

Chapter 1 : Early Artists of the Bohemian Club | Saint Mary's College

The Bohemian Club's mascot is an owl, here cast in masonry, and perched over the main club entrance at Taylor Street in San Francisco. The following list of Bohemian Club members includes both past and current members of note.

The Bohemian Grove is synonymous with elitism, mystery, and debauchery. For two weeks in July, these men exhibit behavior more likely to be seen at a frat party than in a revered national forest. Built as a retreat for the club members, the grove serves as a getaway for members to reconnect to themselves and with each other, and to let loose in the great outdoors. Many of those who attend are all of them men, a majority of them white are well known. Most, however, hail from the Bay Area. Besides all being male, the attendees also share similar backgrounds. They were either born into affluence or achieved it themselves. Generally, they also have conservative political leanings. Every Republican president since Coolidge has attended the Bohemian Grove alongside executives at some Fortune companies. In order to keep in touch with their bohemian roots they are, after all, the Bohemian Club, artists are regularly invited to attend. Author Mark Twain was a member in his time as was crooner Bing Crosby. This is all assuming you can even get in, of course. Patrick at Tara the rehearsal only, as the performance was for members only and allowed no cameras. Each camp is unique and has a different cabin or clubhouse. They are all along a main dirt road. They burn firewood to stay warm and generally just host people from other camps or go visit people at other camps and provide entertainment. Al Jardine, co-founder, guitarist, and occasional lead singer of the Beach Boys has been known to play at the grove. Sometimes members will get together and put on performances of Shakespeare and other dramas, or hire troupes to perform for them. Legend has it that the first inklings of the Manhattan Project were birthed within the Redwood confines of the Bohemian Grove. According to the former guest, members can actually get suspended for having one. In , Vanity Fair writer Alex Shoumatoff was arrested for trespassing after pushing through a hole in a fence to explore the compound. He documented his trip in a piece for the magazine. Before Shoumatoff, radio host and conspiracy theorist Alex Jones and a cameraman infiltrated Bohemian Grove in Those theories are just a product of the fact that many of the members are wealthy and powerful and there are no phones allowed, so people let their imaginations run wild. I know a number of members and none of them are Illuminati.

Chapter 2 : Bohemianism - Wikipedia

The highlight of the Gallery's new exhibition, "Early Artists of the Bohemian Club," is a lecture by Dr. Kevin Starr, who will speak on "The Golden Age of Bohemian Artists," Saturday, September 28, at 7 p.m., in LeFevre Theatre.

The term carries a connotation of arcane enlightenment the opposite of Philistines , and carries a less frequently intended, pejorative connotation of carelessness about personal hygiene and marital fidelity. The term Bohemian has come to be very commonly accepted in our day as the description of a certain kind of literary gypsy, no matter in what language he speaks, or what city he inhabits The novel outlines the fortunes of three expatriate English artists, their Irish model, and two colourful Central European musicians, in the artist quarter of Paris. The film Moulin Rouge! American bohemianism[edit] Bohemian Grove during the summer Hi-Jinks, circa 1960s” In the 19th century, aesthetic bohemians began arriving in the United States. During the war, correspondents began to assume the title "bohemian", and newspapermen in general took up the moniker. Bohemian became synonymous with newspaper writer. Harte wrote, "Bohemia has never been located geographically, but any clear day when the sun is going down, if you mount Telegraph Hill , you shall see its pleasant valleys and cloud-capped hills glittering in the West Any good mixer of convivial habits considers he has a right to be called a bohemian. But that is not a valid claim. There are two elements, at least, that are essential to Bohemianism. The first is devotion or addiction to one or more of the Seven Arts ; the other is poverty. Other factors suggest themselves: Despite his views, Sterling associated with the Bohemian Club, and caroused with artist and industrialist alike at the Bohemian Grove. It is a light and graceful philosophy, but it is the Gospel of the Moment, this exoteric phase of the Bohemian religion; and if, in some noble natures, it rises to a bold simplicity and naturalness, it may also lend its butterfly precepts to some very pretty vices and lovable faults, for in Bohemia one may find almost every sin save that of Hypocrisy. What, then, is it that makes this mystical empire of Bohemia unique, and what is the charm of its mental fairyland? In May 1960, a story on NPR suggested, after a century and a half, some Bohemian ideal of living in poverty for the sake of art had fallen in popularity among the latest generation of American artists. In the feature, a recent graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design related "her classmates showed little interest in living in garrets and eating ramen noodles. She spent the bulk of her fortune inherited from her father E. Crocker, a railroad tycoon and art collector, on traveling all over the world lingering the longest in India, Japan and China and partying with famous artists of her time such as Oscar Wilde , the Barrymores, Enrico Caruso , Isadora Duncan , Henri Matisse , Auguste Rodin and Rudolph Valentino. Crocker had countless affairs and married five times in five different decades of her life, each man being in his twenties. She was famous for her tattoos and pet snakes and was reported to have started the first Buddhist colony in Manhattan. Spiritually inquisitive, Crocker had a ten-year affair with occultist Aleister Crowley and was a devoted student of Hatha Yoga[citation needed]. Maxwell Bodenheimer , an American poet and novelist, was known as the King of Greenwich Village Bohemians during the 1920s and his writing brought him international fame during the Jazz Age. Former brewery gone artist center in Prenzelberg In the twentieth century United States, the bohemian impulse was famously seen in the 1950s hipsters , the 1960s Beat generation exemplified by writers such as William S. Burroughs , Allen Ginsberg , Jack Kerouac , and Lawrence Ferlinghetti , the much more widespread 1960s counterculture , and 1960s and 1970s hippies. Rainbow Gatherings may be seen as another contemporary worldwide expression of the bohemian impulse.

