

REG'ARDFUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

REG'ARDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully. *Shak.*

REG'ARDING, *ppr.* Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for.

2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.

REG'ARDLESS, *a.* Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as *regardless* of life or of health; *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. *Spectator.*

REG'ARDLESSLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

REG'ARDLESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Whitlock.*

REGA'TA, } *n.* [It. *regatta*.] In Venice, a
REGAT'TA, } grand rowing match in
which many boats are rowed for a prize.

REGAT'HER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time. *B. Trumbull.*

REGATH'ERED, *pp.* Collected again.

REGATH'ERING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

REG'EL, } A fixed star of the first mag-
REG'IL, } nitude in Orion's left foot.

REG'ENCY, *n.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to govern.]

1. Rule; authority; government. *Hooker.*

2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. *Milton.*

4. The body of men entrusted with vicarious government; as a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

REGEN'ERACY, *n.* [See *Regenerate*.] The state of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

REGEN'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero*; *re* and *gencro*. See *Generate*.]

1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from natural enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart. *Scott. Addison.*

REGEN'ERATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus*.] Reproduced. *Shak.*

2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. *Milton. Wake.*

REGEN'ERATED, *pp.* Reproduced.

2. Renewed; born again.

REGEN'ERATENESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

REGEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Reproducing.

2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

REGENERA'TION, *n.* Reproduction; the act of producing anew.

2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law

are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Spirit. *Tit. iii.*

REGEN'ERATORY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. *Faber.*

RE'GENT, *a.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to rule.]

1. Ruling; governing; as a *regent* principle. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

Queen regent, a queen who governs; opposed to *queen consort*.

RE'GENT, *n.* A governor; a ruler; in a general sense; as Uriel, *regent* of the sun. *Milton.*

2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the king. *Encyc.*

3. In *colleges*, a teacher of arts and sciences, having pupils under his care, generally of the lower classes; those who instruct the higher classes being called *professors*.

4. In *English universities*, a master of arts under five years standing, and a doctor under two. *Encyc.*

5. In the *state of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools in the state. This board consists of twenty one members, who are called "the regents of the university of the state of New York." They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same. *Stat. N. York.*

RE'GENTESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Colgrave.*

RE'GENTSHIP, *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent.

2. Deputed authority. *Shak.*

REGERM'INATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *germinate*.] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

REGERM'INATING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

REGERMINA'TION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

REG'EST, *n.* A register. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

REG'IBLE, *a.* Governable. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

REG'ICIDE, *n.* [It. Sp. *regicida*; Fr. *regicide*; L. *rex*, king, and *cædo*, to slay.]

1. A king-killer; one who murders a king. *Dryden.*

2. The killing or murder of a king. *Pope.*

REG'IMEN, *n.* [L. from *rego*, to govern.]

1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; or in a more general sense, the regulation of all the non-naturals for the same purposes. *Encyc.*

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. *Hume.*

3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates

the dependency of words, and the alterations which one occasions or requires in another in connection with it; the words governed.

4. Orderly government; system of order.

REG'IMENT, *n.* [L. *regimen*.] In *military affairs*, a body of men, either horse, foot or artillery, commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel and major, and consisting of a number of companies, usually from eight to ten.

2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; as used by Hooker, Hale and others. [*Wholly obsolete.*]

REG'IMENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [*A military use of the word.*] *Washington. Smollet.*

REGIMENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

REGIMENT'ALS, *n. plu.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REG'IMENTED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. *Washington.*

REGION, *n. re'jun.* [Fr. Sp. *region*; It. *regione*; L. *regio*; Ir. *crioch*, with a prefix; from the root of *reach*, *reck*, L. *rego*.]

1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. It is sometimes nearly synonymous with *country*; as all the *region* of Argob. *Deut. iii.*

He had dominion over all the *region* on this side the river. *1 Kings iv.*

So we speak of the airy *region*, the ethereal *regions*, the upper *regions*, the lower *regions*.

2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matt. iii.*

3. A part of the body; as the *region* of the heart or liver.

4. Place; rank.

He is of too high a *region*. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

REG'ISTER, *n.* [Fr. *registre*, *regitre*; Low L. *registrum*, from *regero*, to set down in writing; *re* and *gero*, to carry. But Spelman considers the word as formed of *re* and Norm. *gister* or *giser*, to lay, and equivalent to *repository*.]

1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with *record*. But in a lax sense, it signifies any account entered on paper to preserve the remembrance of what is done.

2. The book in which a register or record is kept, as a parish *register*; also, a list, as the *register* of seamen.

3. [Low L. *registrarius*.] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as the *register* of a court of probate; a *register* of deeds.

4. In *chemistry* and the arts, an aperture with a lid, stopper or sliding plate, in a furnace,