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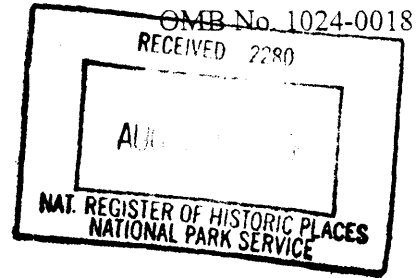
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Page 1

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA

1166

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A
other names/site number Stow House

2. Location

street & number 304 North Los Carneros Road not for publication N/A
city or town Goleta vicinity N/A
state California code CA county Santa Barbara code 083
zip code 93117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David Abeyta 8/3/00
Signature of certifying official Date

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Carl R. Jorgensen 9/28/00
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
 National Register
- removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

to Signature of Keeper Date
 of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic

Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: sandstone

roof WOOD: shingles

walls WOOD: vertical board-and-batten

other WOOD, GLASS, METAL, BRICK

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance 1915-1949

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Stow, Edgar Whitney

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder unknown

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
11	238060	3814760
11	238060	3814760

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in the eastern portion of Santa Barbara County Assessor's Parcel Number 77-160-57 in the unincorporated territory of Goleta. The lot lies approximately one-tenth of a mile south of Covington Way and 300 feet east of Los Carneros Road. The broken line on the sketch map of the Stow House delineates the boundary of the nominated property.

Boundary Justification

Although the footprints of other buildings appear on parcel number 77-160-57, these buildings have been excluded from the boundary of the nominated property, as they have been either constructed or moved to their present site after 1949--the last year the Stow House was associated with Edgar Stow. The proposed boundary thus includes the nominated property (the Stow House) and some of the plantings associated with the house during the time that it served as Edgar Stow's primary residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name / title Monte G. Kim / historian

organization Goleta Valley Historical Society date April 14, 2000

street & number 304 North Los Carneros Road telephone (805) 964-4407

city or town Goleta state CA zip code 93117

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Santa Barbara County Parks Department

street & number 620 Mission Canyon Road telephone (805) 568-2461

city or town Santa Barbara state CA zip code 93103

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of repository: _____

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 9

**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Description

The Stow House is a one-and-one-half story modified Gothic-style cottage. It has a wooden balloon frame, which rests on a stone foundation that is overlaid by concrete. The walls are constructed with board-and-batten siding. The cross-gabled roof is steeply-pitched and is clad with wood shingles. The house sits on a county-owned parcel off of Los Carneros Road. The setting of the property is still predominantly rural, with a nearby lemon grove to the west and a small lake to the east. The 140-foot by 170-foot lot contains some of the original trees and plantings associated with the house. The property retains integrity of location, setting, materials and workmanship, and feeling and association. It is in excellent condition and has had very little alteration since the period it was associated with Edgar Stow, 1915-49.

The front elevation of the building has a central cross gable with decorated vergeboards, two gabled through-the-roof dormers, a centrally-located brick chimney, vertical board-and-batten siding, and a 4-foot skirt of vertical shiplap siding above the foundation. The front elevation also features two partial-width, one-story porches with dropped roofs. The 19-foot porch on the east end has flattened Gothic arches and two square posts linked with cross-braced railings. Fenestration along the eastern half of the facade includes two 2/2/2-light wood-sash windows recessed beneath the porch at the east end, two 1/1-light double-hung, wood-sash windows crowned with a fixed triangular pane in the gabled through-the-roof dormers, a 4/4-light double-hung, wood-sash window beneath the central gable, and three 4/4-light double-hung, wood-sash windows in the one-story, three-sided bay. The west end porch extends 21 feet along the front elevation and 20 feet along the west elevation. It is supported by five square posts and is enclosed by wooden cross-braced. The porch has a flat roof that serves as a second-floor balcony. A second-story wooden door at the extreme west end of the front elevation provides access to the balcony. There is a small, fixed-sash window adjacent to the balcony door on the second story. On the first floor, there is a wooden door with a transom light at the extreme west end of the porch. Near the center of the porch is a pair of 2/2/2/2/2-light French doors, which are flanked by 2/2/2/2/2-light sidelights. At the east end of the porch is the main entry, a 3/3/3/3/3-light wooden door. Adjacent to the front door is a 4/4-light, double-

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Description (continued)

hung, wood-sash window. A wide, 8-step, brick staircase provides access to the porch.

