



BANK OF STOCKTON

CELEBRATING

1867 **150** 2017
YEARS

A Proud History of Strength, Security, Personal Service and Innovation

• **A SHOT OF WHISKEY** In the old west a .45 cartridge for a six-gun cost 12 cents, so did a glass of whiskey. If a cowhand was low on cash he would often give the bartender a cartridge in exchange for a drink. This became known as a “shot” of whiskey. • **THE WHOLE NINE YARDS** American fighter planes in WWII had machine guns that were fed by a belt of cartridges. The average plane held belts that were 27 feet (9 yards) long. If the gunner used up all his ammo he was said to have given it the whole nine yards. • **BUYING THE FARM** This is synonymous with dying. During WWI soldiers were given life insurance policies worth \$5,000. This was about the price of an average farm so if you died you “bought the farm” for your survivors. • **IRON CLAD CONTRACT** This came about from the ironclad ships of the Civil War. It meant something so strong it could not be broken. • **PASSING THE BUCK / THE BUCK STOPS HERE** Most men in the early west carried a jack knife made by the Buck Knife Company. When playing poker it was common to place one of these Buck knives in front of the dealer so that everyone knew who he was. When it was time for a new dealer the deck of cards and the knife were given to the new dealer. If this person didn’t want to deal he would “pass the buck” to the next player. If that player accepted then “the buck stopped there”. • **RIFF RAFF** The Mississippi River was the main way of traveling from north to south. Riverboats carried passengers and freight but were expensive so most people used rafts. Everything had the right of way over rafts which were considered cheap. The steering oar on the rafts was called a “riff” and this transposed into riff-raff, meaning low class. • **COBWEB** The Old English word for “spider” was “cob”. • **SHIP STATE ROOMS** Traveling by steamboat was considered the height of comfort. Passenger cabins on the boats were not numbered. Instead they were named after states. To this day cabins on ships are called staterooms. • **SLEEP TIGHT** Early beds were made with a wooden frame. Ropes were tied across the frame in a criss-cross pattern. A straw mattress was then put on top of the ropes. Over time the ropes stretched, causing the bed to sag. The owner would then tighten the ropes to get a better night’s sleep. • **SHOWBOAT** These were floating theaters built on a barge that was pushed by a steamboat. These played small towns along the Mississippi River. Unlike the boat shown in the movie “Showboat” these did not have an engine. They were gaudy and attention grabbing which is why we say someone who is being the life of the party is “showboating”. • **OVER A BARREL** In the days before CPR a drowning victim would be placed face down over a barrel and the barrel would be rolled back and forth in a effort to empty the lungs of water. It was rarely effective. If you are over a barrel you are in deep trouble. • **BARGE IN** Heavy freight was moved along the Mississippi in large barges pushed by steamboats. These were hard to control and would sometimes swing into piers or other boats. People would say they “barged in”. • **HOGWASH** Steamboats carried both people and animals. Since pigs smelled so bad they would be washed before being put on board. The mud and other filth that was washed off was considered useless “hog wash”. • **CURFEW** The word “curfew” comes from the French phrase “couvre-feu”, which means “cover the fire”. It was used to describe the time of blowing out all lamps and candles. It was later adopted into Middle English as “curfeu”, which later became the modern “curfew”. In the early American colonies homes had no real fireplaces so a fire was built in the center of the room. In order to make sure a fire did not get out of control during the night it was required that, by an agreed upon time, all fires would be covered with a clay pot called-a “curfew”. • **BARRELS OF OIL** When the first oil wells were drilled they had made no provision for storing the liquid so they used water barrels which were 42 gallons rather than 55 gallons. That is why, to this day, we speak of barrels of oil rather than gallons. • **HOT OFF THE PRESS** As the paper goes through the rotary printing press friction causes it to heat up. Therefore, if you grab the paper right off the press it’s hot. The expression means to get immediate information.

When we opened our doors over 150 years ago, banking was a little different than it is today. Transactions were recorded in ledger books by hand, and a visit to the bank was made on horseback, by way of dirt roads. Yet, while the way we bank has changed over the years, Bank of Stockton's principles of excellent customer service, financial stability and community involvement have remained a constant throughout our history. We've always stayed true to our roots, holding personalized service and safety as our highest priorities.

Today, our customers enjoy the latest in banking innovations like mobile banking and mobile deposit through our mobile app, so they can bank from anywhere in the world. But regardless of how our customers like to bank, our old-fashioned personalized service will always be our trademark. From 1867 to today, our customers' satisfaction will always be our greatest reward.

The Bank of Stockton's history is filled with strong values and traditions that continue to influence our decisions today. Let us take you back in time to the very beginning, to the men with the vision, hopes and dreams that laid the foundation for the Bank of Stockton that we are today.



*Douglass M. Eberhardt
CEO and Chairman of the Board
Bank of Stockton and
1867 Western Financial Corporation*



*Douglass M. Eberhardt II
President, Bank of Stockton and
1867 Western Financial Corporation*



*Douglass M. Eberhardt, CEO and Chairman
of the Board, Bank of Stockton and 1867
Western Financial Corporation (left)
with his son Douglass M. Eberhardt II,
President, Bank of Stockton and 1867
Western Financial Corporation*



BANK OF STOCKTON



BANK OF STOCKTON

ESTABLISHED 1867

CALIFORNIA'S OLDEST BANK STILL OPERATING UNDER ITS ORIGINAL CHARTER

- 2 -

The year was 1867, just two years after the Civil War. Banks were failing throughout the country as the fibers of a young nation were mending. Struggles of the past were forgotten and new hopes were emerging. Stockton's annual flood had long since passed, and the blistering summer heat had turned the City's rivers into avenues of dust. The population of Stockton at this time was 4,429, consisting of 3,582 white males, 357 white females, 379 domesticated Indians and 81 blacks.

