

GRAND
BOHEMIAN
LODGE
GREENVILLE

CURATED SPACES

A SELF-GUIDED ART TOUR OF
GRAND BOHEMIAN LODGE GREENVILLE





A NEW
NATURAL
WONDER

The Grand Bohemian Lodge Greenville

Greenville, South Carolina is best known for the Reedy River and its magnificent waterfalls, which run through the city's Falls Park. Located just beyond these iconic falls sits the Grand Bohemian Lodge Greenville. Designed to fit seamlessly into Falls Park, the lodge's signature Bohemian interiors reflect the natural beauty of the area and its deep sense of place within Greenville.

A Tribute to Greenville's Beauty

Lodges are traditionally found within parks, and Grand Bohemian Lodge is located within Falls Park, making it the only true lodge in Greenville. Its design was inspired by the early 20th century National Park Service, a rustic style used widely throughout the country's national parks to avoid visually interrupting natural and historical surroundings. The architecture of the lodge is a blend of this traditional style updated with modern detailing, making it a tribute to Greenville's beauty as well as an extension of the park's stunning natural vistas.



Inspiration Awaits

Inside the lodge, guests will discover the largest collection of Native American artifacts and works of art in the region. The collection pays homage to the first Americans and is a nod to the history of the land surrounding the Reedy River, which indigenous Americans called home for centuries. We invite you to explore the art, history, and culture of this iconic city with this self-guided tour of Grand Bohemian Lodge Greenville.



A BEACON OF AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN

**Uncover the inspiration behind
our luxury lodge.**

Grand Bohemian Lodge Greenville's low-pitched gabled roof; wide, overhanging eaves; handcrafted stone and woodwork; and the use of many natural design elements are all quintessential characteristics of American Craftsman Architecture. This style grew out of the British Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th century. Both contrast the ornate Victorian-style architecture of the Industrial Revolution, moving away from machine-made production and instead, highlighting the art of handmade goods.

The return to simplicity, the beauty of natural materials, and the union of fine art with craft make the lodge's aesthetic both welcoming and timeless.



