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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 6 1987

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Dorchester Street between West 6th & Tudor Streets N/A not for publication
city, town South Boston N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02127

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Calmese 7/31/87
Signature of certifying official Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Cecelia O'Shull 9-18-87
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion - religious structure

Funerary - cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion - religious structure

Funerary - cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation None visible

walls Brick

roof Asphalt shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The St. Augustine Chapel is a red brick, gable-roofed church with projecting transepts on either side, an elliptical apse and shed-roofed sacristies at the southeast end, and a two-story narthex with a one-story brick shed at the northwest end. The principal northeast and southwest elevations are each dominated by five tall, lancet-arched windows, three in the nave portion and two in the transept. The nine windows and three doors in the narthex and sacristies are flat-arched. Exterior walls are without ornament except for four white marble tombstones imbedded in the sacristy walls. Roof areas are covered with dark gray asphalt shingles. The interior continues the simplicity of architectural detail. The plan of the principal space is essentially cruciform. The walls of the nave and three sides of the transept are exposed common brick. The elliptical chancel and its adjacent walls are painted plaster, as is the elliptical-arched ceiling. The second floor of the narthex extends as a balcony into the nave. The floor in the nave and the transept is red brick implanted, in part, with twenty-three large, marble memorial tablets. The building maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, with the exception of having had its roof slate replaced with asphalt, and plaster and lath removed from several of its interior wall surfaces.

The St. Augustine Cemetery, in which the Chapel stands, is an elongated rectangle with a diagonal end to the southeast. It is bounded on three sides by a stone wall, interrupted by wrought-iron entrances at the southeast and northwest ends. Gravestones are set in ranges running across the rectangle. Shapes, sizes, kinds of stone, inscriptions, and designs vary, with one-sided, flat, white marble slabs predominating. The ground is grass-covered and a number of deciduous and evergreen trees are scattered around the site. The Cemetery maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Chapel remains in its original location, set at a slight diagonal to the length of the site with its southeast or apse elevation parallel to Dorchester Street. It stands on that portion of the Cemetery nearest to Dorchester Street, representing the first two parcels purchased on December 11, 1818, and March 31, 1819. Overall, the structure measures 77' 6" in length (exclusive of a small brick shed), 35' 2" in width at the transept, and 20' 6" in height from average grade to ridge. Outside dimensions of the narthex are: 10' 6" by 18' 8"; nave, 34' by 19' 11"; transept, 22' by 35' 2"; sacristy, 11' by 34' 6".

In terms of massing, the Chapel is composed of four principal elements: a two-story narthex, a nave and transept, an elliptical apse, and a rectangular sacristy complex enfolding the apse. A subsidiary element in the form of a small, gable-roofed

continued

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Religion
Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1818- ca. 1885

Significant Dates

1818-1819

1831-1853

1868

1894

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Matignon, Francis Anthony
Cheverus, John Lefebvre de

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The St. Augustine Chapel (1819) and St. Augustine Cemetery (1818), South Boston, possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet National Register Criteria A and C. The St. Augustine Chapel is the oldest surviving Catholic Church in Massachusetts and the St. Augustine Cemetery is the first Catholic Burying Ground in Boston. The last burial took place during the mid-1880s. Both cultural resources are strongly associated with the founding and growth of the Catholic Church in New England and neither have had alterations or additions that adversely affect their association with historical events, significant persons, or architectural value. The Chapel and the Cemetery each are the product of an extraordinary priest, the Rt. Rev. John Louis Ann Magdalen Lefebvre de Cheverus (1768-1836), the first Catholic Bishop of Massachusetts. Bishop Cheverus established the St. Augustine Cemetery in 1818 for the interment of his beloved friend and faithful helpmate in the organization of the Catholic Church in New England, the inspirational Rev. Dr. Francis Anthony Matignon (1753-1818). Less than a year, later Bishop Cheverus built the St. Augustine Chapel as a mortuary chapel to honor Father Matignon, siting it so that the grave was just opposite the Chapel door. When Bishop Benedict J. Fenwick, who succeeded Bishop Cheverus as the Second Bishop of Boston in 1825, enlarged the church in 1831, he moved the gravestone of Father Matignon to the episcopal side (right) of the present altar and indicated the location of his grave as sixteen feet in front of the altar. The small brick St. Augustine Chapel, dedicated in 1819, also meets Criteria Exception A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from a regional historical importance in the development of the Catholic Church in New England. The Chapel is also distinctive architecturally as a representative building type and is the oldest surviving structure of the Gothic Revival style in Massachusetts, the first example being the Federal Street Church (Charles Bulfinch, 1809, demolished), in addition to being a very early example of the Gothic Revival style in New England. Finally, the St. Augustine Cemetery meets Criteria Exception D as its primary significance is derived from its association with Dr. Francis Anthony Matignon whom Bishop Cheverus considered the real founder of the Catholic Church in Boston. Both the Chapel and the Cemetery have an important place in the social history of Boston as this was the first time Boston Catholics, and Irish Catholics in particular, had a central place to hold funerals and bury their dead.

continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

Books

Allen, Chamberlain. Beacon Hill: Its Ancient Pastures and Early Mansions. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1925, pp. 58-61, 85-95, 210.
The Boston Almanac for the Year 1843, Vol. 1, No. 8. Boston: Thomas Groom & Co., 1843, pp. 112-113.
Byre, William. History of the Catholic Church in the New England States. Boston: The Hurd & Everts Co., 1899, pp. 48, 61, 90, 138.
Federal Writers' Project of the Work Progress Administration for the State of Maine. Maine: A Guide 'Down East'. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1937, p. 220.
Gillespie, C. Bancroft. History of South Boston. South Boston: Inquirer Pub. Co., 1900, pp. 74-76.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 2-26 Index no: Mass 13 - Boston
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
St. Augustine Rectory

10. Geographical Data

Acree of property less than one acre
QUAD: South Boston SCALE 1:25000

UTM References

A 19 33110 46463660
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

St. Augustine Cemetery occupies an entire city block in South Boston. It is bounded on the southeast by Dorchester Street, 120'; on the northeast by W. Sixth Street, 395'; on the northwest by F Street, 115'; on the southwest by Tudor Street, 359'; the boundary being the outside edge of a stone wall on Dorchester, Sixth and F Streets, and a chain-link fence on Tudor Street.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery. The stone wall, integral to the site, provides a clear visual limit to the property. Its outer edge and the fence also represent the legal boundary of the site as established in Suffolk Deeds 261:53, 262:58, 276:80, 459:239 (2). 476:270.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Minxie J. Fannin/Leslie Larson (Fannin/Lehner)
organization Mass. Historical Commission date May 1, 1987
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617 727-8470
city or town Boston state Mass. zip code 02116

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Section number 3,8 Page - St. Augustine's Church, Boston, Massachusetts

3. Category of Property

The nomination consisting of the St. Augustine Church and Cemetery is considered an district, not an individual property nomination.

Section 8, Significance

St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery, South Boston meets National Register Criteria A, B and C.

Under criterion B, the Chapel and Cemetery are associated with the extraordinary priest, the Right Reverend John Louis Ann Magdalen Lefebvre de Cheverus, the first Catholic Bishop of Massachusetts as well as with the Reverend Dr. Francis A, who contributed to the establishment of the Catholic Church in New England (see text of nomination, Section 8, page 1)

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St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery

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brick shed with two doors is attached to the northwest elevation of the narthex, providing access to a small cellar.

Walls are constructed of red, water-struck brick, laid in common bond with flush mortar joints. No foundation is visible, inside or out. Of three brick chimneys serving interior fireplaces, one is flush with the northwest narthex wall and the other two flank the apse.

The roof is gabled, pitched at 49 degrees over the nave and crossing, and at 18 degrees over the transept arms. A separate gable of about 45 degrees pitch is located over the narthex with the ridge about 4' 6" lower than that of the nave. The apse roof is ellipsoidal and a shed roof covers the sacristies. The surface material is dark gray asphalt shingles, having replaced the original dark gray slate.

Establishing the Gothic Revival style of the building are ten tall, lancet-arched windows, five on each of the northeast and southwest elevations, with 24 over 24 sash. An additional 21 lights are formed by the intersected tracery of mullions within the lancet arch of each window. The twelve-foot-high by four-foot-wide windows represent the Chapel's primary design element. Sills are of painted stone, and single, flush, rowlock courses of brick edge each of the lancet arches.

Nine smaller, six over six, flat-arched windows are distributed as follows: seven on the narthex (one each NE and SW on level one, two each NE and NW and one SW on level two) and one on each of the northeast and southwest sacristy elevations. There are three entrance doors, one centered in the southeast sacristy wall and the other two on northeast and southwest narthex elevations. All window sash and frames, as well as doors and frames, are of painted wood. There is a single, wood-framed, Gothic-arched, louvered opening in the gable over the apse. The gable is surfaced with asphalt simulated brick.

Four white marble tombstones are imbedded in the sacristy walls, three on the southeast and one on the southwest elevations.

The principal interior space is roughly cruciform in plan, with a 34 foot nave, a proportionally large transept, and a shallow, elliptical chancel. Ancillary spaces include a two-level narthex at one end and twin sacristies plus an entry hall at the other. The second-level choir loft over the narthex extends about five feet into the nave, terminating with a wood-panelled parapet and low balustrade.

Wall surfaces in the nave, as well as three walls of the transept, are exposed common brick, resulting from removal of horizontal-board wainscoting, lath and plaster, and window casings during the 1970s. The chancel end of the transept and the chancel itself are of painted plaster. The elliptical-arched ceiling

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running through nave and transept to the chancel is also of painted plaster, as are the flat, pitched portions of the transept arms. Colors are off-white with gray trim.

