Villa Adriana

Historical

Hadrian

Hadrian was very well educated. He had a wide range of interests including arithmetic, geometry, literature and art. His talent was shown in the design of the villa, characterized by vaulted ceilings.

Hadrian's Travels

121-126: 1st voyage 128-132: 2nd voyage

Hadrian always sought opportunities to learn more about the world. He also gained a lot of inspiration for his villa design from his travels. Greek and Egyptian element can be seen many places in Hadrian's villa.



The Arts of Hadrian's Villa

Mosaic wall material: glass paste and ivory technology: the uses of very small tesserae

(vermiculatum) Marble is quarried from many

corners of the Empire. It has elegant chromatic effects.

The Rediscovery of the Villa

Robbery and treasure hunts happened often in the villa. People steal the material to reuse in Medieval and later buildings.

The Value of Hadrian's Villa

Foundation of Italian garden

Social and Environmental

The territory was used efficiently allowing for endemic flora and fauna to remain at the Villa. Olive trees and olive oil production is the main staple product of this area and many olive trees remain. The usage of the aqueduct allowed for abundant resources of water in this area.



Problems of Villa Adriana include pillaging since ancient times to the mismanagement it faces today. The archeological site does not draw as many tourists and if more tourists came to this place, and other surrounding areas of Rome, the overtourism issue would potentially see some improvement.



Intellectual development was essential for the creation of the Villa. It is located in a specific location that allowed Hadrian to witness the stars since it was in a raised location similar to other observatories around the world. The clash of cultures beautifully cohabit in Villa Adriana, highlighting the triumphs and unison of the Roman Empire.



Political

The villa was constructed right after Hadrian first assumed power in 118 A.D. and it became a place at first where he would retreat to before finally settling there for good later on in his reign. Since he moved from the Roman courts to his villa, it enabled him to get closer to the general public. This proximity to regular people allowed him to be favored by most of the subjects of the Roman Empire and thus, enabled him to craft policies that benefited the people and then in turn, use those exact policies for his villa. Some of these policies include sermo procuratorum, Olive Oil Law of Athens, and lex Hadriana de rudibus agris, and these policies specifically focused on olive oil production and the cultivation of unused lands.



These two themes were later or simultaneously transferred to his villa with his lush gardens and olive trees. Now in the present-day, there are two main problems that surround the villa. The first being not a single policy that addresses the accessibility issue of the villa and how there are not many wheelchair spots available and since the place is still an archaeological site, process to craft a piece legislation that tackles this is a bit convoluted. Second, in the near past, the city government of Tivoli allowed the construction of waste dump to occur before UNESCO in 2012 urged them to halt it, and they did SO.