Extending northward from the front elevation is the west wing of the building. The west elevation of this wing features a 33-foot long second-story Italianate addition, built circa 1885. It has a hipped roof clad with wood shingles, an open eave, enclosed rafters, and bracketed eave-cornices. Adjacent to the north end of the Italianate addition is a modified, one-story section of the west-side wing. It has a hipped roof with wood-shingle cladding. There is a small, rectangular-plan wine cellar attached to the west elevation.

The wall along the west elevation is board-and-batten siding. Fenestration along the west elevation varies from one aluminum slider to two 1/1-light, seven 2/2-light, and two 4/4-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The wine cellar has one 2/2-light, double-hung, wood-sash window on its north and south elevations.

The east elevation of the building includes the west-side wing, the east cross gable end, and the entrance to the east-facade porch. At the south end of the east elevation is the entrance to the east-facade porch. It has a flattened Gothic arch, board-and-batten walls, and one 3/3/3/3/3-light wood-frame door. A seven-step staircase provides access to the porch. Adjacent to the porch is the east cross-gable wall. Attached to the rake of the gable are carpenter-Gothic vergeboards. The wall beneath the gable is board-and-batten siding. Centered below the gable is a 4/4-light double-hung, wood-sash window. Directly beneath it is a one-story, three-sided bay, with three 4/4-light double-hung, wood-sash windows. Below the bay are wooden vent panels, with carved diamond-shaped patterns. Extending northward from the cross gable is the west-side wing, which includes the second-story Italianate addition and the one-story section at the north end of the wing. The east elevation of this wing features a 47-foot, one-story partial-width porch, recessed beneath the Italianate addition and the hipped-roof at the northern end. The porch is supported by six turned posts with corbelled caps and enclosed with cross-braced railings. There is a 5-step staircase providing access to the south end of the porch. There are three wooden doors at this end of the porch. Fenestration along the east elevation includes one aluminum slider, one small fixed-sash window, one full-length 3/3/3/3/3-light casement window, one 1/1-light, and nine 2/2-light, double-hung, wood-

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Description (continued)

sash windows. The wall is board-and-batten siding.

The north elevation of the building includes the cross gable and the north end of the westside wing. Fenestration along the eastern half of the north elevation includes a decorative multi-light over single-light, double-hung wood-sash window at the far east end, a small fixed-sash window in the center, and three 4/4-light double-hung windows below the gable. There is an entry to the east-elevation porch, as well as one to a small partial-width porch along the north elevation. Both porches have a 6-step wooden staircase. Recessed beneath the smaller porch are two wooden doors and three 1/1-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The wall is board-and-batten siding.

The setting of the Stow House remains fairly rural in character. The grounds and gardens around the house are landscaped with exotic trees that were planted on the property during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Included among the plantings are palms from South America, Mexico, Asia, and the Canary Islands, as well as Eugenia, Star Pine, and Bunya Bunya trees from Australia.

Originally, the Stow House had a U-shaped plan. As constructed in 1872-73, the front elevation was one-and-one-half stories; the west wing and the north wing were also one story in height.

The west wing was altered circa 1885 with the construction of a 33-foot long second-story, hipped-roof, Italianate addition. The addition was constructed over the kitchen, pantry, and laundry room. The northern end of the west wing, which housed two service rooms, retained its original height of one story. This section, however, was altered around the time that Edgar Stow began managing the property in 1915 by the construction of a small, rectangular-plan wine cellar along the west elevation and by the demolition of the northern wing of the house. The removal of the northern wing has resulted in the current L-shaped plan.

