



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34(418)

JUL 9 1990

RECEIVED JUL 13 1990

Mr. William M. Drennen, Jr.
Commissioner
Division of Culture and History
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Mr. Drennen:

I am pleased to inform you that the properties identified on the enclosed sheet have been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated them National Historic Landmarks.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to include these properties on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,


Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior designated the following properties National Historic Landmarks on June 21, 1990:

THE GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia
OLD MAIN, BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany, West Virginia
WESTON ASYLUM, Weston, West Virginia

The owner of each Landmark receives a certificate of designation, and, upon application, will also be awarded a bronze plaque. We are notifying each owner of the property's designation and providing the appropriate application forms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name THE GREENBRIER
other names/site number White Sulphur Springs, "The Old White"

2. Location

street & number U.S. Route 60 not for publication
city, town White Sulphur Springs vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Greenbrier code 025 zip code 24986

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>42</u> | <u>24</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>6</u> | sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> | structures |
| | | objects |
| <u>44</u> | <u>33</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 43

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Hotel

Health care - Resort

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SAME

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Neo-Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Steel, reinforced concrete

walls Brick and Blockfaced with stucco
painted white

roof flat/tar and rubber with

other rock ballast

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The main entrance of the Greenbrier complex is off U.S. Route 60 at the west end of the town of White Sulphur Springs. As one passes through the gate and turns west, the facade of the massive central building complex presents an imposing appearance.

The cottage rows and the Presidents' Cottage face the hotel in a semicircle from the west to the north and east, facing the mineral springs. Surrounding all of the buildings are lovely expanses of lawns dotted with shrubs and gardens. Some gardens are formal, but much of the beauty of the Greenbrier is the informality of the Howard's Creek Valley with its mountain background.

The 250-room nucleus of the Georgian-style main hotel was opened in 1913. On the ground floor level are the lobbies, business offices and numerous shops. The next floor above includes such public rooms as the auditorium and the Cameo Ballroom. The five upper floors of the original section and additions contain 650 guest suites. The North and Virginia wings were added to the main building in 1930 and 1931, and the West Virginia Building, which houses the Greenbrier Clinic, was built behind and to the west of the latter in 1962.

Three major springs flow on the grounds: the black sulphur, over which a famous 1830's pavilion, described below, was constructed; the white sulphur chalybeate, with its more modest shelter, and the white sulphur, which is open to the sky. All have a geological horizon of Marcellus Shale and temperatures of 60° F. - 64° F. The white sulphur chalybeate is the only one which has produced acid samples, while the others are generally sulphuretted, calcic and saline or alkaline.

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Main Building

Shortly after the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company purchased the resort property in 1910, it secured New York architect Frederick Junius Sterner to design a structure to take its place beside the famous original "Old White" main hotel, since demolished. Completed in 1913, the new seven-story Georgian building impressed all with its proportions. The central entrance projects from the facade a bit further than the colonnade, which runs the length of the front, and is supported by broad pillars rising two stories to an arched cap, on top of which are four-story columns which support a high pediment. This pediment is adorned in its center by a geometrically divided oval. A cornice runs the length of the building between the sixth and seventh floors. The proportions are better realized when one considers that the structure contained 250 bedrooms besides the numerous public rooms on the two lower floors.

Over the years this building has remained the center of the Greenbrier complex, undergoing redecoration on occasion with a porte cochere added in 1961. The Bath Wing was a later addition to the structure and a North Wing (1931), Virginia Wing (1931), West Wing (1954), and Old White Club (1957) have been attached, but all are in keeping with architectural features of the original.

Presidents' Cottage

The Presidents' Cottage was constructed as a private residence in 1816 by Stephen Henderson, a wealthy New Orleans sugar planter. Since the building has been used as a vacation residence by several United States Presidents while in office, it has been named in honor of the high office of these distinguished guests. The structure stands as nearly faithfully to the original as possible, but two rooms were added to the four-room, two-story Federal-type building in the 1880's and the present interior stairway was redesigned in the early 1930's when the cottage was restored and converted to a museum of the resort and its guests.

Large first and second floor porches grace the front, each having a balustrade running completely around except for the opening of the exterior entrance stairway. Six columns extend from the first floor porch to support the second and from it to support the sloping roof which is attached to the main, ridged roof at a slight angle. The house is of brick construction and painted white. A large front door with sidelights and a ten-sectioned lunette at its top dominate the front. In 1957 a second restoration was completed; the porches were rebuilt and the lower floorboards replaced.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2The Spring House

The trademark of the Greenbrier is the Spring House, a dome supported by twelve columns, which covers the opening of the black sulphur spring. Built in the 1830's, it was originally topped with a life-size statue of Hygeia, goddess of health. After this disappeared during the Civil War, it was replaced by an equally large Hebe, the cup-bearer and goddess of youth.

The Row Cottages

The cottages were the original guest residences of the complex. (See site plan.) Paradise Row, a group of attached cottages built around the 1820s, was the first commercial housing outside of some private log cabins and was soon joined by Alabama Row (about 1835), the group of attached cottages which today serves as the resort's Creative Arts Colony. Alabama's interiors had hand-pegged floors and was graced on the exterior by spacious piazzas. South Carolina Row was started around 1830, but the rage for private, individual cottages came in with the first of Baltimore Row. Begun by John H.B. Latrobe, son of American architect Benjamin Latrobe, in 1832, these buildings are in an architectural style known as "Old White Cottages." Each has a high porch approached by steps. The hipped roof extends over the porch and is supported across the entire front and a portion of each side by columns. "G" cottage in Baltimore Row is commonly called Lee Cottage, for General Robert E. Lee stayed there while at the Greenbrier in the late 1860's. Tansas and Georgia Rows were added later in a style similar to Baltimore and Louisiana and are of the attached-cottage style. Hawley Cottage is the only later cottage (1912). The cottages have had modern conveniences added and rebuilding has been done both inside and out, but the overall complex has not been greatly altered over the years.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURESContributing

1. The Greenbrier Hotel -- This complex includes the whole area on the map from the West Virginia Wing at the top (west), to the Virginia Wing at the lower left (east), and over to the Spa and Mineral Baths at the lower right (east). All of this is inter-connected and under one roof.
2. South Carolina Row Cottages (1830)
6 contributing cottages
3. Tansas Row Cottages (1860s)
6 contributing cottages

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4. Colonnade Cottage (1838)
5. Hawley Cottage (1820s)
6. Baltimore Row Cottages (1837)
7 contributing cottages
7. Paradise Row Cottages (Batchelor's Row) (c. 1800)
7 contributing cottages
8. The Presidents' Cottage Museum (1816, 1835)
9. Alabama Row Cottages (Arts and Crafts Shops) (1815, 1835)
9 contributing cottages
10. The Springhouse (1830's)
11. Florida Guest House (1830s)
12. Golf Clubhouse
13. Top Notch Cottage
14. Formal Gardens

The Club House for Golf Courses was not within the boundaries of the original National Register nomination but is a contributing building in this Landmark nomination.

Non-Contributing

1. Garage (Automobile)
2. Security Building
3. Platform Tennis Courts
4. Indoor Tennis Club
5. Outdoor Swimming Pool
6. Halfway House (on golf course)
7. Greenhouses
8. Tennis Shop
9. Catholic Church
10. Kate's Mountain Lodge
11. Gun Club
12. Valley View Estate House
11 non-contributing cottages
13. Spring Row Cottages (1989)
14. Putting Green (1950's)
15. Train Station (1931)
16. Tennis Courts and Hilltop Tennis Courts (1970's)
17. Doll House (1919)
18. Restrooms (1980)
19. Lakeside Golf Course (1910; expanded 1962)
20. Greenbrier Golf Course (1920; redesigned by Jack Nicklaus 1977)
21. Old White Golf Course (1914; expanded 1970)
22. Riding Circle
23. Putting Green by West Entrance of Main Building

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D NHL #4

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

| | | |
|------------|--------|----------------------|
| NHL Theme: | XVI: | Architecture |
| | M: | Period Revivals |
| | 5: | Neo-Classical |
| | XXXIV: | Recreation |
| | C: | General |
| | 1: | Resort Hotels & Spas |

Period of Significance

c.1820-1940

Significant Dates

c. 1820

1923

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Frederick Junius Sterner (1876-1931)

Small, Smith and Reeb

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Greenbrier is one of this country's oldest resorts. Originally built for wealthy Southerners, the large complex of sulphur springs, luxury accommodations, formal gardens and golf courses is still a primary symbol of gracious southern entertaining. Known from its beginning as the "Queen of Southern Spas," this West Virginia watering place has always been fashionable and also has enjoyed a number of testimonials from physicians who thought the springs salubrious.

History

The land on which part of the resort is built was first claimed about 1750 by Nicholas (Nathaniel) Carpenter through "tomahawk title" or "corn rights." Claims against the holding were settled in 1784, but Michael Bowyer, son-in-law to Carpenter and then owner, did not find any reason to develop the area of mineral springs said to have been proven effective in 1778 by Mrs. Amanda Anderson who was cured of rheumatism by the waters.

With the opening in 1790 of what was later known as State Road, traveling across the mountains from eastern Virginia increased and a few buildings were constructed at White Sulphur Springs to house visitors. The real spur to business, however, was the opening of the James River and Kanawha Turnpike in 1824.

Among the first permanent structures at the present hotel site was Paradise Row, a group of attached cottages built about 1800. In 1809 a two-story tavern with rooms was constructed by Bowyer and a son-in-law, James Calwell, and around 1835 the Alabama Row was added. White Sulphur's reputation was spreading throughout the South by then, and the wealthy were attracted to a place away from their more isolated regions which offered a way to display their wealth to social equals, and to escape the heat of summer.

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In 1816 the first private cottage on a grand scale was built by Stephen Henderson, a wealthy sugar planter from New Orleans. This two-story, colonnaded home in the Federal style is now known as the Presidents' Cottage because of the many United States Presidents who spent summers there. It now serves as a museum. (Martin Van Buren, John Tyler and Millard Fillmore used it as a summer White House. Fourteen other Presidents have visited White Sulphur, eleven of these while in office; the first was Andrew Jackson and the last Lyndon B. Johnson.)