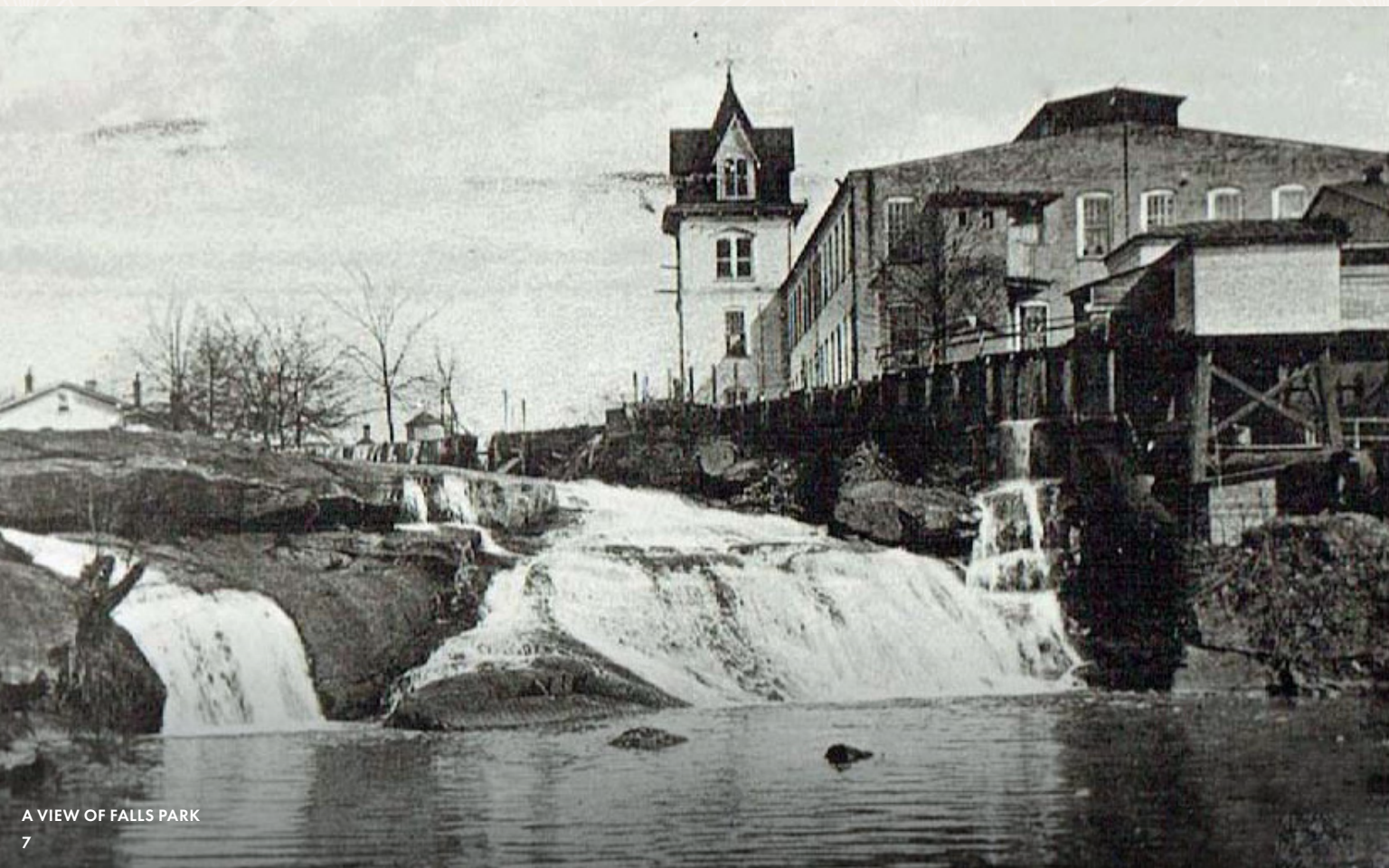
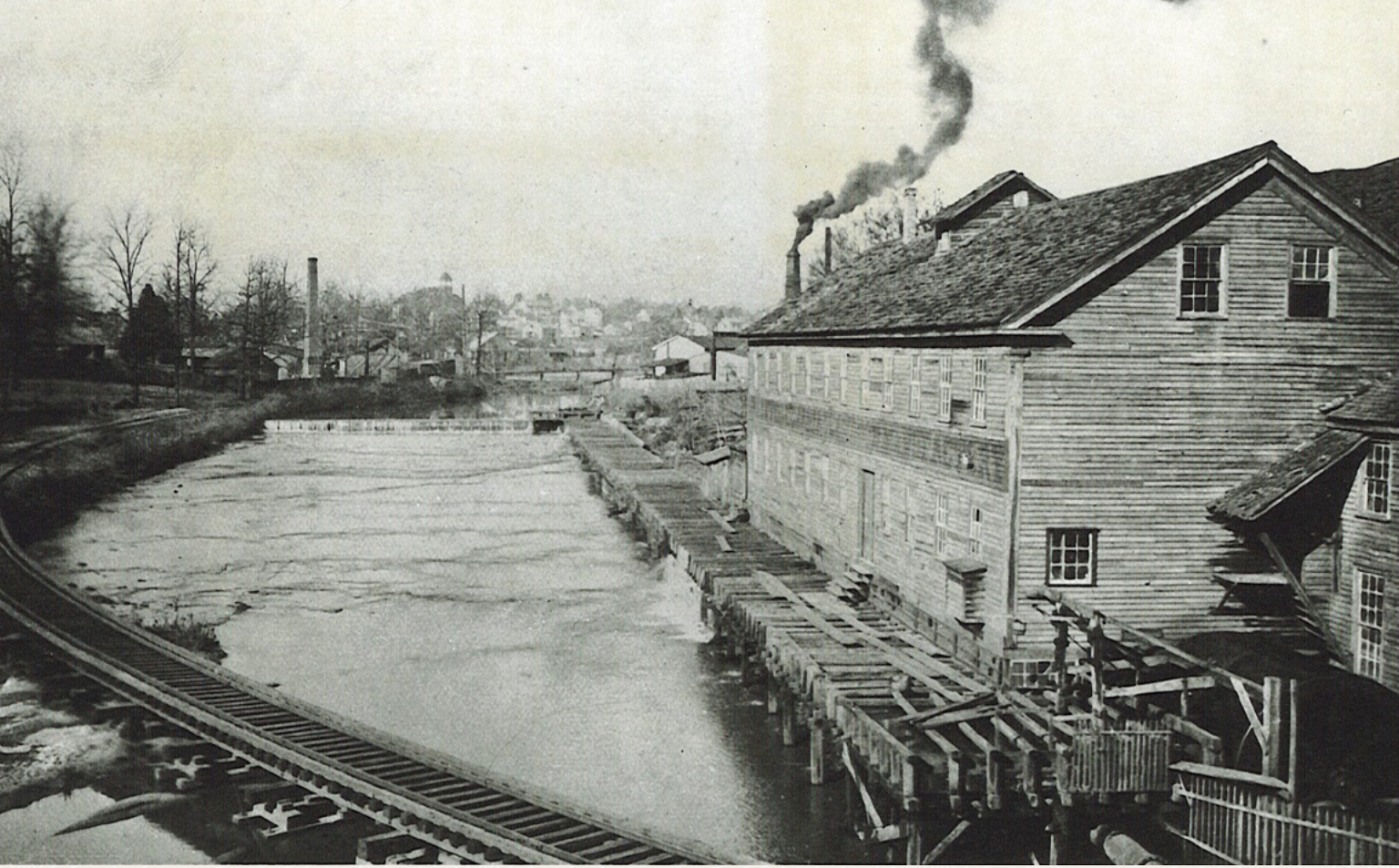
TRADITIONAL LODGE EXTERIOR