Chapter 3 : Bohemian Arts Social Club - racedaydvl.com

The Bohemian Club is a private club with two locations: a city clubhouse in the Union Square district of San Francisco, California, and the Bohemian Grove, a retreat north of the city in Sonoma County.

Today, the club has a diverse membership of many local and global leaders, ranging from artists and musicians to businessmen. The Club motto is "Weaving Spiders Come Not Here," which implies that outside concerns and business deals are to be left outside. In addition to that ceremony, there are also two outdoor performances dramatic and comedic plays , often with elaborate set design and orchestral accompaniment. Bohemianism In New York City and other American metropolises in the late s, groups of young, cultured journalists flourished as self-described "bohemians" until the American Civil War broke them up and sent them out as war correspondents. Harte described San Francisco as a sort of Bohemia of the West. Michael Henry de Young , proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle , provided this description of its formation in a interview: The boys wanted a place where they could get together after work, and they took a room on Sacramento street below Kearny. That was the start of the Bohemian Club, and it was not an unmixed blessing for the Chronicle because the boys would go there sometimes when they should have reported at the office. Eventually, the original "bohemian" members were in the minority and the wealthy and powerful controlled the club. Any good mixer of convivial habits considers he has a right to be called a Bohemian. But that is not a valid claim. There are two elements, at least, that are essential to Bohemianism. The first is devotion or addiction to one or more of the Seven Arts ; the other is poverty. Other factors suggest themselves: Some prominent figures have been given honorary membership, such as Richard Nixon and William Randolph Hearst. Members have included some U. Major military contractors , oil companies, banks including the Federal Reserve , utilities, and national media have high-ranking officials as club members or guests. Many members are, or have been, on the board of directors of several of these corporations; however, artists and lovers of art are among the most active members. Artistic members are admitted after passing a stringent audition demonstrating their talent. Information and pictures from Wikipedia

Chapter 4 : Early Artists of the Bohemian Club: San Francisco as the Center of West Coast Art

Bohemian Grove is the Sonoma County, California campground where the Bohemian Club meets annually. The Bohemian Club, a San Francisco-based private club that has counted a number of US.