The James River and Kanawha Turnpike placed the resort on one of the main highways from eastern Virginia to Charleston (present West Virginia) and the Ohio area by 1824. The highway brought more planters and businessmen, including Baltimore lawyer John H.B. Latrobe, son of the famous American architect Benjamin Latrobe. He helped develop the Baltimore Row type cottages of the 1830's, with their wide porches and luxurious settings. A pavilion marking a mineral spring became the trademark of the resort and, topped by a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health, a monument to Southern grace and affluence. The ritual courtship of the belle was established when the Billing, Wooing, and Cooing Society posted the gentlemanly rules of courtship in the main ballroom.

The success of the Baltimore Row design and increase in guests led James Calwell to have several other rows of cottages built of similar design, including Tansas, South Carolina, and Georgia, all constructed before 1850.

The first big development at White Sulphur Springs came at mid-century:

... the springs owners sold out to a group of Virginia gentlemen in 1857. For years, patrons of the resort had longed for it to be taken out of inefficient family management and run as a competitive business. The new owners built a cottage row, a bowling alley, and bathhouses, and most exciting of all, broke ground for a hotel some 400 feet long and 100 feet wide. The Grand Central Hotel -- or the "White," as its patrons insisted on calling it -- opened its doors in June 1858. At one end was a ballroom; at the other, a parlor "half again as large as the celebrated East Room" in the White House in Washington, D.C. In between there was a dining room that could seat 1,200 people with room to spare. The two floors above the main level contained 228 guest chambers, while the raised basement boasted a dark, cool bar, a restaurant, and offices. The kitchen, much to the irritation of the cooks, was "as dark as the Black Hole of Calcutta."

To the Southerners who frequented the springs, the hotel was a symbol of Southern enterprise and self-sufficiency. Even as the building was in construction, the North had been rocked by a severe financial panic that

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crippled its commerce. But the catastrophe had little effect on the agricultural South. While the North floundered, the South enjoyed a boom year. The Grand Central, built with Southern money and energy, seemed visible proof that the South had no need for the North at all.

Friction between Northerners and Southerners had increased sharply in the preceding years. Slaveholders found Northern resorts less and less hospitable. "Stay home," the Southern newspapers advised: "you are only insulted up there, you only pour your money into the pockets of the abolitionists who have sworn to destroy you." Drawing knives and pistols to defend the honor of the South and Southern womanhood grew so common that the newspapers tired of pointing out the obvious solution

The "White" experienced increasingly glittering seasons as the pressure for secession grew. In fact, a good deal of the pressure was focused at White Sulphur Springs. It was there that men like firebrand Edmund Ruffin chose to catch the wealthiest and most influential Southerners at their leisure and sway them to the secessionist cause. By 1860, the hotel had even installed a pistol gallery to allow young and old to polish up their marksmanship, while Edmund Ruffin grimly organized the ladies into shooting clubs. Even the children drilled on the lawns in front of the cottage rows.

When the Civil War broke out, the hotel saw rough service as a barracks and hospital for both sides. It only narrowly avoided the torch at the hands of the Union forces. The Civil War left the South in ruins, and with it the hotel that symbolized its aristocratic life. The resort buildings were in poor repair, and the furniture and hangings had been destroyed. Yet only two years after Appomattox, the hotel had been repaired and redecorated, and the new lessees expressed hopes for a modestly successful season. Slowly, the White's old patrons returned to recapture some of the glorious past and forget the humiliation of Reconstruction. With the arrival of General Robert E. Lee and a new generation of Southern belles in 1867, the stains of war seemed to have been washed clean.

But a great deal of bitterness lay just below the surface. When General Lee sought to induce some of the young ladies to forget their animosity and do their part to heal the country's wounds by showing courtesy to Northern guests, only one would accompany him to be introduced.

The season of 1867 was a quiet one, but by 1868 the White seemed well on the way to recapturing its glittering past. Following Lee's lead, many of the most influential men in the South were in attendance -- as were

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Northern political figures who courted their support. Resort life had returned to its brisk routine of horseback riding, excellent leisurely meals, and dancing. The Southern public doted on the doings of belles like beautiful Mary Triplett or witty Mattie Ould. A newspaper correspondent reported:

Soft music floats on the air, and beauty haunts the bowers and groves. But if you will risk the loss of your senses, visit the magnificent ballroom, perhaps the finest in the world -- "where youth and pleasure meet, to chase the glowing hours with flying feet." There you will behold every style of beauty in which our widespread country exults; the golden locks and azure eyes of the northern blonde, and the raven locks and black eyes of the southern brunette. But view them in motion, as "on gossamer pinions they float through the air" so buoyant, so sylph-like, that you do not realize that they are things of the earth, till, in the whirling mazes of the dance, you catch a glimpse of a foot and ankle.

Some towns even took up collections to send promising but underfinanced local belles to the White to make a good match.

By 1869, the railroad had reached White Sulphur Springs, firmly establishing its position as the premier Southern resort. More people came than ever before, and with them "enough tackle for a regiment." Belles could now bring all the gowns they wanted. It was common for them to wear one gown at breakfast, a second for the morning cotillion, a third for noontime dinner, a fourth for the afternoon concert, and a fifth for supper, the Treadmill -- the evening promenade in the ballroom -- and a night of dancing.

The season of 1869 was the climax of the golden age of the Virginia springs as many of the old stars of the South's great day gathered together for the last time at the White, the very symbol of Southern tradition. With the death of Robert E. Lee in 1870 and of other heroes in the succeeding years, the substance of this tradition gave way to myth.

In spite of economic and political changes, the Greenbrier continued to flourish. Collis P. Huntington opened his Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to White Sulphur Springs in 1870 and travel to the Resort became First Class. The sidings held the private railroad cars of the "robber barons," who came to enjoy the mountains, the sports and the social whirl.

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The Old White was no longer the exclusive domain of wealthy Southerners, even though it remained the most visible symbol of the Old South. In 1910 the hotel was purchased by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Frederick Junius Sterner was hired to design the Greenbrier, a seven-story, 250-room structure, adjacent to the dilapidated Grand Central. Frederick Sterry, former manager of the Plaza Hotel in New York City, came to White Sulphur Springs, bringing with him a new clientele. A different type of guest began to patronize the Old White, one who frequently arrived in his own railroad car. For the less affluent visitor, a private car could be rented for \$800 to permit a stylish arrival. Noted guests of the 1910s included the Vanderbilts, the Armours, Woodrow Wilson, and Edward, Prince of Wales. Not even the austerity of World War I dampened the Greenbrier's atmosphere.

The resort was once again enlarged during the prosperous 1920s, but the Old White had become increasingly run down. In 1922, it failed to pass the state fire inspection and was demolished. (In the years preceding its destruction, the lobby had been misused as a golf practice range.) Even the newer Greenbrier was not making money for its owners, but its role as a corporate entertainment spot more than made up for the Chesapeake and Ohio's losses. After the Crash of 1929, the complex was further enlarged and improved, and the hotel flourished during the Depression. Families that had formerly maintained great estates in various regions found it more economical to live for a season at a hotel like the Greenbrier.

During the winter of 1941-1942 the Greenbrier housed enemy diplomats, who spent lavishly at its shops. Later in 1942, architects Small, Smith and Reeb were hired to transform the hotel into a 2,200-bed army hospital. The existing furniture was either auctioned off or burned. After serving as the Ashford General Hospital, the structure was repurchased by the Chesapeake and Ohio in 1947, and Small, Smith and Reeb returned to change the military hospital back into a civilian hotel. There were no exterior changes except in the 1931 wing. All changes were interior decorative restoration. Dorothy Draper decorated all the interiors, featuring her distinctive floral wallpapers and fabrics, many of them designed especially for the hotel. No two bedrooms were redone exactly alike. Some of the grand public spaces of the original building were redesigned to give them a more modern, intimate character.²

The spa was visited by the height of royalty in 1860 when "Baron Renfrew," the name used by the then Prince of Wales and later King Edward VII of the United Kingdom, vacationed there. Lord Morpeth was the first of the British aristocracy to stay, in 1842, and the list has since included Edward VIII

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(Duke of Windsor). Since 1948, the Greenbrier has welcomed Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, continuing a time-honored tradition of royal grandeur. The Greenbrier still draws the famous and the wealthy while preserving the atmosphere and graciousness of the Old South.

Footnotes

1. Jeffrey Limerick, Nancy Ferguson, and Richard Oliver, America's Grand Resort Hotels (New York: Pantheon Books, 1979), pp. 33-34.
2. Ibid., pp. 147-148.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # photo only WVa 131A through J
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Hotel archive

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 6,075.33

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
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| 1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

C

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

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| 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title West Virginia Antiquities Commission edited by Carolyn Pitts
organization National Park Service date 1/17/90
street & number 1100 L St. NW telephone (202) 343-8166
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20013

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9. Bibliography

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Price, Paul H., John B. McCue, and Homer Haskins. Springs of West Virginia. Morgantown, W.Va.: West Virginia Geological & Economic Survey, 1936. Pp. 4-6, 106-109.

