In the 1850s, the California Building (Farmer’s and Merchant’s Bank), c. 1917, 11S. San Joaquin Street. The Italian Renaissance Revival style 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, candle 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. As 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 1930s, 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, and Wal-Mart. During the early 1900s, Main Street was made into a one-way street in an effort to improve the flow of traffic downtown.

Bob Hope Theatre (Fox California Theatre), 242 E. Main Street. Constructed in 14 months in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by Fox Bros., 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 Morgan Organ was originally installed in the Seattle Fox Theatre.

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 steep bell tower was raised in 1893, but it remains true to its red brick Gothic Revival style.

10. 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 1899, 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 on 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.

13. The Goddess of Justice, c. 1890, Hunter Square. Lady Justice is an allegorical personification of the moral force that underlies the legal system.

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14. For more information or to schedule a guided tour: 209.464.5246 or www.downtownstockton.org
15 **Treheway 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 façade 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 of the building. 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 Gothic Revival architecture in California. The first all-wood construction, the 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.

18 **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.

19 **Martin Luther King, Jr. Statue** (Rafael Arrietta Eskarzaga, 2004). 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. 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.

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.