

FORM B - BUILDING

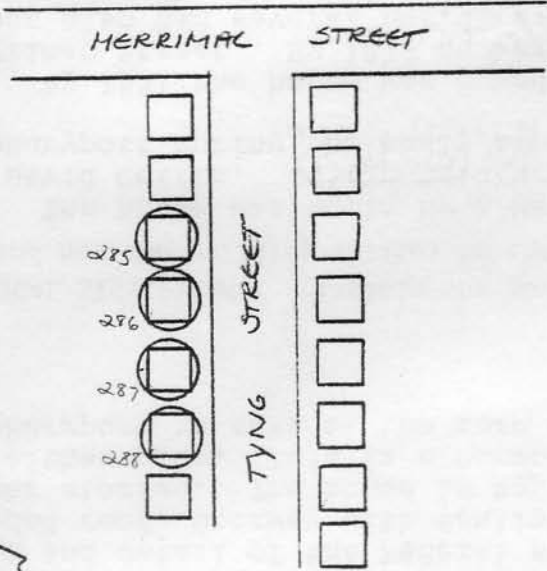
Area I	Form no. 287
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



City Newburyport
 Address 16-18 Tyng Street
 Historic Name Mariner Kent House
 Use: Original Residence
 Present Residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Unknown

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Mary Jane Stirgwolt
 Organization Office of Community Development
 Date 7/28/80

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1797
 Source Merrill, "North End Papers"
 Style Federal
 Architect Unknown
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboards
 Outbuildings _____
 Major alterations (with dates) addition at rear (date unknown), converted to apartment building (1973).
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 11,640 sq. ft.
 Setting In residential area of primarily nineteenth century single family dwellings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is typical of the two family residences built in Newburyport at the turn of the nineteenth century. The house has the form and detail of the Federal style. These features include the hipped roof, doorway with fanlight, and diminishing window size in the upper stories. The house is square and is divided in half with entrances on either side. This is a common form for a two family house in Newburyport to take at the turn of the nineteenth century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house was built by a Mariner Kent and was sold shortly thereafter to David Coffin. Coffin held an interest in many vessels built in Newburyport during the early nineteenth century.

By 1851 the house was owned by Alfred Pillsbury, a clerk living on Merrimac Street. By 1872 he had moved into the house. At that time the house also had several boarders. These included Enock and Ephraim Flanders. They were caulkers in the shipbuilding industry.

Enock, or "Squarry" as he was called, Flanders suffered a stroke at a young age and was permanently paralyzed. Unable to carry on the caulker's trade and refusing to be a burden to family and friends, Flanders sold himself to Newburyport merchants. "Squarry" stood on various street corners and after ringing his bell would extoll the virtues of the merchant's wares. He became well known and admired for his independence. He was appointed town crier in June 1872 and continued in that position for over thirty years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- O. Merrill, "North End Papers" Newburyport Herald, July 28, 1906.
1851 Plan of Newburyport, Mass. H. McIntire
1872 Map of the City of Newburyport, Mass. D.G. Beers and Co.
1851, 1871 City Directories
J. J. Currier, History of Newburyport 1764-1905, Vols. I and II reprint, Newburyport 1977.
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