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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a stone on the south side of the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company at a point 50 feet, more or less, easterly from an old pond in front of Wm. Jackson's house, which stone bears N.77°32'00"E. 2,372.72 feet from the northeast corner of the North Wing of the Greenbrier Hotel Building, designated PERMANENT CORNER (all bearings given herein being based on True North at the Meridian of Station Greenbrier, U.S.G.S., and all distances being geodetic, adjusted to Mean Sea Level Datum); thence, S.44°54'00"E. 4,509.01 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.63°42'20"W. 14,504.99 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.50°44'30"W. 6,787.02 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.66°43'50"W. 61.41 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.7°53'20"E. 2,816.60 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.44°24'50"E. 429.67 feet to a concrete monument; thence N.33°48'00"W. 737.50 feet to a concrete monument; thence N.8°06'20"W. 308.05 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.16°39'10"W. 712.74 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.8°47'50"E. 277.69 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.11°53'30"E. 390.10 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.74°41'50"E. 1,669.83 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.26°41'00"E. 521.67 feet to a concrete monument; thence N.54°41'30"E. 336.82 feet to a white oak tree; thence, S.75°14'30"E. 350.13 feet to a sugar maple tree; thence, N.15°59'40"W. 797.99 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N. 84°00'50"W. 490.07 feet to a concrete monument; thence 81°40'30"E. 769.52 feet to a concrete monument; thence N.64°46'10"E. 1,972.58 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.34°26'20"W. 2,013.13 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.89°18'20"W. 907.06 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.27°31'20"E. 493.43 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.12°30'20"W. 174.57 feet to a poplar tree; thence, S.72°23'50"W. 6,375.37 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.89°00'20"W. 3,134.97 feet to a point in the State Highway which bears S.79°29'00"E. 250.84 feet from a concrete monument; thence, N.74°01'00"W. 1,242.78 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.59°48'20"W. 677.13 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.42°28'10"E. 2,775.96 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.47°13'20"E. 4,392.34 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.80°20'40"E. 6,102.71 feet to a chestnut oak tree; thence, N.39°46'50"E. 2,403.72 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.35°24'10"E. 2,085.08 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.30°17'40"E. 2,405.84 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.33°17'00"E. 3,745.83 feet to a white oak tree; thence, N.24°22'10"W. 1,046.77 feet to a chestnut oak tree; thence, N.18°36'30"E. 7,875.10 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.52°36'10"E. 3,924.52 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.84°17'00"W. 537.75 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.1°41'50"W. 1,000.91 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.19°27'10"W. 784.15 feet to a beech tree; thence, S.86°48'00"E. 430.88 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.20°55'40"E. 330.42 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.74°34'30"E. 200.45 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.19°29'10"W. 704.89 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.74°39'50"E. 1,594.36 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.66°06'10"E. 591.51 feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.83°05'30"E. 326.50

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2

feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.16°13'40"W. 936.87 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.42°53'40"W. 5,190.08 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.20°39'10"W. 2,662.47 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.17°03'50"W. 485.47 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.78°55'00"E. 787.14 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.45°05'40"W. 3,003.86 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.57°54'50"E. 865.34 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.78°01'10"E. 699.31 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.40°57'30"E. 315.42 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.50°25'30"E. 3,053.07 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.56°31'10"W. 611.07 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.52°58'00"E. 605.10' feet to a concrete monument; thence, N.72°47'30"E. 299.88 feet to an iron pipe; thence, S.20°23'30"E. 551.72 feet to an iron pipe; thence, S.70°33'30"E. 47.00 feet to an iron pipe; thence, N.21°48'40"E. 599.56 feet to a post; thence, S.51°08'00"E. 379.02 feet to a concrete monument; thence, S.29°29'40"E. 711.42 feet to the point of beginning, containing 6,075.33 acres, more or less.

Situate in the State of West Virginia, County of Greenbrier, District of White Sulphur, and being more particularly described in Deed Book 206, page 541, 1959.

Justification

The Greenbrier architecture reflects its functions as the center of a resort complex. The various structures are thus linked to the surrounding natural areas in a number of ways that serves the resort's purposes as a mountain retreat for the enjoyment of nature. The National Historic Landmark therefore includes 6,075.33 acres with trails and sports facilities as well as the hotel itself.



GREENBRIER White Sulphur Springs 3 V
 White Sulphur Springs Quad UTHS:

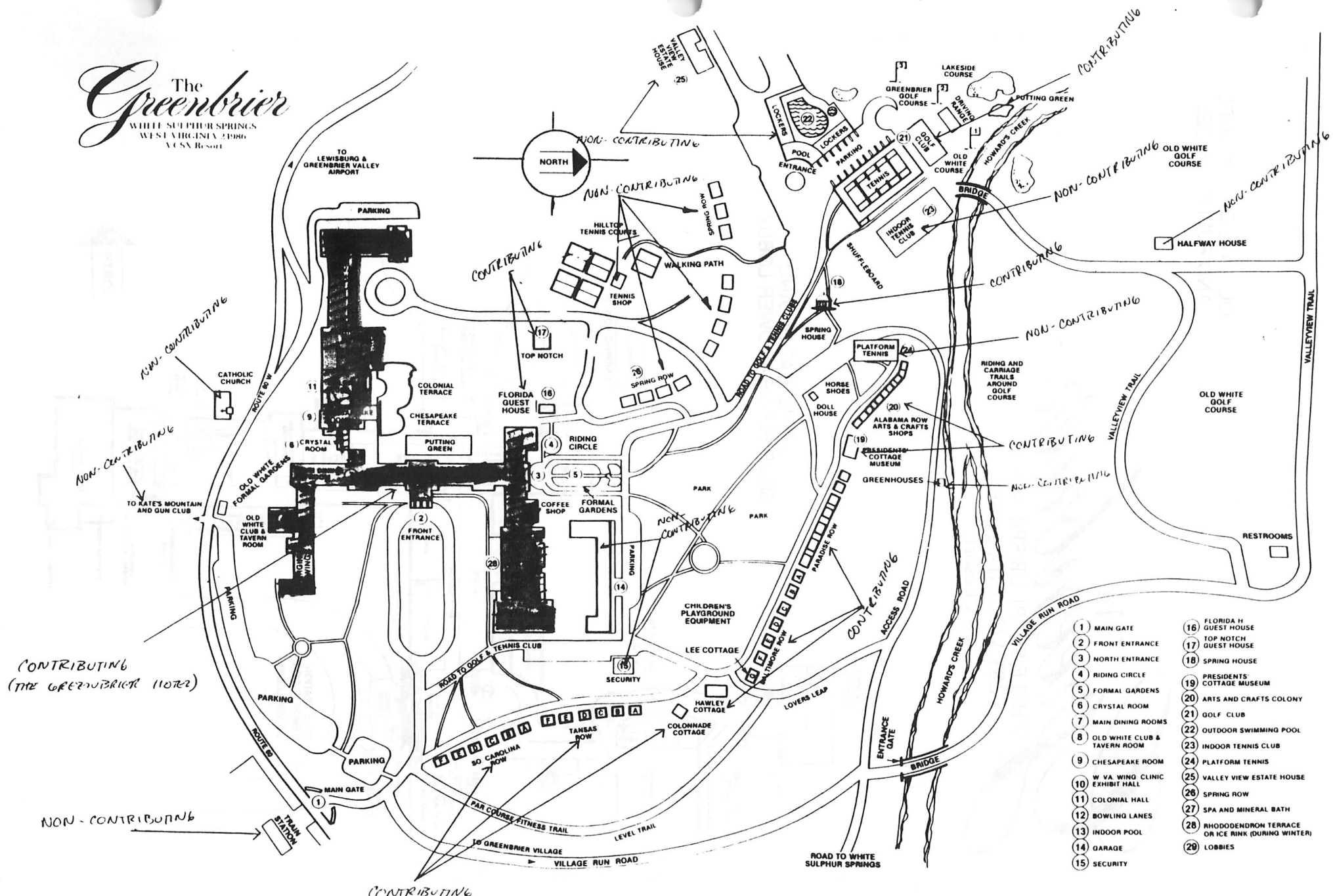
- A. 17 554400 4187940
- B. 17 562550 4188050
- C. 17 562580 4178110
- D. 17 554380 4178040

GREENBRIER White Sulphur Springs
 Lewisburg Quad UTHS WV

- A. 17 554400 4187940
- B. 17 562550 4188050
- C. 17 562580 4178110
- E. 17 554380 4178040

The Greenbrier

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
WEST VIRGINIA 24986
A CSA Resort



