



Doorways, Ltd.
presents

KIDS LOVE ITALY

GETTING READY

Be sure to bring along some of your favorite things from home when you go to Italy. Here are some other things you might want to bring:

- Backpack
- Travel diary or notebook
- Crayons or markers
- Glue stick
- Rain poncho
- Flashlight
- Hat
- Kerchief or bandana
- Bathing suit
- Sunglasses
- Soccer ball or hackey sack
- Deck of cards
- Sunscreen & insect



This is a map of Europe. Can you find Italy? Here's a hint: it's long and thin, and shaped like a boot. The toe of the boot is

about to kick something. That is the island of Sicily, famous for its ancient Greek temples. The other big island is Sardinia. If you look at a more detailed map, you will see that there are mountains across the top of Italy. These are the Alps, and they divide Italy from the rest of Europe. Another mountain range, the Appenines, runs right down the center of the country. Italy is mostly surrounded by water.

The flag of Italy is divided into three vertical stripes. Green is on the left, then white in the middle, and red on the right. Look for the flag while you are in Italy, and even before your trip. The Italian flag can be found in many places in the United States where people who came from Italy now live.

There are many things to love about Italy, especially if you like to try new foods and have fun exploring. Italy is famous for its delicious cooking, its scenic countryside, its ancient history, and its great works of art, some of which can be seen right on city streets. But one of Italy's greatest treasures is its people, whose warmth and hospitality are world famous.

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Location: Southern Europe

Area: 116,336 sq. mi.
301,310 sq. km.

Population: about 58,000,000

Currency: Euro (\$1 = approx. 1 Euro)

Language: Italian

EATING ITALIAN STYLE

Eating in restaurants is easy and fun in Italy. Along with many new foods to try, you'll find familiar dishes like pizza and spaghetti, delicious fresh fruits and vegetables, and some of the best ice cream in the world. It's called *gelato*.



First comes the *antipasti* (starters). Try some *bruschetta*, bread that is drizzled with olive oil, rubbed with garlic, and usually topped with chopped tomato. *Delizioso!*

Wherever you go in Italy, you'll find pasta on the menu. There are more than 500 kinds to choose from! It comes in all kinds of shapes and colors, and is usually made fresh. Most Italians eat pasta every day, sometimes before a main course of meat or fish. In many restaurants, you can mix and match to create your favorite combination. So, which will it be:

the *tagliatele* or the *penne*, or how about *fettucine*? And now you must decide on the sauce; here are just a few of the kinds you'll find:

- *Bolognese* is a red sauce with meat, named for the city of Bologna.
- *Arrabiata* is made with hot peppers, so stay away from this one unless you like spicy foods. In English, it means "angry" pasta. It's so angry, it bites whoever eats it!
- *Con funghi* means with mushrooms.
- *Carbonara* has bacon or ham, cooked in butter and garlic, with parmesan cheese.
- *Fiorentina*, named for the city of Florence, is tomato sauce with herbs and green peas.

Buon appetito! And don't forget to save room for *some dolce* (dessert)!!!!

CIAO!

That means hello in Italian. Try to say it; it's pronounced "chow." The funny thing is, *ciao* also means goodbye. When you meet someone, say "Ciao." When you leave, say it again!

Most Italians speak some English, but they love to hear foreigners try to speak their language. If you learn a few words, you can have fun and make new friends wherever you go.

When you travel, it's nice to learn how to say please and thank you. *Per favore* means please, and Italians use it a lot because they are very polite.

Grazie means thank you. When you say *grazie* to someone, he or she may answer, "Prego." That means you're welcome.

Now, here's an important word to know. *Gelato* means ice cream, and Italians are famous for their creamy *gelato*. Keep a list of flavors, and see how many you can try. Which was your favorite?

Aqua minerale is bottled water. That's what people drink in Italy. No one drinks from the faucets. If you bring a refillable sports bottle, you can buy *aqua minerale* in the grocery store. Carry it along on your travels and you'll always be prepared.

Piazza is another important word because you'll find one in just about every Italian city and village. It means square: that is, a large open place where roads come together. Long ago, these spaces were left open for people to play games and use for gatherings. You will still see them being used that way today. The *piazza* is often the busiest place in town. It's a great place to sit back and enjoy a cool drink while you watch what's going on.

Here's your first Italian sentence: "*Un gelato, per favore.*" You just ordered an ice cream cone!

