

Museum on Wheels:

Architecture & Design





Architecture Defined

Architecture is the art and science of designing and constructing buildings and other physical structures, blending functionality, aesthetics, and cultural expression.



It combines **artistic creativity** with **technical expertise**, addressing practical needs such as safety, structural integrity, and environmental considerations, while also reflecting cultural values, history, and social aspirations

What is Repli-tecture?

Repli-tecture is an architectural term coined by the man pictured here, Roger Thomas. Roger Thomas said, “Repli-tecture is when you try to make someone believe they're in another time or place.”

There are many hotels and casinos in Las Vegas that use this architectural style. For example, The Venitian and Bellagio, which are not “themed” hotels but rather inspired by the architecture and design of the tropics, Northern Italy, and Southern France.



Styles and Periods of Architecture

Now that we have an understanding of Replitecture from designer Rodger Thomas, let's look at different styles of architecture and discover the most common characteristics of each!

Egyptian

(3000 BC–2100 BCE)

- Massive walls covered with hieroglyphic and pictorial carvings
- Flat roofs
- Pyramids
- Geometric



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Greek (1700 – 800 BCE)

- Tall columns
- Symmetry
- Built to feel better connected to their Gods



Chinese

(1600 BC-1300 CE)

- Symmetry
- Feng Shui
 - focuses on arranging buildings, spaces, and objects to harmonize with the natural environment and the flow
- Horizontal expansion rather than vertical
- Courtyards and gardens
- Wooden



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Ancient Roman (c. 500–300 BC)

- First use of domes
- Roofs shaped like a half-globe
- Arches used to support ceiling



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Japanese

(300 BCE–700 CE)

- Pitched roofs
- Use of wood and brick for walls and roof
- Metal roofing in upper points for stability



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Medieval

(500 – 10th century)

- Large round arches
- Barrel vaults (arches placed side by side to create a ceiling or hall)
- Few windows
- Pointed Arches



Byzantine

(5th – 15th century)

- Pointed domes
- Elaborate ornamentation
- Calligraphic texts

Calligraphy is artistic, stylized, or elegant handwriting or lettering

- Geometric patterns



Renaissance (1400–1500)

- Used Roman type columns
- Arches and domes inspired by Roman and Greek architecture
- Ceilings are generally flat
- Symmetrical façade



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Gothic

(1300 – 1500)

- Pointed arches
- Large stained-glass windows
- Ornaments (gargoyles)
- High walls



Neoclassical (1750-1850)

- Domed and flat roofs
- Columns
- Blank Walls
- Balance of straight lines and geometric shapes
- Influenced by Roman architecture



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Bauhaus (1920-1933)

- Flat roofs
- Smooth façade (face of the building)
- Monochromatic
- Anti-ornament
- Abstract



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Art Deco (1920-1940)

- Vertical towers
- Sculpted decorations & geometric designs
- Angular outlines
- Metal Casement windows



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Mid-century Modern (1933-1965)

- Clean lines
- Lack of ornamentation
- Large floor to ceiling windows
- Open floor plans
- Functionality



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