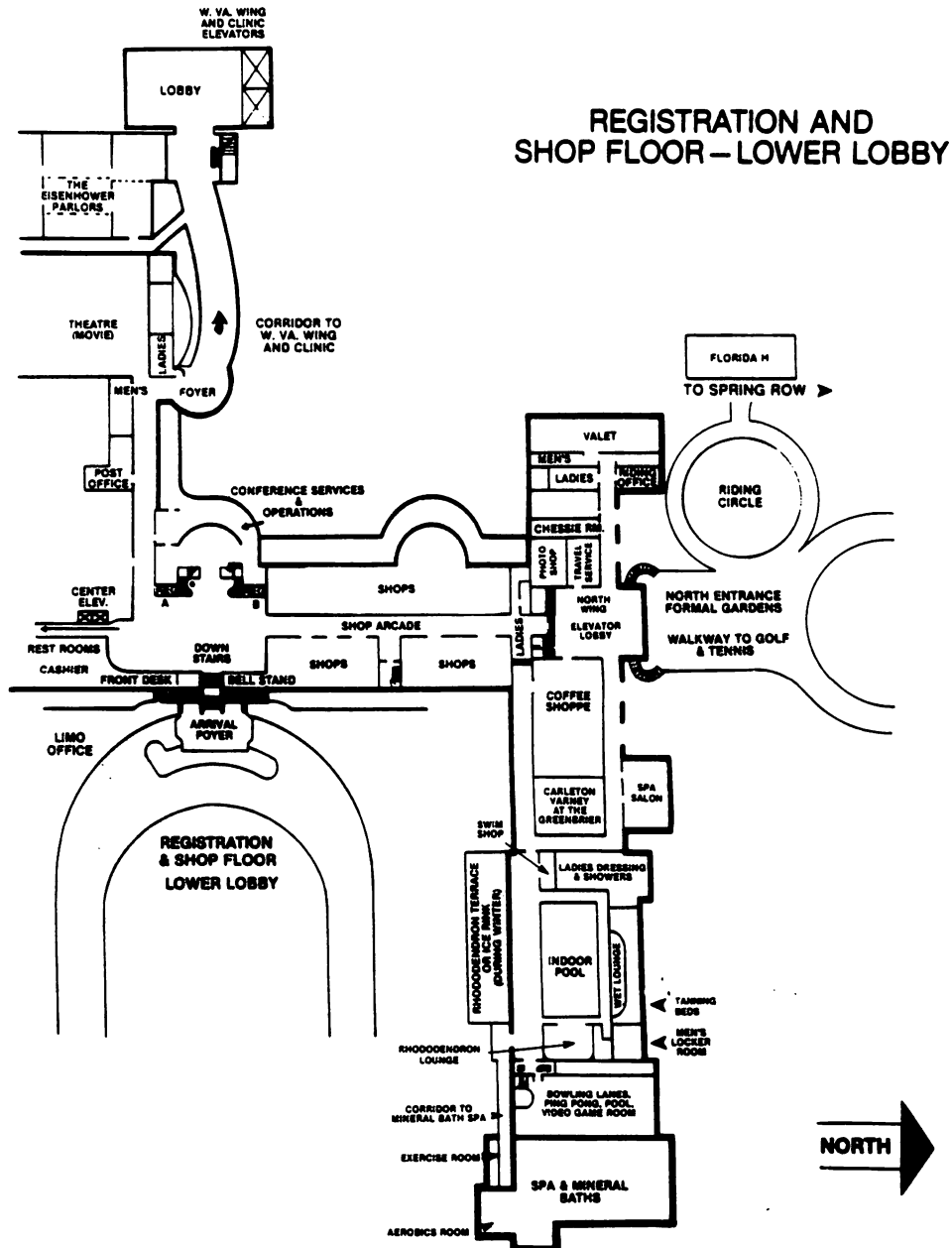
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 MAIN GATE | 16 FLORIDA H GUEST HOUSE |
| 2 FRONT ENTRANCE | 17 TOP NOTCH GUEST HOUSE |
| 3 NORTH ENTRANCE | 18 SPRING HOUSE |
| 4 RIDING CIRCLE | 19 PRESIDENTS COTTAGE MUSEUM |
| 5 FORMAL GARDENS | 20 ARTS AND CRAFTS COLONY |
| 6 CRYSTAL ROOM | 21 GOLF CLUB |
| 7 MAIN DINING ROOMS | 22 OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL |
| 8 OLD WHITE CLUB & TAVERN ROOM | 23 INDOOR TENNIS CLUB |
| 9 CHESAPEAKE ROOM | 24 PLATFORM TENNIS |
| 10 W VA WING CLINIC EXHIBIT HALL | 25 VALLEY VIEW ESTATE HOUSE |
| 11 COLONIAL HALL | 26 SPRING ROW |
| 12 BOWLING LANES | 27 SPA AND MINERAL BATH |
| 13 INDOOR POOL | 28 RHODODENDRON TERRACE OR ICE RINK (DURING WINTER) |
| 14 GARAGE | 29 LOBBIES |
| 15 SECURITY | |

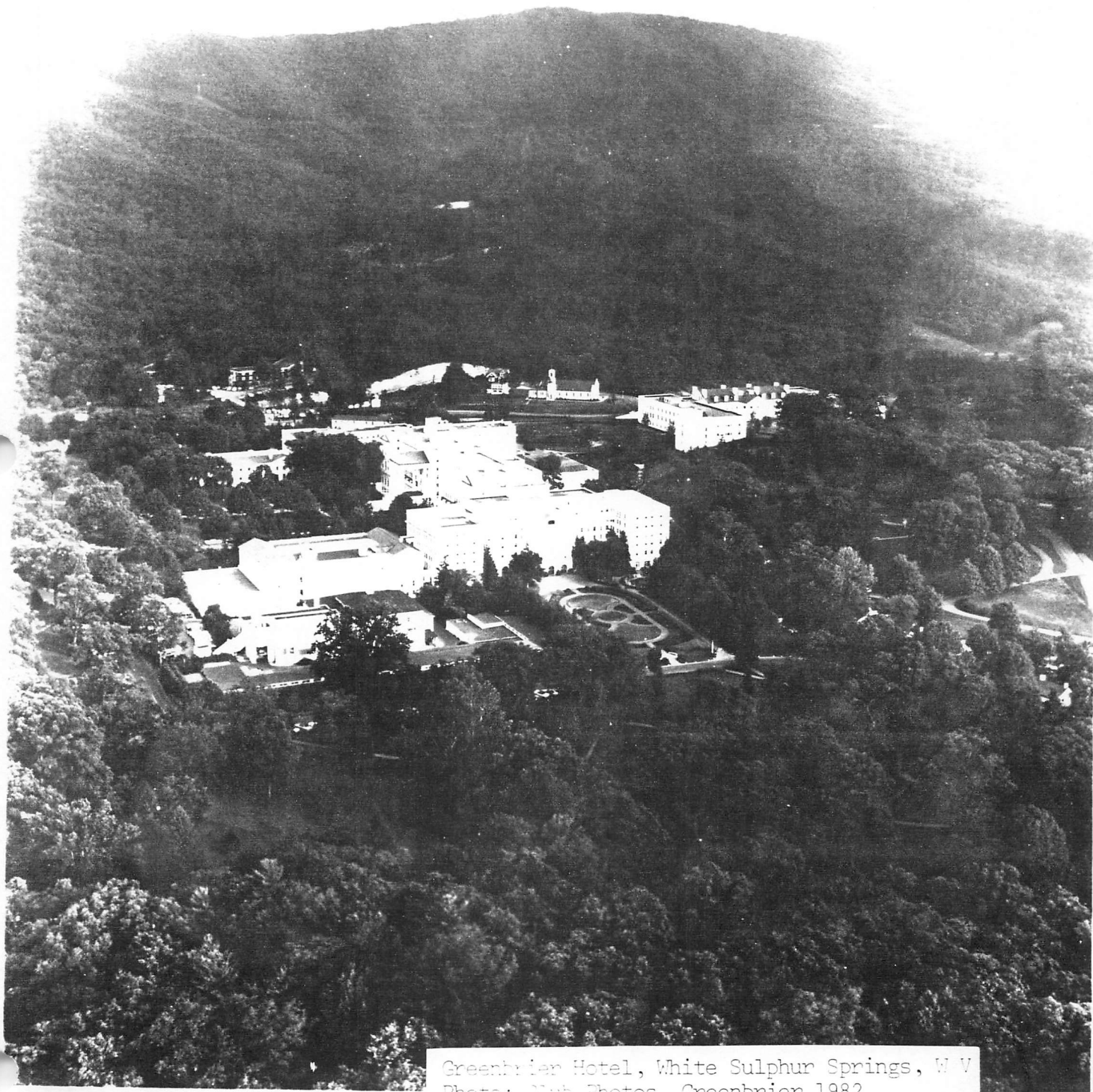
(SEE OTHER SIDE)

OUTLINE OF GROUNDS AND PUBLIC SPACES

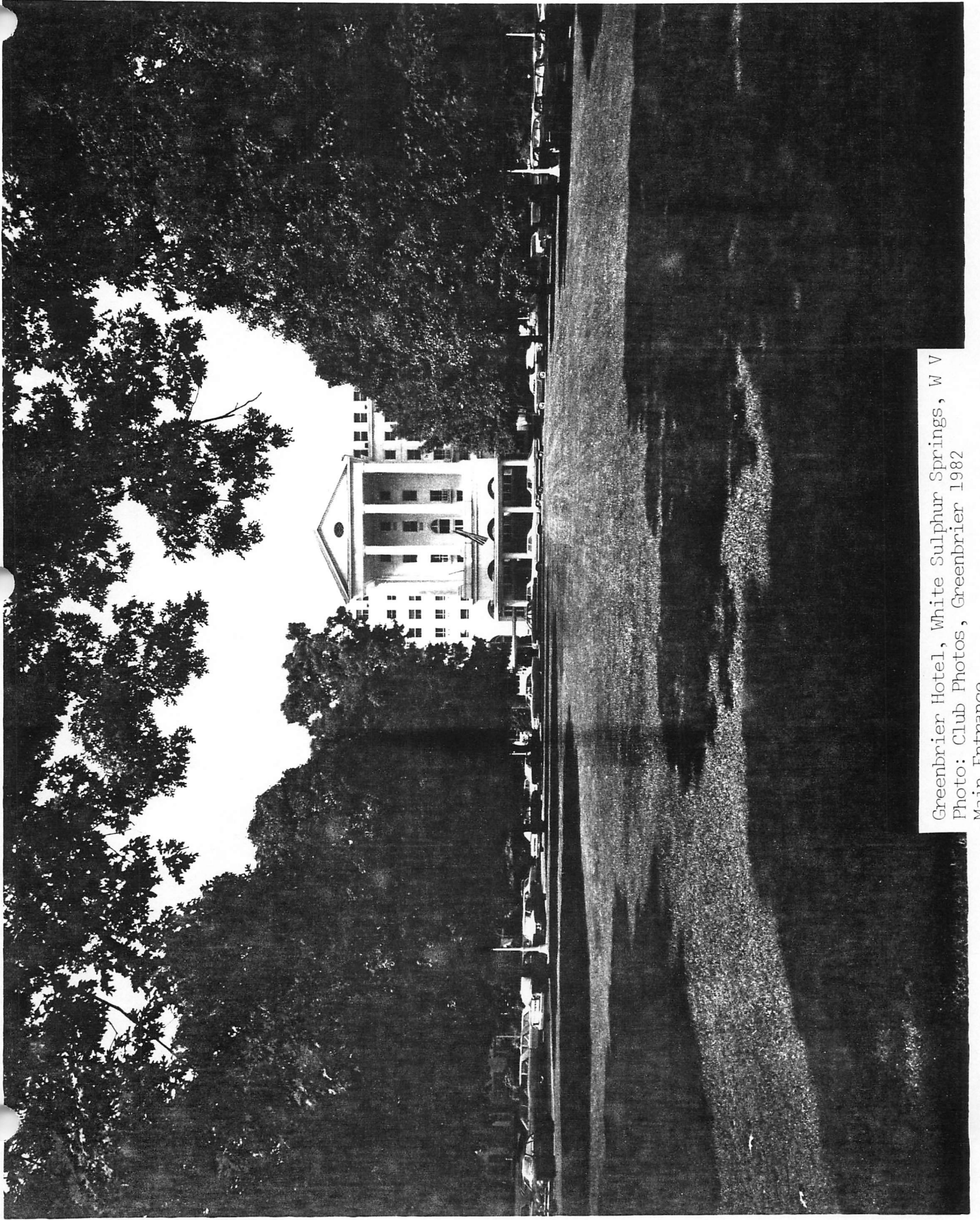
The Greenbrier

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
WEST VIRGINIA 24986
A CSX Resort

