

ROMAN NUMERALS

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(2012)

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Roman Numerals

The Romans used letters to represent numbers:

I	= 1
II	= 2
III	= 3
IV or IIII	= 4
V	= 5
VI	= 6
VII	= 7
VIII	= 8
VIII or IX	= 9
X	= 10
L	= 50
C	= 100
D	= 500
M	= 1000

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Multiple Letter Numbers

Multiple letter numbers were made up in two ways:

1) Other letters might be put after the letter standing for the highest number to show they should be added e.g. LXXXX = 90 (50 + (4 x 10))

2) Other letters might be put before the letter representing the highest number to show that they should be subtracted e.g. XL = 40 (50 - 10).

Rules for Roman Numerals

You should not have more than 3 of any Roman Numeral in a row. For example, 4 should not be shown a Roman Numeral "IIII", but it should be written as Roman Numeral "IV".

Consequently, when a lower Roman Numeral appears before a higher Roman Numeral, the lower is subtracted from the higher, as in the Roman Numeral "IV" - 1 (I) is subtracted from 5 (V) to equal 4 (IV).

End

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27052012