BOTANIC GARDEN
TOWER HILL

Worcester County Horticultural Society, Boylston, Massachusetts

Published by

by Mary V.C. Calahan

The Ornaments of

TOWER HILL Botanic Garden
The following people were instrumental in bringing Tower Hill to its current level of excellence.

The book is dedicated to the many generous donors who have made Tower Hill a garden of distinction in New England.

Declaration

The Commemoration of Tower Hill Botanic Garden

[Address and contact information]

[Signature]
The Worcester County Horticultural Society was founded in 1875 to promote gardening and horticulture in the county. The society's mission is to educate and inspire people of all ages to appreciate the beauty of flowers, plants, and gardens. The society's headquarters, Tower Hill, is located in Boylston, Massachusetts and is open to the public.

Tower Hill is a garden complex consisting of several different gardens, each with its own unique features and attractions. The gardens are designed to showcase a variety of plants and flowers, and provide educational opportunities for visitors.

The society also offers a range of educational programs and events throughout the year, including lectures, workshops, and garden tours. These programs are designed to help people develop their gardening skills and knowledge, and inspire them to create their own beautiful gardens at home.

In addition to its educational programs, Tower Hill is also a popular destination for visitors who enjoy hiking, birdwatching, and other outdoor activities. The society's grounds are home to a variety of wildlife, and visitors can see a range of birds, insects, and other creatures in their natural habitats.

Tower Hill is a great place to visit for anyone who is interested in gardening, horticulture, or outdoor activities. Whether you are a seasoned gardener or a newcomer to the world of plants, you are sure to find something to enjoy at Tower Hill.
New England Garden Ornament of North Brookfield, Massachusettes, donated by the late Mr. John W. Leach, Executive Director of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, suggested that the Tower Hill Property was purchased in the season of August.

In the interest of balance and proportion, John W. Leach, Executive Director of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, suggested that the Tower Hill Property was purchased in the season of August.

This action was followed by the architectural movement in Britain. After (1780-85), the fashion of the Gillow Brothers was adopted by Sir Robert Adam, and subsequently by Robert Adam and Sir William Chambers. The houses for the Tower Hill Property were made from an architectural style of the French and Italian work, and from decorative influences of the work of Jean, Andre Loir, and others. The agreement of the Land Commission and the dedication of the Lawn Garden and the Agassiz Fountain was given in the dedication of the Lawn Garden and the Agassiz Fountain.
Brooch in the Cemetery

Haskell & Son of New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1999.

This plaque of Brooch was a Society purchase from the firm of Allan C.

The Brooch was a gift of Kenneth F. Hodson of Woonsocket.


Hodson's Society designed the Brooch.

Hodson John W., Treasurer, Executive Director of the Woonsocket Chapter.

Brooch is located at the foot of the main stairway to the Adoration Chapel. It is a simple metal structure with two columns supporting a clear glass.

The Tower Hill Brooch, built by George D. Neil of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Brooch is held in place by an iron rod. It is held in place for meditation.

Others find it an ideal place to meditate.

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A Brooch is a simple metal structure with two columns supporting a clear glass.

The Adoration Chapel is entered through a beautiful view (depicted in this picture).
The bronze figure of Cupid at Tower Hill

Massachusetts, in autumn 1997.

The Cupid was a gift of the Henry C. Blackwood family of Worcester.

Cupid's eyes appear to be closed, as if he is sleeping. His bow, arrow, and quiver are also visible. The figure is made of bronze and is mounted on a pedestal.

The statue is located in the Tower Garden, which is part of Tower Hill Botanic Garden in Boylston, Massachusetts.
The dumb partition at Tower Hill is a stone built by the Victorian Supply Corporation of Wexford, Vermont. The partition was designed by John W. Tuck, the director of the corporation.

Built on a granite base, the partition is supported by a wooden frame, which is encased in brick. The top of the partition is decorated with a wooden archway, and the bottom is decorated with a stone base.

The partition is a historic feature of Tower Hill in Massachusetts. It is made of stone and wood, and it stands over 10 feet tall. The design is simple yet elegant, with a stone base and a wooden archway.

Located in the center of the garden, the partition serves as a boundary between different sections of the garden. It is an important feature of the garden, and it is a popular point of interest for visitors.

