

Lisa Prasse

From: Victor Cox <vic.cox.freelance@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2017 4:56 PM
To: Lisa Prasse
Subject: Goleta History fraft Chapt. 1 comment
Attachments: Ellwood Bombing.webloc; Goleta History Event Opens Windows on Past.webloc; Submarine Shelling of Ellwood Oil Field in 1942.webloc

Nov. 1, 2017

Ms. Lisa Prasse

Current Planning Manager

City of Goleta

Dear Ms. Prasse,

Below are my comments on Chapter 1, the Citywide Historic Context Statement, which are due today.

As a draft, Chapter 1 suffers, ironically, from inadequate context. For example, I found only two or three passing references to the native Americans who lived in the "Good Land" before the arrival of Mexican and Anglo settlers. There was no explanation that two other chapters, one of which was to focus on the human history of the so-called Goleta Valley, were still to come.

In the reference to Mescalitan used as fill for the Santa Barbara Airport there's no hint of what artifacts were saved or lost in the destruction of what once was a major Chumash village. Also, something should have been said in the airport section about the way the City of Santa Barbara annexed this valuable land from the county via a string of underwater parcels, a method that the state of California later barred. This is especially relevant to a history of Goleta since the airport effectively blocks off the western side of Old Town. Perhaps these themes will surface in subsequent chapters.

There are other oversights in the draft, such as failure to mention what once was the locus of an active farming and ranching operation on Bishop Ranch. There is a 1991 Caltrans report I've read that details, with photos, a multi-building enterprise that used to exist there. I recall cattle grazing on the property in the 1980s when I moved to Goleta and believe I've seen one of two structures (or their remains) on the northern edge of the old ranch.

One of the gravest flaws, in my estimation, is the lack of an index to Chapter 1. The footnotes help but any historian or public official needs more detailed sourcing for the assembled facts, particularly when ephemera like public exhibitions are cited. (You might share with Historic Resources Group the three attached 2011-2012 columns I wrote on the Ellwood shelling and aftermath for the Independent online.) I trust this weakness will be remedied when all the chapters are completed and edited.

Thank you for giving a higher profile to what are some of Goleta's vanishing historical resources.

Sincerely,

Vic Cox

Goleta resident

Submarine Shelling of Ellwood Oil Field in 1942

Myths Can Obscure Consequences of 70-Year-Old Event

Sunday, October 2, 2011

BY [VIC COX](#) ([CONTACT](#))

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Less than three months after the Imperial Japanese Navy attack on Pearl Harbor plunged the United States into World War II, a Goleta oil field became an early, and unexpected, target in that horrendous conflict.

February 23, 2012, will mark 70 years since a large Japanese submarine, identified as the *I-17*, surfaced at sundown off Ellwood Mesa and fired its deck cannon at the tidelands oil-production facilities clustered along the shore. Aerial photos from the time show more than a dozen piers anchored to what is now Haskell's Beach.

Given eyewitness reports that the sub was within a mile of shore, and the profusion of oil storage tanks, piers, and pump houses, the damage was remarkably minimal: an estimated \$500 worth of splintered railing, cracked equipment housing, pier planking, and shrapnel-punched doors. Duration of the attack was estimated to be around 20 minutes, though the vessel was sighted in the Santa Barbara Channel an hour after the attack began.

The Ellwood shelling was, in the words of Kenneth Hough, a PhD candidate in UC Santa Barbara's History Department, "deliberate, almost leisurely." It was also said to be the first attack on the U.S. mainland by a hostile nation since the sack of Washington, D.C., in the War of 1812.



Goleta Valley Historical Society Collection

Goleta native Pete Langlo surveys a door damaged during the 1942 attack on the Ellwood oil field by a Japanese submarine.

Well, maybe not. As part of Hough's research into Americans' fears regarding Japan in the pre-World War II era, he unearthed earlier incidents of brief military attacks on the U.S. One was a border incursion during the Mexican-American War of 1846 and the other a submarine attack on a barge in a Cape Cod harbor in 1918 during WWI.

However, the event was, as the *Santa Barbara News-Press* headlined on February 24, 1942, the "First Attack of War on Continental U.S." Fortunately the raid produced no human casualties, though one soldier was injured trying to defuse one of the "dud" shells.

While facts are hard to pin down — even the number of cannon shots varies widely — myths and speculation seem to cling to the Ellwood shelling like burrs to a hiker. Some claimed that signal lights had been seen in the Goleta foothills before and after the attack; others, at least initially, thought the inept shelling a hoax staged by the American government to rally citizens behind the war effort and to sell bonds.