On the 12th day of August, 1867, a Certificate of Incorporation of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society (*Bank of Stockton's original name*) was filed with the San Joaquin County clerk. The first group of organizers, 29 in number, met at the office of the Union Copper Mining Company on El Dorado Street near Main, in Stockton, California. The following gentlemen were incorporators:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>P. E. Connor</i> | <i>O. M. Clayes</i> | <i>R. B. Lane</i> | <i>H. H. Hewlett</i> | <i>James Littlehale</i> |
| <i>E. Conklin</i> | <i>Chas. Belding</i> | <i>J. McMullen</i> | <i>J. B. Webster</i> | <i>Wm. Fogarty</i> |
| <i>A. W. Simpson</i> | <i>L. U. Shippee</i> | <i>James Taylor</i> | <i>H. B. Underhill</i> | <i>R. B. Smith</i> |
| <i>L. Howard</i> | <i>J. M. Kelsey</i> | <i>John Sedgwick</i> | <i>Samuel Miller</i> | <i>H. Dohrman</i> |
| <i>W. P. Miller</i> | <i>E. S. Pillsbury</i> | <i>Andrew McShane</i> | <i>B. W. Bours</i> | <i>Chas. G. Hubner</i> |
| <i>L. M. Hickman</i> | <i>L. L. Howland</i> | <i>Timothy Paige</i> | <i>Thomas Volland</i> | |

The following named persons were also said to be the Board of Nine Directors who managed the affairs of the Bank for the first six months:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>P. E. Connor</i> | <i>J. M. Kelsey</i> | <i>L. U. Shippee</i> |
| <i>H. H. Hewlett</i> | <i>R. B. Lane</i> | <i>Samuel Miller</i> |
| <i>L. M. Hickman</i> | <i>James Taylor</i> | <i>Andrew McShane</i> |



1st President - J. M. Kelsey

It was on that day, August 12, 1867, that the Bank of Stockton was born. In light of the Civil War, banks had been closing at an alarming rate throughout the nation. This was due in large measure to the confusion caused by the war and a highly unstable currency. The many elements that would turn most men away inspired these 29 men to band together to provide the people of Stockton with order and strength for their financial needs. They pledged to raise \$100,000 in U.S. gold coins with which to start the Bank. These men shared a vision of a strong financial institution that would serve the growing community.

Although they had vastly different backgrounds, they shared the determination to see their vision through to success.

They elected as President, J. M. Kelsey, who was then the San Joaquin County Treasurer and Tax Collector. Mr. Kelsey was also an Officer of the Union Copper Mining Company, in addition to other business interests. James Littlehale, the Bank's first Cashier, arrived in Stockton in 1852. He was a City Treasurer from 1866 to 1874 and operated a successful produce brokerage, in addition to being Secretary-Treasurer to the Union Copper Mining Company. B. W. Bours came from a pioneer land and banking family in Stockton. His name still lives on with the dedication of Bours Park in Stockton. L. U. Shippee, who later became the Bank's second President, was a major landowner in the county. One name on the first Board of Directors that was destined to continue on through the years was Andrew W. Simpson, who served as a Vice President for 54 years, from 1867 to 1921. Born in Brunswick, Maine, on July 15, 1831, he came to Stockton in November 1851, securing work in the lumber business with his brother, Asa. Commerce, Main, Madison



2nd President - L. U. Shippee

In 1836 there were 1,600 state chartered private banks issuing paper money. Those state notes were easily counterfeited and along with Bank failures caused confusion.

On the edge of bankruptcy, and needing to finance the Civil War, Congress authorized the first U.S. Treasury Demand Notes, which were replaced by U.S. Notes (called greenbacks from their ink color to discourage counterfeiting). These notes continued to be issued until 1971. In 1865 gold certificates were issued against gold coins and bullion and continued to circulate until 1933. In 1866 National Bank Notes became predominant and replaced State notes with the value of currency stabilizing. Silver Certificates were issued in 1878 and were last issued in 1957.



Franklin Pierce
sworn in as
14th President

U.S. Naval Academy
graduates first class
at Annapolis

Singer patents sewing
machine motor

Louis Pasteur
invents first class
pasteurization

James Harrison
invents ice
machine

James Buchanan
sworn in as
15th President



Our first location on El Dorado Street



The first deposit came from Jones, Hewlett & Sons

and Weber Avenue bound the main yard of his lumber business. A. W. Simpson was a member of the Weber Fire Engine Company as well. In 1888, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He was succeeded by his son, A. W. Simpson, Jr., and at his death in 1945, Andrew W. Simpson III was elected to the Board. He retired from the Board in 1984. In 1868, another name, well known to local residents, appeared on the Board; Charles Haas, who served until 1911, and was succeeded by his son, Charles J. Haas, who served until 1915. In more recent years, grandson R. Raymond Haas served as a Director from 1937 until his death in 1966. This name was well known for the family business of “Haas & Sons,” a jewelry store, founded in the 1850s. Haas & Sons were in business for over a century, run by three generations of the Haas Family until Raymond’s retirement in 1964. The men who founded the bank were self-made businessmen and well-respected community leaders.

The first location of the Bank of Stockton was shared with the Union Copper Mining Company at 179 El Dorado Street, between Main Street and Levee. Since that time, Levee has been changed to what we know today as Weber Avenue. The rent was a mere \$41 per month! Today, that location would be 75 North El Dorado. When bank business began on September 20, 1867, the Bank’s founders had so much faith in the community and its people that they actually loaned money before the first deposit came in! The first loan of \$1,000 was made to J. A. Walker. The following day, the first commercial deposit was made by Jones, Hewlett & Sons. H. H. Hewlett was an owner of this business, as well as an

original founder and Director of the Bank of Stockton. He served from August 12, 1867, to September 8, 1868, and again served on the Board from January 1894 until his death in 1903. He was known as one of the most successful bankers on the Pacific Coast, holding the second largest amount of stock in the Bank of California. He was also connected with other banking institutions in the State. Within the first 24 days of operation, James Littlehale, the Bank's Cashier, was proud to report to the Board \$100,000 worth of business!

A large part of the early acceptance of the Bank was due to the reputation of the men who were its founders. The leading principles by which they operated had a great deal of meaning to depositors. A document, entitled "An Agreement with Depositors" pledged that the Bank's Board of Directors would use deposits to make loans and investments, but always within the Laws of California, and always with the safety of depositors to come before the profit of the Corporation. In one case, the Board of Directors of the Bank voted to buy "feed and seed" for a local farmer who

had experienced a run of ill fortune. The feed and seed would enable him to plant and reap a crop, which meant that he could meet his obligations and keep his farm. The Minutes of the Directors recall that their vote in this matter was unanimous, indicative of their genuine concern for the well being of their customers and community.