THE LIBRARY



LOBBY



A VIEW OF FALLS PARK

Natural Inspiration

THE REEDY RIVER

The history of Greenville began on the banks of its iconic river.

Falls Park on the Reedy River is a Greenville treasure, due to its scenic falls and beautiful gardens, but also, its history. The Reedy River runs about 65 miles, starting in Travelers Rest at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, ultimately joining Lake Greenwood, which is formed by a dam on the Saluda River.

The Reedy River was first home to the Cherokee peoples of the Iroquois Nation, who along with the Catawba Tribe, used the area as their hunting grounds. Some tribes, many descendants of the Cherokee, are still present in South Carolina today. In this way, Greenville

continues to be shaped by the influences of the tribes who once lived and hunted in the area.

By the late 1700s, Europeans descended on the region, and the Cherokee were forced to cede their land. It was the Reedy River that attracted European settlers to the area, using the Falls to power a trading post and grist mill. By the 19th century, the village around the Falls, known as “the cradle of Greenville,” grew and several industries were established, including an ironworks, a sawmill, a paper factory, an armory, and a coach and wagon manufacturing business.

MOTHER NATURE— THE ORIGINAL ARTIST

**Discover the natural
wonders housed in the lodge.**

GEODES

Geodes are hidden treasures within seemingly common-looking rocks that take shape when water seeps into pockets within the rocks, delivering minerals that build up and eventually form crystals. It can take up to millions of years for these crystals to form. The larger the crystals, the older the geode. The geodes in the Grand Bohemian Lodge's collection are from Brazil and Uruguay, curated specifically for display in the lodge due to their unique beauty and stunning demonstration of natural phenomena.

NATURAL STONES

Title: Fountain and Bison

Artist: Thomas Györi, Austria

Description: Pink Marble and Black Amphibolite

Location: Greenspace Courtyard

Title: Ovodarium

Artist: Thomas Györi, Austria

Description: This stone lounge sculpture combines nature with technology and art.

