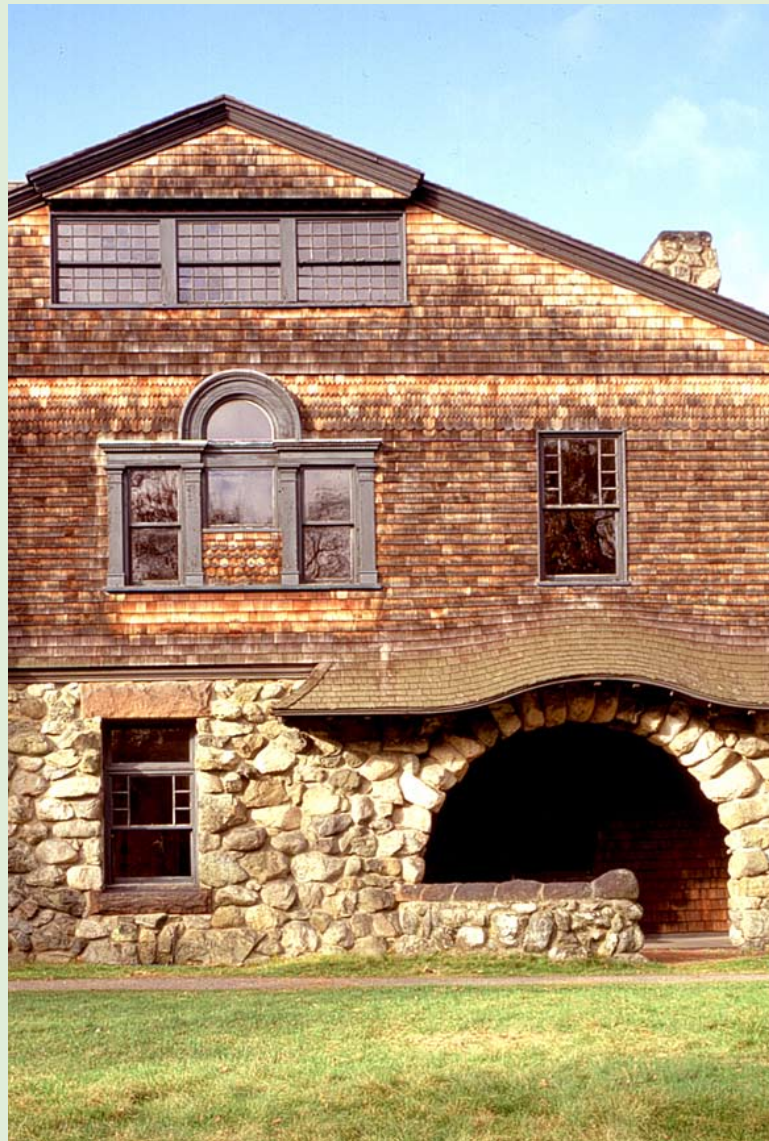


5 Stone Arch, on the East Side of Stonehurst
 The semicircular arch that dominates the view of Stonehurst from the drive is Richardson's signature feature. His bold style has been described as one "of breadth and simplicity that corresponds to his whole nature."

Richardson was inspired by design ideas of many cultures and eras, recasting them in a way that was wholly his own. The broad roof, boulders from old stone walls on this site and the naturally-weathered shingles pay homage to 17th-century New England.



LEFT
 The Latin inscription of the sundial, "I do not count the hours unless they are bright," aptly expressed the quality of time during long summer days with friends and family.

BELOW
 Architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Portrait by Hubert von Herkomer, 1886.

FRONT PAGE
 Landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. Portrait by John Singer Sargent, 1895.

6 Sundial, from the East End of Terrace
 The sundial built into the very fabric of Stonehurst celebrates nature and its cycles. The house was conceived at the tail end of an era when time was site specific and clocks were set by the sun overhead, just as the industrial age began to impose artificial standards on time itself. Today, the sundial continues to connect heavens and earth, reminding mankind of his relative insignificance in an immense universe.



WALK AROUND
STONEHURST



The country house of social reformer Robert Treat Paine, Stonehurst was the crowning achievement in the career-long collaboration of the most renowned designers of late 19th-century America: architect Henry Hobson Richardson and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted.

Explore connections between nature and architecture on this short outdoor walk around Stonehurst, owned by the City of Waltham.