Sometime between 1913 and 1915, the porch on the west end of the front elevation was enlarged and redesigned to wrap around the southwest corner of the house. As part of this renovation a pair of 2/2/2/2-light French doors was added adjacent to the main entry.

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Description (continued)

Thus, at the time that Edgar Stow took over management of the property in 1915, all the major alterations to the house were either in progress or already completed, with no new significant changes to its appearance since then.

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Statement of Significance

The Stow House is historically significant because of its association with Edgar Whitney Stow, a prominent agriculturist and ranch owner in Santa Barbara County. Stow made the house his primary residence from 1915 to 1949. During his residency at the Stow House, Stow developed an international reputation for his research into improving the productivity of lemon trees. He was also instrumental in the development of the agricultural cooperative movement in Santa Barbara County. As a State Senator, Stow represented the agricultural interests of independent farmers in Santa Barbara County. Because of its association with Edgar Stow and his contributions to the advancement of regional agriculture in Santa Barbara County, the Stow House is significant at the local level under Criterion B for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical background and significance:

The Stow House is one of the oldest wood-frame houses in Goleta. It sits on a 4.92-acre parcel that was once part of the Dos Pueblos Rancho, which was granted to Nicolas Den in 1842 by the Mexican governor Juan Batista Alvarado. The rancho originally included a large portion of the Goleta Slough, as well as a 2,000-acre tract of land just north of the slough called La Patera (the Spanish name for duck pond). In 1852, La Patera became part of the Rancho La Goleta when Den sold the property to his father-in-law Daniel Hill. With Hill's death in 1865, family members divided Rancho La Goleta into 38 farmsteads. Hill's wife, Rafaela, received title to much of La Patera. In 1868, the heirs of the Hill estate placed advertisements in newspapers as far away as San Francisco and Los Angeles announcing the sale of their Goleta Valley farm parcels for \$22 per acre.¹

¹ Walker A. Tompkins, *Goleta: The Good Land* (Goleta: Goleta Amvets Post 55, 1976), 34-73.

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Statement of Significance (continued)

Among the buyers enticed by the ads was William Whitney Stow, a lawyer for the Southern Pacific Railroad and a former speaker of the house in the State Assembly. Stow was primarily interested in purchasing farmland for his twenty-year-old son Sherman P. Stow, who wanted to pursue a career in agriculture. In 1871, Stow purchased 1,043 acres of La Patera tract from Rafaela Ortega Hill and her new husband German Senter. The boundaries of the farm parcel extended from Carneros Creek in the west to San Pedro Creek in the east and from the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains in the north to the present-day Union Pacific railroad tracks in the south.²

In the fall of 1872, Sherman began construction of the main ranch house on a knoll just east of the patera or duck pond (called Stow Lake and, later, Lake Los Carneros). Using fir shipped from the Puget Sound, Sherman completed the Gothic Revival cottage the following year. Soon thereafter, Sherman married Ida Hollister. The couple planted a 100-acre orchard of almond, walnut, and pecan trees. The Stows then cleared additional acreage and planted 3,700 lime trees.³ In 1874, Sherman diversified his orchard by planting a 30-acre grove of Lisbon lemon trees, which became the first commercial lemon grove in California.⁴ By 1888, the lemon grove at the ranch included 3,100 trees, ranging in age from six to nine years old.⁵

Lemons had become an important crop not only to the Stow Ranch, but to farms throughout Santa Barbara County. With the increase in lemon production, the need for an efficient fruit-packing operation became apparent. Consequently, in 1897 growers in the region banded together to incorporate the sole private packing house in the area, the Johnston Fruit Company, with Sherman serving as the company's first president.⁶

² Ibid., 123-24.

³ Jesse D. Mason. *History of Santa Barbara County, California* (Oakland: Thompson & West, 1883), 276.

⁴ Tom Kleveland. "Pioneer Commercial Lemon Grove Still Leader in State Citrus Industry," *Santa Barbara News-Press*, January 16, 1944. The lemon grove remained productive until 1938, when the trees were pulled up to make way for a new residential development project.