One persistent story is that the sub's commander, Kozo Nishino, targeted Ellwood to avenge a loss of face he allegedly suffered at the hands of oil

workers when he captained an oil tanker that loaded at pre-war Ellwood. That linkage is suspect, to say the least.

The earliest version of this “revenge” motive I’ve found is in *Santa Barbara’s Royal Rancho*, published in 1960 by the late S.B.-area historian Walker Tompkins; it has been repeated elsewhere. However, in 1993, military historian Harvey Beigel reported that the *I-17* was originally ordered to wage terror attacks on West Coast population centers.

Nishino found San Francisco and San Diego “too well defended and so he chose the Ellwood oil fields,” Beigel wrote. The *I-17*’s poor gunnery was likely due to the crew’s haste and what the author termed the deck gun’s inadequate range-finding and targeting mechanisms.

Santa Barbara-area historians, such as Tompkins and Justin Ruhge, should be credited for laying the groundwork, but as researchers expose new information, skeptics like Hough need to be heard. A good example of fear clouding the facts were the reports of “signal lights” from a supposed fifth column of Japanese agents guiding the *I-17*’s attack.

Though naval intelligence did find activity by so-called “Japanese war societies” in Santa Maria and Lompoc, no connection to the *I-17* attack was ever made, according to a 1965 letter to Tompkins from the Santa Barbara-based Navy liaison. A better explanation of any strange lights above Ellwood came in a 1988 article written by J.J. Hollister III about his illustrious family for the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

In it, Hollister disclosed for the first time that his father, John James Jr., had taken the family van from their Winchester Canyon home to investigate the flashes and booms at sea that night. Due to blackout requirements only the parking lights were on as the vehicle slowly traversed the rough road’s many dips and turns. From far below, the sporadically seen lights could seem to be signals.

“Thus it was that Jack Hollister contributed in a small way to the groundswell of rumor and fright,” Hollister wrote, “that resulted in President Roosevelt signing an executive order ... that forcibly removed some 117,000 Japanese from their homes to inland detention camps.” Most of these people were American citizens.

Myths and how they come to be are of interest to historians, and they should be to journalists who may be the first to disseminate them. The Ellwood shelling, moreover, demonstrates how some myths can cloak deeper cultural attitudes that may lead to damaging actions.

Goleta History Event Opens Windows on Past

A Yearlong WWII Exhibit and Lecture Series Will Debut on February 19

Sunday, February 5, 2012

BY VIC COX (CONTACT)

This month marks the 70th anniversary of the wartime shelling of the Ellwood oil fields by a large Japanese submarine, and the Goleta Valley Historical Society is seizing the occasion to show that local history reverberates through the decades. A yearlong exhibition in the GVHS's History Education Center behind Stow House will be unveiled on February 19. A public lecture series is planned for the following months.

Education Coordinator Jim McNay and his team of volunteers searched for months to find World War II era uniforms and civilian clothes in which to dress mannequins inside the Stow House. Blowups of 1942 newspaper and magazine photos and articles will join cannon shell fragments, many loaned by private collectors, as part of the atmosphere.

The hunt for other artifacts from the event and the time period will continue throughout the exhibit's run, said McNay.

Ken Hough, a PhD candidate in history at UC Santa Barbara, kicks off the February 19 opening by summarizing his investigation into the shelling and its aftermath. Seating is limited and a repeat performance may be scheduled; call (805) 681-7216 for more information.

Details and contradictions attract Hough, but he is also aware of the larger picture. "Ellwood was not a turning point in World War II, but for a blink of an eye, this place made world news," he noted.

It sure stirred up the already nervous residents of the South Coast. Hough reported that local people turned to raising funds for the war effort,

specifically to buy a fighter plane they proposed to name “The Ellwood Avenger.” He said they were quickly successful, and the U.S. Army Air Corps accepted the warplane.



GVHS collection

Goleta Valley Historical Society docent Joan Rakowski

This type of public response suggests the mix of fear and outrage then gripping Californians.

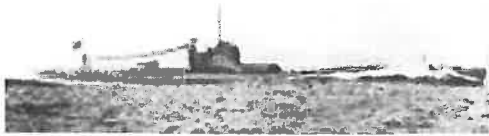
Before the February 23 shelling, strong emotional currents were in play in Sacramento and Washington D.C., sometimes drawing on the long history of West Coast anti-Asian racist feelings and stereotypes. Cries for the evacuation of “enemy aliens” from the West Coast were heard from private individuals and public officials, including California’s entire congressional delegation.