Woodland Trails

Extend your visit and hike the trails that wind over 100 acres of surrounding Storer Conservation Lands accessible from the parking lot. This precious natural resource once owned by the Paine family is overseen by the Waltham Conservation Commission.

Museum Hours

Stonehurst is open year round. Visit our website, www.stonehurstwaltham.org, for seasonal hours, admission rates, events and programs. Please call 781-314-3290 to arrange guided tours.

Friends of Stonehurst

Join the non-profit Friends of Stonehurst. Your support will help us improve the property and expand the resources available to you.



PHOTOGRAPHY: Thomas P. Lang; Bret Morgan; Stonehurst Archives; (Olmsted) The Biltmore Company, Asheville, North Carolina; (Richardson) National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution. On loan from Mrs. Henry H. Richardson III. DESIGN: Erin Wells



STONEHURST
 100 Robert Treat Paine Drive, Waltham, Massachusetts 02452
 Phone 781-314-3290 • Fax 781-894-8684
www.stonehurstwaltham.org

1 Terrace, facing South Field

The house is located upon the brow of a slight knoll, possessing an uninterrupted view of the southern exposure of the entire Charles River Valley from the Prospect hills to the west, across to the Newton hills to the south and the Watertown and Brookline hills to the southeast. —Boston Evening Record, October 8, 1892

When completed in 1886, Stonehurst had a sweeping view of an open countryside, now obscured by trees.

Landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted selected this hilltop site for the Paine family's new country house with his friend the architect Henry Hobson Richardson. In keeping with his lifelong goal to design landscapes that uplift the mind and spirit, he designed the terrace as an outdoor room that unites people with the natural world.

Perched above industrializing Waltham—with its factories, trains, and pounding machinery—Stonehurst was a tranquil oasis of beauty and fresh air. But Stonehurst was not envisioned merely as an escape, but rather as a model counterpart to the industrial world. Like Olmsted, Robert Treat Paine believed that open space is essential to one's health and happiness. In their mission to educate, inspire, and assist the working class of Boston, Paine and his wife Lydia invited inner-city families to their country place for annual outings and picnics.

Mr. Paine relaxing on his terrace, ca. 1905.



2 1866 House, from the West End of Terrace

Stonehurst incorporates an earlier summer house built as a wedding present for Robert Treat Paine and Lydia Lyman Paine in 1866. This symmetrical, boxy Victorian house was a gift of Mrs. Paine's father George Lyman, owner of The Vale, the extensive estate at the foot of the hill.

When George Lyman died in 1880, his children divided up the property and the Paines acquired the means to expand their modest home. With typical Yankee resourcefulness they asked architect H.H. Richardson to include the old house in his design for Stonehurst. He had it hauled from its original site up the hill to its present location. The dramatic contrast between the two houses, built only 20 years apart, demonstrates a radical change in thinking about American country house design.

Once moved and integrated into the new design, much of the old house became the servants' workspace and living quarters. The cook, maids, gardeners, farm hands, and stablemen went in and out of this side of the house.

ABOVE

Shortly after Stonehurst was built, working class families gathered on the Olmsted terrace to take in views of the Waltham countryside. To the left of the central stone tower stands an older house that Richardson integrated into his convention-breaking design.

RIGHT

Glacier Rock provided a striking background for family portraits.



3 Glacier Rock, from South Field

For an alternative wheelchair accessible view, please move along the terrace to view Glacier Rock.

When Olmsted was selecting the site for Stonehurst, he must have been drawn by the sublime beauty and symbolism of the rocky outcrop. Its undulating surface, smoothed and scoured by glaciers, evoked the distant past of New England. A seasoned landscape architect with dozens of commissions for major public parks behind him, Olmsted had long appreciated the expressive qualities of rustic stone set in an arcadian landscape. Richardson and Olmsted played off Glacier Rock by incorporating rough stone into the design of the house and terrace.

4 South Side of Stonehurst, from South Field

For an alternative wheelchair accessible view, please stay on the terrace and face the house.

Working in close collaboration, Richardson and Olmsted seamlessly integrated architecture with landscape. The earthbound forms, native materials and flowing plans of the house and terrace fuse the building with its site. Long, dark shadows emphasize its horizontal massing. Materials (stone, wood, and ivy) and colors (browns and greens) also harmonize with the natural world.

Olmsted amassed a wild and rough bulwark of boulders to support the terrace and house. He cared so much about the look of the wall that he insisted that Paine remove one that had been "botched" and rebuild the wall as "an architectural work in unity with the house." Paine took his advice.

