2019

History of the Ingraham-Forrest House

The Bennetts' Charleston Residence, 10 King Street

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Introduction:

Situated in the South of Broad neighborhood in the historic district of Charleston, South Carolina, sits the Ingraham-Forrest House at 10 King Street, a significant historic house that has accommodated and been owned by noteworthy Charlestonians since its construction. It was built by the Ingraham family, and the Forrest family resided at 10 King Street from 1850 until the early twentieth century. The three story wood frame house, which features a masonry raised basement, was constructed circa 1800 following the American Revolution, when the southern end of King, Meeting, and Church Streets near White Point Garden Street experienced a building boom. 10 King Street features historic heart pine floors, trim work, doors, mantel pieces, interior layout, and exterior details. It also boasts a rear addition with piazzas from which to view the beautiful formal back garden.

Architectural description:

10 King Street is a well-proportioned timber framed Charleston single house on a masonry raised basement foundation with a traditional stucco render, which has openings fitted with wrought iron grillwork. The narrow street facade features two symmetrically placed wood sash six over six historic windows on each of the three stories of the house, fitted with operable louvered shutters with traditional shutter dogs and hardware. The southern façade also has five symmetrically placed bays of fenestration, with two window openings on each side of the wood panel front door, which opens into a central hall. The front door features square sidelights and an entry porch with Tuscan columns and an elegant balustrade for the small upper balcony, accessed via French doors on the second floor. The entry porch is accessed by masonry welcoming arm stairs with wrought iron railings. The house is clad in traditional wood siding, with corner boards and window casing painted a lighter shade to emphasize the trim details. The house has a hipped roof, a popular form in early Charleston that is especially effective for shearing tropical winds- clad in standing seam metalwork.

Single houses are a vernacular house form unique to Charleston that are typified by their narrow appearance. They are one room wide facing the street and have a central hall plan, and many have piazzas or porches running the length of the house (although these features were often added to the houses in later decades after the houses were constructed.) The front door into the house itself is found halfway down the long elevation of

of the building. The floor plan is usually replicated on each floor. Single houses might be a diminutive two story wood frame building, or three stories over a formal raised basement, or any size in between. They can be ornamented in any architectural style, such as Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian, or folk variations. 10 King is a Federal era house with later updates that reflected stylistic shifts in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The interior of 10 King exhibits the elegant Federal or Adams style trim and plaster work that was all the rage in the late eighteenth century. The first floor parlor features a wide cornice with dentil molding and a flat plaster ceiling ornamented with a delicate cast plaster medallion. The mantels in the principal entertaining rooms are equally elegant Adams Neoclassical style features, with marble lined fireplace surrounds. Some rooms feature understated but formal wainscot paneling below a wide band of hand planed chair rail. The six panel traditional doors in the original part of the house are fitted with wide Neoclassical trim popular in the late eighteenth century. A central staircase with simple square balustrades and a fine curving wooden handrail lead to the upstairs where the bedrooms are located. Common historically in parts of the house not used for entertaining, the ceilings are lower on the third floor and the mantelpieces slightly more understated, but well-proportioned and seemingly original nonetheless.

The parlor features a dentiled cornice and intricate Adams style plaster medallion.

A bedroom featuring heart pine floors, wainscoting, and a stone fireplace surround.

The kitchen has custom cabinetry in a traditional style and historic gallery doors.

The rear building's French doors open into the formal rear garden.

The rear addition, which is slightly recessed from the main house to defer to the original construction, also has heart pine floors and historic trim work. The addition features state of the art but historically sympathetic bathrooms with fine stone and tile finishes and a large, well-lit kitchen with a bay window overlooking the side yard. Gallery or French doors offer access onto the rear addition's piazzas, which face south in typical Charleston fashion to catch the prevailing breezes of the harbor and Ashley River. The house has a wide driveway with stone and brick hardscaping, at the end of which is a wrought iron gate leading to the back garden. The large garden has boxwood hedges, brick garden walls, and slate paving to create a seating and entertaining area. The focal point is a fountain water feature, surrounding by a curved brick wall.

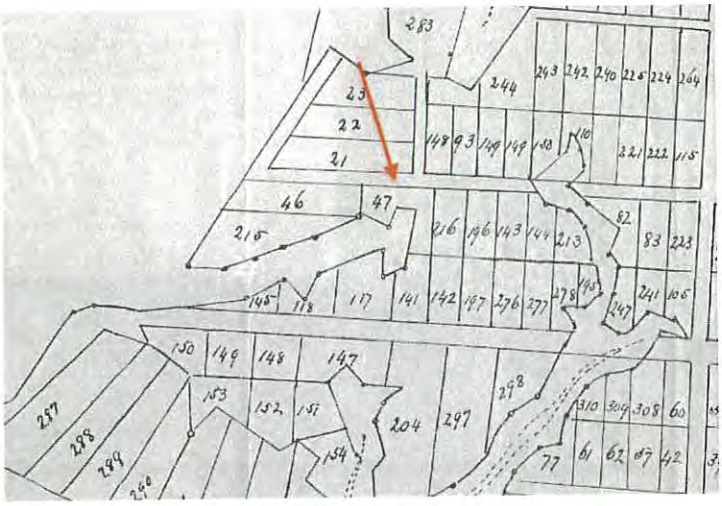
Surroundings and context:

In an effort to encourage people to relocate from England to settle Charlestown, the Lords Proprietors who owned the Carolina colony in the 1670s began granting town lots. 10 King Street lies within town lot 47 of the original Grand Model for the town. Part of Lamboll Street was created out of a marsh between Meeting and King Streets that is visible on the original town plan. The earliest known grantee of the lot was Mary Benson, who received the land in 1680. Bounding to the east, present day 15 and 17 Meeting Street was then lot 141,

and was granted to Charles Clerke in 1694. Meeting Street (previously Old Church Street) was laid out on the original town plan. King Street was not on the plan but one of the first roads to be added in the colonial city (although both roads only led to the White Point area on paper, and were extended south later in the colonial era to fulfill the original plans.)

Colonial Charlestown was heavily fortified because of threats from Spanish and French colonists who were also settling along the southeastern coasts, and the town was completely encircled by a brick and earth wall in the early eighteenth century. 10 King Street would have been outside the wall, which ran from Meeting to what is now Water Street, down East Bay before turning west at today's Cumberland Street, to join again with the wall along Meeting Street. As the town grew, the walls were removed and other more permanent fortifications, especially along the southern edge of the peninsula, were constructed. The lower end of King and Meeting Streets developed and were settled with a mix of modern and fine residences in the later eighteenth century.

Just south of 10 King Street is White Point Garden, one of the most historic greenspaces in the City of Charleston. White Point was essentially a beach in the colonial period, washed by the tides and too erosion prone for development. It was not until the 1830s that the area would be transformed into White



The red arrow points to the location of 10 King, originally lot 47 on the town plan.

The 1711 "Crisp Map" shows Charlestown's early fortifications.

John William Hill's *Bird's Eye View of Charleston, 1851* shows White Point Garden in the foreground, with King Street on the lefthand side.

Point Garden and fitted with a more permanent sea wall. The section of White Point Garden running from Meeting to King Streets was constructed between 1848 and 1852 as an extension of the earlier park.

