

A reconstruction of
Lehmer's table of primes
(1914)

Denis Roegel

9 October 2011

1 Lehmer (1867–1938)

Derrick Norman Lehmer was born in 1867 and obtained his PhD in mathematics in 1900. He was then appointed as an instructor at the University of California at Berkeley. He was promoted professor at Berkeley in 1918 and taught there until he retired in 1937.

Lehmer became interested in prime numbers and factors very early and he published his table of factors in 1909 and his table of primes in 1914. In 1917, he also published a textbook on projective geometry.

During the 1920s, Lehmer worked with his son Derrick Henry Lehmer (1905–1991) on factor stencils, for factoring numbers using cards with punched holes. These factor stencils were announced in 1929 by Lehmer. He later came up with mechanical devices to factor numbers.

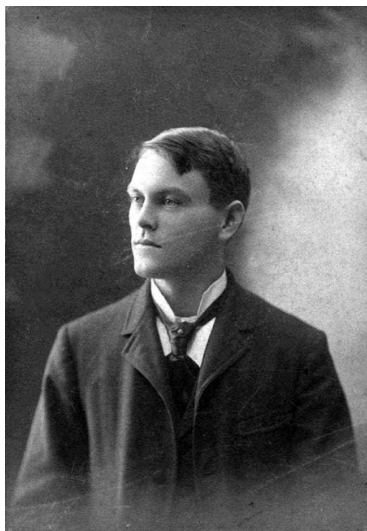


Figure 1: D. N. Lehmer in 1899. (courtesy Ronald Lehmer)

2 Lehmer’s table of factors (1909)

Lehmer’s table of factors [20] was probably the first published table giving the smallest factors for all integers non divisible by 2, 3, 5, and 7 up to 10 017 000. It was therefore consolidating the efforts of Felkel [10, 11, 12, 13], Chernac [6], Burckhardt [5, 2, 3], Crelle, Dase [7, 8, 9], Kulik [19], Glaisher [14, 15, 16], and a few others.

3 Lehmer’s table of primes (1914)

In 1914, Lehmer published what is basically a subset of his table of factors, namely a table of all primes from 1 to 10 006 721 [21].

Lehmer’s table starts with a 16-page introduction in which he considers in particular the number of primes in various intervals. Lehmer compared the actual numbers with those given by Riemann, Tchebycheff and Legendre.

The table itself covers 133 pages, each containing exactly 5000 primes on 100 lines and 50 columns. The table contains therefore 665000 primes. The primes are arranged sequentially by columns, and usually only their last two digits are given, except when the hundreds are changing. For the first prime of each column, the last four digits are always given, except when the prime is smaller than 1000. When the first prime of a column is greater than 9999, the number of tens of thousands is written above. Similarly, the number of tens of thousands of the last value of a column was written beneath it. For instance, on the last page of the table, the last column starts with the value 5227, and has 1000 above it, so that this corresponds to the prime 10 005 227. The last value of this column is 721, which is actually to be read 0721, and the value beneath it is 1000, so that it corresponds to the prime 10 000 721. One should be careful not to forget to check the digits which are not repeated. For instance, the last value of the previous column is 5217, although the cell only contains 17. It corresponds to the prime 10 005 217.

Like for Lehmer's table of factors, the intervals of primes are also given at the top of each page.

In order to build his table, Lehmer did in particular make use of Burckhardt's, Glaisher's, and Dase's tables, as well as of Kulik's manuscript tables [4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19], all tables which were also used for his table of factors.

4 Reconstruction

The reconstruction of the table was straightforward. We have used it as a comparison with the original table, but although we have not checked all of Lehmer's table, we found that the last values of the primes on pages 1, 2, 3, 10, 20, ..., 120, 130, and 133 agreed with our computations.

References

The following list covers the most important references¹ related to Lehmer's table. Not all items of this list are mentioned in the text, and the sources which have not been seen are marked so. We have added notes about the contents of the articles in certain cases.