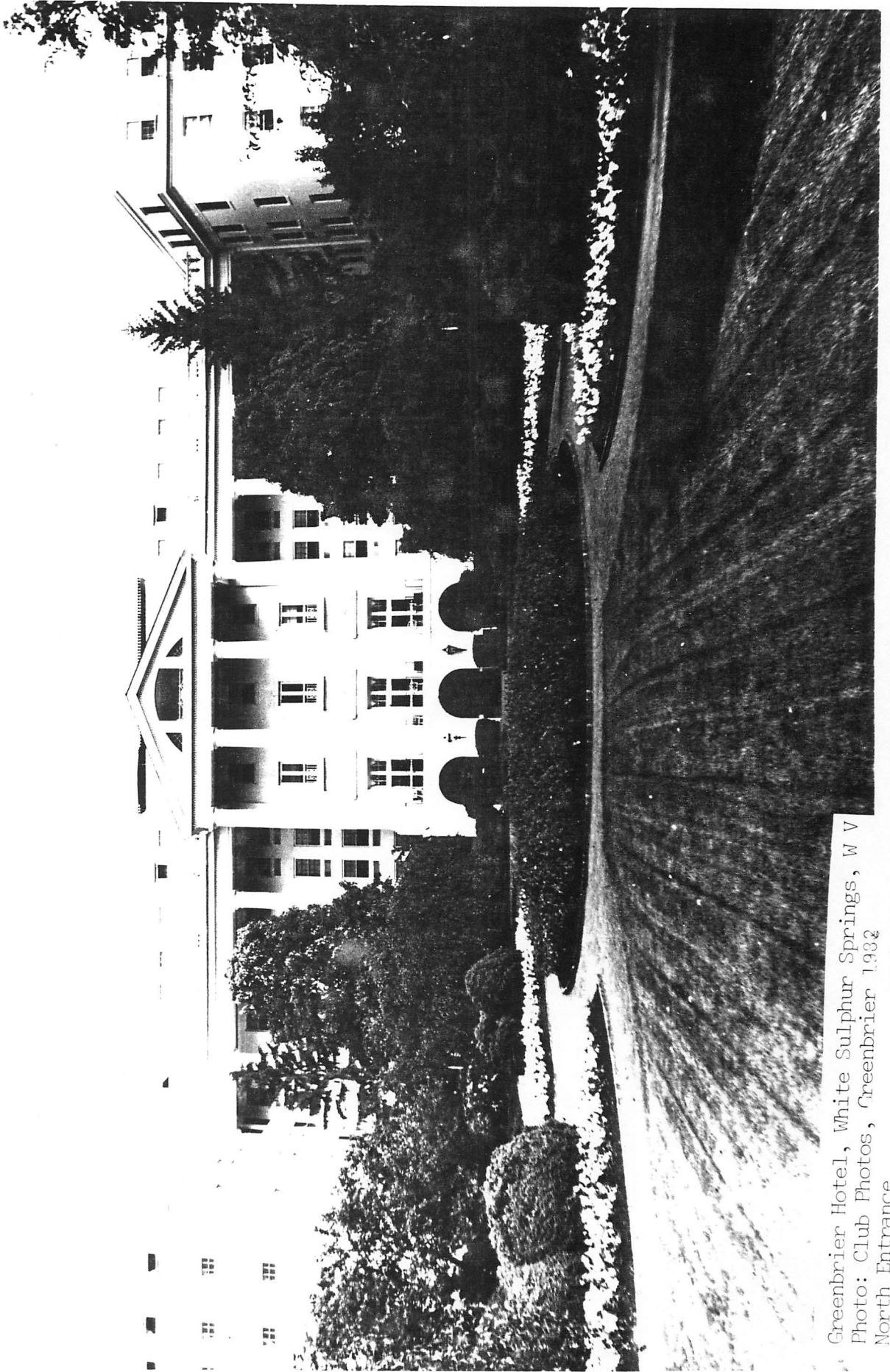




Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. V.
Photo: Nat Photos, Greenbrier 1982
View from the air



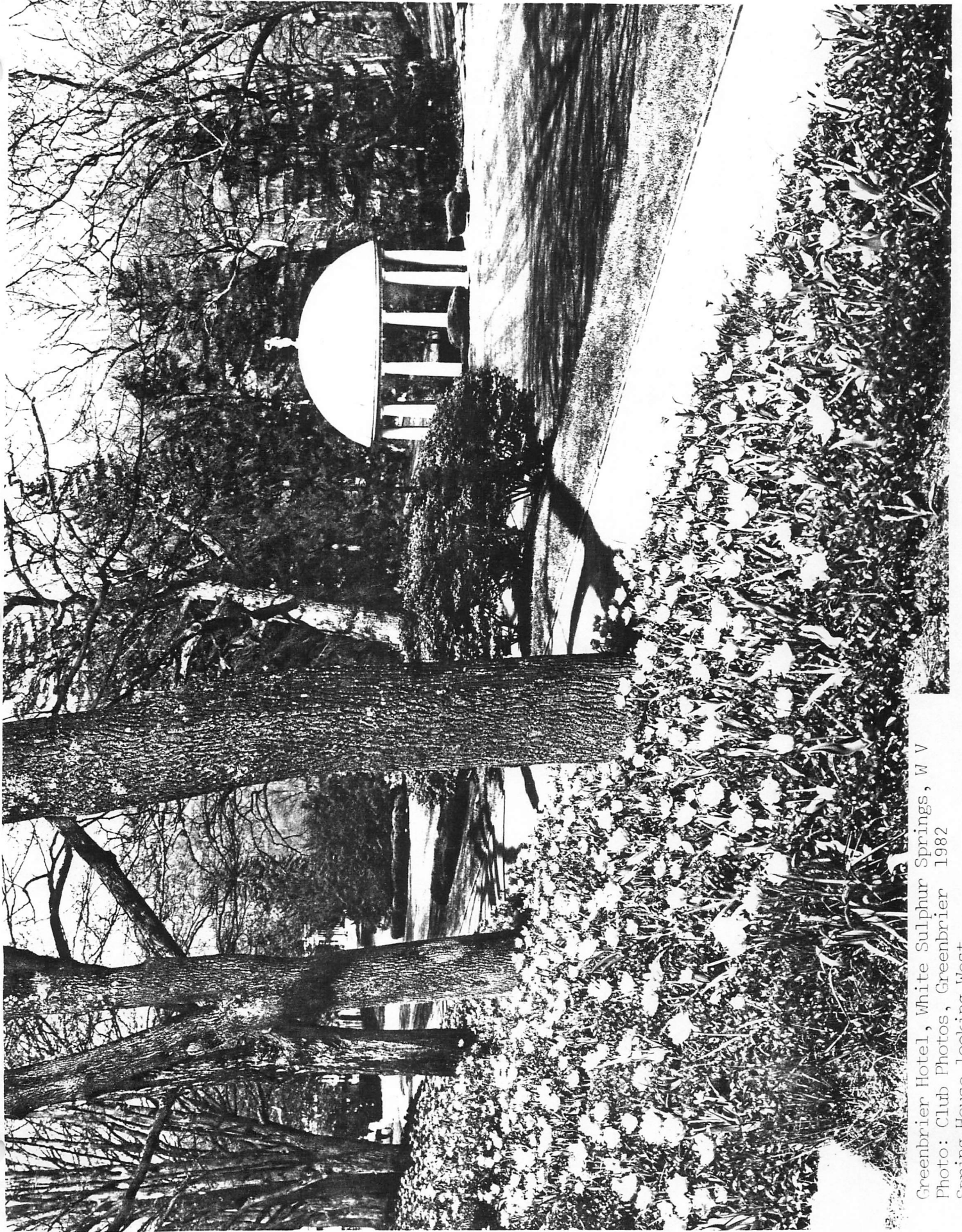
Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W V
Photo: Club Photos, Greenbrier 1982
Main Entrance



Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W V
Photo: Club Photos, Greenbrier 1932
North Entrance



Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W V
Photo: Club Photos, Greenbrier 1980
Paradise and Louisiana Rows



Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W V
Photo: Club Photos, Greenbrier 1982
Spring House looking West



Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W V
Photo: Club Photos, Greenbrier 1982
Small Lobby



Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Photo: Club Photos, Greenbrier 1980
Writing Room, upper lobby



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Anita Clevenger 202/208-7394

For Release June 26, 1990

INTERIOR SECRETARY DESIGNATES 18 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced today the designation of 18 National Historic Landmarks associated with the Wright Brothers, archeology, maritime and architecture, in the States of Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

"We are especially pleased to designate these National Historic Landmarks which aptly illustrate the archeological resources and fine preservation work that is being conducted through the initiative of private individuals, citizen's groups, and local and State governments," Lujan said.

National Historic Landmarks are entered in the National Register of Historic Places upon designation. The National Landmarks Program and the National Register of Historic Places are both administered by the National Park Service.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to recognize historic places judged to have exceptional value to the Nation. Landmark recognition encourages preservation efforts by State, local, and private agencies and groups. Once the Secretary designates a National Historic Landmark, its owner receives a certificate of recognition signed by the Secretary and is invited to apply for a bronze plaque attesting to the significance of the property. The owner agrees to observe simple preservation precepts with respect to the property and receives technical advice and assistance from preservation experts if needed.

