



**1 San Joaquin Revenue and Recovery** (Emergency Hospital), c. 1905, 220 N. San Joaquin Street. It was built in the Mission Revival style and replaced the old receiving hospital located in the cellar of the county jail building, originally next door. Between 1905 and 1941, almost a half million people received care in the hospital.

**2 Medico-Dental Building**, c. 1927, 242 N. Sutter Street. The downtown's tallest building, the 12-story Commercial Gothic building was originally devoted exclusively to medical and dental professionals. The cornerstone reads "Dedicated to the Practice of Medical Service and to the Service of Humanity."



**3 Elks Building**, c. 1908, 36 N. Sutter Street. The 5-story building originally housed the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks until 1976. The building featured a huge stained glass dome skylight intended for the San Francisco Elks Hall however destroyed by the Great 1906 Earthquake and Fire. The building lobby contains the original mosaic floor with Elks motif.



**4 S.H. Kress Building**, c. 1930, 409 E. Main Street. Decorated with terra cotta elements from the renowned Gladding McBean firm, the structure boasts one of the city's finest Art Deco facades. Recently remodeled, the interior lobby features a large mural designed by Russel Joseph Buckingham in 2005.

**5 Henery Apartments**, c. 1913, 121 S. Sutter Street. The brick and terracotta building has a distinctive Mansard roof style with three dormers facing the street. Arched windows, decorative surrounds, cornices with medallions and decorative brackets identify the Henery as the finest example of French Second Empire Style in Stockton. Designed by Stockton's most famous local architect, Glenn Allen, the Henery was designated a Stockton Landmark in 1986.



**6 Cort Tower** (Commercial & Savings Bank), c. 1915, 343 E. Main Street. Built by the Commercial & Savings Bank, this is a fine example of the Beaux Arts - Renaissance Revival style in vogue early in the century. The building was heavily damaged by a fire in 1923, and following repairs was doubled in size. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.



**7 Bank of Stockton** (Stockton Savings & Loan Society), c. 1908, 301 E. Main Street. Stockton's first "skyscraper." Designed by San Francisco architects Meyers and Ward in the Classic Revival style. The building featured Stockton's first revolving door and an interior of marble quarried in Tuolumne County. The top two floors have always been occupied by The Yosemite Club, the oldest private club in California, founded in 1889.



**8 California Building** (Farmer's and Merchant's Bank), c. 1917, 11 S. San Joaquin Street. The Italian Renaissance Revival building was designed by prominent San Francisco architect, George W. Kelham, who also designed the St. Francis Hotel and San Francisco Public Library. The central lobby features Tennessee marble floors with walls and pillars covered with Travertine marble. Its coffered ceilings are 25 feet high and are ornamented with painted plaster.

**Main Street:** In the 1850s, the waterfront businesses, plagued by a series of floods and fires, started migrating towards Main Street. Early buildings included grocery and provision stores, saddle and harness shops, as well as hardware and machinery merchants. Horse drawn carts and buggies traveled the unpaved road while pedestrians used the wooden sidewalks. By the turn of the century, Stockton had grown into an industrial city. Streetcars running down Main Street and the presence of banks, hotels, and theatres, attracted a steady flow of visitors. By the 1930's, Main Street boasted several skyscrapers and became the center of town's leading shops and prominent businesses. The pioneer stores were replaced by larger retail stores, including the Owl Drug Store, J.C. Penney's, or Woolworth's. During the 1960's, Main Street was made into a one-way street in an effort to improve the flow of traffic downtown.

**9 Bob Hope Theatre** (Fox California Theatre), 242 E. Main Street. Constructed in 14 months in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by Fox Theatres, it opened on October 14, 1930. After closing for renovations in 2002, the



Fox was reopened in September 2004 as the Bob Hope Theatre. One of the only remaining "movie palaces" in California. The sidewalk mosaic represents the rebirth of the theatre (Myklebust & Sears, 2005). The exterior lobby has the original tile and chandelier. The interior lobby features vibrant colors, gold leaf and restored chandeliers. The Italian marble floor mosaic, made up of 80,000 pieces, represents the fountain and pool which once stood in the rotunda (Evergreen/Siebrand, 2005) and is surrounded by new carpet, duplicated from historical photos. Artwork throughout includes gargoyles, coats of arms and a mural of mythic horses. The Mighty Robert Morton Organ was originally installed in the Seattle Fox Theatre.