- [1] Raymond Clare Archibald. *Mathematical table makers: Portraits, paintings, busts, monuments; bio-bibliographical notes*. New York: Scripta Mathematica, 1948.
[contains sections on D. N. Lehmer and D. H. Lehmer]
- [2] Johann Karl Burckhardt. *Table des diviseurs pour tous les nombres du deuxième million, etc.* Paris: Vve Courcier, 1814. [reconstructed in [23]]
- [3] Johann Karl Burckhardt. *Table des diviseurs pour tous les nombres du troisième million, etc.* Paris: Vve Courcier, 1816. [reconstructed in [24]]
- [4] Johann Karl Burckhardt. *Table des diviseurs pour tous les nombres des 1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e million, etc.* Paris: Vve Courcier, 1817.
- [5] Johann Karl Burckhardt. *Table des diviseurs pour tous les nombres du premier million, etc.* Paris: Vve Courcier, 1817. [reconstructed in [22]]
- [6] Ladislaus Chernac. *Cribrum arithmeticum sive, tabula continens numeros primos, a compositis segregatos, occurrentes in serie numerorum ab unitate progredientium, usque ad decies centena millia, et ultra haec, ad viginti millia (1020000). Numeris compositis, per 2, 3, 5 non dividuis, adscripti sunt divisores simplices, non minimi tantum, sed omnino omnes.* Deventer: J. H. de Lange, 1811. [reconstructed in [25]]
- [7] Johann Martin Zacharias Dase. *Factoren-tafeln für alle Zahlen der siebenten Million etc.* Hamburg: Perthes-Besser & Mauke, 1862. [reconstructed in [28]]
- [8] Johann Martin Zacharias Dase. *Factoren-tafeln für alle Zahlen der achten Million etc.* Hamburg: Perthes-Besser & Mauke, 1863. [reconstructed in [26]]
- [9] Johann Martin Zacharias Dase and H. Rosenberg. *Factoren-tafeln für alle Zahlen der neunten Million etc.* Hamburg: Perthes-Besser & Mauke, 1865. [reconstructed in [27]]
- [10] Anton Felkel. *Tafel aller einfachen Factoren der durch 2, 3, 5 nicht theilbaren Zahlen von 1 bis 10 000 000. I. Theil. Enthaltend die Factoren von 1 bis 144000.* Wien: von Ehelenschen, 1776. [There is also a Latin edition [11] of this first part.]
[reconstructed in [29]]

¹**Note on the titles of the works:** Original titles come with many idiosyncrasies and features (line splitting, size, fonts, etc.) which can often not be reproduced in a list of references. It has therefore seemed pointless to capitalize works according to conventions which not only have no relation with the original work, but also do not restore the title entirely. In the following list of references, most title words (except in German) will therefore be left uncapitalized. The names of the authors have also been homogenized and initials expanded, as much as possible.

The reader should keep in mind that this list is not meant as a facsimile of the original works. The original style information could no doubt have been added as a note, but we have not done it here.

- [11] Anton Felkel. *Tabula omnium factorum simplicium numerorum per 2, 3, 5 non divisibilium, ab 1 usque 10 000 000. Pars I. Exhibens factores ab 1 usque 144000.* Wien: A. Gheleniana, 1777. [Latin version of [10].] [not seen] [reconstructed in [29]]
- [12] Anton Felkel. *Tabula factorum. Pars II. Exhibens factores numerorum ab 144001 usque 336000.* Wien: A. Gheleniana, 1777? [reconstructed in [29]]
- [13] Anton Felkel. *Tabula factorum. Pars III. Exhibens factores numerorum ab 336001 usque 408000.* Wien: A. Gheleniana, 1777? [reconstructed in [29]]
- [14] James Glaisher. *Factor table for the fourth million etc.* London: Taylor and Francis, 1879. [reconstructed in [31]]
- [15] James Glaisher. *Factor table for the fifth million etc.* London: Taylor and Francis, 1880. [reconstructed in [30]]
- [16] James Glaisher. *Factor table for the sixth million etc.* London: Taylor and Francis, 1883. [reconstructed in [32]]
- [17] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. *Report of the committee on mathematical tables.* London: Taylor and Francis, 1873. [Also published as part of the “Report of the forty-third meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science,” London: John Murray, 1874. A review by R. Radau was published in the *Bulletin des sciences mathématiques et astronomiques*, volume 11, 1876, pp. 7–27]
- [18] James Whitbread Lee Glaisher. Table, mathematical. In Hugh Chisholm, editor, *The Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition*, volume 26, pages 325–336. Cambridge, England: at the University Press, 1911.
- [19] Jakob Philipp Kulik. *Magnus Canon Divisorum pro omnibus numeris per 2, 3 et 5 non divisibilibus, et numerorum primorum interjacentium ad Millies centena millia accuratius ad 100330201 usque, ca. 1825–1863.* [7 manuscript volumes deposited in the Library of the Academy of Sciences, Vienna] [reconstructed in [33]]
- [20] Derrick Norman Lehmer. *Factor table for the first ten millions containing the smallest factor of every number not divisible by 2, 3, 5, or 7 between the limits 0 and 10017000.* Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1909. [reconstructed in [34]]
- [21] Derrick Norman Lehmer. *List of prime numbers from 1 to 10,006,721.* Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1914.
- [22] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Burckhardt’s table of factors (first million, 1817). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [5].]
- [23] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Burckhardt’s table of factors (second million, 1814). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [2].]
- [24] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Burckhardt’s table of factors (third million, 1816). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [3].]