The southern end of King Street boasts several important historic houses, including several hip roofed single houses of brick and wood construction from the turn of the nineteenth century. The John Prue house at 41 King Street is an excellent example of a mid-eighteenth century Charleston single house. Prue was a carpenter and cabinet maker who built the house with his own crew and lived there until his death in 1773. The house features neoclassical details such as dentil molding and corner quoining. Nearby, according to architectural historian Jonathan Poston, "Walter Webb, a botanist, florist, and garden designer, purchased this lot 'with a wooden building thereon' in 1851 and shortly after began the construction of 46 King Street as his shop and residence. Unlike the earlier building at 44 King Street, which stood on its site by 1794, Webb built this dwelling with the long facade parallel to the street, a less typical site arrangement in Charleston."

The Patrick O'Donnell house at 21 King Street, constructed begun in 1852 and completed in 1870, is a large masonry Italianate mansion. O' Donnell was a builder and probably designed the house himself. The large side hall villa features balustraded southern facing piazzas, an arched entry door at street level flanked with

pilasters, a rusticated base story and rusticated quoins extending the full height of the three story façade, and arched window cornices with console brackets.

The Miles Brewton House at 27 King Street was built circa 1765 and is considered to be one of the best examples of Georgian Palladian architecture in Charleston. The house has remained in the ownership of the same family since its construction, allowing it to retain original features throughout. A mantel in the first floor drawing rooms bears gravity where a British soldier carved a likeness of Cornwallis into the marble while the house was occupied during the American Revolution. The house also features an interesting Gothic Revival carriage house building and formidable chevaux de frise spikes on the front wrought iron gate.

East of 10 King Street are the John Edwards House at 15 Meeting and the Chadwick house at 17 Meeting Street. Both lots were owned by John Edwards, which he received through his first wife Mary Perroneau, whose father was Samuel Perroneau. Samuel left his lot and house on the west side of Old Church Street (Meeting Street) to his wife Elizabeth Perroneau in his 1756 will. 10 King also has early ties to the Edwards/Perroneau family, and was owned by Ann Perroneau in the late eighteenth century.

10 King Street is situated on the east side of King Street near the intersection with Lamboll Street, just one block south of South Battery Street. The block of Lamboll that runs between Meeting and King was known as Dedcott's Alley or Smith's Lane (for Josiah Smith, who filled marshes in the area to create a house site at present day 7 Meeting Street) before the late eighteenth century.

Top to bottom: The Patrick O'Donnell House at 21 King Street, the Miles Brewton House at 27 King Street, and the Edwards-Williams House at 15 Meeting Street.

The 1739 *Ichnography of Charlestown* map shows Lamboll and lower King Streets. The arrow points to 10 King Street.

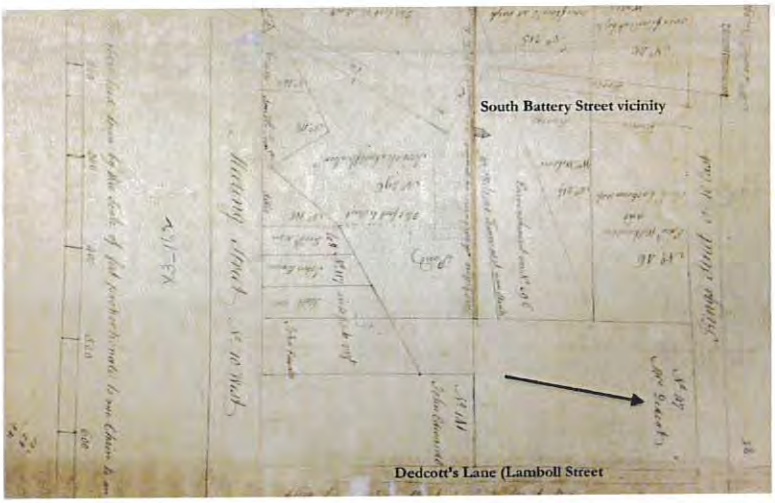
It was not part of the original town plan, and private owners wishing to access or ~~sub~~divide their deep town lots added it in the early 1700s. In 1722 William Wallace sold lots 141, 177, and 196 to Thomas Lamboll, the namesake of the street today. The 1722 deed described lot 141 as bounding to the north on a small passageway that led westward toward King Street. The block of Lamboll Street running west between King and Legare Streets, however, does appear on the Grand Modell and was labeled as Lamboll Street by 1739.

History, Owners, and Occupants of 10 King Street:

Like most of historic Charleston, King Street has been renumbered several times, and 10 King had at least one earlier address associated with it, as it was briefly number 8 King in the antebellum era.

Elizabeth Dedcott (who part of Lamboll Street was previously named for) owned the land that became 10 King Street by 1769. In 1779, her parcel was described as "lot on the east side of King near White Point, number 47, also a lot on east side of King Street on the south side of an alley called Rivers Street but now known as Didcott's [sic] Alley." A plat from 1769 on the opposite page shows vacant lot 47 owned by Elizabeth Dedcott, bounding on "an alley leading to Meeting Street." Fort Street, the jagged line on the top of the image, is in the vicinity of today's South Battery Street, which was "overflowed with water" at high tides in the 1760s.

William Holmes, who grew up in his stepfather John Edward's house at 15 Meeting Street, purchased the 10 King Street lot in 1784. He married Margaret Edwards (his step sister) and the 1794 *City Directory* lists them residing on King Street, although not in the current house at 10 King, as it had not yet been constructed. They sold the 10 King parcel to Ann Peronneau (a relative), who resold the parcel to Nathaniel Ingraham in 1799, by which time the lot measured 39 feet on King Street by 150 feet deep. The land was still vacant at the time of the 1799 sale, and the house is first mentioned in an 1805 deed, corroborating an often cited circa 1800 construction date.



Plat X3-162 shows Elizabeth Dedcott's lot 47, which was later subdivided to create 10 King Street.

Ingraham family

The Ingraham family owned at least two parcels on lower King Street, and constructed a residence for themselves at the corner of Lamboll/Smith's Lane and King Street next to 10 King. Nathaniel Ingraham (1759-1818) was a merchant and mariner, and he served as an officer aboard the *Bon Homme Richard* under Captain Paul Jones during the American Revolution. He and his wife Louisa had several children: Henry Ingraham, Charlotte Ingraham Bonneau, John Hazlehurst Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham, George Hall Ingraham, Juliet Ingraham Moultrie, Louisa Ingraham Hasell, Rufus Ingraham, and

The arrow on the 1788 *Phoenix Map* points to the Ingraham's house at 8 King Street.

