

Stockton City Landmarks Plaque Text

1. Saint Mary's Catholic Church 1861

California's First Archbishop, Joseph S. Alemany, laid the cornerstone July 21, 1861. The first mass was celebrated Christmas Eve of the same year. In 1870 the transept was added. The present steeple and ornate façade date from 1893. Saint Mary's is the oldest catholic parish in the San Joaquin Valley.

2. Hotel Stockton 1910

This outstanding example of mission revival architecture was the first steel reinforced concrete building in the central valley. Construction cost of \$500,000 was financed by the Hotel Stockton company. The 200 room hotel, once the city's finest hostelry, opened for business May 26, 1910 and closed in 1961.

3. Sperry Flour Mill Office 1888

This structure once housed the general business offices of the second largest flour milling operation in California. An addition to this building matching the original Victorian Commercial architecture was completed in 1917. Sperry and Company was founded in Stockton in 1852

4. Superintendent's Residence 1900

Built for the Stockton state hospital at a cost of \$5,800. This 16 room home is an excellent example of a southern mansion. The state hospital was established in 1853 as the first publicly supported facility for the mentally ill in the west.

5. Weber Primary School

This school building was named after Capt. Charles M. Weber, founder of Stockton, who donated land for many early schools. Construction cost \$12,888. May 12, 1873 was dedication day and classes have continued to date. The red brick architecture is representative of the type of building once prevalent throughout Stockton that inspired a long forgotten nickname "the brick city." This structure is the oldest brick building in the city retaining its original appearance.

6. Saint John's Episcopal Church and Guild Hall

The guild hall of this church is an outstanding example of Nordic architecture: it was completed in 1889 at a cost of \$9,200. The adjacent church was erected for \$10,000 and the first service was held December 18, 1892. Saint John's and all older churches in the city received land from Stockton's founder, Captain Charles M. Weber.

7. Hurre-Weston Home 1906

Built for Charles J. Hurre, manager of the Stockton Glass Works. Purchased in 1915 by Mrs. J. D. McDougald for her daughter, Carolyn and her son-in-law, Paul

Weston, local farmer and second chairman of the Stockton port commission. This ten room home once fronted the north street canal, former northern limits of the city.

8. Home of Benjamin Holt 1899

Inventor of the caterpillar tractor and long time president of the Holt Manufacturing company. Benjamin Holt, resided here until his death in 1920. The Holt family made this house available to the boy scouts of America and in April 1956 it was dedicated as the service center of the forty-niner council.

9. Newell Home 1888

Stockton's best example of Victorian architecture. This residence was built for Sidney Newell of the Stockton Savings Bank. The Newell family lived here until 1907. This nine room home includes four bedrooms and a library.

10. Site of County Jail Cunningham's Castle

Plans for the second building erected in San Joaquin County for the purpose of a county jail were drawn under the direction of Thomas Cunningham famous Sheriff from 1871-1899. Completed in May 1893 it stood until demolition in 1961. It was known as Cunningham's castle because of its castle-like turrets and tower.

11. Courthouse Site

This square block donated by Stockton's founder Captain Charles M. Weber has been the courthouse site since 1853. The first structure was a two story brick

building costing \$84,000. A new domed edifice was completed in 1890 at a cost of \$260,000. It served until replaced by a \$5.5 million courthouse in 1982.

12. Santa Fe Depot 1900

Santa Fe railway acquired its route from Bakersfield to Stockton from the San Francisco – San Joaquin Valley railroad known locally as the Valley road. This line, when completed in 1898 was the only railroad competing with Southern Pacific monopoly in this area. This 16 room Mission style building cost \$24, 470.

13. The Weber Home - 1850

The residence of Captain Charles M. Weber who founded Stockton in 1849 was located 450 feet west of this monument. The tower was often used by Weber to watch riverboats navigating the San Joaquin River and Stockton channel. In 1917 the house was destroyed by fire. The home site was part of El Rancho Del Campo de los Franceses, Weber's 48,747 acre Mexican land grant. This included most of the present site of Stockton and extended south and east encompassing the heart of San Joaquin County.

14. Wagner Leather Company "Engine Room" 1871 SHOW FAÇADE PHOTO

This building once housed the engine and boiler rooms of the Wagner Leather Company operators of the Pacific Tannery from 1856-1926. This tannery occupied an entire block and for years was the only tannery in the San Joaquin Valley and

one of the largest in the west. Products including harness and sole leather were shipped throughout the pacific coast, the orient and other world markets.

