1 VARIEL HOME - This three-story home was built in 1878 by Joshua Variel and his younger son Will. The primary architectural feature of this home is the decorative corner moldings called "quoins." Today it is a restored house museum depicting family life in Plumas County at the turn of the 20th Century. You may visit this home by contacting museum personnel.

2 PLUMAS COUNTY MUSEUM - Site of an 1860s home owned by gold mining capitalist C.D. Hazzard in the 1890s. The house was burned about 1966 to clear the lot for construction of the museum in 1968.

3 GOODWIN LAW OFFICE - John D. Goodwin opened his law office in 1863. It was originally located further east. He served the public from 1859-1908 as County Clerk, Assemblyman, Justice and Superior Court Judge. It is the oldest continually used law office in the state of California.

4 KAULBACK/ BEYERS HOME - In 1868, Wells, Fargo & Co. agent Charles Kaulback bought this unfinished house for his bride Mary Loring from the previous owner Mr. Walters. About 1900 William Beyers, who had served as County Clerk in 1877, established his home here.

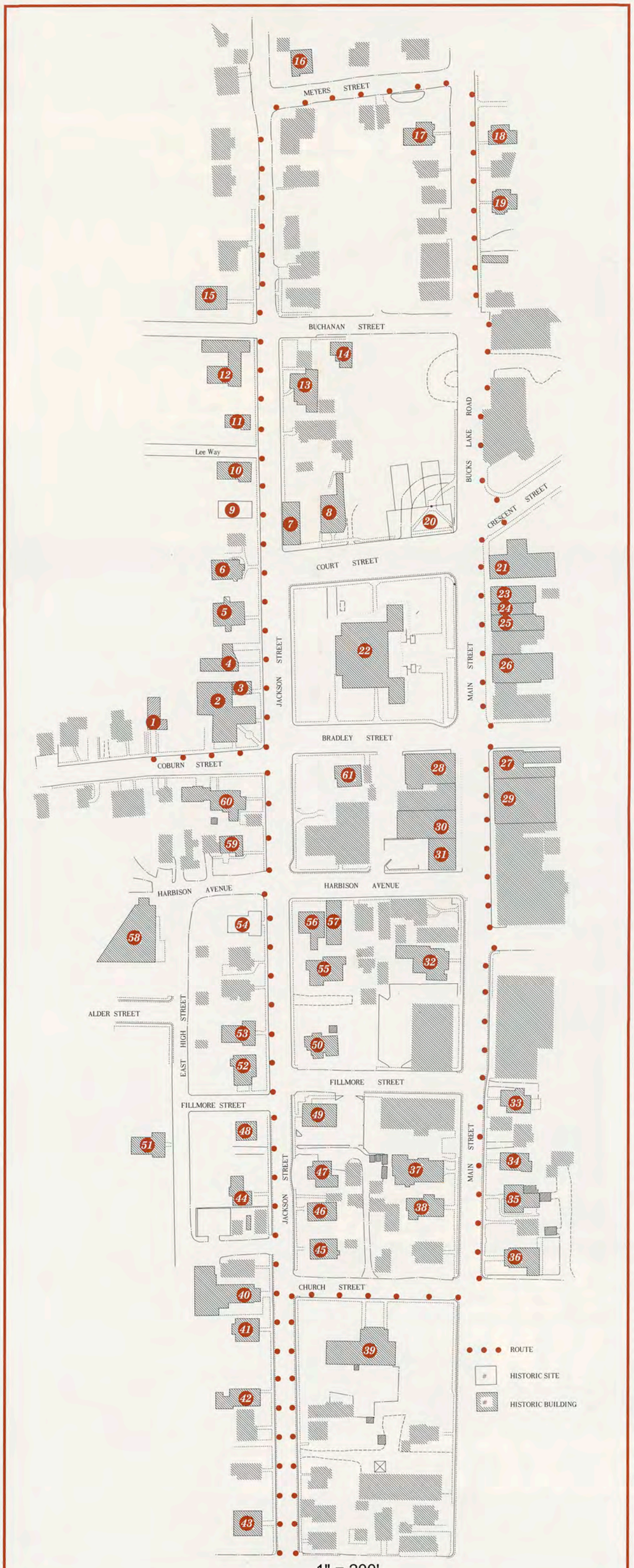
5 CATE HOME - An early settler, Daniel Rogers Cate built the county's first blacksmith shop, flour, and saw mills. He was the first County Treasurer. A rancher, he rented this house in town from J.E. Edwards in the 1860s-70s. George Stephan was owner of the house for many years and added the stone pillars and foundation in 1918.

