

*pagnon*; Arm. *compaignun*; It. *compagno*; Sp. *compañero*; Port. *companheiro*; It. *compañach*. See *Company*.

1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates, and converses. "It differs from friend," says Johnson, "as acquaintance from confidence." The word does not necessarily imply friendship; but a *company* is often or generally a friend.

A *company* of fools shall be destroyed. Prov. xiii.

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called *companions*. So soldiers are called *companions* in arms.

3. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother, and *company* in labor, and fellow soldier. Phil. ii.

4. A fellow; a mate. Shak.

5. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair case of the cabin in merchant ships. Hence the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *company ladder*. Mar. Diet.

6. COMPANIONABLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion. Clarendon.

7. COMPANIONABLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

8. COMPANIONSHIP, *n.* Fellowship; association. Shak.

9. COMPANY, *n.* [It. *compagnia*; Sp. *compañia*; Port. *compañia*; Fr. *compagnie*;

not from *cum* and *pamis*, bread, a mess or number of men eating together, as is commonly supposed; but from *cum* and *pamus*, cloth, Teutonic *fahne* or *vaan*, a flag. The word denotes a band or number of men under one flag or standard. What decides this question is, the Spanish mode of writing the word with a *tilde*, titled *n. compañía*, for this is the manner of writing *pañó*, cloth; whereas *pamis*, bread, is written *pan*. The orthography of the word in the other languages is confirmatory of this opinion.]

1. In military affairs, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment, consisting usually of a number from 60 to 100 men. But the number is indefinite.

2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. It may be applied to a small number, or any multitude whatever; as in scripture we read of a *company* of priests, a *company* of prophets, and an innumerable *company* of angels; also, a *company* of horses.

3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise.

4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society; as, let your children keep good *company*.

5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; fellowship; society.

I will keep thee *company*. Dryden.  
We cannot enjoy the *company* of licentious men.

6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern; as a *com-*

*pany* of merchants or mechanics; a *company* of players. The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies of men. Hence it may signify a firm, house or partnership; or a corporation, as the East India *Company*, a banking or insurance *company*.

7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.

To bear *company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with; denoting a temporary association.

His faithful dog shall bear him *company*.

To keep *company*, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually; hence, to frequent public houses. Prov. xxix.

COMPANY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. [But *accompany* is generally used.]

COMPANY, *v. i.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.

I wrote you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v.

2. To be a gay companion. Obs.

3. To have commerce with the other sex.

Spenser.  
Bp. Hall.

COMPARABLE, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*. See *Compare*.]

That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. Addison.

The precious sons of Zion, *comparable* to fine gold. Lam. iv.

- COMPARABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. Wolton.

- COMPARATES, *n.* In logic, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus*; It. *comparativo*; Fr. *comparatif*. See *Compare*.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The *comparative* weight of a body, is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy, when compared with a feather, which would be called light, when compared with iron. So of *comparative* good, or evil.

2. Having the power of comparing different things; as a *comparative* faculty. Guille.

3. In grammar, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quality, or quality, than the positive; as *brighter*, or *more bright*; *smaller*; *finer*; *stronger*; *weaker*.

*Comparative anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of other animals than man, with a view to compare their structure with that of human beings, and thus to illustrate the animal functions, and particularly with reference to a more perfect knowledge of the functions of several parts of the human body. Encyc.

COMPARATIVE, *n.* One who is equal or pretends to be an equal. [Not now used.] Shak.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely or in itself. A thing is *comparatively* heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is *comparatively* light or heavy; light, when compared with lead; and heavy, when compared with air.

How few, *comparatively*, are the instances of a wise application of time and talents! Juven.

COMPARARE, *v. t.* [L. *comparo*, to prepare, to provide or procure, to make equal, to compare; *con* and *paro*, to prepare; It. *parare*, to dress, trim, adorn; also, to *parry*; Sp. *parar*, to prepare, to halt, to stop, to prevent, to detain, to stake at cards; Port. *parar*, to stop or cease to go forward; to meet or confine upon; to touch or be bounded; to tend; to drive at some end; to aim at; to come to; to hinder; to *parry*, or ward off; to turn or change in inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager; Sp. *parada*, a halt, stop, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay of horses or mules; a dam or bank; a bet, stake or wager; a *parade*, or place of exercise for troops; Port. *id.* Arm. *para*; W. *paradi*, to prepare. This seems to be the *παρά* of the Shemitic languages. The primary sense is, to throw, drive, or strike; hence, to drive or force off, to separate, to *pare*; hence, to trim, or dress, which may be from separating, as in the French *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; or from *setting off*, as we express the idea, that is, by enlargement, or display; or from setting in order, as we say, to *fix*. The sense of *compare* is allied to the Portuguese application of the word, to come to, to meet; and the L. *par*, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems to be included in *comparo*. One of the principal significations is, to stop; that is, to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming, it is to lay or throw down. All the senses unite in that of extending, thrusting, or driving. W. *par*, that is contiguous, *preparedness*, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*, L. *par*. The latter word seems to signify, extended, or reaching to, and to be closely allied to the Portuguese sense of contiguity.]

1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth, two tables, or coins; to *compare* reasons and arguments; to *compare* pleasure with pain.

In comparing movable things, it is customary to bring them together, for examination. In comparing things immovable or remote, and abstract ideas, we bring them together in the mind, as far as we are able, and consider them in connection. Comparison therefore is really collation, or it includes it.

2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration.

Solon *compared* the people to the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. Bacon.

In this sense *compare* is followed by *to*.