The partition is a symbol of the Victorian era, and it reflects the craftsmanship and attention to detail that characterized that time. Today, it serves as a reminder of the past and a testament to the skill of the people who built it.
The Tower Hill Polo Grounds, located in the不良信息, is made of tennis courts from

A folly is a garden accessory can be

The folly is the centerpiece, made of tennis courts from

hese decorative features, and pottery in the garden. Pottery and the garden accessories, apples, and

e landscape is designed by a landscape architect. In the folly, apples and

The tower Hill Polo Grounds, located in the不良信息, is made of tennis courts from
The French Garden, set in the heart of the American Revolution, is a testament to the power of landscape design. The garden, which thrives in the warm climate of the Boston region, boasts a variety of flowering plants, including roses, peonies, and tulips. Visitors can wander through the gardens and enjoy the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

The French Garden is located at the base of the Massachusetts Monument, which commemorates the Battle of Bunker Hill. The garden was originally designed by the French园景师, who arrived in Boston in 1763 to work on the French Garden. The garden was later expanded and improved by the famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted. Today, the French Garden is a popular destination for visitors, offering a relaxing and peaceful atmosphere.

Two of the French Garden's most notable features are the Water Garden and the Rose Garden. The Water Garden is a beautiful focal point, featuring a pond with fountain and a variety of water-loving plants. The Rose Garden is a veritable explosion of color, with a wide variety of rose species and cultivars on display.

Visitors to the French Garden can also enjoy a variety of other attractions, including the Boston Tea Party Museum, which offers a glimpse into the history of the American Revolution, and the Freedom Trail, which winds its way through the city, connecting a number of important historical sites.

In conclusion, the French Garden is a must-see destination for anyone visiting Boston. Whether you are a history buff or simply looking for a place to relax and enjoy nature, the French Garden is sure to delight and inspire.
Love and light from the sea, The Roman God Tuatha Dé Danann, a mythic figure of immense power and influence, is known to have sailed in ships of wood, the Chestnut, which were said to have been crafted by the god Cernunnos. These ships were believed to have been capable of performing miracles, such as the ability to navigate through the storms and carry their crew to distant lands.

The Chestnut ships were said to have been imbued with magical properties, allowing the Roman God Tuatha Dé Danann to move freely through the waters and conquer the lands of the world. These ships were the embodiment of the power and control that the god held over the world, and they were revered by the people as symbols of his divine authority.

In the course of his travels, the god Cernunnos would often visit the islands and the coast, where he would offer his protection and guidance to those who sought his help. He would often be accompanied by his loyal followers, the Tuatha Dé Danann, who would accompany him on his journeys and assist him in his quests.

The Chestnut ships were said to have been crafted from the finest materials, and they were known for their strength and durability. They were able to withstand the harshest of storms, and they were able to navigate through the roughest of waters with ease. These ships were the epitome of Roman craftsmanship, and they were treasured by the people as symbols of the power and might of their god.

The Chestnut ships were often seen as a symbol of the Roman God Tuatha Dé Danann's power and control over the world. They were a reminder of the god's ability to move freely through the waters and conquer the lands of the world. These ships were a testament to the strength and power of the god, and they were revered by the people as symbols of his divine authority.
The Harpsichord, also known as a clavichord or virginal, is an early keyboard instrument. Its name is derived from the Greek words ὁρπό (harpó) meaning 'gourd' and κιθάρα (kitará) meaning 'lute'. The harpsichord has a rich history, with surviving instruments dating back to the 15th century.

The harpsichord was a popular choice for the performance of Baroque music, and its sound is characterized by a bright, sharp tone. The instrument is played by plucking the strings with metal tongues, rather than striking them with hammers as in a piano. This method of sound production gives the harpsichord a distinct timbre, which can vary depending on the type of harpsichord and the technique used by the player.

The harpsichord was also used in the 18th century for the composition of chamber music and solo pieces. The virtuoso playing style of the period allowed for intricate and expressive performances, which are still enjoyed today.

In conclusion, the harpsichord is a fascinating instrument with a long and rich history. Its unique sound and playing techniques continue to inspire musicians around the world, and it remains an important part of the classical music repertoire.
The Kneeling Altar in the Syracusan Garden

September 2000

Bathing a Bough of Wakening, Alessandrius, donated the Kneeling Altar in the Syracusan Garden. The altar is from the 17th century, and it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The altar is made of marble and stands on a pedestal. The base of the altar is decorated with sculptural reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary. The altar is surrounded by a wrought iron fence, and it is located in the center of the garden. The altar is a beautiful example of the Baroque style and is a popular attraction for visitors to the garden.


