

Sede Parco Regionale Appia Antica

Established by Regional Law n°66 of November 10th 1988, with its own State Holding Company, in 2002 the park was enlarged with the annexation of Tor Marancia Estate to the Park of Caffarella, the Park of Acquedotti and the Area of Latin Tombs, covering an area of around 3,500 hectares; the aim is the junction to the Roman Forum and the Park of Castelli Romani with the removal of all the incompatible productive assets. The seat of the Foundation was established in the former Latina Paper Mill, in the nearby of the Tomba di Geta and the Sepolcro di Priscilla.

Within the perimeter of the Park run the first 16 km. of the track of ancient Via Appia , built by the censor Appio Claudio. It was the first great route to the south and it followed the various steps of Roman Conquest: it first connected Rome to Capua, then, in 268 BC, it was extended to Benevento, and in 191 BC it to Brindisi, which could be reached, after a 13-day-run, in a distance of 365 miles (540 km.): each 10 miles (14 km.) there was a post-stage for horse change (Stationes) and refreshment-places for travellers (Mansiones). Via Appia was the most important consular road, as to be called "Regina Viarum" (the queen of roads) and to be lined by tombs and funerary monuments, as the Law of the Twelve Tables" forbade burials within Romes urban area.

Tel: +39 06 5126314 / 06 5130682. **Address:** Via Appia Antica, 42 **Bus:** 218
Open: Monday - Thursday h9.00 - h13.30; h14.30 - h17.30 **Closed:** Saturday, Sunday
Friday h9.30 - h13.60
Informazioni Utili: Tariffs : On request guided Tours on foot or by bike for groups of at least 15 persons.
Via Appia Antica is closed to private traffic on Sundays and National Holidays

Church Domine Quo Vadis?

The Church is also called St. Maria in Palmis. Tradition has it, and this was made popular by Polish writer Sicukiewicz, that it was built on the place where Jesus appeared to St. Peter, running away from Rome to escape martyrdom, in order to convince him to go back and face his destiny. J

esus left his footprints on a marble slab, but actually the slab, a copy of the original conserved in the Basilica of St. Sebastiano, is only a typical example of a pagan ex voto for the success of a journey.