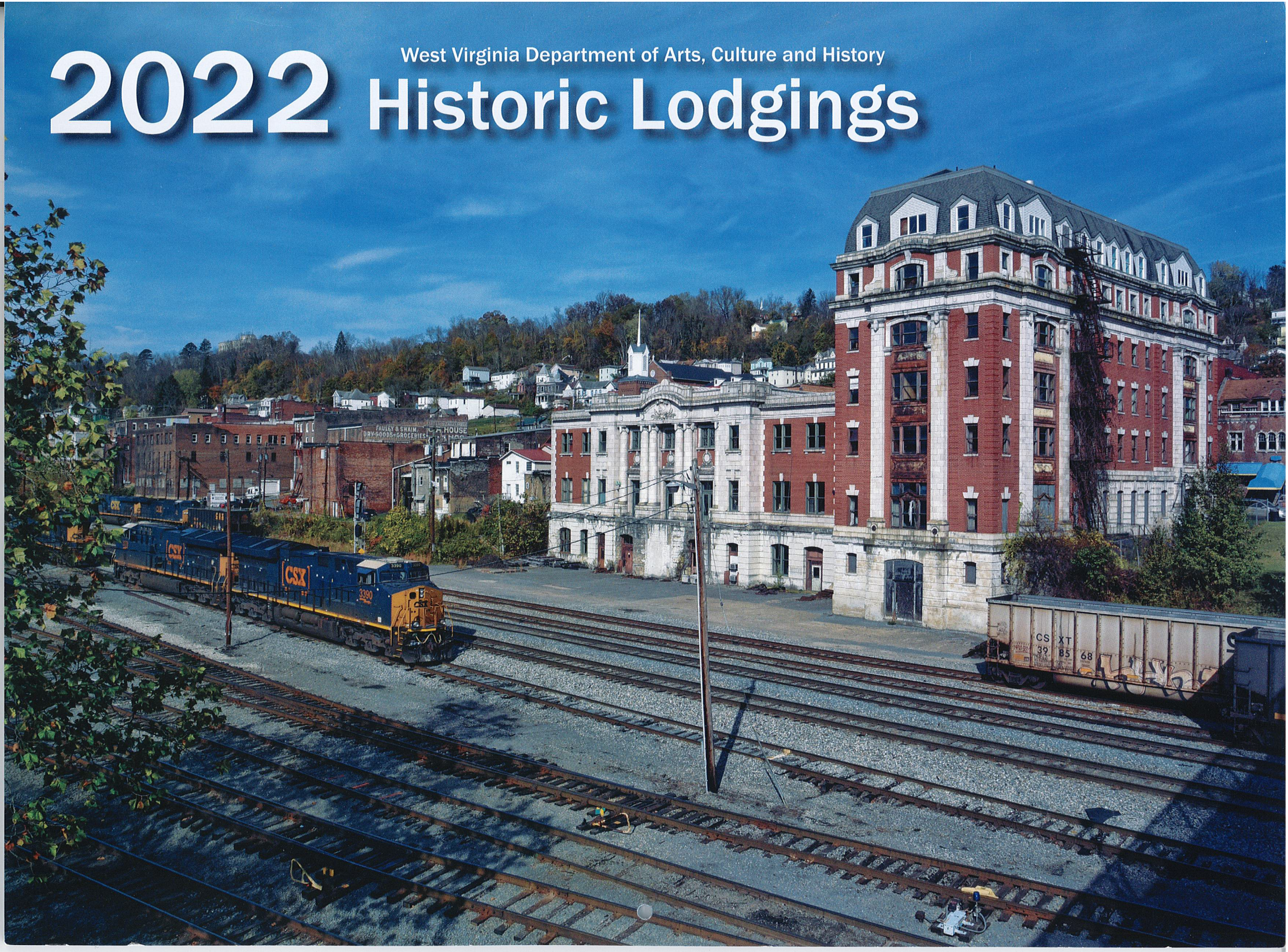
West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History

2022 Historic Lodgings





The Country Inn of Berkeley Springs, Town of Bath

Washington Slept Here . . .

