

Aloisio Antinori was born in Rome. He conducted his studies at the "Sapienza" University of Rome, where he achieved a degree in Architecture (1983) and then a PhD degree in Architectural and Urban History (1992), in both cases under the tutorship of Professor Arnaldo Bruschi.

His doctoral thesis was later revised and published as a volume, "Scipione Borghese e l'architettura" (Roma, 1995), that received favourable reviews on a large number of Italian and international journals.

During his nearly thirty-year academic career, he produced more than seventy publications on various issues concerning architectural and urban history between the late fifteenth and the early nineteenth century, with special attention to the Baroque period and the city of Rome.

From 1999 to 2003 he was a researcher at the School of Architecture of the "Mediterranea" University, Reggio Calabria, Italy. In 2003 he moved to the University of Molise, Campobasso (Italy), where he upgraded to Associate Professor in Architectural History in 2005.

He was also commissioned to hold courses on annual contract at the Schools of Architecture of Bari Politecnico (1992-93; 1993-94) and "Sapienza" University of Rome (2003-04; 2009-10; 2010-11).

He was invited to many major international conferences, among which: "Bernini dai Borghese ai Barberini" (Académie de France à Rome and Soprintendenza per il Polo Museale Romano, 1999), "Francesco Borromini" (Bibliotheca Hertziana, 2000), "Villa Borghese. Storia e gestione" (Comune di Roma and British School at Rome, 2003), "Napoli è tutto il mondo. Arte napoletana e cultura europea dall'Umanesimo all'Illuminismo" (American Academy in Rome, 2003), "Carlo Fontana 1638-1714: Celebrato Architetto" (Accademia Nazionale di San Luca and Bibliotheca Hertziana, 2014).

Between 2003 and 2005 he designed and coordinated a research project, that was funded by the Provincia of Campobasso and developed in collaboration with the University "Federico II" of Naples and the University "Gabriele D'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, on architecture and town-planning in Molise from the devastating earthquake of 1805 to the end of the Regno delle due Sicilie in 1861. The results of this research have been presented in the volume "Da Contado a Provincia. Città e architettura in Molise nell'Ottocento preunitario" (Roma, 2006).

From 2006 to 2008 he conducted a research - funded by the Department of Humanities, History and Social Science of the University of Molise - on the relationship between papal policy and town-planning in the seventeenth-century Rome. This study led to the publication of the volume "La magnificenza e l'utile. Progetto urbano e monarchia papale nella Roma del Seicento" (Roma, 2008), that has been favourably reviewed on "Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians", "Renaissance Quarterly", "Palladio", "Annali di architettura" and "Storia dell'arte".

In 2008-2009 he was the coordinator of a research unit on the subject of water networks in Rome from the restoration and reactivation of the Acquedotto Vergine in the late sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth century. The results of this research were presented at the Fourth Congress of A.I.S.U. (Associazione Italiana di Storia Urbana), held in Milan in 2009, and later published in "Le reti dell'acqua dal tardo Cinquecento al Settecento", a special monographic issue of the journal "Roma moderna e contemporanea", XVI, 2008/2 (but 2010), edited by Aloisio Antinori.

In 2010-2012 he took part as a unit coordinator in a national research project funded by the Italian Ministry of Education (PRIN) on "Libri, incisioni e immagini di architettura come fonti per il progetto (XV-XX secolo): produzione, diffusione, uso" ("Architectural Books and Prints as a Source for Planning").

The results of the wide-ranging research conducted by the unit coordinated by Aloisio Antinori have been published in the volume "Studio di Architettura Civile. Gli atlanti di architettura moderna e la diffusione dei modelli romani nell'Europa del Settecento", edited by A. Antinori (Roma 2012, 2nd ed. 2013). This book includes essays by nine specialists from six European countries and has obtained very positive reviews in "Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians" and "Annali di architettura".

In 2014 he took part in an international project, directed by Sabine Frommel and Eckhard Leuschner, on "Architektur- und Ornamentgraphik der frühen Neuzeit: Migrationsprozesse in Europa / Gravures d'architecture et d'ornement au début de l'époque moderne: processus de migration en Europe", and provided three contributions to the catalogue of prints in the volume having the same title (Rome 2014).

From 2006 Aloisio Antinori is a member of the PhD Professorial Board in History, Representation and Restoration of Architecture at the "Sapienza" University of Rome. In this role, he has recently supervised, in co-tutoring with the University of Paris-Sorbonne, the doctoral research of Francesco Guidoboni on "Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni (1695-1766) architetto".

Dr Guidoboni's PhD thesis was defended in July 2014 and evaluated "excellent" ("très honorable avec les félicitations du jury", according to French academic terminology) by an examination board including Italian and French professors. A few months later, Dr Guidoboni's thesis received, despite being written in Italian, the important Prix Nicole, awarded annually by the Comité français d'histoire de l'art to the best PhD thesis on the history of French art and architecture.

From 2012 Aloisio Antinori is also a member of the Scientific Committee of the journal "Studi sul Settecento Romano". Recently, he has been invited to join the Scientific Committee of the international conference on Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni to be held in Paris on 27-29 June 2016.