6 HUSKINSON HOME - Manager of the Plumas House (20), Edward "Ted" Huskinson was elected Supervisor in 1890. In 1900 he bought what is now called the Huskinson Block (23,24,25) and built this home. He added the Classic Revival style porch to the home around 1915.He later was co-owner of Quincy Drug Store.

7 SITE OF ROBERTSON HOME - About 1860 this was the site of the home of Judge E.T. Hogan. The Hogan home was destroyed by fire and replaced in 1875 by the ornate home of Duncan Robertson, builder of the original county courthouse in 1859. The home was razed about 1967 to make room for the present building.

8 DR. STEWART HOME/OFFICE - Prior to this building, during the 1860s, the lot held a smaller house owned by Judge A.P. Moore. Like its neighbor, it too was destroyed by fire and replaced with the present building about 1870. This building, first known as the McChesney Home, has been added to both on the ground level and with dormers on the second floor. It was the home and dentist office of Dr. Stewart from 1905 when he married Leona Kaulback, until his death in 1933.

9 LEE HOMESITE - George Sharpe, rascal and first sheriff of Plumas County, built a house here in 1854. Corydon Lee bought it in the late 1860s and his son Clark Lee later built a stylish Victorian in 1889. It was damaged by fire in 1969 and razed in 1971. The cottage occupying its site was built in 1994.



10 WATSON HOME - About 1902 Clark Lee moved Anna Berg's ranch house to this site. County Surveyor William Watson took it over in 1904. His son H.S. "Tiny" Watson lived there until his death in 1982.

11 NANNIE WHITE HOME - In 1913 widow White chose local stonemason William Hemstalk to build this unusual home. Although widely known for natural rock masonry, he used man-made concrete blocks. A hitching post that once stood in front was also made of concrete.

12 GOODWIN HOME - Built in 1865 by Judge John D. Goodwin, it is thought to be the first brick house in town. After his death in 1908 the house became a hospital, remaining in medical use until the mid 1990s.

13 MILLER HOME - Proprietor of Miller's Cash Store and the Quincy Hotel, William & Carrie Miller built this home in the 1890s. Their daughter Stella Fay became a respected music teacher and composer. Her interest and an endowment from her estate established the Plumas County Museum in 1964.

14 MORI HOME - Built about 1900, it was occupied by Louis & Violet Mori, lifelong residents of Plumas County. Louis was County Tax Collector for 28 years. Violet took countless photographs throughout the county and collected many of the items now in the museum's collection.

15 HAIL HOME - Felix Grundy Hail, former publisher of the GREENVILLE BULLETIN and publisher of the PLUMAS NATIONAL-BULLETIN, lived here with his family. Hail was convicted of the shooting death of John A. Boyle, a Quincy attorney in 1913, over a dispute about where to locate the county high school. Hail was granted a reprieve for health reasons and died in 1914.

16 GARLAND HOME - One of Quincy's oldest, Richard E. Garland's house still has its original gingerbread trim, amethyst windows, and Victorian charm. The first structure in Quincy, a log house, was located next to this house but was razed about 1949.

17 WHEELER HOME - This is claimed to be the first frame house built in Quincy. It was made ready for Theresa & Isaac Wheeler, who became the first bride and groom in Quincy, on January 2, 1854.

