

# Section B

## NUMBERS AND DATES

### ITALIAN NUMBERING

Italian numbers are usually recorded with the same Arabic numerals you are accustomed to in English, but the names they call those numbers are different. In addition, there are occasions when records will include Roman numerals.

The purpose of this reference section is to provide you with the basics of Italian number and time statements.

### CARDINAL NUMBERS

Cardinal numbers are used for simple counting and statements of "how many."

<i>uno</i>	one	<i>undici</i>	eleven
<i>due</i>	two	<i>dodici</i>	twelve
<i>tre</i>	three	<i> tredici</i>	thirteen
<i>quattro</i>	four	<i>quattordici</i>	fourteen
<i>cinque</i>	five	<i>quindici</i>	fifteen
<i>sei</i>	six	<i>sedici</i>	sixteen
<i>sette</i>	seven	<i>diciasette</i>	seventeen
<i>otto</i>	eight	<i>diciotto</i>	eighteen
<i>nove</i>	nine	<i>diciannove</i>	nineteen
<i>dieci</i>	ten	<i>venti</i>	twenty

The rule for combining *venti* (twenty), *trenta* (thirty), *quaranta* (forty), and so on with *uno*, *due*, *tre*, etc.:

Drop the last letter of the first word before adding *unto* and *otto*.

Add *due*, *tre*, *quattro*, *cinque*, *sei*, *sette*, and *nove* without changing the first word.

Examples:

<i>ventuno</i>	twenty one
<i>ventidue</i>	twenty two
<i>ventitre</i>	twenty three
<i>ventiquattro</i>	twenty four
<i>venticinque</i>	twenty five
<i>ventisei</i>	twenty six
<i>ventisette</i>	twenty seven
<i>ventotto</i>	twenty eight
<i>ventinove</i>	twenty nine

Counting by tens:

<i>dieci</i>	ten
<i>venti</i>	twenty
<i>trenta</i>	thirty
<i>quaranta</i>	forty
<i>cinquanta</i>	fifty
<i>sessanta</i>	sixty
<i>settanta</i>	seventy
<i>ottanta</i>	eighty
<i>novanta</i>	ninty

Counting by hundreds:

<i>cento</i>	hundred
<i>centi</i>	hundreds
<i>duecenti</i>	two hundred
<i>trecenti</i>	three hundred
<i>quattrocenti</i>	four hundred
<i>cinquecenti</i>	five hundred
<i>seicenti</i>	six hundred
<i>settecenti</i>	seven hundred
<i>ottocenti</i>	eight hundred
<i>novacenti</i>	nine hundred
<i>mille, mil</i>	one thousand

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

**Ordinal** numbers are used to indicate a position in a sequence (first, second, etc.). Ordinal numbers are frequently preceded by the article *il* as in *il quarto*. (An *article* is a word like *a* or *the*.) When the first letter of a number begins with a vowel, as do *uno*, *ottavo*, and *otto*, the *il* will be changed to *l'*: *l'uno*, *l'ottavo*, *l'otto*.

**When referring to dates:** Italian ordinal numbers are usually the same as the cardinal numbers when they refer to the day of the month; but you will more often see *il primo* than *l'uno* as in *il primo gennaio* (first day of January).

Regular use	In dates	
<i>primo</i>	<i>uno</i>	first
<i>secondo</i>	<i>due</i>	second
<i>terzo</i>	<i>tre</i>	third
<i>quarto</i>	<i>quattro</i>	fourth
<i>quinto</i>	<i>cinque</i>	fifth
<i>sesto</i>	<i>sei</i>	sixth
<i>settimo</i>	<i>sette</i>	seventh
<i>ottavo</i>	<i>otto</i>	eighth
<i>nono</i>	<i>nove</i>	nineth
<i>decimo</i>	<i>dieci</i>	tenth

Regular use	In dates	
<i>undicesimo</i>	<i>uncici</i>	eleventh
<i>dodicesimo</i>	<i>dodici</i>	twelfth
<i>treddicesimo</i>	<i>treddici</i>	thirteenth
<i>quattordicesimo</i>	<i>quattordici</i>	fourteenth
<i>quindicesimo</i>	<i>quincici</i>	fifteenth
<i>sedicesimo</i>	<i>sedici</i>	sixteenth
<i>diciassettesimo</i>	<i>diciassette</i>	seventeenth
<i>diciottesimo</i>	<i>diciotto</i>	eighteenth
<i>diciannovesimo</i>	<i>diciannove</i>	nineteenth
<i>ventesimo</i>	<i>venti</i>	twentieth