The tall, lancet-arched windows with their mullioned tracery dominate the interior as they do the exterior. Similarly arched transoms over panelled wood sacristy doors on either side of the chancel reinforce this theme. The chancel itself extends into the crossing by way of a platform and balustered wood altar rail. The painted wood, swell-fronted altar stands up three steps against the rear chancel wall. Atop the altar and against a plain, rectangular reredos is a pedimented tabernacle flanked by gradins. On either side of the altar, imbedded in the chancel wall, are two Gothic-arched, white marble tablets, memorializing Father Francis Matignon (1753-1818) on the right, and Father Denis O'Callaghan (1841-1913) on the left. A single chandelier hangs from the center of the crossing and two tierods were installed in the nave during the 1970s.

While the floor in the nave and transept is red brick laid flat, a substantial portion is given over to a series of 23 large, rectangular, white marble memorial tablets, of which 20 are closely spaced in two rows in the transept, with the remaining three in the nave. These cover the tombs of selected diocesan priests who died beginning in 1872.

A series of French lithographs in wood frames, hanging on the nave and transept walls and serving as stations of the cross, are thought to be part of the original Chapel ensemble. Two rows of open-backed wood pews of fairly recent vintage fill the nave.

Walls and ceilings in both levels of the narthex are painted plaster; and the floors are wood. Notable features include a fireplace with a panelled wood mantel and a staircase with a turned wood newel post and balusters on level one, and two rows of solid-backed wood pews, probably dating from the 1830s, in the choir loft. An elliptical-arched opening connects the narthex with the balcony.

The two irregularly shaped sacristies have painted plaster surfaces, wood floors, and fireplaces with plain, wood mantels. Behind a door in the northeast sacristy is another white marble tablet, largely plastered over.

The Chapel's condition is fair to good, with the primary problems being a condition of rising dampness on the interior brick wall surfaces and the need for temporary reinforcement of the nave walls provided by the two tierods.

Built as a mortuary chapel for Father Francis Anthony Matignon, the original portion of the building, which now constitutes the nave, was dedicated on July 4, 1819. It was sited a few yards northwest of Father Matignon's grave (to which his body was transferred in December of 1818 from the Granary Burying Ground) on the

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two Cemetery lots nearest to Dorchester Street, which were purchased on December 11, 1818, and March 31, 1819. In 1831, the rectangular Chapel was substantially enlarged by the addition of a narthex to the northwest and a transept, apse, and sacristies to the southeast, covering Father Matignon's tomb in the process.

The St. Augustine Chapel is the oldest extant Gothic Revival Roman Catholic Church in New England (the 1808 chapel in Damariscotta Mills, Maine, is round-arched) and one of a very few extant, early 19th century Gothic Revival churches of any denomination. What sets St. Augustine apart from two of its slightly earlier contemporaries, St. John's Church of 1810 in Providence and Trinity Church of 1814-17 in New Haven, is its vernacular simplicity and its execution in brick. Both the Providence and New Haven churches are high style, stone churches with Gothic elements set in classical formats.

In contrast to its original pastoral setting, the St. Augustine Cemetery is today surrounded by a distinctly urban neighborhood. Bounded on all four sides by city streets, its principal entrance opens to the southeast on Dorchester Street, a six-lane, divided thoroughfare lined with abutting and closely spaced two- and three-story frame houses and three-deckers. West Sixth Street, on the northwest, is populated by the one and two-story brick South Boston Boy's Club, a playground and three two-story frame houses. Across F Street, on the northwest, are two three-story frame houses plus a vacant lot; and narrow Tudor Street, to the southwest, is bordered by several one-story masonry garages and a parking lot.

With the exception of the 359 foot Tudor Street border, marked by a tall chainlink fence, the boundaries measuring 120 feet along Dorchester Street, 395 feet on West Sixth Street, and 115 feet along F Street are edged by a five-foot-high Roxbury puddingstone wall with pink granite coping topped by a 20 inch iron picket fence plus chain links and barbed wire. The wall separates in the center along Dorchester and F Streets to accommodate entrances with wrought iron gates and, on Dorchester Street, a Gothic arch with "St. Augustine Cemetery" and a cross also rendered in iron. Each corner is marked by a seven-foot-high puddingstone pier, two of which also flank each entrance and four of which are evenly spaced along West Sixth Street. The St. Augustine Cemetery Association built the wall and pickets after its founding in 1892.

The first of six parcels of land making up the present Cemetery was purchased on December 11, 1818. By the end of that year three interments had taken place, with Father Matignon being the first, followed by Susan Alamons, a 15-day-old infant, on December 23rd, and Joseph Kelly on December 31, 1818. The second lot was added on March 31, 1819, but it was not until November 18, 1841, that the block was complete. The total area is 43,355 square feet, just short of one acre.

The site is grass-covered except for a concrete path running northwest from the Dorchester Street gate, encircling the Chapel, and continuing as brick to the F

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Street gate. The land is slightly irregular and falls off about two degrees toward the northwest.

There are very few crypts, other than those beneath the Chapel floor. One sizeable, sodded-over crypt is in evidence along the West Sixth Street wall, immediately opposite the Chapel. It is approached by way of a narrow concrete stair from the path circling the Chapel. Its contents are unknown.

The vast majority of burials are in graves, individually or clustered in family groups, marked by a single stone. These graves and their stones are organized in ranges roughly parallel with F Street. There are about 639 gravestones.

White marble is the predominant gravestone material. Other varieties include granite, sandstone, slate, and bluestone. There is also a fieldstone shrine abutting the Tudor Street fence. Most of the stones are one-sided, flat slabs, all facing southeast. A number of the others are four-sided, large and small monuments, including obelisks. Tops are Gothic, flat, round, segmental, pyramidal, and foliated. Incised inscriptions range from "William Davidson 1840-1910" to extensive listings of family members, biographies, and inspirational messages. Designs extend from simple crosses to lambs and other figures to elaborate foliation.

The condition of the stones varies greatly, both in terms of surface erosion and intactness of structure. Many are tilted, some have broken elements, and a few have fallen. There have been several attempts to repair and realign the stones, including the relocation of about 170 stones in 1944 and the repair of a number of them in 1975.

Through much of its history the Cemetery was known for its majestic elms. Eventually succumbing to disease, the last were removed in 1975, leaving a scattering of 22 small-to medium-sized trees. Included are eleven deciduous trees and an equal number of evergreens, mostly yew and arborvitae, but including one fairly tall fir. The majority are to be found in the area between the Chapel narthex and the F Street wall.

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Attracted by the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery as well as the land development and the presence of a glassworks offering employment, many Boston Irish and subsequent waves of Irish immigrants began to settle in South Boston. The St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery retains this strong association with its location and these early inhabitants formed the nucleus of the strong Irish Catholic Community of the South Boston of today.

The four earliest Catholic churches in New England were all built under the devoted, energetic, and optimistic Bishop Cheverus. The first was the Church of the Holy Cross on Franklin Street (Charles Bulfinch, 1803), now demolished. The second, and now oldest extant Catholic Church in New England, is St. Patrick's (1808), a brick chapel with a bell fashioned by Paul Revere, in Damariscotta Mills, Maine. The fourth church, which still survives, was built just before Bishop Cheverus returned to France in 1823; it is Old St. Mary's, also brick, in Claremont, New Hampshire. Two further early churches were erected under the auspices of Bishop Benedict Fenwick, St. Mary's in Charlestown (1828), followed by the plain brick St. Patrick's (1836) on Northampton Street in the South End, neither of which survive. The St. Augustine Chapel (1818) is the second Catholic Church in Massachusetts to be built and the third in New England. It now is the oldest surviving Catholic church in Massachusetts and the second oldest in New England.

The major period of significance for the St. Augustine Chapel extends from 1818, the date it was built, until 1874, the year the Church of St. Augustine was dedicated. These years span a period of major church building in South Boston to service the needs of the growing Irish immigrant population in that section of the city. The major period of significance for the Cemetery ranges from 1818, with the first burial of Father Matignon, to the 1880s, after which burials were sporadic. A major milestone of the Chapel came when the swelling South Boston population necessitated another Parish church. The St. Augustine Chapel was enlarged in 1831 and dedicated on October 16 of the same year. Consecrated by Bishop Fenwick in 1833, regular church services were held at the Chapel from 1833 to 1844. By 1840, however, it became clear that the number of Catholic residences in the area was still increasing and a still larger church was necessary. The Church of SS. Peter and Paul (Gridley J.F. Byrant) was dedicated on July 13, 1845, and the St. Augustine Chapel was no longer needed for regular services. Three years later, on September 8, 1848, there was a severe conflagration at SS. Peter and Paul and repairs were hurriedly made to the Chapel to accommodate that congregation. From 1848 until the rededication of the SS. Peter and Paul Church on November 24, 1853, regular services were once again held at the Chapel. Despite the 1848 repairs and renewed use, the Chapel was described as "rapidly going in decay" in 1851 (Simonds, p. 162). It was also during this period in 1850 that the city council passed an ordinance forbidding further burials in the St. Augustine Cemetery. Due to the astute actions of John Bernard Fitzpatrick, the Third Bishop of Boston, this ordinance and further attempts of the legislature to deny burials were repulsed and any family still holding title to a cemetery deed may request to be buried there. From 1868 to 1871, St. Augustine's Chapel was used one last time as a parish church. When Rev. Denis O'Callaghan received the assignment to form the new St. Augustine Parish and build the new church of St. Augustine, he decided to repair the St. Augustine Chapel, which was in "ruinous condition" (Sullivan, Archdiocese of Boston, p. 84), and gather the congregation for the new

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church. Regular church services were held at the Chapel from September 6, 1868, until July 2, 1871, when the first Mass was offered in the basement of the new Church of St. Augustine.