⁵ "La Patera: The Property of S.P. Stow." *San Francisco Journal* (October 1887). On file, Santa Barbara Historical Museum Library, Santa Barbara, CA.

⁶ Tompkins, *Goleta: The Good Land*, 127.

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Statement of Significance (continued)

In 1907 Sherman died, leaving behind three daughters and three sons. Sherman and Ida's first-born son, Sherman Hollister Stow, took over management of the ranch until his untimely death in 1915.⁷

At this time, Sherman's younger brother, Edgar Whitney Stow, became the new manager of La Patera Ranch. Born at the Stow House on May 26, 1885, Edgar was the fifth child of Sherman and Ida Stow. He attended public schools in Santa Barbara and later went on to college at the University of California at Berkeley, where he graduated with a degree in agriculture in 1908.⁸ After graduating, Edgar worked for a few years in the oil business digging ditches for oil pipes. He also worked for a San Francisco real estate firm appraising ranches, before returning in 1915 to manage the ranch and to live in the Stow House.⁹ In 1917, Edgar married Sally Taylor Alexander of the De La Guerra family, a prominent Santa Barbara family.¹⁰

Under Edgar's management, the ranch achieved new levels of productivity. Edgar expanded the number of lemon trees under cultivation to 300 acres. He also constructed his own research laboratory and hothouse adjacent to the Stow House.¹¹

Edgar's research centered on increasing the productivity of lemon trees through disease-resistant rootstocks, new insecticides, and proper irrigation. One of Edgar's most important accomplishments was his discovery of a method to control the oak root fungus, which had emerged as a major threat to lemon groves in California. Stow found that by budding Lisbon or Eureka lemons to grapefruit rootstocks (which are apparently resistant to fungus), the resulting trees would be impervious to the disease.¹² Stow also conducted research on various insecticides, and eventually developed a spray that he claimed

⁷ Ibid., 128.

⁸ Owen H. O'Neil, ed., *History of Santa Barbara County, State of California: Its People and Its Resources* (Santa Barbara: Harold McLean Meier, 1939), 39.

⁹ Tom Kleveland, "Pioneer Commercial Lemon Grove."

¹⁰ F. H. Haskins, "A Short History of the Stow Family." On file, Goleta Valley Historical Society, Goleta, CA.

¹¹ Walker A. Tompkins, *Goleta: The Good Land*, 129-130.

¹² Ibid., 129.

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Statement of Significance (continued)

could kill the red citrus scale.¹³ In the area of irrigation, Stow believed that the fruit itself was the best guide for determining soil moisture and the proper time to irrigate, since his method involved taking regular growth measurements on a selected sample of lemons and irrigating only when the growth rate of these lemons began to flatten out. His findings were published in 1936 in a citrus-industry trade journal, the *California Citrograph*, where they attracted the attention of growers throughout the region.¹⁴

Lemon growers in California were not the only ones aware of Stow's research, for as historian Walker Tompkins points out, Stow's contributions to the lemon industry were "recognized by citriculturists all over the world."¹⁵ In 1936, the *Goleta Valley Leader* reported that the "[f]ame of Santa Barbara county lemons has reached far away Palestine," and that a prominent lemon grower in Palestine, Alfred Kaufman, had contacted Stow for "information relative to technical findings in his experiments with lemon rootstocks."¹⁶

As a grower of Eureka and Lisbon lemon trees himself, Kaufman valued Stow's research. Likewise, Kaufman's experiments on Palestine sweet lemons interested Stow because the rootstocks of the trees were known to be resistant to gummosis, a disease common to lemon trees in California. Stow eventually secured some Palestine sweet lemon rootstocks in Florida and planted them at La Patera. He found that the imported rootstocks were indeed resistant to gum disease and well-suited for the soil in Santa Barbara County.¹⁷ Consequently, Stow began cultivating the new rootstocks at La Patera and making them available to growers in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. "Many of the finest orchards in the two counties," according to the *Santa Barbara News-Press*, "obtained the root stock from La Patera."¹⁸

¹³ Tom Kleveland, "Pioneer Commercial Lemon Grove."

