

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 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

Eleanora 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

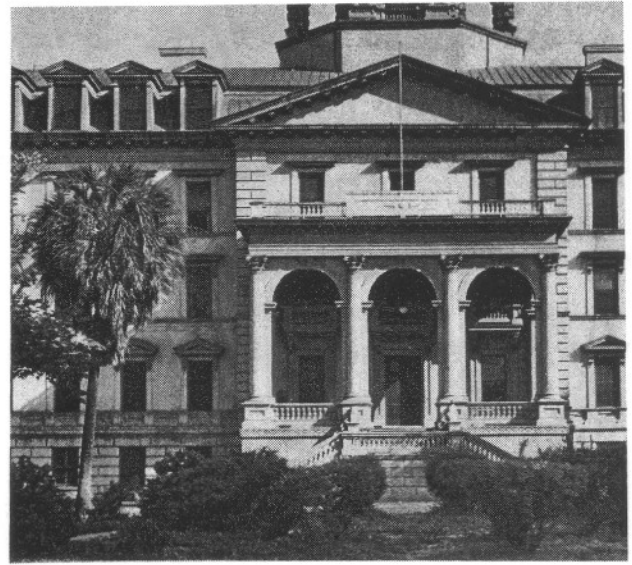
This large frame house on quite a high basement was built as the residence of John Beaufain Irving on land that belonged to Elizabeth Corbett, a

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

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

The truth is, however, that it been done.

Ordinance No. 11A, a Zoning Pl City of St. Augustine, Florida, ad reads in part: "No building, struc appurtenances thereto shall be torr ished or moved, except and until a have been approved by the Zoning Co such tearing down, demolition or re Applications for such permits...sha necessity or reason for such tearin demolition or removal.

"Any and all restrictions and set forth in this ordinance as to t 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 1
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