They say George Washington laid his head to rest in hundreds of locations throughout western Virginia. It is nice to imagine but hard to confirm those claims without receipts or signed "Do Not Disturb" notices from the establishments. Imagine how many honor points our first president could have racked up if the program existed then!

Travelling West Virginia's rugged terrain has been a challenge throughout our history. Early travelers faced long hours on rough roads and trails; today's travelers still can face long trips to their destinations. Inns and hotels served, and still serve a vital role in West Virginia and are important to the economies of communities large and small. Many early inns and some 20th century examples remain an important part of our historic landscape.

Inns and hotels were found in practical locations. Elmhurst in Caldwell, Greenbrier County served travelers on the James River and Kanawha Turnpike. Because this home stood at the river's crossing point, it was a good stopping point on a journey. Traveler's Rest outside Burlington served the stage coach line on the Northwestern Turnpike (US Route 50). The Willard Hotel in Grafton, Taylor County, served B&O Railroad passengers, and the Hotel McCreery in Hinton, Summers County, rented rooms to travelers on the C&O Railroad. The streamline design of the Kool Wink Motel outside Romney represents the automobile age as more West Virginians took to the roads in the mid-20th century.

This year's calendar includes grand hotels as well as cozy and quaint inns. Like many others, I have missed being able to travel during the pandemic. When I get back on the road I will look forward to a warm Mountaineer greeting. And just like our first president, I will rest my head peacefully.

Susan M. Pierce

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historic Preservation Office

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Historic Lodgings



Hotels are a recent creation in terms of human history. Today we take their existence for granted as we travel from town to town and across the world. Until the 1790s, hotels did not exist. Traveling was uncommon, long, and expensive. Most people never went more than a few miles from their homes. Towns and villages did have inns and taverns (sometimes called public houses), however these places mostly served food and drinks to local people. Inns and taverns did allow people to stay the night, however most people would then sleep on the floor or benches in the main room. Most inns and taverns had a room or two for rent for the night, but these were expensive. If more people could pay the charge, more people would stay in the same bed or room.

After the American Revolution, public houses remained unchanged. Many were former dwellings or built originally for a purpose other than being a public house. Most were between two and three stories and were valued at less than a few thousand dollars. Even purpose-built inns and taverns for the wealthy never cost more than fifteen thousand dollars. After the ratification of the Constitution and the beginning of a new republic, President George Washington inadvertently became the father of the American hotel.

Upon winning election in 1788, Washington felt the need to travel the new country to "acquire knowledge ... of the temper and disposition of the Inhabitants towards the new government." He also believed that his personal popularity would help people unify behind the new nation. With these ideas in mind, Washington undertook the presidential tours of 1789-1791. For several months Washington visited different parts of the country. In 1789 he left New York City (the last year it would be the capital of the country) and visited the New England states. In 1790, Washington traveled to Rhode Island and New York, specifically Long Island. The Southern Presidential tour of 1791 covered over 1,700 miles and lasted more than three months. During these tours, Washington refused to stay at the homes of family, former colleagues, or politicians believing that this would be viewed as him showing favoritism. Instead, he chose to stay at public houses along the way. The tours were a tremendous success; however, many cities and towns were dismayed by the low quality of the inns and taverns for Washington's visit.

The City Hotel opened in New York City in 1794, becoming the first American hotel. It was a great success for many years and while the next few hotel ventures in the country would fail, hotels were becoming the wave of the future. The Boston Exchange Coffee House and Hotel in 1809 would be the next, and grandest, hotel of this first wave of hotels. Boasting seven stories and over 200 rooms, it was believed to be the largest building in the country at the time and cost more than a half a million dollars. Prior to the War of 1812, a few other hotels were built, most notably Tammany Hall in New York. An economic downturn caused by that war resulted in only a few small hotel projects being completed before 1822.

