

## Vocabulary

This list collects Latin and ancient Greek words appearing in Trollope's novels which had been assimilated into the English used by Trollope and his contemporaries. The list is limited to words whose English forms are identical or nearly identical to their Latin or (transliterated) ancient Greek forms. Sometimes the Greek words have travelled through Latin on their way to English; sometimes the Latin words have reached English via another language (such as French or Italian). The words listed here do not necessarily carry any particular Classical association in their Trollopiean contexts, but they bear witness to a very general kind of Classical influence on Trollope's language and they provide texture to his prose. Main sources are the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (OLD), Lewis and Short's *Latin Dictionary* (LS), and the Liddell-Scott-Jones *Greek-English Lexicon* (LSJ).

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### **actor**

- from the Latin noun *actor*: do-er
- an English noun: one who does
- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 31: "Half at least of the noble deeds done in this world are due to emulation, rather than to the native nobility of the **actors**."

### **Adonis**

- from the Greek name *Adōnis*: a character in mythology who was the beautiful but mortal lover of Aphrodite
- an English noun: a handsome young man
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 14: "She knew he was no longer an **Adonis** when he married her."

### **aegis**

- from the Greek noun *aigis* via the Latin noun *aegis*: the shield or protective animal-skin carried by Zeus/Jupiter and Athena/Minerva
- an English noun: protection, authority
- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 50: "But even to this proposition Mrs. Crawley could give no assent, though she expressed no direct dissent. As regarded her own feelings, she would have much preferred to have been left to live through her misery alone; but she could not but appreciate the kindness which endeavoured to throw over her and hers in their trouble the **aegis** of first-rate county respectability."

**aetat.**

- from the Latin phrase *anno aetatis*: in the year of life
- an English abbreviation used adjectivally to signal that someone's age is being given
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 37: "At the present moment Mr. Thorne, **aetat.** fifty, was over head and ears in love at first sight with the Signora Madeline Vesey Neroni, nata Stanhope."

**alias**

- from the Latin adverb *alias*: at another time, otherwise
- an English adverb: otherwise called
- an English noun: another name by which someone is called
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 56: "And the head and legs and neck of that little man were like to the head and legs and neck of—our friend Doodles, **alias** Captain Boodle, of Warwickshire."

**Alma Mater**

- from the Latin phrase *alma mater*: nourishing mother
- an English noun: the school one has attended
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 34: "The bad men, said he, and the weak and worthless, blunder into danger and burn their feet; but the good men, they who have any character, they who have that within them which can reflect credit in their **Alma Mater**, they come through scatheless."

**alter ego**

- from the Latin adjective *alter* and pronoun *ego*: another I
- an English noun: a person's representative or stand-in
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 28: "His Excellency is no more than Jones, and the Representative or **Alter Ego** of Royalty mildly asks little favours of the junior clerks."

**anathema**

- from the Greek noun *anathema*: a temple offering
- an English noun: a formal condemnation by the church, something or someone that is greatly hated
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 4, describing Mr. Slope: "His looks and tones are extremely severe, so much so that one cannot but fancy that he regards the greater part of the world as being infinitely too bad for his care. As he walks through the streets, his very face denotes his horror of the world's wickedness; and there is always an **anathema** lurking in the corner of his eye."

### **Antipodes / antipodes**

- from the Greek adjective *antipous*: situated with feet opposite one's own; *antipodes* is a plural form
- an English noun: a region at the opposite end of the world to oneself, polar opposites in character
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 48: "The idea of selling Chowton Farm and establishing himself at some **Antipodes** in which the name of Mary Masters should never have been heard, was growing upon him."
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 12, in which Lord Lufton says of Griselda Grantly and Lucy Robarts: "They are the very **antipodes** to each other."

### **apex**

- from the Latin noun *apex*: point, top, summit
- an English noun: high point
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 9: "...Alaric sat himself at an open window, looking out from the back of the hotel on to the Brentor, with its singular parish church, built on its highest **apex**..."

### **apparatus**

- from the Latin noun *apparatus*: equipment
- an English noun: a device or piece of equipment
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 13: "As soon as the door was open, the Senator, who in his mind was preparing his lecture, at once asked whether no one in England had an **apparatus** for warming rooms such as was to be found in every well-built house in the States."

### **arbiter**

- from the Latin noun *arbiter*: witness or judge
- an English noun: a person who acts as a mediator, decision-maker, or judge, especially between opposed parties
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 20: "In it, I particularly begged that Mr. Harcourt might not be made an **arbiter** between us."

### **arcanum**

- from the Latin adjective *arcaneus*, *-a*, *-um*: hidden, secret; the neuter singular form *arcanum* can be used substantively, a hidden/secret thing
- an English noun: secret or mystery, secret or mysterious thing
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 25: "Since those days it has been the laboratory of the political alchemist, in which everything hitherto held precious has been reduced to a residuum, in

order that from the ashes might be created that great **arcanum**, a fitting constitution under which thinking men may live contented.”

### **aroma**

- from the Greek noun *arōma*: a generic noun for a spice or herb
- an English noun: smell
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 9: “Winterbones, when the above ill-natured allusion was made to the **aroma** coming from his libations, might be seen to deposit surreptitiously beneath the little table at which he sat, the cup with which he had performed them.”

### **asthma**

- from the Greek noun, *asthma*: panting, short breath
- an English noun: a medical disorder that affects the respiratory system
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 9: “Mr. Puttock was the rector of Bragton, a very rich living, but was unfortunately afflicted with **asthma**.”

### **asylum**

- from the Greek noun *asylon* via the Latin noun *asylum*: safe place
- an English noun: an institution for the insane
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 21: “‘Poor Puck!’ at last Lucy said. ‘He shan’t be whipped any more, shall he, because Miss Grantly looks like a statue? And, Fanny, don’t tell Mark to put me into a lunatic **asylum**. I also know a hawk from a heron, and that’s why I don’t like to see such a very unfitting marriage.’”

### **auditor**

- from the Latin noun *auditor*: listener, student
- an English noun: a member of an audience, one who learns by listening
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 5: “The archdeacon, who was a practical man, allowed himself the use of everyday expressive modes of speech when among his closest intimates, though no one could soar into a more intricate labyrinth of refined phraseology when the church was the subject, and his lower brethren were his **auditors**.”

### **automaton**

- from the Greek adjective *automatos*, *automatē*, *automaton*: acting on one’s own; the neuter singular form *automaton* can be used substantively, a thing acting on its own
- an English noun: a machine, a person who acts without emotions or thought
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 21, in which Lucy Robarts speaks of Lord Lufton and Griselda Grantly: “He ought to know that she is a mere **automaton**, cold, lifeless,

spiritless, and even vapid. There is, I believe, nothing in her mentally, whatever may be her moral excellences.”

### **basis**

- from the Greek noun *basis*: step, base
- an English noun: foundation
- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 53: “But I have a very strong opinion that the quarrels of lovers, when they are of so very serious a nature, are a bad **basis** for the renewal of love.”

### **bathos**

- from the Greek noun *bathos*: depth
- an English noun: low point, an anticlimax created by a sudden shift in tone from high to low
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 26: “And as it is but a step from the ridiculous to the sublime, and as the true worship of God is probably the highest sublimity to which man can reach; so, perhaps, is he never so absolutely absurd, in such a **bathos** of the ridiculous, as when he pretends to do so.”

### **bona fide**

- from the Latin ablative phrase *bona fide*: with good faith
- an English adjectival phrase: done or presented in good faith, authentic
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 24: “The parting with ready money was a grievous thing to Archie, though in this case the misery would be somewhat palliated by the feeling that it was a **bona fide** sporting transaction.”

### **Bosphorus**

- from the Greek noun *Bosporos* via the Latin noun *Bosphorus*: a name for various straits, especially the Turkish Strait in present-day Istanbul
- an English noun: the Turkish Strait in Istanbul
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 11: “Sir Lionel, having had everything paid for him up to the moment of their separation, arrived—let us hope with a full purse—at the **Bosphorus**.”

### **cacoethes**

- from the Greek substantive *cacoēthes*: wickedness, tendency or wish to do something bad
- an English noun: a bad habit or desire
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 13: “We must talk, think, and live up to the spirit of the times, and write up to it too, if that **cacoethes** be upon us, or else we are nought.”

**calculus**

- from the Latin noun *calculus*: little stone
- an English noun: a branch of mathematics focused on calculations of change
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 1: “Of hydraulic pressure and the differential **calculus** the young Tudor knew nothing, and pretended to know nothing.”

**canon**

- from the Greek noun *canōn*: rule
- an English noun: a representative of the Church of England who helps to administer a cathedral
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: “There is no cathedral there to form, with its bishops, prebendaries, and minor **canons**, the nucleus of a clerical circle.”

**carnifer**

- from the Latin adjective *carnifer*: carrying meat
- an English noun: meat-carrier
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 17: “Friends of mine who occasionally dine at such houses tell me that they get their wine quite as quickly as they can drink it, that their mutton is brought to them without delay, and that the potato bearer follows quick upon the heels of **carnifer**.”

**catastrophe**

- from the Greek noun *catastrophē*: a down-turning, conclusion
- an English noun: disaster
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 25: ““I had meant to say a few words to you, my lord, about that man Goarly,’ said the Senator, standing before the fire in the breakfast room, ‘but this sad **catastrophe** has stopped me.””