Have fun ... and *ciao!*



FLORENCE



Florence makes you think of a storybook that begins, "Once upon a time, in a land far, far away..." It is a place where men, women, and children lived, played, and fought a long time ago. Today, Florence looks pretty much the same as it did in the Middle Ages.

It's fun to shop for souvenirs in the open air markets of *Firenze*, as it is known in

Italian. Take your parents to see the famous market at **San Lorenzo**, where you can buy clothing, leather purses and wallets, jewelry, and all kinds of treasures.

As you explore the city, remember that it was built before America was even discovered. Once an ancient civilization lived here, maybe even right under your feet!

THE MIDDLE AGES

Medieval times are also called the Middle Ages, because they came after the Roman Empire and before the Renaissance. The Middle Ages began in the 5th century and lasted for nine hundred years. Wow, that's a long time!

The Catholic Church was at the center of the medieval world and was the only church in Europe at the time. You will probably visit some cathedrals while you are in Italy, as well as monasteries, formed by different orders of monks. One famous order was the Benedictines, who took vows of poverty (no property), chastity (no marriage), and obedience (follow the orders of their

leaders). The Franciscan Brothers, an order of monks started by Saint Francis of Assisi, is still doing good deeds in the world today. Saint Francis, the son of a rich man, gave away all of his possessions in order to live a more holy life. He believed that every creature on earth was special, and is therefore known as the patron saint of animals.



If you visit the **Convent of San Marco**, while you are in Florence, you will see the tiny cells where Dominican monks once slept and prayed.

THE RENAISSANCE

In the 15th century, there was a rebirth, or renaissance, of interest in the arts and sciences. It began in Italy. Artists and scholars started producing works that were inspired by human beings instead of just religious themes. Painters and sculptors explored the beauty of the human body, and poets wrote about human feelings and experiences.

One of the most famous people of the Renaissance was Leonardo da Vinci. He was

not only a brilliant painter and sculptor, but he was also interested in science, architecture, and engineering. His most famous painting is the Mona Lisa (which now hangs in the Louvre, in Paris).

FAVORITES

- Il Duomo
- Baptistry (Gate of Paradise)
- David
- Palazzo Vecchio & Piazza Signoria
- Market of San Lorenzo
- Ponte Vecchio

DUNGEONS AND DRAGONS

You may have heard of this game, where players pretend they are back in the time when people lived in castles and wore shining suits of armor to fight duels on horseback. Well, you won't see any knights in shining armor in Italy, and you won't see any dragons, either. But Florence is a medieval city, built in the times of kings, queens, princes, and princesses.

Medieval Florentines didn't like the idea of royalty. They fought to have a more democratic government. Unfortunately, they ended up being ruled by powerful families, which wasn't much better.

You can still see many beautiful palaces around Florence. In Italian, the word for palace is *palazzo*. Two or more palaces are called *palazzi*. Many of these *palazzi* are now museums, where you can go to see what life was like in medieval and Renaissance Florence. One of the best examples of a *palazzo* that has been restored to its original state is the **Palazzo Davanzati**, which was built more than 700 years ago. In those days, there were terrible fights and feuds between the powerful families of Florence. You can still see the four trap doors in the floor of the main room upstairs, where hot oil was poured on enemies who attacked the palace. The walls were painted with colorful scenes, and the bedrooms were painted with rows of shields, called coats of arms. The symbols on the shields represent the families that were joined to the wealthy Davanzati family through marriage.



THE MEDICI

As you walk around the streets of Florence, you will see many coats of arms and family crests above large doorways and on the walls of important buildings where those families once lived or worked. The family crest you will most often see is that of the powerful Medici family. Look for buildings that have their crest, with six balls. How many Medici crests can you find? Don't be surprised if you lose count! The Medici family was very wealthy and powerful in Florence during the Renaissance.

LITTLE MONSTERS

Take a close look at the doorknockers you pass in the oldest parts of the city. Many have been made in the form of all sorts of wonderful gremlins and devilish creatures. Look closely at the pictures carved in stone under the windows, strange creatures like dragons and winged monsters that stare at the crowds passing by.



FIGHTS & FEUDS

During medieval times, there were hundreds of towers built by powerful families as a sign of their wealth and importance. Each family had its own tower to protect itself from the endless wars between feuding families. In those days, the streets of Florence were very dangerous. The towers that remain today remind us of those violent times.

If you are interested in what life was like back in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, visit the **Stibbert Museum**, with one of Europe's largest collections of medieval weapons and armor. Can you imagine what it would be like to fight wearing all that armor?