- [25] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Chernac’s *Cribrum arithmeticum* (1811). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of [6].]
- [26] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Dase’s table of factors (eighth million, 1863). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [8].]
- [27] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Dase’s table of factors (ninth million, 1865). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [9].]
- [28] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Dase’s table of factors (seventh million, 1862). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [7].]
- [29] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Felkel’s tables of primes and factors (1776). Technical report, LORIA, 2011. [This is a reconstruction and an extension of Felkel’s tables [10, 11, 12, 13].]
- [30] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Glaisher’s table of factors (fifth million, 1880). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [15].]
- [31] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Glaisher’s table of factors (fourth million, 1879). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [14].]
- [32] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Glaisher’s table of factors (sixth million, 1883). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of the table in [16].]
- [33] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Kulik’s “Magnus Canon Divisorum” (ca. 1825–1863): Introduction. Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of [19].]
- [34] Denis Roegel. A reconstruction of Lehmer’s table of factors (1909). Technical report, LORIA, Nancy, 2011. [This is a reconstruction of [20].]
- [35] Paul Peter Heinrich Seelhoff. Geschichte der Factorentafeln. *Archiv der Mathematik und Physik*, 70:413–426, 1884.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of prime numbers. The first column contains row indices from 1 to 1000. The subsequent columns contain prime numbers in a grid format, with some cells containing multiple numbers separated by spaces.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values in a specific range.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	4729	5943	7633	8263	9391	10597	11781	12979	14113	15321	16447	17671	18819	19983	21123	22251	23439	24577	25743	26907	28081	29244	30417	31581	32745	33909	35073	36237	37401	38565	39729	40893	42057	43221	44385	45549	46713	47877	49041	50205	51369	52533	53697	54861	56025	57189	58353	59517	60681	61845	63009	64173	65337	66501	67665	68829	70000	71164	72328	73492	74656	75820	76984	78148	79312	80476	81640	82804	83968	85132	86296	87460	88624	89788	90952	92116	93280	94444	95608	96772	97936	99100	100264	101428	102592	103756	104920	106084	107248	108412	109576	110740	111904	113068	114232	115396	116560	117724	118888	120052	121216	122380	123544	124708	125872	127036	128200	129364	130528	131692	132856	134020	135184	136348	137512	138676	139840	141004	142168	143332	144496	145660	146824	147988	149152	150316	151480	152644	153808	154972	156136	157300	158464	159628	160792	161956	163120	164284	165448	166612	167776	168940	170104	171268	172432	173596	174760	175924	177088	178252	179416	180580	181744	182908	184072	185236	186400	187564	188728	189892	191056	192220	193384	194548	195712	196876	198040	199204	200368	201532	202696	203860	205024	206188	207352	208516	209680	210844	212008	213172	214336	215500	216664	217828	218992	220156	221320	222484	223648	224812	225976	227140	228304	229468	230632	231796	232960	234124	235288	236452	237616	238780	239944	241108	242272	243436	244600	245764	246928	248092	249256	250420	251584	252748	253912	255076	256240	257404	258568	259732	260896	262060	263224	264388	265552	266716	267880	269044	270208	271372	272536	273700	274864	276028	277192	278356	279520	280684	281848	283012	284176	285340	286504	287668	288832	290000	291164	292328	293492	294656	295820	296984	298148	299312	300476	301640	302804	303968	305132	306296	307460	308624	309788	310952	312116	313280	314444	315608	316772	317936	319100	320264	321428	322592	323756	324920	326084	327248	328412	329576	330740	331904	333068	334232	335396	336560	337724	338888	340052	341216	342380	343544	344708	345872	347036	348200	349364	350528	351692	352856	354020	355184	356348	357512	358676	359840	361004	362168	363332	364496	365660	366824	367988	369152	370316	371480	372644	373808	374972	376136	377300	378464	379628	380792	381956	383120	384284	385448	386612	387776	388940	390104	391268	392432	393596	394760	395924	397088	398252	399416	400580	401744	402908	404072	405236	406400	407564	408728	409892	411056	412220	413384	414548	415712	416876	418040	419204	420368	421532	422696	423860	425024	426188	427352	428516	429680	430844	432008	433172	434336	435500	436664	437828	438992	440156	441320	442484	443648	444812	445976	447140	448304	449468	450632	451796	452960	454124	455288	456452	457616	458780	459944	461108	462272	463436	464600	465764	466928	468092	469256	470420	471584	472748	473912	475076	476240	477404	478568	479732	480896	482060	483224	484388	485552	486716	487880	489044	490208	491372	492536	493700	494864	496028	497192	498356	499520	500684	501848	503012	504176	505340	506504	507668	508832	510000	511164	512328	513492	514656	515820	516984	518148	519312	520476	521640	522804	523968	525132	526296	527460	528624	529788	530952	532116	533280	534444	535608	536772	537936	539100	540264	541428	542592	543756	544920	546084	547248	548412	549576	550740	551904	553068	554232	555396	556560	557724	558888	560052	561216	562380	563544	564708	565872	567036	568200	569364	570528	571692	572856	574020	575184	576348	577512	578676	579840	581004	582168	583332	584496	585660	586824	587988	589152	590316	591480	592644	593808	594972	596136	597300	598464	599628	600792	601956	603120	604284	605448	606612	607776	608940	610104	611268	612432	613596	614760	615924	617088	618252	619416	620580	621744	622908	624072	625236	626400	627564	628728	629892	631056	632220	633384	634548	635712	636876	638040	639204	640368	641532	642696	643860	645024	646188	647352	648516	649680	650844	652008	653172	654336	655500	656664	657828	658992	660156	661320	662484	663648	664812	665976	667140	668304	669468	670632	671796	672960	674124	675288	676452	677616	678780	679944	681108	682272	683436	684600	685764	686928	688092	689256	690420	691584	692748	693912	695076	696240	697404	698568	699732	700896	702060	703224	704388	705552	706716	707880	709044	710208	711372	712536	713700	714864	716028	717192	718356	719520	720684	721848	723012	724176	725340	726504	727668	728832	730000	731164	732328	733492	734656	735820	736984	738148	739312	740476	741640	742804	743968	745132	746296	747460	748624	749788	750952	752116	753280	754444	755608	756772	757936	759100	760264	761428	762592	763756	764920	766084	767248	768412	769576	770740	771904	773068	774232	775396	776560	777724	778888	780052	781216	782380	783544	784708	785872	787036	788200	789364	790528	791692	792856	794020	795184	796348	797512	798676	799840	801004	802168	803332	804496	805660	806824	807988	809152	810316	811480	812644	813808	814972	816136	817300	818464	819628	820792	821956	823120	824284	825448	826612	827776	828940	830104	831268	832432	833596	834760	835924	837088	838252	839416	840580	841744	842908	844072	845236	846400	847564	848728	849892	851056	852220	853384	854548	855712	856876	858040	859204	860368	861532	862696	863860	865024	866188	867352	868516	869680	870844	872008	873172	874336	875500	876664	877828	878992	880156	881320	882484	883648	884812	885976	887140	888304	889468	890632	891796	892960	894124	895288	896452	897616	898780	899944	901108	902272	903436	904600	905764	906928	908092	909256	910420	911584	912748	913912	915076	916240	917404	918568	919732	920896	922060	923224	924388	925552	926716	927880	929044	930208	931372	932536	933700	934864	936028	937192	938356	939520	940684	941848	943012	944176	945340	946504	947668	948832	949996	951160	952324	953488	954652	955816	956980	958144	959308	960472	961636	962800	963964	965128	966292	967456	968620	969784	970948	972112	973276	974440	975604	976768	977932	979096	980260	981424	982588	983752	984916	986080	987244	988408	989572	990736	991900	993064	994228	995392	996556	997720	998884	1000000