18 GANSNER HOME - This was originally the home of Fred Gansner, one of eight children of pioneers Florian & Christina Gansner. It was built about 1900 and sported "quoins" much like the Variel Home on Coburn Street.

19 MCINTOSH HOME - Exactly when this home was built is not known, but it appears to date from the late 1850s. It was the home of Quincy Hardware Store owner, Mel McIntosh. Original gingerbread trim still adorns part of the building.

20 PLUMAS HOUSE/HOTEL QUINCY - Built in 1853-54 this hotel burned in 1863. Rebuilt in 1866 by James Edwards, it was renowned for its spring dance floor. It was expanded in the early 1870s and was known far and wide as the finest hotel in the mountains. Edwards died in 1882, but his family kept the hotel until 1910. It burned again in 1923. Its replacement, Hotel Quincy, which opened on October 31, 1925, suffered the same fate in November 1966. The site is now known as the Dame Shirley Plaza, named in honor of Louise Clappe (Dame Shirley), author of THE SHIRLEY LETTERS FROM THE CALIFORNIA MINES 1851-1852.

QUINCY HERITAGE WALK

North from the Motherlode. South from the Oregon Trail. East from the San Francisco Bay. West through the Beckwourth Pass. With industry, imagination, pride, and perseverance, settlers established the County of Plumas in 1854 and built a town called Quincy.

Struck by fire twice, many original Main Street edifices are gone. Most early homes have been altered. This Heritage Walk draws upon memories that linger and records which remain to help you visualize the County Seat as it moved into the 20th Century. The buildings you see represent architecture and people of historical importance. Whether resident or visitor, you are invited to explore and re-create Quincy's past for yourself.

PLEASE RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY.
DO NOT DISTURB. DO NOT TRESPASS.

Note: Not all points of interest are illustrated.

Compiled by Plumas County Museum Docents, Staff & Volunteers.
Published by Plumas County Museum, 2002.
Map by Dennis Miller, Plumas County Planning Department.

(530) 283-6320 www.countyofplumas.com
500 Jackson Street, Quincy

21 PLUMAS HOUSE LIVERY STABLE - The Plumas House Livery Stable was one of several stables in town that provided carriages for hire and care for horses. Built of brick in 1875, this 40 by 80-foot building has undergone many renovations. Jacob Stephan purchased the livery stable upon the death of owner William Edwards in 1882, and ran it for many years. It was converted to an auto garage in the early 1900s, remained as such into the 1950s, then housed a succession of businesses.

22 PLUMAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE - The first Courthouse, built in 1859, was replaced in 1919 by this Classic Revival style building. With foresight County Supervisors insisted the architects provide "enough room." Despite controversy over the doubled cost and excessive use of marble on the interior, their proposal stood and the Courthouse became the pride of the county.

23-25 THE HUSKINSON BLOCK - Called as such after 1900, the left and middle buildings were constructed in 1876. Cohn Bros. (23) was a dry goods store and Post Office. The second story was used by the I.O.O.F. lodge. Colonel Wyatt's Bank Building (24) had the first Plumas National Forest Supervisor's Office upstairs in 1905. The Capitol Saloon (25) was built about the same time and the original back bar is still in use.

26 AYOOB'S - Built by William Hemstalk in 1935, this building is on the site of the Grand Central Hotel where the fire of August 1934 originated. The Coburn House Hotel and the Quincy Hotel also occupied this site during the 1850-1870 period.

27 QUINCY DRUG STORE - Originally the Quincy Drug Store was a two-story brick building. The present building was erected after the fire of 1934. The 1890s stone storage building in back is a survivor of the fire. To the left in what is now Bradley Street was the Dorsch, then McIntosh Hardware Store, also a victim of the 1934 conflagration.

