

To hold under, or from, to have title from; as petty barons holding under the greater barons.

To hold with, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for.

To hold plow, to direct or steer a plow by the hands, in tillage.

To hold together, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.

*Dryden. Locke.*  
To hold up, to support one's self; as, to hold up under misfortunes.

2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; to stop impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.

3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast. *Collier.*

But we now say, to keep up.  
To hold a wager, to lay, to stake or to hazard a wager.

*Swift.*  
Hold, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.

HOLD, n. A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your hold; never quit your hold.

It is much used after the verbs to take, and to lay; to take hold, or to lay hold, is to seize. It is used in a literal sense; as to take hold with the hands, with the arms, or with the teeth; or in a figurative sense.

Sonow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestine. Ex. xv.

Take fast hold of instruction. Prov. iv.  
My soul took hold on the truth.

2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.

If a man be upon a high place, without a good hold, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.  
On your vigor now,  
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Power of seizing.  
The law hath yet another hold on you. *Shak.*

5. A prison; a place of confinement.  
They laid hands on them, and put them in hold till the next day. Acts iv.

6. Custody; safe keeping.  
King Richard, he is in the mighty hold of Boilingbrooke. *Shak.*

7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another, or in governing his conduct.

Fear—by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us. *Tilotsom.*

—Gives fortune no more hold of him than is necessary. *Dryden.*

8. Lurking place; a place of security; as the hold of a wild beast.

9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; often called a strong hold. Jer. li.

10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck. In a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel or floor to the deck. That part of the hold which lies abaft the main-mast is called the after-hold; that part immediately before the main-mast, the main-hold; that part about the fore-hatchway, the fore-hold. *Mar. Dict.*

11. In music, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed. It is called also a pause.

HOLDBACK, n. Hindrance; restraint.

*Hammond.*  
HOLDER, n. One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms.

2. A tenant; one who holds land under another. *Carew.*

3. Something by which a thing is held.

4. One who owns or possesses; as a holder of stock, or shares in a joint concern.

5. In ships, one who is employed in the hold. *Mar. Dict.*

HOLDERFORTH, n. A haranger; a preacher. *Hudibras.*

HOLDFAST, n. A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*

HOLDING, ppr. Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining; &c.

HOLDING, n. A tenure; a farm held of a superior. *Carew.*

2. The burden or chorus of a song. *Shak.*

3. Hold; influence; power over. *Burke.*

HOLE, n. [Sax. hol; G. hohle; D. hol; Dan. hul, hule; Sw. hül; Basque, chiloa; Gr.

χοῖλα, χοῖλος. Qu. Heb. חל or Ar. חל Class Gl. No. 20. 23.]

1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. It may differ from a rent or fissure in being wider. A cell; a den; a cave or cavern in the earth; an excavation in a rock or tree; a pit, &c. Is. xi. Ezek. viii. Nah. ii. Matt. viii.

2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body, left in the work or made by an instrument.

Jehoida took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 2 Kings xii.

3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. *Dryden.*

4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; in the vulgar phrase, he has a hole to creep out at.

Arm-hole, the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person. *Bacon.*

2. An opening in a garment for the arm.

HOLE, v. i. To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

HOLE, v. t. To cut, dig or make a hole or holes in; as, to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars.

2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

HOLBUT. [See Holbut.]

HOLYDAM, n. [holy and dame.] Blessed lady; an ancient oath. *Hammer.*

HOLIDAY. [See Holyday.]

HOLILY, adv. [from holy.] Piously; with sanctity.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach. [Little used.] *Shak. Sidney.*

HOLINESS, n. [from holy.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity.

Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness? Ex. xv.

2. Applied to human beings, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness, but not perfect.

We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; applied to churches or temples.

4. That which is separated to the service of God.

Israel was holiness unto the Lord. Jer. ii.

5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors. *Encyc.*

HOLLING-AX, n. A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

HOLLA, { exclam. A word used in calling. HOLLO-A, { Among seamen, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, I hear, and am ready.

HOLLA, { [Sax. ahloean.] To call out HOLLO, { v. i. or exclaim. [See Hullo.]

HOLLAND, n. Fine linen manufactured in Holland.

HOLLANDER, n. A native of Holland.

HOLLEN, n. [See Holly.]

HOLLLOW, a. [Sax. hol; G. hohl; D. hol; Sw. höljg; Dan. hult; Arm. goult; or hault, emptied. See Hole.]

1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; as a hollow tree; a hollow rock; a hollow sphere.

Hollow with beads shalt thou make it. Ex. xxvii.

2. Sunk deep in the orbit; as a hollow eye.

3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as a hollow roar. *Dryden.*

Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as a hollow heart; a hollow friend. *Milton. Shak.*

Hollow spar, the mineral called also chiasolite.

HOLLÖW, n. A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as the hollow of the hand.

2. A place excavated; as the hollow of a tree.

3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in any thing. *Shak. Prior.*

4. A pit. *Addison.*

5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal. *Addison.*

HOLLÖW, v. t. [Sax. hollan.] To make hollow; as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely hollowed did the waves sustain. *Dryden.*

HOLLÖW, v. i. To shout. [See Holla and Hullo.] *Dryden. Addison.*

HOLLÖWED, pp. Made hollow; excavated.

HOLLÖW-EYED, a. Having sunken eyes.

HOLLÖW-HEARTED, a. Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession. *Butler.*

HOLLÖWING, ppr. Making hollow; excavating.

HOLLÖWLY, adv. Insincerely; deceitfully. *Shak.*

HOLLÖWNESS, n. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. *Bacon.*

2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery. *South.*

HOLLÖW-ROOT, n. A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called musk-crowfoot. *Encyc.*