Another interesting place to visit is the **Medici Chapel**, upstairs in the Palazzo Medici-Riccardi. When you walk into this chapel, it's like walking into a painting that has come to life. Every inch of the room is covered by a beautiful wall painting, where knights and pages travel through a flowery landscape, along with birds, dogs, rabbits, giraffes and wild beasts.

LOOKING AT ART



You will probably visit some museums while you are in Italy. There are many famous Italian paintings, sculptures, and mosaics. Michelangelo is one of Italy's most famous sculptors. His most well known work is his statue of David, who killed the giant, Goliath. You can see David while you are in Florence at the **Accademia**. It is carved from beautiful white marble, which comes from the quarries of Carrara. You can visit the quarries and see this pure white marble. Carrara is near the coast, north of Pisa, the city with the famous leaning tower.

Sometimes it seems as if everyone is trying to go to the museums at the same time, and that means you will sometimes have to wait in line. Eventually, you'll get in; in the meantime, remember that people have come from all over the world to see these museums, just like you. Believe it or not, waiting in line can be fun, if you keep your eyes and ears open. Use this time to notice some of the differences between Florence and the city where you live, or one you have visited. Listen to the different sounds. Can you hear church bells counting the hours? How many different languages do you hear? Did you ever see so many scooters? How big are the cars that drive past? Make a list in your trip journal of all the differences you notice, and see if you can guess some of the reasons for them.

Each painting you will see has a story to tell. Try to notice the kinds of people you see in the paintings. Saints with golden halos or knights in armor? A mother and child? See if you can find one painting you especially like in each museum you visit. Go to the museum store afterwards and see if you can find a postcard of it. That way you can take it home to remind you of your Italian adventure.

AMUSEMENT PARK

After you have done some sightseeing and museum visits, it may be time to do something that is pure fun and strictly for kids. There is a small amusement park called **Lunar Park** in the **Cascine Park**. Although the park is small, you'll find bumper cars and fun rides, and all kinds of snacks. The Arno River runs along the park. You can watch the rowers or walk along the little footpath (but this is a favorite spot for fishermen, so watch out for fishing poles and lines). The Cascine is the largest free park in Florence and was once the hunting ground for Florentine nobility. Now it is a nice place to walk along shady paths or kick a ball around one of the large playing fields in the back of the woods. You might even find a real Italian soccer game going on. Enjoy a picnic on the sidelines while you sit and watch. The long promenade (walkway) is a good place to do some roller blading or biking; rentals are available nearby.

MOVIES

Cinema Astro means Star Movie House in English. Here you'll find films from the U.S. and Britain. They will have Italian words (subtitles) across the bottom of the screen, but the dialog you hear will be in English. Cinema Astro is closed on Mondays. Tickets cost about 5 Euro (about five or six dollars). The theatre is located in Piazza San Simone, near the famous Santa Croce church.



RENTING A BICYCLE

I Bike Italy offers biking tours in the Tuscan countryside around Florence. They take you to pick up your bike and provide all equipment (helmets, water bottle, lunch), and a guide to lead the way and fix any flat tires. Tours begin at 9 am and return by 4 pm, covering about 20 scenic miles at a leisurely pace. Call 055-234 2371 or 0368-459 123 for information.

SIENA

FAVORITES

• **Il Duomo** is one of Italy's greatest cathedrals. Do you notice anything different about this cathedral? Hint: you can see it right away from the outside. Why do you think it was built this way? What is it made of? Be sure to notice the beautiful floor, made of inlaid marble.

• **Piazza del Campo** is famous for its unusual shape and is a great place to observe life and people. Climb to the top of the bell tower in the courtyard



of the Palazzo Republico, the second highest medieval tower ever built. Count how many steps there are. Now, look down at the piazza below. Try to imagine what it is like during the famous horse race, the Palio, which takes place here twice each year, during the summer. The square is lined with straw and the riders dress in medieval costumes. Horses race around the square and the first to finish wins, even if the rider has fallen off!

ROME



More than two thousand years ago, Rome was the center of a great and mighty empire that included most of Europe. Now it is the capital of Italy. Legend has it that the city was started by Romulus and Remus, twin boys who were left to die on the banks of the Tiber River. They were saved when a she-wolf found them and nursed them. They vowed to build a city on the Tiber when they grew up, and ever since then, the twins and the she-wolf have been the symbols of Rome. A statue of the babies and the wolf stands on Capitoline Hill.