In what would become West Virginia, small inns dotted the roads and trails that crossed the area. Most were part-time inns since there weren't enough travelers to operate regularly. These inns were peoples' homes or had other businesses operating in the same building. Travelers would regularly have to stop at another business to find an inn since the inns didn't often have signs that identified them as inns. Western Virginia was known, and prized, for its various springs. Around these springs, resorts opened to cater to people who had the means of traveling to the area to relax in the springs. Many salt, sulphur, and hot springs were discovered between the 1740s and early 1800s. As word of these springs spread, people started to visit in such numbers that building a resort became a necessity. The first of these springs to appear on a map was Medicine Springs (Bath, Berkeley Springs) in 1747. George Washington visited the springs often and helped petition the Virginia Legislature in 1776 to establish the Town of Bath, with lots being sold in 1777.

In 1778 the first visitors came to stay near White Sulphur Springs in cabins that would later become The Greenbrier. The waters were said to cure many illnesses and conditions, which led to the property being developed as a resort. More cottages were built and sold mostly to prominent Southern individuals. During this early part of The Greenbrier's history, U.S. Presidents began staying at the President's Cottage, leading to it being nicknamed "the Summer White House."

After Independence through the mid-1800s, a number of springs became resorts – Old Sweet Springs (Gap Mills, Monroe County) in the 1790s, Salt Sulphur Springs (Monroe County) in the 1810s, Shannondale Springs (Jefferson County) in the 1820s, Capon Springs (Hampshire County) in the 1820s and 1830s, and Red Sulphur Springs (Monroe) and Blue Sulphur Springs (Greenbrier County) in the 1830s. By 1899, James Crook lists 14 resorts and mineral wells in his book, The Mineral Waters of the United States and their Therapeutic Uses. By this date, the Blue Sulphur Springs resort in Greenbrier County had been virtually destroyed in the Civil War and a new Blue Sulphur Springs resort had opened in Cabell County in the 1880s.

Once hotels started, they rapidly spread throughout the country. In West Virginia, many were opened by the mid-1800s with a boom of hotel building happening between 1880 and 1930. When combined with inns and resorts, West Virginia has a wealth of places that one can visit or read about these local gems and imagine them in their glory.

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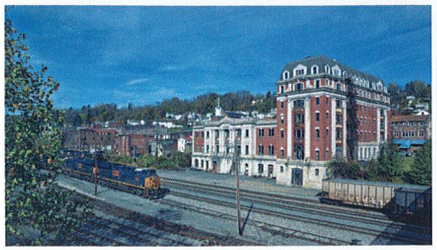
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Featured Sites

WILLARD HOTEL Cover Feature

Grafton, Taylor County (Grafton Downtown Historic District – 1984) - Opened in April 1912, the Willard was built next to the B&O Railroad Station that was also completed about the same time. The Willard was named after the B&O Railroad president Daniel Willard. For many decades, the railroad brought a steady stream of customers to the hotel. By the early 1960s, however, the hotel closed and only housed railroad crews. In 1988 the building was closed. Both the railroad station and the Willard were bought by the Vandalia Heritage Foundation in the 1990s which plans to fully restore both buildings.

Daniel Boone Hotel

Charleston, Kanawha County

Opened in 1929, the Daniel Boone Hotel was the place to stay in downtown Charleston. Politicians, entertainers, and celebrities from around the country stayed there along with teams traveling to Charleston for state championships, family members from out of town to see graduations, and people passing through the area. In 1981 the hotel was closed and re-opened in 1984 as an office building, receiving partial assistance through the then fledgling federal historic rehabilitation tax credit program.

Mountaineer Hotel

Williamson, Mingo County

In 1923 several Williamson businessmen began a campaign to build a substantial hotel in town. The effort was successful as 1,400 people became shareholders of the hotel corporation that raised about $600,000. Finished in 1925, the hotel saw plenty of business from passengers and workers from the Norfolk Southern Railroad and the major train yard in Williamson. As the economy of the region declined, railroad workers staying at the hotel helped to keep it operational.

Koolwink Motel

Romney, Hampshire County

Originally founded as the Koolwink Tourist Home in 1936 with a house and two cabins, the Mauk family bought the property in 1955. Throughout the rest of the 1950s and the 1960s, the two iconic motel buildings were added between the cabins and a two-story brick building was built on the hill behind the other buildings. The family has done most of the work in building these new units and have upgraded them to keep up with the times while keeping the look of the 1950s and 1960s.

