

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street & number U.S. Route 60  not for publication  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	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>42</u>	<u>24</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>44</u>	<u>33</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 43

### 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





**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	55,44,0,0	4,18,79,4,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,7	56,25,8,0	4,17,81,1,0

B	1,7	56,25,5,0	4,18,80,5,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,7	55,43,8,0	4,17,80,4,0

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

---

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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

---

## 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. (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 FEATURES

### Contributing

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

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 Coing 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



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

---

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.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4

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.<sup>2</sup>

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

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

---

(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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

---

9. Bibliography

Conte, Robert. History of the Greenbrier: America's Resort. Charleston, West Virginia: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1989.

Cook, John Esten. "The White Sulphur Springs," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, LVII (August 1878): 337-356.

Limerick, Jeffrey, Nancy Ferguson, and Richard Oliver. America's Grand Resort Hotels. New York: Pantheon Books, 1979.

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.: West Virginia Geological & Economic Survey, 1936. Pp. 4-6, 106-109.

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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.

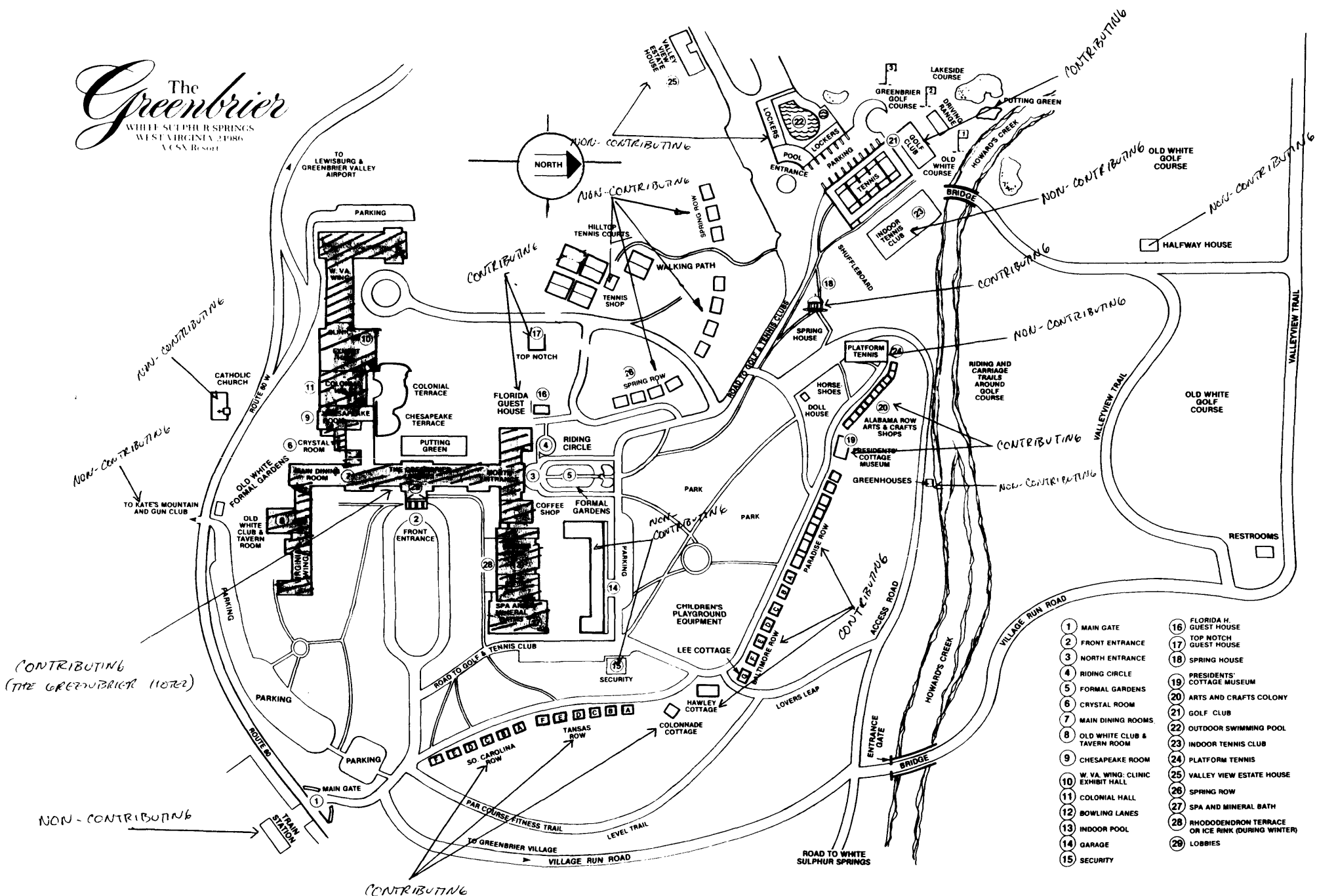
Situate in the State of West Virginia, County of Greenbrier, District of White Sulphur, and being more particularly described in Deed Book 206, page 541, 1959.

## 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.

# The Greenbrier

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS  
WEST VIRGINIA 24986  
ACSV Resort



- |    |                                  |    |  |
|----|----------------------------------|----|--|
| 1  | MAIN GATE                        | 16 | FLORIDA 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 TERRACE                 | 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