15. Wong Mansion 1921

When new, this home was considered one of the finest in Stockton. It was built by Wong K. Gew, a partner in the Lincoln Hotel and owner of the Tong King Company and other Stockton gambling establishments. There are 15 rooms: the interior is finished in Honduras Mahogany, Yum Nan type marble and other fine materials. Construction cost about \$60,000.

16. Engine House No. 3 1908

This Romanesque revival building, designed by local architects Beasley and Beasley is the oldest firehouse in Stockton. Engine company No. 3 was stationed here from 1908 to 1956. A horse drawn American LaFrance steamer and a hose wagon were housed here until replaced in 1914 by a motor driven seagrave pump and white chemical and hose truck.

17. Miner Levee Site

The Riverboats Delta King and Delta Queen were constructed on this Site and Dedicated on May 20, 1927. They were the last sternwheel steamboats constructed in California.

18. Edward B. Condy Home 1893

This is the former residence of popular band leader Edward B. Condy, editorialized as the “John Philip Sousa of Stockton.” Condy brought distinction to this city with his much acclaimed musical organizations. He formed the famed Stockton Boys band in 1900 and the Stockton City band in 1927.

19. El Dorado Elementary School 1916

This is one of the finest examples of early 20th century schools in Northern California. Modified Elizabethan Tudor Architecture has been used in an effective manner by Stockton architects, William J. Wright and Louis L. Stone. The original 14 classroom building was enlarged in 1922. Community effort resulted in its preservation and placement on the National register of historic places.

20. Charles E. Owen Home 1890

Complexity of form and variety of color and texture typify this splendid example of Queen Anne Victorian style popular between 1880 and 1900. Unique interior features are as decoratively rich as the exterior. Charles E. Owen was the owner of a local music and jewelry store.

21. Stockton Savings and Loan Society Bank (Now Bank of Stockton) 1908

This classical revival style building was the first “skyscraper” in Stockton. It was designed by San Francisco architects Myers and Ward. California’s oldest Men’s

club, The Yosemite, founded in 1888, has always occupied the top floors. The building is listed on the National register of historic places.

22. Moses Rodgers Home 1890

One of California's leading black citizens built and resided in this home with his wife, Sara, and five daughters until his death in 1900. Born a slave in Missouri, he participated in the California gold rush and earned a statewide reputation as a mining engineer. The home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

23. Luther Burbank Elementary School 1925

This modified Elizabethan Tudor building was designed by the nationally influential local architectural firm of Allen & Young. Glazed tile ornamentation greatly enhances the façade of this 10 classroom facility which served Stockton Unified School District for 53 years.

24. Nippon Hospital 1919 – 1931

The Nipponese community organized to build its own hospital because local Japanese residents could not receive adequate hospital care during the flu epidemic of 1918. This Greek revival style building listed on the national register of historic places is now the only remaining structure of what once was one of the largest Japanese districts in the United States.

25. California Building 1917

Built originally for the former Farmers and Merchants Bank. This structure is the work of prominent San Francisco Architect George W. Kelham. With almost no exterior changes it exemplifies renaissance revival style and reflects early local interest in building skyscrapers. This granite and brick building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

26. Jewish Community Center 1928

Stockton's "Architect Laureate" Glen Allen designed this culturally important edifice. Built by Louis S. Peletz, it served the Stockton Jewish Community and Temple Israel until 1964 when purchased by the Stockton Civic Theatre. The building's style is essentially Romanesque revival with byzantine touches. The Synagogue adjacent on Madison Street was razed in 1967.

27. Dunne House 1895

Eastlake, Stick and Queen Anne styles were combined in the design of this building. It has the greatest number of original stained glass windows in a Stockton home. The residence was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dunne and their 12 children and it remained the family home until 1980. Dunne owned a well-known shoe store in Stockton.

28. Wong Home 1924

This classical Neo-Georgian style residence was designed by architect Peter L. Sala for Wong Kee Quen. Born in China, Wong made his fortune in New York City and in 1912 started the operation of several local gambling establishments. He was a principal partner in the construction of the elegant Lincoln Hotel, formed a Chinese language school and was a Wong family association director.

29. Tretheway Block – Argonaut Hotel 1892

This building portrays a flamboyancy unique to the valley. Romanesque and Moorish influence is suggested in this unusual interpretation of the Queen Anne style. The façade is embellished with cast zinc floral patterns and sandstone. The structure was originally a hotel with a hardware store on the ground floor. It is listed in the National register of historic places.

