

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"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <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) _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____

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

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DATE

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)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 | osophy | _____ |
| <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, LVIII (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				
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 _____

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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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STATE West Virginia	
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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.

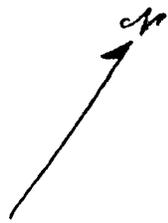
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)

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

THE GREENBRIER
HOTEL COMPLEX
GREENBRIER COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA

37° 47' 17"
80° 18' 38"

80° 18' 35"



SPRING HOUSE

ALABAMA ROW

LOUISIANA ROW

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE

PARADISE ROW

BALTIMORE ROW

LEE COTTAGE

GEORGIA ROW

OLD WHITE MEMORIAL

TANSAK ROW

SOUTH CAROLINA ROW

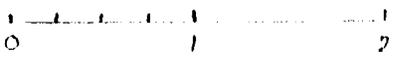
NORTH WING

THE GREENBRIER

WEST WING

VIRGINIA WING

OLD WHITE CLUB



1" = APPROX. 500'

U.S. RT. 460

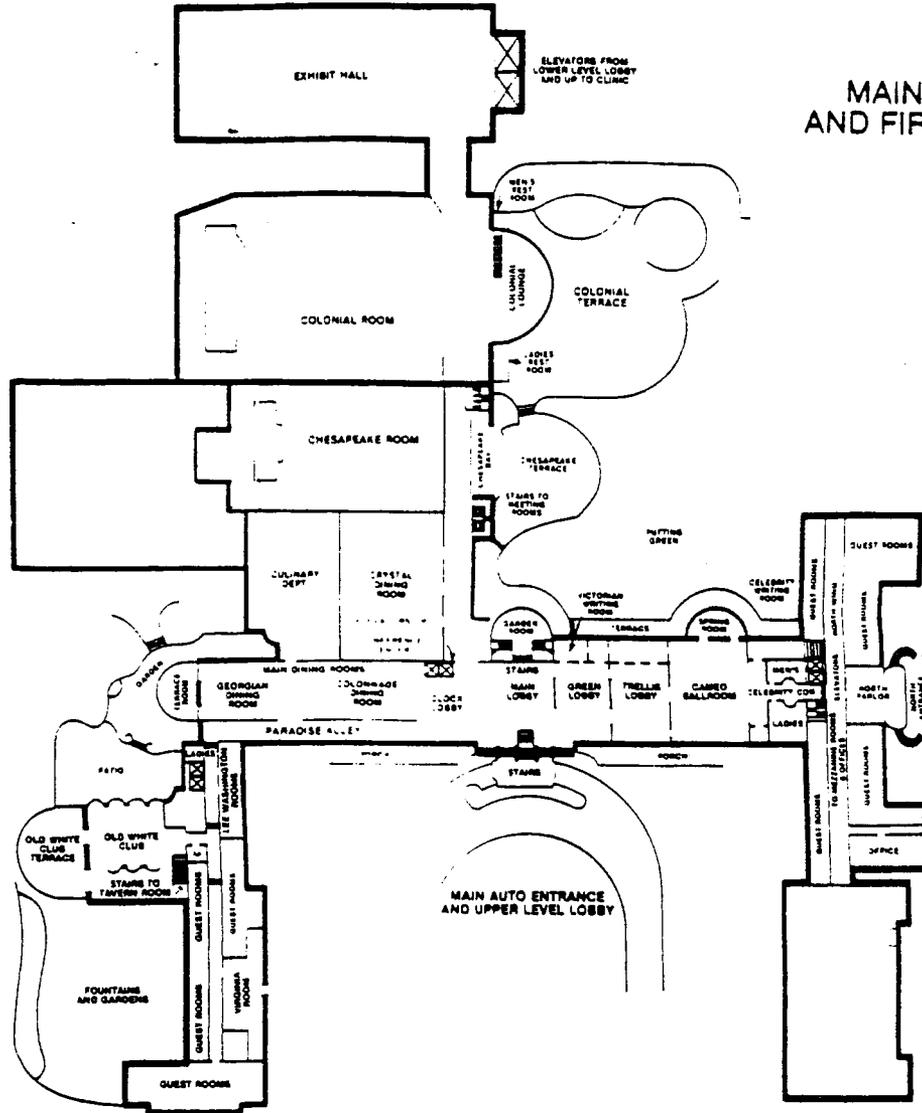
U.S. PT. 460

37° 47' 15"
80° 18' 20"

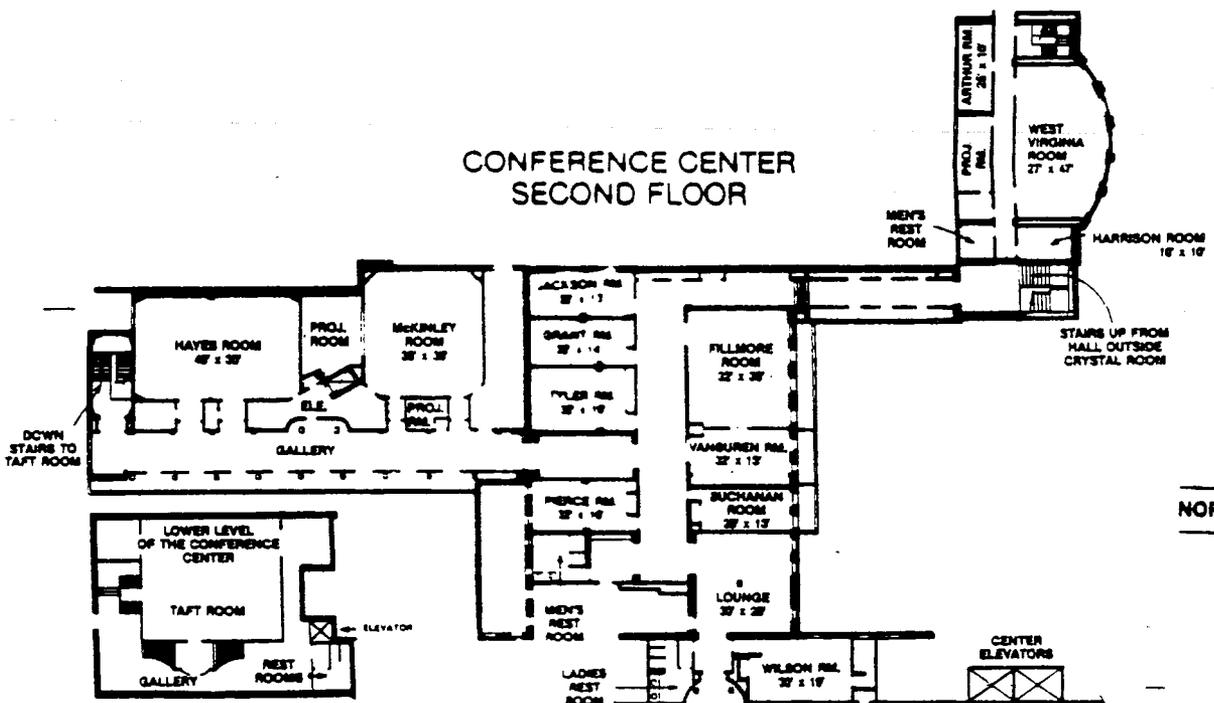
To 440 PASSBY

37° 47' 08"
80° 18' 28"

MAIN LOBBY AND FIRST FLOOR



CONFERENCE CENTER SECOND FLOOR



CONFERENCE CENTER LOWER LEVEL

