

2. To comply; to yield to.
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*
3. To come in; to join; to enter. *Fall into* the ranks; *fall in* on the right.
- To *fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.
- To *fall off*, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. Friends *fall off* in adversity.
- Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide. *Shak.*
2. To perish; to die away. Words *fall off* by disuse.
3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty. These captive tribes *fell off*.
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*
4. To forsake; to abandon. His subscribers *fell off*.
5. To drop. Fruits *fall off* when ripe.
6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. The magazine or the review *falls off*; it has *fallen off*.
7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.
- To *fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly.
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.*
2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail.
Fall on, *fall on*, and hear him not. *Dryden.*
3. To drop on; to descend on.
- To *fall out*, to quarrel; to begin to contend. A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*.
With every thing, its friend, itself—*Addison.*
2. To happen; to befall; to chance.
There *fell out* a bloody quarrel between the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*
- To *fall over*, to revolt; to desert from one side to another.
2. To fall beyond. *Shak.*
To *fall short*, to be deficient. The corn *falls short*. We all *fall short* in duty.
- To *fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly.
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*
2. To apply one's self to. He will never *fall to* labor.
They *fell to* raising money, under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*
- To *fall under*, to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. They *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor.
2. To come under; to become the subject of. This point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court. These things do not *fall under* human sight or observation.
3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. These substances *fall under* a different class or order.
- To *fall upon*, to attack. [See to *fall on*.]
2. To attempt.
- I do not intend to *fall upon* nice distinctions. *Holder.*
3. To rush against.
- Fall* primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications, implies literally or figuratively velocity, haste, suddenness or violence. Its use is so various and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.
- FALL**, *v. t.* To let fall; to drop. And *fall*

thy edgeless sword. I am willing to *fall* this argument. *Shak. Dryden.*

[This application is obsolete.]

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or *fall* the voice.

3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to *fall* the price of commodities. [Little used.]

4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [Little used.] *Shak.*

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. [This use is now common in America, and *fell* and *fall* are probably from a common root.]

FALL, *n.* The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as a *fall* from a horse or from the yard of a ship.

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. He was walking on ice and had a *fall*.

3. Death; destruction; overthrow.
Our fathers had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

4. Ruin; destruction.
They conspire thy *fall*. *Denham.*

5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; as the *fall* of cardinal Wolsey.

6. Declension of greatness, power or dominion; ruin; as the *fall* of the Roman empire.

7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents; the *fall* of interest.

8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence.

9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope. *Bacon.*

10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; usually in the plural; sometimes in the singular; as the *falls* of Niagara, or the Mohawk; the *fall* of the Hoosatic at Canaan. *Fall* is applied to a perpendicular descent, or to one that is very steep.

When the descent is moderate, we name it *rapids*. Custom however sometimes deviates from this rule, and the *rapids* of rivers are called *falls*.

11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as the *fall* of the Po into the gulf of Venice. *Addison.*

12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls; as, the water of a pond has a *fall* of five feet.

13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn.

14. That which falls; a falling; as a *fall* of rain or snow.

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as the *fall* of timber.

16. *Fall*, or the *fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

17. Formerly, a kind of veil. *B. Jonson.*

18. In *seamen's language*, the loose end of a tackle. *Mar. Dict.*

19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial and solid. *Cyc.*

- FALLACIOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*; L. *fallax*, from *fallō*, to deceive. See *Fall*.]

1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; applied to things only; as a *fallacious* argument or proposition; a *fallacious* appearance.

2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as a *fallacious* hope.

FALLACIOUSLY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

FALLACIOUSNESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as the *fallaciousness* of an argument, or of appearances.

FALLACY, *n.* [L. *fallacia*.] Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. Detect the *fallacy* of the argument.

2. Deception; mistake. This appearance may be all a *fallacy*.

I'll entertain the favored *fallacy*. *Shak.*

FALLACY, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FALLACY, *n.* Mistake. *Obs.*

FALLER, *n.* One that falls.

FALLIBILITY, *n.* [It. *fallibilità*. See *Fallible*.]

1. Liability to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning or of testimony.

2. Liability to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment; as the *fallibility* of men.

FALLIBLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile*; Sp. *fallible*; from L. *fallō*, to deceive.]

1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. All men are *fallible*.

2. Liable to error; that may deceive. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions are *fallible*; our hopes are *fallible*.

FALLING, *ppr.* Descending; dropping; disengaging; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALLING, *n.* An indenting or hollowing.

FALLING IN, *n.* low; opposed to rising or prominence. *Addison.*

Falling away, apostasy.

Falling off, departure from the line or course; declension.

FALLING-SICKNESS, *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

FALLING-STAR, *n.* A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air.

FALLING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite. *Cyc.*

FALLOW, *a.* [Sax. *falewa*, *falu* or *fealo*; D. *val*; G. *fahl*, *fahl*; Fr. *fauve*, for *faivre*; L. *felvus*; qu. *helvus*, for *felvus*. This word may be from the root of *fail*, *falls*; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence also the sense of unoccupied, applied to land, which in Spanish is *baldeo*.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as a *fallow* deer.

2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a