

**WALKER**, *n.* *wauk'ér*. One who walks.  
 2. In our mother tongue, a fuller.  
 3. In *law*, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.  
 4. One who departs himself in a particular manner.  
 5. A fulling-mill. [*Not in use or local.*]  
**WALKING**, *ppr.* *wauk'ing*. Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.  
**WALKING**, *n.* *wauk'ing*. The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.  
**WALKING-STAFF**, { *n.* A staff or stick  
**WALKING-STICK**, { *n.* carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.  
**WALK-MILL**, *n.* *wauk'-mill*. A fulling-mill. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*  
**WALL**, *n.* [*L. vallum*; *Sax. weal*; *D. wal*; *Ir. Gaelic, balla* and *fal*; *Russ. val*; *W. gwal*. In *L. vallus* is a stake or post, and probably *vallum* was originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men. The primary sense of *vallus* is a shoot, or that which is set, and the latter may be the sense of *wall*, whether it is from *vallus*, or from some other root.]  
 1. A work or structure of stone, brick or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for a defense or security. *Walls* of stone, with or without cement, are much used in America for fences on farms; *walls* are laid as the foundations of houses and the security of cellars. *Walls* of stone or brick form the exterior of buildings, and they are often raised round cities and forts as a defense against enemies.  
 2. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense.  
     I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden*.  
 3. A defense; means of security or protection. 1 Sam. xxv.  
     To take the *wall*, to take the upper or most honorable place.  
     I will take the *wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shak.*  
**WALL-CREEPER**, *n.* A small bird of the genus *Certhia*; the spider-catcher. *Ed. Encyc.*  
**WALL'-CRESS**, *n.* [*wall* and *cress*.] A plant of the genus *Arabis*. *Cyc.*  
 2. A plant of the genus *Turritis*. *Lee.*  
**WALL'-EYE**, *n.* [*wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; the glaucoma.  
 2. In horses, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray color. *Cyc.*  
**WALL'-EYED**, *a.* Having white eyes. *Johnson*.  
**WALL'-FLOWER**, *n.* [*wall* and *flower*.] A plant of the genus *Cheiranthus*; a species of stock gillyflower.  
**WALL'-FRUIT**, *n.* [*wall* and *fruit*.] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.  
**WALL-LOUSE**, *n.* [*wall* and *louse*.] An insect or small bug. [*L. cimex*.] *Ainsworth*.  
**WALL'-MOSS**, *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.  
**WALL-PEN-NYWORT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*.

**WALL-PEPPER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sedum*.  
**WALL-PIE**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Asplenium*. *Lee.*  
**WALL'-SIDED**, *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.  
**WALL'-SPRING**, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.  
**WALL-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; a species of *Sanibucus*.  
**WALL**, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall; as, to wall a city.  
 2. To defend by walls.  
     And terror of his name that walls us in from danger. *Denham*.  
 3. To fill up with a wall.  
**WALL'ED**, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.  
**WALL'ER**, *n.* One who builds walls in the country. *Cyc.*  
**WALL'ERITE**, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opaque, or yellowish and translucent. *Cleveland*.  
**WAL'LET**, *n.* A bag for carrying the necessities for a journey or march; a knapsack.  
 2. Any thing protuberant and swagging; as *wallets* of flesh. *Shak.*  
**WALL'ING**, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.  
**WALL'ING**, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.  
**WAL'LOP**, *v. i.* [formed on *G. wallen*, *Sax. wealan*, to boil or bubble; *D. opwallen*; *Eng. to well*. See *Well*.]  
     To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise.  
**WAL'LOPING**, *ppr.* Boiling with a heaving and noise.  
**WAL'LOW**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wealwian*; *Sw. wälfva*; *Goth. wealugan*; *G. walzen*. The latter is the *Eng. weller*, but of the same family; *L. volvo*; *Sp. volter*; *Russ. valyu, bal-iyu*. This verb seems to be connected with *well*, *walk*, &c.]  
 1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. Swine wallow in the mire.  
 2. To move heavily and clumsily.  
     Part huge of bulk,  
     Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
     Tetoepest the ocean. [*Unusual.*] *Milton*.  
 3. To live in filth or gross vice; as man wallowing in his native impurity. *South*.  
**WAL'LOW**, *v. t.* To roll one's body.  
     Wallow thyself in ashes. *Jer. vi*.  
**WAL'LOW**, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.  
**WAL'LOWER**, *n.* One that rolls in mire.  
**WAL'LOWING**, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.  
**WAL'NUT**, *n.* [*D. walnoot*; *Sax. walh*, foreign, and *hnula*, nut. The Germans call it *wälsche nuss*, Welsh nut, that is, foreign or Celtic nut.]  
     A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Juglans*. The black walnut, so called, grows in America, and is indigenous in the southern and middle states, as far north as the river Hudson. That is said to be the limit of its indigenous growth, but when transplanted, it grows well in the eastern states.  
     In America there are several species of hickory nut, called by this name.