The city grew in size and splendor and became the capital of a great empire. Its motto was *Senatus Populusque Romanus*—the Senate and the People of Rome. The initials SPQR are still used today. Look for them on everything from taxis to manhole covers.

Rome is built on seven hills. The Romans were excellent engineers, and the remains of many of their huge stone buildings gives you a good idea what the city was like in ancient times.

When you visit the Trevi Fountain, be sure to toss in a small coin. It means you'll come back to Rome!

FAVORITES

- **The Forum** was the political, social, and legal center of the city under the Empire.
- **The Colosseum** is where hungry lions once attacked gladiators while people watched for entertainment. Instead of hungry lions, the Colosseum is now full of hungry cats!
- **Circus Maximus**, where the famous chariot races were held.
- **Baths of Caracalla** was not just a place to get washed, but a place where Romans came to socialize.
- **Catacombs** are underground cemeteries where several popes were buried.
- **Piazza di Spagna** is where you'll find two of Rome's most famous tourist attractions, the Trevi Fountain and the Spanish Steps.
- **Palazzo Zuccari** (Via Gregoriana, 30) is a palace near the Spanish Steps that is famous for its dog style façade. The main entrance and windows look like monstrous mouths, which is why it is called the Monsters' Home.
- **The Elephant** (Piazza della Minerva) is a nice little square near the Pantheon, named for the elephant, that was made by Bernini, carrying an Egyptian obelisk from the 6th century.



around you. In the center of the square is the Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi, the Fountain of the Four Rivers (Ganges, Rio de la Plata, Danube, and Nile), built by Bernini. The character that represents the Nile is holding his arms up, and legend says Bernini was trying to send a message to a rival by

showing that the church was falling down.

- **Fontana della Tartarughe** (Piazza Mattei) is a beautiful fountain showing four boys holding four dolphins. Four turtles are trying to reach them.
- **The Vatican**, a sovereign state since 1929, is ruled by the pope, and has its own post office, banks, currency, radio station, and newspaper.
- **St. Peter's** is probably the most famous church in the world; and the famous ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was painted by Michelangelo. The view from the top of the dome is incredible! Look out across the city. Can you find the Forum? The Colosseum? The River Tiber? What else can you see? Inside the Cathedral, look for another famous sculpture by Michelangelo, the Pieta. This is a marble statue of Mary holding her son, Jesus, after he was taken down from the cross. Do you see how young Mary looks? The Romans were shocked by this. What do you think Michelangelo was trying to say? The Cathedral is open 8-6 (8-4:45, Oct.-Mar.).
- **Villa Borghese** is famous estate where you can see statues by Bernini or visit the formal gardens or the zoo.
- **Santa Maria in Cosmedin** is a beautiful church built on the site of the ancient city's food market. Inside is La Bocca della Verita, which means the Mouth of Truth and is an ancient lie detector test. This huge grotesque face was once a drain cover. Legend has it that anyone who tells a lie while putting his or her hand in the mouth will have their hand bitten off!



MUSEUMS

- **Museo delle Mura** (Porta San Sebastiano, Via di Porta San Sebastiano) is one entrance to the thousand meters of the walls of Rome that are open to the public, where you can take a most unusual walk. A small museum containing archaeological finds is located at the entrance, and there is a good view from here of the Appia Antica and Caracalla Baths.
- **Museo degli strumenti musicali** (Piazza S. Croce in Gerusalemme, 9) is a small museum of old musical instruments.
- **Egyptian Museum** (Viale del Vaticano) is a section of the Vatican Museum that contains a good collection of things found in the Egyptian pyramids.



BICYCLE RENTALS

At the Villa Borghese, there is a parking area in the park where you can rent bicycles. It is safe for children because the park is only for pedestrians, and no cars are allowed. There is a special route for very young children.



SWIMMING POOLS (summer)

- **Piscina della Rose** (Viale America, 20, EUR) Tel: 06-592 6717
- **YMCA** (Via Libano, 78, EUR) Tel: 06-592 3595
- **Le Magnolie** (Via Evodia, 10, Ardeatina) Tel: 06-503 2426

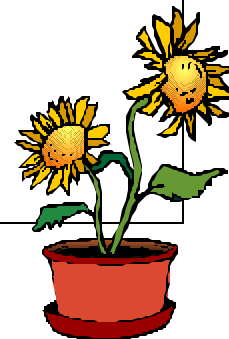
BOOKS & TOYS

- **The Lion Bookshop** (Via dei Greci, 33, Piazza del Popolo) Tel: 06-326 54007. This newly decorated book shop carries children's books, videos, and magazines. They sell some charming little toys and objects, and there is a small cafeteria.
- **La Citta del Sole** (Via della Scrofa, 65, Pantheon) is a branch of a famous English toy company, with wooden toys, construction sets, puzzles, and educational toys and books.



