ROMAN NUMERALS

The symbols:

I = 1	C = 100
V = 5	D = 500
X = 10	M = 1000
L = 50	

A dash over a symbol multiplies its value by 1000. For example, Ṽ means 5000.

The symbols are placed in descending order of size and are added together, unless one is placed to the left of a symbol larger than itself, in which case it is subtracted. E.g., in VI, 5 and 1 are added together to make 6, but in IV, (I being smaller than V,) 1 is subtracted from 5 to give 4. In CM, C is less than M, so 100 is subtracted from 1000 to give 900. To give a more complex example, 494 is CDXCIV; 100 less than 500, + 10 less than 100, + 1 less than 5: 400 + 90 + 4.

I = 1	XI = 11	XC = 90
II = 2	XII = 12	C = 100
III = 3	XIII = 13	CC = 200
IV or IIII = 4	XIV = 14	CCC = 300
V = 5	XV = 15	CD or CCCC = 400
VI = 6	XX = 20	D = 500
VII = 7	XXX = 30	CM = 900
VIII = 8	XL or XXXX = 40	M = 1000
IX or VIIII = 9	L = 50	
X = 10	LX = 60	

Dates:

1993 = MCMXCIII	1576 = MDLXXVI	1579 = MDLXXIX

Arabic numerals were in use in the 16th century, but for almost all written material, Roman numerals were preferred.

In Roman times, uppercase letters were always used, but in the 16th century, Roman numerals were usually written in the lower case. When there was more than one "i" the last one was usually written as a "j," viij = 8.