

H

DATES IN THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

H.1 B.C. and A.D. Dates

Use the abbreviation B.C. for dates in the pre-Christian era. Place the abbreviation at the end of a date or span of dates in that era.

FOR EXAMPLE:

14th century B.C.

Period of activity associated with Queen Nefertiti of Egypt

-71 B.C.

Date of death of Spartacus

approximately 495-429 B.C.

Approximate dates of birth and death of Pericles

Use the abbreviation A.D. only when the dates span both eras.

FOR EXAMPLE:

63 B.C.-14 A.D.

Dates of birth and death of Augustus, Emperor of Rome

43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.

Date of birth and approximate date of death of Ovid

approximately 4 B.C.-65 A.D.

Approximate dates of birth and death of Seneca

H.2 Conversion of dates to the Gregorian Calendar

When recording dates in terms of the Christian era, record dates from 1582 on in terms of the Gregorian calendar. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain in 1582; by the Catholic states of Germany in 1583; by the United Kingdom in 1752; by Sweden in 1753; by Prussia in 1774; and by the Russian Republic in 1918. Convert dates from 1582 on from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian as set out in the following tables.

The following dates in December under the Julian calendar fall in January of the next year under the Gregorian calendar:

TABLE I

Year Julian	Days Julian
1582–1699	Dec. 9–31
1700–1799	Dec. 21–31
1800–1899	Dec. 20–31
1900–1999	Dec. 19–31

The following days in the “old style” calendar used in the British Isles fall in the next later year under the Gregorian calendar:

**TABLE II: BRITISH ISLES
EXCEPT SCOTLAND AND COLONIES**

Year Old Style	Days Old Style
1582–1699	Jan. 1–3
Feb. 1–28 [29]	Mar. 1–24
Dec. 9–31	1700–1750
Jan. 1–31	Feb. 1–28 [29]
Mar. 1–24	Dec. 21–31
1751	Dec. 21–31

TABLE II: SCOTLAND

Year Old Style	Days Old Style
1582–1599	Jan. 1–31
	Feb. 1–28 [29]
	Mar. 1–24
	Dec. 9–31
1600–1699	Dec. 9–31
1700–1751	Dec. 21–31