

NEW COLLEGE EDITION



THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ISBN: 0-395-20360-0 (new college edition; thumb-indexed)
0-395-20359-7 (new college edition; plain edges)
0-395-24575-3 (high-school edition)
0-395-09066-0 (larger-format edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc.
in Maynard, Massachusetts

Ga-za Strip (gā'zā). An area of 135 square miles in southern Palestine near the Mediterranean; occupied by Israel in 1967. Population, 204,000.

gaze (gāz) *intr.v.* gazed, gazing, gazes. To look intently or with fixed attention; to stare. —*n.* A steady, fixed look. [Middle English *gazen*, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Swedish dialectal *gasa*.] —*gāz'ər n.*

Synonyms: gaze, stare, gape, glare, peer, ogle. These verbs mean to look long and fixedly. *Gaze* usually refers to prolonged and studied looking, often indicative of wonder, fascination, awe, or admiration. *Stare* stresses fixity of one's look and usually indicates marked curiosity, boldness, or insolence of manner. Both *gaze* and *stare* also can refer to a prolonged, vacant look. *Gape* suggests a prolonged, open-mouthed look reflecting amazement, awe, or stupidity. To *glare* is to fix another with a hard, hostile look, and to *peer* is to look narrowly and searchingly and seemingly with difficulty. To *ogle* is to stare impertinently in a way that indicates improper interest.

gaze-bo (gāz'ēbō, -zā'bō) *n., pl.* -bos or -boes. A pavilion or belvedere. [Probably mock Latin formation from *GAZE* (with Latin future suffix *-ēbō*, as in *vidēbō*, I shall see).]

gaze-hound (gāz'hound) *n.* A dog that hunts its prey by sight rather than scent.

gazelle (gāzēl') *n.* Any of various hoofed mammals of the genus *Gazella* and related genera, of Africa and Asia, characteristically having a slender neck, and ringed, lyrate horns. [French, from Old French, probably from Spanish *gacela*, from Arabic *ghazāl*.]

gazette (gāzēt') *n.* *Abbr.* gaz. 1. A newspaper. 2. An official journal. 3. *British.* An announcement or report in an official journal. —*tr.v.* gazetted, -zetting, -zettes. *British.* To announce or publish in a gazette. [French, from Italian *gazetta*, from Venetian *gazeta* (*de la novita*), (newspaper sold for) a small copper coin, from *gazeta*, a small copper coin, probably diminutive of *gazizla*, magpie, from Latin *gala*, from *gailus*, jay (perhaps imitative).]

gazet-ter (gāz'ē-tēr) *n.* *Abbr.* gaz. 1. A geographical dictionary or index. 2. *Archaic.* A person who writes for a gazette or newspaper; a journalist.

Ga-zi-an-tes (gāzē-ān-tēs'). Formerly *Ain-tab* (in-tāb'). A city in southern Asian Turkey north of Aleppo, Syria. Population, 124,000.

G.B. Great Britain.

GCA Aviation, ground control approach.

g.c.d. greatest common divisor.

g.c.f. greatest common factor.

GCI Aviation, ground control intercept.

G chief. The treble clef (see).

CCM. Good Conduct Medal.

G.C.T. Greenwich civil time.

Gd. The symbol for the element gadolinium.

G.D. grand duchess; grand duchy; grand duke.

Gdańsk (gō-dānsk). *German* Danzig (dān'tsīk). A port city in northern Poland on the Gulf of Danzig. Population, 310,000.

gde. gourde.

gds. goods.

Gdŷ-nia (gō-dīn'ya). *German* Gding-en (gō-dīng'an). The chief port city of Poland, on the Gulf of Danzig ten miles northwest of Gdańsk. Population, 182,000.

Ga. Variant of *Gaea*.