A part of Giants’ Bridge is located at the entrance to the Inner Park on the section of Feet of Giants can be found depending on the age of those outside the God was once used on a map of Giants, and it is said that the Giants were the original inhabitants of the land. The Giants were said to have built the bridge over the river as a way to connect to the other side. The bridge is made of stone and is supported by large pillars. The bridge is a popular spot for tourists and is a symbol of the ancient civilization that once lived on this land.

The ancient city of Syracuse was founded in the 7th century BC. It was a major power in the Mediterranean and was home to many famous artists and philosophers. The city was known for its beautiful gardens and its intricate architecture. The Kneeling Altar in the Syracusan Garden is just one example of the many beautiful works of art that can be found in the city today.
Some of the ornaments at Tower Hill Botanic Garden are permanently sited, others are moved according to the season and type of exhibit. Please check with the receptionist if you are unable to locate an ornament.
Moss Stairs

The Moss Stairs provide an excellent place to view the 18th-century gardens and the surrounding countryside. The steps are constructed of stone and are surrounded by a variety of plants and trees, creating a peaceful and serene environment.

The steps lead down to a small pond, where visitors can relax and enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

The Pond is situated at the base of the Moss Stairs and is surrounded by a wide variety of plant life, including ferns, moss, and various species of algae.

The pond is home to a variety of wildlife, including ducks, geese, and other waterfowl.

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The fountain was green at the birthday gift in honor of English I which of course included music. 

The fountain's design was inspired by the work of John and William Jekyll of the Philadelphia Art Commission. The fountain was created as a gift to John and William Jekyll's then director, John Veeder, Executive Director of the Art Commission. The fountain was designed by architect Louis I. Kahn and was completed in 1968. The fountain was dedicated on July 15, 1968, and was opened to the public in January 1969. The fountain is located in Jewel Tea Plaza, which is a public plaza in the center of Philadelphia. The fountain features a large, circular pool with a central column that rises up from the water. The fountain is surrounded by a series of sculptural elements that are designed to enhance the overall experience of the plaza. The fountain is a popular destination for visitors and is a significant landmark in the city of Philadelphia.
The Overlook at the Wildlife Refuge Pond

The Overlook, designed by Blair Hines Associates of Brookline, Massachusetts, was built by Natural Refuge, New Jersey in 2001, and honors the deck of the Overlook, which is approximately three feet above the ground. The six-foot broad deck is an ideal place to sit and enjoy the natural beauty of the refuge. The Overlook has two views: one of the refuge pond and the other of the pond from a large oak tree, providing an unobstructed view of the pond.

On the west bank of the Wildlife Refuge Pond is the Overlook, a platform.
The tower Hill, F. H. H. I., was presented to the Worcesters County Horticultural Society by Mr. Anthony Hering, a banker, in 1796. The tower Hill, F. H. H. I., was presented to the Worcesters County Horticultural Society by Mr. Anthony Hering, a banker, in 1796.

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**Tower Hill**, Brookline, Massachusetts, is one of the most celebrated examples of landscape architecture in the United States. It was designed by the landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and was constructed in 1990 by Woodmasonry of Westwood, Massachusetts. The pergola is a pergola.

Standing in the pergola looking south one can view the beauty and grandeur of the garden. A pergola on the hillside is reminiscent of a more architectural, geometric design. Pergolas exemplify structural but usually decorative elements within the landscape. They are designed to create a sense of place while adding character to the surrounding environment. The pergola in the history of Greece.
Phyllis Fountain was designed by Phyllis Hines Associates of Brookline, Massachusetts, and donated to Tower Hill in September 2000. The fountain is a tribute to the life of Henry C. Horace, the first managing director of the Tower Hill Botanic Garden, who was a leading figure in the conservation of American plants and a dedicated horticulturist. The fountain features a bronze sculpture of a boy and a girl, symbolizing the children of the garden's future.

The fountain is located in the center of the garden, surrounded by a mix of plant species that evoke the natural beauty of New England. Visitors can enjoy the tranquil setting and the soothing sound of the water as they walk around the garden. The fountain is a popular spot for photography and a favorite spot for children to play and explore.

The Tower Hill Botanic Garden was founded in 1977 as a tribute to Henry C. Horace and his commitment to the preservation of American plants. The garden is a treasure trove of rare and endangered species, as well as a center for horticultural research and education. The fountain is just one of the many features that make Tower Hill a must-visit destination for nature lovers and horticulture enthusiasts.
The Pool was conceived by John W. Leonard, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The commission was given to the firm of Willmott and Pearson, landscape architects.

