

# history of the greenbrier

The Rich History of The Greenbrier: From Mineral Springs to Secret Bunkers

**history of the greenbrier** is a fascinating journey through time, revealing a story that intertwines natural beauty, luxury hospitality, and even Cold War intrigue. Nestled in the Allegheny Mountains of West Virginia, The Greenbrier has evolved over centuries from a simple mineral spring resort to one of America's most iconic and storied luxury hotels. For anyone intrigued by American history, architecture, or secret government projects, the tale of The Greenbrier offers a captivating glimpse into the past.

## The Early Beginnings: Mineral Springs and Native American Roots

Long before The Greenbrier became a grand resort, the area was known for its mineral springs. Native American tribes were the first to discover and appreciate these natural springs, believing in their healing properties and using the waters for medicinal purposes. The springs were a significant part of the local indigenous culture, and their reputation as a place of wellness gradually spread.

When European settlers arrived in the 18th century, they too recognized the value of the mineral-rich waters. The early 1770s saw the first informal use of the springs for therapeutic bathing. Over time, as word spread, more visitors came seeking relief from various ailments, giving birth to a burgeoning health resort industry.

## The Greenbrier Resort Emerges in the 19th Century

The official establishment of The Greenbrier Resort traces back to the early 19th century. In 1778, Dr. Thomas Bullitt built the first inn near the springs, catering to travelers and those seeking the restorative powers of the water. By 1858, the resort began to take on a more structured form, with the construction of the Old White Hotel, named after its distinctive white exterior.

The Greenbrier quickly gained a reputation as a premier destination for America's wealthy elite. It was not just the mineral springs that attracted visitors, but also the serene mountain scenery and the promise of leisure and luxury. The resort became a social hub, hosting lavish balls, hunting parties, and other elegant events.

# **The Greenbrier Through Wars and Economic Changes**

## **The Civil War and Its Impact**

The history of The Greenbrier is deeply intertwined with the broader history of the United States, especially during times of conflict. During the Civil War, the resort's location in the border state of West Virginia made it a strategic site. The Greenbrier was occupied by both Confederate and Union troops at different times, and parts of the resort were used as a military hospital.

This tumultuous period slowed the resort's growth, but it also added to its storied past. After the war, The Greenbrier resumed operations, gradually expanding and modernizing its facilities to attract a new generation of visitors.

## **The Roaring Twenties and the Greenbrier's Golden Age**

The 1920s marked a golden era for The Greenbrier. The resort was purchased by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in 1910, which invested heavily in its development. This period saw the construction of elegant new buildings, an 18-hole golf course, and improved amenities, turning The Greenbrier into a year-round destination.

During this time, The Greenbrier attracted presidents, celebrities, and wealthy socialites. Its luxurious accommodations and scenic setting made it a symbol of refined American leisure. The hotel's iconic Main Dining Room and the famous Casino – a grand gaming and entertainment hall – were established during these years.

## **The Greenbrier and the Cold War: A Secret Government Bunker**

One of the most intriguing chapters in the history of The Greenbrier is its role during the Cold War. Beneath the resort lies a massive secret bunker built in the 1950s, designed to house the United States Congress in the event of a nuclear attack.

## **The Bunker's Purpose and Construction**

The bunker, known as "Project Greek Island," was a covert government operation intended to ensure continuity of government leadership during a nuclear crisis. Constructed deep underground and equipped with living quarters, offices, and communication centers, it was a marvel of Cold War engineering.

The existence of this bunker remained a closely guarded secret until its exposure by a journalist in 1992. Today, parts of the bunker are open for public tours, providing a rare glimpse into Cold War history and the lengths to which the government went to prepare for worst-case scenarios.

## **The Greenbrier in Modern Times: A Blend of Tradition and Innovation**

Today, The Greenbrier continues to honor its rich history while embracing modern luxury and innovation. The resort underwent major renovations in the 21st century, blending historic charm with state-of-the-art amenities. Visitors can experience classic Southern hospitality alongside contemporary wellness centers, fine dining, and world-class golf courses.

The resort also hosts annual events that celebrate its heritage, including historic tours, culinary festivals, and golf tournaments, keeping the legacy of the Greenbrier alive for new generations.