Following the dedication of the Church of St. Augustine (Patrick Charles Keely) on August 30, 1874, a recurring pattern began in the history of the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery. As each major anniversary approached, an earnest effort was made to repair and restore the two resources. In 1892, the St. Augustine's Cemetery Improvement Association, later called the St. Augustine's Chapel and Cemetery Association, composed of descendants of those who lie buried there, was formed especially for the care and preservation of the grounds and monuments. The Association built the present stone wall, iron arched entrances, and picket fence in time for the 75th Anniversary of the dedication of the Chapel and Cemetery on September 24, 1894, which was attended by Archbishop John Joseph Williams. Again, in 1918, the Chapel was in poor condition: "spalled-edge slates ... bare roofing boards ... broken window panes" (Warren, The Boston Herald, August 11, 1918), and some repairs were made for the October 26, 1919, Centennial of the Chapel, presided over by Cardinal William O'Connell. Two thousand people attended the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Chapel on July 4, 1944, with Bishop Richard J. Cushing as orator; also included were the South Boston War Service Flag Dedication and Memorial Exercises, the dedication of new headstones from the Veterans of the Civil War, and an elaborate parade. This latter celebration was preceded by over 15 months of restoration work on the Chapel and the moving of over 170 gravestones that had become dislocated through the years. In 1975, the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery were designated a historic site by the Office of the Boston Bicentennial, leading to a flurry of dead tree removal, the stabilization of at least 50 monuments, and extensive internal and external repairs. A new effort was launched in 1984 and is continuing into 1987 to accomplish a major restoration/conservation of both the Chapel and the Cemetery.

Dr. Francis Anthony Matignon and Bishop John Lefebvre de Cheverus both have significant associations with the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery; since the Cathedral of the Holy Cross (1803) was demolished, these two resources comprise the only major surviving physical link with these two men. It was Father Matignon's sudden death from a lung ailment on September 19, 1818, that inspired Bishop Cheverus to create both the St. Augustine Cemetery and Chapel. A former professor of theology at the College of Navarre and an exile of the French Revolution, Father Matignon arrived in Boston on August 20, 1792, to help minister to the approximately one hundred Catholics dwelling in a diocese that comprised the whole of New England from Baltimore to the Canadian border. Joined in 1796 by his former brilliant pupil at the Sorbonne and fellow French exile, the future Bishop Cheverus, the thirty-nine-year-old Father Matignon labored for twenty-six years in the Boston area, serving as Pastor of the Parish of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross from 1792 until his death in

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1818. It was under the combined nurturing of Father Matignon and Bishop Cheverus that the Catholic Church took root in New England in general, and Boston in particular. Father Matignon gained esteem, admiration, and affection from the burgeoning Catholic and non-Catholic population alike, and the Columbian Centinel of September 23, 1818, noted that his funeral procession "was the most numerous that has been witnessed here for sometime, estimated at 1000 persons, besides 15 carriages."

When Father Matignon died at the age of sixty-five on the fortieth anniversary of his ordination, Bishop Cheverus was overwhelmed with grief saying "Father Matignon died, as he lived, a saint ... I am left desolate and forlorn." (125th Anniversary Program, July 4, 1944). Frustrated that Father Matignon had to be buried in the Granary Cemetery in Boston, although in the vault of a prominent Catholic of that period, John Magner--who had directed in his will of 1816 that the Catholic Clergy of the Church of the Holy Cross could be so interred, Cheverus resolved to create the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery. Receiving permission from the Board of Health of the Town of Boston in November 1818, Bishop Cheverus established Boston's first Catholic burying ground.

John Lefebvre de Cheverus, at the sincere request of the devoted but aging Father Matignon, was named the first Bishop of Boston on April 8, 1808, by Pope Pius VII. Due to the turbulent state of Europe at that time, the official notifications did not arrive in Boston until two years later, and on November 1, 1810, he was consecrated Bishop of Boston. A learned man, Bishop Cheverus attended the Boston Athenaeum's Anthology Club and contributed much of his personal library to the Athenaeum. Besides the St. Augustine Cemetery and Chapel, two visible memories of Bishop Cheverus remain in Boston. An 1823 Gilbert Stuart painting of "Bishop Jean-Louis Lefebvre de Cheverus" commissioned by the Protestant Mrs. John Gore, now owned by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, was painted just before Bishop Cheverus went back to France. On the exterior wall of the Oratory of Saint Thomas More, 49 Franklin Street, there is an incised plaque erected by a group of "Protestant Businessmen" in 1950, which honors Bishop Cheverus' role in the establishment of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, adding: "He Stood by the Bedside of Catholic and Protestant Alike." Bishop Cheverus died the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1836.

The third person important in the creation of the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery was Rev. Philip Lariscy, an Irish Augustinian priest, who came from the Canadian Provinces. Given to fiery but compelling sermons, he was described as "a somewhat rough but earnest worker" (Gurney, "A Short History of St. Augustine's Cemetery," p. 4) and raised the \$680 necessary for the initial parcels of land for the Cemetery, principally from over 200 parishioners of the Church of the Holy Cross. A short time later, he raised another \$1,700 from 77 subscribers to build the Chapel. In his gratitude to Father Lariscy, Bishop Cheverus named the Chapel and Cemetery in honor of St. Augustine, the patron saint of Father Lariscy's order.

The social history of the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery begins with some of the most prominent names in Federal Boston. Preceding the annexation of Dorchester Neck to Boston in 1804, several Mount Vernon Proprietors, including Harrison Gray Otis,

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery

Section number 8 Page 4

bought up land in what is now called South Boston. In the course of assembling sufficient land for the St. Augustine Cemetery, Bishop Cherus in 1819 and 1822 bought two parcels from Jonathan Mason, a wealthy lawyer, leader in the development of Beacon Hill, and owner of a Bulfinch-designed mansion. Bishop Fenwick subsequently purchased a parcel from Mason's oldest son, William Powell Mason, in 1841. It is for South Boston landowner William Tudor, the force behind the Boston Athenaeum's Monthly Anthology and resident of Bulfinch's Tontine Crescent, that Tudor Street, which forms the southwest boundary of the Cemetery, is named.

With the purchases of Bishop Cheverus and Bishop Fenwick, the city block between Dorchester and F Streets, and 6th and Tudor Streets on the north side of Dorchester Heights underwent a dramatic change of use. What was originally the speculative real estate property of certain Boston Bralimins was now extensively used as the first Catholic burying ground. Starting with Father Matignon in 1819, the Chapel and Cemetery contain graves of numerous eminent Boston priests while many of the city's Irish immigrants of the early 19th century lie peacefully in the Cemetery.

At first the Catholic population of Boston grew slowly, starting with about 100 Catholics at the time of Father Matignon's arrival in 1792, to only about 1,500 in 1816. Up until 1818, Catholics had been buried in such scattered cemeteries as the Granary, Copp's Hill, and the Central Burying Ground on Boston Common. Irish immigration increased in the 1820s; unfortunately, many of these new immigrants were to die in the three Asiatic cholera epidemics of 1832, 1849, and 1854, and in the Ship of Fever of 1846. Burials in the St. Augustine Cemetery greatly increased during this period as Bishop Fenwick forbade long processions to the Bunker Hill Cemetery in Charlestown. Then came the great Potato Famines of Ireland in the 1840's and thousands of Irish immigrants began to arrive in Boston. Many of the gravestones in the St. Augustine Cemetery bear such Irish names as Meehan, Brogue, Brady, Burke, and Flanagan. These are the immigrants who came to Boston in crowded sailing ships from the Irish counties of Limerick, Sligo, Wicklow, Limerick, Kerry, Kildare, Tipperary, and Waterford. These markers record a capsulated version of the history of the Irish in Boston, for by the end of the nineteenth century, South Boston had become the most overwhelmingly Catholic and Irish part of Boston.

There are many persons of interest buried both inside the St. Augustine Chapel and in the St. Augustine Cemetery. Opposite the gravestone of Father Matignon on the gospel side (left) of the altar is the large gravestone of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Denis O'Callaghan (1841-1913), the last priest to be buried within the Chapel. Invested as a Monsignor in 1901, Rev. O'Callaghan, the much-loved pastor of the Church of St. Augustine from 1868 to 1913, was the man responsible for repairing the St. Augustine's Chapel and reopening it as a regular place of worship from 1868 to 1871. Twenty-three other priests born in widely separated areas of the United States lie buried in the red brick vaulted floor, all influential in promoting the growth of Catholicism in Boston. Sister St. Henry, an ursuline nun, was buried beneath the Chapel floor in an unknown location in 1843, her funeral attended by five thousand mourners.

The four headstones that are built into the exterior walls of the St.

continued

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St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery

Section number 8 Page 5

Chapel and appear on Drawing No. 2 of Survey No. 2-26 of the Historic American Buildings Survey are still intact today. The rectangular stone on the right of the "So-West Elevation" is that of Mrs. Celeste Robin Delogny (died 1824), who was noted for her many charitable acts. The headstones of three distinguished Catholic priests appear on the "So-East Elevation." To the left is Rev. John Mahoney (died 1839), curate of the Church of the Holy Cross and priest of the St. Augustine Chapel from 1833 to 1836, followed by the stone of Rev. Patrick Byrne (died 1844), ordained in 1820 and the first pastor of Old St. Mary's Church in Charlestown. The stone on the right is that of Rev. James McGuire (died 1850), a native of the county of Cavan, Ireland.

Among other notable persons buried in the St. Augustine Cemetery are Rev. Thomas Lynch, the first Pastor of St. Patrick's Church on Northampton Street and, from 1833 to 1836, the resident priest at the St. Augustine Chapel. The large Rev. Thomas J. O'Flaherty (died 1846) monument stands just outside the Chapel door, honoring the learned Salem priest, physician, and editor of The Pilot who held a famous religious controversy with Rev. Lyman Beecher in 1831. The talented journalist-businessman and founder of The Pilot, Patrick Donahoe (died 1901), also lies in the Cemetery. Robert Wagner (died 1823-25), nephew of John Wagner in whose tomb Father Matignon was temporarily interred, and one of the principal donors to the Church of the Holy Cross is buried in the St. Augustine Cemetery along with Thomas Murray, the first sexton of the St. Augustine Chapel and close friend of Father Matignon and Bishop Cheverus. Two additional interesting figures are Jack Barry (died 1890) (photo no. 9), color sergeant for the 9th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers, Civil War veteran, and the first Irish policeman, and Rev. D. S. A. Mahoney (1850-1911), founder of the Working Boy's Home in Chicago. Also buried in the Cemetery are the parents of both the third Bishop of Boston, John Bernard Fitzpatrick, and the fourth Bishop of Boston, John Joseph Williams.