Four days before the sub’s cannonade, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order that allowed military commanders to remove residents from restricted military zones along the Pacific Coast. EO 9066 launched a national internment program that, with supporting legislation and court orders, was primarily used against 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

The same issue of *Life* magazine that reported the Ellwood shelling also contained an article on the president signing 9066, McNay observed.

Two-thirds of the people interned were American citizens. Among them were Kenji and Miye Ota, who were born in Lompoc and Oso Flaco, respectively. Today they are widely known in Goleta as instructors par excellence of dance and aikido martial arts who, for more than a half-century, have instilled grace and confidence into generations of youth.

But in the dark days of 1942, they and their families were considered potential spies or saboteurs, and they were sent without a hearing to the high desert camp at Gila River, Arizona. There they lived for the next few years.



Wikimedia Commons

WWII Japanese submarine of the same type that shelled Ellwood

The Otas don't dwell on the camp's hardships, preferring to recall their meeting and subsequent courtship in that sand-scoured, treeless place the government had confiscated from the Gila River Indian tribe. Eventually, Ken and Miye were released and made it to Philadelphia, where they married, and Miye established a home-based beauty salon. In those years few jobs were available to people of Japanese ancestry, she recalled.

In 1948 they resettled in the Goleta Valley and made a new start with their newborn son, Steve, and Miye's home beauty business. When he could, Ken worked as a machinist. As in Philadelphia, locals patronized the salon and as word spread the clientele grew.

"They liked my work," Miye said, citing a who's-who of Goleta farm and ranching families that regularly visited their modest Old Town home. These included the Sextons, the Cavalettos, and the Hollisters. Slowly the Otas' lives resumed familiar patterns.

They expanded into teaching ballroom dance and some martial arts, primarily aikido. Ken won a number of competitive dance honors, including becoming

the first man in Southern California to win an international championship, Miye said. At an advanced age they still conduct dance classes, though their son took over the aikido training some time ago.

Goleta Valley Historical Society Director Amanda De Lucia has said this commemoration will “explore the ramifications of (the shelling) for our community and country.” She added that the society’s oral history project would also welcome residents with stories they wish to share. Recognizing the 1942 event’s deeper connections, like those in the Otas’ story, has an important place in local history and will hopefully be a focus of more than one talk.

Ellwood Bombing

A yearlong exhibition in the society's History Education Center behind Stow House was unveiled in February and will run until the end of December 2012.

Tuesday, March 20, 2012

BY [VIC COX](#) ([CONTACT](#))

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"Ellwood was not a turning point in World War II, but for a blink of an eye, this place made world news," said Ken Hough, a PhD candidate in history at UC Santa Barbara. It rallied area people to raise funds for the war effort, Hough continued, specifically to buy a fighter plane they proposed to name The Ellwood Avenger. Money was quickly collected, and the U.S. Army Air Corps accepted the warplane.

This type of public response suggests the mix of fear and outrage then gripping Californians.

Even before the 1942 shelling, strong emotional currents were in play in Sacramento and Washington, D.C., sometimes drawing on the long history of West Coast anti-Asian racist feelings and stereotypes. Cries for the evacuation of “enemy aliens” from the West Coast were heard from private individuals and public officials, including California’s entire congressional delegation.

Four days before the sub’s cannonade, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order — EO 9066 — that allowed military commanders to remove residents from restricted military zones along the Pacific Coast. The order launched a national internment program that was primarily used against 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

Two-thirds of the people interned were American citizens. Among them were Kenji and Miye Ota, who were born in Lompoc and Oso Flaco, respectively. Today they are widely known in Goleta as instructors par excellence of dance and aikido martial arts. But in the dark days of 1942, they and their families were considered potential spies or saboteurs, and they were sent without a hearing to the high desert camp at Gila River, Arizona. There they lived for the next few years.

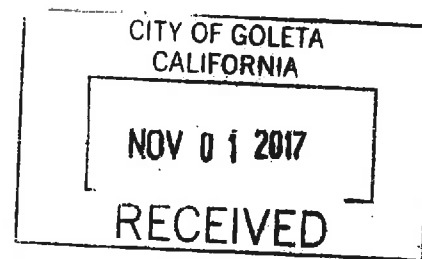
The Otas don’t dwell on the camp’s hardships, preferring to recall their meeting and subsequent courtship in that sand-scoured, treeless place the government had confiscated from the Gila River Indian tribe. Eventually, Ken and Miye were released and made it to Philadelphia, where they married, and Miye established a home-based beauty salon.