William Domhoff, "Social clubs, policy-planning groups, and corporations: As far as social structure goes, this centrality analysis was the heart of the Bohemian Grove study. But to delve into social cohesion and social psychology, it was necessary to know more about the club, such as its history and current activities, so off I went to libraries, especially stand-alone historical libraries that are full of upper-class memorabilia, not scholarly books. There I found old histories of the club, along with histories of specific camps and a text of the Cremation of Care ceremony. It was a bonanza. Among other things, I could then check the names of 19th century members against membership lists for other clubs and organizations to learn more about the social origins of the founding members. In these libraries, I also found most of the pictures that accompany this essay. Informants played an important role in the study. I asked everyone I knew in and around Santa Cruz, which is only miles from the Bohemian Grove, if they knew anything about it, and soon found students who knew students who had worked there, and friends who had friends who had once been performing members -- i. Just as I was finishing my study, I learned that a person in Santa Cruz I knew well had once been a member, and he contributed greatly to the final version of the study by adding little details that would make it clear to anyone who knew anything about the Grove that I had a good informant, or was a secret member, or something. Another camp had a soft porn collection. One invaluable informant was a long-haired grad student at Berkeley who was very nervous about talking to me when I arrived at his house in Oakland about 9 a. So I said yes and he led me to a big drawer in a closet, where he had an amazing stash, with joints of many different qualities. We each had a few hits of a Grade B joint, and then he suddenly said I could have the rest. I tried to be cool, but I was soon too far gone to know for sure what he was talking about. I eventually comprehended most of what he had to say, and what he had to say was absolutely incredibly helpful, but my notes went up and down and all around on page after page. It was from this informant that I learned for the first time what a big deal the Cremation of Care ceremony was in the eyes of the members. Now I knew that the script for it that I had found in the Stanford University Library was very important. He had first told me about the Cremation at the start of our chat, and I had hurried past it, thinking I would come back to it, because I wanted to get a sense of the whole encampment before we got into details. He said he wanted to respect their pride in it. But he had told me what I needed to know -- it was a big deal. Three friends of friends took me to lunch at the Bohemian Club downtown. None knew of my other Bohemian informants. On the second and third visits, when I was asked if I had been there before, I told a little white lie and said "no," and took two more tours of this four-story building. Each time I quickly sat down after leaving my host to write down every detail I could remember. While in the Grove I saw the mighty Owl statue by the artificial lake, which is described in the section on The Cremation of Care, and everything else there was to see. I asked many questions of the students who were driving the tram buses around the Grove. One said the best way to understand the Grove was to imagine that the fraternity system at UC Berkeley had been moved into redwood camps; I used that line in my book. I also obtained several picture postcards of the encampment during this visit. Eventually they must have gotten wind of my study, because one day I received a telephone call from -- for a Bohemian -- a relatively young guy, maybe in his 40s. They were clearly worried I might spread misinformation, so figured at this point it was better to talk to me. So back I went to the downtown club for another "first time" visit. This man had two main concerns -- that I would mention that there had been no black members he said there would be one or two soon and that I would exaggerate the amount of prostitution around the Grove I already knew from journalists in the area that there was not as much as storytellers claimed. Second, he regaled me with tales about the amount of drinking that goes on at the Grove, which is hardly an impressive advertisement for it. So, it was a "multi-method" study. The History of the Bohemian Club and Its Grove Encampment The Bohemian Club was founded in the early spring of by a small group of San Francisco journalists, writers, actors, and lawyers who wanted to have a place where they could go to

