

FORM G - STREETScape

In area no. I	Form no. 284
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1. Town Newburyport

Street name Tyng Street (lower)

Addresses (inclusive) 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17,  
Tyng Street

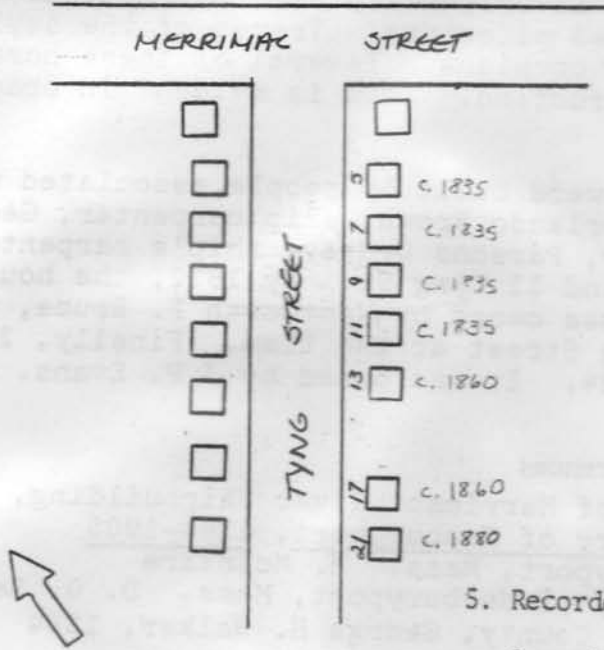
Present use Residential

Description:  
General date or period Mid-19th century

Dominant architectural styles Greek  
Revival and Victorian

Major intrusions 15 Tyng St., is a 20th  
century residence of no architectural  
significance

4. Map. Draw map of street, clearly showing all buildings; indicate street addresses and approximate date for all buildings; identify intrusions by use or type. Indicate north.



5. Recorded by Mary Jane Stirgwolt

Organization Office of Community Development

Date 7/15/80

6. Themes. Check as many as applicable to streetscape

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>  x  </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community Development	<u>  x  </u>				

7. Significance. Explain historical and/or architectural significance of streetscape. Include explanation of themes checked.

As early as 1805, Tyng Street was a four rod way extending from High Street to Merrimac Street. Exactly when the street was named is uncertain. In 1830, however, Humphrey Webster sold land bounded on the northwest by an unnamed street. Shortly thereafter, it was known as Tyng Street.

Tyng Street was settled beginning at the turn of the 19th century. As did so many of the streets in Newburyport's North end, Tyng St. developed more rapidly as the shipbuilding industry along Merrimac St. flourished. These houses on lower Tyng St. were built in the middle and later 19th century. They are illustrative of the types of home built by the middle class in Newburyport during that period.

These homes are closely spaced along the Southeastern side of Tyng St. They are nearly uniform in form and detail. The form is that of a two-story single family dwelling with gable roof facing the street. This placement, toward the street, had become common in Newburyport during the Greek Revival period because the gable formed the pediment so characteristic of Greek architecture. These homes were built late in the Greek Revival period, but did originally have the typical doorway with flanking sidelights and applied pilasters. Traces of the style were also seen in the cornerboards and cornices. Several of these homes were updated after their original construction. This is evident in bracketed doorways or applied shingles.

Most of these homes were built by people associated with the shipbuilding industry. In 1851, Orlando Brown, ship carpenter, George Ordway, salesman John Dockham, farmer, Parsons Ordway, ship's carpenter, owned the houses now numbered 5,7,9, and 11 Tyng St. By 1872, the house at 17 Tyng Street had been built and was owned by Wentworth F. Bruce, ship-joiner. Parsons Ordway owned 13 Tyng Street at the time. Finally, 21 Tyng St. was built between 1872 and 1884. It was owned by J.P. Evans.

8. Bibliography and/or references

- R. Cheney, History of Merrimac River Shipbuilding, Newburyport, 1964
- J.J. Currier, History of Newburyport, 1764-1905
- 1851 Plan of Newburyport, Mass. H. McIntire
- 1872 Map of the City of Newburyport, Mass. D. G. Beers & Co.
- 1884 Atlas of Essex County, George H. Walker, 1884
- Assessor's Records