I	II	III
one	two	three
IV	V	VI
four	five	six

VII	VIII	IX
seven	eight	nine

X	XI	XII
ten	eleven	twelve

XIII	**XIV**	**XV**
thirteen	fourteen	fifteen
XVI	**XVII**	**XVIII**
sixteen	seventeen	eighteen

XIX	XX	XXX
nineteen	twenty	thirty

XL	L	LX
forty	fifty	sixty

LXX	**LXXX**	**XC**
seventy	eighty	ninety
C	**M**	**D**
one hundred	one thousand	five hundred

Roman Numerals

Roman numerals are expressed by letters of the alphabet and are rarely used today except for formality or variety. There are four basic principles for reading Roman numerals:

1. A letter repeated once or twice repeats its value that many times ($XXX = 30$, $CC = 200$, etc.).

2. One or more letters placed after another letter of greater value increases the greater value by the amount of the smaller ($VI = 6$, $LXX = 70$, $MCC = 1200$, etc.).

3. A letter placed before another letter of greater value decreases the greater value by the amount of the smaller ($IV = 4$, $XC = 90$, $CM = 900$, etc.).

4. A bar placed on top of a letter or string of letters increases the numeral's value by 1,000 times ($XV = 15$, $\overline{XV} = 15{,}000$).

Letter	Value
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XX	20
XXX	30
XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
C	100
D	500
M	1,000
$\overline{V}$	5,000
$\overline{X}$	10,000
$\overline{L}$	50,000
$\overline{C}$	100,000
$\overline{D}$	500,000
$\overline{M}$	1,000,000