

private club which was chartered in 1852 under authority of the S.C. General Assembly. Initially, the clubhouse was located at 45 Meeting St. The club relocated several times in the 20th century before settling at 53 East Bay St. in 1958.

55 East Bay Street

Jonathan Simpson House

Constructed c. 1782-85; rehabilitated 1960s, 1985

This 18th century, three-and-a-half story, stuccoed, brick building was built by Jonathan Simpson, a British merchant with extensive operations in the Caribbean. Owned by various merchants and an Episcopal minister, the house declined in the 20th century. It was one of the last houses of prostitution in this now very upscale part of Charleston, last raided by the police in 1958. It was restored as a single family residence a few years later.

57 East Bay Street

General Thomas Pinckney House

Constructed c. 1783; altered and renovated mid and late twentieth century

Thomas Pinckney, scion of one of Charleston's leading political families, purchased this lot in 1692. The house then on the lot burned in the fire of 1778 and the present house was built about five years later. Pinckney's grand residence was located at 14 George St. and this served as a rental property.

Grocer William Porter acquired the property in 1826 and used it as his residence and grocery store, thus explaining the large shop window on the first floor. The iron balcony came from 28 Queen St.

71 East Bay Street

Constructed before 1900

Built as a commercial building, this three-story masonry structure was converted into a residence for Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt, c. 1930, by architect Albert Simons.

73 East Bay Street

Dr. Julius Sosnowski House

Constructed c. 1918

Dr. Julius Sosnowski built this two-story residence. Originally the dark red brick was exposed; it was stuccoed in 1979 when the building was rehabilitated.

76-80 East Bay Street

Vanderhorst Row

Constructed 1798-1800; restored 1930s

Vanderhorst Row was built by Gen. Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Intendant (Mayor) of Charleston, Governor of South Carolina (1792-94), and general in the War of 1812. Vanderhorst's Plantation encompassed most of Kiawah Island. This was his south row; Vanderhorst's North Row, built in 1810, stood to the north of Vanderhorst's Wharf.

Vanderhorst Row was a tenement row, one of several buildings in the city that was built as multi-family rental dwellings. The row has three separate residential units, each three-and-a-half stories. The facade is treated like that of an English country mansion with a slightly projecting center section with a pediment. The row was restored in 1935-36 by Dr. Josiah E. Smith.

Rainbow Row

79-107 East Bay Street

One of the most famous architectural landmarks in Charleston, Rainbow Row is a line of 18th century commercial buildings built to service the bustling wharfs and docks of the port of Charleston. Built as merchant's houses, some as early as 1740, the buildings originally had stores and counting houses on the first level and residences above. When constructed, these buildings were directly opposite the Cooper River waterfront.

After the Civil War, this line of buildings deteriorated. They became the focal point of the restoration effort that began when Charleston's first female real estate broker, Susan Pringle Frost, borrowed money to purchase several

properties in this area. In the 1920s Dorothy Porcher Legge purchased 99 and 101 East Bay and began to renovate them.

The name, Rainbow Row, was coined in the 1930s when the buildings were painted in a variety of pastel shades. Common myths claim the houses were painted in the various colors so that intoxicated sailors coming in from port could remember which houses they were to bunk in. In another myth, the colors of the buildings date from their use as stores; purportedly the colors were used so that owners could tell illiterate slaves which building to go to for shopping. Neither is true, as the buildings did not feature their pastel paints until the 20th century.

Instead, the pastel palette began with Mrs. Dorothy Porcher Legge, who chose to paint her houses pink based on a colonial Caribbean color scheme. Other owners and future owners followed suit, creating the "rainbow" of pastel colors present today.

79-81 East Bay Street Lindsay-Bullwinkle Property

Constructed 1778-85 and 1845; renovated 1887, 1953, 1982

This building retains the walls of two structures: a three-story brick building, built by Henry Bullwinkle, a prosperous grocer and grist miller, in 1845 and a three-and-a-half story brick building, constructed c. 1778 by merchant Robert Lindsay. The two buildings were both severely damaged by the 1886 earthquake after which they were rebuilt behind a common facade by John Henry Klenke, a grocer, as his store and residence. The building was used by the Gaud School from 1940 to 1953. It was then remodeled as a residence by eliminating the storefront (except for a single cast iron column) and the addition of a fanlighted door and windows.

83 East Bay Street William Stone House

Constructed c. 1784; restored c. 1941

The William Stone House was built in the transitional style between the Georgian and

Federal periods, characteristic of the years following the Revolution. Stone, a Tory merchant, had the four-and-a-half story, stuccoed, brick store and residence built after the fire of 1778, by which time he had moved to England. Stone's representatives likely rebuilt the damaged building immediately after the fire. The property passed through a succession of merchant owners who used the ground story as counting houses and later as a grain and feed store.

The house was rehabilitated in 1941 by Susan Pringle Frost who added the fanlighted doorway. An early brick warehouse located to the rear of the property was demolished except for its exterior walls. The brick ruins serve as part of a courtyard landscape designed by Loutrel Briggs.

85 East Bay Street

Smith, DeSaussure, and Darrell Building

Constructed c. 1785-87; restored 1930s, 1996-97
This building was built by the mercantile firm of Smiths, DeSaussure & Darrell. Partners in the firm were George Smith, Josiah Smith, Daniel DeSaussure, and Edward Darrell. The covered passage on the south side formerly was enclosed at each end by wooden gates. The four-story, stuccoed brick building has Georgian and Neoclassical woodwork.

87 East Bay Street

James Gordon House

Constructed c. 1792; rehabilitated c. 1930

James Gordon, a Scottish merchant and planter built this four-story stuccoed brick house, after acquiring the site in 1792. A previous tenement belonging to English merchant George Seaman was destroyed in the fire of 1778

Susan Pringle Frost purchased the house in 1920, adding the second-floor balcony before selling the house in 1955.

89 East Bay Street

Deas-Tunno House

Constructed c. 1780-87

This three-and-a-half story brick house was built for John Deas Jr., scion of a prominent family of merchants and planters. A previous house on the