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RECONSTRUCTION OF THE
VILLA MARIA

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January, 1974

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Introduction

In 1974 the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department will open the 120 acres below the Stevens Creek Dam for public use. There will be two large parking lots, several picnic areas, trails for hiking and horseback riding, a park headquarters and a ranger's residence. This new park is in a succession state, reverting from an agriculture area back to its natural condition.¹ Stevens Creek cuts an arroyo, or canyon, in the steep foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains above Cupertino. There are flats adjacent to and above the stream. The foothills are covered with brush, chemise, buck-eye and oak. Beside the stream grow sycamore, willows, blackberry vines and ferns.

There are only traces of the old walnut, apple, and chestnut orchards and the vineyards that once covered the hills. They are all that is left to remind the visitor that the Lower Stevens Creek Park was once the heart of a 320 acre farm and winery, the Villa Maria. It was owned by the University of Santa Clara and run by Jesuits of the California Province. This part of the land held a chapel, a villa house, a winery and barns. Orchards were planted near the buildings and terraced vineyards rose on both sides of the creek. Eucalyptus and pines planted by the brothers lined the driveways.²

In 1945 the University of Santa Clara sold the Villa Maria. The new owner, Ray Byron, had plans to subdivide the land but could not get the necessary permits. He sold the major portion of the Villa Maria's lands for quarrying operations. The last parcel of 120 acres passed through several hands before being acquired by the county for the Stevens Creek Park system.³

During the last one hundred years the area has undergone major changes. Its development into an agriculture community from its wild state was part of the development of the whole area during the last part of the nineteenth century. Its neighboring farms are now suburban tracts. The Villa Maria area will return to its natural state. Before all traces of the Villa Maria are gone and before those who do remember it well are dead, some record should be made of what was there.

A Reconstruction of the Villa Maria

The search for information on the Villa Maria is very frustrating. There are no contemporary accounts of the villa in the local histories written before 1910.⁴ The archives of the University of Santa Clara have little before 1910 on the Villa Maria. A fire in the administrative offices of the school on 23 December 1909 destroyed business records and other papers.⁵ The miscellaneous papers gathered in the Villa Maria file and about ten photographs are all that remain of over seventy years of proprietorship. The few references to the Villa Maria in books and manuscripts were written after 1950 and as late as 1972. Newspaper accounts are recent and frequently do not agree with the facts in the University of Santa Clara Archives. Information on the Villa Maria before the 1900s is based on sparse descriptions in the Archives of Santa Clara University, local traditions and farming customs, and the traditions of the Jesuit community in California in the late nineteenth century. Because of the few resources the early descriptions of the Villa Maria are not offered as facts but are a reasonable picture, based on probabilities.

After 1910 there is considerably more material: pictures, inventories, real estate appraisals, etc. No contemporary published account was found. The greatest source of details came from interviews with Jesuit

brothers and local residents who either visited or worked at Villa Maria before 1930. Three of them, --Louis Stocklmier, Anthony Voss and Vicente Isasca, --knew the area very well as young men.⁶ They swam in the creek, picked the ripe fruit from the trees, attended the chapel and, when they grew older, sampled the wine. They all grew up on local farms and were familiar with the operations of the Villa Maria. From the various sources bits of information were put together to make a picture. Most discrepancies disappeared as more information was added.

The first description taken almost two hundred years ago could be used today. This description of the area was written in the diary of Padre Petrees Font, a cartographer, who accompanied Colonel De Anza on his second expedition to California in 1776.

This place of San Joseph Cupertino has good water and much firewood but nothing suitable for settlement because it is among the hills very near to the range of cedars I mentioned yesterday and lacks level lands.⁷

Font named the area now called Stevens Canyon "the Arroyo de San Joseph de Cupertino." Later the name was changed to Stevens Creek after Captain Elisha Stephens who lived here in the 1850s.⁸ During the Spanish period the land was never taken as part of a rancho.⁹ The steep hillsides and dense brush made the area around the arroyo undesirable land for grazing the cattle which were the economic mainstay of the ranchos.¹⁰