In summary, the St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery are noted as the earliest surviving resources of the beginnings of the Catholic Church in Massachusetts. They gain further significance in their association with the founders of the Catholic Church in New England, Father Francis Matignon and Bishop John Lefebvre Cheverus as well as with the growth and development of the Irish neighborhood of South Boston. The Chapel is of added importance as a representative building type and the oldest surviving Gothic Revival church in Massachusetts.

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Continuation Sheet

St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery, South Boston, MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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National Park Service

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St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery, South Boston, MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery

Section number 9 Page 3

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April 8, 1822: Jonathan Mason of Boston, Esq. to Rt. Rev. Dr. John Cheverus, Catholic Bishop of Boston. (276:80).
June 29, 1841: William Powell Mason of Boston, Esq. to Benedict Fenwick, Bishop of Boston. (469:239).
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Father John P. Coffey to Most Rev. Thomas V. Daily. March 4, 1975.
(Very Rev.) James T. Cotter to St. Augustine's Parish re fire in cemetery chapel. March 7, 1956.
Rev. John A. Dooher to Katherine D. Kane. April 14, 1975.
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St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery records and scrapbooks.

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St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery

Section number 9 Page 4

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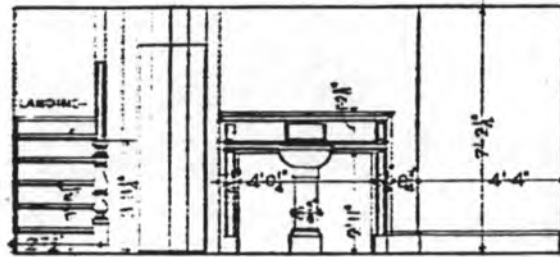
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Boston Athenaeum
Boston Landmarks Commission
Boston Public Library
Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL AND CEMETERY

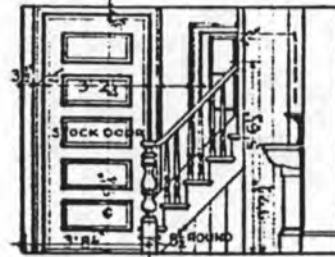
List of Photographs with Camera Direction

1. Dorchester Street entrance, to northwest
2. Wall and Chapel from West 6th Street, to west
3. Chapel (northwest and southwest elevations) and Cemetery, to east
4. Southeast portion of Cemetery and Chapel, Dorchester entrance, to east
5. Northwest portion of Cemetery, to north
6. Southeast (apse) elevation of Chapel, to northwest
7. Gravestone details and east corner of Chapel, to northwest
8. Gravestones and southwest elevation of Chapel, to northwest
9. Jack Barry gravestone, to northwest
10. Chapel interior: chancel from balcony, to southeast
11. Chapel interior: nave toward narthex, to northwest
12. Chapel interior: transept floor, memorial tablets, to southeast
13. Chapel interior: chancel, Matignon memorial tablet, to south
14. Chapel interior: southeast sacristy, fireplace, to northwest
15. Chapel interior: choir loft, to west

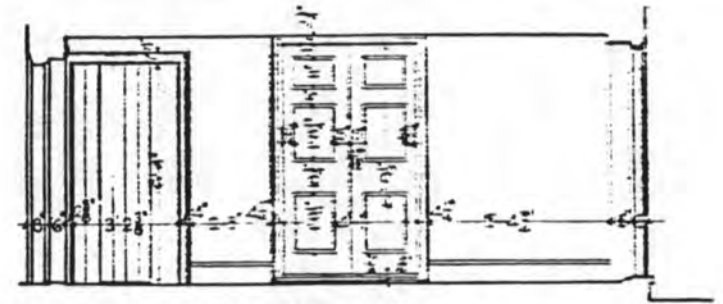
Photos 1 through 9: see assessors map



NO-WEST WALL

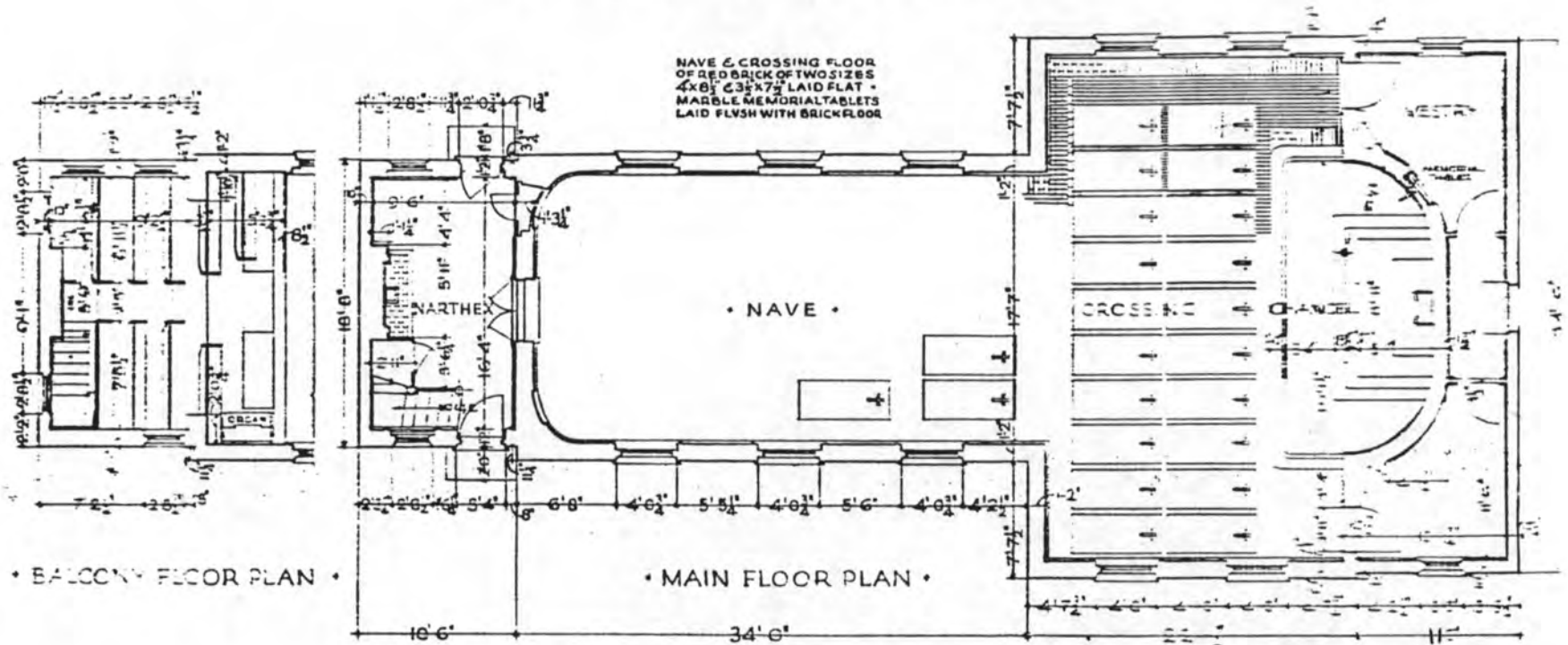


SO-WEST WALL



SO-EAST WALL

• INTERIOR ELEVATIONS OF NARTHEX •



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
SCALE OF FEET ELEVATIONS

TO CASE ERY DEL.



• BUILT 1816 •

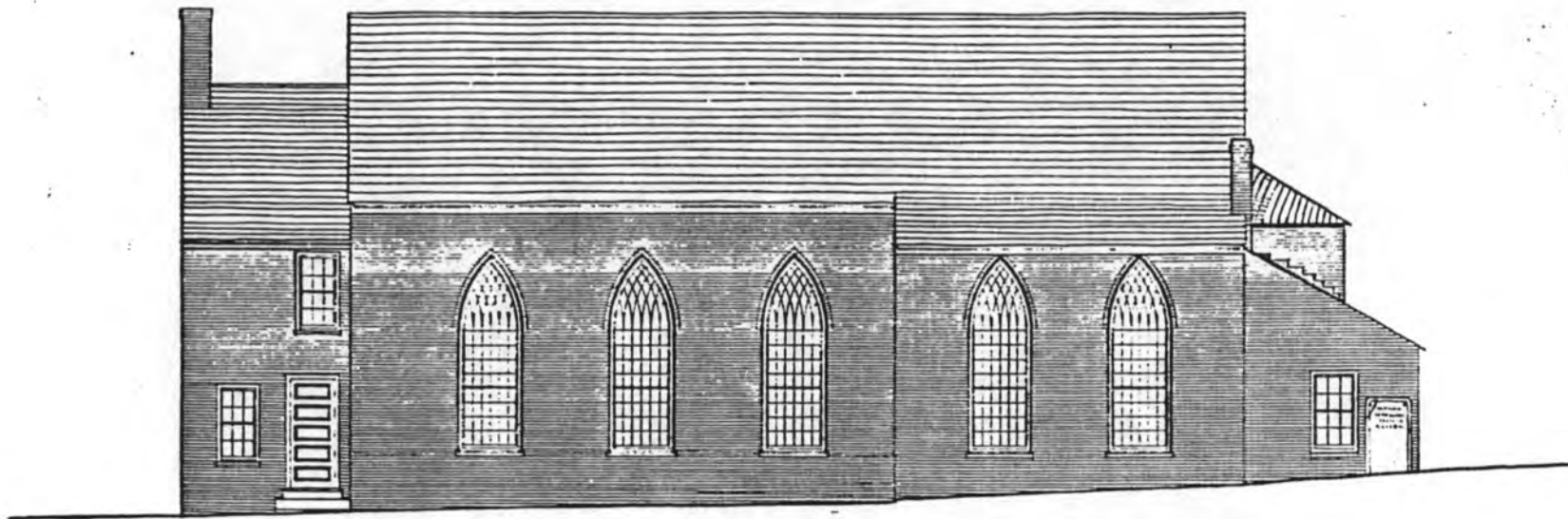
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
CENTIMETERS
SCALE OF FEET PLANS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