**10 St. Mary's Catholic Church**, c. 1861, 203 E. Washington Street. The building has been modified since the cornerstone was laid in 1861. A transept was added in 1870 and the steeple bell tower was raised in 1893, but it remains true to its red brick Gothic Revival style.

**11 Hunter Square**, west of the County Courthouse, has always been the center of county government. It hosted numerous public meetings and political rallies. It was the site of the 1857 California State Fair, on July 4,

1876, it was the location of the Centennial Celebration, and in 1909, a street fair depicting a gold mining camp, the "Rush of '49," was held there. In the 1850s, a fountain was built from an artesian well. It was awarded a blue ribbon at the State Fair. In 1891, a granite drinking fountain was constructed with funds collected by the Stockton Mail newspaper. The tall classical-style fountain was known as the "Mail Fountain" and included an ice chamber for cooling water. The current fountain was built in 1967 as the centerpiece for the redesigned square.



**12 Ethnic Diversity Sculpture** (Eric Lee, 1989), corner of San Joaquin and Weber, concrete. This site honors the ethnic diversity of San Joaquin County.

**Downtown Sidewalk Brass Inlays** (Dan Snyder, 2004) Snyder placed six sets of brass inlays around the downtown area, catching the attention of Guaranty Bank. That prompted Guaranty to commission Stockton's first public/private public art partnership in placing a set of brass inlays in front of the Guaranty Bank branch on Hunter Street.

**13 The Goddess of Justice**, c. 1890, Hunter Square. Lady Justice is an allegorical personification of the moral force that underlies the legal system. Originally, the statue stood 172 feet above the street on top of the second county courthouse. The figure, made of gilded zinc, measures 12-feet tall, and weighs 500 lbs. The current courthouse was built in 1960 and the Goddess was set upon a pedestal outside the west entryway.



## Celebrate! History and Art

**F**ounded in 1849 by Capt. Charles Weber, Stockton began as a tent settlement and supply center for the southern mines during the California Gold Rush. Between 1850 when it incorporated, and 1900 when it emerged as a destination for entertainment and recreation, the natural waterways running through the city were altered to alleviate the devastating floods. The completion of the channel in 1933 made it a major inland port with a direct route to the Pacific Ocean. Today's Stockton is a modern city, home to over quarter of a million people.

For more information or to schedule a guided tour:  
209.464.5246 or  
[www.downtownstockton.org](http://www.downtownstockton.org)

Weber Avenue Tree Guards and Grates (Scott Runion, 2002) serve to protect new trees and provide vertical and horizontal art elements. The tree grate has a water lily and fish theme while the tree guard has six cattails emerging out of the rippling water. The green stalks and leaves of the cattails have been powder-coated in green for a hard and durable surface and the cattail heads have been treated with liver of sulfate to create a rich brown color as in nature. The design merges the regional and historical heritage of the Delta and the waterways.



**14 Hotel Stockton**, c. 1910, 145 E. Weber Avenue. One of the finest examples of Spanish Mission Revival architecture in California. The first all steel reinforced concrete construction in the San Joaquin Valley. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places. "The Stockton" was restored and officially reopened in 2005. The lobby features original fireplace and two story mezzanine. Oak railings and wainscoting were exactly replicated and leaded stained glass panels were cleaned and restored. The upper floors now provide apartments and the ground floor hosts the Paragary's Restaurant. The great rooftop terrace provides a magnificent waterfront view to the west.

**15 Tretheway Building**, c.

1892, 227 E. Weber Ave. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the building was originally the Argonaut Hotel with a hardware store on the ground level. Built in the Queen Anne style with Romanesque and Moorish influences, the facade is embellished with cast zinc floral patterns and sandstone. The building originally had a much taller false front parapet which fell as a result of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906.



**16 Ed Coy Garage Installation** (David Griggs, 2005), Hunter St.

Square medallions with a wheat sheaf motif on the west and north faces of the building; round oak tree motif cast medallions on the north and east faces; root bud elongated cast elements for the central north face; and an aqua colored LED lit column for the northwest corner at the entrance. The column lighting is controlled by a photocell and illuminates from dusk until midnight each night.