In numbers above 19, add *esimo* to the cardinal number:

Regular use	In dates	
<i>decimo</i>	<i>dieci</i>	tenth
<i>ventesimo</i>	<i>venti</i>	twentieth
<i>ventunesimo</i>	<i>ventuno</i>	twenty first
<i>ventiduesimo</i>	<i>ventidue</i>	twenty second
<i>ventitrèesimo</i>	<i>ventitre</i>	twenty third
<i>ventiquattresimo</i>	<i>ventiquattro</i>	twenty fourth
<i>venticinquesimo</i>	<i>venticinque</i>	twenty fifth
<i>ventiseiesimo</i>	<i>ventisei</i>	twenty sixth
<i>ventisettesimo</i>	<i>ventisette</i>	twenty seventh
<i>ventiottesimo</i>	<i>ventotto</i>	twenty eighth
<i>ventinovesimo</i>	<i>ventinove</i>	twenty ninth
<i>trentesimo</i>	<i>trenta</i>	thirtieth
<i>quarantesimo</i>		fortieth
<i>cinquantesimo</i>		fiftieth
<i>sessantesimo</i>		sixtieth
<i>settantesimo</i>		seventieth
<i>ottantesimo</i>		eightieth
<i>novantesimo</i>		ninetieth
<i>centesimo</i>		hundredth
<i>duecentesimo</i>		two hundredth
<i>trecentesimo</i>		three hundredth
<i>quattrocentesimo</i>		four hundredth
<i>cinquecentesimo</i>		five hundredth
<i>seicentesimo</i>		six hundredth
<i>settecentesimo</i>		seven hundredth
<i>ottocentesimo</i>		eight hundredth
<i>novcentesimo</i>		nine hundredth
<i>millesimo</i>		thousandth

## CLOCK TIME

Clock time often appears next to the date. Sometimes you will see Italian numbers followed by *anti.* for "a.m." or *pom.* for "p.m."; however, because Italy began using the 24-hour clock in 1803, you will more often see clock times written as *ore cique* or *ore 5* for 5:00 a.m. and *ore le diciassette* or *ore 17* for 5:00 p.m.

It is important to be able to recognize clock times so that you don't extract them as dates.

<i>la una</i>	one o'clock	<i>le tredici</i>	thirteen o'clock
<i>le due</i>	two o'clock	<i>le quattordici</i>	fourteen o'clock
<i>le tre</i>	three o'clock	<i>le quindici</i>	fifteen o'clock
<i>le quattro</i>	four o'clock	<i>le sedici</i>	sixteen o'clock
<i>le cinque</i>	five o'clock	<i>le diciassette</i>	seventeen o'clock
<i>le sei</i>	six o'clock	<i>le diciotto</i>	eighteen o'clock
<i>le sette</i>	seven o'clock	<i>le diciannove</i>	nineteen o'clock
<i>le otto</i>	eight o'clock	<i>le venti</i>	twenty o'clock
<i>le nove</i>	nine o'clock	<i>le ventuno</i>	twenty-one o'clock
<i>le dieci</i>	ten o'clock	<i>le ventiquattro</i>	twenty-two o'clock
<i>le undici</i>	eleven o'clock	<i>le ventitre</i>	twenty-three o'clock
<i>le dodici</i>	twelve o'clock	<i>le ventiquattro</i>	twenty-four o'clock

## NAMES OF MONTHS

<i>gennaio</i>	January
<i>febbraio</i>	February
<i>marzo</i>	March
<i>aprile</i>	April
<i>maggio</i>	May
<i>giugno</i>	June
<i>luglio</i>	July
<i>agosto</i>	August
<i>settembre</i>	September
<i>ottobre</i>	October
<i>novembre</i>	November
<i>dicembre</i>	December

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

<i>la domenica</i>	Sunday
<i>il lunedì</i>	Monday
<i>il martedì</i>	Tuesday
<i>il mercoledì</i>	Wednesday
<i>il giovedì</i>	Thursday
<i>il venerdì</i>	Friday
<i>il sabato</i>	Saturday

## VOCABULARY

### Terms relating to order:

<i>al principio [di Marzo]</i>	the first [of March]
<i>il secondo [di Marzo]</i>	the second [of March]
<i>il terzo [di Marzo]</i>	the third [of March]
<i>l'ultimo [di Marzo]</i>	the last day [of March]