28 LEE & SON'S STORE - After practicing law in La Porte, "Judge" Corydon Lee moved to Quincy in 1866. He bought A.P. Moore's building and opened Lee & Son's General Store. It later became Bar's Mercantile, then the Grover Bros. Rexall Drug.

29 TOWN HALL - Formed in 1872, the Town Hall Association raised funds to buy the Exchange Saloon building. The Hall hosted fairs, high school classes, church services, and other activities. Used as a movie house before the 1934 fire struck, it was rebuilt as such in the 1930's Art Deco style.

30 CLINCH BUILDING - In 1905 American Valley rancher William J. Clinch built this distinctive building for his Plumas Meat Market. The Quincy Band held its practices in the upstairs ballroom that same year.

31 PLUMAS COUNTY BANK - Above left, formed in 1903, the Spanish-mission style building was labeled "pretentious." Initially the bank flourished, but it closed in 1933, a victim of the Great Depression. 1936 saw expansion and reopening as the Bank of America, which remained until the 1960s.

32 KNISELY/MCLAUGHLIN/BELL HOME - The Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage stood here from 1866-1880. It was moved and the lot sold to Jacob Knisely who built this home of local brick in 1885. A carpenter, he gave talent to the church (40) where he is memorialized in a window. Judge Charles McLaughlin owned the home around 1900. District Attorney from 1887-1891, he served the Superior Court until 1905 when he moved to the Court of Appeals. The William Bell family bought the home in 1919 and lived there until 1971.

33 AMERICAN RANCH HOTEL SITE - Owned by Hugh. J. Bradley in 1852, this early ranch hosted the simple but active hotel described in the "THE SHIRLEY LETTERS." Bradley named Quincy after his hometown in Illinois and helped to establish Plumas County in 1854. This building served as the first courthouse for a short time.

34 ROGERS HOME - Dave "D.N." Rogers, the second Plumas National Forest Supervisor, had this shingle-sided Craftsman-style house built in 1912. He and his wife lived there until their deaths in 1970.

35 WHITLOCK/ FLOURNOY HOME - Originally heavily ornamented with gingerbread trim, this house was built on a nearby lot in 1877. Major James Whitlock, a veteran of Indian Battles, lived here from 1881 to 1903. A popular merchant, he also served as County Treasurer and State Legislator. In 1903 Plumas County Bank cashier Harley Flournoy bought the house and moved it to its present site.

36 FLOURNOY BUILDING/ PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST OFFICE - The first Forest Service Supervisor's Office building was built by Harley Flournoy. The Forest Service moved into this building in 1908, and moved to their present site on Lawrence Street in 1933.

37 BORING/STEPHAN HOME - About 1882 Jacob Stephan bought Edward's Livery Stable (21) and also the house, which Sheriff Boring had moved from a nearby ranch.

38 JAKE STEPHAN HOME - In 1912 son Jake built this California Bungalow-style home with the oval glass door, next to his father's place.

39 QUINCY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - In 1905 this "modern" building replaced the 23-year-old two-story brick school. The back wing was added by George Chaffey about 1918. Classes were held here until 1951.

40 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - Formed in 1854, the congregation was served by circuit preachers for 20 years. The building was begun in 1875 and services were moved from the Town Hall (29). The memorial windows dedicated about 1912 are one of its special features.

41 ORR HOME - George & Winifred Orr built this Craftsman-style home in 1913 when they were married. A forest service employee, Orr planted the Sequoia gigantea in 1913.

42 DEDMON HOME - The Dedmon Family Home was built sometime around 1900. The porches on each side have been added over time.

43 GRAY HOME - This home was owned by Quincy Drug Store owner Asa Gray, and was built about 1902.

44 WILSON HOME - George Wilson was Quincy Brass Band's leader around 1900. In 1895 it was noted that Wilson was gathering rocks for his house foundation from a site at the early gold rush camp of Elizabethtown, two miles north.

45 KING HOME - Willis & Tennye King were the first residents of this house. It was built in 1905, but little else is known of it.