30. Medico-Dental Building Sutter Office Center 1927

Designed and built by renowned Stockton architect Frank V. Mayo, FAIA, and Howard Bissell, AIA. This is an excellent example of a commercial Gothic style skyscraper. The steel-framed structure features a terraced façade typical of eastern urban designs. The exterior is finished in “Coat of Joseph” face brick and trimmed in sandstone color terra cotta made in Lincoln, California.

31. Swett-Moreing Home 1883

This Eastlake style residence is an example of the early work of Samuel and Joseph Newsom of San Francisco, foremost late 19th century architects. The Eastlake style with its typical stained glass is little changed. Built for newspaperman William Swett of the Stockton Mail, it was sold in 1898 to Cyrus Moreing, well-known contractor and baseball team owner and in 1913 to grain farmer John Mulroy.

32. Original Temple Israel 1855

This structure with its simple clapboard siding is one of Stockton's oldest buildings and also the oldest surviving synagogue structure in California. Originally constructed near Miner Avenue and El Dorado Street it seated 200 and served surrounding counties. The building was moved to this site in 1905 and converted to apartments.

33. Sperry Union Mill Warehouse Constructed 1870s – 1897

This building is from an era when Stockton was a major milling and international shipping center for grain. Built in stages, it was first occupied by the Granger co-operative union as one of its Eureka Warehouses. The present size was reached after three expansions by the Sperry Flour Company to serve the adjacent flour mill. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

34. Stockton City Hall 1926

Built in the spirit of the “City Beautiful” movement, the Stockton city hall provides an outstanding example of 1920s construction techniques and design. The building’s renaissance revival style was determined by a collaboration of Stockton and San Francisco architects. The site, Lindsay Point, is a California Registered Historical Landmark.

35. B & M Building 1860s and 1870

This building situated near the head of the Stockton channel evokes memories of early commerce when Stockton served as the main supply depot for the Southern mines. Bearing remnants of Italianate style the structure is rich with history dating back to the Gold rush era. The B & M name was coined in the 1930s for owners Joseph Breidenbach and Alexander McDonald.

36. Commercial and Saving Bank 1915 and 1924

This 10 story renaissance revival building was constructed in 1915 to house the Commercial and Savings Bank, founded in 1903 by John Raggio. After a fire, the north portion was added in 1924. The property was purchased in 1929 by the Bank of Italy, later to become the Bank of America. States Savings, later becoming American Savings, acquired the building in 1981. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

37. Streetcar Barns and Offices 1907

The first Stockton built 10 horsepower electric streetcars were introduced in 1892 to replace horse and mule drawn trolleys used since 1875. The Stockton Electric Railroad Co. built the Streetcar Barns and Office Complex in 1907 and utilized this facility until 1941 after which gasoline powered motor coaches served as the primary mode of public transportation.

38. Federal Building 1933

This building typifies classical depression era architecture and is a product of the extensive federal construction programs of the 1930s. The lobby's oil murals were a part of the "New Deal's" art in public places. Aside from housing many federal agencies the building served as the sixth location of Stockton's main post office. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

39. Genova Bakery 1918

This bakery and store, a link to the old country, reflect the industry and perseverance of Italian immigrants who significantly contributed to the enrichment and development of Stockton. The baker's unique brick oven fired to "red hot" intensity twice daily since 1918 uses radiant heat to bake up to 2000 loaves of bread each day. The dough is prepared in much the same manner as in pioneer days.

40. Dr. Cross House 1890

Built in the Queen Anne style with its polygonal bays and corbelled chimney, this house became both an office and residence of Dr. Lester Emmett Cross. This physician considered Dean of the local medical profession was affectionately called “Dr. Stork” for it was said a child could not be well born unless it was delivered by Dr. Cross.

41. Sears Roebuck Building 1910

Used originally by the Sunset Door and Sash Co., this vernacular style structure is the oldest massive brick industrial complex still standing in Stockton. Remodeled in 1916, it became the Sears, Roebuck and Company’s only mail order distribution center in California until 1927. Sears’ extensive stock ranged from baby carriages to windmills to feeding molasses.

42. Henery Apartments 1913

Designed by Stockton architect laureate Glen Allen, this flamboyant second empire style building was built for Samuel Henery by the Clark and Henery construction company in 1913. Ideally located downtown it was constructed of the finest materials available at the time. Until 1986 a unique glass and metal frame canopy graced the front entrance.