-DOI-

(A list of the 18 designated National Historic Landmarks, with a description of each is attached).

ARCHITECTURE

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, Huntsville, Alabama (1857-59)

The Church of the Nativity is one of the most pristine examples of Ecclesiological Gothic architecture in the South. It is also one of the least-altered structures by the hand of Frank Wills. The English-born Wills, along with Renwick and Upjohn led the Gothic Revival movement in American religious architecture.

ISAAC MEASON HOUSE, Fayette County, Pennsylvania (1802)

Built by Isaac Meason, a wealthy iron master west of the Allegheny Mountains, this Palladian-villa type stone house is a remarkably sophisticated structure for this region and time. The house stands unaltered with its original plan and details intact.

WESTON ASYLUM, Weston, West Virginia (1858-81)

One of the largest hand-cut stone masonry buildings in America, the Weston hospital took two decades to build following the original 1858 plan. This West Virginia facility, once quite isolated, was also self-sufficient and was a model architectural community that operated successfully for over 100 years and is beautifully preserved.

✓ THE GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia (1820, 1923, 1940)

The Greenbrier is one of this country's oldest resorts. Originally built for wealthy Southerners, the large complex of sulphur springs, luxury accommodations, formal gardens, and golf courses is still a primary symbol of gracious southern entertaining. Known from its beginning as the "Queen of the Southern Spas," this West Virginia watering place has always been fashionable and remains so today. The center building has been added to over the years, but the complex, as a whole, is in excellent condition.

OLD MAIN, BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany, West Virginia

Old Main has been the dominant building at Bethany College, a small college situated in a rural area of West Virginia's northern Panhandle, since it was erected in 1858-71. It represents the college's pivotal historical role as the headquarters of Alexander Campbell, a principal founder of the Christian Church (the Disciples of Christ). The college is the fountainhead institution of more than a hundred colleges and universities established in the United States by the church. This phenomenon was intimately linked to the Scots-Irish ethnic settlement of the American frontier. Old Main is also notable as one of the Nation's earliest intact large-scale examples of collegiate Gothic architecture. The architect was James Keys Wilson of Cincinnati.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| |
|-------------------------|
| STATE: West Virginia |
| COUNTY: Greenbrier |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| ENTRY DATE |

1. NAME

COMMON:
The Greenbrier

AND/OR HISTORIC:
White Sulphur Springs, The Old White

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Along U.S. Route #60

CITY OR TOWN:
White Sulphur Springs

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Second

STATE:
West Virginia

CODE:
54

COUNTY:
Greenbrier

CODE:
025

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both | Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ |
| ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC (Yes/No) | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
White Sulphur Springs Company, Inc.

STREET AND NUMBER:
The Greenbrier

CITY OR TOWN:
White Sulphur Springs

STATE:
West Virginia

CODE:
54

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Greenbrier County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court and Randolph Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Lewisburg

STATE:
West Virginia

CODE:
54

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: West Virginia

COUNTY: Greenbrier

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One) | | | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed |
| | (Check One) | | | (Check One) | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The main entrance of The Greenbrier complex is off U.S. Route 60 at the west end of the town of White Sulphur Springs. As you pass through the gate and turn west, the impressive facade of the massive central building pleasingly greets and invites.

The 250-room nucleus of the Georgian-style structure was opened in 1913. On the ground floor level are the lobbies, business offices and numerous shops. The floor next above includes such public rooms as the auditorium and the Cameo Ballroom. The five upper floors of the original section and additions contain 650 guest suites.

The North and Virginia wings have been added to the main building, and the West Virginia Building, which houses the Greenbrier Clinic, was built behind and to the west of the latter in 1962.

The cottage rows and the President's Cottage Museum face the hotel in a semicircle from the west to the north and east. Surrounding all of the buildings are lovely expanses of lawns dotted with shrubs and gardens. Some gardens are formal, but much of the beauty of the Greenbrier is the informality of the Howard's Creek Valley with its mountain background.

Three major springs flow on the grounds: the black sulphur (over which the famous 1830's pavilion was constructed), the white sulphur chalybeate and the white sulphur. All have a geological horizon of Marcellus Shale and temperatures of 60° F. to 64° F. The white sulphur chalybeate is the only one which has produced acid samples, while the others are generally sulphuretted, calcic and saline or alkaline.

THE GREENBRIER

Shortly after the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company purchased the resort property in 1910, it secured New York architect Frederick Junius Sterner to design a structure to take its place beside the famous "Old White" main hotel. Completed in 1913, this seven-story Georgian building impressed all who looked upon its proportions. The central entrance projects from the facade a bit further than the collonade which runs the length of the front and is supported by broad pillars rising two stories to an arched cap on top of which are four-story columns which support a high pediment. This pediment is adorned in its center by a geometrically-divided oval. A cornice runs the length of the building between the sixth and seventh floors. The proportions are better realized when one considers that the structure housed 250 bedrooms besides the numerous public rooms on the two lower floors.

Over the years this has remained the center of the Greenbrier complex, undergoing redecoration on occasion and having a covered passenger embarkation area added after World War II. The Bath Wing adjoined when the structure was first built and a North Wing (1931), Virginia Wing (1931), West Wing (1954) and Old White Club (1957) have been attached, but all are in keeping with architectural features of the original.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Greenbrier resort complex has a long history as a place of rest and relaxation. Prior to the Civil War it was a haven for the Southern "upper crust" and attracted several United States presidents. The natural setting and formal gardens complemented the fine lines of its early cottages, The Old White hotel and The Greenbrier itself after 1913. The resort was on the path of Federals and Confederates during the Civil War and served as an internment center and military hospital during World War II. Impressive as the structures have been over the years, the people who have visited and the uses to which the area has been put all contribute to the rich history of The Greenbrier.

The land on which part of the resort is built was first claimed about 1750 by Nicholas (Nathaniel) Carpenter through "tomahawk title" or "corn rights." Claims against the holding were settled in 1784, but Michael Bowyer, son-in-law to Carpenter and then owner, did not find any reason to develop the area of mineral springs said to have been proven effective in 1778 by Mrs. Amanda Anderson who was cured of rheumatism by the waters.

With the opening in 1790 of what was later known as State Road, traveling across the mountains from eastern Virginia increased and a few buildings were constructed at White Sulphur Springs to house visitors. The real spur to business, however, was the opening of the James River and Kanawha Turnpike in 1824.

Among the first permanent structures at the present hotel site was Paradise Row, a group of attached cottages built about 1800. In 1809 a two-story tavern with rooms was constructed by Bowyer and a son-in-law, James Calwell, and around 1815 the Alabama Row was added. White Sulphur's reputation was spreading throughout the South by then, and the wealthy were attracted to a place away from their more isolated regions which offered a way of displaying their quality to social equals.

In 1816 the first private cottage of a grand scale was built by Stephen Henderson, a wealthy sugar planter from New Orleans. This two-story, colonnaded home in the Federal style is now known as the President's Cottage because of the many United States presidents who spent summers there and serves as a museum. (Martin Van Buren, John Tyler and Millard Fillmore used it as a summer White House. Fourteen other presidents have visited White Sulphur, eleven of these while in office; the first was Andrew Jackson and the last Lyndon B. Johnson.)

The James River and Kanawha Turnpike placed the resort on the main highway from eastern Virginia to Charleston and the Ohio area by 1824 and accessibility was greatly increased. The highway brought more planters and businessmen, including Baltimore lawyer John H.B. Latrobe, son of the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cooke, John Esten. "The White Sulphur Springs." Harper's New Monthly Magazine, LVII (Aug. 1878), 337-56.
 MacCorkle, William A. The White Sulphur Springs. New York: Neale Publishing Co., 1916.
 McDowell, Aubin Aydelotte, White Sulphur Springs as Known in History and Tradition. Louisville: n.p., 1909.
 Olcott, William, The Greenbrier Heritage. Philadelphia: Arndt, Preston, Chapin, Lamb and Keen, 1967 (?)
 Price, Paul H., John B. McCue and Homer Haskins. Springs of West Virginia. Morgantown, W.Va.: W.Va. Geological & Economic Survey, 1936. (pp. 4-6, 106-09)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | O R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | |
| | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | |
| NW | 37 47 19 | 80 18 46 | | 0 | 0 | |
| NE | 37 47 26 | 80 18 38 | | | | |
| SE | 37 47 15 | 80 18 20 | | | | |
| SW | 37 47 08 | 80 18 28 | | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 35 Acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| | | | |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| | | | |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| | | | |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| | | | |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 C.E. Turley, Field Agent and James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION: West Virginia Antiquities Commission

DATE: February 4, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown

STATE: West Virginia

CODE: 54

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Leonard M. Davis
 Leonard M. Davis

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date May 9, 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE | |
| West Virginia | |
| COUNTY | |
| Greenbrier | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE

The President's Cottage was first constructed as a private residence in 1816 by Stephen Henderson, a wealthy New Orleans sugar planter. Since the building has been used as a vacation residence by several United States presidents while in office, it has been named in honor of the high office of these distinguished guests. The structure stands as nearly faithfully to the original as possible, but two rooms were added to the four-room, two-story Federal-type building at a much later date than 1816 and the present stairway was redesigned in the early 1930's when the cottage was restored and converted to a museum of the resort and its guests. Large first and second floor porches grace the front, each having a balustrade running completely around except for the opening of the exterior entrance stairway. Six columns extend from the first floor porch to support the second and from it to support the sloping roof which is attached to the main, ridged roof at a slight angle. The house is of brick construction and painted white. A large front door with side-lights and a ten-sectioned lunette at its top dominate the front. In 1957 a second restoration was completed; the porches were rebuilt and the lower floors replaced.

THE SPRING HOUSE

The trademark of The Greenbrier is the Spring House, a dome supported by twelve columns, which covers the opening of the black sulphur spring. Built in the 1830's, it was originally topped with a life-size statue of Hygeia, goddess of health. After this disappeared during the Civil War, it was replaced by an equally large Hebe, the cup-bearer and goddess of youth.