In 1874, a deal was made to purchase the northwest corner of Main and El Dorado Street in Stockton. Incidentally, the business center of Stockton at that time and for many years to follow was bound by Hunter, Market and Levee. A group of Stockholders objected to the purchase price of \$24,000 as well as the location, and their vigorous protest caused the



The Hotel Stockton on Weber Avenue was built on the old Bath House site

Directors to cancel the sale. Another group of Stockholders urged the purchase of the Charles M. Weber block bound by Hunter, El Dorado, Weber and Bridge (The Hotel Stockton area) for \$23,000. This site was known as "Weber's Hole" and was not accepted by the Board. Later, the Stockton Baths were built on that site, and after they were destroyed by fire, The Hotel Stockton Company bought the land. The hotel was opened in 1910.

In 1875, Bank business had increased to the point where the original office was too small to provide sufficient service; consequently, a lease was signed for the rental of the McKee Building at the southwest corner of Hunter and Main, later occupied by the Sterling Department Store. The rent was \$220 per month, less \$50 received by sub-renting the basement. The ten-year lease was signed December 30, 1875.

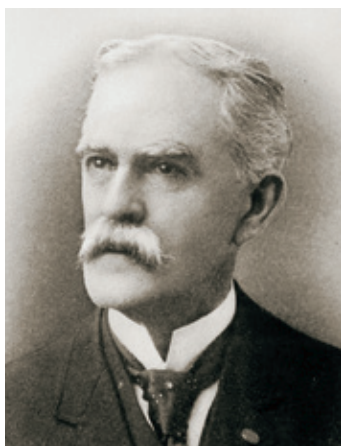
On February 1, 1876, the first meeting was held in the “New Banking House.” The President reported that a new vault, plus furniture, and the expense of moving had cost \$6,398.86. President Kelsey was not destined to enjoy the new environment for long. On January 29, 1877, a special Meeting of the Board was called to pass resolutions of respect for Mr. Kelsey, who was that morning, found dead in his row

boat on Stockton Slough near Banner Island. On February 6, 1877, L. U. Shippee was elected President. Shippee had large farming interests and gave his name to a parcel of land still known as “Shippee Tract.” He served for a period of 16 years until 1893 and was responsible for bringing the first State Fair of California to Stockton. His name lives on in the community for many achievements. A man whose name was destined to remain prominent throughout the years succeeded Shippee: Fred M. West.

West had been elected Secretary in 1880, following the death of James Littlehale, and after his selection as President in 1893, served in this capacity until 1909. It was at the December 10th meeting of 1903 that the Board considered buying what was known as the “Arcade Property” on the northeast corner of Main and San Joaquin from Messrs. Rosenbaum, Guernsey and Fraser for the sum of \$75,000. After the approval of the attorneys, the deal was closed on December 2, 1903. Speaking of attorneys, Nicol and Orr had been elected attorneys for the Bank of Stockton, and that firm with its various changes in personnel, evolved to Nutter and Orr, then Nutter and Rutherford, then Rutherford



The McKee Building - our second location



and Hancock, then Rutherford, Jacobs, Cavalero and Dietrich and in later years, Bray, Geiger, Rudquist & Nuss, who represented the Bank for many years.

On July 17, 1906, a special Meeting of the Stockholders authorized the expenditure of \$250,000 to build a new bank. This new home for the Bank of Stockton was constructed on the northeast corner of Main and San Joaquin Street. "Stockton's First Skyscraper" graced the paper as headlines, and it was the new Bank of Stockton that the community was talking about. Such was the pride of the Stockton community that Frank Daniel Briare, Jr. made the first deposit when the Bank opened for business in its new home. The young man was fifteen years

of age and was standing at the head of a long line before nine o'clock in the morning. He had his mind made up that he would have the proud distinction of placing the first deposit in the Bank's new location. This young fellow was nicknamed "Frank on the Spot" by the Stockton community because of his eager enthusiasm. Frank's dad was the City's Chief of Police.

President Fred West built upon the tradition of Bank of Stockton's commitment to the community. West, also a County Treasurer, played a major role in bringing both the Santa Fe and Western Pacific Railroads to Stockton. He was also the first President of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. West Lane, in Stockton and Lodi, is named after the West family.



WWI Doughboys leaving from Weber Avenue in Stockton - Circa 1916

BANK VAULTS CONSTRUCTED TO THWART THE LIKES OF JESSIE JAMES

The history of securing valuables with locks dates back to the ancient Egyptians. In the United States, iron safes were in common use up to the mid-19th century. The California Gold Rush spawned a whole class of bank robbers for whom these safes were no match. Banks began installing "strongrooms" in the basements of their buildings, many of which had "vaulted" ceilings, thus the name. In 1861, Linus Yale, Jr. invented the modern combination lock. Six years later, Stockton Savings & Loan Society was founded.



Edison helps bring electric lights to Manhattan

U.S. and Canada establish 5 standard time zones

Eastman patents photographic film

Cleveland sworn in as 22nd President

Daimler & Maybach invent the motorcycle

Benz invents gasoline powered automobile

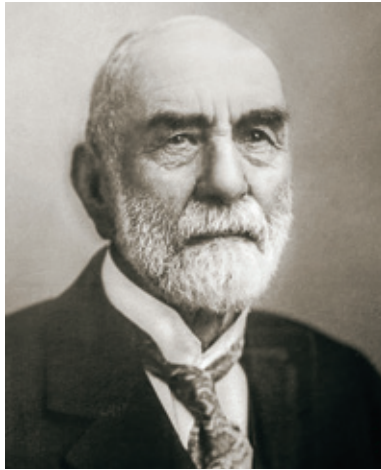
Patent issued for first refrigerator



Built in 1908, the Bank's Main Street branch building was known as the first skyscraper in Stockton

President West's nephew, Frank A. West, served as Director of the Bank from 1910 to 1912, and again from 1913 to 1915. Frank West, Jr. served on the Board from 1952 to 1973. Incidentally, Director Frank West, Jr.'s grandmother was a Kelsey. Frank was the great-grandson of our first President, J. M. Kelsey. Another Kelsey sister married Otto Grunsky, an uncle of a former Vice President and Trust Officer, Carrol G. Grunsky. The Kelsey family through the female side has been closely associated with the Bank through many generations.