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 50 columns each, with each group containing 100 rows of data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	4737	5949	7233	8469	9601	10761	12063	13411	14929	16621	18401	20273	22239	24293	26439	28681	31023	33467	36007	38647	41391	44243	47207	50287	53487	56801	60233	63787	67457	71237	75131	79145	83283	87549	91937	96453	101099	105879	110797	115847	120933	126061	131335	136759	142327	147943	153701	159505	165459	171467	177523	183631	189795	196019	202297	208723	215301	221935	228729	235577	242485	249447	256467	263549	270697	277907	285185	292527	299929	307387	314907	322485	330127	337837	345611	353453	361369	369355	377407	385531	393723	401989	410327	418743	427231	435797	444437	453155	461947	470819	479767	488787	497875	507027	516249	525537	534897	544335	553847	563429	573087	582817	592615	602477	612409	622417	632507	642675	652917	663229	673607	684057	694575	705159	715807	726517	737287	748123	759021	769987	781017	792117	803283	814511	825807	837167	848597	860095	871659	883287	894985	906749	918577	930467	942417	954433	966511	978649	990853	1013017	1027167	1041387	1055673	1070021	1084437	1098919	1113463	1128073	1142745	1157477	1172275	1187137	1202061	1217043	1232091	1247201	1262371	1277607	1292907	1308267	1323687	1339163	1354693	1370277	1385913	1401607	1417357	1433161	1449027	1464951	1480931	1496967	1513057	1529207	1545413	1561673	1578087	1594553	1611077	1627657	1644291	1660977	1677713	1694507	1711357	1728267	1745233	1762253	1779327	1796453	1813637	1830877	1848177	1865527	1882927	1900377	1917877	1935427	1953033	1970693	1988407	2006173	2024007	2041897	2059843	2077843	2095897	2113907	2131973	2150097	2168277	2186513	2204803	2223147	2241543	2259993	2278497	2297053	2315667	2334337	2353061	2371837	2390663	2409547	2428487	2447483	2466533	2485637	2504793	2523997	2543253	2562563	2581927	2601347	2620817	2640337	2659907	2679527	2699197	2718917	2738687	2758507	2778377	2798297	2818267	2838287	2858357	2878477	2898647	2918867	2939137	2959457	2979827	2999247	3019717	3039637	3059607	3079627	3099697	3119817	3139887	3159997	3180157	3200367	3220627	3240937	3261297	3281707	3302167	3322677	3343237	3363847	3384507	3405217	3425977	3446787	3467647	3488557	3509517	3530527	3551587	3572697	3593857	3615067	3636327	3657637	3678997	3700407	3721867	3743377	3764937	3786547	3808207	3829917	3851677	3873487	3895347	3917257	3939217	3961227	3983287	4005397	4027557	4049767	4072027	4094337	4116697	4139107	4161567	4184077	4206637	4229247	4251907	4274617	4297377	4320187	4343047	4365957	4388917	4411927	4434987	4458097	4481257	4504467	4527727	4551037	4574397	4597807	4621267	4644777	4668337	4691947	4715607	4739317	4763077	4786887	4810747	4834657	4858617	4882627	4906687	4930847	4955007	4979267	5003627	5028087	5052547	5077007	5101567	5126127	5150787	5175447	5200207	5224967	5249827	5274687	5299647	5324707	5349767	5374927	5400187	5425547	5450907	5476367	5501927	5527487	5553147	5578907	5604767	5630727	5656787	5682947	5709207	5735567	5762027	5788587	5815247	5842007	5868867	5895827	5922887	5950047	5977307	6004667	6032127	6059687	6087347	6115107	6142967	6170927	6198987	6227147	6255407	6283767	6312227	6340787	6369447	6398207	6427067	6456027	6485087	6514247	6543507	6572867	6602327	6631887	6661547	6691307	6721167	6751127	6781187	6811347	6841607	6871967	6902427	6932987	6963647	6994407	7025267	7056227	7087287	7118447	7149707	7181067	7212527	7244087	7275747	7307507	7339367	7371327	7403387	7435547	7467807	7500167	7532627	7565187	7597847	7630607	7663467	7696427	7729487	7762647	7795907	7829267	7862827	7896487	7930247	7964107	7998067	8032127	8066287	8100547	8134907	8169367	8203927	8238587	8273347	8308207	8343167	8378227	8413387	8448647	8484007	8519467	8555027	8590687	8626447	8662307	8698267	8734327	8770487	8806747	8843107	8879567	8916127	8952787	8989547	9026407	9063367	9100427	9137587	9174847	9212207	9249667	9287227	9324887	9362647	9400507	9438467	9476527	9514687	9552947	9591307	9629767	9668327	9706987	9745747	9784607	9823567	9862627	9901787	9941047	9980407	1000000

