

## 11. To be executed by the halter.

Sir Balaam hangs. *Pope*  
*To hang fire, in the military art, is to be slow in communicating, as fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.*

*To hang on, to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome.*

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which hang on the timorous. *Addison*  
 2. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate.

3. To rest; to reside; to continue.

4. To be dependent on.

How wretched  
 Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours! *Shak.*

5. In seamen's language, to hold fast without belying; to pull forcibly.

*To hang in doubt, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.*

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee. *Deut. xxviii.*

*To hang together, to be closely united; to cling.*

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we hang together. *Dryden.*

2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together. *Shak.*

*To hang on or upon, to drag; to be incommodiously joined.*

Life hangs upon me and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

*To hang to, to adhere closely; to cling.*

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, in contempt. *Ray.*

HANG'ED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* That by which a thing is suspended.

2. A short broad sword, incurvated towards the point. *Smollett.*

3. One that hangs, or causes to be hanged. *Aubrey.*

HANG'ER-ON, *n.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favours.

2. A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment. *Swift.*

HANG'ING, *ppr.* Suspending to something above.

2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.

3. a. Foreboding death by the halter.

What a hanging face! *Dryden.*  
 4. Requiring punishment by the halter; as a hanging matter. *Johnson.*

HANG'ING, *n.* Any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room, by way of ornament.

No purple hangings clothe the palace walls. *Dryden.*

2. Death by the halter; as hard words or hanging.

3. Display; exhibition. *Addison.*

HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders. *Obs. Halifax.*

HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In mining, the overhanging side of an inclined or hanging vein.

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach. *Cyc.*

HANG'NEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds, which build nests sus-

pended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended.

HANK, *n.* [Dan. *hank*, a handle, a hook, a tack, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band.]

1. A skain of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a tie.

2. In ships, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate. [*Local.*]

HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.

HANK'ER, *v. t.* [D. *hunker*. The corresponding word in Danish is *higer*, and probably *n* is casual.]

1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; in a literal sense; as, to hanker for fruit, or after fruit.

2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness; as, to hanker after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

It is usually followed by *after*. It is a familiar, but not a low word.

HANK'ERING, *ppr.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANK'ERING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANK'LE, *v. t.* [See *Hank*.] To twist. [*Not in use.*]

HAN'T, a contraction of *have not*, or *has not*; as, *I ha'n't, he ha'n't, we ha'n't.*

Hanse Towns. *Hanse* signifies a society; *Goth. hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse* towns in Germany were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain and Italy, until they amounted to seventy two, and for centuries, this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. This confederacy at present consists of the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen.

HANSEATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Hanse* towns, or to their confederacy.

HAP, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab*, luck, chance, fortune, that is, that which falls, or a coming suddenly. This seems to be allied to Fr. *happer*, to snap or catch; D. *happen*; Norw. *happer*, to seize; W. *hafiau*, to snatch. In Sp. *haber* signifies to have, to happen or befall, to take. These verbs seem to unite in one radix, and all coincide with L. *capio*. The primary sense is to fall or to rush, hence, to rush on and seize.]

1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. [See *Chance* and *Casual*.]

Whether art it was or heedless hap. *Spenser.*

Curs'd be good haps, and curs'd be they that build

Their hopes on haps. *Sidney.*

2. Misfortune. [But this word is obsolete or obsolescent, except in compounds and derivatives.]

HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance. *Obs. Spenser. Bacon.*

HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [This is tautological. See *Hazard*.] Chance; accident.

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* on trust. *Locke.*

HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid. *Dryden.*

HAP'LY, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Least *haply* ye be found to fight against God. *Acts v.*

2. By accident; casually. *Milton.*

HAP'PEN, *v. i.* *hap'n.* [W. *hapiu*, to happen, to have luck. See *Hap*. Sw. *happna*, to be surprized or amazed.]

1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. *Prov. xii.*

2. To come; to befall.

They talked together of all those things which had *happened*. *Luke xxiv.*

3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly.

I have happened on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HAP'PLY, *adv.* [See *Happy*.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Prefer'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. He lived *happily* with his consort.

3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to ensure success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer  
 From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

4. By chance. [See *Haply*.]

HAPPINESS, *n.* [from *happy*.] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than felicity, and felicity less than bliss. *Happiness* is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords *happiness*; in other cases we give the name *happiness* to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. *Happiness* therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect *happiness*, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life.

2. Good luck; good fortune. *Johnson.*

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*

HAPPY, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *hapiu*, properly lucky, fortunate, receiving good from something that falls or comes to one unexpectedly, or by an event that is not within control. See *Hour*.]

1. Lucky; fortunate; successful.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments, than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

So we say, a *happy* thought; a *happy* expedient.

2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. The pleasurable sensations derived from the gratification of sensual appetites render a person temporarily *happy*; but he only can be esteemed really and permanently *happy*, who enjoys peace of mind in the favor of God. To