The early years of the Bank of Stockton concluded with a span of father-son leadership. R. E. Wilhoit, elected to the Board in 1894, succeeded Fred M. West as President in September 1909. Having served his community as a County Supervisor, Recorder, City Council President and Board of Education President, R. E. Wilhoit exemplified the Bank of Stockton's philosophy of community involvement and commitment. At the Annual meeting on January 15, 1917, R. E. Wilhoit asked that he be relieved of the duties of President due to ill health, although he would remain on the Board. His son, Eugene L. Wilhoit, served as President from 1917



R. E. Wilhoit



Eugene L. Wilhoit

to 1949, and not only maintained, but augmented the prestige of the Wilhoit name in financial circles. When the Bank of Stockton was frequently referred to as the “Wilhoit Bank,” it carried with it a ring of confidence and assurance to depositors and stockholders alike. On June 21, 1922, R. E. Wilhoit was seated at his desk at the Bank when he slumped forward, dead of a heart attack. A fitting way for him to go, in the environment he loved so well.

The Bank of Stockton and Eugene Wilhoit were instrumental in bringing University of Pacific to Stockton. In the early 1920’s, Tully C. Knoles came to Stockton, with the purpose of arranging

a committee to help raise money to relocate the University from San Jose to Stockton. Once here, one of the first things the college needed was financial assistance, and Wilhoit strongly approved it. This enabled the College of Pacific, now the University of the Pacific, to move to Stockton.

With the advent of the Second World War,

to move a small college to the Stockton area from San Jose. Tully first called on Gene Wilhoit. Wilhoit had been a graduate of the College of Pacific in the San Jose campus and in 1922 was elected to C.O.P.’s Board of Regents. In 1924, Eugene Wilhoit and Tully Knoles formed

Stockton’s expansion took a new twist. Its airport became a training base for young flyers; the new port was being run by the Army, the Navy was training officers at the College of the Pacific, and the marine industry in Stockton was working around the clock to turn out mine sweepers, tugs and barges. When the hostilities ended, the largest westward migration of people since the Gold Rush hit California. Stockton, sharing in this growth, saw its city limits moving out in all directions.



R.E. Wilhoit and Sons office on Main Street in Stockton - Circa 1890



R. L. Eberhardt

GROWTH AND CHANGE

In 1949, R L. Eberhardt, (Ebe), became the sixth President of the Bank of Stockton. Ebe graduated from the University of California in 1923 with a Bachelor of Science degree. He served in the U.S. Army, American Expeditionary Forces in WWI and became a Master Sergeant with numerous military honors. In 1924, he married Charlotte H. MacKenzie and they had four children. With experience as an accountant with Irvine & Muir Lumber Company in Willits, CA, and experience as Assistant Cashier with Bank of Willits,

he became a State Bank Examiner for the California State Banking Department. In 1927, he came to the Bank of Stockton as Assistant Vice President and Cashier. At that time, the Bank's assets totaled \$9,000,000. In 1931, he became Vice President and in 1936, he was elected to the position of Executive Vice President. He served in that position until 1949, when

he was elected President of the Bank. Ebe was most active in Civic Affairs, as shown by his many years on the Port Commission and County Fair Board. He also served as President of the California Bankers Association and was a long time Regent of the University of the Pacific. Much of the Bank's growth took place in the 36 years that R. L Eberhardt was associated with it.



Bank President, R. L. Eberhardt (center, holding shovel), and his son, Robert M. Eberhardt (far left, closest to camera), at the groundbreaking of the Headquarters Office on the corner of Miner Avenue and San Joaquin Streets in Stockton

Ebe had plans for a new Head Office bank building to be located at Miner and San Joaquin Streets in Stockton, where for many years, the steeple of the Central Methodist Church had been a Stockton landmark. The Bank's Headquarters Office, as you know it today, located on Miner Avenue and San Joaquin, was R. L. Eberhardt's crowning achievement. The architect, engineers, builders and interior decorators all did an outstanding job; but first had to come the vision, the planning, the setting aside and budgeting of finances, and above all, the necessary drive to carry it through. In 1960, this vision of a bigger and greater Bank of Stockton was at last completed. Thousands of people came to see "the most modern banking facility in the state."

R. L. Eberhardt served as President from 1949 until his death in 1963, when his son, Robert (Bob) M. Eberhardt, was named President.



The Bank's Headquarters, as it stands today at Miner and San Joaquin Streets, was constructed in 1960 under the direction of R. L. Eberhardt

BRINGING THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC TO STOCKTON

In Rockwell Hunt's ("Mr. California") *History of the College of the Pacific*, he names Stockton Savings & Loan Bank president E. L. Wilhoit, also a Trustee of the college, as one of the two most influential men in Stockton during the campaign to bring the campus here. Wilhoit "proved to be an anchor to the local financial campaign — steady, loyal, resourceful." Wilhoit and Methodist pastor Rev. A. C. Bane were instrumental in getting the initial forty acres of land for the campus donated, and in securing \$600,000 in pledges from the community.



Ford plant installs
moving assembly line

Woodrow Wilson
sworn in as
28th President

World War I begins
- Ends in 1918

Bell & Graham conduct
first phone call between
San Francisco and NY

Hamburger bun
created by cook at
White Castle

U.S. Congress declares
war on Germany &
joins Allies in WWI



R. M. Eberhardt

Bob graduated from the University of the Pacific in Stockton. After finishing his secondary education at the New Mexico Military Institute, Bob enrolled at UOP where he played football for the famous coach, Amos Alonzo Stagg. Midway through the season, he was called by the Air Force to serve in the Azores and France. Following World War II, he returned home to discover that University rules mandated that he begin his college education again as a freshman. Meanwhile, Bob married Mary Elizabeth “Mimi” Dutton in 1949. Upon graduation in 1951, Bob was eager to follow in his father’s footsteps as a banker.

