

Circa 1886, a AAA Four Diamond award-winning restaurant.

### **150 Wentworth Street** **C.G. Memminger House Site**

On this site was the home of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederacy and a leading supporter of public education and railroad development. The large Greek Revival house remained in Memminger's family until 1936. It was demolished in 1956.

### **151 Wentworth Street** **Benjamin Lazarus House**

*Constructed c. 1849*

The well-to-do merchant, Benjamin D. Lazarus, member of a prominent Sephardic Jewish family, built this three-story frame house on a high basement as his residence. Subsequently, it was the home of Henrietta Aiken Kelly, founder of the Charleston Female Seminary on St. Philip Street. From 1882 to 1896, the building housed Miss Kelly and boarders of her "rigorous but genteel" academy. In 1917, the building was converted to an apartment house, "The Clifton."

### **154 Wentworth Street** **Henry Muckenfuss House**

*Constructed c. 1836*

This residence was built by Henry Muckenfuss (1766-1857), a master mason. It remained in his family until 1868. The two-story, stuccoed brick single house, with its long side facing the street, has simple Greek Revival details.

### **156 Wentworth Street** **James Sanders House**

*Constructed 1851*

This two-and-a-half story, stuccoed brick house was built by mason J. T. Sanders. The house was enlarged in 1910 by owner Archibald Martin with plans drawn by architect John D. Newcomer, who probably redesigned the facade in a Gothic style about the same time.

### **157 Wentworth Street** **Eleanora Wilkinson House**

*Constructed c. 1853*

Eleonora Wilkinson, mother-in-law of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, built this Greek Revival brick house as her residence. The town house plan features a hall on the east side and three rooms opening into each other and out onto the piazza on the west side. It remained in her family until 1878.

### **164 Wentworth Street** **Detreville-Lafitte House**

*Constructed c. 1853*

The rear portion of this house was a single house built by Dr. Joseph Glover and Dr. Francis Porcher. In 1863, it was purchased by John B. L. Lafitte, a commission merchant and shipper whose firm was closely associated with John Fraser & Co., blockade runners during the Civil War. As part of the U.S. Government's attempt to collect custom duties allegedly owed by the company on its greatly profitable activities during the war, this property, which Lafitte had mortgaged to the company, was sold in 1873 to Savage Deas Trenholm. It remained in his family until 1889, when it was purchased by Carsten Wulbern, a wholesale groceries and provisions merchant. Wulbern expanded the single house into a mansion in the Victorian Italianate style.

### **166 Wentworth Street** **Job Palmer House**

*Constructed c. 1809; restored 1960s*

Job Palmer, a carpenter from Falmouth, Mass., lived 73 of his 97 years in Charleston, building this three-and-a-half story brick single house on a raised basement. The piazza entrance and doors were found stored in the basement when, in the 1960s, the house was restored from apartments to a single family residence. The interior has a handsome stairway and other Adamesque architectural details.

### **169 Wentworth Street** **Corbett-Irving House**

*Constructed c. 1837*

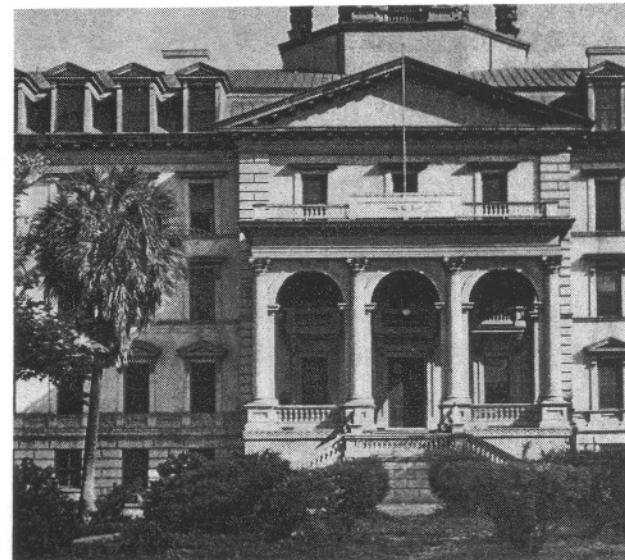
This large frame house on quite a high basement was built as the residence of John Beaufain Irving on land that belonged to Elizabeth Corbett, a

150 Wentworth

Yet the voices decrying destruction of valuable buildings have been relatively few, and little support has been given to the premise that efforts by individuals and private organizations are insufficient, and that the preservation of the city's architectural heritage is a proper function of government. Confronted with the suggestion that the municipality should prohibit the razing of venerable buildings, local politicians have skirted the subject, mumbled about legislative obstacles, or rejected the idea off-hand as illegal. Other citizens of influence seem to regard the proposal as nothing less than a horrendous threat to the Constitution, States' Rights and All-that's-dear. Preservationists themselves have pondered the idea with doubt



150 WENTWORTH ST. BUILT c. 1820  
HOME OF GUSTAVE MEMMINGER, SECRETARY OF THE  
TREASURY, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA  
DEMOLISHED 1958



CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE  
RE-MODELED 1855

and wistful inaction. The consensus  
be that legal prohibition of such a  
is not only too much trouble but im-  
under our system of jurisprudence.

The truth is, however, that it  
been done.

Ordinance No. 11A, a Zoning Plan of the City of St. Augustine, Florida, adopts in part: "No building, structure or appurtenances thereto shall be torn down or moved, except and until a permit has been approved by the Zoning Commission for such tearing down, demolition or removal. Applications for such permits... shall be granted only for necessity or reason for such tearing down, demolition or removal.

"Any and all restrictions and set forth in this ordinance as to construction, restoration, razing, alteration or repair of buildings.ject, however, to this exception, t building, structures and appurtenan erected prior to the year 1821, may repaired, erected, re-erected, rest constructed on the original foundat

Preservation Progress  
Jan. 1966



150 Wentworth Street  
Ante Bellum. Valuable. Also known as  
45 Smith Street. Residence of  
Christopher Gustavus Memminger,  
Secretary of the Treasury, C. S. A.  
**GONE**

*This is Charleston*