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 35 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 48 integers, and the columns are indexed 1 through 48.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 50 integers, and each column contains 100 integers, forming a 100x50 grid of prime numbers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 54 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 61 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 67 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 67 integers, and the columns are indexed 1 through 67.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices, arranged in a regular pattern.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 100 integers, and each column contains 100 integers, forming a 100x100 grid of numbers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 15 columns (numbered 1-15) and 1000 rows of numerical data representing Lehmer's table of primes.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges of integers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer from 1 to 10000.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 10 columns each, with each group containing 100 rows of data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into a grid with columns numbered 1-100 and rows numbered 1-1000. Each cell contains a small integer value.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row and column contains a sequence of integers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices in a specific sequence.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 10 columns each, with each group containing 100 rows of data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for each integer in the range 1 to 1,726,939.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer in the range 1 to 1,798,963.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 100 groups of 10 columns each, with each group containing 10 rows of data. The numbers are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some cells containing multiple numbers or symbols.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns (numbered 1-50) and 100 rows of numerical data. Each row contains 50 integers, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The numbers are arranged in a grid format, with some rows starting with a small number (e.g., 1, 2, 3) indicating the row index.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 20 columns (numbered 1-20) and 200 rows of prime numbers. The first row contains the number 2, and subsequent rows contain prime numbers up to 2160533. The table is a reconstruction of Lehmer's 1914 work on prime tables.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into groups of 10 columns, with the first column of each group containing a row index (1-1000) and the subsequent columns containing prime numbers. The data is presented in a grid format with some cells containing multiple numbers separated by spaces.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 25 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for the range 2,454,587 to 2,528,399.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 260 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into groups of 10 columns, with the first column containing row indices and the subsequent columns containing prime values. The data is presented in a grid format, with some cells containing multiple values separated by spaces.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 100 numbers, and each column contains 100 numbers. The numbers are arranged in a grid pattern, with some rows and columns containing prime numbers and others containing composite numbers or specific mathematical values.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer in the range 282 to 2898.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 32 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 32 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 42 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into groups of 10 columns and 100 rows.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer in the range 342 to 3497849.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 36 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 372 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical values.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges of integers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 40 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 35 columns and 35 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 50 columns each, with each group containing 100 rows of data. The numbers are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some rows containing multiple values for a single column index.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 50 integers, and the columns are indexed 1 through 50 at the top.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 43 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for the range 4 333 097 to 4 410 283.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges of integers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer in the range 487 to 4946.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for the range 4,946,231 to 5,023,301.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 51 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 51 integers, and the table is organized into 10 groups of 10 rows each.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 52 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 53 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 54 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 45 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains a sequence of 45 integers, with the first column representing the row index (1-1000) and the subsequent columns representing prime values.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 100 columns, each representing a range of 10 numbers, and 1000 rows, each representing a range of 10 numbers. The data consists of prime numbers and their corresponding Lehmer's table values.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 64 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 52 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 603 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 603 integers, and each column contains 100 integers. The numbers are arranged in a grid format, with some rows and columns containing zeros or specific patterns.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 61 columns (numbered 1 to 61) and 1000 rows (numbered 1 to 1000). Each cell contains a numerical value representing a prime number. The table is a reconstruction of Lehmer's 1914 prime table.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 62 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 64 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