In 1948 they resettled in the Goleta Valley and made a new start with their newborn son, Steve, and Miye’s home beauty business. “They liked my work,” Miye said of her clients, citing a who’s who of Goleta farm and ranching families that regularly visited the Otas’ modest Old Town home, including the Sextons, the Cavalettos, and the Hollisters. Slowly the Otas’ lives resumed familiar patterns.

Amanda De Lucia, director of the Goleta Valley Historical Society, has said this commemoration will “explore the ramifications of [the shelling] for our community and country.” She added that the society’s oral history project would also welcome residents with stories they wish to share. Recognizing the 1942 event’s deeper connections, like those in the Otas’ story, has an important place in Santa Barbara history and will hopefully be a focus of more than one talk.

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“Avenge Ellwood!” The Japanese Attack on California runs February 19-December 30 at the Goleta Valley Historical Society (304 N. Los Carneros Rd.). For info, call (805) 681-7216 or visit stowhouse.com.



November 1, 2017

Comments City of Goleta Draft Historic Context Statement

Aka: City of Goleta Citywide Historic Context Statement September 27, 2017

From: Ingeborg Cox MD, MPH

To: Ms. Christine Lazzaretto (Historic Resources Group)

Ms. Lisa Prasse, Planning Manager City of Goleta

It appears that the historic context statement is divided into three chapters, but when one starts to read the document under "Table of Contents" this is not obvious and not mentioned. Please insert under Historic Context Statement: Chapter I Built Environment. The public was only given Chapter I for comments.

What is the current City of Goleta population compared to when we incorporated?

Page 8, last paragraph states that this document is not intended to be a comprehensive history. It is meant to serve as a guide. It appears to me that you will list all the properties and sites, on page 119 of the historic context statement it says: "This survey project will review all properties on the County's list within the City of Goleta as well as identify (Page 120) additional properties, neighborhoods and other features that have potential historic significance."

This document in my opinion should be very comprehensive since otherwise some historic places are going to be deleted or forgotten.

On June 30, 2015 Agenda Item E1. Jennifer Carman, then Planning and Environmental Review Director and Lisa Prasse, Planning Manager City of Goleta, presented to the City Council a report on Historic Preservation.

In that document there is a letter from the Pearl Chase Society which states in paragraph two: Your Staff Report is inaccurate in respect to Chapter 18A "Historical Landmarks Advisory Commission" of the County Code. This Chapter dates back to 1966. Ordinance Number 4425 is a 2001 update. It is a standalone Chapter. Have these comments been taken into consideration when doing this report?

Agenda Item E1 presented on page 25 and 26, Table 6-1 Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan 6.0 Visual and Historic Resources Element dated September 2006 (See list attached). Table 6-1 is a List of Historic Resources in the City of Goleta listing 46 historic resources with street address, name, year built, period or description, APN Number and Source.

All the historic resources mentioned in this City Council meeting need to be mentioned or inserted in the current document where they belong.

(more)

For the public, a list is the easiest way to see which sites are considered historic.

If local newspapers were searched it appears that the Goleta Valley Voice was not included in the search since the name does not appear. One of our past Councilmembers and Mayor, was the Publisher; consequently this is part of the history of Goleta. Only other papers are mentioned on page 82.

On page 23 the Chumash are mentioned using tar to caulk their tomals (tomols??) Why is the public not informed here that there will be a Chapter 2 named Archeological Study? Most likely the Chumash history and sites will be addressed in that chapter?

On page 27 explain why Ellwood Cooper had to introduce "lady bugs" on his ranch instead of waiting till page 32. According to page 32 by 1907 he had planted 200 acres of eucalyptus on this 2,000 acre ranch.

On page 47 note that Ellwood Hotel is now private apartments.