**ensor**

- from the Latin noun *ensor*: a Roman magistrate responsible for registering all citizens and their property; censors also came to act as guardians of public morality
- an English noun: someone who approves media intended for public consumption
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 15: “But the doctor mistook the signs of the times and the minds of men, instituted himself **ensor** of things in general, and began the great task of reprobating everything and everybody, without further promise of any millennium at all.”

**census**

- from the Latin noun *census*: an assessment of the citizens of Rome and their property
- an English noun: the recorded count of an area’s population

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: “At every interval of ten years, when the **census** is taken, the population of Dillsborough is always found to have fallen off in some slight degree.”

### **cent. per cent.**

- from the Latin phrase *centum per centum*: hundred by hundred
- an English phrase: 100%, wholly, completely
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 35, in which Mr. Scruby speaks about those who defer paying their election debts: “But when he does play, Mr. Vavasor, he does it through the nose;—**cent. per cent.**, and worse, for all his former shortcomings.”

### **chameleon**

- from the Greek noun *chamaileōn* via the Latin noun *chamaeleon*: chameleon, a lizard that changes color
- an English noun: a small reptile known for its ability to change its skin color
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 57, in which Lady Ongar says of herself: “I am a **chameleon**, and take the color of those with whom I live.”

### **chaos**

- from the Greek noun *chaos*: an expanse or abyss, the original state of the universe
- an English noun: an utter disarray or confusing upheaval
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 7, in which Lady Ongar says to Harry Clavering: “If you heard something of your sister where would you be? All the world would be a **chaos** to you till you had pulled out somebody’s tongue by the roots.”

### **character**

- from the Greek noun *charactēr*: distinctive mark
- an English noun: the quality or personality of people, places, or things
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: “Every Saturday farmers and graziers and buyers of corn and sheep do congregate in a sleepy fashion about the streets, but Dillsborough has no **character** of its own, even as a market town.”

### **chimera**

- from the Greek proper noun *Chimaira* via the Latin proper noun *Chimaera/Chimera*: a mythological monster who was a hybrid of a lion, goat, and snake
- an English noun: a fanciful idea
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 6, in which Mary Bold says to her brother John: “I understand that this is a **chimera**—a dream that you have got.”

**coadjutor**

- from the Latin noun, *coadiutor* (the consonantal *i* becomes *j*): one who assists
- an English noun: one who assists
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 2: “At that time my dearest friend and most trusted **coadjutor** was Gabriel Crasweller.”

**comitatus**

- from the Latin noun *comitatus*: retinue
- an English noun: group of companions or attendants
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 1, in which the narrator writes of Alice Vavasor’s upbringing: “...at the age of twelve she had been sent to a school at Aix-la-Chapelle,—a **comitatus** of her relatives having agreed that such was to be her fate....”

**compendium**

- from the Latin noun *compendium*: profit, gain, things kept or saved together
- an English noun: a collection of concise, detailed information about a subject
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 16: “Mr. Dod, therefore, in his remarkably useful little parliamentary **compendium**, put down Mr. Harcourt as a Liberal: this he had an opportunity of doing immediately after Mr. Harcourt’s election: in his next edition, however, he added ‘but supports the general policy of Sir Robert Peel’s government.’”

**competitor**

- from the Latin noun *competitor*: rival (especially for office)
- an English noun: one who contends with, or rivals, others
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 9: “Had he not already, in five or six short years, distanced his **competitors**, and made himself the favorite and friend of men infinitely above him in station?”

**compositor**

- from the Latin noun *compositor*: one who arranges
- an English noun: one who sets type for a printing press
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 28: “Oh! thou all-powerful editor, hast thou not many men under thee, able contributors and unable, own correspondents in all parts of the world, penny-a-liners, **compositors**, printers’ devils, a whole world of underlings, who work all like mill horses, in their appointed rounds?”

**confines**

- from the Latin adjective *confinis*: sharing a border; *confines* is a plural form
- an English noun: bounds, border-lands



- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: “This accident has given rise to not a few feuds, Ufford being a large county, with pottery, and ribbons, and watches going on in the farther **confines**; whereas Rufford is small and thoroughly agricultural.”

### **conspirator**

- from the Latin noun *conspirator*: a person who takes part in a plot
- an English noun: a person who takes part in a plot
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 68: “Goarly was to be the principal witness against his brother **conspirator**.”

### **consul**

- from the Latin noun *consul*: either of the two highest ranking officials in the Roman Republic
- an English noun: an official appointed by the government to live in a foreign city and oversee its interests there
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 65, in which Mounser Green announces a change in his position: “It isn’t Backstairs, it isn’t a **consul**. Gentlemen, get out your pocket-handkerchiefs. Mounser Green has consented to be expatriated for the good of his country.”

### **contractor**

- from the Latin noun *contractor*: one who makes or arranges a formal agreement
- an English noun: one who is hired to do a specific job or project, often in regard to construction or government jobs
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 28: “But then the firm of Blocks, Piles, and Cofferdam, who held a vast quantity of the bridge shares, and who were to be the **contractors** for building it, had an all-powerful influence in the borough of Limehouse.”

### **cranium**

- from the Greek noun *cranion* via the medieval Latin noun *cranium*: skull
- an English noun: the skull, and sometimes more specifically the top part of the skull
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 18: “...he had a trick of turning his face round within [his cravat], an inch or two to the right or to the left, in a manner which seemed to indicate that his **cranium** was loose and might be removed at pleasure.”

### **creator**

- from the Latin noun *creator*: one who creates or authors something
- an English noun: one who creates or authors something, producer
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 1: “There were many who looked forward to it as the **creator** of a new idea of wealth and comfort; and it was in those days that the calculation was made as to the rivers and railways.”

**creditor**

- from the Latin noun *creditor*: lender of money
- an English noun: lender of money
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 46: “The death of his young **creditor** might be supposed to have given him some relief from his more pressing cares, but the necessity of yielding to Frank’s wishes had almost more than balanced this.”

**cremator**

- from the Latin noun *cremator*: one who burns
- an English noun: one who cremates dead bodies
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 12: “Do you mean to say that some constable or **cremator**, —some sort of first hangman, —would have come to him and taken him by the nape of his neck, and cut his throat, just because he was sixty-eight years old?”

**criterion**

- from the Greek noun *critērion*: standard of judgement
- an English noun: a standard or principle by which something is judged
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 38: “After all, it may be questioned whether this be not a truer **criterion** of respectability than that other one of keeping a gig.”

**crux**

- from the Latin noun *crux*: cross
- an English noun: key issue or problem
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 23, in which the Duke of St. Bungay responds to Alice’s question about whether or not he has voted in favor of secret ballots: “Well; no, I’ve not. And I suppose that is the **crux**.”

**curator**

- from the Latin noun *curator*: manager, care-taker
- an English noun: over-seer, custodian, manager
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 6: “This was Mr Graybody, the **curator**, who had been specially appointed to occupy a certain residence, to look after the grounds, and to keep the books of the establishment.”

**curriculum**

- from the Latin noun, *curriculum*: a race, a race-course, a career
- an English noun: a standard course of study at a university or school
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 2: “He had been Colonel of the **Curriculum**, as

they now call the head boy; but Eva had not then cared for Colonels of Curriculums, but had thought more of young Grundle's moustache."

### **decorum**

- from the Latin noun *decorum*: propriety
- an English noun: good taste or proper comportment
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 6: "The words of our morning service, how beautiful, how apposite, how intelligible they were, when read with simple and distinct **decorum!**"

### **delirium tremens, DT**

- from the Latin noun *delirium* and participle *tremens*: trembling madness
- an English noun: trembling and sensory malfunction due to the excessive intake of alcohol and/or withdrawal from such intake
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 10: "The doctor had from time to time heard tidings of this youth; he knew that he had already shown symptoms of his father's vices, but no symptoms of his father's talents; he knew that he had begun life by being dissipated, without being generous; and that at the age of twenty-one he had already suffered from **delirium tremens.**"

### **d(enarius)**

- from the Latin noun *denarius*: a Roman coin
- an English noun: pence
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 14: "He had contemptuously refused the 7s. **6d.** an acre offered to him, and put his demand at 40s."

### **desideratum**

- from the Latin participle *desideratus*, *-a*, *-um*: having been desired; the neuter singular form *desideratum* can be used substantively, a thing having been desired
- an English noun: something desired
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 15: "A rich wife was a great **desideratum** to him, but success in his profession was still greater; there were, moreover, other rich women who might be willing to become wives; and after all, this twelve hundred a year might, when inquired into, melt away into some small sum utterly beneath his notice."

### **dictum**

- from the Latin participle *dictus*, *-a*, *-um*: having been said; the neuter singular form *dictum* can be used substantively, a thing having been said
- an English noun: an order or authoritative utterance

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 47: “Having thus pronounced his **dictum** with all the marital authority he could assume, he took his hat and sallied forth.”

### **dilemma**

- from the Greek noun *dilēmma*: a proposition offering two possibilities
- an English noun: a difficult choice or situation
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 41: “Bertie, in short, was to be the Pegasus on whose wings they were to ride out of their present **dilemma**.”

### **director**

- from the Latin noun *director*: one who guides
- an English noun: one who guides, usually in an official capacity
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 5: “At the time of which I write, he was a **director** of the Bank of England, chairman of a large insurance company, was deep in water, far gone in gas, and an illustrious potentate in railway interests.”