1	4937	6473	8041	9691	1401	2991	4647	6297	7969	9669	1031	2567	4169	5739	7293	8834	10491	1897	3437	4961	6509	8119	9683	1243	2769	4357	5937	7477	9091	10753	2399	3981	5597	7089	8607	10263	1873	3391	4853	6499	8249	9683	1153	2734	4473	6027	7539	9081	10537	2117		
2	61	91	83	97	29	3003	51	11	23	83	41	317	27	343	43	41	83	67	97	47	59	67	47	33	31	61	701	49	803	40	1	79	93	4007	610	31	69	1	927	403	61	547	63	709	50	83	70	80	27			
3	69	509	87	701	31	23	53	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23	73	57	23		
4	73	23	117	07	37	43	69	37	33	507	77	91	99	57	91	79	39	31	63	91	29	83	07	63	51	13	97	507	59	801	57	49	43	37	723	301	39	19	57	81	79	89	21	503	79	683	69	69	41			
5	93	57	31	27	41	57	83	71	57	13	101	613	233	93	407	9021	41	33	67	97	39	89	31	69	77	31	6037	33	71	31	63	53	49	43	29	29	57	901	63	97	81	207	33	13	109	713	77	73	47			
6	5011	59	41	39	61	61	99	79	69	19	09	33	59	811	21	33	53	43	93	5017	51	227	43	317	81	83	51	57	89	37	81	77	69	51	33	59	61	61	13	77	309	93	13	47	39	17	83	81	51			
7	63	83	71	69	83	69	59	301	8007	47	31	73	99	41	49	71	93	87	511	63	63	69	73	41	947	69	617	217	817	61	421	63	87	69	63	73	91	79	629	27	09	31	911	611	23	61	89	621	87			
8	71	87	73	79	501	93	67	27	31	61	57	79	313	49	57	81	611	97	29	93	77	93	87	53	97	19	81	21	19	73	79	19	717	81	77	89	97	81	81	47	33	39	57	53	23	51	79	33	93			
9	77	93	89	99	07	103	73	51	59	77	63	97	29	53	533	83	29	2011	33	101	007	97	97	3001	31	123	53	41	79	57	37	39	93	81	403	99	527	87	53	53	59	99	62	27	53	807	211	77	207			
10	101	99	97	869	49	11	883	61	77	607	99	703	37	71	47	87	37	53	41	29	13	321	823	69	03	33	27	63	47	81	63	73	41	89	93	13	2009	63	99	71	74	63	333	91	33	69	69	17	87	29		
11	101	99	97	869	49	11	883	61	77	607	99	703	37	71	47	87	37	53	41	29	13	321	823	69	03	33	27	63	47	81	63	73	41	89	93	13	2009	63	99	71	74	63	333	91	33	69	69	17	87	29		
12	17	61	91	83	97	29	3003	51	11	23	83	41	317	27	343	43	41	83	67	97	47	59	67	47	33	31	61	701	49	803	40	1	79	93	4007	610	31	69	1	927	403	61	547	63	709	50	83	70	80	27		
13	43	13	63	81	63	59	49	447	101	39	43	63	71	37	67	117	79	99	647	67	41	39	41	93	73	51	33	89	13	903	71	33	71	27	21	93	23	99	709	401	41	27	51	211	31	89	729	47	93			
14	47	31	81	87	69	81	61	57	09	79	57	81	91	39	77	23	707	101	49	73	61	41	63	401	81	61	47	93	43	51	513	39	83	41	83	97	33	611	33	37	11	93	13	33	59	23	37	307	37	59		
15	71	53	91	931	73	99	99	501	43	81	69	801	413	51	629	41	21	61	91	79	71	47	07	99	67	77	723	57	43	23	41	829	53	91	99	41	43	53	51	13	913	17	63	89	47	51	31	59	67			
16	79	59	311	37	97	201	921	13	51	703	99	11	37	64	53	59	33	19	77	201	91	93	83	17	103	609	93	31	73	83	61	53	31	69	931	533	53	67	81	61	23	49	49	73	93	77	57	33	61	71		
17	207	89	53	47	641	11	27	31	61	17	307	17	43	81	47	61	37	37	79	09	227	99	99	37	09	11	219	53	81	87	37	311	37	77	37	41	57	71	113	63	29	53	61	87	707	79	63	51	71			
18	13	713	69	53	53	37	43	63	29	19	31	81	91	53	73	49	41	97	19	31	407	807	29	29	39	41	67	91	1013	601	13	41	81	49	47	71	79	17	87	53	83	77	139	11	83	73	57	79	89			
19	19	57	93	77	81	41	47	53	67	51	43	41	91	93	71	97	51	89	703	21	33	37	13	71	39	87	47	89	19	03	17	79	99	51	63	81	83	19	91	501	91	533	41	29	89	69	69	801	91			
20	27	81	99	0003	83	49	69	71	91	59	49	53	517	6017	73	213	57	203	21	33	39	49	23	509	51	713	49	801	423	37	19	29	83	301	61	99	89	89	23	93	27	0007	49	47	43	307	917	73	07	97		
21	39	93	407	27	87	53	83	83	93	77	53	61	21	21	91	37	61	21	37	61	43	77	19	27	69	23	61	19	27	53	21	41	97	07	73	613	101	709	47	97	33	27	57	69	49	33	21	79	39	337		
22	67	809	19	69	93	91	5001	89	97	819	59	71	33	23	733	43	79	49	67	63	37	83	91	31	83	29	21	219	53	81	87	37	311	37	77	37	41	57	71	113	63	29	53	61	87	707	79	63	51	71		
23	329	51	47	79	99	303	19	37	71	73	41	51	37	57	93	61	73	97	81	89	0031	37	89	41	79	27	39	27	43	43	53	13	43	49	37	29	21	203	39	51	37	623	83	73	39	29	97	61	67			
24	43	53	73	111	701	19	29	613	241	903	77	79	51	57	309	99	91	79	329	97	513	37	49	231	47	83	49	57	21	57	51	67	31	9003	97	49	27	07	41	63	63	27	217	77	51	57	99	73	73			
25	47	59	89	57	13	33	31	43	51	19	89	83	69	101	67	21	841	311	93	57	809	63	39	61	43	53	301	61	501	31	79	89	51	37	71	61	09	69	67	79	51	19	83	61	69	439	87	423				
26	51	69	521	59	23	69	43	57	53	21	427	97	87	07	69	29	63	21	809	63	23	87	43	63	67	97	03	69	11	33	721	97	57	79	41	39	97	73	33	89	91	93	57	37	821	79	89	53	903	39		
27	59	67	83	63	39	307	67	307	49	39	39	11	31	87	63	81	39	71	81	71	603	141	617	807	13	79	27	39	103	99	69	227	53	203	831	21	17	93	5021	77	89	77	77	3001	41	27	51	211	31	89	729	47
28	91	807	27	83	07	93	67	99	31	69	67	79	19	47	817	413	93	57	83	99	81	29	47	27	09	27	49	57	51	77	09	6003	13	89	811	27	803	91	29	23	23	69	73	61	59	17	513	51	87			
29	81	11	47	201	33	403	83	709	43	97	73	81	31	59	29	19	901	59	83	419	87	81	09	57	37	31	51	53	77	63	83	79	09	39	113	27	33	09	329	41	27	39	77	83	63	71	43	17	69	501		
30	1	411	19	51	19	39	69	89	39	61	0003	81	903	37	83	39	31	27	73	929	31	83	87	89	713	81	49	63	69	79	67	89	49	27	63	19	69	39	23	87	47	39	51	89	97	81	87	67	23	71	19	
31	23	41	93	31	47	79	519	109	207	99	3011	71	203	53	47	31	27	77	43	49	929	17	213	53	421	73	93	77	63	73	81	73	69	91	47	39	913	73	61	67	61	57	71	83	93	07	21	11	77	43	1007	47
32	4	67	47	731	41	63	29	19	817	91	39	511	81	77	21	99	49	43	89	73	67	43	31	59	41	81	99	8001	67	93	77	81	503	49	31	61</																