212 Prime Congo Negroes.

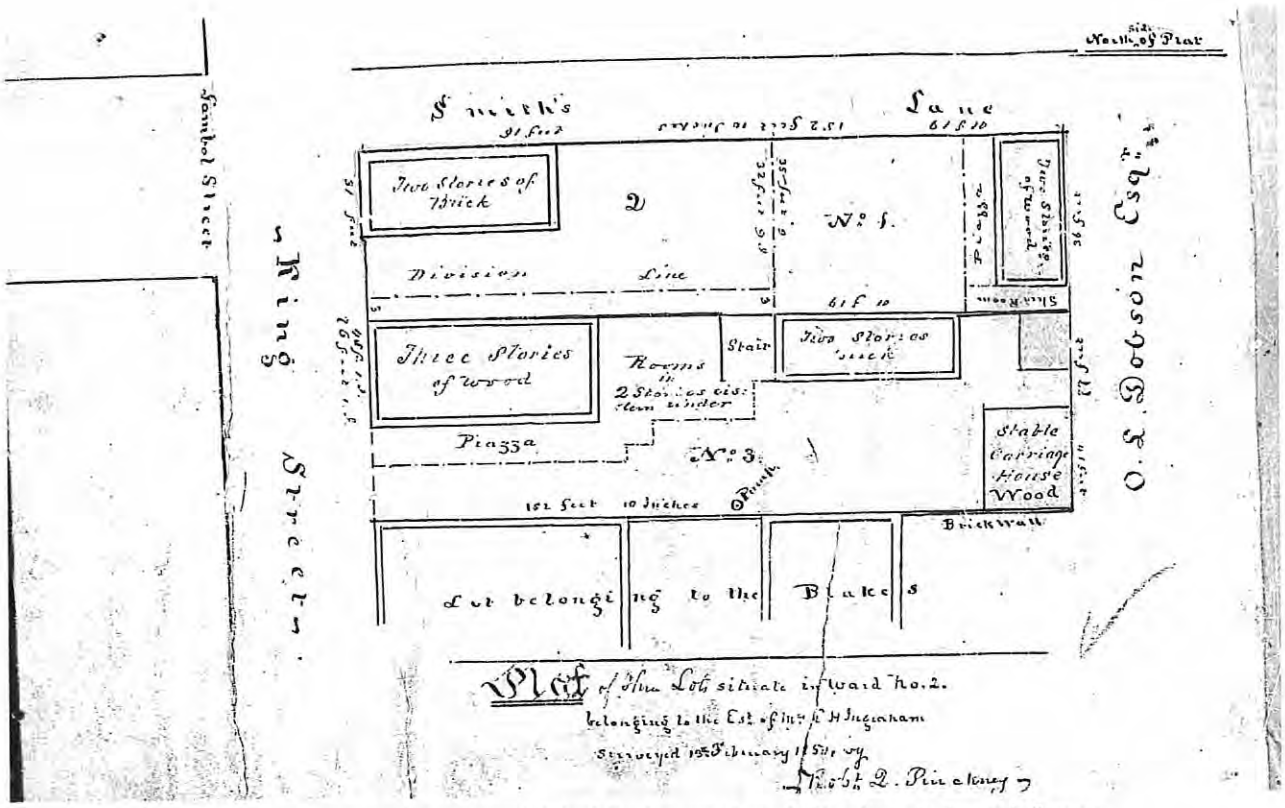
The sale of the ship Independence's cargo, at Gadsden's wharf, will commence TO-MORROW, at ten o'clock A. M. They are all in high health, and will be disposed of very low for cash, or good paper. Apply on board, or to NATHANIEL INGRAHAM,
No. 149, Bay, near the Custom-House.
June 5.

Eliza Ingraham White. As a merchant in the South in the early eighteenth century, Nathaniel Ingraham was involved in the slave trade, and his family owned enslaved people who may have lived on the King Street property with them, although records are frustratingly scarce for slaves of that era.

Nathaniel advertised "for sale, the house the subscriber now resides in [12 King], situated in King Street, near South Bay," in the local newspaper in 1803, which was described as, "standing seven feet off the ground, and is built of brick and covered with tile." Nathaniel sold 10 King Street lot to Duncan Ingraham in 1805, during which time he and Louisa Ingraham still owned the neighboring property 12 King Street property. This deed is the first that mentions a house on the lot. Duncan Ingraham was likely Nathaniel's brother, whom he named one of his sons for. Duncan was a merchant in Massachusetts and probably never lived in the King Street house. In 1818, 10 King Street was transferred by a federal marshal to Louisa Ingraham and by 1849, her son, Captain Duncan Ingraham, is listed as living at 8 King Street (one of the previous known addresses of 10 King.)

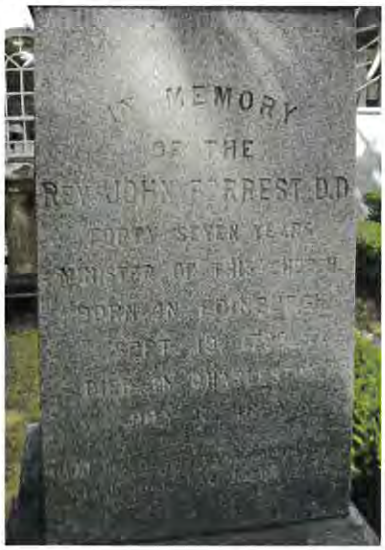
Duncan spent his life as a mariner and allegedly was a midshipman as a young teen during the War of 1812. By 1838 he had climbed to the rank of commander. He then participated in the capture of Tampico during the Mexican War (1846-1848) and was promoted to captain. In 1853 he led the *St. Louis* sloop of war in the Mediterranean to rescue Martin Koszta, a Hungarian diplomat trapped aboard the Austrian ship *Hussar.* Ingraham received a gold medal and personal vote of gratitude from U.S. Congress for his actions. In 1861, he left the U.S. Navy to join the Confederacy, where according to a 1961 article, "Commodore Ingraham supervised construction of the confederate ironclad rams Palmetto State and Chicora and commended them in 1863 in an attack on the blockading fleet." There are four U.S. Navy ships to date that have been named in his honor.

Left side illustrations, top to bottom: Captain Duncan Ingraham (1802-1891), who served in the U.S. Navy and the Confederacy; An 1806 advertisement for recently arrived African slaves for sale, placed by Nathaniel Ingraham; Nathaniel and Louisa Ingraham's headstone at St. Michael's Episcopal Graveyard on Meeting Street.



Plat A-68, surveyed in 1850 and recorded the following year, shows 10 King Street in the antebellum era.

A plat surveyed in 1850 for the Ingraham family shows the large original lot that the family owned at the corner of Smith/Lamboll and King Street divided into three parcels, with a brick house at the corner and 10 King Street on parcel three. The plat shows the original three story house, rooms added to the rear in a two story hyphen addition, with a piazza running the length of the house. Behind the addition was a set of stairs connecting the main house with a two story brick kitchen house that is no longer extant. There was a pump in the yard for water and a wood "stable/carriage house" in the back corner of the lot next to an unmarked square building (probably the privy.)



Top: portrait of Revd. John Forrest, D.D. (1799-1879). Bottom: memorial to Forrest located at First Scots Presbyterian Church.

Forrest Family

The Ingraham family sold the house to Revd. John Forrest in 1851, whose family were the next longtime owner occupants; they resided in the house until around 1918. Revd. John Forrest, D.D. (1799-1879) came to Charleston from Edinburgh in 1834 to serve as pastor of First Scots Presbyterian Church (located at the corner of Meeting and Tradd Streets.) He married Sarah Jane Keith Ogier that same year. Revd. Forrest appeared in the 1861 *Census* as the owner and occupant of 8 King, but this is definitely 10 King Street today based on other tax records of the era, which show he only owned one house (current number 10) on lower King.