### **doctor**

- from the Latin noun *doctor*: teacher
- an English noun: one who practices medicine, a person with the highest degree in a field of study
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 42: “‘Well, yes, rather—considering that all men wish to live.’ That observation, of course, came from **Doctor** Nupper.”

### **dogma**

- from the ancient Greek noun *dogma*: opinion, belief, doctrine, decree
- an English noun: belief, doctrine
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 11: “Alaric was already beginning to think that this Weights and Measures should only be a stepping-stone to him; and that when Sir Gregory, with his stern **dogma** of devotion to the service, had been of sufficient use to him, he also might with advantage be thrown over.”

### **echo**

- from the Greek noun *ēchō*: a ringing or reverberating sound
- an English noun: a reflection of sound waves causing a repeated sound
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 16, referring to a young woman who has stumbled in Westminster Abbey: “...and she herself was so frightened by the **echo** of her own catastrophe that she was nearly thrown into fits by the panic.”

**effluvia**

- from the Latin noun *effluvium*: outlet; *effluvia* is a plural form, though in English is sometimes treated as singular
- an English noun: run-off, an unpleasant smelling stream or exhalation of material
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 15, in which the narrator describes Lady Macleod's efforts to save money: "So she pinched herself, and inhaled the **effluvia** of the stables, and squabbled with the cabmen, in order that she might bequeath a thousand pounds or two to some Lady Midlothian, who cared, perhaps, little for her, and would hardly thank her memory for the money."

**elector**

- from the Latin noun *elector*: one who chooses
- an English noun: one who has the right to vote in an election
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 2, in which George Bertram asks: "Shall I send my compliments to the **electors** of Marylebone, and tell them that I am a very clever fellow?"

**Elysium, elysium**

- from the Greek adjective *ĒlySION* via the Latin noun *Elysium*: the region of the underworld in which heroes and other fortunate souls dwell
- an English noun: a place of particular bliss
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 40: "But she had known, when she took this business in hand, that as success would open **Elysium** to her, so would failure involve her in absolute ruin."

**embryo**

- from the Greek noun *embryon* via the post-Classical Latin noun *embryo*: newborn animal
- an English noun and adjective: a being unborn or in early stages of development (noun); describing such a being (adjective)
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 73: "When the expectant father of **embryo** dukes entered the room, Alice perceived at once that some matter was astir."

**emphasis**

- from the Greek noun *emphasis*: meaning, significance
- an English noun: special stress placed on something important
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 27: "'Indeed, he is,' said Mary Masters, with all the **emphasis** in her power."

**emporium**

- from the Greek noun *emporion* via the Latin noun *emporium*: market
- an English noun: place of trade
- an example from *The Small House at Allington*, Chapter 40: “It was pleasant to see the Ladies Amelia and Alexandrina, as they sat within a vast **emporium** of carpets in Bond Street, asking questions of the four men who were waiting upon them, putting their heads together and whispering, calculating accurately as to extra twopences a yard, and occasioning as much trouble as it was possible for them to give.”

**encomium**

- from the Greek noun *egkōmion* through the Latin noun *encomium*: song or speech of praise
- an English noun: a speech or piece of writing of praise
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 17: “Now the Miss Proudies had not elicited from the fashionable world any very loud **encomiums** on their beauty.”

**epitome**

- from the Greek noun *epitomē*: a surface cutting, an abridgement
- an English noun: a perfect example
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 41: “From her childhood upwards she had revered and loved Lady Lufton, and for years had taught herself to regard her as an **epitome** of all that was good and gracious in woman.”

**error**

- from the Latin noun *error*: a wandering, a mistake
- an English noun: a mistake
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 6, in which Eleanor Harding addresses John Bold: “‘Mr Bold,’ said she, ‘you may be sure of one thing; I shall always judge my father to be right, and those who oppose him I shall judge to be wrong. If those who do not know him oppose him, I shall have charity enough to believe that they are wrong, through **error** of judgment; but should I see him attacked by those who ought to know him, and to love him, and revere him, of such I shall be constrained to form a different opinion.’”

**etc(etera)**

- from the Latin conjunction *et* and the adjective *ceteri*, *-ae*, *-a*: and other things; *cetera* is a neuter plural form acting substantively
- an English phrase often treated as a noun: and other things, and so on, additional things; sometimes abbreviated as &c, since the ampersand is a representation of Latin *et*
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 32: “The mission to Patagonia was well paid,

being worth with house and **etceteras** nearly £3000 a year; and it was great and quick promotion for one so young as himself.”

### **eulogium**

- from the medieval Latin noun *eulogium*: praise; although borrowed from Latin, the word shows the influence of Greek elements with *eu-* (“well”) and *log-* (“word”)

- an English noun: a speech of praise

- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 35: “‘I am greatly struck,’ Lady Lufton said at last, ‘by the excellent sense you have displayed in the whole of this affair; and you must allow me to say, Miss Robarts, that I now regard you with very different feelings from those which I entertained when I left London.’ Upon this Lucy bowed her head, slightly but very stiffly; acknowledging rather the former censure implied than the present **eulogium** expressed.”

### **euthanasia**

- from the Greek noun, *euthanasia*: a happy, easy, or noble death

- an English noun: a happy or easy death, the action that brings about such a death

- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 1: “It is to be understood that a **euthanasia** was to be prepared for them; —and how many, as men now are, does a **euthanasia** await?”

### **executor**

- from the Latin noun *executor*: one who completes, one who performs

- an English noun: one who carries out the will of a deceased person

- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 45: “Firstly, that George Stickatit, junior, of the firm of Dry and Stickatit, and George Bertram, junior, his nephew, should be his **executors**; and that a thousand pounds each should be given to them, provided they were pleased to act in that capacity.”

### **exemplar**

- from the Latin noun *exemplar*: example

- an English noun: model

- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 46: “As he got upon his legs, smiling after the manner of his great **exemplar**, he held in his hand a small note and a newspaper.”

### **exodus**

- from the Greek noun *exodos* via the Latin noun *exodus*: a going out

- an English noun: a mass departure of people, an exiting

- an example from *The Small House at Allington*, Chapter 47: “He had been making himself ready for his **exodus** from the big room, and preparing his desk and papers for his successor.”

**exordium**

- from the Latin noun *exordium*: a beginning
- an English noun: the beginning, usually of a formal discourse
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 17: “Such-like greetings, together with a dead cat which was flung at him from the crowd, and which he dexterously parried with his stick, were the answers which he received to this **exordium**.”

**extra**

- from the Latin adverb *extra*: outside
- an English noun: something additional
- an example from *Dr. Wortle’s School*, Chapter 1: “He explained to all parents that he charged for each boy at the rate of two hundred a-year for board, lodging, and tuition, and that anything required for a boy’s benefit or comfort beyond that ordinarily supplied would be charged for as an **extra** at such price as Dr. Wortle himself thought to be an equivalent.”

**fabricator**

- a Latin noun: one who makes
- an English noun: one who makes or manufactures
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 22: “Once she had got a bonnet direct from Paris, which gave her ample opportunity of expressing a frequent opinion not favourable to the **fabricators** of a British article.”

**facetiae**

- from the Latin noun *facetia*: a joke, a humorous saying; *facetiae* is a plural form
- an English noun: witty sayings
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 17: “Mr. Moffat, grieved in his soul, was becoming inextricably bewildered by such **facetiae** as these, when an egg, —and it may be feared not a fresh egg, —flung with unerring precision, struck him on the open part of his well-plaited shirt, and reduced him to speechless despair.”

**factotum**

- from the Latin phrase *fac totum*: do everything
- an English noun: an employee charged with accomplishing a wide range of tasks
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 66: “The old butler and **factotum** of the house, who was employed by Sir Cosmo to put out the lamps and to see that he was not robbed beyond a certain point on these occasions of his wife’s triumphs, was interrogated by his mistress, and said that he thought Mr. Burgo had left the house.”



**fiat**

- from the Latin verb *fiō*: to be made, to be done, to happen; *fiat* is a subjunctive form, let it be done
- an English noun: a mandate
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 37: “The **fiat** had gone forth from the high places, and the Queen had dissolved her faithful Commons.”

**finale**

- from the Latin adjective *finalis*, *-e* via Italian: relating to the end
- an English noun: the last part of a performance
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 38: “And then the **finale** came. Crack he went against the wall, rebounded off, and went at it again, and then again.”

**forte**

- from the Latin adjective *fortis*, *-e* via French: strong
- an English noun: that in which a person is skilled
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 3, in which Mr. Supplehouse discusses Mr. Harold Smith with Miss Dunstable: “Well-docketed papers and statistical facts are his **forte**.”

**fungus, fungi**

- from the Latin noun *fungus*: mushroom; *fungi* is a plural form
- an English noun: mushroom or mold
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 5: “The tone of our archdeacon’s mind must not astonish us; it has been the growth of centuries of church ascendancy; and though some **fungi** now disfigure the tree, though there be much dead wood, for how much good fruit have not we to be thankful?”

**futile**

- from the Latin adjective *futilis*, *-e* via French: that which easily pours out, useless
- an English adjective: pointless, useless
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 14: “On Monday a detective policeman, dressed of course in rustic disguise, but not the less known to every one in the place, was wandering about between Dillsborough and Dillsborough Wood and making **futile** inquiries into the purchase of strychnine, and also as to the purchase of red herrings.”

