

CHANDELIER, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *candelero*; It. *candeliere*; Arm. *cantoloz*, or *cantuler*; from L. *candela*, a candle, from *caneo*, to shine.]

1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.

2. In fortification, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHANDLER, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, or rather Teutonic *handler*. See *Corn-chandler*.] An artisan whose trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles. *Johnson*.

In America, I believe the word never signifies a seller of candles, unless he is the maker. A corn-chandler is a seller of corn, but I believe not a seller of the U. States.

CHANDLERLY, *a.* Like a Chandler.

CHANDLERY, *n.* The commodities sold by a Chandler.

CHANDRY, *n.* The place where candles are kept. *B. Jonson*.

CHANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare*; Arm. *cecin*; Norm. *chaintin*, exchanging. *Qu.* Is this radically the same word as It. *cambio*, *canbiare*, Sp. *id.* ?]

1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter, or make different; to vary in external form, or in essence; as, to change the color or shape of a thing; to change the countenance; to change the heart or life.

2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift; as, to change the clothes.

Be clean and change your garments. Gen. xxxv.

3. To quit one thing or state for another; followed by *for*; as, persons educated in a particular religion do not readily change it for another.

4. To give and take reciprocally; as, will you change conditions with me?

5. To barter; to exchange goods; as, to change a coach for a chariot.

6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to change lodgings.

7. To give one kind of money for another; to alter the form or kind of money, by receiving the value in a different kind, as to change bank notes for silver; or to give pieces of a larger denomination for an equivalent in pieces of smaller denomination, as to change an eagle for dollars, or a sovereign for pence; or to change a dollar into cents; or on the other hand, to change dollars for or into eagles, giving money of smaller denomination for larger.

8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity; as, the wine is changed; thunder and lightning are said to change milk.

To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

Parier's Dict. **CHANGE**, *v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes change for the better, often for the worse.

I am Jehovah; I change not. Mal. iii.

2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon will change the 14th of this month.

CHANGE, *n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a pass-

ing from one state or form to another; as, a change of countenance; a change of habits or principles.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; as a change of seasons; a change of objects on a journey; a change of scenes.

3. A revolution; as a change of government.

4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution; as a change of the moon.

5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety.

Our fathers did, for change, to France repair. *Dryden*.

6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. *Holder*.

7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.

Thirty changes of raiment. *Judges* xiv.

8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces.

9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased.

I gave the clerk a bank note for his cloth, and he gave me the change.

10. The dissolution of the body; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come. *Job* xiv.

11. Change for exchange, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.

12. In arithmetic, permutation; variation of numbers. Thirteen numbers admit of 6,227,020,800 changes, or different positions.

CHANGEABILITY, *n.* Changeableness, which is generally used. *Fleming*.

CHANGEABLE, *a.* That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as a person of a changeable mind.

2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as changeable silk.

CHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

3. Susceptibility of change, or alteration. *Hooker*.

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHANGED, *pp.* Altered; varied; turned; converted; shifted.

CHANGEFUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration. *Pope*.

CHANGELESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGELING, *n.* [change and *ling*. It is said this word originated in a superstitious opinion that fairies steal children and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places. *Johnson*.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser*.

2. An idiot; a fool. *Dryden*. *Locke*.

3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Shak*.

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another. *Shak*.

CHANGER, *n.* One who alters the form of any thing.

2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

3. One given to change.

CHANGING, *pp.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHAN'NA, *n.* A fish taken in the Mediterranean, resembling the sea-perch.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [Ir. *cainneal*; Fr. *canal*; L. *canalis*; Arm. *can*, or *canol*. It is a different spelling of *canal*.]

1. In a general sense, a passage; a place of passing or flowing; particularly, a water-course.

2. The place where a river flows, including the whole breadth of the river. But more appropriately, the deeper part or hollow in which the principal current flows.

3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows, either of tide or fresh water, or which is the most convenient for the track of a ship.

4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different channels.

5. A gutter or furrow in a column.

6. An arm of the sea; a straight or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle; as the British or Irish channel.

7. Channels of a ship. [See *Chain-veels*.]

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to channel a field or a column. *Wotton*.

CHAN'NELED, *pp.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.

CHAN'NELING, *pp.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, *n.* [Fr.] A song. *Shak*.

CHANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *chanter*; L. *canto*, *cantus*; W. *acani*; Arm. *cana*, *cannin*; It. *cantare*; Sp. Port. *cantar*; L. *canto*. See *Cant*.]

1. To sing; to utter a melodious voice; that is, to cant or throw the voice in modulations.

The cheerful birds do chant sweet music. *Spenser*.

2. To celebrate in song; as, to chant the praises of Jehovah.

3. To sing, as in church-service; to repeat words in a kind of chanting voice, with modulations.

CHANT, *v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They chant to the sound of the viol. *Amos* vi.

2. To repeat words in the church-service with a kind of singing.

CHANT, *n.* Song; melody; church-service.

CHANTED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.

CH'ANTER, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster. *Pope*.

2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. *Gregory*.

3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

CH'ANTICLEER, *n.* [chant and clear, Fr. *clair*.]

A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. *Dryden*.

CH'ANTING, *pp.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice.