

The image shows the exterior of the Robie House, a prime example of Prairie School architecture. The building features a prominent horizontal line across the roofline and is clad in dark wood siding. A series of windows with decorative leaded glass panes is visible on the left. In the foreground, a large, rectangular planter box is filled with lush green plants, including ferns and flowering shrubs. The overall scene is set against a bright, slightly overcast sky.

**ROBIE HOUSE
CONSERVATION
MANAGEMENT
PLAN
OVERVIEW**

Introduction



The Vision for the Frederick C. Robie House is to value and respect Frank Lloyd Wright's signature achievement in Prairie Style architecture by preserving the site as an original work of art, retaining its unique quality and completeness through judicious restoration, and providing access to the public for the purpose of education and appreciation of modern American design and historical heritage. The Frederick C. Robie House Conservation Management Plan begins with a vision that guides policy, procedures, and decisions in the present and future management and conservation of the site. Located within the campus of the University of Chicago, owner of the property, Robie House is a valued heritage site to its surrounding academic community, the city of Chicago, the nation, and the world, due to its distinguished place in the history of architecture and design of the modern era.

Frederick C. Robie House 的願景是透過謹慎的修復，保留弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特 (Frank Lloyd Wright) 在草原風格建築中的傑出成就，將其保存為一件原創藝術品，保持其獨特的品質和完整性，並向公眾提供教育和欣賞現代美國設計及歷史遺產的機會，以此珍視和尊重。Frederick C. Robie House 保護管理計劃始於一個願景，該願景指導著當前和未來對該場地進行管理和保護的政策、程序和決策。坐落在芝加哥大學校園內，作為該校產權的 Robie House 對其周邊學術社區、芝加哥市、國家和世界而言，因其在現代建築和設計歷史中的傑出地位而備受珍視。

Designed in 1908 and completed in 1910, the site is over 100 years old. Since 1997 the Frank Lloyd Wright Trust has served as its proprietor for preservation and operations. During the Trust's 20-year administration, Robie House has been transformed into a house museum for private and public access and edification. Maximum access is balanced with safety and preservation guidelines to ensure that operations do not diminish the physical condition of the house. Physical studies and scientific analyses of the site form the basis of this plan and are included in the final Research and Documentation chapter. These reports serve as vital scientific resources that are combined with aesthetic factors to inform all decisions on maintenance, restoration, and uses of the site. The Robie House Conservation Management Plan documents the past, present, and future of Robie House research and conservation management. It includes chapters on the history and significance of the building, its physical description, restoration and management plan, programming and usage guidelines, and concludes with a bibliography and research and technical documentation of Robie House.

設計於 1908 年，1910 年完工，該場地已有 100 多年的歷史。自 1997 年以來，弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特信託基金一直擔任其保護和運營的所有者。在信託基金的 20 年管理期間，羅比屋已經轉變為一個私人 and 公共進入以及教育的房屋博物館。最大限度地提供進入機會的同時，平衡了安全和保護準則，以確保運營不會損害房屋的物理狀況。

對該場地進行的物理研究和科學分析構成了該計劃的基礎，並包含在最終的研究和文件章節中。這些報告作為重要的科學資源，與美學因素結合，用於指導有關場地的維護、恢復和使用的所有決策。

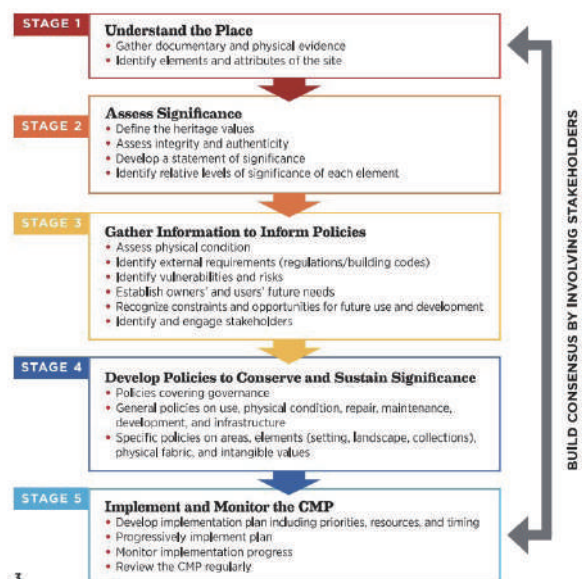
羅比屋保護管理計劃記錄了羅比屋研究和保護管理的過去、現在和未來。它包括關於建築的歷史和重要性、物理描述、恢復和管理計劃、編程和使用準則的章節，並以參考文獻、羅比屋的研究和技術文件結束。



The Conservation Planning Process

The overarching goals of this plan are 對於羅比之家的宏觀宗旨是：

- To operate Robie House as an historic house museum open to the public into the next century and perpetuity
以永續與保存至下一代為前提的營運方式對公眾開放羅比之家作為歷史美術館
- To continue to research and understand the history of the house, its place in the history of world architecture and design as those fields are explored and reconsidered, and its impact on contemporary culture
持續的研究此建築的歷史，羅比之家的探索與再定義，對於建築與設計領域中具有當代的影響力
- To maintain the quality of the site and protect its physical integrity through sensitive and astute management
維持對於羅比之家實質的完整性與品質，以精確與仔細的管理運行
- To conserve and restore the site according to a multi-year maintenance rotation that addresses all physical aspects of the site within the guidelines of the Conservation Management Plan
以現代保存計畫來運作，設立以數年為養護週期的計畫保存所有現場的物件並設立準則
- To manage use of the site to maximize access and educational impact for all audiences while protecting the site from damage and wear due to overuse
設立最大限度的使用標準，並推廣對於建築使用所要避免產生的損害與老化
- To respect the heritage value of the site and perpetuate public information about its significance and meaning that is professionally responsible and truthful
尊重羅比之家的歷史文化價值與持續的向公眾宣揚其重要性視為專業的責任與真諦



The History of The Robie House

The Background Of The Designer

Designer : Frank Lloyd Wright

The Frederick C. Robie House is a U.S. National Historic Landmark now on the campus of the University of Chicago in the South Side neighborhood of Hyde Park in Chicago, Illinois, the building was designed as a single family home by architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Frank Lloyd Wright's architectural principles were forged in the pioneering environment of late-nineteenth-century Chicago. Born in Richland Center, Wisconsin in 1867, Wright opened his own successful Chicago practice in 1893 and established a studio in his Oak Park, Illinois home in 1898. At that period, he design and build the Robie House in 1908, a most well known Prairie Style. In Chicago, Wright was exposed to the work of the nation's most progressive architects and designers.

弗雷德里克·C·羅比屋是位於伊利諾伊州芝加哥海德帕克南區大學城校園內的美國國家歷史名勝。這座建築是由建築師弗蘭克勞埃德賴特設計的，原本是一座獨棟家庭住宅。賴特的建築原則在十九世紀末的芝加哥這個先驅環境中形成。賴特於 1867 年出生於威斯康星州的里奇

History of Ownership

The Robie Family 1909–1911

The Taylor Family, 1911–1912

The Wilber Family, 1912–1926

Chicago Theological Seminary 1926–1958

Webb & Knapp 1958–1963

The University of Chicago and the Frank Lloyd Wright Trust, 1963–Present Day



Frank Lloyd Wright



Frederick C. Robie



Lora Robie



The Frederick C. Robie House

The Year of Design

Designed in 1908 and completed in 1910

Fredrick C Robbie commissioned Frank Lloye Wright to design his home in 1907. The Robie House is a masterpiece of international 20th century Aarchitecture, it is the consummate expression of Wright's Prairie style.

弗雷德里克羅比於 1907 年委託弗蘭克勞埃德賴特設計他的家。羅比屋是 20 世紀國際建築的傑作，是賴特草原風格的典型表現。

The Revelotion of American Architect

Born of Prairie Style 草原風格的誕生

A new revolution in American Architecture and design emergence in late 19th and 20th century. The Prairie style emerged in Chicago around 1900 from the work of a group of young architects, including Frank Lloyd Wright. These architects melded the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement, with its emphasis on nature, craftsmanship and simplicity, and the work and writings of architect Louis Sullivan. They embraced Sullivan's architectural theories, which called for non-derivative, distinctly American architecture rooted in nature, with a sense of place, but also incorporated modern elements, like flat planes and stylized ornamentation.

在 19 世紀末和 20 世紀初，美國建築和設計迎來了一場新的革命。草原風格於 1900 年左右在芝加哥崛起，由一群年輕建築師的作品推動，其中包括弗蘭克勞埃德賴特。這些建築師將藝術和工藝運動的理念（強調自然、工藝和簡樸）與建築師路易斯·薩利文的作品和著作相融合。他們擁抱了薩利文的建築理論，呼籲建立在自然之上、具有地方感的非衍生性、明確美國風格的建築，同時融入了現代元素，如平面和風格化的裝飾。



Founded in 1907, the Niedecken-Walbridge Company produced murals, furniture, rugs, embroidered textiles and sophisticated paint and finish treatments for many of Wright's most significant Prairie buildings



Robie House's Prairie Style

The Robie House is the consummate expression of Wright's Prairie style. Defined by bold horizontal lines, daring cantilevers, stretches of leaded glass windows and open floor plan, the Robie House inspired an architectural revolution. These houses featured extended low buildings with shallow, sloping roofs, clean sky lines, suppressed chimneys, overhangs and terraces, using unfinished materials.

羅比之家 草原風格

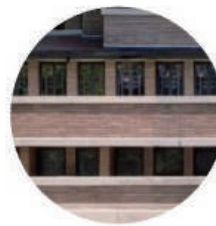
羅比之家可以說是萊特對於草原風格的終極詮釋。以強烈的水平線條作為姿態，誇張的深出簷，具有韻律感的鉛玻璃窗戶水平性的延伸，以及自由平面，羅比之家佈下了美國對於建築的革命運動，這些建築都以水平延伸的低層建築搭配極緩斜率的屋頂，清楚的天際線，低調而隱藏的煙囪，出挑的陽台與無飾層的完成面這些特點所設計的建築稱為草原建築風格



Horizontal Lines

Horizontal design elements can include long, low massing, bands of windows, continuous window sills, and horizontal patterning in wall materials.

水平線條 水平設計元素包括 低矮的建築量體，連續帶狀窗戶，連續的窗台，水平性的牆面貼磚



Continuous band of casement windows

Both multi-pane casement and double hung windows are common. Stained and leaded glass windows also appear, mostly in high style examples.

連續帶狀的混凝土窗台 雙夾的混凝土窗台與高低窗混用十分常見，染色的鉛玻璃使用也是草原風格的特色



Broad/Flat Chimney

Broad and flat chimneys help to emphasize the horizontal lines of a Prairie building and are often prominent masonry elements.

寬扁煙囪 較寬與扁長的煙囪有助於強調水平的線條，煙囪的收邊以混凝土塊蓋板為草原建築常見的風格



Brick Wall/Stone Capping

To convey horizontal extension, Wright employed a dual-color treatment for the plaster in brick joints. The ground-connected section utilized limestone.

磚牆與石板頂蓋 以強調水平感的延伸性，萊特使用兩種顏色的塗料在磚縫上，與地面連接處使用有參萊姆石的塗料



Low Pitched Hip Roof

Low-pitched hipped roofs are most common, but some buildings have front or side gabled roofs. Flat roofs also appear, mostly on porches.

低背斜的屋頂 低斜率屋頂會是最常見的元素，有些建築會有前院與側邊的出簷，而扁平的屋簷則通常會在出入口戶外玄關看到



Geometric Details

Sullivan-esque (floral / circular) or Wrightian (angular) designs can be found carved around entrances or displayed in stained glass windows.

幾何玻璃細部 沙利文式風格與萊特風格的設計細部可以在建築內看到部分在入口處，轉角處與彩色玻璃窗上

Location of The Robie House

The Robie House is located in the culturally diverse and intellectually distinguished neighborhood of Chicago's Hyde Park, approximately seven miles from downtown Chicago.

Understanding the place 了解建築物座落地點

The Robie House, built from 1908 to 1910, the house stands on a corner lot at the intersection of Woodlawn Avenue and East 58th Street in Chicago's Hyde Park neighborhood, on the campus of the University of Chicago. The plan of the Robie House is determined in part by the proportions of the lot upon which it is built—approximately 60 feet wide by 180 feet long.

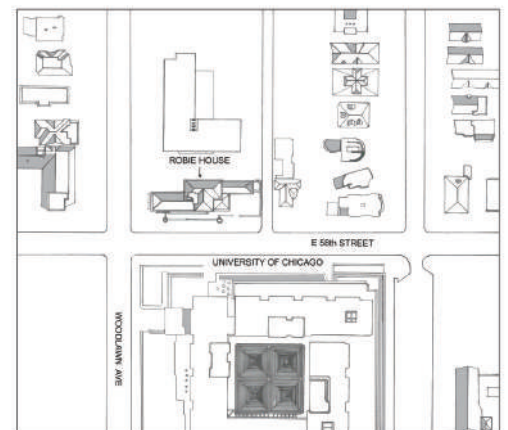
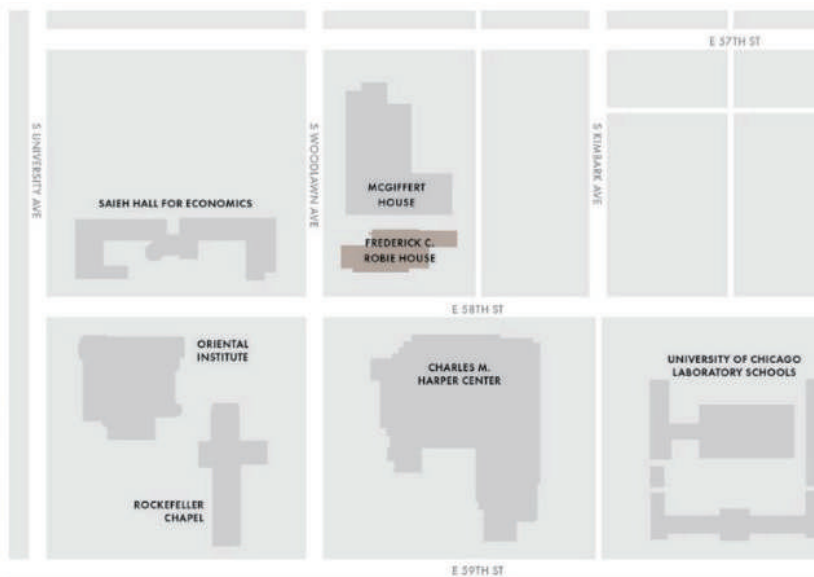
羅比之家 (Robie House) 建於 1908 年至 1910 年，這棟房子坐落在芝加哥海德公園附近伍德勞恩大道和東 58 街交叉口的一處街角地段，位於芝加哥大學校園內。羅比之家的規劃已確定部分取決於它所建造地塊的比例——大約 60 英尺寬，180 英尺長。

Suburb of Chicago 芝加哥郊區

Middle Class Residential Area 中產區域
 - culturally diverse 文化多元
 - intellectually distinguished 卓越

Hyde Park

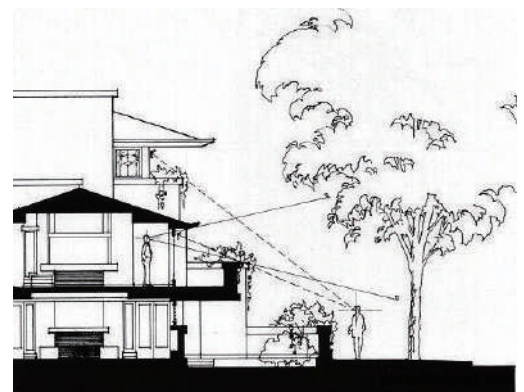
- excellent transportation 交通方便
 - spacious parks 寬敞的公園
 - success with public improvements 公共建設良好



Smallest Scale

Final design and layout of the relation between the Robie House and surrounding buildings, trees.

芝加哥羅比故居 (Frederick C. Robie House) 的中尺度關係，以及和身邊建築與樹的關係。

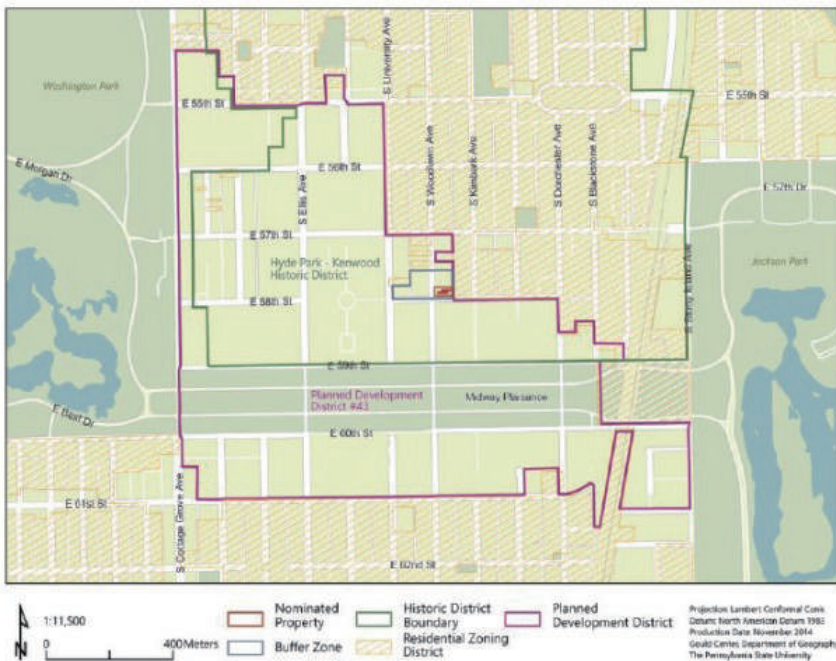




Intermediate Scale

Final design and layout of the district map of the Frederick C. Robie House, Chicago with residential, historic, and developmental districts shown in relation to the nominated site shown at approximately half scale.

芝加哥羅比故居 (Frederick C. Robie House) 的中尺度關係，其中顯示了與基地相關的住宅區、歷史區和開發區，比例約為一半



Large Scale

Final design and layout of the city locator of the Frederick C. Robie House, Chicago shown at approximately half scale.