THE ROW COTTAGES

The cottages were the original guest residences of the complex. Paradise Row, a group of attached cottages built around 1800, was the first commercial housing outside of some private log cabins and was soon joined by Alabama Row (about 1815), the group of attached-cottages which today serves as the resort's Creative Arts Colony. Alabama's interior had hand-pegged floors and was graced on the exterior by spacious piazzas. South Carolina Row was started around 1830, but the rage for private, individual cottages came in with the first of Baltimore Row. Begun by John H.B. Latrobe, son of American architect Benjamin Latrobe, in 1832, these buildings are in an architectural pattern known as "Old White Cottages." Each has a high porch approached by steps. The hipped roof extends over the porch and is supported across the entire front and a portion of each side by columns. "G" cottage in Baltimore Row is commonly called Lee Cottage, for General Robert E. Lee lived there while at The Greenbrier in the late 1860's. Tansas and Georgia rows were added later in a style similar to Baltimore, and Louisiana is of the attached-cottage style. The cottages have had modern conveniences added and rebuilding

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(Number all entries) 7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

work has been done both inside and out, but the overall lines and style have not changed greatly over the years.

8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

famous American architect Benjamin Latrobe. He helped develop the Baltimore-Row type cottage of the 1830's with their wide porches and luxurious settings. A pavilion marking a mineral spring became the trademark of the resort and, topped by Hygeia, the goddess of health, a monument to Southern grace and affluency.

The success of the Baltimore-Row design and increase in guests led James Calwell to have several other rows of cottages built of similar design, including Tansas, South Carolina and Georgia, all constructed before 1850.

As a gathering place for ante-bellum aristocratic Southern families, White Sulphur Springs hardly knew an equal. The magnificence reached its height in 1858 with the opening of The White (later called The Old White) central hotel which could house about 700 guests and had large dining areas and ballrooms. The building was 450 feet in length, and Southern belles graced the floor of this "dancingest resort in the country." More than 300 feet long and 120 feet wide, the dining room could seat about 1200 guests at one time. By the time of the Civil War, the complex could accommodate over 2000.

The spa was visited by the height of royalty in 1860 when "Baron Renfrew," the name used by the then Prince of Wales and later King Edward VII of the United Kingdom, vacationed there. Lord Morpeth was the first of the British aristocracy to stay in 1842, and the list has since included Edward VIII (Duke of Windsor). Since 1948, The Greenbrier has welcomed Jawaharlal Nehru and Prince Rainer and Princess Grace of Monaco, continuing a time-honored tradition of royal grandeur.

With the Civil War came occupation of the site by both Union and Confederate. It was used as a hospital and headquarters area and nearly put to fire by Northerners under General David Hunter.

After the war, the complex attracted more guests from the North. Southerners, however, were still proud enough to stay at The Old White and its surrounding cottages, now in a Northern state. The doors reopened on June 18, 1867, but the man who renewed the life and stature of the resort arrived on July 24. This was Robert E. Lee who summered with his family at a Baltimore Row cottage in 1867, 1868, and 1869 and rode the trails on his famous horse, Traveller.

Collis P. Huntington opened his Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to White Sulphur Springs in 1870, and transportation to the resort became first rate (the private cars of some "robber barons" could be seen on a siding in the years to come). The railroader's interests expanded, and in 1910 the C & O purchased the spa and secured New York architect Frederick J. Sterner to plan what became the central section of the present Greenbrier in 1913, a tall, columned, 250-room Georgian structure of magnificent proportions and design.

In 1922 The Old White could no longer meet fire regulations and had to be demolished. Its site is marked by a bronze plate. The Greenbrier was a likely successor, however, and its extent grew to about 600 rooms as wings of

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(Number all entries) 8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

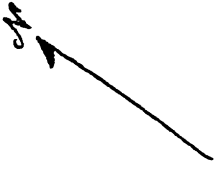
similar architectural design were added in 1931.

World War II witnessed a drastic change in the complex, for the all-out effort of the United States required that The Greenbrier be used as a temporary internment center for German and Japanese diplomats. The government purchased the resort in 1942 and converted it into the 2200-bed Ashford General Hospital. Many of its furnishings found their way to museums.

The Chesapeake and Ohio bought The Greenbrier again in 1946 and after renovation reopened it in 1948 to a new era of splendor and tradition. Beautiful gardens and open expanses as well as acres of native trees still dot the grounds as they have for over 150 years, the great hotel has continued to grow, and the cottages serve guests as the history of bygone days flows from The Greenbrier. Memories of the numerous military and political leaders who once stayed here linger, but generals and presidents still come as they have done since the springs area began its attraction back in 1778.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)

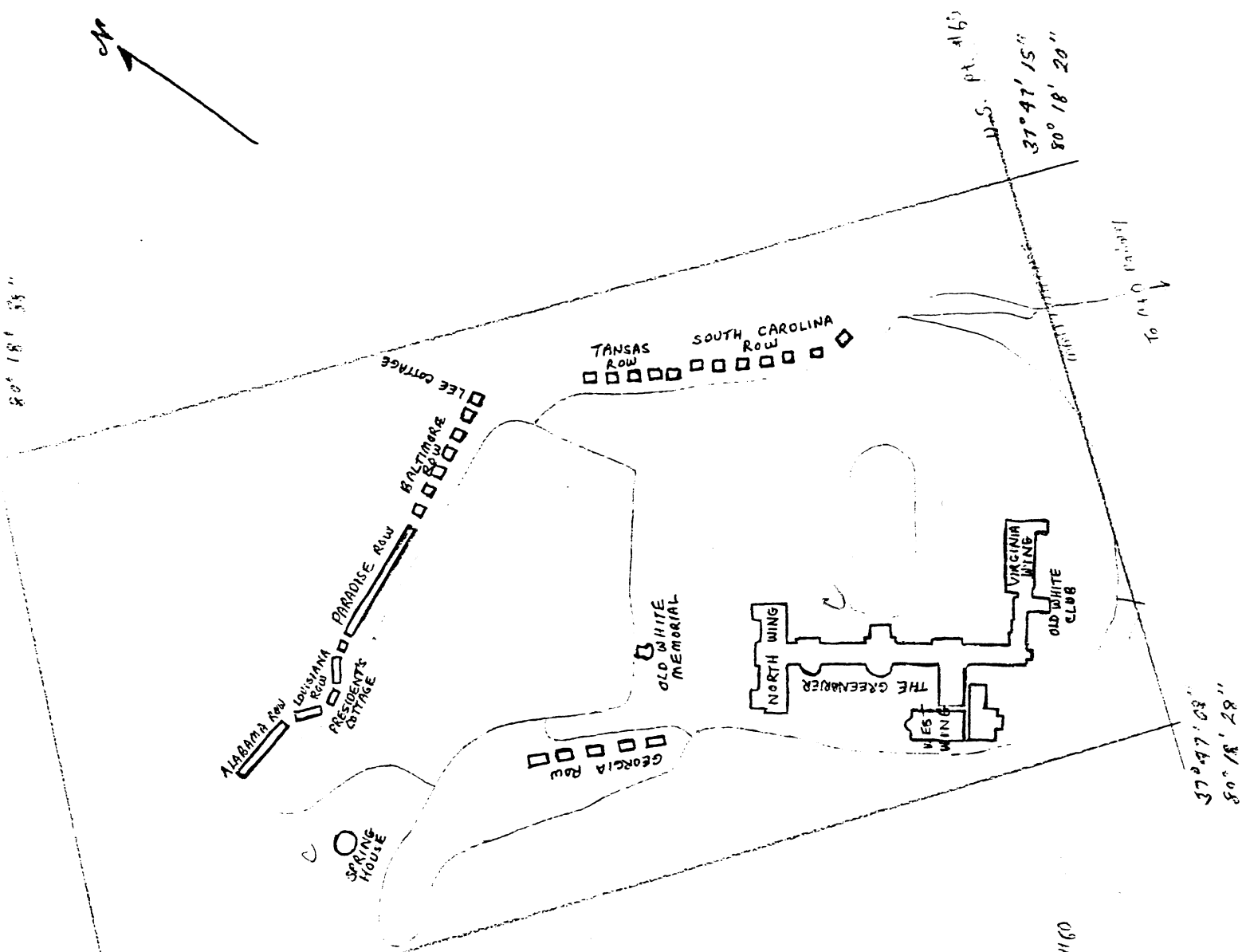
Rains, David. The History of the White Sulphur Springs and The Greenbrier and Cottages. Roanoke, Va.: The Greenbrier and Cottages, 1939.