enjoy the arts and put together amateur artistic performances. They were young and spirited in a still-young, still-small city that was infused with a can-do spirit based on the Gold Rush and the possibilities of trade with the Orient, among many new possibilities that had opened up since California was incorporated into the United States in 1850. Right from the start, though, the club also included those with an "appreciation" of the arts, which meant some of their businessman buddies. As one well-to-do founding member put it in his memoirs: The Bohemian Club was an elite social club from the start, and was so considered by the San Franciscans of the day. The club soon had several hundred members who enjoyed taking part in the many dramas, musicals, and comedies sponsored by the club. Some of the richest men in San Francisco enjoyed membership. By one in every seven members of the very exclusive Pacific Union Club was also a member of the Bohemian Club, with the figure climbing to one in five by 1860 and one in four by 1870. Right from the start, there was constant friendly argument about the differences between artists and men of commerce. For example, a few people objected to the very name of the club because "Bohemian" meant then what it means now, at least to some people, a carefree, unconventional vagabond, not quite respectable. As the leaders said in their founding statement, it was to be a club for "the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse between journalists and other writers, artists, actors and musicians, professional or amateur, and such others not included in this list as may by reason of knowledge and appreciation of polite literature and the fine arts be deemed worthy of membership. In the summer of 1850 several members took the Sausalito Ferry to the charming little Marin County town of Sausalito for an afternoon picnic, and by 1855 they had made the trip into an all-day occasion. But in the 1860s, when Mr. Meeker was thinking about selling his redwood grove to the logging companies that were working nearby, the Bohemians decided the Grove was now too much part of their heritage to abandon. So they decided to buy it, at the time a mere 100 acres. Then another 100 acres was added in the next few years. When a real-estate development was started on nearby land in 1865, the club moved to stop that "threatened encroachment" by buying hundreds and hundreds more acres. Land purchases continued throughout the decades, and the Grove reached its present size of 2,000 acres in 1890. In terms of present-day ceremonies and plays, everything was in place by the late 1850s. Several magazines of the era wrote about the occasion, stressing its cultural aspects. Visiting dignitaries were taken to the Grove when they came to the city. A visit by President Teddy Roosevelt and his family in 1903 was duly mentioned in a city newspaper. The Bohemian Club struggled mightily in the late 19th century to establish its ties with "real Bohemianism. Writers Bret Harte and Mark Twain were made honorary members. George Sterling, who had an uncle who was a prosperous real-estate man, but himself took a vow of poverty so he could be a real Bohemian in the Parisian sense, became one of the leaders of Western Bohemianism when he turned to poetry and was asked to join the Bohemian Club in 1865 -- which gave it a renewed air of authenticity. Even socialist author Jack London, who resisted the label of Bohemian for that of vagabond, was acceptable for membership at the turn of the century, although there was some concern expressed over his radical ideas and his fancy white silk shirts with long, flowing ties. Meanwhile, the banter between artists and business leaders continued, based on the usual human tendency to romanticize "the good old days. Now the club had "social aspirations which means death to genius and a general dead-level mediocrity. The Downtown "Clubhouse" The Bohemians have a downtown "clubhouse" that is their main base of operations. It is an imposing six-story building only a few blocks from the financial district of downtown San Francisco. It contains all the amenities of the usual upper-class club, except that it has no athletic facilities whatsoever. For more active pursuits, such as swimming, people have to become members next door at the Olympic Club or up the hill a few blocks at the Pacific Union Club. The main floor of the clubhouse contains the traditional oversized reading room with large stuffed chairs. It features newspapers and magazines from all over the world, little statues on pedestals and tables, high-vaulted ceilings, a plush Oriental rug, and members reading their Wall Street Journals. Lunchtime tournaments are held quite regularly. The pride of the main floor, however, is the "cartoon room," an extremely spacious barroom, complete with piano and small stage, and decorated with the paintings, handbills, posters, and cartoons drawn by famous club artists for jinks and testimonial dinners of the past. Dice lie conveniently on the bar itself so gentlemen can indulge their gambling urge as a means of determining who signs the check for the drinks. In the first picture at right, you can see some members having a drink there; notice the drawing of an owl on the window above the bar. The owl is the

totem animal of the Bohemian Club because it is wise, nocturnal, and discreet. The second picture provides a close-up of the cartoon room in the old days. Just off the cartoon room there is a little art gallery. The small shows in the gallery are changed frequently, and of course feature the work of associate members of the club. A very large dining room and a library room occupy the second floor. The dining room is used for daily lunches as well as for most of the regular Thursday night club entertainments. On the same floor is a smaller dining room called the Grove Room. Its walls are completely covered with beautiful murals of the center of the Grove. The Grove Room is used for more intimate luncheons and parties. This next picture shows the library. The big bulky books on the front table are scrapbooks containing pictures and stories from Grove encampments. For extremely large parties, testimonial dinners, and dances, there are a reception room and a banquet room in the basement. These rooms, along with the large art gallery on that floor, are sometimes rented by members for private parties and wedding celebrations. The subbasement of the clubhouse is a large theater seating capacity: The theater also is in constant use for rehearsals for plays that will be given at the Grove, and for orchestra and band practice. Right behind the theater there is a shop for making stage sets, as well as costume rooms and makeup rooms. The top two floors of the clubhouse contain small meeting rooms, rehearsal rooms, and several small apartments and rooms, which usually are rented to older resident members or out-of-town members temporarily located in San Francisco. There is a glass-covered sun deck on the roof.