芝加哥羅比故居 (Frederick C. Robie House) 的中尺度關係的大尺度關係，可看出與車站和公園的關係。

The Change of Surrounding



賽厄爾廳 (Saieh Hall)

The west side of the Robie House-Saieh Hall, formerly home to the Chicago Theological Seminary, and now renovated to house the University of Chicago's Becker Friedman Institute for Economics. The Seminary's red brick facade accentuated with limestone trim distinguishes the Gothic Revival building from the traditional limestone structures of the University.

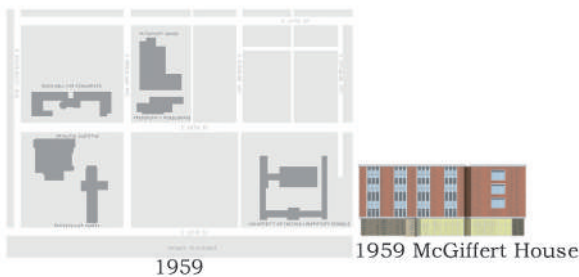


羅比之家 (Robie House) 的西側是賽厄爾廳 (Saieh Hall) · 曾經是芝加哥神學院的所在地 · 現在經過翻新成為芝加哥大學貝克·弗里德曼經濟學研究所的所在地 · 神學院的紅磚外牆搭配石灰石裝飾 · 使這座哥德復興建築在芝加哥大學傳統的石灰石建築中脫穎而出。



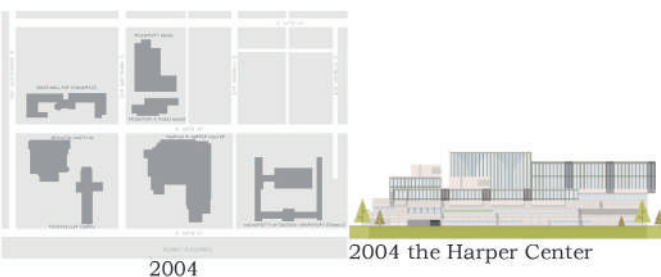
東側住宅 (residence on east)

The east side of the Robie House-A modest French Eclectic style residence. 羅比之家的東側是一區風格謙遜的法國折衷風格住宅。



麥吉弗特之家 (McGiffert House)

The north side of the Robie House-The McGiffert House, which presently houses University offices, the Seminary Co-Op Bookstore, and the Plein Air Café. 羅比之家的北側是麥吉弗特之家 (McGiffert House) · 目前用於容納大學辦公室 · 神學院合作書店以及 Plein Air Café



哈珀中心 (Harper Center)

The south side of the Robie House-The Harper Center was designed by internationally renowned Uruguayan architect Rafael Vinoly. The building is designed to mirror both the Gothic Rockefeller Memorial Chapel in its use of stone cladding and interior winter garden, and the Robie House with its cantilevered roofs and continuous window bands.

羅比屋的南側是哈珀中心 (Harper Center) · 由國際知名的烏拉圭建築師拉斐爾·維尼奧利設計。這座建築旨在模仿哥德式的洛克菲勒紀念教堂 · 採用石材裝飾和室內冬季花園 · 同時還借鑒了羅比屋的懸臂屋頂和連續的窗戶帶。

Statement of Significance

The culmination of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style, a new American architecture.

弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特（Frank Lloyd Wright）草原風格建築的巔峰之作，代表著新美國建築的風采。

The Prairie style marked a decisive break from the derivative residential architecture of 19th Century America. Freed from the confines of historical European styles, Wright's Prairie houses presented a new vision for a modern American architecture.

草原風格標誌著對 19 世紀美國衍生住宅建築的明確脫離。弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特的草原式住宅擺脫了歷史性的歐洲風格的束縛，呈現了對現代美國建築的全新視野。

A cornerstone of modern architecture by one of the most important architects of the early twentieth century.

是 20 世紀初期最重要的建築師之一，現代建築的奠基之一。

Wright's open architectural plan and design innovation had a pervasive influence on leading architects and architecture of the 20th century. Recognizing the Robie House as a critical development in his career, Wright himself declared the building to be "a source of world-wide architectural inspiration," and "a cornerstone of modern architecture."

賴特的開放建築平面和設計創新對 20 世紀領先的建築師和建築風格產生了深遠的影響，賴特自己認識到羅比屋對他事業的重要發展，宣稱這座建築是“世界建築靈感的源泉”和“現代建築的奠基石”。

A quintessential example of Frank Lloyd Wright's Organic Architecture.

羅比之家是弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特有機建築的典型代表。

A building, according to Wright, should possess simplicity and response. These qualities could be achieved in the following ways.

Wright believed that the plan of a house should be simplified to contain the minimal number of rooms. He identified the living room as the most important of all spaces in the house.