The design for the pool was chosen from fifty entries in a competition conducted by the society. The design selected was by Willmott and Pearson, who were also responsible for the construction of the pool.

The pool is located on a terrace above the garden, and is surrounded by a wall of ivy. The water is clear and cold, and the pool is shaded by nearby trees.

The design of the pool is simple and elegant, with a shallow basin surrounded by a stone ledge. The water is fed by a small stream that runs through the garden, and the pool is fed by a fountain in the center.

The pool is a popular spot for visitors to relax and enjoy the garden. It is surrounded by a beautiful array of flowers and plants, and is a great place to take in the sights and sounds of the garden.

The pool is a testament to the beauty of nature, and a reminder of the importance of preserving our natural resources. It is a wonderful addition to the garden, and a highlight of the landscape.

The pool is a great place to take a break from the hustle and bustle of the city, and to enjoy the beauty of nature. It is a wonderful place to reflect on life, and to appreciate the beauty of the world around us.

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The English dry-cast sandstone urn, currently located in the Entry Pavilion, came from the renowned Fletcher Steele-designed garden of the late Mrs. Robert W. Stoddard in Worcester, Massachusetts. Resting on a square base, the graceful planter features garlands and clusters of grapes. The lead horns of the rams, which form the handles of the urn, bear the teeth marks of squirrels.

Originally purchased from New England Garden Ornaments of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, the urn was donated by the heirs of the Worcester, Massachusetts, estate of Mrs. Stoddard in 2000.

Originally, a pavilion (common spelling now pavillon) was a tent that met a ceremonial, social, or military need. Then it became a square, tent-shaped room with a roof hipped equally on all sides. Gradually, it emerged in a variety of sizes and shapes—all loosely called pavilions. The apogee of pavilion building came in France with “Les Pavilions” of the aristocracy, when a garden was not considered complete without its pavilion. Pavilions and gardens were thought inseparable, for these focal points in the landscape acknowledge man’s essential place in nature. Today, pavilions (sometimes called gazebos or belvederes) serve mainly as viewing sites, resting places, or temporary refuges from the weather.

Sited on the northern bank of the Wildlife Refuge Pond, the Rustic Pavilion provides a sheltered and comfortable area from which to view the activities and plantings in and around the pond. In keeping with the natural setting of the area, the pavilion is designed in a rustic style. Hexagonal in shape and eighteen feet in diameter, the structure is built of red cedar log posts with a cedar shake roof. An upturned root is used as a finial on the pointed roof. The roof has a two-foot overhang encircling the structure. Medium-density branch work below the railings and at the top of the posts provides the rustic look. The flooring is of blue stone slate, as is the walkway leading to the pavilion. A narrow clerestory* surrounds the structure below the roofline. Two benches permit a tranquil respite from daily routines.

“Pronounced “clear story”: “a windowed wall or construction used for light and ventilation” (American Heritage Dictionary).

Designed and built by David Robinson, Natural Edge of Pennington, New Jersey, the Rustic Pavilion honors the George H. and Sybil F. Fuller Foundation.
The Temple of Peace was designed and constructed by John W. Treador, Executive Director of the Worcester County Horticultural Society.

The Temple of Peace was first exhibited by John W. Treador, Executive Director of the Worcester County Horticultural Society.

The inscription around the foliage reads: 'In memory of Arthur M. and Martha R. Pappas of Auburn, Massachusetts, donated. To whom the world is ever in debt."

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The Victoria Fountain was created by the American firm of H. Fiske and Company of New Haven, Connecticut, and the basin by the American firm of L. Fiske and Company, one of the most prominent manufacturers of fountains and decorative elements in the United States.

The Victoria Fountain and Basin is the center of thebt interesting of the City's!["Victorian Fountain and Basin","Versailles Boxes"]
The Armada of the Four Seasons

Amiens, one of the Four Seasons

Washington, D.C.

French Collection: this piece of art is not in Amiens, so it is located in Washington, D.C. The French Collection is a significant part of the Armada of the Four Seasons, which features art from France, England, and other countries.

The original piece was one of the first two to be created by the newly founded Royal Academy of Art in London (1768-70). A physical copy is located in Portland Art Museum, Company of England (1815-20).

In 1998, the piece was presented at the Armada of the Four Seasons exhibition, sponsored by several French institutions.

The piece is a significant part of the French Collection, which is one of the most important collections in the United States.

In 1998, the piece was displayed at the Toledo Museum of Art, in Toledo, Ohio. It was part of the exhibition "The Armada of the Four Seasons."