In 1952, Bob joined the California State Banking Department as an examiner – the same position his father had held 28 years earlier. He remained an examiner until 1956, when he began working at the Bank of Stockton.

In 1958, he was named to the Board of Directors, and in 1959, he was appointed Vice President. In 1961, he became Executive Vice President and worked alongside his father. In 1963, following his father’s death, he took the helm as President of Bank of Stockton, as well as President of the Independent Bankers Association of Northern California.

That same year, he succeeded his father as a member of the Board of Regents at UOP.

In 1969, at the age of 42, Robert M. Eberhardt became one of the youngest presidents of the California Bankers Association. As chairman of the Bankers Responsible Government

Committee, he helped bring community banks together to give them a voice in legislation in order to compete with larger national banks. Bob’s many accomplishments brought greater strength to his leadership, and so the Bank of Stockton continued to grow steadily and successfully.

In 1968, President Eberhardt negotiated with Bessie Carson Gunton, the daughter of one of the Bank’s original depositors, William McKendree Carson, for the purchase of the land formerly owned



Brothers, Robert M. Eberhardt and Douglass M. Eberhardt at the Carson Oaks Ground breaking on July 12, 1969 on the corner of Ben Holt and Pacific Avenue in Stockton



(L to R) Robert M. Eberhardt, Bessie Carson Gunton and California State Assemblyman Robert Monagan at the Carson Oaks ribbon cutting



Robert M. Eberhardt (back, r), with Bessie Carson Gunton, (seated) and family, during the Carson Oaks branch grand opening

by her father. It is where Pacific Avenue and Benjamin Holt Drive in Stockton are located today. Carson was one of the county's earliest ranchers. He had a great influence on construction in the Stockton area, as well as supervising the building of the first "Grand Hotel." Carson acquired a Spanish land grant in the vicinity of the Five Mile House on Lower Sacramento Road and made his residence there. This

piece of land was purchased for the purpose of the Bank's first "Branch Office," and it carried with it much meaning since Carson had his ranch there years before the Bank was founded. The Carson Oaks Office opened its doors in 1970 and even today continues to serve a large part of the Stockton community, accommodating numerous businesses and customers due to its convenient location.



The first Branch for Bank of Stockton was Carson Oaks on Ben Holt Drive in North Stockton shown at its Grand Opening in 1970

Lindbergh starts 1st transatlantic flight from NY

1st appearance of Mickey & Minnie Mouse on film

Amelia Earhart 1st woman to cross Atlantic Ocean

Herbert Hoover sworn in as 31st President

Stock Market crash starts American depression

Automatic coffee brewer developed

Star Spangled Banner becomes National Anthem

Franklin Roosevelt sworn in as 32nd President



1980 saw the Bank expand into the surrounding communities of Lodi, Tracy, Manteca and Pine Grove

The 1980s saw even more growth for the Bank, with the acquisition of Mid-Cal National Bank. The four new locations gave Bank of Stockton immediate branch representation throughout San Joaquin County with branches in Lodi, Tracy, Manteca and into Amador County with the Pine Grove office. The Bank of Stockton branch network was born.

On September 16, 1990, the Bank's Quail Lakes Delta Office opened in Stockton. The historical Delta theme for the new office was established to recall an era when the surrounding areas in Northwest Stockton were once part of the vast Delta wetlands.



The Quail Lakes Branch was built to help service the growing needs of northwest Stockton

DOCUMENTING THE HISTORY OF OUR HOME TOWNS THROUGH PHOTOGRAPHS

Slow, cautious growth has been a tradition for Bank of Stockton. In May of 1990, the opportunity arose for the Bank to acquire the deposits of Royal Oaks Savings and Loan. This acquisition created a new Ripon branch location for Bank of Stockton. The Bank grew in other areas as well. Under Bob Eberhardt's visionary leadership, the Bank introduced many new products and services, all focusing on one primary goal: to provide our customers with greater convenience and better service. In 1991, Bank of Stockton became a member of the STAR SYSTEM® ATM network, and shortly after added CIRRUS® and EXPLORE® features to its ATM cards, allowing customers to get cash and make point-of-sale purchases worldwide. In 1992, ACCESS 24, a 24-hour voice account information phone line, joined the list of conveniences. This product allowed customers to inquire about their deposit and loan account information via a touch-tone telephone, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. In 1993, Bank of Stockton became the first bank on the west coast to introduce the innovative "Image Check System" which replaced cancelled checks with reduced images of checks. The convenience of imaged statements was well received by customers with a 99% acceptance rate.

In 1990, Bob Eberhardt acquired the photograph collection of late Stockton photographer, Leonard Covello, with the purpose of preserving local history. While it may seem unusual for a bank to show interest in historical photos, the Bank of Stockton had many historic items and photos of its own in an existing collection. The Covello Collection, which dated back to 1850 and consisted of more than 21,000 historical images from the Central Valley, the Mother Lode and surrounding communities, was an opportunity that Eberhardt could not pass up. The entire collection is now scanned into a visual database. This amazing technology allows the Bank to maintain the images of the past in perpetuity in the safest of environments, so they can be shared with future generations. Since then, the Collection has grown to over 31,000 photographs.

In the fall of 1994, President Robert M. Eberhardt unexpectedly passed away. He was on a long-awaited family vacation in Budapest, Hungary with his wife, Mimi and his brother and sister-in-law, Douglass and Margie Eberhardt. After a perfect day of pheasant hunting, Bob died of a heart attack. The legacy of leadership, commitment and determination that Robert M. Eberhardt left behind continues to serve as a major component of Bank of Stockton's strength.

The invention of the camera utilizing photographic film was a monumental step forward in the preservation of the history of daily life for future generations. Developed by George Eastman in 1885, his first camera was introduced in 1888 and was called the Kodak. Images were able to be captured not by just professional photographers, but by individuals chronicling their own towns, families and lives.

When local photographer, Leonard Covello's photo collection was offered for sale in 1990, Bob Eberhardt, aware of the history that would be preserved by securing the photographs, acquired the entire lot of over 21,000 images dating back to the 1850s for the Bank. Since the original acquisition, another 10,000 plus images have been added to this astounding collection.