Hotel McCreery

Hinton, Summers County

Built in 1907, this hotel was kept busy through travelers on the Chesapeake & Ohio (C & O) Railroad. Hinton was one of the mainline division terminals for the railroad where crews received their assignments. Coal kept Hinton and the hotel busy into the 1960s when the hotel closed. Restoration work in the 2010s have stabilized the building and returned the first floor to use as a conference and event center. SHPO historic development grants assisted in the restoration of the hotel's windows.

Blennerhassett Hotel

Parkersburg, Wood County

Taking six years to complete, the ornate hotel opened in May 1889. Built by Parkersburg mayor and businessman, Colonel William Nelson Chancellor, the hotel was designed to accommodate the wealthy of the day. The hotel has experienced renovations in the mid-1940s, the early 1980s, the mid-1980s and the early 2000s. Both renovations in the 1980s were to repair and restore the hotel after a fire in 1979.

The Fredrick Hotel

Huntington, Cabell County

Opened in 1906, the Fredrick Hotel was one of the grandest hotels in the region. Sid Hatfield was arrested at the hotel in 1920 for his involvement in the Battle of Matewan. President Richard Nixon, musician Liberace, and comedian Bob Hope all stayed at the Fredrick. The hotel closed in 1973, and today houses a mix of apartments, offices, and retail stores. The first-floor lobby retains its appearance from its days as a hotel and has displays of many historic items from the early and mid-20th century.

The President's Cottage at The Greenbrier

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County

Originally a private residence built by Stephen Henderson in 1816 and expanded in 1835. Throughout the early to mid-1800s various cottages were built for the wealthy to enjoy the spring. Several US Presidents stayed at the President's Cottage throughout the 1800s, with Martin Van Buren, John Tyler and Millard Fillmore staying the entire summer. In 1932 the cottage was turned into a museum, as the present Greenbrier main building was completed in 1913. A total of 27 presidents have stayed at The Greenbrier.

Hotel Morgan

Morgantown, Monongalia County

Named after Zackquill Morgan, the founder of Morgantown, the opening gala was held on October 16, 1925. It was reported that many residents flocked to see the new hotel's many amenities, which included a breathtaking ballroom on the top floor. In 1960, the hotel was a campaign stop for John F. Kennedy during the presidential election. Federal and state historic rehabilitation tax credits assisted in the hotel's recent restoration.

Hotel Delmonte

Elkins, Randolph County

In 1889 a rail line was finished into Randolph County to haul coal and timber resources in the area. At the end of the line, Elkins was laid out and incorporated in 1890. The Hotel Delmonte opened in 1899 near the rail depot to meet the demand from travelers coming into town on the train. By the 1980s, rail traffic had fallen, and many businesses closed. A series of restorations have taken place in the 2000s and now the building hosts the Delmonte Market, a coffee bar and floral shop.

Glen Ferris Inn

Glen Ferris, Fayette County

Claimed to have been built as early as 1815, the inn was granted a license to accommodate travelers in 1839 to owner Aaron Stockton. The inn continued to operate until 1910. A Union Carbide subsidiary bought the house in 1920 and used it to lodge company officials visiting the local plant as well as single engineers. With automobile traffic along the Midland Trail (US Route 60) increasing in the 1930s, the Inn took in travelers, as it was one of the few hotels along the route.

The Country Inn of Berkeley Springs

Town of Bath, Morgan County

Built in 1933 The Park View Inn served visitors to the Berkeley Springs State Park. The state park was a resort since the early 1700s and had been visited by George Washington in 1748. The Country Inn was built on the site of the Berkeley Springs Hotel that burned in 1898.



