Elevators from Lower Level Lobby and up to West Virginia Wing Rooms, Exhibit Hall, Clinic & Entrance to the Bunker

Men's Restroom

Stairs down to Eisenhower Parlors & up to Exhibit Hall

Colonial Hall

Chesapeake Room

Colonial Terrace

Ladies' Restroom

Colonial Lounge

Chesapeake Bay

West Terrace

Putting Green

Headwaiter's Office

Chesapeake Terrace

Stairs up to Meeting Rooms & down to Theater

Crystal Room

Center Elevators to Conference Center

To Conference Center

Victorian Writing Room

Celebrity Writing Room

Stairs up to Mezzanine & down to Shops & The Forum

Stairs up to Sales & Accounting Offices

Greenbrier Sporting Club Sales Office

Porch

Porch Stairs down to Indoor Pool

Bunker Tour

Registration

Executive Offices

To South Carolina Row & Tansas Row

North Entrance (Below)

Garden Room

Trellis Lobby

Lobby Bar

Upper Lobby

Clock Lobby

Paradise Alley

Main Dining Room Terrace Room

Room

Virginia Room

Washington Room

North Elevators Terrace

North Parlor

Ladies'

Ladies'

To Front Entrance

Fountains & Gardens

Entrance to Tavern Casino

Prime 44 West

The Old White Terrace

Patio

Celebrity Corridor

Men's Cameo Ballroom

Spring Room

To Old White Terrace

Pierce Room

32' X 16'

Service Elevator

Rest Rooms

Taft Room

36' X 49'

Van Buren Room

32' X 13'

Fillmore Room

32' X 36'

Harrison Room

16' X 10'

West Virginia Room

27' X 47'

Monroe Room

10' X 10'

Proj. Room

Arthur Room

25' X 10'

Cyber Café

Conference Center Lobby

W. Va. Wing & Clinic Elevators

Eisenhower Rooms

Stairs up to Colonial Hall

Greenbrier Theater

Ladies

Mens

Stairs up to Crystal Corridor & Meeting Rooms Business Center

Conference Services Offices

Photography Shop

Greenbrier Sporting Club Presentation Room

Center Elevator to Conference Center

Entrance to the Casino Club and Greenbrier Avenue Shops

Food & Beverages Offices

House Phones

Restrooms

Front Desk

North Elevators

Florist Kate's Mountain Outfitter

Adventure Zone

To Spring Row, Croquet Court & Copeland Hill Cottages

Florida Guest House

Transportation Shuttles Depart

Shops

ATM

Shops

Shops

Main Lobby North

Lobby

North Lobby

Formal Gardens

Riding Circle

North Entrance

The Forum Salon Vivace

Restrooms

The Forum Terrace

Perfect Image Exit

Aerobics Studio

Ladies' Dressing & Showers

Wet Lounge Indoor Pool

To So. Carolina Row & Tansas Row

Rhododendron Terrace

Men's Locker Room

Family Changing Room

Rhododendron Café

Spa Walk Bowling Lanes, Billiards & Video Game Room

The Greenbrier Spa Cyber Café

Fizzy's Land of Oz

Main Entrance

Lower Lobby Registration & Retail Gallery

État Map and Walking Tour

Upper Lobby & First Floor

Conference Center
The story of The Greenbrier begins here, the spring of 1830 when the mineral water from the White Sulphur Spring is pumped to this building where guests may “take the waters” much as they have been doing for over two centuries. The first section of today’s facility opened in 1837 but it was virtually rebuilt and doubled in size in 2001.

1. The Indoor Pool. This structure, which houses the Indoor Swimming Pool, was built in 1912. The Mineral Bath Department was located on the upper two floors of this building for 75 years.

2. The Mineral Bath and Spa Building. The mineral water from the White Sulphur Spring is pumped to this building where guests may “take the waters” much as they have been doing for over two centuries. The first section of today’s facility opened in 1837 but it was virtually rebuilt and doubled in size in 2001.

3. Building History. The earliest part of today’s hotel opened in October 1913, but it was substantially expanded in 1931. The architect of the expanded hotel was Philip Small of Cleveland.

3a. The Front Entrance. The hotel’s entrance foyer was rebuilt and expanded during the construction of the underground casinos in 2009-2010 but the iconic portico and columns are original. Extensive landscaping upgrades and addition of walking paths were also part of the casino project.

4a. South Carolina Row. White Sulphur Springs was always a popular destination in the 19th century for South Carolinians. The six cottages of South Carolina Row were originally built in 1858 during a period of rapid expansion at the resort.

4b. Tansas Row. The six cottages of Tansas Row were originally built in the 1850s – the first three were owned by families from Tansas Parish in northern Louisiana, thus the unusual name.