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices, arranged in a regular pattern.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 665 columns and 665 rows, containing numerical data for Lehmer's table of primes. The table is a grid of numbers, with some cells containing multiple numbers separated by spaces. The columns are numbered 1 to 665, and the rows are numbered 1 to 665. The data represents the Lehmer's table of primes, which is a table of prime numbers used for the reconstruction of Lehmer's table of primes.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into a grid with columns numbered 1 to 100 and rows numbered 1 to 1000. Each cell contains a numerical value, likely representing a prime number or a specific data point in the reconstruction.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer in the range 673889 to 6817597.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for the range 6,817,619 to 6,895,381.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns (numbered 1-100) and 100 rows (numbered 1-100). Each cell contains a numerical value representing a prime number. The table is a reconstruction of Lehmer's 1914 prime table.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 10 columns each, with each group containing 100 rows of data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 50 columns each, with each group containing 100 rows of data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns (numbered 1-100) and 100 rows (numbered 1-100). Each cell contains a numerical value representing a prime number. The table is a grid of 10,000 prime numbers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row and column contains a sequence of integers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices in a specific sequence.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row and column contains a sequence of integers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns (numbered 1-100) and 100 rows (numbered 1-100). Each cell contains a numerical value representing a prime number. The table is a reconstruction of Lehmer's 1914 prime table.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row and column contains a sequence of integers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices in a specific sequence.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges of integers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into a grid with columns numbered 1 to 100 and rows numbered 1 to 1000. Each cell contains a numerical value, likely representing a prime number or a specific data point in the reconstruction.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 100 columns, each representing a range of 10 numbers, and 1000 rows, each representing a range of 10 numbers. The data consists of prime numbers and their corresponding Lehmer's table values.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into groups of 10 columns and 100 rows.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 50 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 45 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 45 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices, arranged in a regular pattern.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 100 columns, each representing a range of prime numbers. The rows contain the prime numbers themselves, with some rows including additional numerical data such as differences or counts. The table is a dense grid of numbers, with some rows starting with a small number (e.g., 1, 2, 3) and others starting with a larger number (e.g., 100, 200, 300).

