NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STONE TEMPLE, CHURCH OF THE PRESIDENTS
1266 Hancock Street, at its junction with Washington Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

3. CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>(Check One)</th>
<th>OWNER'SHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<td>Bath</td>
<td>Preservation work in progress</td>
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<td>Object</td>
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</table>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Reverend Bradford E. Gale, Minister
Congregation of the United First Parish Church, Unitarian
1300 Hancock Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress
Washington 20540, D.C.
United First Parish Church is a monumentally-scaled, two-story structure constructed of coursed ashlar, with a projecting porch, giant Doric portico, and a two-stage stone tower topped by a wooden open cupola. The walls of the oblong-shaped church are built of Quincy blue granite and the windows in the long north and south side walls are two-stories in height, round headed, and adorned by exterior louvered blinds.

A broad flight of stone steps leads up to the broad pedimented portico, which is supported by four giant monolithic Doric columns that measure 25 feet in height and weigh about 25 tons apiece. This portico, on the west (front) elevation, is in the Greek Revival style, but the plan of the remainder of the church, including the projecting porch, main structure, and tower, is derived from the late Georgian or Federal-Adamesque churches that were built in New England after 1800.

Above the pediment of the portico a stone tower rises in two stages; the first stage, broad and rectangular in shape, is unornamented; the second stage, stepped back and square, is adorned by a clock face on each elevation. The second stage is surmounted by a round wood open cupola with eight columns and a dome.

The wall of the west (front) facade, under the portico, is unadorned, except for a horizontal panel set high in the wall, which extends over the three entrance ways. The three large heavy double-doors, topped by flat lintels, open into the projecting porch, or vestibule. Here three more doors lead into the spacious auditorium which is about 70 feet square and three bays long. The pews on the main floor are separated by two longitudinal aisles and galleries extend around the north, south, and west sides of the room. A fine pulpit of mahogany is located in the center of the east (rear) wall. The dominating and outstanding feature of the interior is the magnificent decorated plaster dome located in the center of the ceiling.

The exterior and interior of the church are unaltered, except for the one-story stone wing that was added to the east elevation in 1889. This addition, however, does not detract or seriously alter the appearance of the original church.

United First Parish Church is in excellent condition, still used for religious services, and is open to visitors.
Designed and erected in 1827-28 by the master architect-engineer Alexander Parris, United First Parish Church, also known as the "Stone Temple" and "Church of the Presidents," is probably his masterpiece of church construction in the Greek Revival style. The structure is probably also the finest extant example of a Greek Revival church in New England. Parris' use of granite and monolithic columns in this large-scaled and finely proportioned structure was a relatively early instance and a major demonstration of the monumental possibilities and use of this new building material.

United First Parish Church has been little-altered, inside or out.

History

The building committee of First Parish Church, Unitarian, met in the fall of 1826 and selected the noted architect-engineer Alexander Parris, of Boston and Pembroke, to design and supervise the construction of their new church in the Greek Revival style. It was specified that the building was to be constructed of blue granite from the nearby Quincy quarries, that the stone was to be hammered, and the columns were to be monolithic. The cost of construction, except for the four columns, was to be a gift to the congregation from John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

Construction began in 1827. The monolithic columns used on the portico of this church were not the first quarried and set in place in the United States. Known earlier examples are the U.S. Bank and the Quincy Market (also by Parris) in Boston. However, the four columns of First Parish Church were considerably larger than those on either of these buildings and may well have been the largest in existence when they were set in place. Each column was 23 feet 2 inches long (or 25 feet long with capitals), tapered from 3 feet 6 inches in diameter at the top to 4 feet 2 inches at the bottom, and weighed about 25 tons. Thirty-five yoke of oxen were required to haul each column from the quarry, and each cost $1,000 set in place. Three of these columns were erected on June 16, 1828 and the fourth one on the following day. The new church was dedicated on November 12, 1828. Total cost of construction was $30,488.56.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFining A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

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<th>LATITUDE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

NAME AND TITLE: Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION: Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service

DATE: 6/11/70

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STREET AND NUMBER: 801 - 19th Street, N.W.

STATE: D. C.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

DATE

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

DATE
8. **Significance: (1)**

On April 1, 1828 the bodies of President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, were placed in their tombs in the crypt, which is located in the basement under the vestibule, of the church. On December 10, 1852, the mortal remains of President John Quincy Adams and his wife, Louisa Catherine, were also buried in their tombs in the same crypt.