43. Fox California Theatre 1930

Built on the old T & D Theatre site, the ornate mission revival Fox California with its unique tower and vaudeville Marquee reigned as Stockton's premier movie palace. The baroque interior boasts of magnificent columns, exquisite chandeliers and extensive ornamentation. The theatre presented both movie and stage productions. The Fox is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

44. St. Agnes School and Convent 1914 and 1920

Built as a Catholic parochial school in 1914 the facility has been successively called the St. Agnes Academy, St. Agnes High School, and San Joaquin Middle School. The adjoining building built in 1920 served as a convent for the Dominican sisters. Neoclassic and late beaux-arts design highlight this complex of yellow buff brick, arched porch and terra cotta capped pilasters.

45. Stockton Memorial Civic Auditorium 1924-1925

The classic revival style building by local architects Glenn Allen, Ivan C. Satterlee and W. J. Wright features sculpted panels over the seven front entrances, a California marble floor and an art glass skylight in the center of the flat dome. Stocktonians conducted bond drives to fund construction of the memorial auditorium to honor those who gave their lives while serving in the armed forces in World War I.

46. First Church of Christ Scientist 1928

Services were first held on November 25, 1928 in this Grecian-ionic church designed by local architect Glenn Allen. The classical interior seats 1000 and features a leaded glass skylight centered in the dome, inlaid mahogany paneling and curly birch pews. Foyer details include bronze light fixtures and gold leaf accents. The Stockton Record deemed it a “Beautiful Edifice” upon completion in 1928.

47. Children’s Home of Stockton 1912

This structure, inspired by mission and colonial styles, was the first permanent facility of the Children’s Home of Stockton. Founded in 1882 by the Ladies Aid Society. Edgar B. Brown, architect for the Hotel Stockton, donated the design. Ground was broken October 17, 1911. Mayor Reibensten officiated when the cornerstone was laid on January 27, 1912. By October 1912, the first 23 children had moved into the new building.

48. Philomathean Clubhouse 1912

On November 17, 1893 six local women met to form a private club they named Philomathean, meaning “Lover of Learning.” By 1910, members undertook to build a meeting place all their own. Local architect W.E. Wood donated the rustic craftsman style design with decorative stained glass. Finished in 1912, the first meeting was held February 12.

49. Daguho Lodge No. 528 L.D.T.

Organized by Cruz Renario on October 10, 1926 and chartered on February 11, 1937. He was elected the lodge's first worshipful master. The lodge was the first in the country formed under the Ligionarios Del Trabajo of the Philippines. The lodge purchased this building on December 27, 1937 which has served as the meeting place for generations of Filipino Americans in Stockton.

50. Sikh Temple 1915 and 1929

The first Sikhs came to California from India's Punjab region in 1899. The Pacific Coast Khalsa Diwan was formed in 1911 near Stockton. The first Sikh temple ever built in the U. S. was completed on this site on November 21, 1915 and it is now the library. The second temple of Byzantine revival style was dedicated on January 7, 1930. This Gurdwara is the oldest center of Sikh worship and culture in the country.

51. Emergency Hospital 220 – 222 North San Joaquin Street c. 1910

The opening of the Emergency Hospital was an important milestone in Stockton's history. Before the hospital had its own facility, a receiving hospital was located in the cellar of the neighboring county jail building. Funding for the hospital came from Elizabeth and James L. Hough to the city and county of San Joaquin in memory of Henry Harper Hewlett, Elizabeth's father. The hospital was an up to date facility designed in the Mission Revival style with male and female wards, an operating room, preparation room, sterilizing room, private, and dental rooms. By the late 1960s the hospital could no longer provide proper services and it was closed by the

City in 1968 and converted into county offices.

52. The Police and Fire Alarm Central Station

The Police and Fire Alarm Central Station was built in 1925 to house Stockton's fire alarm system. The building represented innovation in fire protection by one of the most progressive fire departments in the state. The Classical Revival style municipal building was an important architectural contribution to one of northern California's finest civic centers.

California State Landmarks (STOCKTON)

NO. 165 WEBER POINT - Site of a two-story adobe-and-redwood house built in 1850 by Charles M. Weber, founder and pioneer developer of Stockton. One of the first elaborate residences and landscaped gardens in the San Joaquin Valley, it remained Captain Weber's home until his death in 1881.

Location: On Center St between Channel and Miner Sts, Stockton

NO. 178 SITE OF FIRST BUILDING IN PRESENT CITY OF STOCKTON - In August 1844, the first settlers arrived at Rancho del Campo de los Franceses. One of the company, Thomas Lindsay, built the first dwelling, a tule hut, on this site. He was later murdered by Indians and buried here by travelers. The Point was formed by the junction of McLeod's Lake and Miner's Channel.

