

SELF-GUIDED ART & HISTORY TOUR

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1 Emergency Hospital (not in service), 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.

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

5 Masonic Lodge, (Carl Werner, Allen McDonald, 1922) 340 E. Market St., Spanish Revival Style. The elaborate, Gothic influenced, plaster work wraps around the recessed entrance and extends upwards toward the huge arched windows. Unlike many historical Stockton buildings, the architecture appears to be unaltered.

6 Henery Apartments, (Glenn Allen, c. 1913) 121 S. Sutter Street. The brick and terracotta building in a distinctive Mansard roof style with three dormers facing the street. Arched windows, cornices with medallions and decorative brackets identify the Henery as a fine example of French Second Empire Style.



7 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

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was doubled in size. The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

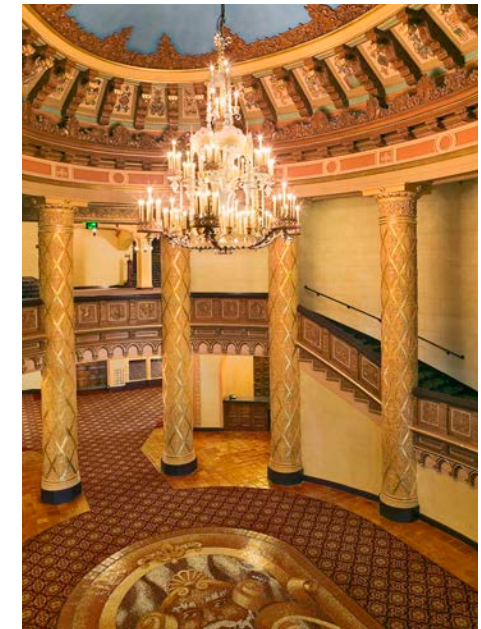


8 Bank of Stockton (Stockton Savings & Loan Society), c. 1908, 301 E. Main Street. Stockton's first "skyscraper." Designed by San Francisco architects Meyers and Ward in the Classic Revival style. The building featured Stockton's first revolving door and an interior of marble quarried in Tuolumne County. The top two floors used to be occupied by The Yosemite Club, the oldest private club in California, which was founded in 1889 and closed in 2010.

9 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.



10 Bob Hope Theatre (Fox California Theatre), 242 East Main Street. Constructed within 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.



11 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.

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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. Penny'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.

12 Anchored (Steve Petruska and Diane Pumpelly Bates, 2016) Dean DeCarli Square. The sculpture reflects dynamic nature of change; how histories begin, end and overlap. Stainless steel structure, 23 feet high.

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



14 Art on the Waterfront.

Stroll on the Joan Darrah Promenade alongside the south shore of the Deep Water Channel and notice stainless steel and bronze images imbedded in the walkway. They were designed and installed by Dan Snyder, Berkeley, and tell the history of this area. Water creature elements incorporated in stair railings, bicycle racks, and light poles were designed by Wayne Chabre, Walla Walla, WA. At the end of the Promenade is Morelli's Park and Boat Launch featuring a multi-colored group of stainless steel and aluminum kinetic sculptures. They were fabricated and installed by Mark White, of Santa Fe, NM, in 2009.



15 In 2009, Moto Ohtake of Santa Cruz installed a twenty foot high kinetic sculpture, entitled "Airbourne" at the North Point (near the Waterfront Hotel). The large abstract piece features wind driven paddles which rotate in different directions inside a hoop. The sculpture is made of brushed stainless steel.

16 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. "The Stockton" was restored and officially reopened in 2005. The lobby features original fireplace and two story mezzanine. Oak railings and wainscoting



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were exactly replicated and leaded stained glass panels were cleaned and restored. The upper floors now provide apartments and the great rooftop terrace offers a magnificent waterfront view to the west. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



17 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.

18 Belding Building, 110N. San Joaquin St. Built in 1915 by Charles Belding, Mayor of Stockton 1878 -1879, in the Beaux Arts-Renaissance Revival architecture style. Once occupied by the Belding Soda Works,



11

St. Mary's Catholic Church is the oldest existing building in Downtown Stockton.



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whose glass bottles are still in demand by collectors. Today, the building is a prime location for office and co-work spaces as well as ground floor restaurants.

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.



19 St. John's Anglican 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. The building is known for its superior acoustics and intimate surroundings. St. John's parish is the third oldest Episcopal Church on the Pacific Coast.

20 City Hall, c. 1926, 325 N. El Dorado Street. Built in the Grecian-Ionic 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.

21 Martin Luther King, Jr. Statue

(Rafael Arrieta-Eskarzaga, 2004), MLK Plaza, El Dorado St., bronze. One arm of the statue is raised and pointing east to a dawn of new hope.



22 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 WW 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 12 emblems of the armed forces are on the building's frieze.

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23 Central Fire Alarm Station, c.

1926, 46 W. Fremont Street. 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.



24 Memorial to Mexican Braceros

(Rafael Arrieta Eskarzaga, 2002), McLeods Park, bronze, cement, masonry. Shows a bracero working in the field.

25 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.



26 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.

32

Historic B&M Building at 125 Bridge Place is the second oldest building in Downtown Stockton.



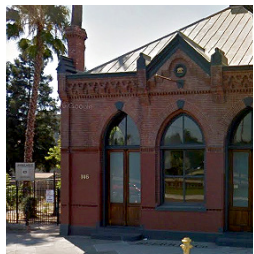
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27 Event Center Garage Entryway Feature (Gordon Huether, 2005)
22,000 Mattel toy cars make up this piece on the west side of the Stockton Arena parking garage. The cars are epoxied and urethane sealed onto 4ft x 8ft sections. The mosaic exploits an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

28 Confucius Monument, McLeods Lake at Center St. 13.5 foot high pagoda-like monument of red and green tile; a bi-centennial celebration gift from the Chinese Community to Stockton. The red roof tiles and inscribed marble slabs were hand crafted in Taiwan. The north facing slab explains Chinese philosophy of the Great Harmony and the east one shows an image of Confucius.



29 Sperry Flour Mill, c. 1888, 146 W. Weber Ave. The Victorian Commercial style building was at one time the 2nd largest flour milling operation in California. An addition was built in 1917.

30 Sperry Union Mill Warehouse, c. 1870, known as the Waterfront Warehouse, 445 W. Weber Ave. The oldest surviving structure on the Stockton Channel. Part of the Eureka Warehouse complex occupied by the Granger Cooperative Union in the 1870s. Now occupied by restaurants and offices, it features exposed interior wood beams and a picturesque amphitheater.

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31 Nippon Hospital, 25 S. Commerce St. The 2-story brick structure with elements of Classic Revival architecture. Built in 1919, it served the largest Japanese population in the U.S. at that time and operated until 1930, when it became a hotel. It's the last standing structure built by Stockton's early Japanese community.



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



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 have been powder-coated in green for a hard and durable surface and the cattail heads have been treated to create a rich brown color as in nature. The design merges the regional and historical heritage of the Delta and the waterways.

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30 Sperry Union Mill Warehouse built about 1870, now known as the Waterfront Warehouse.



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LEGEND:

Map not to scale



Parking



Information Center



Public Restrooms

1-32

Self-Guided History & Art Tour



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For information, contact the Downtown Stockton Alliance at (209) 464-5246

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