*The development of
the first Atomic Bomb*

*The Normandy Invasion
D-Day occurs*

*Harry S. Truman
sworn in as
33rd President*

*First black and white
TV sold in U.S.*

*First Bikinis
seen on beaches*

*Microwave oven
introduced*

*Transistor
invented*





Douglass M. Eberhardt, 2007

THE VISION CONTINUES

The tradition of family leadership continued when Douglass M. Eberhardt took his seat as the bank's eighth President pledging his commitment to the traditions and philosophies that made Bank of Stockton a success for well over a century.

Douglass Eberhardt graduated from the College of the Pacific in 1959 with a Major in Business Administration and a Minor in Economics. He is a 1966 graduate of the University of Washington Pacific Coast Banking School and a 1974 graduate cum laude of the School

for Bank Administration, majoring in Controllershship. He also served in the U.S. Army Reserves, Armor Corps. Eberhardt has served on University of the Pacific's Board of Regents from 2000 to 2013 and has been very involved in the progress and growth of the University's Eberhardt School of Business, named after the Eberhardt family in June of 1997, exemplifying their contributions over many years to the University. Like his brother and father before him, Doug is very involved in the community and serves on numerous boards and affiliations.

Under the leadership of Douglass Eberhardt, the Bank has maintained its strong reputation for excellent service, while becoming a leader in banking technologies. Although Bank of Stockton continues

to hold the distinction of being the oldest bank in California still operating under its original charter, Eberhardt's vision was to take the bank into the new millennium with slow, cautious growth and state of the art banking technology to give customers the convenience they deserve. Doug Eberhardt's commitment to technology continues to put the Bank of Stockton on the map as a true leader in community banking innovations.

In the spring of 1996, the Bank proudly introduced its depositors to internet



The new Manteca office, constructed in 1997, was built to serve the growing customer base



Branch growth continued in 1997 with the acquisition of the Angels Camp, Rio Vista and Ripon offices

banking supporting Intuit’s Quicken, QuickBooks and Microsoft Money. The Bank was on the cutting edge, offering electronic banking before any other local bank in its markets. In tandem with the offering of electronic banking, Eberhardt’s bank was the first community bank in its markets to launch a website on the bank’s products, services and history.

Eberhardt also saw opportunity in response to a growing customer base in the Manteca area, and built a new, larger

Manteca office in the fall of 1997. The new branch, located on North Main Street, opened its doors with over 11,750 square feet of space, 60 parking spaces, six drive-up lanes and drive-up ATMs. The bank closed its old location shortly thereafter, since the new location was an instant success with the Bank’s customers.

On December 5, 1997, Bank of Stockton officially acquired three Bank of America branches, giving the bank representation in the new markets of Angels Camp in

Calaveras County, and Rio Vista in Solano County. The acquisition included a large B of A office in Ripon that was soon remodeled and became the bank’s main Ripon location.

Marking another milestone in the bank’s history, Bank of Stockton became the first community bank headquartered in the Central Valley to reach more than \$1 billion in assets in May of 1999. This accomplishment further solidified the bank’s position of strength.

*American physicist
Gordon Gould
invents the laser*

*Hula Hoop
released Microchip
invented*

*Hawaii &
Alaska become
U.S. States 1st Barbie
Doll released*

*U.S. population
reaches
179,323,175*

*John Kennedy
sworn in as
35th President*

*Beatles tour
the U.S.A.*

*Seattle Space Needle
opens at World’s Fair*

*President
John Kennedy
assassinated*

*Lyndon Johnson
sworn in as
36th President*

Since Bank of Stockton was a leader in its markets with regard to electronic banking, early adapters quickly signed up for the product. Eberhardt recognized that a barrier in electronic usage was the ease of subscribing to an Internet connection and as a result, in October of 1999, the Bank became its own Internet Service Provider (ISP), offering Internet access to complement the Banks Internet product offerings. The opening of its very own Online Banking Department was not far behind. In keeping with the Bank’s tradition of personalized service, Eberhardt felt that the specialized area of banking technology required the personalized service and attention of a dedicated department to handle questions personally.

Again seeking the most in convenience for his customers, the bank introduced the Master Money Debit-ATM card, offering customers the convenience of purchasing directly from one’s checking account anywhere MasterCard is accepted.

For Bank of Stockton, Y2K was a time to celebrate, a moment that would give new meaning to “withstanding the test of time.”

For two years prior to the dawn of the new millennium, the Bank had readied its computer systems through rigorous testing of hardware, software, equipment and facilities. When Y2K arrived on January 1, 2000, it was “business as usual” without a glitch.

The financial success of the Bank of Stockton under Doug Eberhardt’s guidance afforded the bank the opportunity to invest in new technology that revolutionized the way people banked. In April 2000, Bank of Stockton was the first bank in the state to offer Internet banking with Check Imaging™. This new delivery channel required no software and could be accessed on the Internet at www.bankofstockton.com, where customers could receive “real time” (immediate) account information, make real time transfers between Bank of Stockton accounts, make payments on loans and view or print actual images (fronts and backs) of their cleared checks. This “Check Imaging™” feature was first in its markets and first in the U.S.



In the spring of 2000, Bank of Stockton was the first bank in California to offer online banking to their customers

Bank of Stockton was again the leader, offering its customers the most convenient way to bank.

In 2001, the Bank focused on maintaining its leadership position in technology and service by further enhancing its Internet Banking product. The introduction of e-mail balance notification allowed customers the ability to receive an e-mail notice based on their pre-selected balance amounts, while the addition of a credit card tab allowed customers to view their Bank of Stockton bankcard balance and make

payments directly from their checking accounts. In 2002, the bank raised the bar again, by introducing 'Deposit Detail', whereby customers could see the front and back of each deposit slip and every item deposited within each deposit.

In February of 2003, Bank of Stockton opened a new branch in the city of Oakdale, located in the Miller-Murdoch Building in the historic center of Oakdale. The branch was well received in the Oakdale community and became the bank's first location in the Stanislaus market.