The only exterior alteration to the church was made in 1889, when the present one-story, five-sided stone wing was added to the east or rear elevation of the original church.

In 1959 the First Parish Church (Unitarian) in Quincy and the Wollaston Unitarian Society united as the United First Parish Church (Unitarian) in Quincy. In 1961-64 approximately $30,000 was expended in repairing the tower and cupola and also in putting the structure generally into good condition.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE
Massachusetts

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Theme XX - Architecture (Part II, 1783-1880).

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
United First Parish Church, Unitarian
(Stone Temple)
Church of the Presidents

4. APPROX. ACREAGE
.2 acres

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
1266 Hancock St., at its junction with Washington Street, Quincy, Norfolk County.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
Congregation of the Unitarian Church, Rev. Bradford E. Gale, Minister, Quincy 02169.

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are intact)
Designed by Alexander Parrish and erected in 1828, the United First Parish Church, also known as the "Stone Temple" and "Church of the Presidents," is an outstanding and little altered example of a Greek Revival church.

The large two-story structure was designed and constructed in the Greek Revival style by Alexander Parrish (1780-1852), a leading Boston architect. Built of Quincy granite, all but the four columns on the portico were a gift of President John Adams. Total cost of construction was $30,488.56.

The oblong-shaped building has the form of a Greek temple. A broad flight of stone steps lead up to the great pediment* portico, which is supported by four giant monolithic granite Doric columns that measure 25 feet in height and weigh about 25 tons apiece. Above the pediment rises a large square stone clock tower, which in turn is surmounted by an open cupola with eight columns. The long sides of the structure each have three round arch windows that rise two stories in height. Under the entrance portico three large double doors, topped by flat stone lintels, lead into the projecting stone tower and to the interior, which is dominated by a magnificent dome. The plan of the spacious auditorium, however, otherwise follows the design of the Georgian churches built in New England during the last half of the 18th century. Thus the interior is a simple rectangular mass with two longitudinal aisles separating the pews; the fine mahogany pulpit is located in the center of a short side, opposite to the entrance door, and the other three walls have galleries at the second story level.

The one-story five-sided stone wing at the rear of the original church was added in 1839, but does not detract or seriously alter the appearance of the main building.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best source: give location of manuscripts and rare works)
Elise Lathrop, Old New England Churches (Rutland, Vermont, 1938), 31-32

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES ( Mention best reports and studies, e.g. NPS study, HABS, etc.)
Historic American Building Survey: Stone Temple (Church of the Presidents, 1828) (2 photos, 1941), 1266 Hancock Street.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS

11. CONDITION
Excellent

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
Church

13. DATE OF VISIT
Sept. 20, 1967

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
Charles W. Snell

15. TITLE
Historian

16. DATE
Jan. 19, 1968

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10" SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
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<th>STATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>United First Parish Church, Unitarian (Stone Temple)/Church of the Presidents</td>
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**Condition**

The unaltered structure is maintained in excellent condition, is still used as an active church, and is open to visitors. The tombs of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and also those of their wives, are located in the basement of the tower of this church.
Visit these points of interest on the QUINCY HISTORIC TRAIL

1. Adams National Historic Site
   Adams Street

2. Dorothy Quincy Homestead
   Butler Road

3. Adams Academy
   Adams Street

4. First Parish Church, Adams Crypt
   Quincy Center

5. Quincy City Hall
   Hancock Street, Quincy Center

6. John Adams Birthplace
   Franklin Street

7. John Quincy Adams Birthplace
   Franklin Street

8. Abigail Adams Cairn
   Franklin Street

9. First Commercial Railroad
   (To be restored to original condition.)
   West Quincy

10. First Ironworks 1644
    West Quincy

11. Col. Josiah Quincy House
    Muirhead Street, Wollaston
Sketch plan of the Stone Temple or United First Parish Church, 1828, Quincy, Mass.

C.W. Snell - 11/29/67
Stone Temple--United First Parish Church, Unitarian, 1828 South side (left) and east (rear) elevation. One-story section added to rear in 1889. Quincy, Mass.

N.P.S. Photo, 1967
Stone Temple—United First Parish Church, Unitarian, West (front) elevation
Quincy, Mass.

N.P.S. Photo, 1967
Stone Temple—United First Parish Church, Unitarian, 1828
North side (right) and east (rear) elevations. One-story section added to rear in 1889.

N.P.S. Photo, 1967