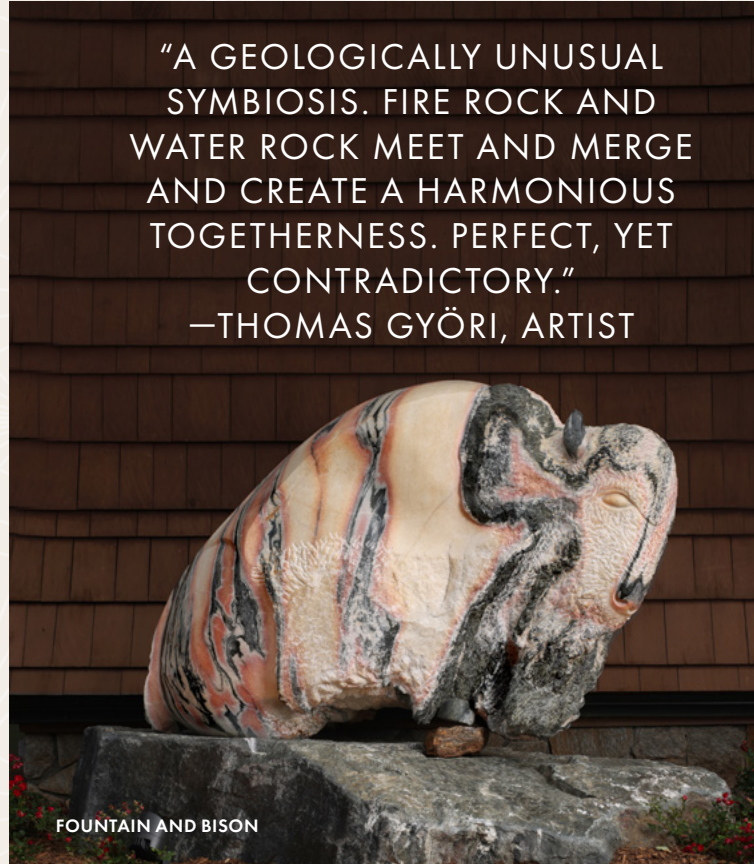
Location: Porch



GEODE



OVODARIUM

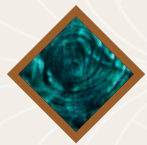


FOUNTAIN AND BISON

"A GEOLOGICALLY UNUSUAL SYMBIOSIS. FIRE ROCK AND WATER ROCK MEET AND MERGE AND CREATE A HARMONIOUS TOGETHERNESS. PERFECT, YET CONTRADICTIONARY."
—THOMAS GYÖRI, ARTIST



Red or Purple
IRON



Green
NICKEL OR CHROMIUM



Blue
TITANIUM



Pink
MANGANESE



PETRIFIED WOOD



WOOD & STONE

PETRIFIED WOOD

Petrified wood is a fossil that forms when wood is buried in water or volcanic ash. Due to a lack of oxygen, the decaying process is slowed down, allowing groundwater full of dissolved solids to slowly replace the original plant material with other minerals. This process dissolves most of the wood and what remains is a fossil, preserving many of the wood's intricate details.

Artist: Burl Trove, Georgia

Description: 12-13 foot Maple Burl slabs stand tall on each wall of the main dining room, while the additional shorter ones cheer them on.

Location: Between the Trees

WOOD & STONE

Artist: Andy Sanchez, New Mexico

Description: Nine-foot table made from two book-matched juniper slabs with over 30 pieces of inlay fitted into knot holes, including bumblebee jasper, azurite-malachite, and ammonites.

Location: Lobby



INDIGENOUS ARTISTS & ARTISANS:

Past & Present

While every indigenous tribe has its own distinct characteristics, including language, clothing, and customs, there's an enduring legacy throughout North American Native art that tells a story chronicling change.

The Grand Bohemian Lodge is honored to showcase an extensive collection of Western and Native American art and jewelry from the personal collection of Richard C. Kessler, Chairman and CEO of The Kessler Collection. These pieces speak to the ancestral presence of Native Americans throughout North America.

Navajo and Zuni Sterling Silver and Turquoise Jewelry

Artist: Navajo and Zuni

Description: The Navajo and Zuni nations produced sterling and turquoise pieces to generate income, independent of the federal government. Many of the pieces in the permanent collection are pre-1960s pieces, and many of them are made by highly respected artists, still living, and working.

