

Numerals

There are four types of numerals in Latin:

1 – cardinals: tell *how much* of something there is. They answer to the question: *quot?* (how much? / how many?).

2 – ordinals: indicate position in a series. They answer to the question: *quotus, -a, -um?* (In what order?)

3 – distributives: denote a number that belong to each of several groups. They answer to the question: *quoteni, -ae, -a?* (How many times each? How many at a time?)

4 – adverbs: indicate how many times something has to be repeated. They answer to the question: *quotiens?* (How many times?)

Cardinals:

Unus, -a, -um (one); *duo, duae, duo* (two); *tres, tria* (three); *ducenti, -ae, -a* (two hundred) ... *nongenti, ae, a* (nine hundred) and *milia* (thousands) decline. All other cardinals do not decline.

	m.	f.	n.
nom.	<i>unus</i>	<i>una</i>	<i>unum</i>
gen.	<i>unius</i>	<i>unius</i>	<i>unius</i>
dat.	<i>uni</i>	<i>uni</i>	<i>uni</i>
acc.	<i>unum</i>	<i>unam</i>	<i>unum</i>
abl.	<i>uno</i>	<i>una</i>	<i>uno</i>

	m.	f.	n.
nom.	<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
gen.	<i>duorum (duum)</i>	<i>duarum</i>	<i>duorum (duum)</i>
dat.	<i>duobus</i>	<i>duabus</i>	<i>duobus</i>
acc.	<i>duos (duo)</i>	<i>duas</i>	<i>duo</i>
abl.	<i>duobus</i>	<i>duabus</i>	<i>duobus</i>

	m.	f.	n.
nom.	<i>tres</i>	<i>tres</i>	<i>tria</i>
gen.	<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>
dat.	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>
acc.	<i>tres (tris)</i>	<i>tres (tris)</i>	<i>tria</i>
abl.	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>

- *Centum* and *mille*, when “singular”, do not decline.
- *Milia*, which declines (nom./acc. *milia*, gen. *milium*, dat./abl. *milibus*), is followed by the genitive partitive: e.g. *duo milia militum* (two thousand soldiers), *duorum milium militum* (of two thousand soldiers). When *milia* is followed by another numeral, there are two possibilities: 2,500 soldiers > *duo milia et quingenti milites* / *duo milia militum et quingenti*.

Ordinals:

They decline like adjectives of the first and second declensions (*primus, -a, -um; secundus, -a, -um*, etc...).

- *Primus* means the first of three or more, *prior* the first of two. *Secundus* means either the second of two or the second of more than two, while *alter* only means second of two.
- *Unus* and *alter* are usually employed instead of *primus* and *secundus* to form the ordinals 21st, 22nd, 31st, 32nd, etc. E.g. 21st = *unus et vicesimus* (though *vicesimus primus* is also attested).

Distributives:

They decline like adjectives of the first and second declensions. Their genitive plural masculine and neutral can end either *-um* or *-orum*.

Distributives are used:

- to answer the question: *quoteni?* (how many times each? How many at a time?). E.g. *Consul militibus septenos denarios distribuit.* > The consul gave each soldier seven denarii.
- with *pluralia tantum* (nouns plural in form but singular in meaning): *bina castra* = two encampments, *trina* (not *terna!*) *castra* = three encampments, *quaterna castra* = four encampments, etc. But one encampment = *una castra*
- together with adverbs, in multiplication. E.g. *bis bina* = twice two > four
- of sets, most often pairs. E.g. *bini boves* = a span of oxen, *bini oculi* = two eyes.