Revd. Forrest died in 1879 and left all of his property to his wife Sarah Jane, including drawing room and dining room furniture, book cases and books, bedroom furniture, additional books and shelves that were located in his library at 10 King Street, and kitchen utensils and a stove. He was interred at First Scots Presbyterian, where he had been the long time minister. His headstone is inscribed: "Forty seven years Minister of this Church / Born in Edinburgh. To record the love of many hearts and the honour in which he was held by all his people the ladies of the church have erected this monument above his grave." Sarah died in 1888 at the age of 80 and was also interred at First Scots, where there is a monument to her and her children who died in their infancy, Wilhelmina (1835-1836), Sarah (1841-1842).

Dr. John Forrest was born to the Revd. and Mrs. Forrest in Charleston in July 1838. He studied at the South Carolina Medical College and served as an officer in the Confederate Army. As an adult, he inherited 10 King and lived there with his family. According to findagrave.com, "he joined the Confederacy war effort on February 20, 1862 as a Private in the South Carolina Washington Artillery. Further, on May 2, 1862 he was commissioned a Lieutenant and was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia to serve as an Ordnance Officer (OO). He continued serving as OO on the staffs of Generals Hays and York. Post-war he became a doctor."

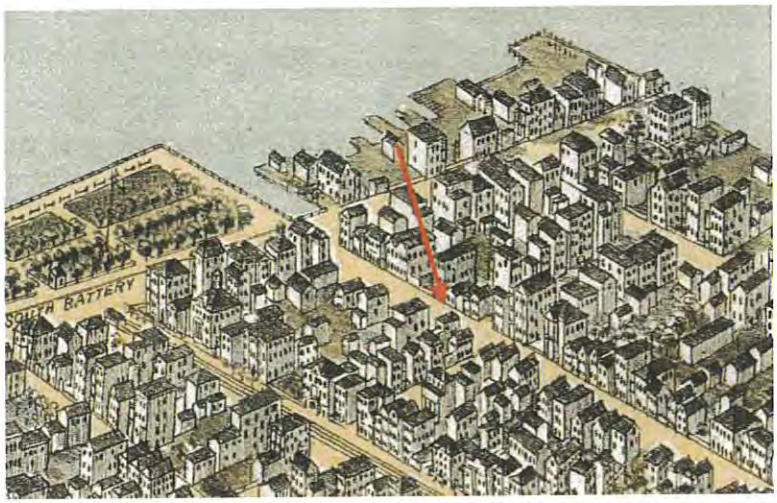
During American Civil War, the entire southern portion of the City of Charleston was evacuated when Union troops began shelling the civilian population on the peninsula in 1863, during a 587 day siege. The Confederate forces had batteries in White Point Garden, to defend the city

from the Union forces on the surrounding Sea Island. The city was a virtual ghost town in February of 1865 when the Union Army took command. 10 King was likely vacant during the war. Sarah Forrest returned to the house and following her death, Dr. John Forrest and his wife Felicia lived at the house. From 1891 to 1910, Dr. Forrest operated his physician's office out of the house as well. Dr. and Mrs. Forrest were also devout Presbyterians, and hosted benefit events at their home to raise money for the Presbyterian Home Society.

Forrest sold a neighboring parcel known as 7 Lamboll Street, with was 23 feet deep and 10 feet wide and abutted 10 King Street, to a Leila Barnwell, described as "premises northeast corner, rear of 10 King Street," in 1915; this partially accounts for the unusual shape of the rear of the 10 King Street lot.

Dr. Forrest died at home at 10 King Street of nephritis in February 1916 and was buried near his parents at First Scots Burial Ground. His was eulogized in the local paper following this death: "venerable and beloved physician ideas after long illness. Died this morning at 10 King Street, his residence, in the 78th year of his age. Some months ago Mr. Forrest suffered an accident which seriously impaired his health and while able to be on the street since that time, he never fully recovered. He was born in this city in July 1838. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, graduating in 1859, and returning to

A view of South Battery across from White Point Garden in 1865, showing the Confederate batteries and desolation of war.



The arrow on the *Bird's Eye Map of 1872* points to 10 King Street.

bunch.

C. BART & CO.
77, 79 and 81 Market street.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME.

A Lunch and Sale of Home-made Pickles and Preserves for the benefit of the "Presbyterian Home Society" will be held at the residence of Dr J. Forrest, No 10 King street, on Wednesday, November 21, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. All interested in this worthy scheme are invited.

Charleston to read law. When the War Between the States broke out, Dr. Forrest became connected with Walters battery of Washington Artillery. He became ordnance officer and was a first lieutenant with Hayes Louisiana Brigade. He was captured and released at Baltimore. Aided by southern sympathizers he made his way to Scotland and did not return to Charleston until 1877. On his return he married Felicia Brinton, who survives him. He studied medicine after his marriage and engaged in practice as a physician. For some years he was a valued members of the faculty at the medical college. No children survive him."

After Dr. Forrest's death, Felicia donated family china, hat boxes, Indian pottery and several furnishings to the Charleston Museum, to decorate and furnish a historic living room and bedroom exhibit. In their 1919 bulletin, the curator noted, "Thanks to Mrs. Forrest much of the emptiness [in the new exhibit space] can be filled. A long gilt mirror proves just the right length to go over the mantel, while on the mantel rests a bracket clock of mahogany and brass, which was brought from Scotland by the Reverend Doctor Forrest in 1834. As every South Carolina home had family portraits, there may be placed here the attractive paintings of Dr. Forrest's grandfather, John Forrest, brought from Edinburgh in 1834."

The Tafts and Later Owners

Felicia offered part of the house for rent, furnished, in 1917 before selling to Robert and Mary Taft in 1919. Augustus Robert Taft (sometimes listed as RA Taft) was a physician and an instructor of physical therapy at the Medical College of South Carolina. There were servant's quarters on premises, for the Tafts advertised for a "settled cook, a house girl, and also a girl for three hours' morning work. Good rooms on premises to suitable parties." Dr. Taft died in 1927 at home of a heart attack at age 53 and shortly after, his widow advertised, "For rent, residence at 10 King Street, fully furnished. This home has parlor, dining room, pantry and kitchen first floor. Five master bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms and oil burning hot water radiators. Fully screened. Two garages. This is one of the old homes, has handsome crystal chandeliers and beautiful paneling. It is completely

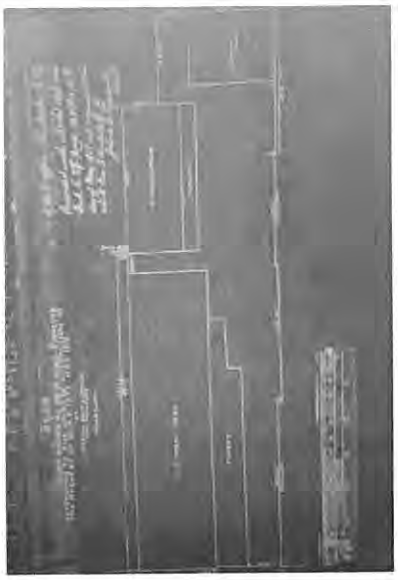
Left hand images, top to bottom: Mrs. Felicia Forrest in 1901, on her *South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition* annual pass; Dr. Forrest's signature on an antebellum petition to the city; an 1894 newspaper notice for a Presbyterian fundraiser at 10 King.

furnished with antique furniture and is in first class condition."