Location: Lobby, outside of Pre-Function



NAVAJO AND ZUNI JEWELRY

Navajo Blankets

Artist: Navajo

Description: According to legend, a deity named Spider Woman taught the Navajo to weave, or perhaps it was the Pueblo who taught them in the 1600s, who themselves originally learned from indigenous Mexican tribes.

The arrival of the Spaniards led to a shift from cotton to wool and the introduction of indigo dye and a simple stripe patterning, which became a hallmark characteristic of Navajo weavings.

The invention of the upright loom allowed more room for weaving and the growing railroad network allowed for increased access to tools and materials. The Navajo entered the commercial market with new designs to complement the Victorian drawing rooms of the Eastern states.

Location: Various guest room corridors throughout the lodge



NAVAJO BLANKETS

Tigua War Headdress and War Shirt

Artist: Tigua Tribe, Texas

Description: Authentic garments worn by members of the Tigua tribe, this war headdress and war shirt are constructed with brown hide, natural bones, horsehair, feathers, beads, and teeth.

The Tigua Indians of Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of El Paso are descendants of refugees displaced from New Mexico during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Today, the Tiguas maintain their traditional practices within their Pueblo community, gathering for ceremonial occasions where the men wear calico-fringed jackets and the women don pueblo dresses adopted during the Spanish period.

Location: Spirit & Bower



TIGUA WAR SHIRT

Red Cloud

Artist: Ed Natiya, New Mexico

Description: Ed Natiya, Navajo, and award-winning bronze sculptor captures the essence of indigenous peoples from an authentic perspective.

This sculpture depicts Red Cloud, leader of the Oglala Lakota, and fierce adversary of the United States Army. He fought against white expansion into Native American territory, which led to the Second Treaty of Fort Laramie, with the United States agreeing to abandon its forts and withdraw completely from Lakota territory.

Location: Porte Cochère



RED CLOUD

TANNER BAY COLLECTION

Explore the one-of-a-kind collection of arrowheads, projectile points, drills, and other Native American artifacts.

The Tanner Bay Collection offers a fascinating window into Native American culture, providing insight into the lives of indigenous peoples in North America dating as far back as 8,000 BCE, and revealing the wide range of materials, designs, and technology used by indigenous peoples in the Southeast over the years.

All artifacts in the collection were legally found by Mark Tanner at the private Tanner Bay site in Georgia over a 40-year period, making it one of the most impressive collections of Native American artifacts ever found on a small private property.

A Collection Spanning 10,000 Years

The incredible number of relics within the Tanner Bay Collection spans several time periods covering approximately 10,000 years. This suggests this site was a significant location for Native American settlements, most likely inhabited by members of the Creek Tribe in the sixteenth century. The Tanner Bay Collection includes artifacts from the following archaeological periods:

PALEOINDIAN
12,000-8,000 BCE

Tribes hunted megafauna (large mammals like mammoths) using spears and “Clovis” points, which are long, fluted, chipped stone projectile points.

DALTON
8,500-7,900 BCE

Tribes were primarily hunter-gatherers using stone tools including the Dalton point, a leaf-shaped, sometimes serrated blade, and flake tools, like scrapers, and chipped stone drill/awl.



ARCHAIC
8,000-1,000 BCE

Tribes constructed mounds for spiritual and community gatherings and used task-specific tools and point styles for hunting smaller animals, like deer, and consuming shellfish.

WOODLAND
1,000 BC-1,000 CE

Tribes created ceramic vessels with decorative techniques like simple stamping. The use of bow and arrow arose during this period.

MISSISSIPPIAN
1,000-1,520 CE

Tribes began farming maize within societies known as chiefdoms. During this period, crafted objects were created from stone, shell, and copper.