80° 18' 33"

37° 47' 14"
80° 18' 38"

THE GREENBRIER
HOTEL COMPLEX
GREENBRIER COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA



U.S. Rt. 160
37° 47' 15"
80° 18' 20"

To Rt. 160

37° 47' 08"
80° 18' 28"

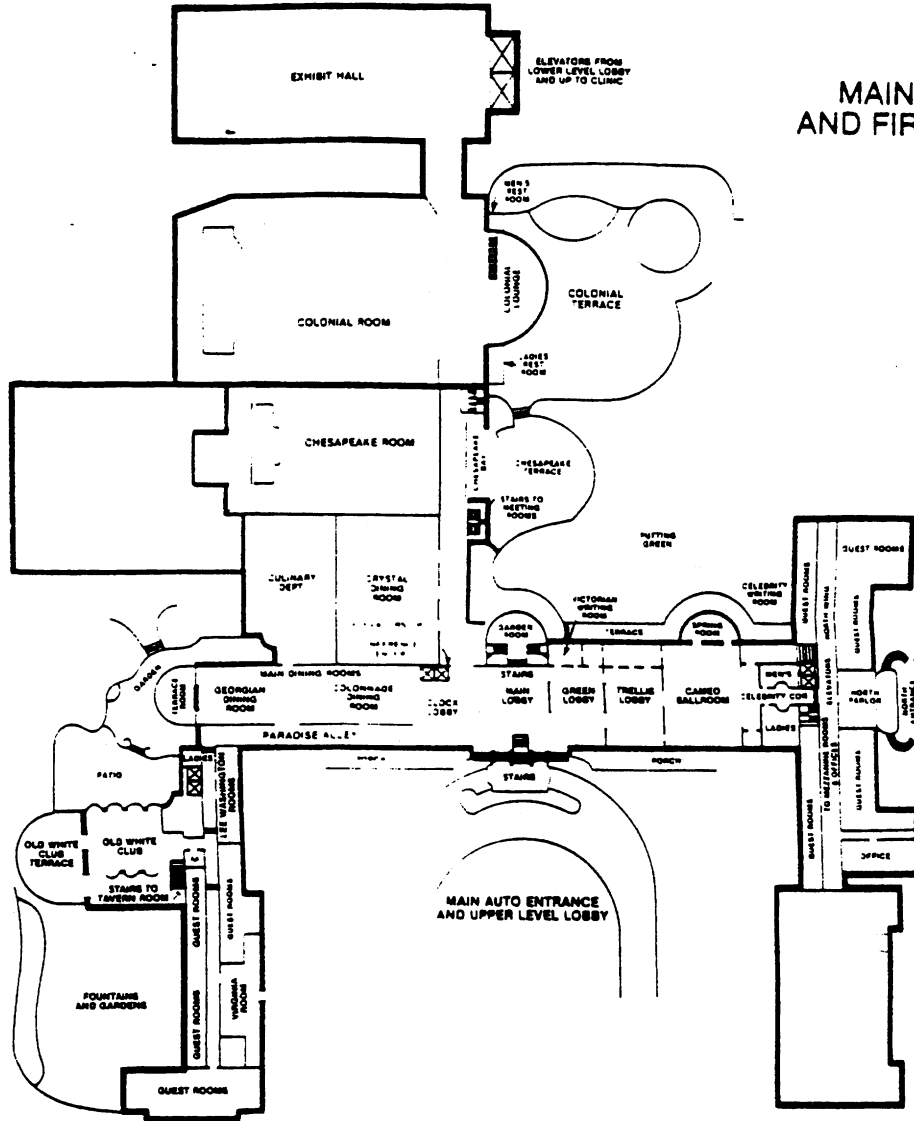
U.S. RT. 460



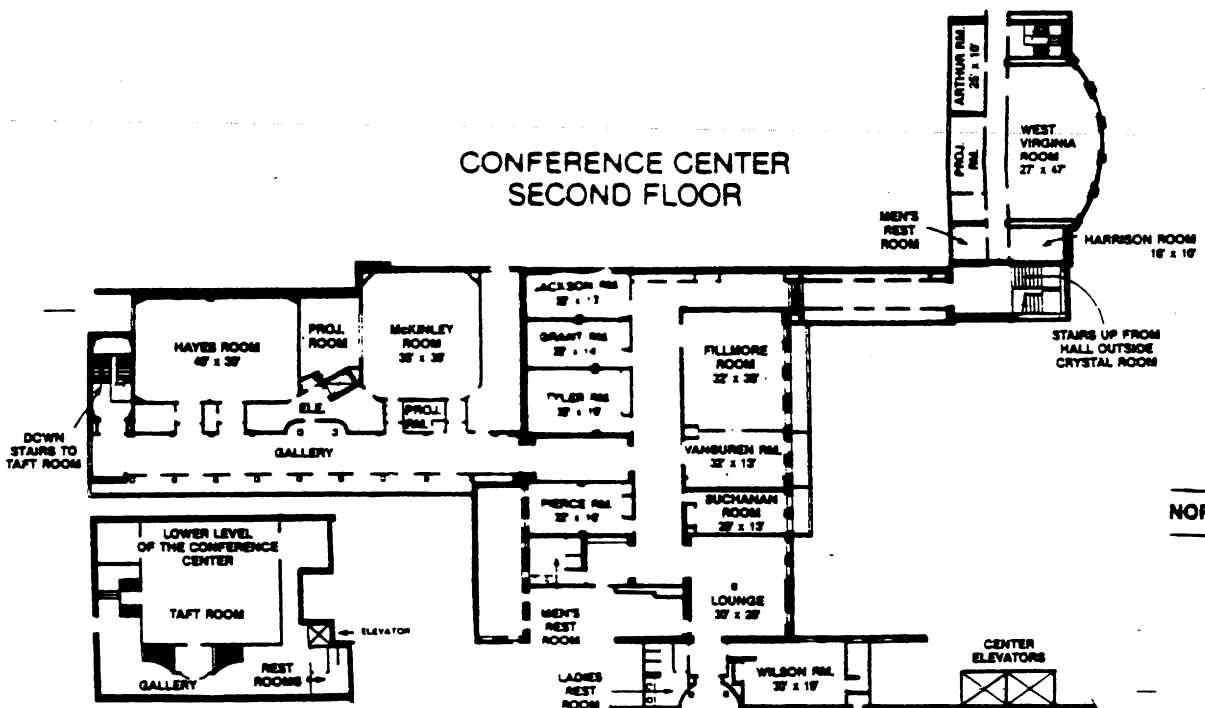
1" = APPROX. 500'



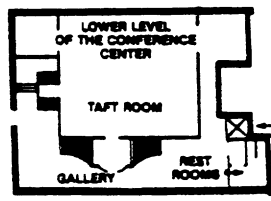
MAIN LOBBY AND FIRST FLOOR

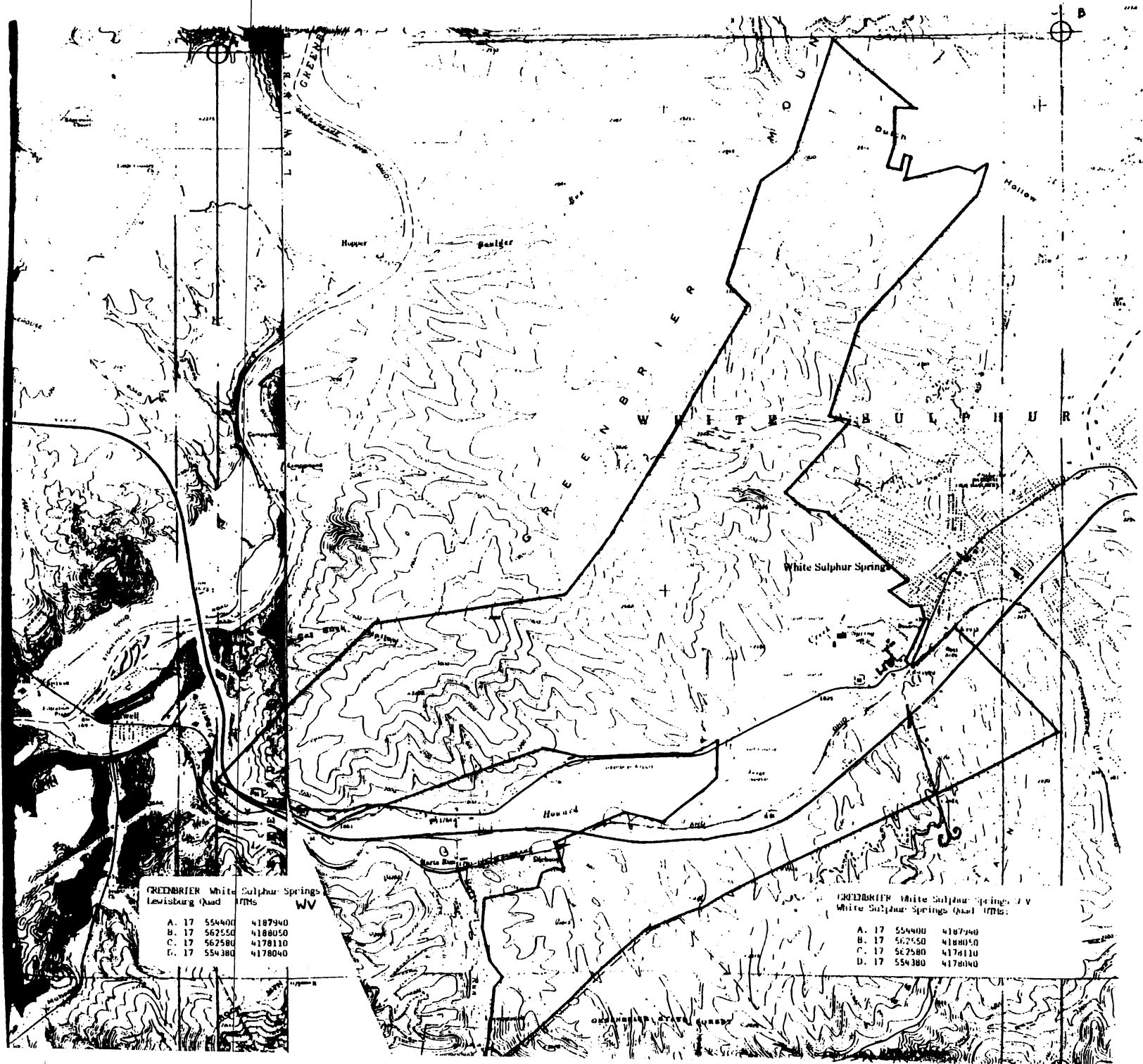


CONFERENCE CENTER SECOND FLOOR



CONFERENCE CENTER LOWER LEVEL





GREENBRIER White Sulphur Springs
Lewisburg Quad WVs

| | | |
|-------|--------|---------|
| A. 17 | 554400 | 4187940 |
| B. 17 | 562550 | 4188050 |
| C. 17 | 562580 | 4178110 |
| D. 17 | 554380 | 4178040 |

GREENBRIER White Sulphur Springs JV
White Sulphur Springs Quad WVs

| | | |
|-------|--------|---------|
| A. 17 | 554400 | 4187940 |
| B. 17 | 562550 | 4188050 |
| C. 17 | 562580 | 4178110 |
| D. 17 | 554380 | 4178040 |