Mary sold the house and "also all crystal chandeliers and the two large mirrors situate in the drawing room of the dwelling" to John and Mary Wight Day in 1930. The Days rented the house to several short term tenants. William Vaughn, Commanding General of Stark General Hospital, and his wife Frances lived there in 1945, followed by William and Mary Lamar, from 1950 to 1955. By 1961, US Navy Commodore Richard Sexton, wife Beverly, and Richard Junior, were in residence. The newspaper reported that Richard issued the Navy oath to this son when he enlisted; "Richard Arthur Sexton Jr. of 10 King St. was sworn into the Naval Reserve this week, and his father administered the oath. Cmdr. Sexton is executive officer of the destroyer tender Everglades, based here. His son plans to enter one of the Naval Reserve's college programs for officer training on his graduation from Porter Academy."

Later in 1961, the house was advertised for sale again as a "Handsome three story home consisting of first floor: large living room with mirrors and chandeliers, large dining room, pantry and kitchen; second floor: library or bedroom, 2 other bedrooms and 2 baths; third floor: 2 bedrooms and bath. This home has beautifully proportioned rooms and outstanding woodwork. There are 3 screened porches and 2 car garage. $27,500."

The Days sold to Amelie Stone Walker in 1962, who undertook renovations and improvements and used the house as her family's primary residence. One again, the mirrors and chandeliers conveyed. Amelie was originally from Greenville and had an interesting background before marrying as a pilot and flight instructor South Carolina Aeronautics Commission in the 1950s. She also had the opportunity to travel the world; she quit her pilot job to take a yearlong boat tour of the Galapagos and Tahiti with a friend and they were briefly marooned. She said of her early career, "my, but I liked the fancy sound of the title [education director] and there were three planes at my disposal. I would fly all over the state and speak at meetings encouraging people to take up aviation. As the diminutive brunette put it, they must have thought, "if she can do it, surely I can too."



FAVORITE PASTIME—Some of Mrs. Hugh Walker's enthusiasm for flying seems to be rubbing off on her young daughter, Leslie. Leslie hopes soon to join her mother in taking glider pilot lessons. (Staff Photo by Evans.)

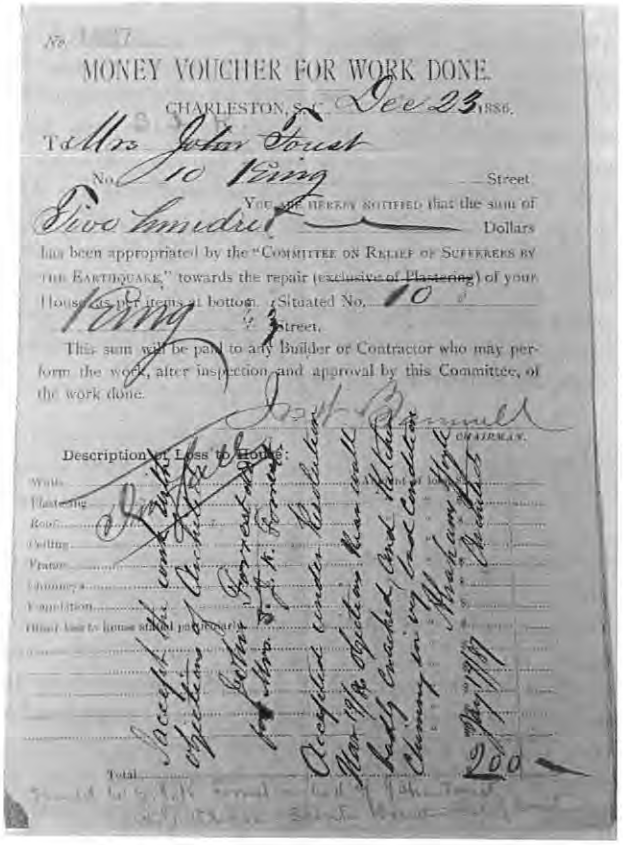
Top right: plat E29-128, surveyed in 1919, showing 10 King with a one story rear building.
Bottom right: Mrs. Walker reading to her daughter about flying in 1969.

After several years the glitter wore off for her and the chance to sail the pacific ocean on a yacht with British friends sounded more exciting and adventurous." After moving to Charleston, the Walkers raised three children at 10 King Street - Ian Sinclair, Legare Love, and Leslie, who had severe rheumatoid arthritis but enjoyed taking glider lessons with her mother.

Robert and Susan Wall purchased 10 King Street in 1982 and remained in the house until 2005, when they sold to the Meeks family. Paul Meeks was a technology analyst before moving to Charleston, where he was briefly a carriage tour guide while living at 10 King Street, before transitioning back into financial development as a real estate investor. The Meeks sold to David and Mary Lou Wertz, a financial advisor and real estate agent, respectively, who moved to Charleston after seventeen years in London and made 10 King Street their home. They sold to Debra Ann Davison in 2014, who sold 10 King Street to the current owners, the Bennett family, in 2018.

Alterations:

10 King Street has had updates during its history to reflect the stylistic preferences of the passing eras. It was constructed when simple, symmetrical neoclassical Georgian features were preferred and the more refined and delicate Adams or Federal style was slowly coming into favor, and the interior reflects both of these styles. In the past, the house had piazzas like many other single houses of similar scale on Lower King and Meeting Streets. Architectural historian Jonathan Poston stated that 10 King Street has later siding (as it is narrower and better milled than earlier siding) and a 20th century side portico. One of the first documented improvement to the house occurred in 1857, when Forrest asked to install



MONEY VOUCHER FOR WORK DONE.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec 23 1886.

To Mrs Johan Forest

No. 10 King Street.

You are hereby notified that the sum of Five hundred Dollars has been appropriated by the "Committee on Relief of Sufferers by the Earthquake," towards the repair (exclusive of Plastering) of your House, as per items at bottom, Situated No. 10 King Street.

This sum will be paid to any Builder or Contractor who may perform the work, after inspection and approval by this Committee, of the work done.

Chairman.

Description of Loss to House:

Total 200

a slate or tin roof to replace the earlier cladding.