INTERPRETATIONS OF NATIVE

AMERICAN CULTURE

**Explore a curated collection
of artwork that celebrates
the profound history and
influence of Native Americans
and the landscapes of the
American West.**

Wind Spirit

Artist: Jerry McKellar, Washington

Description: This bronze monument embodies the legend of the Four Winds. These Spirit Beings work together to bring about the changing seasons. The North Wind Messenger is the herald of winter, rolling in on gusts of cool air to stir up trouble while the watchful eyes of the South and West Wind Messengers keep him in check. East Wind Messenger is the father of the South and West Wind Messengers, who precedes the Sun each morning to announce his arrival. The South Wind Messenger ushers in the summer seasons, and along with his brother, West Wind Messenger, manages the rain, wind, and lightning throughout the summer and autumn. Together they force the North Wind back to his home after his allotted time.

Location: Lodge Entrance/Façade

Canyon Gold

Artist: Robert Harper, Colorado, Wyoming & Montana

Description: A contemporary artist working in the Romantic/Transcendentalist tradition, Harper is inspired by the scenic American West and influenced by landscape artists like Alfred Bierstadt and Conrad Schwierring.

Location: Main Lobby, Right of Elevators



WIND SPIRIT



CANYON GOLD



THE KESSLER HERITAGE

As Chairman and CEO of The Kessler Collection and an avid art collector, Richard C. Kessler weaves his own story of Austrian heritage through the curated artwork and artifacts found throughout Grand Bohemian Lodge Greenville.

The Origin of Extraordinary

No two Kessler Collection properties are alike, but all celebrate the Bohemian lifestyle, an ideal that profoundly inspired Richard C. Kessler after embarking upon a European adventure. In Europe, he experienced the importance of art across a multitude of cultures and was introduced to the term “Bohemian”—used as a romantic description of artists, writers, musicians, actors, and creators who choose to follow unexpected and artful paths. Inspired, Kessler followed his vision for creating hotels that go beyond the ordinary, curating each with his personal taste and style, while leaving room for larger-than-life details.



The Great Shift

Artist **Chris Sedwick** from Florida combines the Renaissance style with Art Nouveau's use of organic forms and sinuous lines, which was popular in Vienna and Prague (then part of the Austrian Habsburg Empire) in the early 20th century.

On the right, the horned figure represents indigenous pagan religions, with antlers like those seen on various pagan gods, like Cernunnos, the Celtic "lord of wild things" who was often accompanied by a magical wild boar. Other pagan symbols depicted are the sun, stars, a solar cross, a rune, and twelve hag stones.

On the left, a figure introducing Christianity to Europe offers a flaming vessel representing the Sacred Heart of many Christian sects. His sash is covered with crosses, and his halo is adorned with various Christian symbols. The large sculptural stars above the figure's head feature illuminated crosses, while the three hands scattering the stars in the sky represent the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Location: Lobby

Bösendorfer Piano

Each Bösendorfer piano is as much of a work of art as it is a musical instrument. As a connoisseur, Richard C. Kessler owns the largest collection of these exquisite pianos, many of which are proudly featured in his Kessler Collection hotels.

Bösendorfer pianos gained overnight fame in 1838 when Hungarian composer and pianist Franz Liszt performed at a concert in Vienna, Austria. Liszt was known for his passionate artistic spirit—a spirit not every piano was able to withstand. He requested a Bösendorfer piano and to his delight, he did not have to hold back his energetic virtuoso play due to the superb quality of the instrument.

Handcrafted in Austria by a team of master artisans in a process taking up to one year, each Bösendorfer is built to last for generations. These one-of-a-kind instruments are assembled using premium Austrian spruce grown at least 800 meters above sea level and then naturally air-dried. When played, the spruce becomes acoustically active, producing rich and resonant tones for the ultimate sound experience.

Location: The Lobby

Antique Austrian Rifles

From 1282 until 1918, The House of Habsburg ruled Austria as dukes, archdukes, and emperors. During their dynasty, they also controlled Hungary and Bohemia and ruled Spain and the Spanish Empire. From the time the Habsburgs established hereditary rule over Austrian lands until the end of World War I, their armies were among the largest and most significant in Europe.

Location: The Library