## **Visiting The Greenbrier: Tips and Insights**

For those planning to visit, understanding the history of The Greenbrier can greatly enrich the experience. Taking a guided tour of the historic hotel and the Cold War bunker reveals stories and secrets that transform a simple vacation into a journey through American history.

Golf enthusiasts will appreciate the resort's championship courses, each designed with a nod to tradition but built for modern play. Meanwhile, the mineral springs spa offers a relaxing connection to the resort's beginnings as a healing destination.

- Book a guided history tour early, as spots fill quickly during peak seasons.
- Explore the Old White Hotel section to see original architecture from the 19th century.

- Don't miss the chance to visit the once-secret bunker for a unique Cold War experience.
- Try spa treatments inspired by the mineral springs tradition.

## **The Greenbrier's Enduring Legacy**

The history of The Greenbrier is a rich tapestry woven with natural wonder, hospitality excellence, and national intrigue. From its origins as a mineral spring retreat to its status as a luxury resort and Cold War secret, The Greenbrier embodies a unique blend of American resilience and sophistication. Whether you're a history buff, a leisure traveler, or someone fascinated by hidden stories beneath the surface, The Greenbrier offers a timeless experience steeped in history and charm.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the historical significance of The Greenbrier resort?**

The Greenbrier, located in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, is historically significant for its long-standing reputation as a luxury resort since 1778 and for its role during the Cold War as a secret government bunker for Congress.

### **When was The Greenbrier originally established?**

The Greenbrier was originally established in 1778 as a mineral spa, attracting visitors seeking the health benefits of its natural springs.

### **How did The Greenbrier serve during the Cold War?**

During the Cold War, The Greenbrier housed a secret underground bunker known as 'Project Greek Island,' designed to serve as an emergency shelter for the U.S. Congress in the event of a nuclear attack.

### **Who were some notable guests of The Greenbrier throughout history?**

Notable guests at The Greenbrier have included multiple U.S. presidents such as Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy, as well as celebrities and political figures from around the world.

## **What architectural styles are featured in The Greenbrier resort?**

The Greenbrier showcases a mix of architectural styles including Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Modernist elements, reflecting its expansions and renovations over centuries.

## **How has The Greenbrier evolved from a mineral spa to a luxury resort?**

Originally a simple mineral spa, The Greenbrier expanded through the 19th and 20th centuries with the addition of grand hotels, golf courses, and modern amenities, transforming it into a premier luxury resort.

## **What role did The Greenbrier play during World War II?**

During World War II, The Greenbrier was used as a hospital for recovering soldiers and also hosted military training activities.

## **Is the Cold War bunker at The Greenbrier open to the public today?**

Yes, the underground Cold War bunker at The Greenbrier has been declassified and is now part of guided tours, allowing visitors to explore this unique piece of history.

## **Additional Resources**

The History of The Greenbrier: From Frontier Resort to Secret Cold War Bunker

**history of the greenbrier** traces a fascinating journey from its origins as a modest frontier settlement to becoming one of America's most iconic luxury resorts with a secretive Cold War legacy. Nestled in the Allegheny Mountains of West Virginia, The Greenbrier has long been a symbol of elegance, political intrigue, and architectural grandeur. Its rich past intertwines with the development of American leisure culture, military strategy, and hospitality innovation, making it a compelling subject for historians, travel enthusiasts, and cultural scholars alike.

## **Early Beginnings: From Wilderness to Wellness Destination**

The origins of The Greenbrier date back to the late 18th century when

European settlers first arrived in the lush valley of the Greenbrier River. The area was initially prized for its natural springs, believed to possess healing properties—a common attraction in early American health resorts. By the early 19th century, The Greenbrier was emerging as a health and recreational destination, capitalizing on the growing American interest in mineral springs and spa culture.

The Greenbrier's transformation into a structured resort began in the 1850s, with the construction of the original hotel facilities aimed at affluent guests seeking refuge from urban centers. Its location offered a picturesque landscape and a temperate climate, ideal for summer retreats. The resort's early architecture blended Victorian styles with rustic mountain influences, reflecting both luxury and the natural environment.