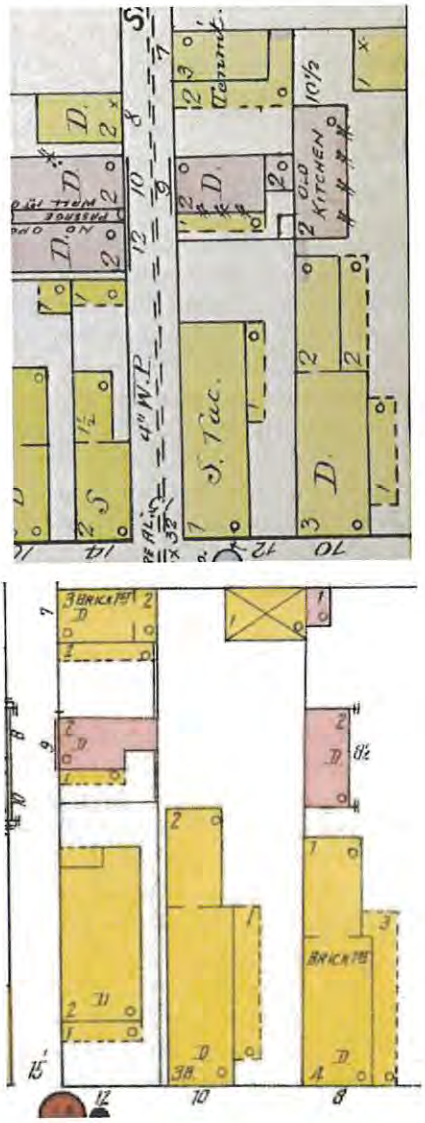
On August 31st 1886, the most catastrophic natural disaster to date descended on Charleston with the Earthquake of 1886. While the Richter Scale had yet to be invented, scientists estimate that the worse tremor was around a 7, and smaller tremors continued for several minutes. Eye witnesses said that the streets of the city rolled like waves of the ocean and houses wracked and

and cracked. The City of Charleston conducted a thorough inspection of every building in the aftermath to determine where the worst damage was located and to prioritize repair money and aid that other cities sent to Charleston to help her suffering citizens. The city inspection noted that the frame house with tin roof at 10 King Street had a cracked foundation and chimney tops down, with an estimated repair cost of at least $75. The engineer recommended, "rebuilding chimney from below ceiling joists." Sarah Jane Forrest applied and received a voucher for $200 to repair the house, but the voucher notes, "objections: rear wall badly cracked and kitchen chimney in very bad condition," as the work was not satisfactory to her.

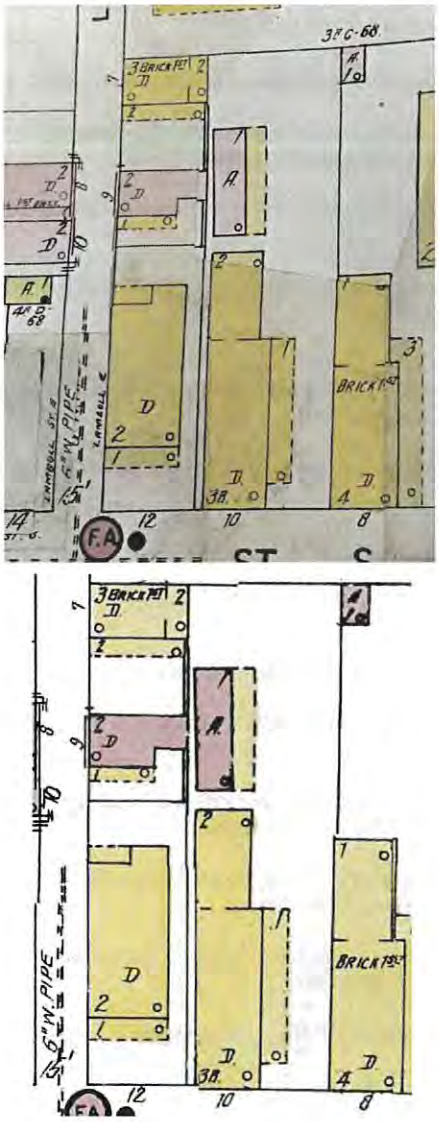
Also during the Forrest's ownership, the garret might have been finished for extra living space, as the circa 1883 tax assessment records by a change from three to three and a half stories.

By 1888, the full length piazzas on the main three story block of the house were gone, replaced with a shorter one story piazza, and the connecting stairs behind the wood frame two story addition visible on the 1850 plat had been removed. The corner privy building was also gone, but the detached two story brick "old kitchen" was intact. In the 1902 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map,* the two story piazzas on the wood frame addition were not illustrated and most notably, the two story rear building was gone. By 1929, a one story brick "auto" building with a one story piazza had been constructed on the site of the former kitchen house, and the property remained unchanged in the 1944 and 1955 maps.

Today, the house features a neoclassical entry portico in place of the one story piazza (added some time after 1955), and the rear addition again has full length piazzas that are accessed by historic



Top: the 1888 *Sanborn Map* shows the "old kitchen" in the rear.
Bottom: By 1902, the brick kitchen behind 10 King had been demolished.



gallery doors that would have serviced the original back piazzas long ago. The brick "auto" building has been redone with French doors that open into the rear garden. Some of these improvements are fairly recent, while others were likely completed by the Walkers, who did extensive renovations when they moved into the house in the 1960s. They received a prestigious Carolopolis award, granted by the Preservation Society for superior restoration, preservation work, and new construction that exceeds city requirements, for their work at 10 King Street in 1967.

Statement of Significance and Conclusion:

The Ingraham-Forrest house of 10 King Street is an important home that reflects both local architectural traditions through its single house form, as well as the stylistic and personal preferences of its owners over time. Despite being constructed more than two hundred years ago, the house retains original historic features throughout, including wood floors, plasterwork, mantels, and trim detail. The Ingrahams, who constructed the house, along with a lost neighboring house to the north, were important merchants and mariners. Their occupancy was followed by the Forrest family, including a beloved reverend of First Scots Presbyterian Church, John Forrest, , and his son, a physician and Confederate officer, Dr. John Forrest Jr. In the twentieth century, the house was restored and has since been updated and lovingly maintained by a series of dedicated owners and stewards of Charleston's amazing architectural fabric-- including the newest residents, the Bennett family.

Top left: the 1929 *Sanborn Map* shows a new one story brick outbuilding, labeled A for auto.
Bottom left: There were not major changes to the house as of 1955, and the current entry portico was built sometime after this *Sanborn Map* was made.

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Appendices:

Appendix 1: Selected Chain of Title:

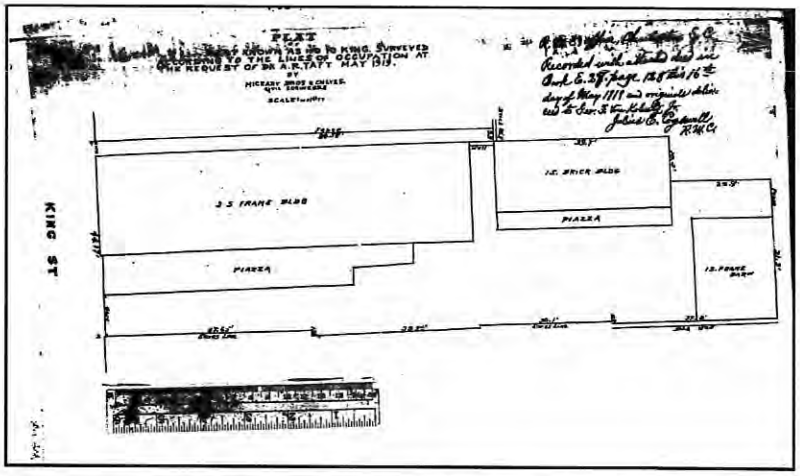
0718-435
2018
Debra Ann Davison to BFT Properties
45' on King Street, 31' on east line, 152'10" on south line

0409-631
David and Mary Lou Wertz to Debra Ann Davison
2014

0084-809
Meeks to David and Mary Lou Wertz
October 2009
$2.1 million

O527-536
Wall to Paul and Mary K Meeks
2005
$1.845 million

G129-017
Walker to Robert and Susan Wall
1982



A plat attached to deed E29-128, Felicia Forrest to Mary Taft, 1919.