In addition, "openings should occur as integral features of the structure and form, if possible, its natural ornamentation. An excessive use of ornament should be avoided. Furniture and fixtures should be designed as integral features of the building. A building should "appear to grow easily from its site" and harmonize with its surroundings, which in the case of the Midwest prairie implied, "gently sloping roofs, low proportions, quiet skylines, suppressed, heavysset chimneys and sheltering overhangs, low terraces and outreaching walls sequestering private gardens."

In Wright's vision for the modern house, colors should harmonize with nature, and draw influence "from the woods and fields." In accordance with these principles, the natural qualities of materials, "of wood, plaster, brick, or stone" should be respected.

根據賴特的理念，一座建築應該具備簡約和寧靜的特質。實現這些特質的方式如下：賴特認為，一座房屋的平面應該簡化，包含最少數量的房間。他將客廳視為房屋中最重要空間之一。此外，「開口應該作為結構和形式的一部分，如果可能的話，形成自然的裝飾。應避免過度使用裝飾。家具和固定設施應被設計為建築的一部分。一座建築應該『看起來容易生長在其位置』，並與周圍和諧共存，對於中西部的草原地區而言，這意味著『溫和傾斜的屋頂，低矮的比例，寧靜的天際線，抑制的厚重煙囪和遮蔽的懸臂，低平台和延伸的牆壁用以隔絕私人花園。』在賴特對現代住宅的願景中，顏色應與自然和諧共處，並從「樹木和田野」中汲取影響。根據這些原則，應尊重材料的自然特質，「包括木材、石膏、磚或石頭。」

A museum open to the public and singularly dedicated to educating an international audience on Frank Lloyd Wright's design philosophy.

一座對公眾開放的博物館，獨特地致力於向國際觀眾介紹弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特的設計理念

Gathering Information to Inform Policies

What maintenance/repair/replacement work has been done on the building?

Roof and water drainage system



CLAY ROOF TILES

The shallow pitched hipped roofs are an essential feature of Wright's design for the Robie House. The roofs are constructed of 2x6 rafters and supported by structural steel beams. They were originally tiled with "Huntington" shingle tiles fastened with copper nails. In 1965, all the original flat roof tiles were replaced with interlocking roof tiles. At this time several of the original flat 13x6 roof tiles were stored in the Robie House cellar. The 1960s work replaced rotten roof decking and rafters as well as the copper flashing, counterflashing, and gutter liners. In 2002, the interlocking clay roof tiles were replaced with historically appropriate new flat clay tiles, based on the salvaged originals. An ice and water shield was installed beneath the tiles.

低傾斜的屋頂是萊特為羅比之家設計的一個重要特色。這些屋頂由 2x6 的屋樑組成，並由結構鋼樑支撐。它們最初由 "Huntington" 瓦片覆蓋用銅釘固定。到了 1965 年，所有原始的平屋頂瓦片都被換成了互鎖的瓦片。在這個時候，一些原始的 13x6 平屋頂瓦片被存放在羅比屋的地窖裡。在 1960 年代的工程中，更換了腐爛的屋頂板和屋樑，以及銅收邊和排水溝內襯。到了 2002 年，互鎖的陶瓦被歷史上合適的新型平陶瓦替換，基於拆卸下來的原件。在瓦片下方安裝了防冰和防水屏障。

COPPER EAVES AND GUTTERS

The roofs of the Robie House terminate in copper eaves with built-in gutters. Both the eaves and gutters were restored in 1965. The work included replacing the copper

gutter lining, straightening the eaves, and installing new brass screw fasteners. In 2002, the copper eaves and gutters were refinished by the Chicago firm Conservation of Sculpture and Objects Studio, that applied a dark brown/green restoration patina intended to provide a consistent appearance to the unevenly corroded copper. At that time the patinated copper surfaces were coated with Incralac. The Robie House downspouts are copper, and by Wright's design do not extend all the way to grade and away from the building. As such, the downspouts drain directly onto building surfaces, resulting in inefficient rainwater dispersal. Routine engineering review of building drainage is critical

羅比之家的屋頂以銅製檐口收尾，搭配內置式排水溝。檐口和排水溝在 1965 年進行了修復工作，包括更換銅製排水溝內襯、整理檐口，並安裝新的黃銅螺絲固定件。到了 2002 年，芝加哥的 Conservation of Sculpture and Objects Studio 公司對銅製檐口和排水溝進行了重新整理，並施加了深棕色 / 綠色的修復銹化處理，旨在使不均勻腐蝕的銅表面呈現一致的外觀。當時，受銹化處理的銅表面被塗上了 Incralac。羅比之家的雨水管是銅製的，根據賴特的設計，不會一直延伸到地面並遠離建築物。因此，雨水管直接排放到建築表面，導致雨水分散效果不佳。定期的建築排水工程檢查至關重要。

Masonry Walls



BRICK MASONRY

The face brick of the Robie House is a Roman brick with dark iron spots, originally specified as "Collinsville 110 A Roman Dark" and laid up in a 1/3 running bond. Wright originally tinted the vertical mortar joints red and brought them flush with the brick surface to blend with the brick while leaving the horizontal joints a light gray and with a concave profile, which accentuated its horizontality.