Entler Hotel

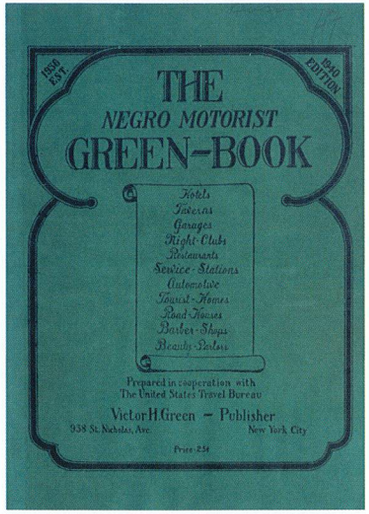
Shepherdstown, Jefferson County

In 1786 the two-story portion of what would become the hotel was built. A three-story building was added in the 1790s. Daniel Entler began running the tavern in 1824, and by 1850 it was known as the Entler Hotel. During the Civil War the hotel served as a hospital in 1862 and housed soldiers thereafter. The hotel reopened in 1914 after being sold by the Entler family. Closed again in 1917, Shepherd College acquired the property in 1921. The town bought the hotel in 1979. The Historic Shepherdstown Museum is now in the older portion of the hotel.

Gaymont "Brookside Inn"

Aurora, Preston County

In the 1880s the Brookside Resort began with a number of cottages. Around 1895 Lee McBride built his own summer home uphill from the resort. All meals needed to be brought to the house from the resort hotel since the house did not have a kitchen. McBride purchased the resort around 1900 and he and his family successfully ran it until 1924. From 1929 through 1939 the resort and Gaymont were once again operational, but by 1940 the resort closed for good. Today part of the resort is in Cathedral State Park and Gaymont is the Brookside Inn and Retreat Center.



About The Negro Motorist Green Book

Between the World Wars, automobile ownership grew rapidly. As roads and amenities improved, more people began to explore the country. Unfortunately, African Americans found racism a part of the driving experience. As African Americans drove further from where they were familiar, it became less likely they could find a place to stop for food, gas, shopping, and lodging that would serve them.

To assist other African American travelers, Victor Hugo Green began publishing *The Negro Motorist Green Book* in 1936. Green was a mail carrier in Harlem and talked with other mail carriers throughout New York City to compile the first *Green Book,* a listing of establishments serving African Americans. Initially just covering the greater New York metro area, this guide eventually contained listings in every state and several foreign countries. *The Green Book* was published yearly, except during World War II, until 1966 with mail carriers providing the bulk of the listings for its entire history.

It is estimated that around 100 sites were located across West Virginia. One notable location in West Virginia was the Ferguson Hotel in Charleston. The hotel was designed by the African American architect John C. Norman Sr. for G.E. "Cap" Ferguson who oversaw the commercial development of the "Block" at the corner of Washington Street East and Shrewsbury Street. While much of this section of Charleston is no longer extant, the "Block" is well remembered as a cornerstone of the local, and traveling, African American community.

Nationally about 9,500 sites were listed in *The Green Book* during its publication history. Research into *Green Book* sites has only recently begun; however, it is believed that less than 1/3 of the sites nationwide remain. No longer ignored, efforts to document African American hotels will broaden our knowledge of the past.

Frequently Asked Questions, Oasis Spaces:
The Green Book Project in North Carolina August 2020, accessed September 21,2021. https://aahc.nc.gov/media/658/download

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405 Capitol St.
SWEETWATER
Cafe

JANUARY

Daniel Boone Hotel
Charleston, Kanawha County
National Register - 1984

December 2021

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February 2022

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26	27	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve	1 New Year's Day
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29


TUG VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
HOTEL MOUNTAINEER
DANDY'S
INFO CENTER PARKING
COURT ST

FEBRUARY

Mountaineer Hotel
Williamson, Mingo County
National Register - 1997

January

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March

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30	31	1	2 Groundhog Day	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Lincoln's Birthday
13	14 Valentine's Day	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 Presidents' Day	22 George Washington's Birthday	23	24	25	26
27	28	1	2	3	4	5



MARCH

The President's Cottage at The Greenbrier
White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County
National Register 1974
National Historic Landmark - 1990

February

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April

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27	28	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13 Daylight Savings Time Begins	14	15	16 Purim Begins at Sundown	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19
20 First Day of Spring	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1 April Fool's Day	2