### General vocabulary relating to dates

<i>addì</i>	on the day
<i>anno</i>	year
<i>anni</i>	years
<i>data</i>	date
<i>di</i>	day
<i>già</i>	already, formerly, once, previous
<i>giorno</i>	day
<i>ieri</i>	yesterday
<i>mese</i>	month
<i>nascere</i>	to be born
<i>oggi</i>	today
<i>ora</i>	hour
<i>stesso</i>	same
<i>scorso</i>	last
<i>tempo</i>	time
<i>ultimo (a)</i>	last

### Time and date phrases:

<i>alla data odierna</i>	on today's date
<i>all'ora di</i>	at the time of
<i>anno corrente</i>	current year
<i>anno presente</i>	present year
<i>anno della nascita di</i>	year of birth of
<i>anno presente</i>	present month
<i>anno prossimo</i>	next month
<i>anti.</i>	a.m.
<i>antimeridiano (a)</i>	before noon
<i>del anno referito</i>	of the year referred to
<i>dell'anno</i>	of the year
<i>del mese di</i>	of the month of
<i>dopo domani</i>	day after tomorrow
<i>dopo pranzo</i>	afternoon
<i>detto giorno e mese</i>	said day and month
<i>fine del mese</i>	end of the month
<i>e minuti</i>	and minutes (time of birth)
<i>giorno dalla celebrazione del</i>	date of the celebration of
<i>matrimonio</i>	marriage (marriage celebration)
<i>il capo d'anno</i>	New Year's Day
<i>il primo d'anno</i>	New Year's Day
<i>il giorno dopo</i>	the day after

Time and date phrases:

<i>il medesimo anno</i>	the same year
<i>il medesimo giorno</i>	the same day
<i>il medesimo mese</i>	the same month
<i>meridiano (a)</i>	noon
<i>mese corrente</i>	current month
<i>mese presente</i>	present month
<i>mese prossimo</i>	next month
<i>mese prossimo passato</i>	just last month
<i>mese scorso</i>	last month
<i>mezzanotte</i>	midnight
<i>mezzogiorno</i>	midday, noontime
<i>naque il giorno</i>	was born the day of
<i>natale</i>	birthday, Christmas
<i>natalizio</i>	birthday (an adjective)
<i>nato a mezzanotte</i>	born at midnight
<i>nato a mezzodi</i>	born at noon
<i>nato a notte</i>	born at night
<i>nato a sera</i>	born at night
<i>nato il</i>	born the (date)
<i>nato oggi</i>	born today
<i>nel citato anno</i>	on the cited year
<i>nel citato giorno</i>	on the cited day
<i>nel citato mese</i>	on the cited month
<i>nel espreso giorno</i>	on the expressed day
<i>nel espreso mese</i>	on the expressed month
<i>nello stesso anno</i>	on the same year
<i>nello stesso giorno</i>	on the same day
<i>nello stesso mese</i>	on the same month
<i>per l'anno</i>	for the year
<i>piú tarde</i>	later
<i>pom.</i>	p.m.
<i>pomeridiano (a)</i>	afternoon (p.m.)
<i>pomeriggio</i>	afternoon
<i>stammattina</i>	this morning
<i>stasera</i>	this evening
<i>ultimo giorno del mese</i>	last day of the month

Typical date phrase

Typical date phrase

<i>L'anno</i>	The year
<i>milleottocentosessantatre,</i>	1863
<i>il di _____</i>	the day
<i>di _____</i>	of (of the month)
<i>alle ore _____</i>	at the hour

## ROMAN NUMERALS

In many of the older records Roman numerals are used to indicate the day and year. The following examples are given as a review of the mechanics of Roman numerals.