羅比之家的面磚是羅馬磚，帶有深色的鐵斑，最初規定為 "Collinsville 110 A Roman Dark"，採用 1/3 交叉排列方式。萊特最初將垂直灰漿縫染成紅色，與磚表面混合在一起，同時保留水平灰漿縫為淺灰色，呈凹形輪廓，突顯其水平特性。

LIMESTONE

On the exterior of the Robie House, cream-colored Indiana Limestone is used for the base, as wall coping units, window sills, and as horizontal banding. The limestone visually links multiple surfaces together while also accentuating the horizontality of the overall design.

在羅比之家的外部，使用了淡奶油色的印第安納石灰岩作為基座、牆頂疊合單元、窗臺和作為水平條紋。這種石灰岩在視覺上將多個表面聯繫在一起，同時突顯了整體設計的水平感。

URNS AND PLANTERS

Built-in planter boxes lined with zinc sheeting are located along the south balcony and below the Servant Bedroom windows of the Main Floor, and outside the Third Floor bedroom windows. Free-standing limestone urns are located at either end of the wall along 58th Street, in-front of the Children's Play Yard, and on the balcony of the Guest Bedroom above the entrance on Woodlawn Avenue. The planters and urns are a critical element of Wright's design for the Robie House, integrating nature and architecture

羅比之家的南陽台上和主層的傭人臥室窗戶下方，以及第三層臥室窗戶外，都設有內襯鋅板的內建花箱。在 58th Street 沿牆的兩端、兒童遊樂場前，以及 Woodlawn Avenue 入口上方的客房陽台上，都放置了獨立的石灰岩花瓶。這些花箱和花瓶是賴特為羅比屋設計的重要元素，將自然和建築融為一體。

Doors and Windows



DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES

Exterior door and window frames are wood and painted a dark brown color. According to Wright's specifications the doors and doorframes are oak while the window frames were to be clear cypress with either clear pine or cypress sashes. The historic wood doors and windows retain much of their original historic fabric and are highly significant elements to Frank Lloyd Wright's design. Wright's original design included wood sash screens for the interior of the doors and windows. None of the screens are extant. Screen hardware including ball catches and butt hinges remain in some of the window openings

外部門窗框架是木製的，並且漆成深棕色。根據賴特的規格，門和門框是橡木製的，而窗框則應使用清澈的柏樹，配有清澈的松木或柏樹窗扇。歷史悠久的木門和窗戶保留了大部分原始的歷史結構，是弗蘭克·勞埃德·萊特設計中極為重要的元素。萊特最初的設計包括用於門窗內部的木質窗格屏風，但目前已無存。有些窗戶開口保留了屏風硬件，包括球形門鉤和平鉸鉸鏈。

LEADED GLASS

The leaded glass doors and windows of the Robie House represent one of Wright's most significant achievements in decorative glass. A defining feature of the building, most of the leaded glass windows and doors at the Robie House are original. The leaded glass casement windows and doors, consisting of clear and colored glass held by copper-plated zinc comes, are designed in geometric patterns unique to Robie House. They are essential to the character of the house. Repair and modification of leaded glass must take into consideration the impact to the material properties and visual characteristics of the design. The highest priority is the retention of original glass and zinc came.

羅比之家的鉛玻璃門窗代表了萊特在裝飾玻璃方面的最重要成就之一。作為建築物的一個關鍵特徵，羅比之家的大多數鉛玻璃窗戶和門都是原始的。由清澈和彩色玻璃構成的鉛玻璃落地窗和門，由鍍銅的鋅條固定，設計成羅比之家獨有的幾何圖案，對房屋的特色至關重要。修復和修改鉛玻璃必須考慮對材料特性和設計視覺特點的影響。最高的優先事項是保留原件。

Furnishings and Fixtures



FURNITURE

Wright and his associates designed free-standing furniture for the formal spaces of the Robie House: the Entrance Hall, Living Room, Dining Room, and Guest Bedroom. Built from red oak, and characterized by straight lines and rectilinear forms, the furniture is designed with the traditional Arts and Crafts preference for solidity and simplicity. The Robie House presently displays a combination of original and recreated furniture pieces.