26

APRIL

Koolwink Motel
Romney, Hampshire County
National Register eligible

March

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May

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	31	1 April Fool's Day	2 Ramadan Begins at Sundown
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Palm Sunday	11	12	13	14	15 Good Friday Passover Begins at Sundown	16
17 Easter	18	19	20	21	22 Earth Day	23 Passover Ends at Sundown
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

WEST VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE


ENTLER
HOTEL
1786-1921
HERFORD
MUSEUM
129
with malice toward none

MAY

Entler Hotel
Shepherdstown, Jefferson County
Shepherdstown Historic District - 1973

April

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Ramadan Ends at Sundown	2	3	4	5 Cinco de Mayo	6	7
8 Mother's Day	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 Armed Forces Day
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30 Memorial Day	31	1	2	3	4


DELMONTE
COFFEE SHOP
Best Ice Cream On the Block
--Hand Dipped--
TOYS
BOOKS
Ice Cream
SOUVENIRS
Almost Heaven
WV GOURMET FOODS
ANTIQUES
DELMONTE MARKET
TAMMY'S FLORAL
LEGION
Cooked Meals

JUNE

Hotel Delmonte
Elkins, Randolph County
Downtown Elkins Historic District - 1995

May

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12	13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17	18
19 Juneteenth Father's Day	20 Juneteenth Observed West Virginia Day	21 First Day of Summer	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2


HOTEL MORGAN
HOTEL MORGAN

JULY

Hotel Morgan
Morgantown, Monongalia County
Downtown Morgantown Historic District - 1996

June

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August

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29 Islamic New Year Begins at Sundown	30



AUGUST

Glen Ferris Inn
Glen Ferris, Fayette County
National Register - 1991

July

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September

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Brookside Inn

SEPTEMBER

Gaymont "Brookside Inn"
Aurora vicinity, Preston County
National Register - 1992

August

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5 Labor Day	6	7	8	9	10
11 Patriot Day	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22 First Day of Fall	23	24
25 Rosh Hashanah (begins at sundown)	26	27	28	29	30	1


300
MARKET STREET
THE
ENNERHASSETT
HOTEL
ONE
WAY

OCTOBER

Blennerhassett Hotel
Parkersburg, Wood County
Parkersburg Mutiple Resource Area - 1982

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4 Yom Kippur	5	6	7	8
9	10 Columbus Day	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 / 30	24 / 31 Halloween	25	26	27	28	29


WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING
THE
Frederick
BAGEL
PAINTSHOP
Edward Jones

NOVEMBER

The Fredrick Hotel
Huntington, Cabell County
Huntington Downtown Historic District - 1986

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6 Daylight Savings Time Ends	7	8	9	10	11 Veterans Day	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 Thanksgiving	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3



DECEMBER

Hotel McCreery
Hinton, Summers County
Hinton Historic District - 1984

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

January 2023

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18 Hanukkah Begins at Sundown	19	20	21 First Day of Winter	22	23	24 Christmas Eve
25 Christmas Day	26 Kwanzaa Hanukkah Ends at Sundown	27	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve


The Country Inn

JANUARY 2023

The Country Inn of Berkeley Springs
Town of Bath, Morgan County
Town of Bath Historic District - 2009

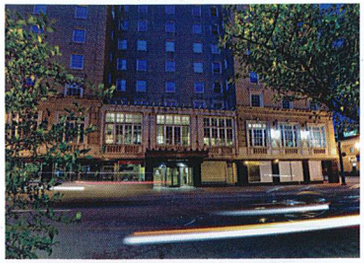
December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

February 2022

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4



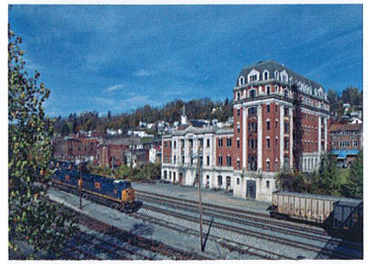













West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History – State Historic Preservation Office

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