## **The Greenbrier in the 19th Century**

Throughout the 19th century, The Greenbrier gained prominence as a social hub for the Eastern elite. Its clientele included politicians, businessmen, and cultural figures who were drawn to the resort's combination of leisure and exclusivity. The hotel expanded incrementally, adding amenities such as golf courses, tennis courts, and a casino to cater to the evolving tastes of its visitors.

The Civil War temporarily disrupted operations, as the region became a contested frontier. However, post-war reconstruction saw a resurgence in popularity, with the resort capitalizing on the expansion of railroads that made travel more accessible. By the end of the 1800s, The Greenbrier had established itself firmly as a premier destination in the Appalachian region.

## **The Greenbrier's Golden Age in the 20th Century**

The 20th century marked a period of significant growth and modernization for The Greenbrier. The resort underwent several major renovations and expansions, reflecting broader trends in American leisure and hospitality industries. Architecturally, the resort embraced Classical Revival and Georgian styles, replacing older structures with grand hotels that embodied luxury and permanence.

### **1930s Expansion and the Arrival of the Bunker**

One of the most intriguing chapters in the history of The Greenbrier began in the 1950s but had its roots in the resort's 1930s expansion. During this period, The Greenbrier added the iconic Old White Hotel, a symbol of its new stature as a world-class resort. The property's strategic location and extensive underground infrastructure caught the attention of the U.S.

government during the Cold War era.

In the early 1950s, The Greenbrier became the site of a top-secret U.S. government project: a massive underground bunker designed to house Congress in the event of a nuclear attack. This bunker, known simply as "The Bunker," remained hidden from the public eye until 1992, when its existence was revealed by the press. The facility included living quarters, meeting rooms, and communication centers, all designed to ensure continuity of government under dire circumstances.

## **Post-War Resort Boom and Cultural Significance**

After World War II, The Greenbrier benefited from the post-war economic boom and the rise of automobile tourism. The resort expanded its recreational offerings, including championship golf courses designed by legendary figures like Sam Snead. The Greenbrier's golf tradition became a major draw, hosting prestigious tournaments such as the Ryder Cup and the PGA Championship.

Moreover, The Greenbrier cultivated a reputation as a retreat for political leaders and celebrities, earning nicknames such as "the summer White House." Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan have stayed at the resort, further embedding it into the fabric of American political and social history.

## **Modern Era: Preservation, Innovation, and Tourism**

Today, The Greenbrier operates as a luxury resort with over 700 guest rooms, multiple dining venues, and an extensive array of amenities. Its management has balanced preservation of its historic architecture with modern comfort and technology, appealing to a diverse clientele seeking both tradition and contemporary luxury.

## **Architectural and Cultural Preservation**

Efforts to maintain The Greenbrier's historical character have been a priority, with numerous restoration projects aimed at preserving original design elements and the resort's unique ambiance. The property's listing on the National Register of Historic Places underscores its significance as a cultural landmark.

Visitors can tour the original hotel buildings, the Cold War bunker, and the sprawling grounds, providing a tangible link to the resort's layered history. These tours emphasize The Greenbrier's role not only as a leisure destination

but also as a site of national historical importance.

## Challenges and Prospects

While The Greenbrier remains a symbol of luxury and history, it has faced challenges common to historic resorts, including economic downturns, changing travel trends, and the need for ongoing investment in infrastructure. The resort's ability to adapt—by introducing wellness programs, hosting large-scale events, and leveraging its unique history—has been critical to its sustained relevance.

From an SEO perspective, the “history of the greenbrier” continues to attract interest from history buffs, travelers, and those intrigued by Cold War relics. The integration of heritage tourism with modern amenities positions The Greenbrier as a multifaceted destination that appeals to a broad audience.

## Key Milestones in The Greenbrier's Historical Timeline

- **1778:** First European settlers arrive in the Greenbrier Valley.
- **1858:** Establishment of the original Greenbrier Hotel.
- **1860s:** Temporary closure during the Civil War.
- **1931:** Opening of the Old White Hotel, marking a new level of luxury.
- **1950s:** Construction of the secret Cold War bunker.
- **1979:** Hosting the Ryder Cup golf tournament.
- **1992:** Public revelation of The Bunker's existence.
- **2000s:** Major renovations and expansion of amenities.

## Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of The Greenbrier

The history of The Greenbrier illustrates a unique intersection of natural beauty, social evolution, and geopolitical intrigue. From its early days as a



frontier health resort to its transformation into a symbol of American resilience and luxury, The Greenbrier continues to captivate visitors with both its storied past and its modern sophistication. Its ability to blend historic preservation with innovation ensures that The Greenbrier remains not just a resort, but a living chronicle of American culture and history.

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**history of the greenbrier: *The Allegheny Frontier*** Otis K. Rice, 2021-12-14 The Allegheny frontier, comprising the mountainous area of present-day West Virginia and bordering states, is studied here in a broad context of frontier history and national development. The region was significant in the great American westward movement, but Otis K. Rice seeks also to call attention to the impact of the frontier experience upon the later history of the Allegheny Highlands. He sees a relationship between its prolonged frontier experience and the problems of Appalachia in the twentieth century. Through an intensive study of the social, economic, and political developments in pioneer West Virginia, Rice shows that during the period 1730-1830 some of the most significant features of West Virginia life and thought were established. There also appeared evidences of arrested development, which contrasted sharply with the expansiveness, ebullience, and optimism commonly associated with the American frontier. In this period customs, manners, and folkways associated with the conquest of the wilderness took root and became characteristic of the mountainous

region well into the twentieth century. During this pioneer period, problems also took root that continue to be associated with the region, such as poverty, poor infrastructure, lack of economic development, and problematic education. Since the West Virginia frontier played an important role in the westward thrust of migration through the Alleghenies, Rice also provides some account of the role of West Virginia in the French and Indian War, eighteenth-century land speculations, the Revolutionary War, and national events after the establishment of the federal government in 1789.

**history of the greenbrier: The Archaeology of the American Revolution** Richard F. Veit, Matthew A. Kalos, 2025-11-04

**history of the greenbrier: Built to Last** Stanley Turkel CMHS ISHC, 2013-09-05 Built to Last: 100+ Year-Old Hotels East of the Mississippi is a sequel to my 2011 book, Built To Last: 100+ Year-Old Hotels in New York. It has 86 chapters, one for each century-old hotel (of 50 rooms or more) east of the Mississippi River and each is illustrated by an antique postcard. The Foreword was written by Joseph McInerney, CHA, President of the American Hotel & Lodging Association. The book has been accepted for promotion, distribution and sale by the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute. My research into the histories of these hotels turned up fascinating stories about single-minded developers, brilliant and accidental architects, dedicated owners, famous and infamous guests and even the story of an underground bunker-shelter the size of two football fields built under a hotel to house the U.S. Government in the event of a nuclear war.

**history of the greenbrier: Black Huntington** Cicero M Fain III, 2019-05-16 How African Americans thrived in a West Virginia city By 1930, Huntington had become West Virginia's largest city. Its booming economy and relatively tolerant racial climate attracted African Americans from across Appalachia and the South. Prosperity gave these migrants political clout and spurred the formation of communities that defined black Huntington--factors that empowered blacks to confront institutionalized and industrial racism on the one hand and the white embrace of Jim Crow on the other. Cicero M. Fain III illuminates the unique cultural identity and dynamic sense of accomplishment and purpose that transformed African American life in Huntington. Using interviews and untapped archival materials, Fain details the rise and consolidation of the black working class as it pursued, then fulfilled, its aspirations. He also reveals how African Americans developed a host of strategies--strong kin and social networks, institutional development, property ownership, and legal challenges--to defend their gains in the face of the white status quo. Eye-opening and eloquent, Black Huntington makes visible another facet of the African American experience in Appalachia.

**history of the greenbrier: Southern Brigadier Generals in the Revolutionary War** Douglas M. Branson, 2024-07-09 The stories of Southern brigadier generals during the Revolutionary War remain largely forgotten or untold, but their experiences were unique. During the war, 13 of the 58 brigadier generals (the lowest-ranking generals) who served under George Washington died because of combat wounds or under British captivity. Seven of those 13 hailed from the southernmost and (excepting Virginia) less populated colonies. Proportionally, they were more likely to become casualties or prisoners than were their Northern counterparts, and they were far more likely than were the more senior major generals (only one of whom died during the war, out of 28 total officers). This book profiles the 18 Southern brigadier generals and their service during the American Revolution. It makes the case that Washington and his brigadier generals, especially the Southern brigadiers, won the war in spite of the major generals, many of whom exhibited cowardice, alcoholism, insubordination, womanizing, or ineffective leadership; more than half of the major generals were effectively cashiered or voluntarily left military service long before Yorktown and the war's conclusion. The author demonstrates that, as much as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and other politicians, the war's brigadier generals should be viewed as founding fathers, too.