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 40 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges of integers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer from 1 to 10000.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 100 columns, each representing a range of prime numbers. The rows contain the prime numbers themselves, with some rows having a small number of entries and others having many. The table is a reconstruction of a historical mathematical table.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into 10 groups of 10 columns each, with the first column of each group containing a group index (1-10) and the remaining columns containing prime numbers. The first row of each group contains the group index and the first prime of that group. The table contains a total of 1000 prime numbers, from 8960453 to 9041077.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. Each row contains 50 integers, and the columns are indexed 1 through 50 at the top.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 45 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The columns are numbered 1 to 100, and the rows are numbered 1 to 1000. Each cell contains a number, likely representing a prime or a specific value in the table.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table is organized into groups of 10 columns, with the first column of each group containing a row index (1-1000) and the subsequent columns containing prime numbers. The data is presented in a grid format with some cells containing multiple numbers separated by spaces.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns (numbered 1-100) and 100 rows (numbered 1-100). Each cell contains a numerical value representing a prime number. The table is a reconstruction of Lehmer's 1914 prime table.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

A large table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The columns are numbered 1 to 100, and the rows are numbered 1 to 100. Each cell contains a sequence of numbers, likely representing prime numbers or their indices.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 100 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for each integer in the range 1 to 10000.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various ranges of integers.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 48 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for the range 9,763,393 to 9,844,259.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 100 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related mathematical data for various ranges.

Lehmer's table of primes (1914) (reconstruction, D. Roegel, 2011)

Table with 50 columns and 1000 rows of numerical data, representing Lehmer's table of primes. The table contains a grid of numbers, likely representing prime counts or related values for various intervals.