

23 Broad Street

Constructed c. 1790; altered c. 1838

Tailor Edgar Wells constructed this three-story stuccoed masonry building. Its facade treatment dates from c. 1838. It is an interesting survivor as many of its neighbors were altered after the 1886 earthquake.

24 Broad Street

Himeli Building

Constructed after 1791

John James Himeli built this structure which he gave to his wife as trustee in 1803. After his death, she sold it in 1817 to Ann Eleanor Van Rhyn, whose executors sold it in 1841 to Abraham Ottolengui, who altered the façade. A cast-iron store front was added in 1875 by the heirs of Jacob Barrett. The storefront was so damaged by an automobile collision in 1948 that it was removed and the lower facade treatment redesigned.

25-27 Broad Street

Constructed c. 1839

Attorney William Wragg Smith built this double building, which, like so many of its neighbors along Broad Street, was heavily damaged during the 1886 earthquake. The facade was rebuilt and has pressed metal window cornices.

26 Broad Street

Rouse Building

Constructed c. 1791

Shoemaker William Rouse built this structure in 1791. The facade was altered in 1875.

28 Broad Street

James Gregorie House

Constructed 1791; various 19th and 20th century renovations

Built in 1791 by merchant William Shirtcliff, this building shows evidence of a facade change in 1800. In that year, James Gregorie, who owned both 30 and 32 Broad St., leased the vacant lot at 32 Broad to Stephen Thomas, who agreed to erect a three-story brick building on it. The agreement also permitted Gregorie to insert joists into Thomas' east wall for the purpose of constructing

two buildings. Although Gregorie matched the Charleston grey brick and Flemish bond of his existing building, the juncture is discernible. The granite storefront on the first floor probably dates from 1840.

29 Broad Street

Constructed c. 1790; altered after 1886

Merchants George Macaulay and John Maynard Davis built this building. The elaborate mansard roof and the stucco dripstones were alterations made after the 1886 earthquake.

30 Broad Street

Constructed 1800

Tailor Stephen Thomas made an agreement with the owner of this property, James Gregorie, to lease the lot and construct thereon a “brick house of three stories.” Thomas was a leader of the Huguenot Church congregation and is buried in the Huguenot churchyard.

The Federal facade, typical of the period, is of Charleston grey brick laid in Flemish bond. The gable roof has dormers on the front slope. In 1974, the rear part of this building was demolished and a new building constructed behind the facade for expansion of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, which moved into its main building next door in 1962.

31 Broad Street

William Lee Building

Constructed c. 1790

Watchmaker William Lee built and soon leased this building to merchant Basil Pourie. The pressed metal cornice, window cornices and door surround were added after the 1886 earthquake.

32-34 Broad Street

First Federal Savings and Loan Association

Constructed 1962

This substantial, marble-faced building with its recessed portico was constructed in 1962 for the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, which continues at this location.