

- Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame;
But stand erect. *Granville.*
4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as a vigilant and erect attention of mind in prayer. *Hooker.*
5. Stretched; extended.
6. In *botany*, an erect stem is one which is without support from twining, or nearly perpendicular; an erect leaf is one which grows close to the stem; an erect flower has its aperture directed upwards. *Martyn.*

ERECT', v. t. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such: as, to erect a pole or flag-staff.

To erect a perpendicular, is to set or form one line on another at right angles.

2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to erect a house or temple; to erect a fort.
3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to erect a kingdom or commonwealth; to erect a new system or theory.
4. To elevate; to exalt.

I am far from pretending to infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle. *Locke.*

5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much exert our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Donham.*

6. To raise a consequence from premises. [*Little used.*]

Malebranche erects this proposition. *Locke.*

7. To extend; to distend.

ERECT', v. i. To rise upright. *Bacon.*

ERECT'ABLE, a. That can be erected; as, an erectable feather. *Montagu.*

ERECTED, pp. Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended.

ERECTOR, n. One that erects; one that raises or builds.

ERECTING, ppr. Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.

ERECTION, n. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.

2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as the erection of a wall, or of a house.

3. The state of being raised, built or elevated.

4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as the erection of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the erection of a bishoprick or an earldom.

5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up. *Sidney.*

6. Act of rousing; excitement; as the erection of the spirits. *Bacon.*

7. Any thing erected; a building of any kind. *O. Wolcott.*

8. Distension and extension.

ERECTIVE, a. Setting upright; raising.

ERECTLY, adv. In an erect posture. *Brown.*

ERECTNESS, n. Uprightness of posture or form.

ERECTOR, n. A muscle that erects; one that raises.

EREMITAGE, n. [See *Hermitage*.]

EREMITE, n. [L. *eremita*; Gr. *ερημικός*, from *ερημος*, a desert.]

One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with men. It is generally written *hermit*, which see. *Raleigh. Milton.*

EREMITICAL, a. Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.

EREP'TION, n. [L. *ereptio*.] A taking or snatching away by force.

ER GAT, v. i. [L. *ergo*.] To infer; to draw conclusions. [*Not used.*] *Hayes.*

ER GO, adv. [L. Therefore.]

ER GOT, n. [Fr. a spur.] In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

2. A morbid excrescence in grain; a dark-colored shoot, often an inch long, from the ears of grain, particularly of rye.

ER GOTISM, n. [L. *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion. *Brown.*

ER IACH, n. [Irish.] A pecuniary fine. *Spencer.*

ER IGBLE, a. That may be erected. [*Ill formed and not used.*] *Shaw's Zool.*

ERINGO, [See Eryngo.]

ERIST'IC, a. [Gr. *ερίστης*, contention; *εριστικός*, contentious.]

Pertaining to disputes; controversial. [*Not in use.*]

ERKE, n. [Gr. *αεργος*.] Idle; slothful. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

ERMELIN. [See Ermin.]

ERMIN, n. [Fr. *hermine*; It. *ermellino*;

ermine, n. Sp. *ermiño*; Port. *ermiño*;

Arm. *ermineq*; D. *hermelyn*; G. *Dan. Sw. hermelin*.]

1. An animal of the genus *Mustela*, an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. It nearly resembles the martin in shape, but the weasel, in food and manners. In winter, the fur is entirely white; in summer, the upper part of the body is of a pale tawny brown color, but the tail is tipped with black. The fur is much valued.

2. The fur of the ermine.

ERMINED, a. Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as *ermine*ed pride; *ermine*ed pomp. *Pope.*

ERNE, or ERNE, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in *barn, lantern, tavern, tabernacle*.

ERODE, v. t. [L. *erodo*; e and *rodo*, to gnaw, *Sp. roer*, *It. rodere*, Ar. *أرض* to gnaw. Class Rd. No. 35.]

To eat in or away; to corrode; as, canker erodes the flesh.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, erodes the vessels. *Wiseman.*

ERODED, pp. Eaten; gnawed; corroded.

ERODING, ppr. Eating into; eating away; corroding.

EROGATE, v. t. [L. *erogo*.] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon. [*Not used.*] *Eljot.*

EROGATION, n. The act of conferring. [*Not used.*] *Eljot.*

EROSE, a. [L. *erosus*.] In *botany*, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed. *Martyn.*

EROSHION, n. s as z. [L. *erosio*.] The act or operation of eating away.

2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

EROT'IC, a. [Gr. *ερος*, love.] Pertaining to love; as, *erot'ic*, a. ing to love; treating of love. *Eneyce.*

EROT'IC, n. An amorous composition or poem. *Eneyce.*

ERPETOL'OGIST, n. [Gr. *ερπετος*, reptile, and *λογος*, discourse.]

One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles. *Ch. Observer.*

ERPETOL'OGY, n. [supra.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

ERR, v. i. [L. *erro*; Fr. *errer*; Sp. *errar*; It. *errare*; G. *irren*; Sw. *irra*; *Dan. irrer*.]

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But errs not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when liquid deaths descend? *Pope.*

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake. *Com. Prayer.*

We have erred and strayed like lost sheep.

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men err in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.

4. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

ERRABLE, a. Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Little used.*]

ERRABLENESS, n. Liableness to mistake or error.

We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of piety.*

ER RAND, n. [Sax. *arend*, a message, mandate, legation, business, narration; *arendian*, to tell or relate; Sw. *ärende*; *Dan. erinde*.]

1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an *errand*; he told his *errand*; he has done the *errand*. These are the most common modes of using this word.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O King. *Judges iii.*

2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

ER RANT, a. [Fr. *errant*; L. *errans*, from *erro*, to err.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant*.

2. Deviating from a certain course. *Shak.*

3. Itinerant. *Obs.*

Errant, for *arrant*, a false orthography. [*See Arrant.*]

ER RANTRY, n. A wandering; a roving or rambling about. *Addison.*