THEATERS & CINEMA

- **Cinema della Pineta**, 15, inside Villa Borghese, at the corner with Via Veneto). For program details, call 06-85 53 485
- **Villa Borghese** is by far the largest and most beloved park in Rome. It sits on a hill, one of the famous seven hills of Rome, and has an open-air puppet theater where you can see the adventures of Pulcinella. You can buy puppets there, and there are stands with food and drinks. Open year round, Mon.-Fri. 4-7 pm; Sat.-Sun. 10:30 am to 1 pm.
- **Teatro Mongiovino** (Via G. Genocchi, 15, Ostiense) has mixed media shows with puppets, actors, shadows, music, and videos. Open Saturday and Sunday at 4:30 pm, weekdays at 10 am. Call the office (06-860 1733) or the theater (513 9405) for information.



PARKS & GARDENS

Some Roman parks have fairgrounds, merry go rounds, carousels and bumper cars.

- Villa Borghese has a cinema, rowboats, bicycle rentals, and a small fairground.
- Orto Botanico (Largo Cristina di Svezia, 24 , Trastevere) is a botanical garden in a huge park with hothouses, cactus gardens, orchids, insect-eating plants and over 3,500 different kinds of Mediterranean plants.
- Lunapark (Via delle Tre Fontane, EUR) Inspired by old Roman buildings, EUR is an interesting district of Roma, built during the Mussolini regime by world famous Italian architects. At the district doorstep is the largest and most popular fairground in all of Rome. Of course, it doesn't compare to Disneyland, but it's fun!
- Zoological Gardens (Viale del Giardino Zoologico, 20, Pinciano) Open 8:30 to half an hour before sunset.
For more information
- Tel: 06-321 6564.



- Ippodromo della Capannelle (Via Appia Nuova, 1235, Capannelle) is where you can see horse races. Every Sunday there are three hours of fun and games especially for young

children.

- International Horse Show (Piazza di Siena, Villa Borghese). The last week in April, in one of the most romantic settings in the world, the Prix des Nations takes place. The last day, the Carabinieri perform a Carosello or Musical Ride. The rehearsal takes place the day before, and is free.
- Pincio
- Villa Balestra
- Villa Glori
- Villa Ada
- Villa Celimontana
- Gianicolo
- Villa Sciarra
- Villa Doria Pamphili

BABY SITTING

Crescere insieme (Via Brunacci, 18, Portuense) means grow together, and is a 300 square meter play space for children two years and older.

VENICE

Venice is considered one of the world's most beautiful cities. It is truly unique. For one thing, people who live there practically live on the sea, connected to the mainland only by a railroad bridge and a causeway for automobiles.



Venice is built on over a hundred tiny islands in the Adriatic Sea. There are no roads, and no cars. You travel on foot, or on the water, by water taxi or waterbus, called a *vaporetto*.

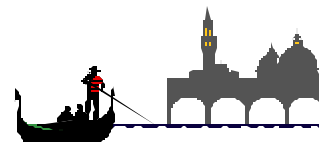
Venice was called the Bride of the Adriatic, and people said it was wedded to the sea because the sea brought great wealth to the Venetians as the city grew

into an important maritime power. You can still see the magnificent palaces built along the canals by wealthy traders. Another thing that makes Venice unique is that it has survived for hundreds of years, in spite of the fact that it is slowly sinking into the sea, at a rate of about a foot per century. Experts are racing against the tides to find a way to save this beautiful city.

Venice is a maze of tiny alleys, and it's easy to get lost. But that's half the fun!