**WAL'RUS**, *n.* [*G. wall*, as in *wallfisch*, a whale, and *ross*, a horse.]  
     The morse or sea horse, an animal of the northern seas, of the genus *Trichechus*.  
**WAL'TRON**, *n.* Another name of the walrus. *Woodward*.  
**WALTZ**, *n.* [*G. walzen*, to roll.] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a bar. *Busby*.  
**WAM'BLE**, *v. i.* [*D. wemelen*; *Dan. vamler*; *Sw. vämjas*.]  
     To be disturbed with nausea; as a *wambling* stomach. [*Fulgar.*] *L'Estrange*.  
**WAM'BLE-CROPPED**, *a.* Sick at the stomach. [*Fulgar.*]  
**WAMPEE'**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Arum*.  
**WAMPUM**, *n.* Shells or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money or a medium of commerce. These strings of shells when united, form a broad belt, which is worn as an ornament or girdle. It is sometimes called wampumpeague, and wompeague, or wampampeague, of which *wampum* seems to be a contraction. *Winthrop*. *Cookin*.  
**WAN**, *a.* [*Sax. wan, wann*, deficient; *wanian*, to fail, to wane; *wan*, pale, that is, deficient in color; allied probably to *rain*. *Qu. W. guan*, weak, and *gwyn*, white. The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.] Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look.  
     Sad to view, his visage pale and wan. *Spenser*.  
     Why so pale and wan, fond lover? *Suckling*.  
**WAN**, for *won*; *pret. of win*. *Obs.*  
**WAND**, *n.* [*D. vaand*.] A small stick; a rod. If a child runs away, a few strokes of a wand will bring him back.  
 2. A staff of authority; as a silver wand. *Milton*.  
 3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners.  
     Picus bore a buckler in his hand,  
     His other wav'd a long divining wand. *Dryden*.  
**WANDER**, *v. i.* [*Sax. wandrian*; *D. wandelen*, to walk; *G. wandeln*, to wander, to walk, to change, exchange or transform; *Sw. vända*, to turn; *vandra*, to wander; *Dan. vandler*, to walk, to wander, to trade; *vandel*, behavior, deportment, conversation; *It. andare*, *Sp. Port. andar*, to go; *Saus. andara*, a wanderer.]  
 1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to wander over the fields; to wander about the town, or about the country. Men may sometimes wander for amusement or exercise. Persons sometimes wander because they have no home and are wretched, and sometimes because they have no occupation.  
     They wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins. *Heb. xi*.  
     He wandered abroad for bread. *Job xv*.  
     He was wandering in the field. *Gen. xxxvii*.  
 2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate.  
     When God caused me to wander from my father's house— *Gen. xx*.  
 3. To depart from the subject in discussion; as, to wander from the point.  
 4. In a moral sense, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude.  
     O let me not wander from thy commandments. *Ps. cxlv*.