¹⁴ "Santa Barbara County Lemon Growers Tour Stow Orchards," *California Citrograph* (September 1936).

¹⁵ Walker A. Tompkins, *Goleta: The Good Land*, 129.

¹⁶ "Lemon Fame is Widespread," *Goleta Valley Leader*, October 16, 1936.

¹⁷ "Santa Barbara County Lemon Growers Tour Stow Orchards," *California Citrograph* (September 1936).

¹⁸ "Edgar W. Stow Succumbs at 64," *Santa Barbara News-Press*, June 24, 1949.

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**Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA**

Statement of Significance (continued)

Edgar Stow was also known locally for his support of the farmers' cooperative movement in the Goleta Valley. In 1915 he was elected to the Board of Directors of the Goleta Farmers' Association, which became a non-profit cooperative that worked to resolve marketing and transportation issues on behalf of local lima bean growers. Lima beans had become an important crop at the Stow Ranch and other farms throughout the Goleta Valley. In 1916, the cooperative changed its name to the Goleta Lima Bean Growers' Association and elected Stow president.¹⁹

In 1920, Stow became one of the founding directors of the Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau, a cooperative organization designed to give farmers a voice in state politics.²⁰ As a Farm Bureau director, Stow actively pursued the organizing of the sugar beet industry. Although Stow was not a sugar beet grower himself, he sympathized with the plight of independent beet farmers, as they faced many of the same marketing and transportation problems as lima bean and citrus growers. Stow eventually succeeded in helping beet farmers attain a more favorable contract with the sugar companies.²¹ Stow's active involvement with the cooperative movement ultimately attracted the favorable attention of independent farmers throughout Santa Barbara County.

Stow later drew on the ties he developed with growers in the area to launch his political career in the State Legislature. In 1923, he was elected to the State Assembly for one term. In 1932, Stow was elected for one term to the State Senate. During his years as both a State Senator and Assemblyman, Stow's primary residence was the Stow House. According to Stow descendants, he visited the state capital when necessary to perform legislative duties, but bowing to the wishes of his wife, did not move his family to Sacramento during his terms in the legislature.²²

¹⁹ Goleta Farmers Association, "Minutes 1913-1918." On file, Goleta Valley Historical Society, Goleta, CA.

²⁰ Richard B. Rice, William A. Bullough, and Richard J. Orsi, *The Elusive Eden: A New History of California*, 2nd edition (New York: MacGraw Hill Companies, Inc., 1966), 409.

²¹ Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau Minutes, October 9, 1920, Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau Minutes, 1920-1921. On file, Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau, Buellton, CA.

²² Personal communications from Maria Ealand and Peggy Seligman, nieces of Stow, and David Van Home, grand nephew of Stow, to Ronald L. Nye, April 19, 2000, Goleta, California.

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In 1936, Stow retired from politics after losing his bid for reelection. In addition to La Patera, Edgar owned a rural property in the Santa Ynez Valley, where he maintained a summer cabin. Edgar's primary ranch and residence, however, remained La Patera and the Stow House. Preceding his death, Edgar Stow suffered a debilitating stroke that left him bedridden and limited his use of the house to the ground floor. The room adjacent to the parlor became his convalescent chamber.²³ Upon recovering, Stow made visits to his cabin in the Santa Ynez Valley. It was there, during one such visit, that he unexpectedly died on June 23, 1949.²⁴

²³ Personal communication between David Bisol, Stow family friend, and Ronald L. Nye, April, 13, 2000.

²⁴ "Edgar W. Stow Succumbs at 64," *Santa Barbara News-Press*, June 24, 1949.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Secondary Sources

"County to Buy Landmark Site." A-8, *Santa Barbara News-Press*, August 15, 1967.

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**Stow House
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (continued)

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“Santa Barbara County Lemon Growers Tour Stow Orchards.” *California Citrograph* (September 1936).