**history of the greenbrier: We the Dead** Brian Michael Murphy, 2022-05-16 Locked away in refrigerated vaults, sanitized by gas chambers, and secured within bombproof caverns deep under mountains are America's most prized materials: the ever-expanding collection of records that now

accompany each of us from birth to death. This data complex backs up and protects our most vital information against decay and destruction, and yet it binds us to corporate and government institutions whose power is also preserved in its bunkers, infrastructures, and sterilized spaces. We the Dead traces the emergence of the data complex in the early twentieth century and guides readers through its expansion in a series of moments when Americans thought they were living just before the end of the world. Depression-era eugenicists feared racial contamination and the downfall of the white American family, while contemporary technologists seek ever denser and more durable materials for storing data, from microetched metal discs to cryptocurrency keys encoded in synthetic DNA. Artfully written and packed with provocative ideas, this haunting book illuminates the dark places of the data complex and the ways it increasingly blurs the lines between human and machine, biological body and data body, life and digital afterlife.

**history of the greenbrier:** Gentry and Common Folk Albert H. Tillson Jr., 2021-11-21 In the late eighteenth century, the Upper Valley of Virginia experienced a conflict between the elitist culture of the gentry and the more republican values of the populace. Albert Tillson addresses here several major issues in historical scholarship on Virginia and the southern backcountry, focusing on changing political values in the late colonial and Revolutionary eras. In the colonial period, Tillson shows, the Upper Valley's deferential culture was much less pervasive than has often been suggested. Although the gentry maintained elitist values in the county courts and some other political arenas, much of the populace rejected their leadership, especially in the militia and other defense activities. Such dissent indicates the beginnings of an alternative political culture, one based on the economic realities of small-scale agriculture, the preference for less hierarchical styles of leadership, and a stronger attachment to local neighborhoods than to county, colony, or empire. Despite the strength of this division, the Upper Valley experienced less disorder than many other areas of the southern backcountry. Tillson attributes this in part to the close ties between the elite and provincial authorities, in part to their willingness to compromise with popular dissidents. Indeed, many of the subsidiary leaders in direct contact with local neighborhoods and militia training companies came to act as intermediaries between their superiors and popular groups. As Tillson shows, the events and ideology of the Revolutionary period interacted to transform the region's political culture. By creating tremendous demands for manpower and economic support, the war led to greater discontent and forced regional leaders to make substantial concessions to popular sentiment. The republican ideology sanctioned by the Revolution not only justified these concessions but also legitimated popular support for challenges to established leaders and institutions.

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**history of the greenbrier:** Before the Gilded Age Mark L. Goldstein, 2023 Before the Gilded Age is the first modern and thorough biography of William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), one of the nation's earliest and most successful political insiders, financiers, philanthropists, and shapers of the emerging cultural elite during the era before the Gilded Age. He was a college dropout (Georgetown College) who became one of the richest men in Washington. A controversial figure in his own time and ours, Corcoran was a masterful political shapeshifter whose chameleonlike ability to work both sides of the Mason-Dixon line during and after the Civil War enabled him to thrive seamlessly between sitting out the war in Europe while rumors of treason swirled around him and then returning to the capital after the Union victory. He was friendly with Robert E. Lee and William Tecumseh Sherman; Jefferson Davis and Daniel Webster. He owned at least two individuals and worked to end Home Rule, disenfranchising the voters of Washington, DC, and ending Reconstruction in the District. He was one of the earliest consistent practitioners of the much-reviled activity of lobbying. And he devised the strategy to leverage public debt to finance the US prosecution of the Mexican-American War. Yet he also played a key role in stabilizing and

merchandizing US financial securities at home and abroad, created a bank that remained independent for 175 years (Riggs Bank), and founded the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Corcoran's failings are examined along with his contributions to some of the major developments in finance and philanthropy of his era--

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