The following fall, the Bank acquired Modesto Commerce Bank and Turlock Commerce Bank as Divisions of Bank of Stockton. The additional branches added over \$330 million in assets and increased the Bank's assets to approximately \$1.75 billion. Their acquisition



Modesto and Turlock Commerce Banks joined the Bank of Stockton family in 2003

MOBILE BANKING ALLOWS BANKING ANY TIME — ANY WHERE.

Who would think, coming from such humble beginnings of hand written ledgers and traveling by horse back to the bank, that technology would progress in 150 years to allow us to check our balances, transfer funds, make deposits or monitor our accounts and cards at our convenience from anywhere in the world?

We are eagerly looking forward to the changes in the future that will continue to make banking easier to fit into our busy schedules.



*First hand-held cell-phone
demonstrated by Motorola*

*Gerald Ford
sworn in as
38th President*

*Patent granted for
cordless home phone*

*Television show
Wheel of Fortune
premiers*

*First VCR
introduced by JVC*

*First Apple
computer sold*



Elk Grove Commerce Bank opened in 2006 on Laguna Boulevard with the Elk sculpture becoming a city landmark

expanded the Bank's branch network into Stanislaus County with three full-service branches in the Modesto community and one in the Turlock community.

On December 21, 2006, Elk Grove Commerce Bank, a Division of Bank of Stockton, opened its doors at the corner of Laguna and Bighorn Boulevard in Elk Grove. The 8,000 square foot office continues to be noted for its beauty, as well as its bronze elk sculpture on the corner, now an Elk Grove landmark.

Always a leader in technological innovation, the Bank introduced mobile banking using text messaging in December of 2007, enabling customers to receive account balances, account history, balance alerts and transfer funds with a text message through their mobile phone. In addition to Mobile Text, the Bank introduced Mobile Web, where customers can use the Internet through their mobile device to make transfers, pay bills, find ATM locations and more. The Bank is

proud to offer its customers many avenues in which to do their banking.

On August 25, 2008, to better serve the growing customer base in Modesto, the Modesto Commerce Bank division opened its Dale Road branch. This 6,650 square foot office was built with four drive-through lanes, a drive-through ATM, ample covered parking and many energy efficient features, making a strong statement of the Bank's investment in the Modesto community.

On March 1, 2009, Bank of Stockton announced its plans to purchase the Sonora Branch of Wachovia Bank on Washington and Church Streets, increasing to 17 branches in contiguous market areas.

The 21st Century continued to be a period of innovation, with new developments in technology being invented at an increasingly rapid pace. The Bank of Stockton embraced this trend and in 2010, introduced “Mobile EZ Enroll,” an online enrollment process that delivered account alerts via text or email, giving its customers

powerful banking tools to help them control their finances.

In 2011, the Bank maintained its position as a technology leader introducing “Image” ATMs at many of its locations. Customers could now deposit checks or paper money without a deposit slip or envelope. The Bank also upgraded its Internet Banking platform, offering a more robust bill pay module including the ability to make payments to individuals, termed “person to person payments” or P2P, electronically.

2012 and early 2013 saw the upsurge of the mobile platform as a primary means of performing banking functions. With smartphone usage on the rise across all age ranges, the Bank of Stockton recognized the demand for mobile banking products and launched its own app. In addition to being able to check balances, transfer funds, pay bills and pay individuals, the app also gave customers the added convenience of depositing checks.

2014 saw the introduction of CardValet, a mobile app that allows customers to turn



Modesto Commerce Bank - Dale Road Branch built in 2008



The Sonora location offers branch access for our Mother Lode customers

their debit cards “On” or “Off” providing an added layer of protection against fraud.

Technology is a way of life in the 21st century and Bank of Stockton continues to be a leader among community banks. Along with technology, Bank of Stockton has built a solid reputation of providing personalized service in all its locations and encourages customers to stop by its branches. To continue providing this level of superior service, a significant remodel was finished at the Rio Vista location and a new branch has just been completed

in Oakdale. Both projects reflect the Bank’s continued commitment to these communities and its customers that live and work within them.

In the Fall of 2015, the Bank acquired three new branches of First Bank, located in Brentwood, Napa and Fairfield. This acquisition increased the Bank’s assets to \$2.4 billion and gave the Bank representation in Contra Costa and Napa counties, with a second branch in Solano County. The acquisition brought the Bank’s branch footprint to 19 in 9 contiguous counties.



Douglass M. Eberhardt II

EBERHARDT LEADERSHIP CONTINUES

In 2015, Douglass Eberhardt II was elected 9th President of the Bank of Stockton, with Doug Sr. continuing as CEO and Chairman of the Board. The younger Eberhardt was previously Executive Vice President working closely with his father for over twenty years.

Douglass II is a 1989 business graduate of University of the Pacific.



The new Oakdale Branch serves the growing Stanislaus customer base

Douglass II is the 4th Eberhardt in the Bank's history to be named to the position of President, preceded by his father, Douglass, his uncle Robert, and grandfather, R.L. "Ebe" Eberhardt. He is the 9th President in the Bank's history of 150 years, continuing the span of Eberhardt leadership, which began in 1949 with the appointment of his grandfather.



Staying a leader in technologically innovative customer service is the commitment of our entire Bank team

In July of 2016, the Bank decided to consolidate the names of its Divisions, Modesto Commerce Bank, Turlock Commerce Bank and Elk Grove Commerce Bank, into Bank of Stockton. The consolidation made it easier for customers to recognize the Bank of Stockton branches throughout the bank's 19 branch footprint.

The Bank is a strong advocate of community support, and reinvests into the communities that it serves. Bank employees are encouraged to be actively involved in local non-profits, sharing time and talent to help our local communities.

Bank of Stockton opened its doors in 1867, just two years after the Civil War. Since then, the Bank continues to set a precedent for superior customer service, quality banking products, technological innovation and strength for generations of families and businesses.

PARTNERING WITH THE COMMUNITITES WE SERVE

Beyond its continuing involvement at the University of Pacific through the Eberhardt School of Business, Bank of Stockton is a constant corporate contributor to the communities it serves.

Most of our employees work in the communities where they live and support their favorite local charitable causes. We encourage their community participation.