**Genesis**

- from the Greek noun *genesis*: beginning; used as a proper noun to name the first book of the Bible
- an English proper noun: the name of the first book of the Bible

- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 1: “I asked them in committee whether they were prepared to prove that the 969 years, as spoken of in **Genesis**, were the same measure of time as 969 years now, and told them that if the sanitary arrangements of the world would again permit men to live as long as the patriarchs, we would gladly change the Fixed Period.”

### **genius**

- from Latin noun *genius*: divine nature, spirit, deity of a place
- an English noun: dominant spirit or presence in a place, natural ability or intellectual power, a prevailing or special quality of a person or time period
- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 43: “It was the voice of Sir Raffle Buffle, which in former days had been very odious to Crosbie’s ears; — for Sir Raffle Buffle had once been the presiding **genius** of the office to which Crosbie still belonged.”
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 2: “As far as reading went, and knowledge, he was probably a better lawyer than either of them; but he lacked their enterprise and special **genius**, and the thing had dwindled with him.”

### **genus**

- from the Latin noun *genus*: race, kind
- an English noun: a classificatory type
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 43, in which Glencora Palliser says that Mrs. Marsham will discover that she can act like a cat: “She’ll find I’m of the **genus**, but of the tiger kind, if she persecutes me.”

### **gratis**

- from the Latin adverb *gratis*: for free
- an English adjective and adverb: free, for free
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 6: “And then the lecture was **gratis**, a fact which is always borne in mind by an Englishman when he comes to reckon up and calculate the way in which he is treated.”

### **grave**

- from the Latin adjective *gravis*, *-e* via French: heavy, serious
- an English adjective: important, serious
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 35, in which John Morton says: “If it’s anything sudden, Mr. Twentyman, allow me to say that you ought not to sell your property without **grave** consideration.”

### **hector**

- from the Greek proper name *Hectōr*: Hector, a Trojan hero

- an English verb: bully, domineer
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 9, in which Sir Roger Scatcherd says to Doctor Thorne: “You think you can **hector** me, and do as you like because you had me under your thumb in other days.”

### **hiatus**

- from the Latin noun *hiatus*: opening
- an English noun: break, gap in time
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 16: “It is a terrible gap in a story; but in these days the unities are not much considered, and a **hiatus** which would formerly have been regarded as a fault utterly fatal is now no more than a slight impropriety.”

### **hippopotamus**

- from the Greek noun *hippopotamos* via the Latin noun *hippopotamus*: (literally) river-horse
- an English noun: a large African river animal
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 3: “‘And how,’ said Mrs Umbleby, to her friend Miss Gushing, ‘how did he find out what to buy?’ as though the doctor had been brought up like a wild beast, ignorant of the nature of tables and chairs, and with no more developed ideas of drawing-room drapery than an **hippopotamus**.”

### **honorarium**

- from the Latin adjective *honorarius*, *-a*, *-um*: honorary; the neuter singular form *honorarium* can be used substantively, an honorary thing
- an English noun: a recompense
- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 61, in which Mr. Crawley explains to his spouse about his position: “I cannot abandon the duties and reserve the **honorarium**.”

### **horror**

- from the Latin noun *horror*: a bristling (in fear, awe, or dread)
- an English noun: a feeling of terror and hate
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 55: “The story having come from the lips of the girl herself had moved some pity in the old woman’s breast in regard to her; but for Lady Augustus she could feel nothing but **horror**.”

### **hostile**

- from the Latin adjective *hostilis*, *-e*: pertaining to an enemy
- an English adjective: unfriendly, antagonistic, belonging to or befitting an enemy
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 35: “And when she went, as she would do now in so short a time, so many **hostile** tongues would attack her!”

**hypothesis**

- from the Greek noun *hypóthesis*: (literally) something put under, something assumed true or used as a foundation, a plan
- an English noun: a supposition which may be taken as true or subject to proof through argument or experiment
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 39: “Fanny did not quite see the thing in this light, and yet she did not wish to contradict him. At this moment she forgot that in order to put herself on perfectly firm ground, she should have gone back to the first **hypothesis**, and assured him that she did not feel any such regard for him.”

**ilex**

- from the Latin noun *ilex*: holm oak
- an English noun: holm oak, evergreen oak, name for a genus of trees and bushes to which holly belongs
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 6: “It was at present planted alternately with eucalypti and **ilexes**—the gum-trees for the present generation, and the green-oaks for those to come; but even the gum-trees had not as yet done much to give a furnished appearance to the place.”

**impetus**

- from the Latin noun *impetus*: force, impulse
- an English noun: force, impulse
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 5: “Sir Kennington did his best, flinging the ball with his most tremendous **impetus**, and then just rolling it up with what seemed to me the most provoking languor.”

**impostor**

- from the Latin noun *impostor*: deceiver
- an English noun: one who deceives by assuming a false identity
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 39: “Under ordinary circumstances his judgement would have directed him to desire the servant to put her out into the street as an **impostor**, and to send for the police if there was any difficulty.”

**incubus**

- from the Latin noun *incubus*: (literally) something reclining on one, a nightmare
- an English noun: something that oppresses one as a nightmare does
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 36: “And she would be there without her mother, who was so often a heavy **incubus** on her shoulders.”

**index**

- from the Latin noun *index*: forefinger, sign
- an English noun: something that serves to guide or point out
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 16: “It needed that she should submit herself to this hypocrisy before the world; but he might know, —for had she not told him? —that the clothes she wore were no **index** of her feeling or of her heart.”

**inferior**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *inferior*: lower
- an English adjective: lower, lower in quality or rank
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 27: “In her own mind she would have felt very strongly that Mary had chosen the wrong man, and thrown herself into the **inferior** mode of life.”

**innuendoes**

- from the Latin verb *innuo*: to nod to, to give a hint; *innuendo* is the ablative gerund form, by nodding
- an English noun: a subtle suggestion or intimation
- in *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 30: “She should have held herself so far above suspicion as to have received her sister’s **innuendoes** and the archdeacon’s lecture with indifference.”

**instant**

- from Latin *instant-*, a participial stem: being present
- an English adjective and adverb, sometimes abbreviated as *inst.*: in/of the current month
- an example from *Dr. Wortle’s School*, Chapter 14: “The scurrilous and vulgar attack made upon me in the newspaper which your lordship has sent to me would not have been worthy of my serious notice had it not been made worthy by your lordship as being the ground on which such a letter was written to me as that of your lordship’s of the 12th **instant**.”

**instigator**

- from the Latin noun *instigator*: one who urges on
- an English noun: initiator, one who incites
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 41: “Whereas, the lady’s uncle, the honourable member of Parliament, the gentleman who had made a stalking-horse of his, Mr. Chaffanbrass’s, client, refused to refund a penny of the spoil, and was now the **instigator** of this most unjust proceeding.”

**instructor**

- from the Latin noun *instructor*: one who prepares, supervises, or teaches
- an English noun: one who teaches
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 21, in which Count Pateroff says to Harry Clavering: “Then you shall know the Blue Posts. I will be your **instructor**. You drink claret. Come and see. You eat beefsteaks. Come and try.”

**interregnum**

- from the Latin noun *interregnum*: the period between the death of a king and the succession of the next
- an English noun: a suspension of normal activities, especially without a supervising authority
- an example from *The Small House at Allington*, Chapter 60: “Then for a fortnight there was an **interregnum** in the gardens, terrible in the annals of Allington.”

**isthmus**

- from the Greek noun *isthmos* via the Latin noun *isthmus*: neck, narrow passage, a strip of land with seas on both sides
- an English noun: a narrow piece of land with water on each side
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 2, in which George Bertram speaks of the whereabouts of his father: “At Hongkong, I think, just at present; but I might probably catch him at Panama; he has something to do with the **isthmus** there.”

**janitor**

- from the Latin noun, *ianitor* (the initial consonantal *i* becomes *j*): a door-keeper
- an English noun: a porter, a caretaker
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 10: “He looked at the Turkish **janitors** without dismay, and could not at all understand why George should not approve of them.”

**juvenile**

- from the Latin adjective *iuvenilis*, *-e* (the initial consonantal *i* becomes *j*): youthful
- an English adjective: youthful
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 27: “With **juvenile** aptness to make much of the little things which had interested her, and prone to think more than was reasonable of any intercourse with a man who seemed to her to be so superior to others as Reginald Morton, she was anxious for an opportunity to set herself right with him about that scene at the bridge.”

**junior**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *iunior* (the initial consonantal *i* becomes *j*): younger
- an English noun: a younger person

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 14: “And now it had gone to Bearside, whom Nickem remembered as a **junior** to himself when they were both young hobbledehoys at Norrington, —a dirty, blear-eyed, pimply-faced boy who was suspected of purloining halfpence out of coat-pockets.”

### **languor**

- from the Latin noun *languor*: sluggishness

- an English noun: slowness of action

- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 5: “Sir Kennington did his best, flinging the ball with his most tremendous impetus, and then just rolling it up with what seemed to me the most provoking **languor**.”

### **legislator**

- from the Latin noun *legislator*: maker of a law

- an English noun: one who participates in drafting and passing the laws of a country

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 29: “That one man should be rich and another poor is a necessity in the present imperfect state of civilization; but that one man should be born to be a **legislator**, —born to have everything, born to be a tyrant, —and should think it all right, is to me miraculous.”