Directors and Committees The Bohemian Club is governed by a man board of directors elected from among the regular members by a vote of regular members only. The directors, of course, do very little of the day-to-day work themselves. To carry out their wishes they have a hired manager, who in turn has a large staff of cooks, waiters, carpenters, and laborers. Like most organizations in the United States, the club is run through a set of semiautonomous committees, and it is the job of the board of directors to appoint these committees. In this case there are such committees as a Jinks Committee to look after shows and plays, a Grove Committee to take care of the maintenance of the Grove, a House and Restaurant Committee to direct the dining facilities, an Art Committee, a Library Committee, and a Membership Committee. Perhaps the most enjoyable service is on the Wine Committee. It meets about five times a year for "working" sessions. According to one annual report, the committee savored 35 new wines that year, accepting only 10 to a club stock that includes well over different wines.

Chapter 5 : the Bohemian Club | History & Facts | racedaydvl.com

The club's name harkens back to its founding in by artists and journalists in the Bay Area; the club proper is at Taylor Street in San Francisco. The annual summer camp is held at "Bohemian Grove," an isolated site in Sonoma County, California, near the town of Monte Rio.

Bohemianism In New York City and other American metropolises in the late s, groups of young, cultured journalists flourished as self-described "bohemians" until the American Civil War broke them up and sent them out as war correspondents. Harte described San Francisco as a sort of Bohemia of the West. Michael Henry de Young , proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle , provided this description of its formation in a interview: Limon and others who were members of the staff. The boys wanted a place where they could get together after work, and they took a room on Sacramento street below Kearny. That was the start of the Bohemian Club, and it was not an unmixed blessing for the Chronicle because the boys would go there sometimes when they should have reported at the office. Eventually, the original "bohemian" members were in the minority and the wealthy and powerful controlled the club. Any good mixer of convivial habits considers he has a right to be called a Bohemian. But that is not a valid claim. There are two elements, at least, that are essential to Bohemianism. The first is devotion or addiction to one or more of the Seven Arts ; the other is poverty. Other factors suggest themselves: Some prominent figures have been given honorary membership, such as Richard Nixon and William Randolph Hearst. Members have included some U. Major military contractors , oil companies, banks including the Federal Reserve , utilities, and national media have high-ranking officials as club members or guests. Many members are, or have been, on the board of directors of several of these corporations; however, artists and lovers of art are among the most active members. During the first half of the 20th century membership in the club was especially valued by painters and sculptors, who exhibited their work on the premises, in both permanent displays and special exhibitions, and did not pay any commissions on sales to members. The club motto implies that outside concerns and business deals are to be left outside. When gathered in groups, Bohemians usually adhere to the injunction, though discussion of business often occurs between pairs of members. A bronze relief by Jo Mora is installed on the exterior of the building. It serves as a memorial to author and poet Bret Harte. The relief shows fifteen characters from books by Harte. Proper left, upper corner:

Chapter 6 : The Bohemian Club and Grove

Bohemian Club, San Francisco, California. K likes. The Bohemian Club is a private club with two locations: a city clubhouse in the Union Square.

Chapter 7 : The Bohemian Grove: Inside The Exclusive Men-Only Organization

The Bohemian Club, an elite invitation-only social club founded in San Francisco in by a group of male artists, writers, actors, lawyers, and journalists, all of means and interested in arts and culture.

Chapter 8 : Bohemian Club - Wikipedia

The Bohemian Club is a private men-only club in San Francisco. Founded in , the club grew out of regular meeting of journalists, artists and musicians who wished to enjoy the arts. In the s, newspaper writers were commonly known as "Bohemians," a term that at the time signified a person of some intellectual means but of little or no.

Chapter 9 : Euro-Bohemian Club- Tapas Restaurant Pacific Beach, Cafe-Bar Europa | Cafe-Bar Europa

The Bohemian Tattoo Club, Kokomo, IN. 13, likes · talking about this · 3, were here. Professional tattoo studio with all

custom work by Timothy.