About Rome
Rome, the “eternal city”, is so called because it is a place of great beauty, contrast and life. Rome is an eclectic city: the religious world centre of Catholic Church, the fabulous ruins of the centre of the Roman Empire, and modern, bustling Rome. All three seem incongruous, yet they live inside and beside each other with great ease. You will soon realise Rome was built to rule and dominate the world. Everything is on a massive scale, solid and “eternal”.
Discover the greatness of Rome: Monuments, Museums, Buildings, Churches and Basiliicas, Catacombs and Rome’s Castles. Discover the Vicus Caprarius, called also “The City of Water”, a fascinating archaeological area in the heart of Rome. This spectacular area is a recent excavation of an imperial roman quarter. In the Vicus Caprarius the same water of Trevi Fountain gushes out. Don’t lose a walk in the gardens and villas or in search of the wonderful fountains of the city. Take not of Holiday and Feast in Rome! If you want to feel the roman atmosphere take a walk through the local typical markets! And don’t forget to taste the Roman cuisine.

Auditorium Antonianum
At the Auditorium Antonianum we combine the exceptional history and technology of our spaces with the philosophy of Franciscan hospitality and a fraternal welcome. We have large and small rooms, all complete with the most modern technologies and services, to which we add courtesy, a spirit of collaboration and the cordiality of personal attention. We like to think that every event we host respects the centrality of the person and the planet.
For the 64 years and more of our history we have united the courtesy and professionalism of our staff with the importance of the past, in which the historical uniqueness of our building has been enhanced by a restoration and the installation of advanced technical facilities. The result is not only an exceptional venue in the heart of Rome, of great scenic impact and with perfect acoustics, but a whole new concept of hospitality: the capacity to welcome guests in a cultural and organizational dimension of eco-efficiency and social responsibility.

Palazzo Brancaccio
The princely palace was built in the 29th Century by Salvatore Brancaccio member of one of the oldest and most prestigious families of the Neapolitan nobility, and by his wife Mary Elisabeth Field, rich American heiress. The building was conceived by architect Gaetano Koch - one of the most celebrated architects in Rome, in the 19th C, known also for the construction of Palazzo Koch, and for the two Esedra Palaces on Piazza della Repubblica -, and by Luke Carimini, another architect and sculptor in vogue at the time.
The style of the building can be called “Baroque Classicism” in the sense that it embodies the characteristics of the glitz and elegance connected directly with the classic art. A game of light and shadow emphasize the building design with its sinuous curves, patterns, spaces, sculptures, stuccos, mirrors. The eye enjoys and get excited by this decorative exuberance that was meant to arouse the sense of wonder and amazement. An original vein inspired by classical canons.