

HOIST, *v. t.* [originally *hoise*; but corrupted, perhaps beyond remedy. *G. hissen*; *D. hyssen*; *Sw. hissa*; *Dan. hisser*; *Fr. isser*; *Arm. igza*; *Sp. izar*; *Port. izar*. 'This appears by the German to be radically the same word as *heat*, which see.]

1. To raise; to lift.

We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shak.*

In popular language, it is a word of general application. But the word has two appropriate uses, one by scamen, and the other by milkmaids, viz.

2. To raise, to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle; and to draw up, or raise, as a sail along the masts or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only. *Hoist* the main-sail. *Hoist* the flag. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To lift and move the leg backwards; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.

HOIST, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge. *Encyc.*

HOISTED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOISTING, *pp.* Raising; lifting.

HOITY TOITY, an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hoity toity, what have I to do with dreams? *Congreve*

[*Qu. Ice. hauta*, to leap.]

HOLCAD, *n.* [*Gk. ολκάδιον*.] *Alford.*

HOLD, *v. t.* pret. *held*; *pp. held*. *Holden* is obsolete in elegant writing. [*Sax. healdan*;

G. halten; *D. houden*, I suppressed; *Sw. hålla*; *Dan. holder*; *Gr. καλέω*, to hold or

restrain; *Heb. ἔχω*, to hold or contain;

Ch. and Syr. to measure, that is, to limit;

ἔχω to confine, restrain, or shut up; *Ch. Syr. id*; *Ar. أَمَس* to keep, guard or

preserve; *Ch. טָמַן*, to take, also to eat, to rear, to thunder. See *Call*. The primary

sense is, to press, to strain. *Class Gl. No.* 18. 32. 36. 40.]

1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To *grasp* is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand;

hold coincides with *grasp* in the latter sense, but not in the former. We *hold* a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor

holds a ship in her station.

2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We *hold* an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.

3. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxvi.*

4. To maintain, as an opinion. He *holds* the doctrine of justification by free grace.

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind.

I *hold* him but a fool. *Shak.*

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. *Ex. xx.*

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that *holds* two bushels. This empty cask

holds thirty gallons. The church *holds* two thousand people.

7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not *hold* fluids.

They have hewed them out broken cisterns that can *hold* no water. *Jer. ii.*

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

9. To have; as, to *hold* a place, office or title.

10. To have or possess by title; as, he *held* his lands of the king. A vessel is *held* by copy of court-roll.

11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. *Hold* your laughter. *Hold* your tongue.

Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow. *Chasw.*

12. To keep; as, *hold* your peace.

13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfill; as, to *hold* one to his promise.

14. To confine; to restrain from motion.

The Most High—*held* still the flood till they had passed. *2 Esdras.*

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is *held* to perform his covenants.

16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

17. To keep in continuance or practice.

And Night and Chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

19. To have in session; as, to *hold* a court or parliament; to *hold* a council.

20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *hold* a feast.

21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to *hold* an argument or debate.

22. To sustain; to support.

Thy right hand shall *hold* me. *Ps. cxxxix.*

23. To carry; to wield.

They all *hold* swords, being expert in war. *Cant. iii.*

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.

Ye *hold* the traditions of men. *Mark vii.*

25. To last; to endure. The provisions will *hold* us, till we arrive in port. So we say, the provisions will *last* us; but the phrase is elliptical for will hold or last for us, the verb being intransitive.

To *hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.*

26. To reach forth; to put forward to view.

To *hold in*, to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle. *Sieft.*

27. To restrain in general; to check; to repress. *Hooker.*

To *hold off*, to keep at a distance. *Pope.*

To *hold on*, to continue or proceed in; as, to *hold on* a course.

To *hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden scepter. *Esther v.*

28. To propose; to offer.

Fortune *holds out* these to thee as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

29. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs. [*Not used*]. *Shak.*

To *hold up*, to raise; as, *hold up* your head.

30. To sustain; to support.

He *holds himself* up in virtue. *Sidney.*

31. To retain; to withhold.

32. To offer; to exhibit. He *held up* to view the prospect of gain.

33. To sustain; to keep from falling.

To *hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

To *hold*, is used by the Irish, for to lay, as a bet, to wager. I *hold* a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.

HOLD, *v. i.* To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not *hold* in the case under consideration.

The rule *holds* in lands as well as in other things. *Locke.*

In this application, we often say, to *hold true*, to *hold good*. The argument *holds good* in both cases. This *holds true* in most cases.

34. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. [*Little used*]. *Shak.*

35. To last; to endure.

We now say, to *hold out*. *Bacon.*

36. To continue.

While our obedience *holds*. *Milton.*

37. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will *hold*. The anchor *holds* well.

38. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held* from weeping. *Dryden.*

39. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not *hold*.

To *hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.

L'Estrange.

To *hold in*, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly *hold in*.

40. To continue in good luck. [*Unusual*]. *Sieft.*

To *hold off*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.

To *hold of*, to be dependent on; to derive title from.

My crown is absolute and *holds of* none. *Dryden.*

To *hold on*, to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

41. To keep fast hold; to cling to.

42. To proceed in a course. *Job xvii.*

To *hold out*, to last; to endure; to continue. A consumptive constitution may *hold out* a few years. He will accomplish the work, if his strength *holds out*.

43. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued. The garrison *still held out*.

To *hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere. Else he will *hold to* the one, and despise the other. *Matt. vi.*