5. The Security Building and Fire Department. This is one of the few remaining U.S. Army buildings added to the property during World War II when The Greenbrier was used as a hospital.

6a. Colonnade Estate House. The Colonnade was built in 1838 as a summer house shared by Richard Singleton and Wade Hampton, II of South Carolina. In later years it was the summer home of WW Corcoran who founded the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

6b. President’s Estate House. For over sixty years, presidents of The Greenbrier lived in this house. The house was originally built in 1912 for Edwin Hawley, the Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

7a. Baltimore Row. In 1832 John H.B. Latrobe of Baltimore designed what is now Baltimore “G” and it became the architectural model for all the subsequent cottages. The seven Baltimore Row cottages were completed by 1838. Robert E. Lee and his family spent three post-Civil War summers in Baltimore “G” cottage.

7b. Paradise Row. These cottages were built in sections in the late 1850s and early 1860s and were called “paradise” because they were the best available.

8a. The Presidents’ Cottage Museum. This structure, built as a private summer home for a wealthy Louisiana sugar planter in 1835, was the finest single accommodation and was used to house five U.S. Presidents in the summers before the Civil War.

8b. Alabama Row. Built in the 1830s as guest cottages, these are some of the oldest buildings at The Greenbrier. In the 1930s, the cottages of Alabama Row were converted into classrooms for an Art School and then refurbished in the 1950s as the Alabama Row Art Colony Shops.

9. The Springhouse. The story of The Greenbrier begins here, the spring of sulphur water – the White Sulphur Spring – that gave the place its name. In 1778, people came “to take the waters” to restore their health.

10a. Tennis has been a feature of The Greenbrier since the early days of the 20th century. Courts were first built on the site of today’s outdoor War-Tru courts in 1915. The Indoor Tennis Center opened in October 1975. Also located within the Tennis Club in the Fitness Center, featuring a wide range of aerobic and weight equipment as well as personal training and fitness evaluations.

10b. The Greenbrier’s Outdoor Swimming Pool features a zerowall, infinity-edge design; two Tubs; men’s and ladies’ locker rooms and a retail swim shop.

11. The earliest part of the Golf Club opened in 1913. It was expanded in 1950 and again in 1976. The interior was rebuilt in 1997 when Sam Snead’s at the Golf Club and Slammin’ Sammy’s opened.

The Greenbrier Course opened July 4, 1924. It was redesigned by Jack Nicklaus in 1997 and was the site of the International Ryder Cup Matches in September 1979. The Solheim Cup Matches were held here in October 1994, making this course the only resort course to have hosted both the Ryder and Solheim Cup matches.

A small nine hole course opened on the site of today’s Driving Range in 1910 and remained in use until the first driving range was built in 1962.

The Meadows Course opened in 1999 after golf architect Bob Cupp redesigned, reconfigured and rebuilt an earlier course known as the Lakeside.

The Old White Course was designed by “the Father of Golf Architecture in America,” Charles Blair Macdonald in 1914 and has been completely restored to its original design by Lester George of George Golf Design in 2006.

12. The Spring Row Guest Houses were named because of their proximity to the spring that was the major attraction of the resort at the time of founding.

13. The Croquet Lawn. Built in 1910 on the site of the first permanent building (a dining room built in 1838) the Croquet Lawn is in front of the Spring Row cottages which were first occupied in the summer of 1889.

14a. From 1858 until 1922 the Old White Hotel stood where the current parking garages were built in 1930. The old hotel was a summer-only structure and was removed to allow for an expansion of The Greenbrier.

14b. The North Entrance. This is what might be called the “signature view” of The Greenbrier. The façade has remained essentially unchanged since completion in 1931.

15a. The Florida Guest House is the last remaining unit of Florida Row which was originally built in the late 1850s. Those cottages were removed after World War II.

15b. Top Notch Estate House was built for the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, George Stearns, in 1912. General Dwight D. Eisenhower vacationed in this cottage with his family in 1945, immediately following the end of World War II.

16a. The West Virginia Wing was built as part of “Project Greek Island” the once secret underground Cold War bunker created for emergency use by the U.S. Congress. The bunker lies directly underneath this wing. Construction of the bunker and the new wing took three years, from 1959 to 1962. The Greenbrier Clinic and guest rooms are located in the West Virginia Wing.

17. Christmas Shop at The Depot. This was the train station, built in 1931. The railroad – the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway – arrived at White Sulphur Springs in 1869. The depot was converted into a year-round Christmas Shop in 1996.

The Valley View Trail is a level trail designed for hiking, biking and expansion activities. The trail, most of which is paved, is two miles long and begins and ends at the Springhouse.