	cardinals	ordinals	distributives	adverbs
1	<i>unus, a, um</i>	<i>primus, a, um</i>	<i>singuli, ae, a</i>	<i>semel</i>
2	<i>duo, duae, duo</i>	<i>secundus, a, um (alter)</i>	<i>bini, ae, a</i>	<i>bis</i>
3	<i>tres, tria</i>	<i>tertius</i>	<i>terni</i>	<i>ter</i>
4	<i>quattuor</i>	<i>quartus</i>	<i>quaterni</i>	<i>quater</i>
5	<i>quinque</i>	<i>quintus</i>	<i>quini</i>	<i>quinqües</i>
6	<i>sex</i>	<i>sextus</i>	<i>seni</i>	<i>sexies</i>
7	<i>septem</i>	<i>septimus</i>	<i>septeni</i>	<i>septies</i>
8	<i>octo</i>	<i>octavus</i>	<i>octoni</i>	<i>octies</i>
9	<i>novem</i>	<i>nonus</i>	<i>noveni</i>	<i>novies</i>
10	<i>decem</i>	<i>decimus</i>	<i>deni</i>	<i>decies</i>
11	<i>undecim</i>	<i>undecimus</i>	<i>undeni</i>	<i>undecies</i>
12	<i>duodecim</i>	<i>duodecimus</i>	<i>duodeni</i>	<i>duodecies</i>
13	<i>tredecim</i>	<i>tertius decimus</i>	<i>terni deni</i>	<i>ter decies</i>
14	<i>quattuordecim</i>	<i>quartus decimus</i>	<i>quaterni deni</i>	<i>duater decies</i>
15	<i>quindecim</i>	<i>quintus decimus</i>	<i>quini deni</i>	<i>quinqües decies</i>
16	<i>sedecim</i>	<i>sextus decimus</i>	<i>seni deni</i>	<i>sexies decies</i>
17	<i>septemdecim</i>	<i>septimus decimus</i>	<i>septeni deni</i>	<i>septies decies</i>
18	<i>duodeviginti</i>	<i>duodevicesimus</i>	<i>duodeviceni</i>	<i>octies decies</i>
19	<i>undeviginti</i>	<i>undevicesimus</i>	<i>undeviceni</i>	<i>novies decies</i>
20	<i>viginti</i>	<i>vicesimus</i>	<i>viceni</i>	<i>vicies</i>
21	<i>viginti unus</i>	<i>vicesimus unus</i>	<i>viceni singuli</i>	<i>vicies semel</i>
22	<i>viginti duo</i>	<i>vicesimus alter</i>	<i>viceni bini</i>	<i>vicies bis</i>
28	<i>duodetriginta</i>	<i>duodetricesimus</i>	<i>duodetriceni</i>	<i>duodetricies</i>
29	<i>undetriginta</i>	<i>undetricesimus</i>	<i>undetriceni</i>	<i>undetricies</i>
30	<i>triginta</i>	<i>tricesimus</i>	<i>triceni</i>	<i>tricies</i>
40	<i>quadráginta</i>	<i>quadragesimus</i>	<i>quadrageni</i>	<i>quadrágies</i>
50	<i>quinqüaginta</i>	<i>quinqüagesimus</i>	<i>quinqüageni</i>	<i>quinqüagies</i>
60	<i>sexaginta</i>	<i>sexagesimus</i>	<i>sexageni</i>	<i>sexagies</i>
70	<i>septuaginta</i>	<i>septuagesimus</i>	<i>septuageni</i>	<i>septuagies</i>

80	<i>octoginta</i>	<i>octogesimus</i>	<i>octogeni</i>	<i>octogies</i>
90	<i>nonaginta</i>	<i>nonagesimus</i>	<i>nonageni</i>	<i>nonagies</i>
100	<i>centum</i>	<i>centesimus</i>	<i>centeni</i>	<i>centies</i>
200	<i>ducenti, ae, a</i>	<i>ducentesimus</i>	<i>ducenti</i>	<i>ducenties</i>
300	<i>trecenti, ae, a</i>	<i>trecentesimus</i>	<i>trecenti</i>	<i>trecenties</i>
400	<i>quadringenti, ae, a</i>	<i>quadringentesimus</i>	<i>quadringeni</i>	<i>quadringenties</i>
500	<i>quingenti, ae, a</i>	<i>quingentesimus</i>	<i>quingeni</i>	<i>quingenties</i>
600	<i>sescenti, ae, a</i>	<i>sescentesimus</i>	<i>sescenti</i>	<i>sescenties</i>
700	<i>septingenti, ae, a</i>	<i>septingentesimus</i>	<i>sptingeni</i>	<i>septingenties</i>
800	<i>octingenti, ae, a</i>	<i>octingentesimus</i>	<i>octingeni</i>	<i>octingenties</i>
900	<i>nongenti, ae, a</i>	<i>nongentesimus</i>	<i>nongeni</i>	<i>nongenties</i>
1000	<i>mille</i>	<i>millesimus</i>	<i>singula milia</i>	<i>milies</i>
2000	<i>duo milia</i>	<i>bis millesimus</i>	<i>bina milia</i>	<i>bis milies</i>
100,000	<i>centum milia</i>	<i>centies millesimus</i>	<i>centena milia</i>	<i>centies milies</i>
1,000,000	<i>decies centena milia</i>	<i>decies centies millesimus</i>	<i>decies centena milia</i>	<i>decies centies milies</i>