**17 St. John's Episcopal Church**, c.

1889, and Guild Hall, c. 1892, 306 N. El Dorado Street. The Episcopal congregation built their first church on this site in 1857. The current St. John's building is a rare example of Nordic architecture and replaced the first church after it was demolished in 1889. The chancel window from the original church is located above the west entrance. St. John's parish is the third oldest Episcopal Church on the Pacific Coast.



**18 City Hall**, c. 1926, 325 N. El Dorado Street. Built in the Grecian-Iconic style of stone and marble, the lobby of this elegant building feature a richly coffered ceiling and decorative bronze electroliers. A mural by Gregg Custodio represents different ethnic groups and trades that settled in Stockton.



**19 Martin Luther King, Jr. Statue** (Rafael Arrieta-Eskarzaga, 2004), bronze. One arm of the statue is raised and pointing East to a dawn of new hope.



**20 Civic Memorial Auditorium**, c.

1926, 525 N. Center Street. The Roman-Doric style building is dedicated in memory of Americans who lost their lives in World War I. The exterior is finished in stucco to resemble sandstone and trimmed with terra cotta. Each side presents a polychrome panel of the seal of the City of Stockton, State of California, federal government and emblems of the American Legion, Spanish American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Grand Army of the Republic. The twelve emblems of the different branches of the armed forces are contained in the building's frieze.



**21 Central Fire Alarm Station**, c. 1926, 46 W. Fremont Street. Currently housing the offices of the Stockton Symphony, the Beaux Arts - Classical Revival style building was built to house Stockton's Gamwell Fire Telegraph relay equipment. It served as the central location for emergency calls to the Fire Department from call boxes located throughout the city.



**22 Memorial to Mexican Braceros** (Rafael Arietta Eskarzaga, 2002), McLeods Park, bronze, cement, masonry. Shows a bracero working in the field.



**23 Fire Fighter Memorial**, McLeod Park, 1998, bronze. Dedicated to those who gave their lives in the fire service to the City of Stockton. On the side of the statues are names of fallen firefighters.

**24 Stockton Rising** (Scott Donahue, 2006), N. Madison and W. Fremont St., concrete with bronze. The overall cylindrical form is similar to the Arena's. The large figures represent athletes without personifying a particular sport. The smaller figures refer to the family, friends, and community.



**25 Event Center Garage Entryway Feature** (Gordon Huether, 2005) 22,000 Mattell toy cars make up this piece of art on the west side of the Stockton Arena parking garage. The cars are epoxied and urethane sealed onto 4ft X 8ft sections. The mosaic exploits an idea of tongue-in-cheek humor, the element of surprise, and the direct relevance to the building that holds the artwork.

**26 Confucius Monument**, head of

the Stockton Channel at McLeods Lake, 13 and a half foot high pagoda-like monument of red and green tile was a gift to the City of Stockton from the Chinese Community for the bi-centennial celebration. The red roof tiles and inscribed marble slabs along the walls were handcrafted in Taiwan. The North facing slab explains the Chinese philosophy of the Great Harmony and the East one hosts an image of Confucius.