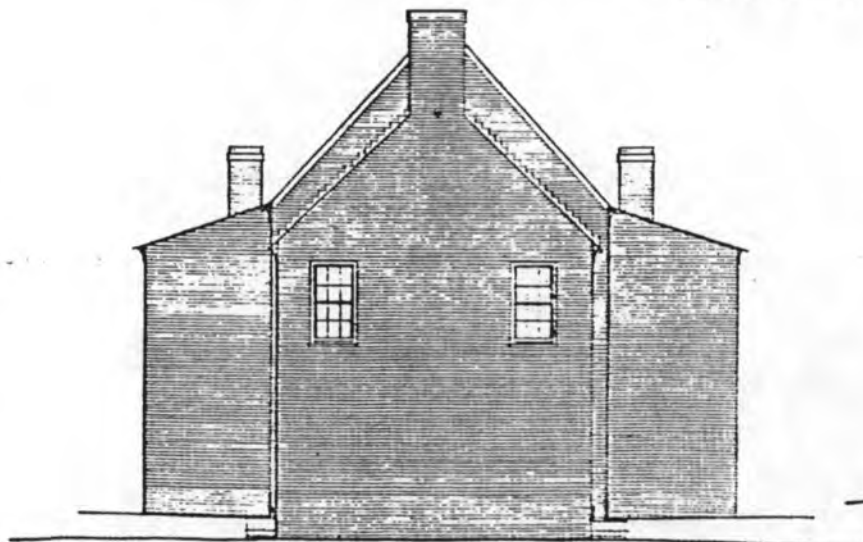
ST-AUGUSTINE CHAPEL • SOUTH BOSTON • SUFFOLK CO • MASS • 2-26

HISTORIC AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

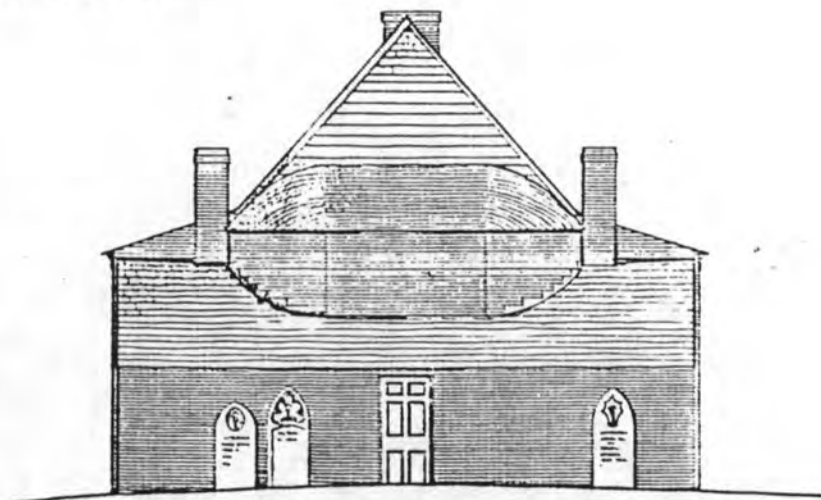
106



• SO-WEST ELEVATION •



• NO-WEST ELEVATION •

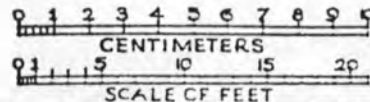


SO-EAST ELEVATION •

TITO CASCIERI DEL.



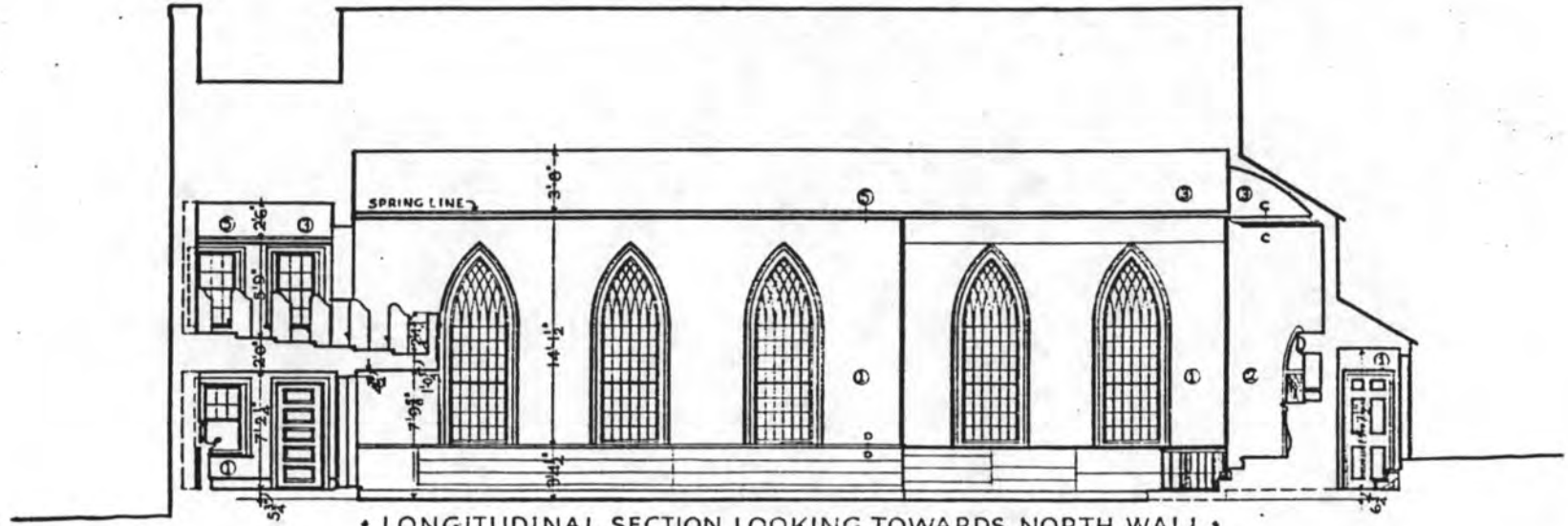
• BUILT • 18:8 •



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL and CEMETERY, SOUTH BOSTON

2-26

200



• LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING TOWARDS NORTH WALL •

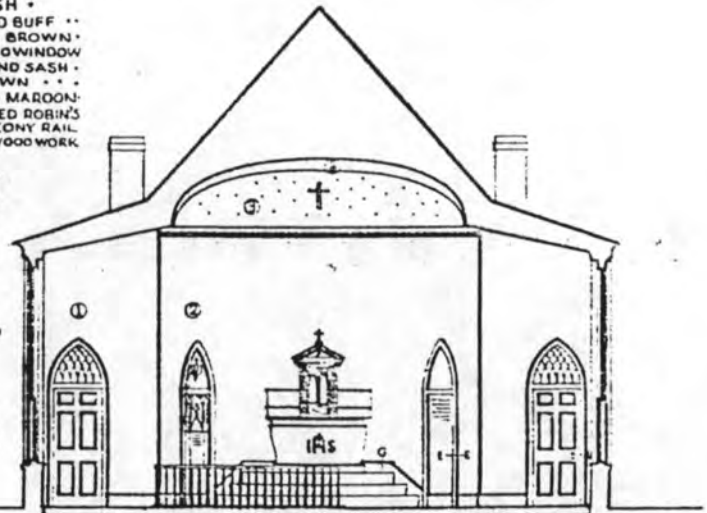


• SECTION THROUGH CROSSING •
LOOKING TOWARDS BALCONY

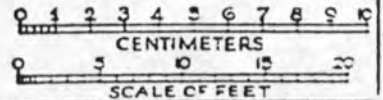
• INTERIOR FINISH •
 ① PLASTER WALLS PAINTED BUFF ••
 WOOD DADO PAINTED LIGHT BROWN •
 WOOD DADO CAP, BASE & AROUND WINDOW
 REVEALS ARCHITRAVES AND SASH •••
 PAINTED DARK BROWN •••
 ② PLASTER WALL PAINTED MAROON •
 ③ PLASTER CEILING PAINTED ROBIN'S
 EGG BLUE • ④ WOOD BALCONY RAIL
 PAINTED TO IMITATE OAK WOODWORK



SEE SHEET 5 FOR
SECTION DETAILS.