FAVORITES

- Take the elevator to the top of the bell tower, called **Campanile** in Italian, at San Marco to get a bird's eye view of Venice, the Canal Grande and San Marco. Speaking of birds, see any?
- Visit the **gondola workshop** at Squero di S. Trovaso, on the Rio de S. Torvasco, near the Zattere.
- If you like boats, we suggest a visit to the Naval Museum at the **Arsenale**, which has model ships from all over the world. Walk along the canal toward the wooden bridge to see the shipyard, where historical boats are on display, including some impressive gondolas. (Campo San Biagio 2148, Castello-vaporetto stop; Arsenale.) Open Mon.-Sat. 9-1.
- The cemetery island of **San Michele** is a fascinating short trip. Here you can see the graves of some famous people, like the poet Ezra Pound, Igor Stravinsky, and many, many Venetians, (although some of their bones have been removed to make more room). Footprints in the sidewalk were left to mark the spot where rival neighborhoods clashed in days past.
- Hop onto the boat that leaves every hour from the Fondamente Nuovo and head for the islands of **Murano**, **Burano**, and **Torcello**. Have lunch on Burano or pack a picnic for enchanting Torcello, where there's plenty of room to play. Murano is famous for glass blowing, and you'll be able to watch and see how it's done.
- Visit the **beach** (*lido*).



SOME UNUSUAL PLACES TO VISIT

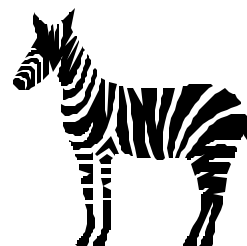
- **BOMARZO MONSTER PARK** is in northern Lazio, near the border of Umbria. It's a short drive from the village to the Parco dei Mostri, a 16th century theme park of fantasy and horror, the creation of the hunch-backed Duke of Orsino. It's easy to see why it has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in the area. Open daily, dawn to dusk. Tel 0761-92 40 29. Exit at Attigliano; from there it is 45 minutes to Bomarzo. This is a wonderful place for a picnic lunch on a trip between Rome and Florence.



for children. In his honor, the town has built the Parco di Pinocchio, with statues and mosaics, a museum dedicated to the book, and a lawn maze. Open 8:30 am to sunset. There's a more elaborate maze for adults in the nearby gardens of Castello Garzoni. The castle is where young Carlo sat and dreamed up his story.

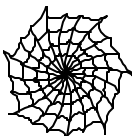
- **CAVRIGLIA**, in the Valdarno, has a Nature Park, the Pistoia Zoo, with deer and buffalo, and animals from around the world. It is one of the best zoos in Italy, even though it's fairly new. You can see polar bears, kangaroos, giant turtles, reptiles, and many other kinds of animals. Open 9-5 in winter, 9-7 in summer; admission is expensive.
- **PINOCCHIO PARK** is in Collodi, near Lucca. Just west of Pescia is the little town of Collodi, often visited by writer Carlo Lorenzo, who was so fond of it, he took Collodi as his name when he wrote The Adventures of Pinocchio, Italy's most famous story

- **VINCI**, a town north of Empoli between Florence and Pisa, has a museum (open 9-6 daily) with models of machines invented by Leonardo da Vinci.
- **CITTA DELLA DOMENICA**, in Perugia, is a brightly lit fun fair, and Umbria's modest version of Disneyland. Visit a miniature Africa, a serpentarium, or ride the bumper cars. Open daily, Apr-Sept and weekends, Oct-Mar. There is a swimming pool nearby at Via Pellini, tel 075-65 160.



CHECK OUT THESE COOL WEB SITES!

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com>
<http://www.supersurf.com>
<http://library.thinkquest.org/3588/Renaissance>
<http://kotn.ntu.ac.uk.castle>
http://castlesontheinternet.com/search/castle_kids/



MAKE A TRAVEL SCRAPBOOK

Be sure to bring a journal and a gluestick. Collect postcards and stamps, and cut out photos from brochures of the places you visit.

Every day, write the date and your destination. Every night before you go to bed, write one sentence about what you saw or did that day.



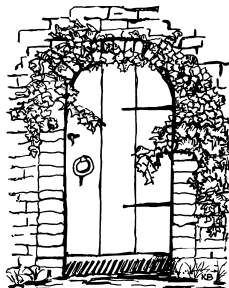
ROMAN NUMERALS

Mostly, we use Arabic numerals for our counting, but sometimes we use Roman numerals. You'll see them at the end of a movie, where the year the film was made appears in Roman numerals. Here's how to decode them:

I=1 V=5 X=10 L=50 C=100 D=500 M=1,000

All numbers are made by combining these seven letters. Here's where it gets tricky—a smaller number before a larger number means to subtract the smaller number from the larger number. For example, IX=9. And a smaller number after a larger number is added to the larger number; XI=11. So, XXXII=32 (10+10+10+1+1). Can you figure out this really large number? M (1,000) + CM (900) + LX (60) + VIII (8). If you guessed 1968, you know numbers the Roman way!

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