1 = I	41 = XLI	81 = LXXXI
2 = II	42 = XLII	82 = LXXXII
3 = III	43 = XLIII	83 = LXXXIII
4 = IIII or IV	44 = XLIV	84 = LXXXIV
5 = V	45 = XLV	85 = LXXXV
6 = VI	46 = XLVI	86 = LXXXVI
7 = VII	47 = XLVII	87 = LXXXVII
8 = VIII	48 = XLVIII	88 = LXXXVIII
9 = VIIII or IX	49 = XLVIX	89 = LXXXIX
10 = X	50 = L	90 = LXXXX or XC
11 = XI	51 = LI	91 = XCI
12 = XII	52 = LII	92 = XCII
13 = XIII	53 = LIII	93 = XCIII
14 = XIIII or XIV	54 = LIV	94 = XCIV
15 = XV	55 = LV	95 = XCV
16 = XVI	56 = LVI	96 = XCVI
17 = XVII	57 = LVII	97 = XCVII
18 = XVIII	58 = LVIII	98 = XCVIII
19 = XVIIII or XIX	59 = LVIX	99 = XCVIX
20 = XX	60 = LX	
21 = XXI	61 = LXI	100 = C
22 = XXII	62 = LXII	200 = CC
23 = XXIII	63 = LXIII	300 = CCC
24 = XXIIII or XXIV	64 = LXIV	400 = CD
25 = XXV	65 = LXV	500 = D
26 = XXVI	66 = LXVI	600 = DC
27 = XXVII	67 = LXVII	700 = DCC
28 = XXVIII	68 = LXVIII	800 = DCCC
29 = XXVIIII or XXIX	69 = LXIX	900 = DCM
30 = XXX	70 = LXX	1000 = M
31 = XXXI	71 = LXXI	1100 = MC
32 = XXXII	72 = LXXII	1200 = MCC
33 = XXXIII	73 = LXXIII	1300 = MCCC
34 = XXXIV	74 = LXXIV	1400 = MCD
35 = XXXV	75 = LXXV	1500 = MD
36 = XXXVI	76 = LXXVI	1600 = MDC
37 = XXXVII	77 = LXXVII	1700 = MDCC
38 = XXXVIII	78 = LXXVIII	1800 = MDCCC
39 = XXXIX	79 = LXXVIX	1900 = MCM
40 = XXXX or XL	80 = LXXX	1857 = MDCCCLVII

## VARIATIONS IN DATES

In some records you may find part or all of the date missing. Scribes would occasionally substitute a written statement instead of writing a date. For example, a statement *nel stesso giorno e mese* (on the same day and month) lets you know that this entry was made the same day and month as the previous entry.

### Common Variations to Entry Dates

<i>anno corrente</i>	current year
<i>anno presente</i>	present year
<i>del anno referido</i>	of the year referred to
<i>detto giorno e mese</i>	said day and month
<i>fine del mese</i>	end of the month
<i>il capo d'anno</i>	New Year's Day
<i>il primo d'anno</i>	New Year's Day
<i>il medesimo anno</i>	the same year
<i>il medesimo giorno</i>	the same day
<i>il medesimo mese</i>	the same month
<i>mese corente</i>	current month
<i>mese presente</i>	present month
<i>mese prosimo</i>	next month
<i>mese prossimo passato</i>	just last month
<i>mese scorso</i>	last month
<i>nel citado anno</i>	on the cited year
<i>nel citado giorno</i>	on the cited day
<i>nel citado mese</i>	on the cited month
<i>nel espresado anno</i>	on the expressed year
<i>nel espresado giorno</i>	on the expressed day
<i>nel espresado mese</i>	on the expressed month
<i>nel stesso anno</i>	on the same year
<i>nel stesso giorno</i>	on the same day
<i>nel stesso mese</i>	on the same month
<i>ultimo giorno del mese</i>	last day of the month



## FEAST DATES

The Catholic Church established certain days to celebrate Christian events. Some of the dates are "fixed," occurring on the same date each year; others are "movable," changing each year. In addition, each day of the year is assigned one or more saints; a record may therefore refer to a saint's day and a year but not include the month.

### FIXED FEAST DATES

Latin	Italian	English	Date
<i>Circumcisio Domeni</i>	<i>Circoncisione dell Signore</i>	Circumcision of the Lord	1 Jan
<i>Epiphanyas</i>	<i>Epifania</i>	Epiphany	6 Jan
<i>Trium Regnum</i>		Ephiphany	6 Jan
<i>Purificato B.V. Marie</i>	<i>Purificazione di Maria</i>	Purification of the Virgin Mary	2 Feb
<i>Ecarias</i>	<i>Festa dell' Eucaristia</i>	Eucharist	20 Feb
<i>Annunciato Dominica</i>	<i>Giorno dell' Annunziata</i>	Annunciation or Lady Day	25 Mar
<i>Assumptio B. Mariae</i>	<i>Giorno dell' Assunzione</i>	Assumption of Mary	15 Aug
<i>Nativitas B.V. Mariae</i>	<i>Nativita di Maria</i>	Birth of the Virgin Mary	8 Sep
<i>Sct. Michailis Archangelus</i>	<i>Giorno di San Michele</i>	St. Michael the Archangel	29 Sep
<i>Festum Omnium Sanctorum</i>	<i>Giorno dell' Ognissanti</i>	All Saints	1 Nov
<i>Nativitas Domini</i>	<i>Il Natale</i>	Christmas Day	25 Dec
<i>Stephanus Protomartyr</i>	<i>Festa di San Stefano Martire</i>	St. Stphens Martyr	26 Dec