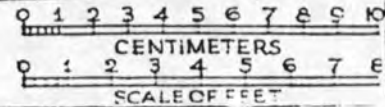
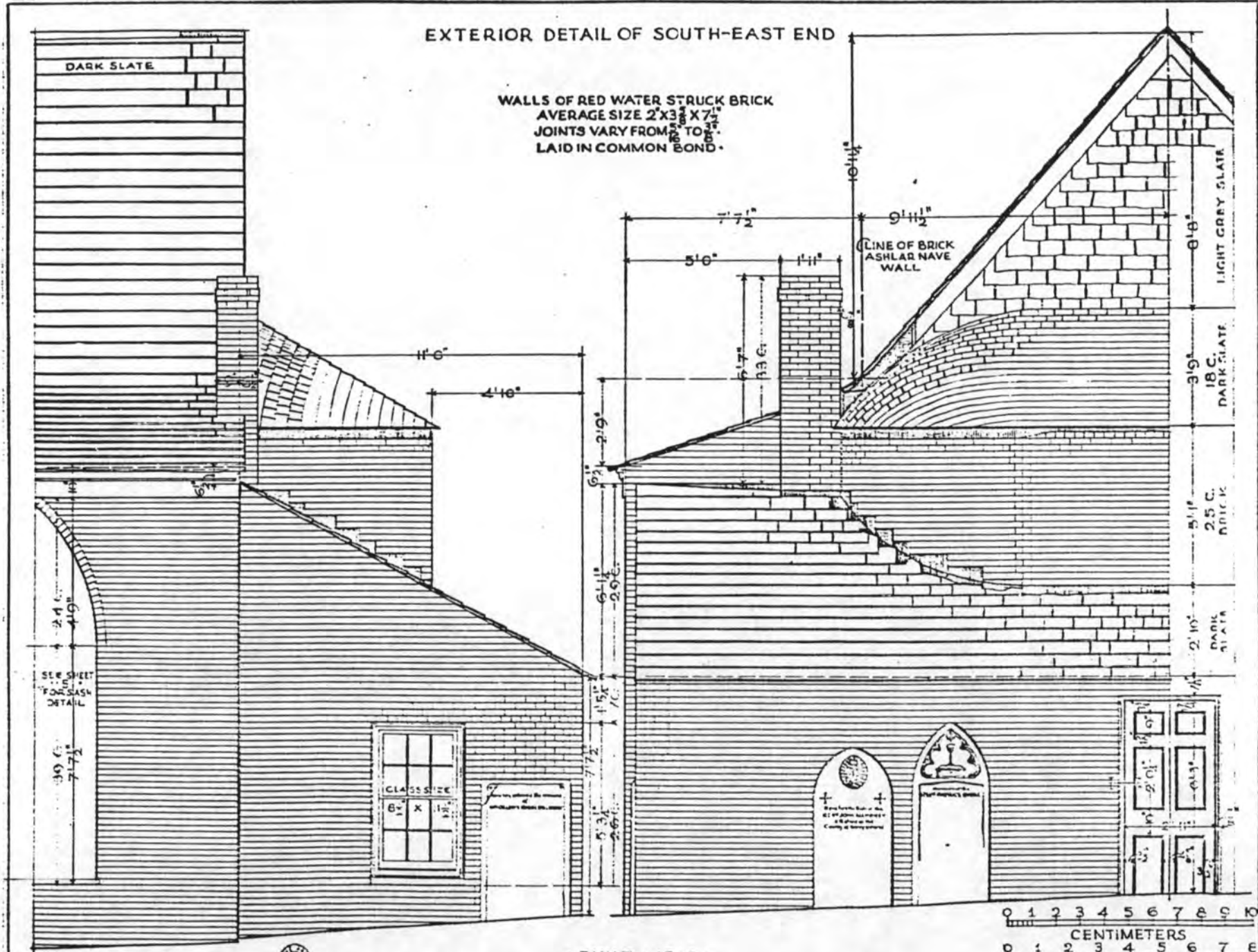


• SECTION THROUGH CROSSING •
LOOKING TOWARDS ALTAR



EXTERIOR DETAIL OF SOUTH-EAST END

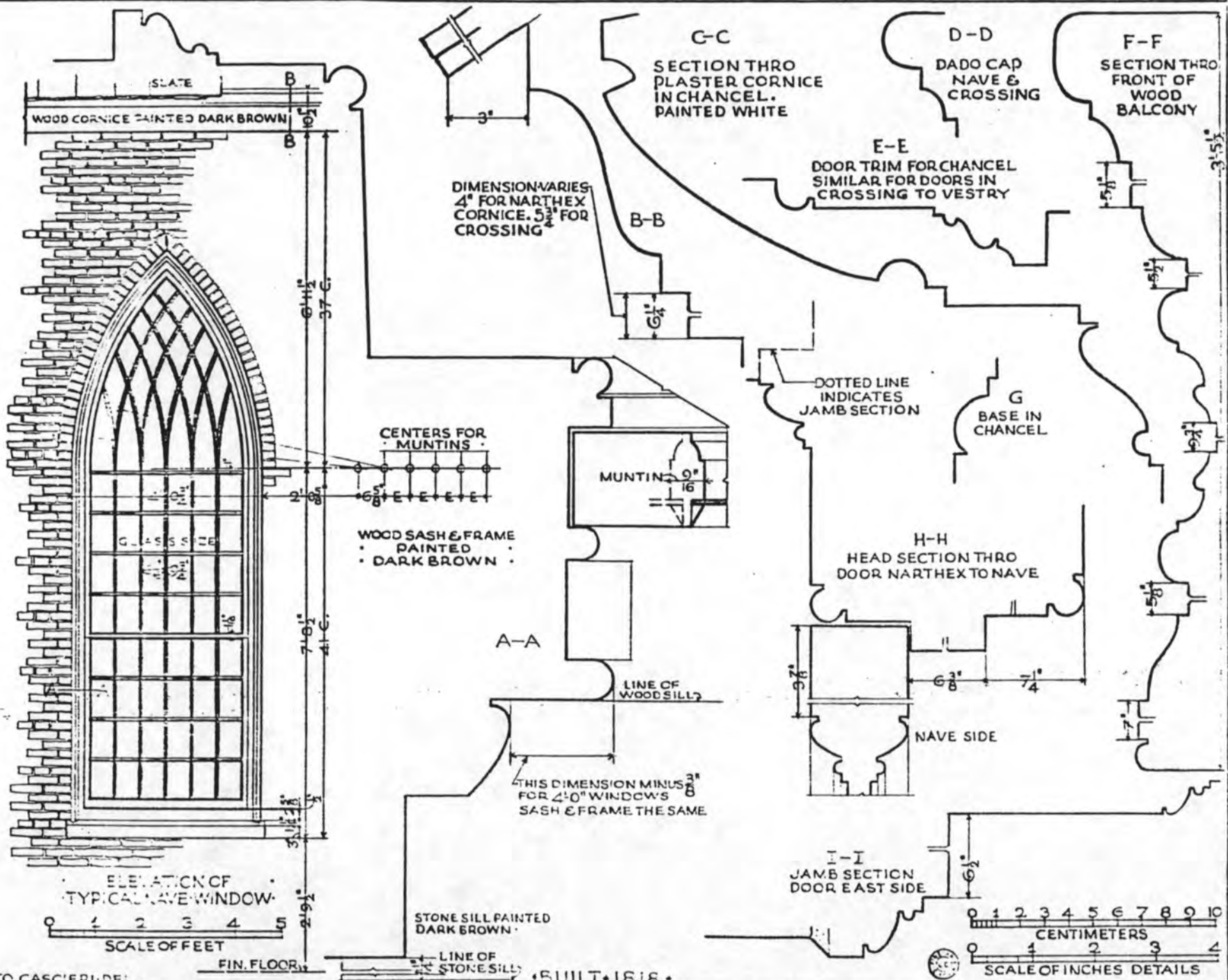
WALLS OF RED WATER STRUCK BRICK
 AVERAGE SIZE $2 \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ "
 JOINTS VARY FROM $\frac{5}{16}$ " TO $\frac{3}{8}$ "
 LAID IN COMMON BOND.



• BUILT • 1818 •

TTC CASCIERI DEL.

ST AUGUSTINE CHAPEL AND CEMETERY, SOUTH BOSTON



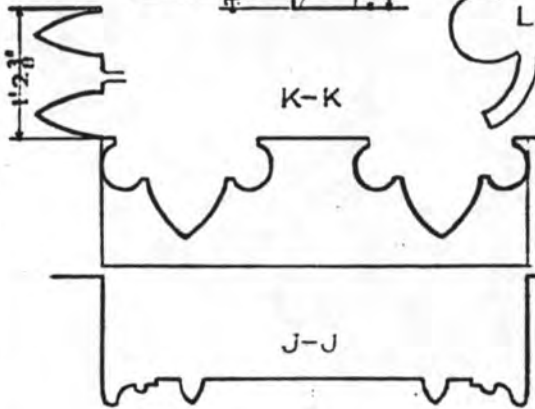
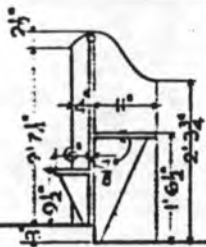
TITO CASCIERI DEL.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF GEORGE W. BRIDGES AND ROBERT H. COOPER

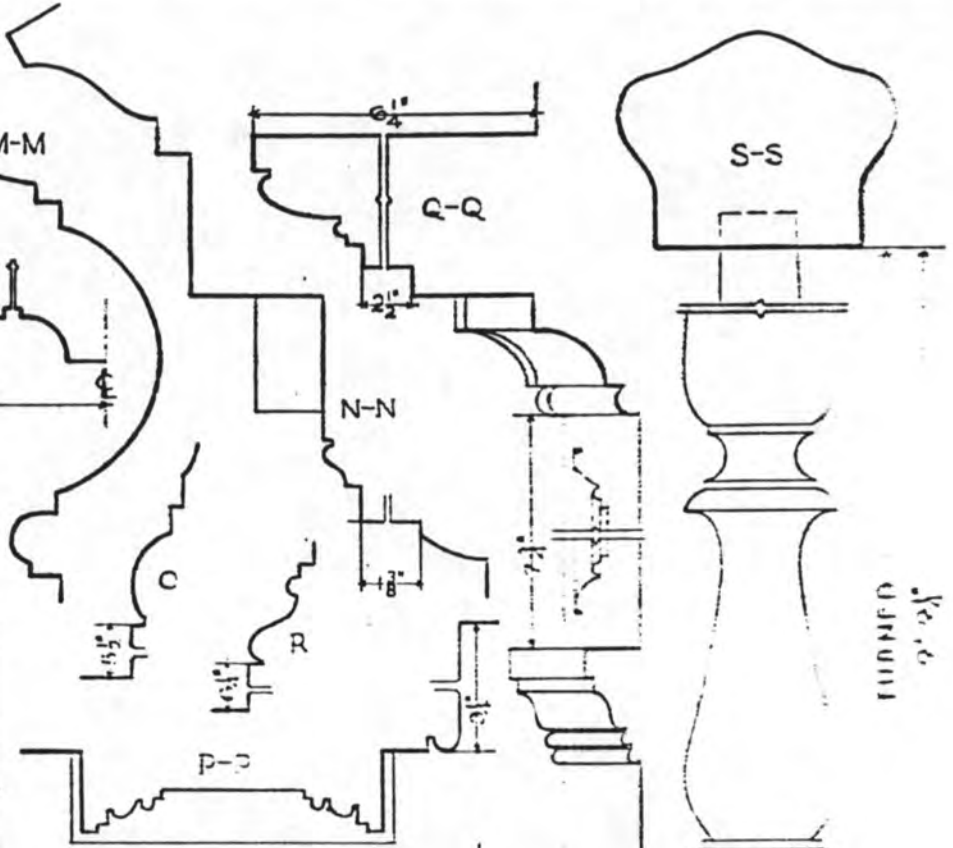
BUILT 1818
ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL and CEMETERY, SOUTH BOSTON