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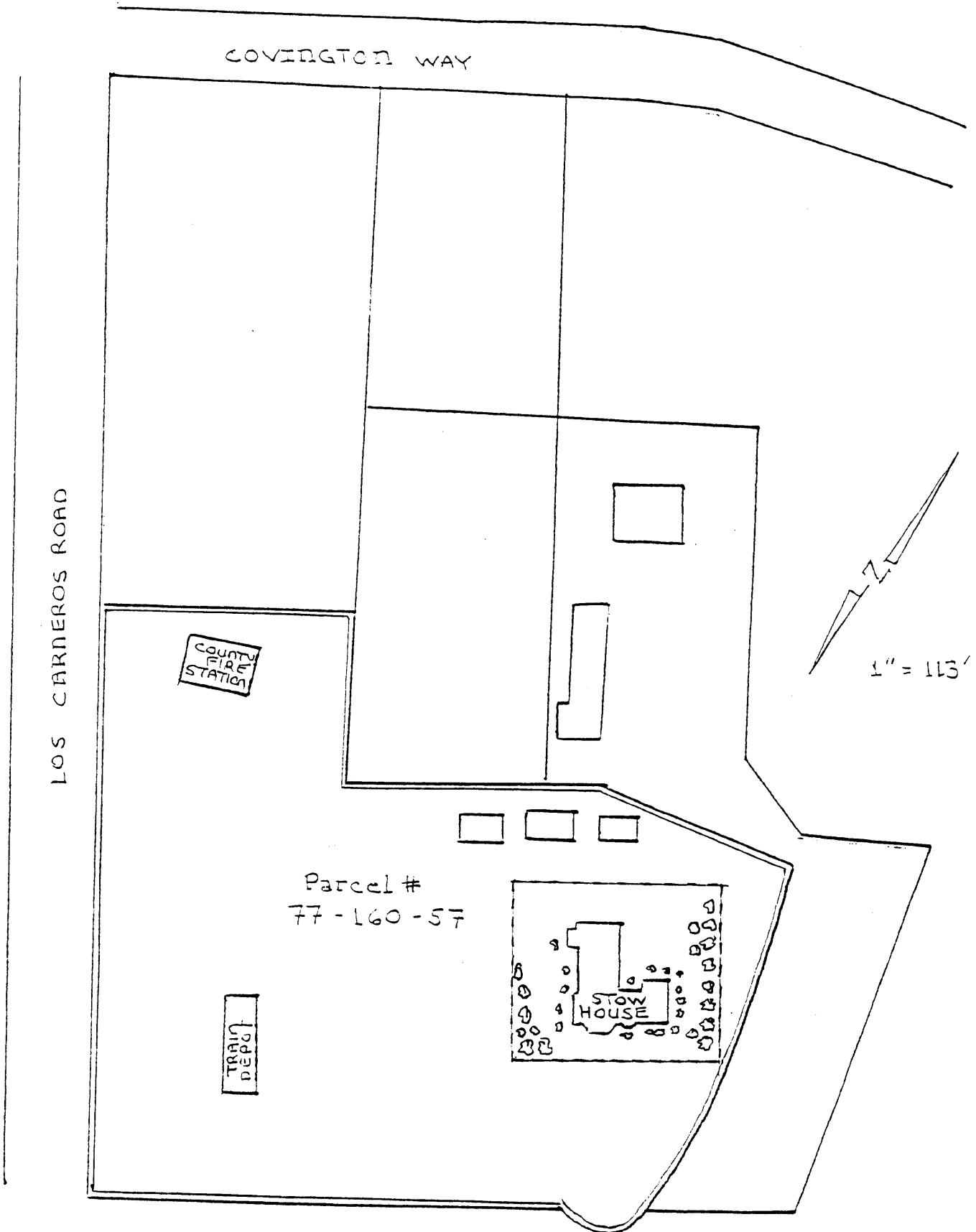
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Stow House
Santa Barbara County, CA

SKETCH MAP OF STOW HOUSE



Based on 1991 Santa Barbara County Assessor's Map, Book 77, Page 16