### **limbo**

- from the Latin phrase *in limbo*: on the edge

- an English noun: a region in the afterlife, a state of waiting, confinement, or neglect

- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 17: “But Charley could not wait for months; before one month was over he would probably be laid up in some vile **limbo**, an unfortunate poor prisoner at the suit of an iron-hearted tailor.”

### **liquor**

- from the Latin noun *liquor*: a liquid

- an English noun: alcoholic liquid

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 4: “There was no balloting, and no other expense attending to it other than that of paying for the **liquor** which each man chose to drink.”

### **Lucifer**

- from the Latin adjective *lucifer*: light-bringing; used as a proper noun to refer to the Biblical Satan

- an English proper noun: an alternative name for Satan

- an English adjective: ignited by friction

- an example of the noun from *The Claverings*, Chapter 30, in which Archie Clavering says in reference to Lady Ongar: “Everybody says that she is as proud as **Lucifer**; and, after all, nobody knows what rigs she has been up to.”

- an example of the adjective from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 77, in which Mr. Grey speaks of French governance: “It is as though men were cautioned that they were walking through gunpowder, and that no fire could be allowed them, but were at the same time enjoined to carry **lucifer** matches in their pockets.”

### **magus, magi (plural)**

- from the ancient Greek noun *magos* via the Latin noun *magus*: learned man, magician, astrologer

- an English noun: a wise man, someone of special knowledge or authority

- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 12: “...Mrs. Woodward continued to sing the praises of him who, had she been potent with the **magi** of the Civil Service, would now be the lion of the Weights and Measures.”

### **manes**

- from the Latin noun *manes*: shades, spirits of the dead

- an English noun: shades, spirits of the dead

- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 7, in which Arabella Greenow exclaims for her deceased husband: “Peace be to his **manes**!”

### **medium**

- from the Latin adjective *medius*, *-a*, *-um*: in the middle; the neuter singular form *medium* can be used substantively, something in between

- an English noun: a channel of communication between other parties

- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 14: “Poor Miss Baker was the **medium** for it all.”

### **memorandum, memoranda (plural)**

- from the Latin verb *memoro*: to relate, mention; the neuter singular gerundive form *memorandum* can be used substantively, something to be mentioned

- an English noun: a note for aiding one’s memory

- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 15: “When he had read it he made a **memorandum** as to the commissions, and then threw himself back in his arm-chair to think over the tidings communicated to him.”

- an example of the plural form from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 30: “But he put a salve upon his conscience, and among his private **memoranda** appertaining to that lady’s money affairs he made an entry, intelligible to any who might read it, that he had so invested this money on her behalf.”



**mentor, Mentor**

- from the Greek proper noun *Mentōr*: in Homer's *Odyssey*, a friend of Odysseus, whose form Athena takes when she appears to Telemachus and helps him prepare for his mission to seek information about his father
- an English noun: a person, often more experienced and older, who guides and advises another person, who is often younger and inexperienced
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 66: "After his interview with Lady Augustus he simply told his **Mentor**, Sir George, that he had steadfastly denied the existence of any engagement, not daring to acquaint him with the offer he had made."

**metropolis**

- from the Greek noun *mētropolis*: mother-city or foundational city
- an English noun: most important city of a nation or state, any large city
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 3: "His residence in the **metropolis**, rendered necessary by duties thus entrusted to him, his high connexions, and the peculiar talents and nature of the man, recommended him to persons in power, and Dr. Proudie became known as a useful and rising clergyman."

**minimum**

- from the Latin noun *minimus*, -a, -um: least, smallest; the neuter singular form *minimum* can be used substantively, least thing
- an English noun: the smallest amount
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 38: "The church was close to the house, and the family pew consisted of a large room screened off from the rest of the church, with a fireplace of its own, —so that the labour of attending divine service was reduced to a **minimum**."

**minister**

- from the Latin noun *minister*: attendant
- an English noun: a title for a diplomatic representative and certain other government officials
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 2: "He had no ambition whatever to be master of the U. R. U.; but did look forward to a time when he might be **Minister** Plenipotentiary at some foreign court."

**minor**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *minor*: lesser, smaller
- an English adjective: less important
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: "There is no cathedral there to form, with its bishops, prebendaries, and **minor** canons, the nucleus of a clerical circle."

**minus**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *minor, minus*: lesser
- English preposition: less, with the removal of
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 33: “See! the bull-dog returns **minus** an ear, with an eye hanging loose, his nether lip torn off, and one paw bitten through and through.”

**miser**

- from the Latin adjective *miser*: miserable, pitiable
- an English noun: a wretch, a stingy person who hoards money
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 21: “The wicked old **miser** had declared that George should not be his heir; and had also said that which was tantamount to a similar declaration regarding Caroline.”

**missile**

- from the Latin adjective *missilis, -e* via French: cast, hurled, sent through the air
- an English noun: a long range projectile (though in the example given, it also has a connotation of “something sent” since the “missile” in question is a letter)
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 44: “Therefore she had told him that she intended to prepare a serious **missile**.”

**modicum**

- from the Latin adjective *modicus, -a, -um*: moderate, modest; the neuter singular form *modicum* can be used substantively, a moderate thing
- an English noun: a modest portion, especially of food or drink
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 19: “When the duke had taken his **modicum**, he rose up and silently retired, saying no word and making no sign.”

**monitor**

- from the Latin noun *monitor*: one who reminds, teaches, or advises
- an English noun: one who guides or supervises
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 2: “He became shamed into a quieter and perhaps cleaner mode of dressing himself; he constrained himself to sit down to breakfast with his **monitors** at half-past eight, and was at any rate so far regardful of Mrs. Richards as not to smoke in his bedroom, and to come home sober enough to walk upstairs without assistance every night for the first month.”

**murmur**

- from the Latin noun *murmur*: a humming
- an English noun: a low noise, often produced by a crowd of people talking softly

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 78: “These and other words of curt denial came from the distant corners, and a slight **murmur** of disapprobation was heard even from the seats on the platform.”

### **myrmidon**

- from the Greek noun *Myrmidōn*: a member of a Thessalian tribe famous for being led in the Trojan War by Achilles

- an English noun: a subordinate who puts commands into action and who may use or threaten physical force

- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 33: “What if he should wake some morning and find himself in the grip of some Newgate **myrmidon**?”

### **narrator**

- from the Latin noun *narrator*: one who relates

- an English noun: one who relates a story of something

- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 32: “Mr. Toogood was actually true to his promise and let the **narrator** go on with his narrative without interruption.”

### **nata**

- from the Latin participle *natus*, *-a*, *-um*: born; *nata* is a feminine singular form

- an English adjective: born, used to signal a woman’s maiden name

- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 37: “At the present moment Mr. Thorne, aetat. fifty, was over head and ears in love at first sight with the Signora Madeline Vesey Neroni, **nata** Stanhope.”

### **nostrum**

- from the Latin adjective *noster*, *nostra*, *-um*: our; the neuter singular form *nostrum* can be used substantively, our thing

- an English noun: a fake remedy, a patented cure

- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 2: “Though other plans did not put themselves forward in the columns of ‘The Jupiter,’ reformers of church charities were not slack to make known in various places their different **nostrums** for setting Hiram’s Hospital on its feet again.”

### **nucleus**

- from the Latin noun *nucleus*: inner part, kernel

- an English noun: central point of a thing, structure, or group

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: “There is no cathedral there to form, with its bishops, prebendaries, and minor canons, the **nucleus** of a clerical circle.”

**odium**

- from the Latin noun *odium*: loathing
- an English noun: loathing, the state of being loathed
- an example from *The Small House at Allington*, Chapter 68: “Crosbie had now settled down to the calm realities of married life, and was beginning to think that the **odium** was dying away which for a week or two had attached itself to him, partly on account of his usage of Miss Dale, but more strongly in consequence of the thrashing which he had received from John Eames.”

**omnibus**

- from the Latin adjective *omnis*: all, every; *omnibus* is the dative plural form, for everyone
- an English noun: a vehicle for public transportation capable of carrying numerous passengers
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 29: “He was waiting for the **omnibus** which was being driven about the town, and which was to call for him and take him down to the railway station.”

**onus**

- from the Latin noun *onus*: a burden
- an English noun: a burden, a responsibility
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 5: “Before dinner Frank had found himself obliged to make numerous small speeches in answer to the numerous individual congratulations of his friends; but these were as nothing to the one great accumulated **onus** of an oration which he had long known that he should have to sustain after the cloth was taken away.”

**opera**

- from the Latin noun *opera*: work, something produced by work
- an English noun: a genre of theatrical musical performance, a performance of a work in that genre, the theatre housing performances of that genre
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 9: “She had still frequented the **opera** at Milan; she had still been seen occasionally in the saloons of the noblesse; she had caused herself to be carried in and out from her carriage, and that in such a manner as in no wise to disturb her charms, disarrange her dress, or expose her deformities.”

**oppressor**

- from the Latin noun *oppressor*: one who destroys or crushes
- an English noun: one who keeps others in subordinate or disadvantaged positions, particularly through force or unjust exercise of authority
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 6: “It is much less difficult for the sufferer to be generous than for the **oppressor**.”