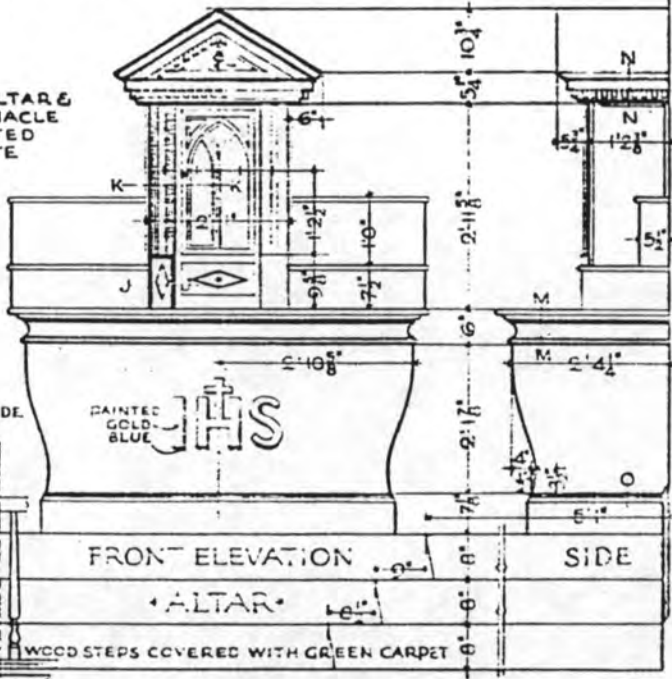
DETAIL OF
PEW IN
BALCONY
WOOD
PAINTED
DARK BROWN



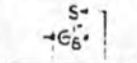
M-M



WOOD ALTAR &
TABERNACLE
PAINTED
WHITE



WALNUT
BALUSTRADE



PAINTED
GOLD-
BLUE

FRONT ELEVATION

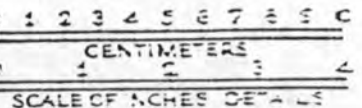
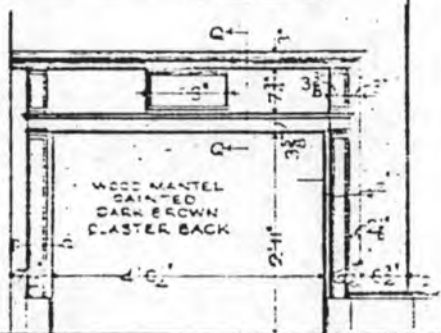
SIDE

ALTAR

WOOD STEPS COVERED WITH GREEN CARPET

SCALE OF FEET ELEVATIONS

DETAIL OF MANTEL IN NARTHEX



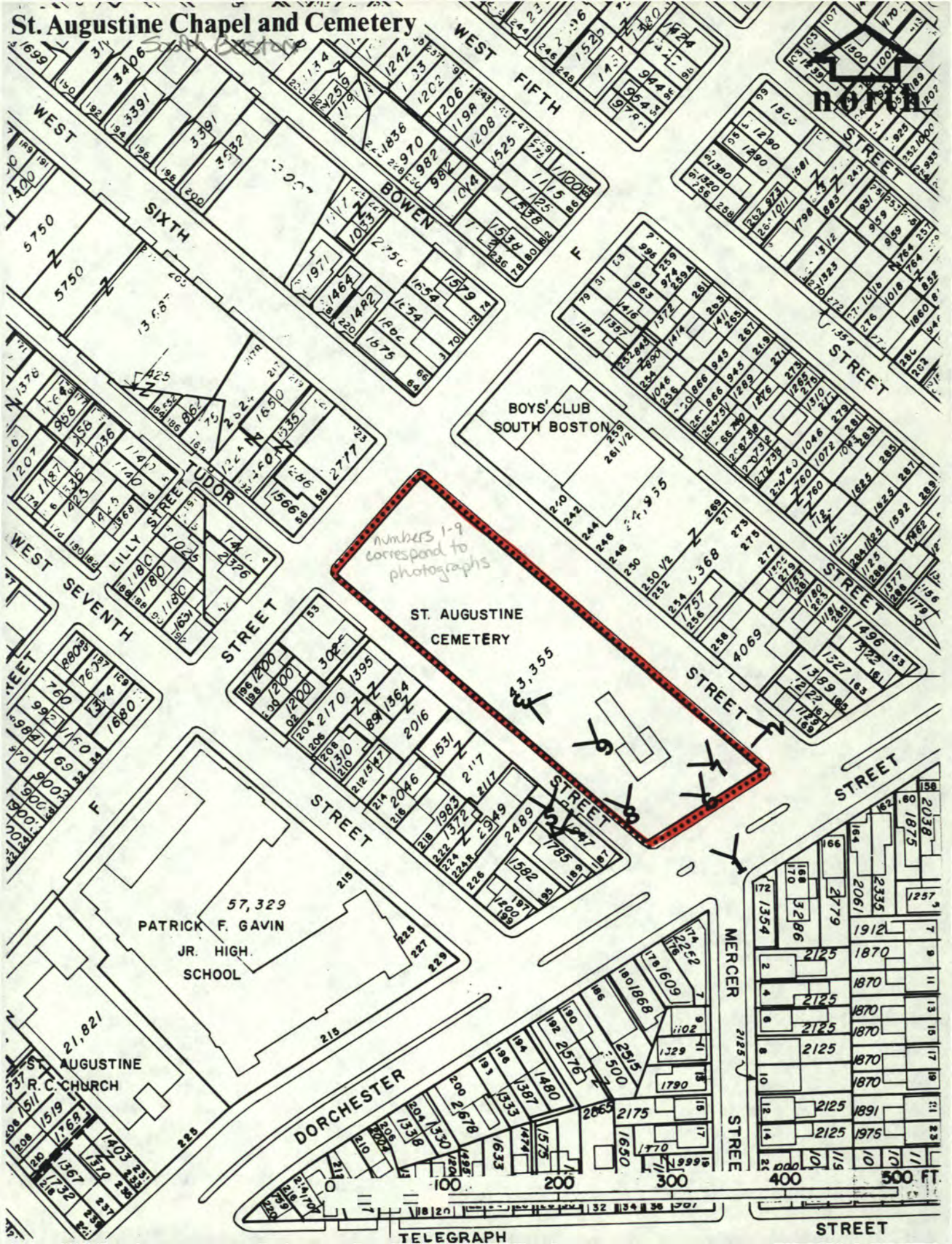
BUILT 1888

ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL AND CEMETERY, SOUTH BOSTON

TITO CASCIERI DEL.

606

St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery



Numbers 1-9
correspond to
photographs

ST. AUGUSTINE
CEMETERY

BOYS' CLUB
SOUTH BOSTON

57,329
PATRICK F. GAVIN
JR. HIGH
SCHOOL

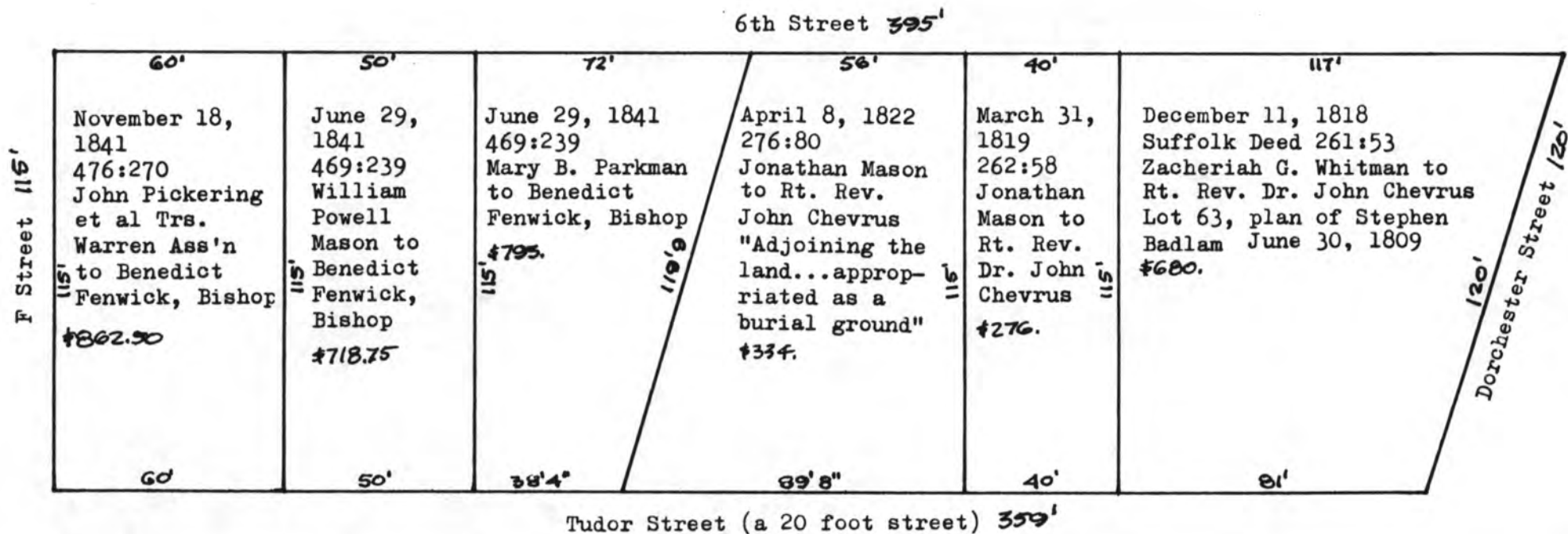
AUGUSTINE
R. C. CHURCH

TELEGRAPH

STREET

100 200 300 400 500 FT.

ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL AND CEMETERY, BOSTON



Land Acquisition Plan for St. Augustine's Cemetery, So. Boston 1818 to 1841

block shown on plan of Stephen Badlam, June 30, 1809 related to Division Deed of land at South Boston between Gardiner Greene, Jonathan Mason, William Tudor, Joseph Woodward, John Winslow et al, Suffolk Deed 230:107-140, October 2, 1809

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery
Suffolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

AUG 6 1987

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 9/4/87 - 9/20/87
Action: ACCEPT 9-18-87
 RETURN
 REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Extremely important as the oldest surviving Catholic Church in Massachusetts and the first Catholic burying ground in Boston, associated w/ Father Maignon and Bishop Cheverus and the development of the Catholic Church in New England.

Recom./Criteria Accept A B + C
 Reviewer Suzanne
 Discipline Architectural History
 Date 9/18/87
 See continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: Clarification.
 technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



FOUNDED 1818
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL
ARCHDIOCESE'S OLDEST CATHOLIC CHURCH
CHAPEL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON HOLY DAYS

St. Augustine's Chapel
1818

ST AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE CARSON, PHOTO

3/12/87

① 6 JOY ST. BOSTON

② DORCHESTER ST. ENTRANCE - TO NW

③ NO. 1



ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL, CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/12/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

FROM 6TH ST., WALL ST. CHAPEL - TO W

NO 2



ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/12/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

CHAPEL (NW & SW ELEV'S) & CEMETERY - TO EAST

NO: 3



P
Street Cleaning
2:00 and 4:00 Mon-Fri
10:00 - 4:00 Sat
Sun - 8:00





ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

SE (ARISE) ELEV. OF CHAPEL - TO NW

NO: 6



ERECTED
BY
MARY A. DOYLE
IN MEMORY OF
MOTHER

ERECTED
BY
JOHN J. DOUGAN
IN MEMORY OF
MOTHER

ERECTED
BY JOHN J. DOUGAN
IN MEMORY OF
MOTHER

ERECTED
BY
MICHAEL J. DOUGAN
IN MEMORY OF
MOTHER

ERECTED BY
EDWARD WHITE
IN MEMORY OF HIS
ELDEST SON
WHO DIED SEPT. 6
AGED 59 YEARS

ERECTED BY
DANIEL DONOVAN
COUNTY OF CARL, IRELAND
IN MEMORY OF
HIS DEAR DAUGHTER
CATHERINE J. DONOVAN
WHO DIED FEB. 27

aged
of the pa
County of Walo
MICHAEL

ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

GRAVESTONE DETAILS & EAST CORNER OF CHAPEL - TO N.W.T.

NO: 7





FATHER
MOTHER

JACK BARRY
COLDR SERGEANT
9TH REGT M.V.M
1822 — 1890

ERECTED BY
TERESA C. FOLEY



ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

CHAPEL INTERIOR - CHANCEL FROM BALCONY - TO SE

NO: 10



ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL, CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

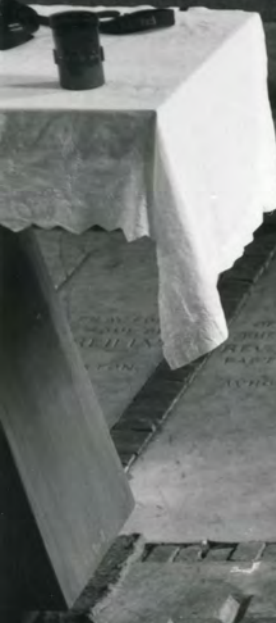
LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

CHAPEL INTERIOR - HAVE TOWARD NAUTHEX - TO NW

NO: 11



OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF
REV. JOHN B. WALSH
 PASTOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH
 CHARLESTOWN
 WHO DIED JULY 27, 1873
 AGED 51
 R.I.P.

OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF
REV. EMILIANO L. GERRI
 PASTOR OF GATE OF HEAVEN
 CHURCH SOUTH BASTON
 WHO DIED JUNE 28, 1873
 AGED 48
 R.I.P.

OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF
REV. JOHN B. PURCELL
 CLERGYMAN OF THE
 CATHEDRAL BASTON
 WHO DIED MARCH 24, 1873
 AGED 28
 R.I.P.

OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF
WILLIAM WALSH
 DIED JULY 9, 1883
 AGED 32
 R.I.P.

OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF
REV. JOHN B. F. BOLAND
 A CLERGYMAN OF
 ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH
 CHARLESTOWN
 BORN SEP 18, 1843
 DIED NOV 30, 1882
 AGED 39 YRS 2 MOS 12 DYS
 R.I.P.

OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF
REV. ANGELO I. CONTI
 WHO WAS BORN IN DA
 DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 AUGUST 10, A.D. 1
 HE OFFICIATED AS
 ARCHDIOCESE PDR
 AND WAS GONNE
 OF THE CHARIT
 INSTITUTIO
 MEEK AND UNA
 HE WENT
 AFTER THE
 AND

71. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LAWSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

CHAPEL INTERIOR - TRANSEPT FLOOR - MEMORIAL TABLETS - TO

NO: 12

SE



Here lie the mortal remains of
FRANCIS ANTONY MATIGNON, D. D.
and for 26 years Pastor of the Church
of the Holy Cross in this town:
Ob. Sept. 19th 1818.

Æt. 65.

*Beloved of God and men whose memory is in
benediction? Ecclus C. 13. V. 1.*

*"The law of truth was in his mouth and iniquity
was not found in his lips: He walked with me in
peace and equity and turned many away from
iniquity for the lips of the Priest shall keep knowledge
and they shall seek the law at his mouth because he is the
angel of the Lord of hosts." Malachi C. 2. V. 6 7.*

*Far from the Sepulchre of his fathers repose the ashes
of the good and great Doctor Matignon; but his
grave is not among strangers, for it was and will
often be watered by the tears of an affectionate
flock, and his memory is cherished by all the
valve learning, honour genius, or love devotion.*

*The Bishop and congregation in tears have erected
this monument of their veneration and gratitude.*



ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/12/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

CHAPEL INTERIOR - CHANCEL - MATIGNON MEMORIAL TABLE

NO: 13

TO SOUTH



ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LARSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

CHAPEL INTERIOR - SE SACRISTY - FIREPLACE - TO NW

NO: 14



ST. AUGUSTINE CHAPEL & CEMETERY

BOSTON, MA

LESLIE LAWSON PHOTO

3/6/87

6 JOY ST. BOSTON

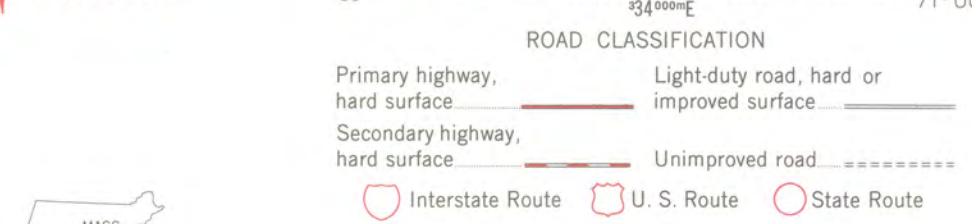
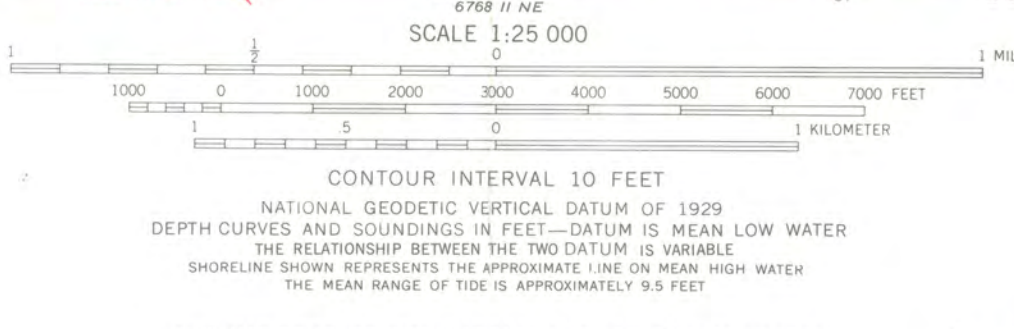
CHAPEL INTERIOR - CHOIR LOFT - TO WEST

NO: 15





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 246
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational
purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1 000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

BOSTON SOUTH, MASS.
N4215-W7100/7.5

1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6768 1 SE-SERIES V814

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet Meters

15000 4500
14000 4200
13000 3900
12000 3600
11000 3300
10000 3000
9000 2700
8000 2400
7000 2100
6000 1800
5000 1500
4000 1200
3000 900
2000 600
1000 300
0 0

Feet Meters

1 3048
2 6096
3 9144
4 12192
5 15240
6 18288
7 21336
8 24384
9 27432
10 30480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 3048

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

ST. AUGUSTINE C. NELL and C. HENRY
Dorchester Street, Belmont, MA 02458
South Boston, MA
Quincy, MA 02267
U.N. Reference: 1979/11/10/1488660



P 685 548 150

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

July 31, 1987

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination form for the following property:
Boston, St. Augustine Chapel and Cemetery,

Dorchester Street, between West 6th & Tudor Streets

It has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination form.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/lis

Enclosure

AUG 6 1987

6 1987



P093545936

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

September 22, 1987

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127
Attention: Beth Savage

Dear Ms. ^{Carol} Shull:

Enclosed please find a continuation sheet with the corrections you requested to be made to the National Register nomination for St. Augustine's Church, Boston (South Boston).

Sincerely,

Valerie

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

*Thanks for expediting this nomination!
V.*

BF/ls

Enclosure

Beth

Do not

return to church

August

pass

Come see me

Love