萊特及其合作夥伴為羅比之家的正式場所設計了獨立式家具：入口大廳、客廳、餐廳和客房。這些家具以紅橡木製成，呈現直線和矩形形式，體現了傳統藝術和工藝運動對堅固和簡約的偏好。羅比之家目前展示的是原始和重建的家具混和的方式。

WOOD TRIM

"Reveal the nature of the wood, plaster, brick, or stone in your designs," Wright advised, "they are all by nature friendly and beautiful," adding "strip the wood of varnish and let it alone—stain it." Consistent with Wright's vision for the modern Prairie house, simple red oak trim is used extensively throughout at the Robie House. The trim is a dynamic visual device, framing windows and doors, delineating ceilings in the central living area on the Main Floor, and unifying spaces on each level of the building. Originally finished with a mixture of pine resin and linseed oil, restored trim has a rubbed Tung oil finish of polymerized Tung oil and urethane resin. Unlike linseed oil, Tung oil will not yellow and darken over time.

"展現木材、石膏、磚或石頭的本質在你的設計中，"萊特建議道，"它們自然而友好，美麗，"並補充道："剝去木材的漆，讓自然給它上色。"符合萊特對現代草原風格房屋的願景，紅橡木裝飾在羅比屋中被廣泛使用。這種裝飾是一種動態的視覺裝置，用於繪制窗戶和門，劃分主層中央生活區的天花板，以及統一建築每個層次的空間。最初用松香和亞麻籽油混合完成，經過修復的裝飾現在採用了經過機聚的桐油和尿素樹脂的擦拭桐油飾面。與亞麻籽油不同，桐油不會隨著時間變黃和變暗。



Programs and use

House to House Museum, 1997



In February 1997 the University of Chicago entered into a perpetual agreement with the Frank Lloyd Wright Trust, designating the Trust as steward and proprietor of the Robie House.

The Trust moved quickly to establish museum standards of operation and an adaptive re-use plan to meet the physical requirements of a museum at Robie House. Expanding public access and education is at the heart of the Trust's mission.

In its role as a public museum directed by the Trust, the Robie House is endowed with a purpose to engage, educate, and inspire the public through interpretation of Wright's design legacy and preservation of his original sites for future generations. Preservation and education are integrated and interdependent.

於 1997 年 2 月，芝加哥大學與弗蘭克·勞埃德·萊特信託基金簽署了一項永久協議，將信託基金指定為羅比之家的管理者和業主。

信託基金迅速採取行動，建立了博物館運作標準和適應性再利用計劃，以滿足羅比之家作為博物館的實質需求。擴大公眾進入和教育是信託基金使命的核心。

作為信託指導下的公共博物館，羅比之家的目的是通過詮釋萊特的設計遺產並保存他的原始場地，來吸引、教育和激發公眾，為後代提供服務。保存和教育是相互整合且相互依存的。

The Trust's 1999 plan identified five educational objectives that were incorporated into tour content. To enhance public understanding of 信託在 1999 將五大要點整合進導覽內容希望可以加強群眾的意識於：

- Robie House as the foremost example of Prairie Style architecture 羅比之家是最具代表草原風格的建築
- Wright's contribution to architectural history 萊特對建築歷史有很大的貢獻
- The importance of conserving historic buildings and objects 保存歷史建築和文物的重要性
- The 1910 context in which this innovative building was designed 1910 年的翻新在羅比之家裡是被設計過的
- The evolving role of the Robie House in a contemporary setting. 羅比之家為了對應現代的價值而不斷的在演化

The relationship between the Trust and the Lab Schools is particularly close, due to the alignment of social and educational philosophies of contemporaries Frank Lloyd Wright and John Dewey, founder of the Laboratory Schools.

信託基金與實驗學校之間的關係非常緊密，這是因為弗蘭克·勞埃德·賴特和實驗學校的創始人約翰·杜威（John Dewey）這兩位當代人在社會和教育理念上的一致

Community and Cultural Partner

Robie House occupies a position of distinction in a major U.S. city known for its architecture. In order to ensure its identity, the Trust engages with multiple community partners to affirm the contemporary relevance of Wright's design legacy and reach a broad and diverse audience.

Through these partnerships, the Trust has become an established citywide institution that speaks to Frank Lloyd Wright's significant presence in the area where the largest number of his built works survive.

羅比之家位於一個以其建築聞名的主要美國城市，擁有卓越的地位。為確保其獨特身份，信託基金與多個社區合作夥伴合作，確認萊特的設計遺產在當代的重要性，並觸及廣泛而多樣的觀眾。

通過這些合作夥伴關係，信託基金已成為一個在整個城市具有建立的機構，關注弗蘭克·勞埃德·萊特在他的建築作品最多的地區的顯著存在。