Here are some buildings not mentioned according to the List of Historic Resources published September 2006 under 6.0 Visual and Historic Resources Element Goleta General Plan/ Coastal Land Use Plan

The Timbers Restaurant 10 Winchester Canyon Rd. 1940s

Bishop Ranch 96 Glenn Annie Rd Ranch house, stone pergola and adjacent grounds

Sexton Museum 304 N. Los Carneros Rd. formerly Stow Ranch walnut barn year 1880

Stow Ranch Outbuildings 304 N. Los Carneros 1800s

Ravenscroft farmhouse 361 Ravenscroft Dr. Farmhouse

Fairview Gardens 500 N. Fairview 2- story clapboard farmhouse and outbuildings 1896

Harvest Hill 880 Cambridge Dr. 1- story board and batten house c. 1870s

Holland Residence 590 Kellog Ave., Monterey Revival style 1931

Telephone Exchange Building 195 S. Patterson Ave

Former center of Old Goleta 30 Chapel St. Shiplap 2-story farmhouse (demolished) 1880s

Beck House 5339 Overpass Rd. Original center of Beck's orange and walnut ranch 1889

Hill Homestead Witness Tree 5565 Hollister Ave. Tree, originated in the 1700s, used by Daniel Hill in 1854

Under **Spanish Colonial** the following have NOT been mentioned:

5784 Hollister Ave. (1932), 5786 Hollister Ave. (1927), 5788 and 5790 Hollister Ave.(1938), 5822 and 5826 Hollister Ave (1933) 280 Fairview Ave (1930)

(more)

Under **Mediterranean style 1927** you have the now Goleta Community Center at 5679 Hollister Ave.

On page 97, please check the building at 5890 Hollister which is listed as **1934 Spanish Colonial Revival Hollister at Coromar** former entrance to Glen Annie Ranch arch is relocated to N. Glenn Annie Rd. year 1869

Under **Residential Vernacular 171 Nectarine Ave (1920)** is not mentioned.

This is not a complete list of omissions. In my opinion to avoid mistakes there should be only one place searchable and database that lists all of the historical buildings in the City of Goleta.

Attachments: Table 6-1 September 2006 46 sites are mentioned on page 25 and 26.

Total: Five pages

(more)

**TABLE 6-1
LIST OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Map#	Address	Street	Name	Year Built, Period or Description	APN	Source
1	10	Winchester Canyon Rd.	The Timbers Restaurant Building	1940s	079-121-007	H
2	96	Glen Annie Rd.	Bishop Ranch (1890)	Ranch house, stone pergola, and adjacent grounds	077-020-045	A
3	304	N. Los Cameros Rd.	Sexton Museum	1880, formerly Stow Ranch walnut barn	077-160-061	A
4	300	N. Los Cameros Rd.	Goleta Depot	1901, moved from Southern Pacific tracks at Depot Road	077-160-061	A, B, C
5	304	N. Los Cameros Rd.	Stow Ranch Outbuildings	1800s	077-160-061	B
6	304	N. Los Cameros Rd.	Stow House	1872, Built by Southern Pacific's legal counsel, Wm. Stow	077-160-061	C
7	361	Ravenscroft Dr.	Ravenscroft Farmhouse	Farmhouse	077-183-006	B
8	500	N. Fairview	Fairview Gardens	1895 2-story clapboard farmhouse and outbuildings	069-090-056	B, E
9	880	Cambridge Drive	Harvest Hill	c. 1870s 1-story board and batten house	069-620-044	B, E
10	550	Cambridge Dr.	Cambridge Drive Baptist Church	c. 1880s 1-story Italianate house	069-560-030	B, E
11	590	Kellogg Avenue	Holland Residence	1931, Monterey Revival style	069-100-003	F
12	5486	Calle Real	Currently Maravilla Senior Living	c. 1920s 1-story farmhouse, sheds, barn, water tower, Johnston pump; outbuildings for the 1875 Langham house demolished	069-160-064	E
13	195	S. Patterson Ave.	Telephone Exchange Building	First modern phone exchange in Goleta	071-102-005	A
14	30	Chapel St.	Former center of Old Goleta	c. 1880s, Shiplap, 2-story farmhouse (demolished)	071-101-011	E
15	5339	Overpass Rd.	Beck House (S.B. Humane Society offices)	1889, Original center of Beck's orange and walnut ranch	071-220-036	A, D, E
16	5444	Hollister Ave.	St. Raphael's Church		071-330-003	B
17	233	St. Joseph St.	By La Sumida property	1910s foreman's farmhouse	071-330-003	B
18	5490	Hollister Ave.	Sexton buildings	1882	071-330-009	B
19	5494	Hollister Ave.	Sexton House and its related landscaped grounds	1880, restored in 1991	071-330-009	A, B, C
20	5555	Hollister Ave.	Hill Homestead Witness Tree	Tree originated in the 1700s, used by Daniel Hill as 1854 survey marker (now within Sizzler Steakhouse)	071-140-056	A, B, D
21	106	S. Kellogg Ave.	Kellogg Ranch Property (condominiums)	c. 1910, barn	071-340-003	D
22	108 & 110	S. Kellogg Ave.	Kellogg Ranch Property (condominiums)	c. 1910, 1-story Craftsman bungalow and water tower	071-340-001 071-340-002	D
23	5685 B	Hollister Ave.	Associated with Begg family	1890s Vernacular (demolished)	071-130-047	D
24	469	Kellogg Way	John Begg Family House	c. 1885, Homestead, Carpenter Gothic style	071-130-010	D
25	5679	Hollister Ave.	Goleta Union School Building (Now Goleta Valley Community Center)	1927, Mediterranean style	071-130-009	A, B, D