Gm. The symbol for the element germanium.

ge-an-ti-cline (jē-ān'tī-klīn') *n.* A large upward fold of the earth's crust. [Greek *gē*, earth (see *gā* in Appendix*) + *ANTI-CLINE*.] —*ge-an'ti-clīn'al adj.*

gear (gīr) *n.* 1. *a.* A toothed wheel, cylinder, or other machine element that meshes with another toothed element to transmit motion or to change speed or direction. *b.* A complete assembly that performs a specific function in a larger machine. *c.* A transmission configuration for a specific ratio of engine to axle torque in a motor vehicle. 2. Equipment, such as tools, clothing, or the like, required for a particular activity or purpose; paraphernalia. 3. The harness for a horse. 4. The rigging of a ship. 5. A sailor's personal effects. —*v.* geared, gearing, gears. —*tr.* 1. *a.* To provide with gears. *b.* To connect by gears. 2. To put into gear. 3. To adjust or adapt. 3. To provide with gear. —*intr.* 1. To be or become in gear. 2. To adjust so as to fit or blend. [Middle English *gere*, from Old Norse *gervi*, equipment, gear. See *garwian* in Appendix*.]

gear-box (gīr'bōks') *n.* An automotive transmission.

gear-ing (gīr'ing) *n.* 1. A system of gears and associated elements by which motion is transferred within a machine. 2. The act or technique of providing with gears.

gear-shift (gīr'shīft') *n.* A mechanism for changing from one gear to another in a transmission.

gear-train. A system of interconnected gears.

gear-wheel (gīr'hwēl') *n.* Also gear wheel. A wheel with a toothed rim.

gēbo (gā'bo). The principal river of Portuguese Guinea, rising in the Republic of Guinea and flowing 200 miles generally

to turn to the right or to go forward. Compare *haw*. —*intr.v.* geed, geeing, gees. To turn to the right.

gee² (jē) *interj.* Also *jee*. Used as a mild expletive or exclamation of surprise. [Euphemistic shortening of *JESUS*.]

gee³ (jē) *n.* The gravitational acceleration at the earth's surface. [From the symbol "g" for gravitational acceleration.]

gee⁴ (jē) *intr.v.* geed, geeing, gees. *Informal.* To fit or go with; agree with. [Origin unknown.]

gee⁵ (jē) *n.* *Slang.* A thousand dollars. [Short for *GRAND*.]

geek (gēk) *n.* *Slang.* A carnival performer whose act usually consists of biting the head off a live chicken or snake. [Perhaps from dialectal *geck*, *geek*, fool, from Middle Low German *geck*.]

Geelong (jī-lōng'). A manufacturing city and port in south-central Victoria, Australia, 50 miles southwest of Melbourne. Population, 96,000.

Geel-vink Bay (khālv'vīngk). An inlet, 250 miles wide at its mouth, of the western Pacific in northern West Irian, Indonesia.

gee-pound (jē'pound') *n.* A unit of mass, the slug (see). [*gāz* (gravitational acceleration) + *POUND* (weight).]

geese. Plural of *goose*.

Ge-ez (gē-ēz') *n.* Ethiopian (see).

gee-zer (gē'zər) *n.* *Slang.* An eccentric old man. [Probably dialectal pronunciation of *guiser*, one in disguise, masquerader, Middle English *gisier*, from *gisien*, to disguise, masquerade, from *gise*, *guise*, *GUISE* (manner, disguise).]

ge-fil-to fish (gē-fīl'tō). Also *ge-fīll-to fish*. Chopped fish mixed with crumbs, eggs, and seasonings; cooked in a broth and usually served chilled in the form of balls or oval-shaped cakes. [Yiddish, "filled fish."]

ge-gon-schein (gē'gōn-shīn') *n.* A faint, glowing spot in the sky, exactly opposite the position of the sun. Also called "counter-glow." [German *Gegenschein*, "opposite light" : *gegen*, against, opposite, from Old High German *gagin*, *gagan* (see *gagins* in Appendix*) + *Schein*, light, shine, from *scheinen*, to shine, from Old High German *scinan* (see *ski-* in Appendix*).]