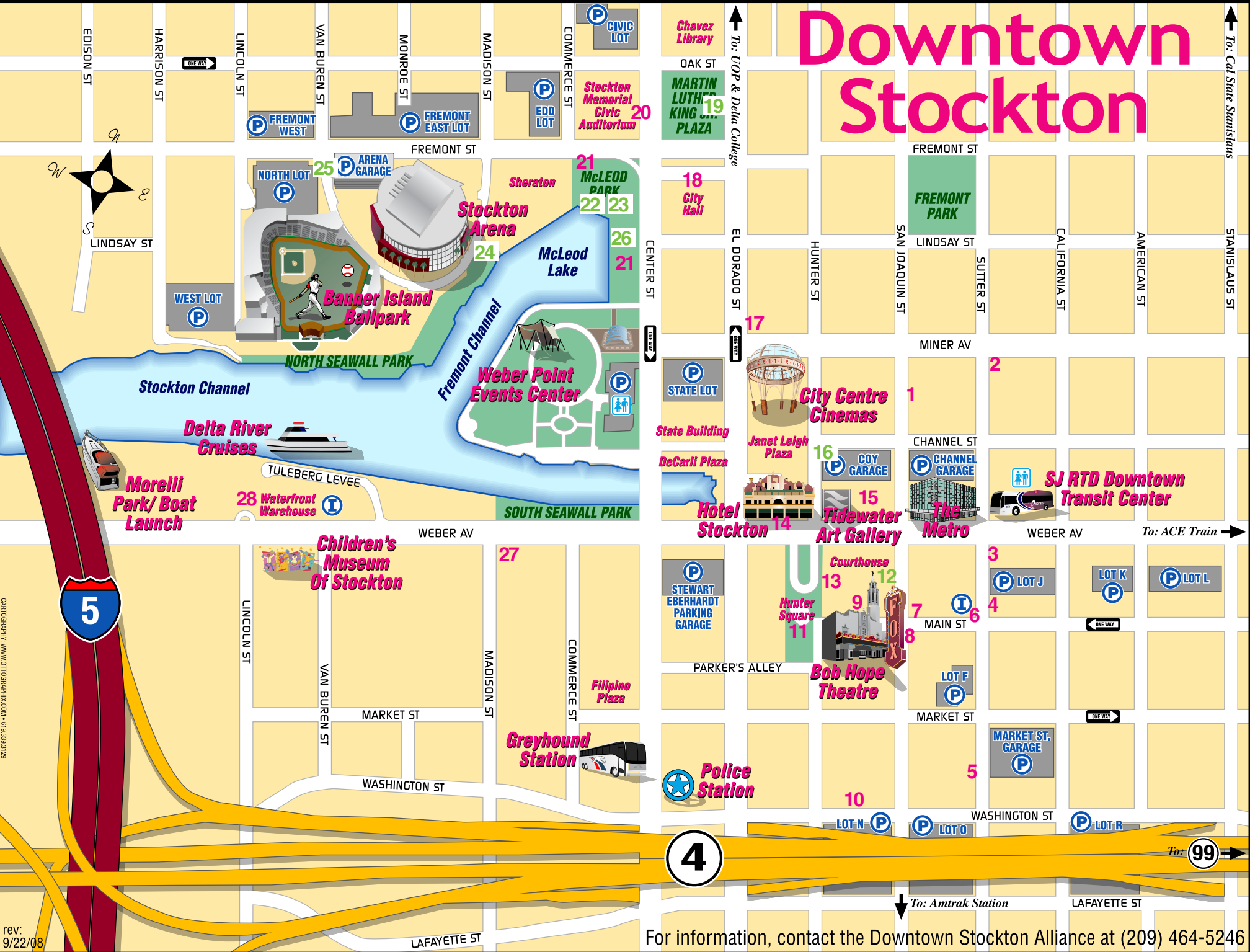
**27 Sperry Flour Mill**, c. 1888, 146 W. Weber Avenue. The Victorian Commercial style building was at one time the second largest flour milling operation in California. An addition was built in 1917, to match the original structure.

Downtown maintenance hole covers, designed by Stockton artist Molly Toberer, carry unique aesthetic legacy of the American 1930's style. There are 20 units spread from Martin Luther King Plaza to Main St. and from Weber Point to San Joaquin St. 17 unique designs are represented such as Work, Taste, Grow, Invent, Sister Cities and others.



**28 Sperry Union Mill Warehouse**, (c. 1870) known as the Waterfront Warehouse, 445 W. Weber Ave. The oldest surviving structure on the Port of Stockton main channel. In 1870s it was part of the Eureka Warehouse complex occupied by the Granger Cooperative Union. Now occupied by restaurants and offices, it features exposed interior wood beams and a picturesque amphitheater.

# Downtown Stockton



## LEGEND

1. San Joaquin Revenue & Recovery
2. Medico-Dental Building
3. Elks Building
4. S.H. Kress Building
5. Henery Apartments
6. Cort Tower
7. Bank of Stockton
8. California Building
9. Bob Hope Theatre
10. St. Mary's Catholic church
11. Hunter Square
12. Ethnic Diversity Sculpture
13. The Goddess of Justice
14. Hotel Stockton
15. Trethway Building
16. Ed Coy Garage Installation
17. St. John's the Evangelist Church
18. City Hall
19. Martin Luther King Jr. Statue
20. Civic Memorial Auditorium
21. Central Fire Alarm station
22. Memorial to Mexican Braceros
23. Fire Fighters Memorial
24. Stockton Rising
25. Event Center Garage Entryway Feature
26. Confucius Monument
27. Sperry Flour Mill
28. Sperry Union Mill Warehouse

Map is not to scale.