C76-114
May Wright Day to Amelie Stone Walker
1962
"saving and excepting conveyance in U27-161, dated February 1915, late Dr. John Forrest to Leila Barnwell. Butting and bounding on the north on two lots known as numbers 1 and 2; east on estate of Dobson, south on land late of Blake. Also all crystal chandeliers and the two large mirrors situate in the drawings room of the dwelling on said premises.

H34-144
1930
FK Myers Master in Equity to Mary Wight Day
- Mary Taft as administratrix of estate of Mary W and Robert B Taft
- Also all crystal chandeliers and the two large mirrors situate in the drawings room of the dwelling on said premises.

E29-128
1919
Felicia Himans Forrest, heir of John Forrest to Mary Taft

U27-161
John Forrest MD to Leila Barnwell

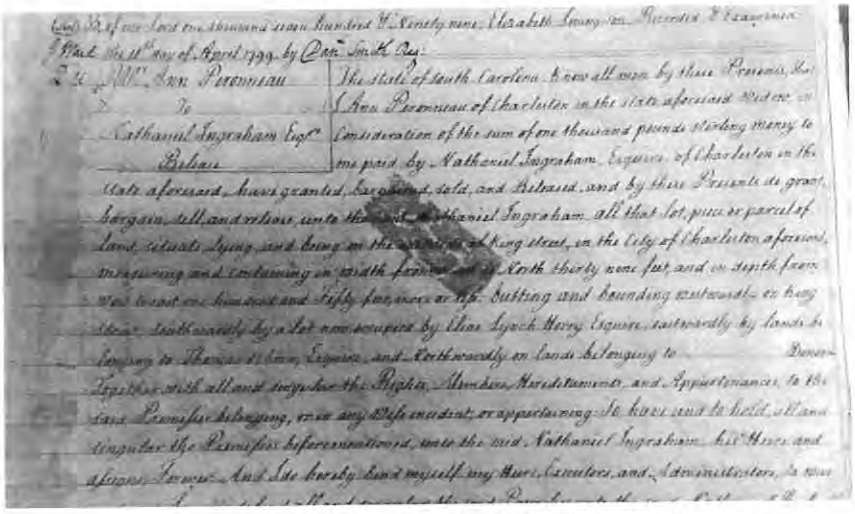
1915
$5
Property to the rear or south of the premises now belonging to Leila Barnwell on the south side of Lamboll Street, known as 7 Lamboll.
23 feet north to south, 10 feet east to west.
- Touches the eastern boundary of 10 King Street
-10 King Street is more fully described in M12-578, dated 1851.

M12-578
Alonzo and Eliza White to Revd. John Forrest
1851
- The Ingrahams are mentioned: John Ingraham and William Moultrie and Francis Bonneau and their wives on the one part, with White.

A9-340
Federal Marshall to Louisa Ingraham
Conveyance
1818
Was possessed by Nathaniel Ingraham and Sons; was seized in Federal Court in 1808.
All that lot of land at the corner of King Street and Smiths Lane, bounded west by King, north by Smiths lane, east and south by land of the said Mrs. Ingraham, with the house or houses.

O7-079
Nathaniel Ingraham to Duncan Ingraham, merchant, of Massachusetts, lease and release from mortgage
February 1805
Lot and buildings on east side of King Street measuring 41 feet on King Street and 150 feet deep and bounded by a lot of Hugh Wilson 78 feet; Thomas Osborn 22 feet; and Louisa and Nathaniel Ingraham

Y6-035
1799



A property description from deed book Y6-035, dated 1799.

Ann Peronneau to Nathaniel Ingraham
39' by 150'
-"All that lot of parcel of land on the east side of King Street", with no building mentioned.
-South on Elias Horry, east on Thomas Osborn, north on Denoon.

T6-272
William and Margaret Holmes to Ann Perroneau
1784
-Same description as Y6

E5-059
Elizabeth Didcott to Thomas Jervey
1779
'town lot on east side of King Street near White Point number 47 devised by Elizabeth Didcott, widow deceased to Elizabeth Tarquer, a minor.
-Also a lot on east side of King Street on the south side of an alley called Rivers Street but now known by the name Didcotts Alley.

Appendix 2: Ward Book Tax Assessments

1852-1856: Revd. J Forrest, 3 story wood, 45' by 150' -* listed this year at 8 King Street

1871-75: Mrs. SJK Forrest, 3 story wood, 45' by 150'

1876-80: Mrs. SJK Forrest, 3 story wood, 45' by 150'

1881-82: Mrs. SJK Forrest, 3 story wood, 45' by 150'

1883-86: Forrest, 3 ½ story wood, 45' by 152'

1886-90: Forrest, 3 ½ story wood, 45' by 152'

1890-94: SJK Forrest to John Forrest, 3 ½ story wood, 45' by 152'

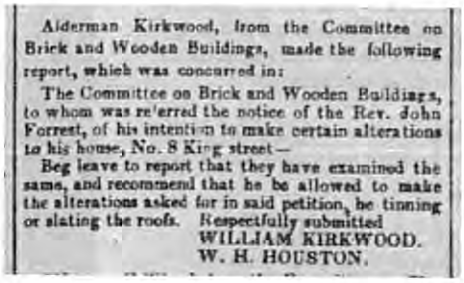
1898-1902: John Forrest, MD. 3 ½ story wood, 45' by 152'

Appendix 3: Selected City Directories

1819:	Nathaniel Ingraham, merchant, 396 King Street
1849:	D.N. Ingraham, captain, 8 King Street
1886:	John Forrest, physician Jane Forrest, widow of Revd. John Forrest
1891-1910:	Dr. John Forrest (Felicia). 10 King, office and residence
1910- 1914:	Dr. John Forrest (Felicia).
1918- 1929:	R. A. Taft, physician. (Joyce). Instructor, physical therapy, Medical College of South Carolina
1932-1942:	John Day (Mary). Day and Hubbard
1942:	Robert Simons
1945:	William Vaughn (Frances). Commanding General, Stark General Hospital
1950:	William Lamar (Mary)
1955;	William Lamar (Mary)
1961:	Commodore Richard Sexton, USN (Beverly). Richard Sexton Junior, student
1968:	Hugh Walker Jr., stock broker (Amalie)

Appendix 4: Selected Newspapers

Charleston Mercury, 3 February 1857. "Committee on Brick and Wood Buildings, to whom was referred the notice of Revd. John Forrest, of



Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on Brick and Wooden Buildings, made the following report, which was concurred in:

The Committee on Brick and Wooden Buildings, to whom was referred the notice of the Rev. John Forrest, of his intention to make certain alterations to his house, No. 8 King street—

Beg leave to report that they have examined the same, and recommend that he be allowed to make the alterations asked for in said petition, he tinning or slating the roofs. Respectfully submitted

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
W. H. HOUSTON.

his intention to make certain alterations to his house, No. 8 King, beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend that he be allowed to make the alterations, tinning or slating the roof."