**opprobrium**

- from the Latin noun *opprobrium*: reproach, disgrace
- an English noun: criticism, reproach, shame
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 63, in which Lord Lufton responds to his mother's description of Lucy Robarts as "insignificant": "Of all the epithets of **opprobrium** which the English language could give you, that would be nearly the last which she would deserve."

**orator**

- from the Latin noun *orator*: a skilled public speaker
- an English noun: a skilled public speaker
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 4: "They had evidently been talking about Jack's speech in the market-place; and I could see that the young **orator**'s brow was still flushed with the triumph of the moment."

**pabulum**

- from the Latin noun *pabulum*: food, nourishment
- an English noun: sustenance, physical and non-physical
- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 63: "They would have declared that family pride was her daily **pabulum**, and she herself would have said so too, calling it, however, by some less offensive name."

**paean**

- from the Greek noun *paian* via the Latin noun *paean*: a hymn, especially to Apollo, and often sung in war or in victory
- an English noun: a song of thanks or triumph
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 53: "This was his **paean**, his hymn of thanksgiving, his loud oration."

**pallor**

- from the Latin noun *pallor*: paleness
- an English noun: paleness, especially in the face
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 41: "There was something of the **pallor** of the sick-room left with him—a slight tenuity in his hands and brightness in his eye which did him yeoman's service."

**par**

- from the Latin noun and adjective *par*: peer (as a noun), equal (as an adjective)
- an English noun: equal level

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 6: “He assured himself that he was not in love with her himself, and that he had no idea of falling in love with her; but it sickened him to think that a girl who had been brought up by his aunt, who had been loved at Bragton, whom he had liked, who looked so much like a lady, should put herself on a **par** with such a wretch as that.”

### **paralysis**

- from the Greek noun *paralysis*: a loosening, detaching, palsy  
 - an English noun: the loss of the ability to move the body  
 - an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 3: “His father had been stricken by **paralysis**, and the house was in despair.”

### **paraphernalia**

- from the Latin plural noun *paraphernalia*: property (apart from a dowry) brought by a wife when she marries; the Latin word is derived from the Greek noun *parapherna* meaning the same thing  
 - an English noun: a person’s miscellaneous items, things attendant on a certain activity  
 - an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 13: “There was, at any rate, no danger that the archdeacon would fraternise with Mr. Slope; but then he would recommend internecine war, public appeals, loud reproaches, and all the **paraphernalia** of open battle.”

### **participator**

- from the Latin noun *participator*: one who takes part  
 - an English noun: one who takes part  
 - an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 21: “He consoled himself, however, by reflecting that an old man’s whims are seldom very enduring, and that George might yet become a **participator** in the huge prize; if not on his own account, at least on that of his wife.”

### **pastor**

- from the Latin noun *pastor*: a shepherd, a keeper  
 - an English noun: a Christian minister in charge of a congregation  
 - an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 1: “If we look to our clergymen to be more than men, we shall probably teach ourselves to think that they are less, and can hardly hope to raise the character of the **pastor** by denying to him the right to entertain the aspirations of a man.”

### **paterfamilias**

- from the Latin noun phrase *pater familias*: father of the family, male head-of-household  
 - an English noun: chief male figure of a family  
 - an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 4: “The man who had made it, some

time in the last century, had intended it to be a locked guardian for domestic documents, and the receptacle for all that was most private in the house of some **paterfamilias**.”

### **pathos**

- from the Greek noun *pathos*: suffering
- an English noun: grief, pity, a quality that invokes grief or pity
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 20: “There was a continual play of lambent fire about his eyes, which gave promise of either **pathos** or humour whenever he essayed to speak, and that promise was rarely broken.”

### **pauper**

- from the Latin adjective *pauper*: poor; used substantively, poor person
- an English noun: a person lacking proper necessities
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 15: “The state of these eight **paupers** was touchingly dreadful: sixpence-farthing a day had been sufficient for their diet when the almshouse was founded; and on sixpence-farthing a day were they still doomed to starve, though food was four times as dear, and money four times as plentiful.”

### **pendulum**

- from the Latin adjective *pendulus*, *-a*, *-um*: hanging; the neuter singular form *pendulum* can be used substantively, hanging thing
- an English noun: something suspended from a fixed point that moves back and forth according to gravity and momentum, something that moves from one extreme to another
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 42: “During the last few weeks in London he had endured an agony of doubt; but in his vacillations the **pendulum** had always veered more strongly towards Bolton Stret than to Onslow Crescent.”

### **per**

- from the Latin preposition *per*: through, by
- an English preposition: in accordance with
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 31: “It was settled rather in this wise: that Frank should be subjected to no torturing process, pestered to give no promises, should in no way be bullied about Mary—that is, not at present—if he would go away for a year. Then, at the end of the year, the matter should again be discussed. Agreeing to this, Frank took his departure, and was absent as **per** agreement.

### **per annum**

- Latin preposition and its noun object: over a period of a year
- functions as an English adverbial phrase: annually

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 12: “It was a very wet morning and the curate had ridden over from Dillsborough on a little pony which the rector kept for him in addition to the £100 **per annum** paid for his services.”

### **per cent.**

- from the Latin phrase *per centum* (abbreviated): by one hundred
- an English noun phrase: a proportion using a base of one hundred
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 58: “You would pay 5 **per cent.** for the money and only get 3 **per cent.** for the land.”

### **phaeton**

- from the Greek proper noun *Phaithōn* via the Latin proper noun *Phaethōn*: in Classical mythology, Phaethon is the son of the sun god, Helios, who could not control Helios’ chariot; as a non-proper noun, Greek *phaithōn* is a masculine participle, shining one
- an English noun: a four-wheeled carriage, mainly used for private transportation
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 12: “It was a point which Morton could not contest out there among the porters and drivers, so that at last he and his grandmother had the **phaeton** together, with the two maids in the rumble.”

### **Pharos**

- from the Greek proper noun *Pharos*: an island in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, famous for its lighthouse; the word came to be used to refer to that lighthouse in particular or any lighthouse in general
- an English proper noun: the lighthouse of Alexandria
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 8: “They went to the **Pharos** and to Pompey’s Pillar; inspected Cleopatra’s Needle, and the newly excavated so-called Greek church....”

### **phasis**

- from the Greek noun *phasis*: appearance
- an English noun: the appearance of something which may be viewed from multiple perspectives
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 12: “Be that as it may, here it is; he declares most explicitly that under no **phasis** of the affair whatever have you a leg to stand upon; that Mr Harding is as safe in his hospital as I am here in my rectory; that a more futile attempt to destroy a man was never made, than this which you have made to ruin Mr Harding.”

### **phenomenon**

- from the Greek participle *phainomenon* via the late Latin noun *phaenomenon*: thing appearing
- an English noun: something remarkable or unusual



- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 5: “Dillsborough itself was not bookish, and would have regarded any one known to have written an article in a magazine almost as a **phenomenon**.”

### **phoenix**

- from the Greek noun *phoinix* via the Latin noun *phoenix*: a mythological bird who dies after a long life but is then born anew from its ashes

- an English noun: a unique or excellent person or thing, also a person or thing that rises afresh from its destruction

- an example from *Dr. Wortle's School*, Chapter 9: “And as to this man, who was the very **phoenix** of school assistants, there would really be nothing amiss with his character if only this piteous incident as to his wife were unknown.”

### **pomatum**

- from the Latin noun *pomatum*: cider, ointment

- an English noun: skin or hair ointment

- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 20: “He put his arms round her waist and kissed her; and as he caressed her, his olfactory nerves perceived that the **pomatum** in her hair was none of the best.”

### **possessor**

- from the Latin noun *possessor*: one who has or holds

- an English noun: one who has or holds

- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 25: “I wonder whether Jeffrey Palliser did think much of the difference between his present position and that which would have been his had Lady Glencora been the happy **possessor** of a cradle upstairs with a boy in it.”

### **preceptor**

- from the Latin noun *praeceptor*: teacher

- an English noun: teacher or instructor

- an example from *Dr. Thorne*, Chapter 3: “If the **preceptor** have it in him, may not Johnny learn, not only to read, but to like to learn to read?”

### **premium**

- from the Latin noun *praemium*: payment, prize

- an English noun: price, fee

- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 2: “The terms even had been settled. He was to pay a **premium** of five hundred pounds and join Mr. Burton, who was settled in the town of Stratton, for twelve months before he placed himself in Mr. Beilby's office in London.”

**prior**

- from the Latin adjective comparative adjective *prior*: former, previous
- English adjective: earlier, former, previous
- an example from *An Old Man's Love*, Chapter 12: "Then Mr. Blake had been aware that this **prior** visitor was not in a condition to be of much use to him, and tied up his own horse in another stall."

**professor**

- from the Latin noun *professor*: teacher
- an English noun: a person who teaches a particular field of study at the college level or higher
- an example from *Dr. Wortle's School*, Chapter 3: "Then he took up his hat and staff, and vice-president, **professor**, and clergyman as he was, started off for the Mexican border."

**progenitor**

- from the Latin noun, *progenitor*: founder, ancestor
- an English noun: ancestor
- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 8: "Was it not within her capacity to do as nobly, to love as truly, to worship her God in heaven with as perfect a faith, and her god on earth with as leal a troth, as though blood had descended to her purely through scores of purely born **progenitors**?"