Location: City Hall, on Civic St between Miner and El Dorado Sts, Stockton

USGS Quadrangle Sheet Name: STOCKTON WEST

NO. 513 BURIAL PLACE OF JOHN BROWN (JUAN FLACO) - In 1846, during American conquest of California, John Brown -nicknamed Juan Flaco - rode from Los Angeles to San Francisco in four days to warn Commodore Stockton of the siege of Los

Angeles, and troops were sent to secure the city. This 'Paul Revere of California,' who lived in Stockton from 1851 to 1859, is buried in the former Citizen's Cemetery near this site.

Location: 1100 E Weber St at N Union St, Stockton

USGS Quadrangle Sheet Name: STOCKTON 15

NO. 765 TEMPLE ISRAEL CEMETERY - Donated by Captain Charles M. Weber in 1851 for use as a cemetery by the Jewish community of Stockton, this is the oldest Jewish cemetery in continuous use in California and west of the Rocky Mountains.

Location: On E Acacia St between N Pilgrim and N Union Sts, Stockton

NO. 801 REUEL COLT GRIDLEY MONUMENT - Erected in honor of the soldier's friend, Reuel Colt Gridley, by Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the citizens of Stockton in gratitude for services rendered Union soldiers during the War of the Rebellion, when he collected \$275,000 for the Sanitary Commission by selling and reselling a sack of flour.

Location: Stockton Rural Cemetery near Memory Chapel, Cemetery Ln and E Pine St, Stockton

NO. 934 TEMPORARY DETENTION CAMPS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS- STOCKTON ASSEMBLY CENTER - Here, within the confines of San Joaquin County Fairgrounds, enclosed by barbed wire and housed in temporary barracks, 4,217 San Joaquin County residents of Japanese ancestry, predominately American citizens, were interned from May 10 to October 17, 1942 under Executive Order 9066. May such usurpation of civil, social, and economic rights, without specific charges or trial, never again occur.

Location: Administration Bldg, San Joaquin County Fairgrounds, Airport Way, Stockton

NO. 1016 STOCKTON DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER - The Stockton Developmental Center began in 1853 as the Insane Asylum of California at Stockton. It was founded on 100 acres with ready access to the goldfields on land donated by Captain Charles

Weber, founder of Stockton. California's Legislature was convinced that the turbulence of the Gold Rush had caused many to suffer from mental problems, and that the existing hospitals were inadequate to cope with large numbers of people with mental and emotional conditions. Consequently it authorized the establishment of the Stockton Hospital, the first public hospital in California to serve the mentally ill. California's mental hospital is one of the oldest in the west, and early on was recognized for its progressive forms of treatment.

Location: 510 E Magnolia St, Stockton

NO. 1039 Sikh Temple Site - The Sikhs-from the Punjab region of India-are an important immigrant group in California since about 1900. Most were drawn to agriculture in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, since those flat expanses were similar to the Punjab. The 1915 temple was one of the first religious centers for Indians in the United States. A replacement temple was constructed in 1930 and the 1915 building is used as the temple library. The temple helped maintain Punjabi traditions and to establish better understanding of the Sikh people by the community at large. Many events at the temple, and the temple's charity kitchen, were open to all, regardless of religion or nationality. Stockton's Sikh Temple is still an important institution for many Sikhs that remain in the region.

Location: 1930 S. Grant Street, Stockton

Stockton National Register Properties

- 1. Cole's Five Cypress Farm 11221 E. Eight Mile Rd.**
- 2. Commercial and Savings Bank 343 Main St.**
- 3. El Dorado Elementary School Harding Way and Pacific Ave.**
- 4. Elks Building 42 N. Sutter St.**
- 5. Farmer's and Merchant's Bank 11 S. San Joaquin St.**
- 6. Fox California Theatre 242 E. Main St.**
- 7. Gew, Wong K. Mansion 345 W. Clay St.**
- 8. Benjamin Holt House 548 Park St.**
- 9. Hotel Stockton 133 E. Weber Ave.**
- 10. Nippon Hospital 25 S. Commerce St.**
- 11. Old Weber School 55 W. Flora St.**
- 12. Moses Rodgers House 921 S. San Joaquin St.**
- 13. Sperry Office Building 146 W. Weber Ave.**
- 14. Sperry Union Flour Mill 445 W. Weber**
- 15. Stockton Savings and Loan Society Bank 301 E. Main St.**
- 16. Trethaway Block 229 E. Weber St.**
- 17. U.S. Post Office 401 N. San Joaquin St.**
- 18. Philomathean Clubhouse 1000 N. Hunter Street**