News and Courier (NC) 27 February 1895. "an entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian Home Society will be held today at the residence of Dr. John Forrest 10 King Street."

Charleston Evening Post (CEP) 10 February 1912 "to rent, 10 King Street, five rooms, $40

CEP 28 February 1916. Forrest. Died at his late residence 10 King Street, John Forrest MD."

NC 13 March 1917, Furnished dwelling, 10 King St

CEP 23 April 1919, for sale 10 King St. desirable residence

Cep 12 January 1920, wanted a settled cook, a house girl, also a girl for three hours morning work. Good rooms on premises to suitable parties. 10 King

CEP 22 September 1927. Dr. A. Robert Taft, for many years one of Charleston's leading physicians, died Tuesday night at his residence 10 King St.

NC 23 October 1927. For rent, residence at 10 King Street, fully furnished. This home has parlor, dining room, pantry and kitchen first floor. Five master bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms and oil burning hot

water radiators. Fully screened. Two garages. This is one of the old homes, has handsome crystal chandeliers and beautiful paneling. It is completely furnished with antique furniture and is in first class condition.

NC 8 November 1940. Ladies white gold wrist watch, black ribbon strap. Generous reward. 10 King

CEP 14 July 1942. Sunday, gold bracelet at amusement park, Folly Beach, initial HFV on front, LW on back. Harriet Vaughan, 10 King

CEP 14 April 1944. "black rabbit in the vicinity of king and Lamboll. Please notify col. W. Vaughan 10 King Street

CEP 31 July 1945. For part time house work. No cooking of Sunday work. 10 King Street

NC 6 March 1955. The Lamars gave a financial gift to Historic Charleston Foundation

NC 12 July 1958, 10 king 5 bedrooms, 3 baths living room, dining room, off street parking $155. Elizabeth Hanahan

CEP 11 may 1961. Father administers Navy oath to son. Sexton.

NC 7 November 1961
Richard Arthur Sexton Jr. of 10 King St. was sworn into the Naval Reserve this week, and his father administered the oath.

NC 4 June 1961. For sale, 10 King Street. Handsome three story home . . .

NC 30 December 1961. The residence at 10 King Street, built around 1792, has been sold by Mrs. John B. Day of Atlanta to Mrs. Amalie Stone Walker of Greenville.

Historic American Buildings Survey aerial photograph from 1990, with King Street and circa 1920s Fort Sumter Hotel in the center, next to White Point Garden.

CEP 4 February 1966. They also bought the Neufville house

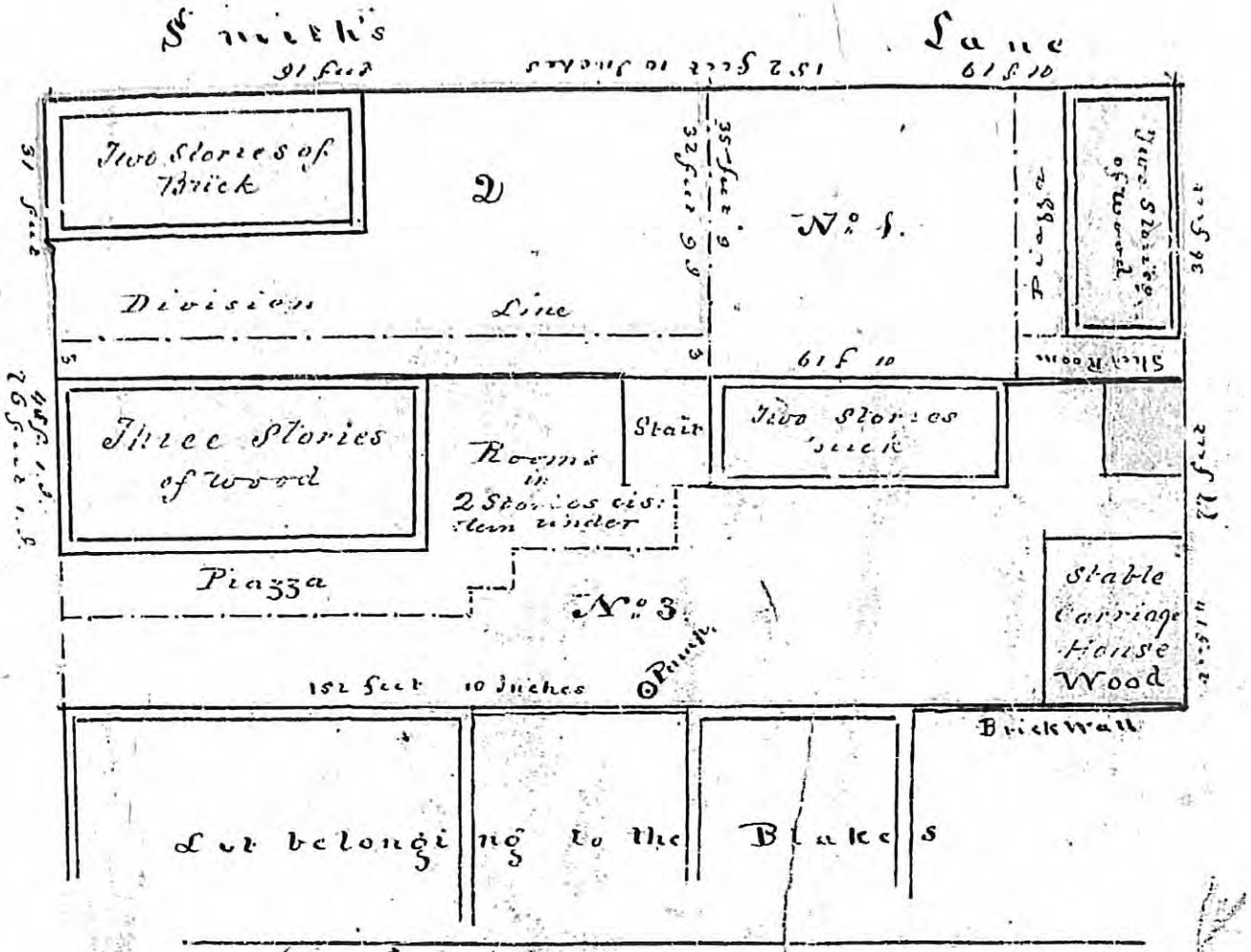
NC 5 February 1966. Mrs. Walker of 10 King remembers trip to Galapagos

CEP 25 February 1967. On Preservation Society house tour

CEP 28 February 1969. Mrs. Walker featured in an article about travel and flying.

NC 13 December 1972. "New Year's ball in New York. The 51st debutante assembly and ball will take place at the Waldorf Astoria hotel. Miss Jean Lawrence Powers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Perse Powers of 10 King Street will be presented.

CEP 1 April 1988. Historic Charleston Foundation features a King Street tour. "the William Holmes House, 10 King Street, was built in 1791 on property purchased by Holmes in 1784 for 300 pounds sterling.



Plot of three Lots situate in Ward No. 2.

belonging to the Est. of Mrs. E. H. Ingraham

Surveyed 13th February 1850 by

Robt. D. Pinckney