**projectile**

- from the Latin noun *projectilis*, *-e*: thrown forth; the neuter singular form *projectile* can be used substantively, thing thrown forth
- an English noun: something propelled or thrown forward (often with hostile or aggressive intent)
- an example from *Can You Forgive Her?*, Chapter 18: "When the letters came Lady Macleod was not present, and I am disposed to think that one of them had been written by concerted arrangement with her. But if so she had not dared to watch the immediate effect of her own **projectile**."

**projector**

- from the Latin noun *projector*: a person who throws down or away
- an English noun: one who schemes or plans
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 43: "He was very keen at the present moment about Metropolitan railways, and was ridiculing the folly of those who feared that the railway **projectors** were going too fast."

**protector**

- a Latin noun *protector*: a guard or guardian
- an English noun: a guard or guardian
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 44, in which Sir Henry Harcourt says George Bertram: “What, sir! Do you set yourself up as her **protector**?”

**proviso**

- from the Latin verb *provideo*: to foresee; the ablative neuter singular participial form *proviso* can be used substantively, with this thing having been foreseen
- an English noun: qualification, condition
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 27: “Sir Gregory thought that enough would be done for the present, if they merely provided that every one admitted into the Service should be educated in such a manner as to be fit for any profession or calling under the sun; and that, with this slight **proviso**, the question of patronage might for the present remain untouched.”

**quantum**

- from the Latin noun *quantum*: quantity; from the neuter form of the Latin adjective *quantus*, -a, -um, how much
- an English noun: share or portion
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 25: “What more than this, that having sold its daily **quantum** of chocolate, it shall have a theatre to go to, a spectacle to look at, ices, coffee, and *eau sucrée*!”

**quasi-**

- from the Latin conjunction *quasi*: as if
- an English prefix: seeming, resembling
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 15: “There had been a sort of **quasi**-connection between Miss Baker and the elder Miss Gauntlet—a connection of very faint local character—in years gone by.”

**quidnuncs**

- from the Latin phrase *quid nunc*: what now?
- an English noun: a gossip or lover of news
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 25: “**Quidnuncs** at the club began to say that he would give up the legal side of politics and devote himself to statesmanship.”

**quota**

- from the Latin adjective and noun phrase *quota pars*: what part, how much of an amount
- an English noun: a required amount

- an example from *Doctor Thorne*, Chapter 45, discussing the idea of novelists' employing a legal professional to provide advice about the details of their narratives: "The idea is worthy of consideration, and I can only say, that if such an arrangement can be made, and if a counsellor adequately skilful can be found to accept the office, I shall be happy to subscribe my **quota**; it would be but a modest tribute towards the cost."

### **rector**

- from the Latin noun *rector*: guide, director, ruler  
 - an English noun: a clergyman in charge of a parish  
 - an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 1: "*Quieta non movere* was the motto by which the **rector** governed his life, and he certainly was not at all the man to allow his curate to drive him into activity."

### **reptile**

- from the Latin adjective *reptilis*, *-e*: creeping; the neuter singular form *reptile* can be used substantively, creeping thing  
 - an English noun: an animal belonging to a class characterized by cold blood, dry skin, scales and laying eggs on land, a lowly being  
 - an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 20: "What miserable **reptile** on God's earth was more prone to crawl downwards than he had shown himself to be?"

### **residuum**

- from the Latin adjective *residuus*, *-a*, *-um*: left behind: the neuter singular form *residuum* can be used substantively, thing left behind  
 - an English noun: something left behind after the completion of a process or activity  
 - an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 25: "Since those days it has been the laboratory of the political alchemist, in which everything hitherto held precious has been reduced to a **residuum**, in order that from the ashes might be created that great arcanum, a fitting constitution under which thinking men may live contented."

### **rhododendron**

- from the Greek noun *rhododendron*: a rose-laurel  
 - an English noun: a shrub, bush, or tree belonging to the heath family  
 - an example from *The Small House at Allington*, Chapter 54, in which the gardner Hopkins addresses Johnny Eames: "I did indeed, Mr John, from the first moment when he used to be niggling away at them foutry balls, knocking them in among the **rhododendrons**, as though there weren't no flower blossoms for next year."

**rostrum**

- from the Latin noun *rostrum*: a beak of a bird, the bow of a ship, the platform for speakers in the Roman Forum was known as the Rostrum because it was decorated with the bows of defeated ships

- an English noun: a platform for public speaking

- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 23: “Men who are as yet little more than boys, who have but just left, what indeed we may not call a school, but a seminary intended for their tuition as scholars, whose thoughts have been mostly of boating, cricketing, and wine parties, ascend a **rostrum** high above the heads of the submissive crowd, not that they may read God’s word to those below, but that they may preach their own word for the edification of their hearers.”

**sanctum, sanctum sanctorum**

- from the Latin adjective *sanctus*, *-a*, *-um*: holy; the neuter singular form *sanctum* can be used substantively, holy thing; *sanctum sanctorum*, holy of holies

- an English noun: shrine, holy place, special refuge or retreat

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 28: “Then Mounser Green led the way into a smaller inner **sanctum** in which it may be presumed that he really did his work.”

**scene**

- from the Greek noun *scēnē*: a stage or back part of the staging area that forms a kind of backdrop for theatrical action

- an English noun: the location of an event

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 16: “Mr. Gotobed, when the persecutions of Goarly were described to him at the **scene** of the dead fox, had expressed considerable admiration for the man’s character as portrayed by what he then heard.”

**scintilla**

- from the Latin noun *scintilla*: a spark

- an English noun: a small amount of a quality or feeling

- an example from *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, Chapter 32, in which Mr. Crawley speaks to Mr. Toogood about the mystery of the check: “I wish, Mr. Toogood, I could explain to you the toilsome perseverance with which I have cudgelled my poor brains, endeavouring to extract from them some **scintilla** of memory that would aid me.”

**senator**

- from the Latin noun *senator*: member of the Roman senate

- an English noun: a leading figure, a counselor, a member of the United States Senate

- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 33: “Your walk in life will be that of a literary man:

but nowadays literary men become **senators** and statesmen.”

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 8: “Mr. Elias Gotobed, who was coming, was perhaps the most distinguished American of the day, and was **Senator** for Mickewa.”

### **senior**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *senior*: older

- an English adjective: higher in rank due to age, accomplishment, or time of service

- an example from *Dr. Wortle's School*, Chapter 1: “Attached to the school, forming part of the building, is a pleasant, well-built residence, with six or eight rooms, intended for the **senior** or classical assistant-master.”

### **species**

- from the Latin noun *species*: appearance, sort, thing seen

- an English noun: class of things or beings having common traits

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 27: “There might be a question whether, upon the whole, the parrot had not the best of the conversation, as the bird, which the old lady declared to be the wonder of his **species**, repeated the last word of nearly every sentence spoken either by our friends or by the old lady herself.”

### **specimen**

- from the Latin noun *specimen*: mark, example

- an English noun: an example or illustrative sample

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 68, in which Sir George and Mr. Gotobed discuss Mr. Runce: “‘Certainly—and not a bad **specimen** of a British farmer.’ ‘Not a bad **specimen** of a Briton generally; —but still, perhaps, a little unreasonable.’”

### **spectator**

- from the Latin noun *spectator*: a watcher

- an English noun: one who watches something

- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 15: “Our doctrine is, that the author and the reader should move along together in full confidence with each other. Let the personages of the drama undergo ever so completely a comedy of errors among themselves, but let the **spectator** never mistake the Syracusan for the Ephesian; otherwise he is one of the dupes, and the part of a dupe is never dignified.”

### **speculator**

- from the Latin noun *speculator*: a searcher, scout

- an English noun: one who buys stock or property in order to make money

- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 58: “It is in that way that the country is given over to shop-keepers and **speculators**, and is made to be like France or Italy.”

### **squalor**

- from the Latin noun *squalor*: filthiness
- an English noun: the state of being dirty and wretched
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 46: “The **squalor** of the real living room might be conjectured from the untouched cleanliness of this useless sanctum.”

### **status**

- from the Latin noun *status*: posture, position
- an English noun: posture, position
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 74: “In all that passed between them the lady affected a **status** that was altogether removed from that of making or receiving love.”

### **stigma**

- from the Greek noun *stigma*: a mark, a brand
- an English noun: a mark of disrepute
- an example from *Dr. Thorne*, Chapter 22: “Men they were of that calibre, that the slightest reflection on them of such a **stigma** seemed to themselves to blacken their own character.”

### **stimulus**

- from the Latin noun *stimulus*: goad, spur, incentive
- an English noun: an incitement, a provocation
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 6: “Competitive examinations at eighteen, twenty, and twenty-two may be very well, and give an interesting **stimulus** to young men at college.”

### **stratum**

- from *stratum* the neuter singular form of the Latin perfect passive participle of *sternere*: something spread out; also a noun, pavement or blanket
- English noun: layer, especially in geological contexts
- an example from *An Old Man's Love*, Chapter 16: “But low down in his mind, below the **stratum** in which his declared resolution was apparent to himself, there was a hope that he might get from her some comfort and strength as to his present purpose.”

### **Stylites**

- from the Greek noun *stylitēs*: someone who stands or lives on a pillar
- an English noun: an ascetic who lives on top of a pillar

- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 26: “But if I talk to you of the asceticism of Stylites, and tell you that I admire it, and will imitate it, will you not then laugh at me?”

