Most people think that dictionaries contain words and that words contain letters. To a certain extent this is true. However, dictionaries contain more than just words — they contain abbreviations, symbols, prefixes, suffixes and phrases as well. For example, NATIONAL SCHOOL-BUS CHROME is in Webster's Third. So, too, is the prefix CONTRA-. To avoid continually distinguishing between words, phrases, prefixes and so on, all of which are in the dictionary, we lump them all together and refer to them as entries. We could even go so far as to call these entries lexemes — that is, meaningful forms that belong to the vocabulary of English.

No more than dictionaries list just words are lexemes composed of just letters. Apart from the twenty-six letters of the alphabet (both upper and lower case), there are hosts of other characters used to spell lexemes. Among a multitude of these characters are the comma, the hyphen, the apostrophe, various accents, Greek letters and even digits. We propose in the remainder of this article to investigate those Websterian lexemes that use digits.

It isn't too difficult to find lexemes in Webster's Third which use each of the ten digits 0 through 9. The following list has one example for each digit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digit</th>
<th>Lexeme</th>
<th>Digit</th>
<th>Lexeme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>COBALT 60</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>LSD 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CARBON 13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>RHODAMINE 6G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20/20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>FRENCH 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>INDO RED MV-6632</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4-H'ER</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>STRONTIUM 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The compilation of this short list was far too easy. Feeling that something more challenging was called for, we decided to attempt the compilation of a list where each lexeme contains a number rather than a digit. For example, the lexeme INDO RED MV-6632 in the above list contains three different digits, 2, 3, and 6, but only one number, 6632. For how many different numbers can we find lexemes? Our list is given below. Most of the entries in this
list are boldface entries taken from the main sections of Webster's Second and Third Editions. A few, however, were taken from the Addenda sections of these two editions (40, 64, 1068, 1947, 7618 and 10820 from the Second, and 137 from the Third); others were taken from the Gazetteer sections of the First and Second Editions (70 and 304 from the First, and 295 from the Second).

M-1 RIFLE
A2 HORIZON
C3
4 H'ER
VITAMIN K5
RHODAMINE 6G
ACETOPURPURLINE 8B
ALKALI FAST GREEN 10 G
VITAMIN B12
CARBON 13
CARBON 14
20/20
LSD 25
PHOSPHORUS 32
20/40
THE '45
COBALT 60
$64 QUESTION
HILL 70
FRENCH 75
STRONTIUM 90
IODINE 131
CESIUM 137
DUTCH 200

BAYER 205
URANIUM 235
TEXTILE RED WR-263
HILL 295
HILL 304
400
EHRlich's 606
TB 1-698
1068
1080
ORDINANCE OF 1787
WAR OF 1812
COMPROMISE OF 1820
GROOMBRIDGE 1830
COMPROMISE OF 1850
CRIME OF 1873
UNITED STATES RIFLE, MODEL OF 1903
CHURCH ENABLING ACT OF 1919
ROMANESTA RED MT-2544
GINGER BROWN T-5902
INDO RED MV-6632
SN 7618
10280

On this list the lexemes for 13, 14, 32, 60, 90, 131, 137 and 235 are the names of isotopes of chemical elements. The fact that the Third Edition lists just these eight isotopes is indicative of how abridged unabridged dictionaries can be. If the Third listed all the known isotopes rather than the more notorious ones, we would have lexemes for all numbers up to at least 250. Alas, it doesn't and we don't.

The fact that Webster's Second lists the geographical name HILL 295 leads us to infer that there are hills numbered up to at least 294 and that the Webster editors just haven't bothered to include them. The gazetteer of the First Edition confirms this to a certain extent, because it lists HILL 70 (and also HILL 60, which we didn't have to include in the above list). The First Edition lists HILL 304 also, which implies that there exist further hills numbered up to at least 303. Why, numbered 295.

The facts that the geographical names HILL 295 and 304 refer to hills of dye-name is not surprising, given in the table 1: (a) Name. Ra...
303. Why, oh Websterian editors, did you not include those hills numbered 296 to 303?

The entries on the above list can be extensively supplemented by reference to the dye tables given in the Third Edition. For some reason, the Webster dictionaries have a near-obsession with dyes. The First, Second and Third Editions have all included special lists of dye-names, the names of each edition being more numerous than those of the preceding edition. The Third's dye tables can be found, not surprisingly, at the entry DYE. All the supplemental names given in the list below can be found under one of two headings in dye table 1: (a) Commercial Name, or (b) Part I Colour Index Generic Name. Rather than list 106 dye-names in full, we have employed a form of abbreviation. Each of the names on the left of the list below can be followed by any one of the numbers to its right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dye Name</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACID BLACK</td>
<td>31, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACID BLUE</td>
<td>93, 102, 104, 109, 110, 113, 118, 120, 158, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACID ORANGE</td>
<td>50, 52, 56, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACID RED</td>
<td>66, 85, 88, 89, 92, 94, 106, 115, 134, 179, 182, 183, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACID VIOLET</td>
<td>34, 49, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACID YELLOW</td>
<td>42, 54, 63, 73, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azoic Diazo</td>
<td>37, 44, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Black</td>
<td>71, 78, 80, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Blue</td>
<td>86, 98, 126, 127, 130, 133, 136, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Brown</td>
<td>95, 101, 112, 132, 138, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Green</td>
<td>39, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Red</td>
<td>79, 84, 121, 122, 123, 148, 149, 152, 153, 155, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Yellow</td>
<td>59, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disperse Yellow</td>
<td>11, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorescent Brightener</td>
<td>30, 41, 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mordant Brown</td>
<td>19, 22, 33, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mordant Green</td>
<td>17, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mordant Yellow</td>
<td>36, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigment Red</td>
<td>53, 55, 57, 81, 87, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent Orange</td>
<td>7, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent Red</td>
<td>24, 48, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat Black</td>
<td>9, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat Blue</td>
<td>29, 35, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat Orange</td>
<td>15, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat Yellow</td>
<td>21, 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Considering both of the above lists together, the lowest number not represented is 65. And from 65 onwards up to 100 the unrepre-
Presented numbers are 67, 68, 69, 77, 82, 91, 96 and 97. Can anyone fill these gaps? Or any of the gaps higher than 100?

We can continue our investigation of number-containing Websterian lexemes if we consider those utilizing Roman numerals (I, V, X, L, C, D and M) rather than Arabic digits (0-9). We have managed to find examples from I to V in the main sections of the Second and Third Editions:

HELIUM I
CODEHYDROGENASE II
ORANGE III
SUDAN IV
PARA BROWN V

Beyond this, we have used the gazetteer and biographical sections of the Second Edition:

KING GEORGE VI FALLS
FERDINAND VII
KING EDWARD VIII FALLS
FREDERICK IX
CHRISTIAN X
INNOCENT XI
PIUS XII
ALFONSO XIII
ERIC XIV
BENEDICT XV
GREGORY XVI
LOUIS XVII
LOUIS XVIII
JOHN XXII
JOHN XXIII

Can anyone fill the XIX, XX and XXI gaps? There have been popes called JOHN XIX, JOHN XX and JOHN XXI (the last two were the same person!), but Webster's Second just doesn't bother to list them. Can anyone find examples greater than XXIII?

One example has been provided by Ralph Beaman: LXX, the Roman numeral often used to designate the Septuagint. This is the Greek version of the Old Testament (originally produced by seventy scholars) still in use in the Eastern Church.