

Roman Numerals

Roman Numerals Chart

Roman numerals chart shows how letters are used in place of numbers. Numbers are formed by stringing numerals together to add up to the number required. Thankfully the Romans did not have a telephone system. Phone numbers perfectly illustrate a major weakness Roman numerals had compared to Arabic numbers such as the need to represent the number zero as in: **0800, 0845, and 0870 phone numbers**. Telephone numbers too are not mean to be added or subtracted, which is a trait of numerals. Our **list** page matches Arabic and Roman numbers together up to 2016.

Principles of Roman numerals

1. Write numerals left to right, with the largest numeral first.
2. The largest numeral possible is used at each stage.
3. No more than three instances of same adjacent numeral. Occasionally number 4 is written not as IV but as IIII to add symmetry and balance to a watch or clock face.
4. A smaller numeral such as I or X placed before a larger one has the effect of minus - thus IV is one less than five, or four. This is called the subtraction principle and only one numeral can be placed to the left. The small numeral must be a power of ten: I, X or C; (1, 10 or 100).

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Units		Tens		Hundreds		Thousands	
I	One	1X	Ten	10C	One hundred	100M	One thousand 1000
II	Two	2XX	Twenty	20CC	Two hundred	200MM	Two thousand 2000
III	Three	3XXX	Thirty	30CCC	Three hundred	300MMM	Three thousand 3000
IV	Four	4XL	Forty	40CD	Four hundred	400MMMM	Four thousand 4000
V	Five	5L	Fifty	50D	Five hundred	500MMMMM	Five Thousand 5000
VI	Six	6LX	Sixty	60DC	Six hundred	600	
VII	Seven	7LXX	Seventy	70DCC	Seven hundred	700	
VIII	Eight	8LXXX	Eighty	80DCCC	Eight hundred	800	etc
IX	Nine	9XC	Ninety	90CM	Nine hundred	900	