46 HUGHES HOME - Laura Hughes was a grade school teacher and Lewellyn H. Hughes a lawyer and District Attorney. The California Bungalow - Craftsman style house was built about 1911.

47 GARNER HOME - Edward Garner, a native of England, came to Quincy in 1877. A noted taxidermist, house painter, and wallpaper hanger, many of his mounted specimens are in the museum's collection. The house's two identical porches have since been removed. Note the size of the oak tree at left in 1907.

48 CASA DE LA SIERRA - Residence of Arthur & Verbenia Phelps Hall, this was the childhood home of Helen Hall Lawry, noted Plumas County historian. Built by Joshua Variel in the late 1800s the home originally had a very sharply peaked roof and corner trim called "quoins."

49 CLOUGH HOME - Greenleaf Greeley Clough, law partner of W.W. Kellogg, bought this home in 1879. He married Mettie Lowell, whose parents lived across Fillmore Street. Clough served as Justice and Superior Court Judge; he later became State Assemblyman.

50 LOWELL HOME - James & Ruth Millet Lowell moved here in 1884. Daughter, Mettie Lowell, became the wife of Judge Greenleaf Clough. The diagonally placed front entrance is unusual. Both houses were in the Lowell and Clough families for over 50 years.

51 HOGAN HOME - Judge Edmund T. Hogan was an early barrister, judge, and one-time newspaper printer in Quincy. This home was built sometime in the 1860s.

52 KEDDIE HOME SITE - The present house is on the site of the A.W. Keddie Home. Keddie was a prominent surveyor and developer of Plumas County, and is considered the "Father of the Western Pacific Railroad."

53 MONCUR HOME - Judge James O. Moncur, a northern California lawyer, moved to Quincy in 1902. He served as Superior Court Judge from 1908-1951. He built this comfortable home in 1909.

54 WHITING HOME SITE - Fenton B. Whiting was a prominent pioneer and historian in Plumas County and was regionally famous for his "Dog Sled Express" mail route in the 1860s. The house burned in 1973.

55 BERG HOME - Widow Anna Berg sold her ranch home (10) about 1902 and moved to this enchanting Queen Anne style home in town.

56 SCHNEIDER HOME - Born in Meadow Valley in 1859, Bernard "Barney" Schneider was a successful druggist in Quincy. He was a partner with Huskinson in 1885 and sole owner of Quincy Drug (27) in 1890. This home, built in 1903, once sported rounded porch corners, gingerbread trim, and well-groomed grounds.

57 MASONIC LODGE No.60 F&AM - The first Masonic Lodge in Plumas County built this hall in 1855. Quincy school classes were held downstairs. The public library also was housed there at one time. The second-floor porch was closed in about 1940.

58 BUCKHORN BREWERY - Built about 1859 or before, the Buckhorn Brewery was also home to a small private zoo of wild animals. The original building was razed in 1940 and a new plant built for the Susanville Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

59 KELLOGG HOME - Early resident A.P. Moore built this home and a store (28) before leaving in 1870. In 1873, fledgling lawyer W.W. Kellogg bought the home. A fine orator, he was elected County Assessor and Clerk, School Trustee, Assemblyman, and State Senator. He published "THE QUINCY UNION" newspaper for eight years, and died in the home in 1933 at the age of 95.

60 LORING HOME - An early miner, John Loring settled his family in this new house in 1882. A zealous worker for the Methodist Church (41), he is memorialized in a Church window for his gift of the church bell and his long service as janitor. The Sequoia gigantea next to the house was planted as a sapling in 1932.

61 HALL/LAWRY HOME - Andrew "Doc" Hall, veterinarian and county sheriff from 1899-1907, built this home in 1876. Educated at Onion Valley in the art of honest gambling, he built the Capitol Saloon (25). Later, in his office (since razed) behind Lee & Sons (28), he and son Arthur published The Plumas Independent newspaper until 1945.