Ge-hen-na (gē-hēn'ā) *n.* 1. A place or state of torment or suffering. 2. Hell. [Late Latin, from Greek *Geenna*, from Hebrew *Gē Hinnōm*, Valley of Hinnom, a ravine outside ancient Jerusalem where refuse was dumped, (hence figuratively) hell.]

Gei-ger counter (gē'gər). *Abbr.* GM counter. An instrument consisting of a Geiger tube and associated electronic equipment, used to detect, measure, and record nuclear emanations, cosmic rays, and artificially produced subatomic particles. Also called "Geiger-Müller counter." [After Hans Geiger (1882-1945), German physicist.]

Geiger tube. *Abbr.* GM tube. A gas-filled tube containing coaxial cylindrical electrodes between which a potential difference slightly below the breakdown voltage is maintained, so that production of a pair of ions in the gas by passage of a charged particle or by ionizing radiation causes a breakdown throughout the volume of the tube. Also called "Geiger-Müller tube." [After Hans Geiger. See Geiger counter.]

gei-sha (gē'shā, gē'-) *n., pl.* geisha or -shas. A Japanese girl trained to provide entertainment, such as singing, dancing, or amusing talk, especially for men. [Japanese, "artist" : *gei*, art, from Ancient Chinese *ngi* (Mandarin *yī*) + *sha*, person, from Ancient Chinese *che* (Mandarin *chē*).]

gel (jēl) *n.* A colloid in which the disperse phase has combined with the continuous phase to produce a semisolid material, such as a jelly. [Short for *GELATIN*.]

gel-a-ble (jēl'a-bal) *adj.* Capable of gelling.

ge-la-da (jē-lā'dā, jēl'ā-) *n.* A baboon, *Theropithecus gelada*, of Ethiopia, having a dark coat with a bare reddish area on the chest, and a mane covering the shoulders. Also called "gelada baboon." [Perhaps from Arabic *qitadah*, mane.]

ge-lān-de-sprung (gē-lān'de-shprōng') *n.* A jump in skiing made from a crouching position with the use of both poles. [German : *Gelände*, level land, from *Land*, land, from Old High German *lant* (see *lendh-* in Appendix*) + *Sprung*, a jump, from *gesprungen*, past participle of *springan*, to jump, from Old High German (see *spergh-* in Appendix*).]

gel-a-tin (jēl'ā-tīn) *n.* Also *gel-a-tīn*. 1. A colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, brittle protein formed by boiling the specially prepared skin, bones, and connective tissue of animals, and used in foods, drugs, and photographic film. 2. Any of various similar substances. 3. A jelly made with gelatin, popular as a dessert or salad base. 4. A thin, transparent, colored membrane, used in theatrical lighting. [French *gêlatine*, from Italian *gelatina*, diminutive of *gelata*, jelly, from Vulgar Latin *gelata* (unattested), from Latin, feminine past participle of *gelare*, to freeze, congeal. See *gel-* in Appendix*.]

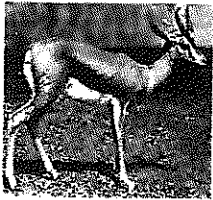
ge-lat-i-nize (jē-lāt'n-īz) *v.* -nized, -nizing, -nizes. —*tr.* 1. To convert to gelatin or jelly. 2. To coat with gelatin. —*intr.* To become gelatinous. —*ge-lat'i-ni-zā'tion n.*

ge-lat-i-nous (jē-lāt'n-ōs) *adj.* 1. Thick and viscous; resembling a gelatin gel. 2. Of, pertaining to, containing, or similar to gelatin. —*ge-lat'i-nous-ly adv.* —*ge-lat'i-nous-ness n.*

ge-la-tion (jē-lā'shān) *n.* 1. Solidification by cooling or freezing.

Gaza Strip

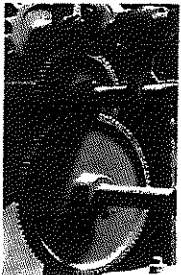
Gelderland



gazelle
Gazella dorcas



Geiger counter



gear
Gear train in an elevator mechanism