Bluetooth technology introduced

Skype launched

Toyota introduced hybrid car

Facebook launched

First 1gb SD card introduced

YouTube launched

Twitter launched

iPhone introduced by Apple

Kindle Released by Amazon

THE COMMUNITIES WE SERVE

Today, Bank of Stockton has 20 branches covering Central California.

Locations include: Stockton, Lodi, Tracy, Ripon, Manteca, Oakdale, Pine Grove, Angels Camp, Rio Vista, Modesto, Turlock, Elk Grove, Sonora, Brentwood, Napa and Fairfield.

STOCKTON COMMUNITY

HEADQUARTERS

301 East Miner Avenue, Stockton (209) 929-1600

CARSON OAKS BRANCH

6808 Pacific Avenue, Stockton (209) 929-1924

QUAIL LAKES DELTA BRANCH

4515 Quail Lakes Drive, Stockton (209) 929-1800

ANGELS CAMP COMMUNITY

229 South Main Street, Angels Camp (209) 729-2500

BRENTWOOD COMMUNITY

6590 Lone Tree Way, Brentwood (925) 240-0144

ELK GROVE COMMUNITY

8150 Laguna Blvd., Elk Grove (916) 405-4800

FAIRFIELD COMMUNITY

2407 Waterman Blvd., Fairfield (707) 421-0390

LODI COMMUNITY

120 West Walnut Street, Lodi (209) 340-2300

1102 West Kettleman Lane, Lodi (209) 340-2370

MANTECA COMMUNITY

660 North Main Street, Manteca (209) 249-2200

MODESTO COMMUNITY

MODESTO MAIN BRANCH

1302 J Street, Modesto (209) 521-4100

DALE ROAD BRANCH

4204 Dale Road, Modesto (209) 522-7286

NAPA COMMUNITY

1505 2nd Street, Napa (707) 255-2462

OAKDALE COMMUNITY

1376 East F Street, Oakdale (209) 844-7400

PINE GROVE COMMUNITY

19892 Highway 88, Pine Grove (209) 296-5500

RIO VISTA COMMUNITY

230 Main Street, Rio Vista (707) 374-5032

RIPON COMMUNITY

234 West Main Street, Ripon (209) 254-2100

SONORA COMMUNITY

549 South Washington Street, Sonora (209) 532-3631

TRACY COMMUNITY

1175 North Tracy Boulevard, Tracy (209) 820-2000

TURLOCK COMMUNITY

134 South Golden State Blvd., Turlock (209) 669-2777



• **GETTING DOWN TO BRASS TACKS** At fabric stores in England in the early 19th century, when you brought your fabric up to the counter to be measured, they stretched the fabric between two brass tacks, hammered into the counter exactly one yard apart. So getting down to brass tacks meant getting to the details of a negotiation or sale. • **CLAPTRAP** Comes from the 1800s where lines were written into plays to cause the audience to clap or applaud - thus the claptrap! In later years it was used for anything that was just nonsense or showy - not really meaning anything. • **NOT WORTH ONE RED CENT** When the U.S. began minting coins, each coin was made of a different metal. The penny was made from copper, so it got its nickname a red cent. Since it was the lowest denomination, the phrase not worth one red cent meant the work or object was worth next to nothing. • **CUT THE MUSTARD** Generally thought to mean measuring up to a standard - many people think it refers back to the military where they brought the troops together for inspection "muster" and those who passed "cut the muster" or in later years - the mustard! • **TOMMY GUN** John. T. Thompson, head of the Small Arms Division of the U.S. Army in World War I along with Navy Commander John Bish, developed and began the use of a small gun that had a large round magazine of bullets that would fire rapidly. They continued to refine their weapon that became known as the "Tommy Gun." Seen in movies being used by the mobsters in the 20s, the machine gun was used by troops in WWI and WWII. • **THE REAL McCOY** Thought to come from the late 1800s, there was a boxer, Norman Selby, a phenom - who quickly became the welterweight champion. His ring name was "Kid McCoy." Rumor has it that Kid McCoy was in a local watering hole one evening and had an argument with a local patron who didn't think this man was the renown fighter and engaged in fisticuffs. After Kid McCoy quickly put him on the ground, the man realized he was "The Real McCoy!" Others think it came from many promoters passing off other lesser known fighters using his name to draw a bigger house. When there was a fight with Selby - they renamed him as "The Kid Real McCoy." • **GOBBLEDY GOOK** Coined by Congressman Maury Maverick from Texas in a speech during World War II, he compared his opposition to turkeys, screeching out continuous sounds without much meaning and strutting about with pretense. Maverick said, "At the end of this gobble there was a sort of gook." • **RIGMAROLE** One of the origins attributes Rigmarole to the reign of Edward I of England in 1296. As his army would capture a town, he would force the local elite to sign a document of allegiance to himself - their new king. This document was written on a roll of parchment, known as a ragman roll. All such legal documents, whether deeds, wills or other official documents were then referred to as ragman rolls - all very dull, unintelligible reading. The common Britisher's speech of the day turned the words into rigmarole meaning something that was long, complicated and of little use. • **STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH** In horse racing circles, tips on which horse would win the race were from the most trusted authorities - those closest to the horse such as stable lads or trainers. "Straight from the Horse's mouth" meant an even better tip - one that might have come from the horse! • **RED TAPE** In England - legal documents in government were tied with a red ribbon. This red ribbon or tape came to signify the long laborious process it took to move any piece of legislature forward. • **RED LETTER DAY** Signifying a special day - the origin of Red Letter Day dates back to the late 1400s when it was common practice to mark all of the Church's holy days on the calendar in red ink. • **A BAKER'S DOZEN** Dating back to the 11th century, the price at which bakers could sell bread was regulated by the price of wheat. If a baker was found "selling short" - they were punished with fines, flogging or pillorying in the town square. From fear of receiving such harsh punishment, most bakers gave a bit more than what the person purchased - thus the phrase a baker's dozen being coined as more than 12. • **BITE THE BULLET** Thought to have come from the battlefield, "Bite the Bullet" means to endure an unpleasant situation the best way possible. In the battlefield soldiers were given a leather belt or a bullet to bite down on to help endure the pain of their surgery performed without any anesthesia.

BANK OF STOCKTON

www.bankofstockton.com

