

GÉS TRIBES, The. See AMERICAN ABORIGINALS: TUPÍ.—GUARANÍ.—TUPUYAR.

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

GESORIACUM.—The principal Roman port and naval station on the Guille side of the English Channel—afterwards called Bononia—modern Boulogne. "Gesoriacum was the terminus of the great highway, a military marching road, which had been consecrated by Agrippa across Gaul."—H. M. Searth, *Roman Britain*, ch. 4.

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

GETÆ, The. See DACIA; THRACIANS; SARMATIA; and GOTH, ORIGIN OF.

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

GETULIANS, The. See LIBYANS.

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

GHAZNEVIDES, OR GAZNEVIDES. See TURKS: A. D. 900-1183.

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

A. D. 1345.—The end of Jacques Van Arteveld. See FLANDERS: A. D. 1345.

A. D. 1379-1381.—The revolt of the White-Hoods.—The captivity of Philip Van 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 revenues, rich as they were, by the unbounded extravagance 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 hateful as the French "gabelle"; still less when, the next year, a new duty on grain was demanded of them. They rose in revolt, put on their hoods, and prepared for war. It was an unfortunate contest for them. They were defeated in nearly every engagement; each encounter was a massacre, with no quarter given on either side; the surrounding country was laid waste and depopulated. A final battle, fought at Gavre, or Gavereu, July 22, 1453, went against them so murderously that they submitted and went on their knees to the duke—not metaphorically, 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 (c. 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 remind her of this grave change of state. The

sovereign banner of Ghent, and the trades' banners, were handed over to Tolson d'Or, who unceremoniously thrust them into a sack and carried them off."—J. Michelet, *Hist. of France*, bk. 12, ch. 1 (c. 2).

A. D. 1482-1485.—In trouble with the Austrian 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 exactions of their foreign masters. "The origin of the present dispute between the Ghenters and the court was the subsidy of 1,200,000 guilders, demanded by the governor [sister 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 redress 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 before Ghent, at the head of a German army, and the unhappy city could do nothing but yield itself to him.—C. M. Davies, *Hist. of Holland*, pt. 2, ch. 5 (c. 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 compared 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 insurrection, 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 Bald [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 famous 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 pluge 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' affection, and, generally, of the sovereign's hatred; while to nil it seemed, as it were, a living historical personage, endowed with the human powers and passions which it had so long directed