(continued on next page)

TABLE 6-1 (CONTINUED)

Map#	Address	Street	Name	Year Built, Period or Description	APN	Source
26	5757	Hollister Ave.	Santa Cruz Market, formerly an airplane hanger	1939, Commercial	071-121-003	B, D
27	5784	Hollister Ave.	Goleta Bakery	1932, Spanish Colonial	071-061-013	D
28	5786	Hollister Ave.	Hollister storefront, formerly Mundo Infantil	1927, Spanish Colonial	071-061-014	D
29	5790, 5788	Hollister Ave.	Formerly Lords and Ladies Upholstery Décor	1938, Spanish Colonial	071-061-014	D
30	5798, 5794, 5792	Hollister Ave.	Goleta Jewelers & other Hollister storefronts	1940, Streamline Moderne	071-061-014	D
31	171	Nectarine Ave.	Private cottages, formerly Camel Auto Court	c. 1920, Vernacular	071-053-010	D
32	5826, 5822	Hollister Ave.	California Watersports & other Hollister storefronts	1933, Spanish Colonial	071-053-012	D
33	5838	Hollister Ave.	Hollister storefront, formerly Nephew's Noodles	c. 1942, Mission Revival	071-053-014	D
34	230	Magnolia	Windansea Welding	False Front	071-114-012	D
35	170	Magnolia	Private apartments, formerly Elwood Hotel	1915, Craftsman style	071-053-017	D
36	5890	Hollister Ave.	The Natural Café	1934, Spanish Colonial Revival	071-052-014	D
37	5960	Hollister Ave.	Formerly Santa Barbara Sleep Shoppes	c. 1910-1920	071-051-026	D
38	5968	Hollister Ave.	Formerly Parkway Furniture	c. 1910-1920, False Front	071-051-027	D
39	5970	Hollister Ave.	Goleta Electric	c. 1915, False Front	071-051-028	D
40	280	Fairview Ave.	Formerly Just Surf'n	1930, Spanish Colonial	071-111-038	D
41	26	S. La Patera Ln.	Shrode Produce Company	1944, Tomato Packing House (threatened with demolition 2005)	073-010-014	B, C
42	26	S. La Patera Ln.	Goleta Lemon Association Packing House	1935, Processed and shipped most of Goleta's lemons (demolished in 1998)	073-010-014	A
43	35	S. La Patera Ln.	Daniel Hill Adobe; James G. Williams Tomato Packing Shed	1850, now covered in wood siding; early twentieth century, board and batten cladding	073-050-034	A, G
44		Hollister at Coromar	Former entrance to Glen Annie Ranch, arch is relocated to N. Glen Annie Rd.	1869; became Bishop Ranch in 1890		A
45		Hollister Ave	Union Pacific Railroad	Late 1880s	073-030-020	B
46	7925	Hollister Ave.	Barnsdall-El Rio Grande Gas Station	1929, Last of Pearl Chase Spanish-style gas stations	079-210-059	A, B, C

Sources codes:
A. Goleta Valley Historical Society 2005
B. Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Goleta Literary Background Binder for Historical Resources, October 2002
C. Santa Barbara Historical Landmarks Advisory Commission, March 2004
D. Santa Barbara County Planning and Development, Goleta Old Town Revitalization Plan, Final Historical Resources Study, January 1997
E. Santa Barbara County Planning and Development, Preservation Planning Associates, Draft Update of Goleta Land Use Plan, June 1990
F. Historic Resources Report, Post/Hazeltine Associates, April 2004
G. Historic Structure Report, Carole A. Denardo, M.A., October 2004
H. Goleta City Council, Special Planning Agency Meeting, August 22, 2005