Saint
John or Saint Bavon, where Charles V. had been
baptized, the ancient castle whither Baldwin
Bras de Fer had brought the daughter of Charles
the Bold [see FLANDERS: A. D. 863], the city hall
with its graceful Moorish front, the well-known
belfry, where for three centuries had perched the
dragon sent by the Emperor Baldwin of Flanders
from Constantinople, and where swung the fa-
mous Roland, whose iron tongue had called the
citizens, generation after generation, to arms,
whether to win battles over foreign kings at the
head of their chivalry, or to plunge their swords
in each others' breasts, were all conspicuous in the
city and celebrated in the land. Especially the
great bell was the object of the burghers' affec-
tion, and, generally, of the sovereign's hatred;
while to all it seemed, as it were, a living his-
torical personage, endowed with the human
powers and passions which it had so long directed