### **sublime**

- from the Latin adjective *sublimis, sublime*: lofty

- an English noun or adjective: something of such great magnitude or beauty that it inspires awe, having awe-inspiring magnitude or beauty

- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 26: “And as it is but a step from the ridiculous to the sublime, and as the true worship of God is probably the highest sublimity to which man can reach; so, perhaps, is he never so absolutely absurd, in such a bathos of the ridiculous, as when he pretends to do so.”

### **subpoena**

- from the Latin prepositional phrase *sub poena*: under penalty

- an English noun: an order for an individual to testify in court

- an example from *Dr. Wortle's School*, Chapter 14, in which Dr. Wortle writes to the bishop: “As the newspaper sent to me, no doubt by your lordship's orders, from the palace, has been accompanied by no letter, it may be necessary that your lordship should be troubled by a subpoena, so as to prove that the newspaper alluded to by your lordship is the one against which my proceedings will be taken.”

### **substratum**

- from the neuter singular Latin participle *substratum* used substantively: something spread beneath

- an English noun: a layer underneath something else

- an example from *Framley Parsonage*, Chapter 40: “No; there was much indeed to be done before she came to this; and as the poet, to whom I have already alluded, first invokes his muse, and then brings his smaller events gradually out upon his stage, so did Miss Grantly with sacred fervour ask her mother's aid, and then prepare her list of all those articles of underclothing which must be the substratum for the visible magnificence of her *trousseau*.”

### **succedaneum**

- from the Latin adjective form *succedaneus, -a, -um*: substitute; the neuter singular form *succedaneum* can be used substantively, something acting as a substitute

- an English noun: substitute, cure

- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 23: “It had not been ordered by Mr. Rerechild, the Barchester doctor whom she employed; and then the young mother mentioned some shockingly modern succedaneum, which Mr. Rerechild's new lights had taught him to recommend.”



**successor**

- from the Latin noun *successor*: follower
- an English noun: a person or thing that immediately follows
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 19, in which Mr. Harding writes a letter to the bishop: “I, at any rate for one, shall look on any **successor** whom you may appoint as enjoying a clerical situation of the highest respectability, and one to which your Lordship’s nomination gives an indefeasible right.”

**superior**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *superior*: higher
- an English adjective: higher, higher in position, rank, or quality
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 27: “She swore to herself a thousand times that she did not look down upon him because he was only a farmer, that she did not think herself in any way **superior** to him.”

**syncope**

- from the Greek noun *syncope*: loss of strength, fainting
- an English noun: a loss of consciousness
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 6: “Apollo blows till his stiff neckcloth is no better than a rope, and the minor canon works with both arms till he falls in a **syncope** of exhaustion against the wall.”

**tandem**

- from the Latin adverb *tandem*: at last, at length
- an English noun: a two-wheeled vehicle typically drawn by two horses, one in front of the other
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 39: “The **tandem** was off before the carriages, but Lord Rufford assured them that he would get the master to allow them a quarter of an hour.”

**tedium**

- from the Latin noun *taedium*: weariness
- an English noun: boredom
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 6: “How often sitting there, in happy early days, on those lowly benches in front of the altar, have I whiled away the **tedium** of a sermon considering how best I might thread my way up amidst those wooden towers, and climb safely to the topmost pinnacle!”

**tenor**

- from the Latin noun *tenor*: contents, sense
- an English noun: the general meaning or content of something, manner or tone
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 48: “He, however, did as John Morton had done before, and endeavoured to persuade the poor fellow that he should not alter the whole **tenor** of his life because a young lady would not look at him.”

**terminus**

- from the Latin noun *terminus*: a boundary
- an English noun: the end of a transportation route
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 55: ““And what do you mean to do now?” said Lady Augustus, as the train approached the London **terminus**.”

**terror**

- a Latin noun *terror*: dread
- an English noun: extreme fear
- an example from *The Fixed Period*, Chapter 10: “When I had uttered these words there came much cheering and a loud sound of triumph, which was indorsed probably by the postponement of the system, which had its **terrors**; but I was enabled to accept these friendly noises as having been awarded to the system itself.”

**testator**

- from the Latin noun *testator*: witness, maker of a will
- an English noun: a person who has made a will
- an example from *Dr. Thorne*, Chapter 25: “Nothing had been altered; nor had the document been unfolded since that strange codicil was added, in which it was declared that Dr. Thorne knew—and only Dr. Thorne—who was the eldest child of the **testator**’s only sister.”

**torpor**

- from the Latin noun *torpor*: sluggishness, numbness, inactivity
- an English noun: a state characterized by sluggishness, numbness, and/or inactivity
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 19: “The prussic acid is so bad of its kind, that it only puts him into a kind of **torpor** for a week.”

**trachea**

- from the Greek adjective *tracheia* via the Latin noun *trachea*: (literally) rough [artery], referring to the wind-pipe
- an English noun: the throat, windpipe

- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 3: “But at twenty-four the east wind does not penetrate deep, the **trachea** is all but invulnerable, and the left shoulder knows no twinge.”

### **tremor**

- from the Latin noun *tremor*: shaking, trembling, dread
- an English noun: shaking, trembling
- an example from *The Claverings*, Chapter 3: “‘As for that,’ said Lady Clavering, with a little **tremor**, ‘I don’t think there’s much difference between them. They all say that when Lord Ongar means a thing he does mean it.’”

### **triste**

- from the Latin adjective *tristis*, -e via French: sad
- an English adjective: sad, melancholy
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 39: “Suez is indeed a **triste**, unhappy, wretched place.”

### **tutor**

- from the Latin noun *tutor*: protector
- an English noun: a university teacher responsible for a group of students, a teacher hired to work individually with a student
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 3: “Before he left Oxford he had seen the head of his college and the **tutor**; and he had also felt himself bound to visit the tradesmen in whose black books he was written down as a debtor.”

### **tympanum**

- from the Greek noun *tympanon* via the Latin noun *tympanum*: drum
- an English noun: the ear-drum
- an example from *Dr. Thorne*, Chapter 40: “...the doctor looked as though a name so medicinally humble had never before struck the **tympanum** of his ear.”

### **ulterior**

- from the Latin comparative adjective *ulterior*: farther, more distant
- an English adjective: further, not stated explicitly
- an example from *The Bertrams*, Chapter 11: “And then he had **ulterior** views, which made it very necessary that George should like him.”

### **ultimo**

- from the Latin adjective *ultimus*: last; *ultimo* is an ablative singular form, modifying an implied *mense*, month

- an English adjective and adverb: of the last month
- an example from *Dr. Wortle's School*, Chapter 15: "Our attention has been called to a notice which was made in our impression of the — **ultimo** on the conduct of a clergyman in the diocese of Broughton."

### **umbrella**

- from the late Latin noun *umbrella*: parasol, shade from the sun
- an English noun: a portable protection against sun or rain
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 22: "We will only further remark that he always carried with him a wonderful representation of himself...a little *alter ego* in which he took much delight. It was his **umbrella**."

### **versus**

- from the Latin adverb *versus*: towards
- an English preposition: against
- an example from *Barchest Towers*, Chapter 12's title: "Slope **versus** Harding"

### **veto**

- from the Latin verb *veto*: I forbid
- an English noun or verb: a prohibition, to put a stop to
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 37: "Had she been consulted in the first instance, she would have put her **veto** on that drive to the meet."

### **victor**

- from the Latin noun *victor*: conqueror
- an English noun: the winner in a contest
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 26: "There would be the comfort of quiet in either case; but if the bishop had a wish as to which might prove the **victor**, that wish was certainly not antagonistic to Mr. Slope."

### **vile**

- from the Latin adjective *vilis*, -e via French: cheap, common, worthless
- an English adjective: base, depraved, despicable
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 17: "But Charley could not wait for months; before one month was over he would probably be laid up in some **vile** limbo, an unfortunate poor prisoner at the suit of an iron-hearted tailor."

**villa**

- from the Latin noun *villa*: country-house
- an English noun: a house in the country, suburbs, or near the ocean
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 13: “This is the same Dr. Vesey Stanhope whose hospitable **villa** on the Lake of Como is so well known to the élite of English travellers, and whose collection of Lombard butterflies is supposed to be unique.”

**virago**

- from the Latin noun *virago*: a man-like woman, a heroic woman
- an English noun: a scolding or domineering woman
- an example from *Barchester Towers*, Chapter 25: “There is nothing so odious to man as a **virago**.”

**virus**

- from the Latin noun *virus*: poison, slime
- an English noun: poison, infectious substance
- an example from *The American Senator*, Chapter 67: “With what **virus** could she poison her arrow, so that the agony might be prolonged?”

**viva voce**

- a Latin phrase in the ablative: with living voice, orally
- an English adjective or noun: orally (adjective) or oral examination (noun)
- an example from *The Three Clerks*, Chapter 11: “Mr. Jobbles had for many years been examining undergraduates for little goes and great goes, and had passed his life in putting posing questions, in detecting ignorance by **viva voce** scrutiny, and eliciting learning by printed papers.”

**volatile**

- from the Latin adjective *volatilis*, *-e*: flying, rapid, transitory
- an English adjective: quickly changeable
- an example from *The Warden*, Chapter 4: “The other three, **volatile** unstable minds, vacillated between the two chieftains, now led away by the hope of gold, now anxious to propitiate the powers that still existed.