The Villa Maria file at the University of Santa Clara Archives has both the legal title record for the President and Board of Trustees of the college and the deeds for the 320 acres they bought in the Santa Cruz

foothills. There are two deeds for land bought from Catherine Duncun (one a corrected version). She had bought the land on 15 May 1869 from the United States government. Within a year she sold the 160 acres to the President and Board of Trustees of Santa Clara College for two thousand six hundred dollars in gold coin. The two dates on the deeds to Santa Clara College are 8 March 1870 and 6 June 1872. Thomas Brougham sold the second parcel of 160 acres to the college for one thousand dollars in gold coin on 18 August 1871. His deed to those acres from the United States Government is dated 20 May 1872.¹¹ It is possible that the college bought a quitclaim deed from Brougham. Although there is no mention of those rights on the deed in the possession of the University of Santa Clara, it would explain the conflict of dates.¹² The Villa Maria file has three other deeds for small pieces of land bought by the college between 1871 and 1893.¹³

The land was purchased under Father Varsi's direction as a farming investment and a vacation spot. The college planted olive groves and vineyards at the site which the Jesuit brothers named Villa Maria. Until the late 1880s the vineyards were a major asset to the Santa Clara College budget. As the college had no endowments and was generally pressed for money, the average yearly profits of several thousand dollars were sorely needed.¹⁴ However, in the 1890s a parasitic microbe, *Phyloxera*, destroyed most of the grape vines in the valley.¹⁵ Although there is no record that the Villa Maria vineyards had been damaged, the college did convert some acreage into orchards. Most farmers who had to replace their vines

converted some acreage into prunes, etc. as a protection from another such disaster.¹⁶

In 1920 another disaster struck the wine industry. The prohibition of the sales of any alcoholic beverages except those used for sacramental purposes was forbidden. Although the Villa Maria winery had produced some sacramental wines, until Prohibition its major product was a sweet sherry, a cocktail sherry according to Father Spearman.¹⁷ By the time Prohibition was repealed in 1933, the Villa Maria was no longer an economic asset to the University of Santa Clara.¹⁸

In 1902 Santa Clara College asked for and received from the head of the Jesuit order, Father General Martin, permission to sell the Villa Maria.¹⁹ In 1937, Father Walsh, president of the University of Santa Clara, asked for and received papal permission for the sale of the Villa Maria.²⁰

In 1945 Ray Byron bought the Villa Maria for forty-two thousand dollars.²¹ Father Walsh was quoted in the San Jose Mercury News story on the sale that the proceeds from the sale were to be reinvested as an endowment for the University of Santa Clara.²² The University was sorely in need of money.²³ According to the same article, at that time the three most prominent buildings were still standing: the chapel, the villa house and the winery.

The first building, a small villa house, was built in 1873.²⁴ This building is described in a 1971 account as a frame quadrangle with small sleeping rooms, a refectory (dining room), a kitchen, etc. centering in

front around a chapel.²⁵ The chapel is described in other accounts as about eighteen by twenty-five feet in size, with an exterior of redwood tongue and groove lumber, a shingle roof, and, most probably, a white pine floor. These materials were commonly used for construction (as a practice of good economy) in the Santa Clara valley during the late nineteenth century.²⁶ The building, except for the direction of its arms, was of a style indistinguishable from most modest wood buildings of that period and in the tradition of other villas built by the Jesuit order.²⁷

As the brothers shortly after built a vacation home near, this building served primarily as a chapel for the brothers and the Catholic community of the Stevens Creek area. The pastors were Father Cichi (1873-1893), Father Ricard (1894-1902) and Father Gabriel (1902-1907).²⁸ In 1907 the congregation moved to a new building also called St. Joseph of Cupertino near the Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road.²⁹ According to Father Edward Boland the brothers occasionally still served Mass at the Villa's chapel in 1918.³⁰ The last reference to the Chapel found in the Santa Clara Archives is on an inventory list in 1922. It mentions "an old church used as a Stinhouse."³¹

When the land was sold to Ray Byron, the church was still standing.³² A San Jose Mercury News photograph in 1945 shows a building standing about where the chapel would have been but does not identify it as such.³³ This picture is reproduced in a sketch above an article in the Cupertino Courier and identified as the chapel building first built in 1873.³⁴ This building was taken down by Ray Byron about 1947.³⁵

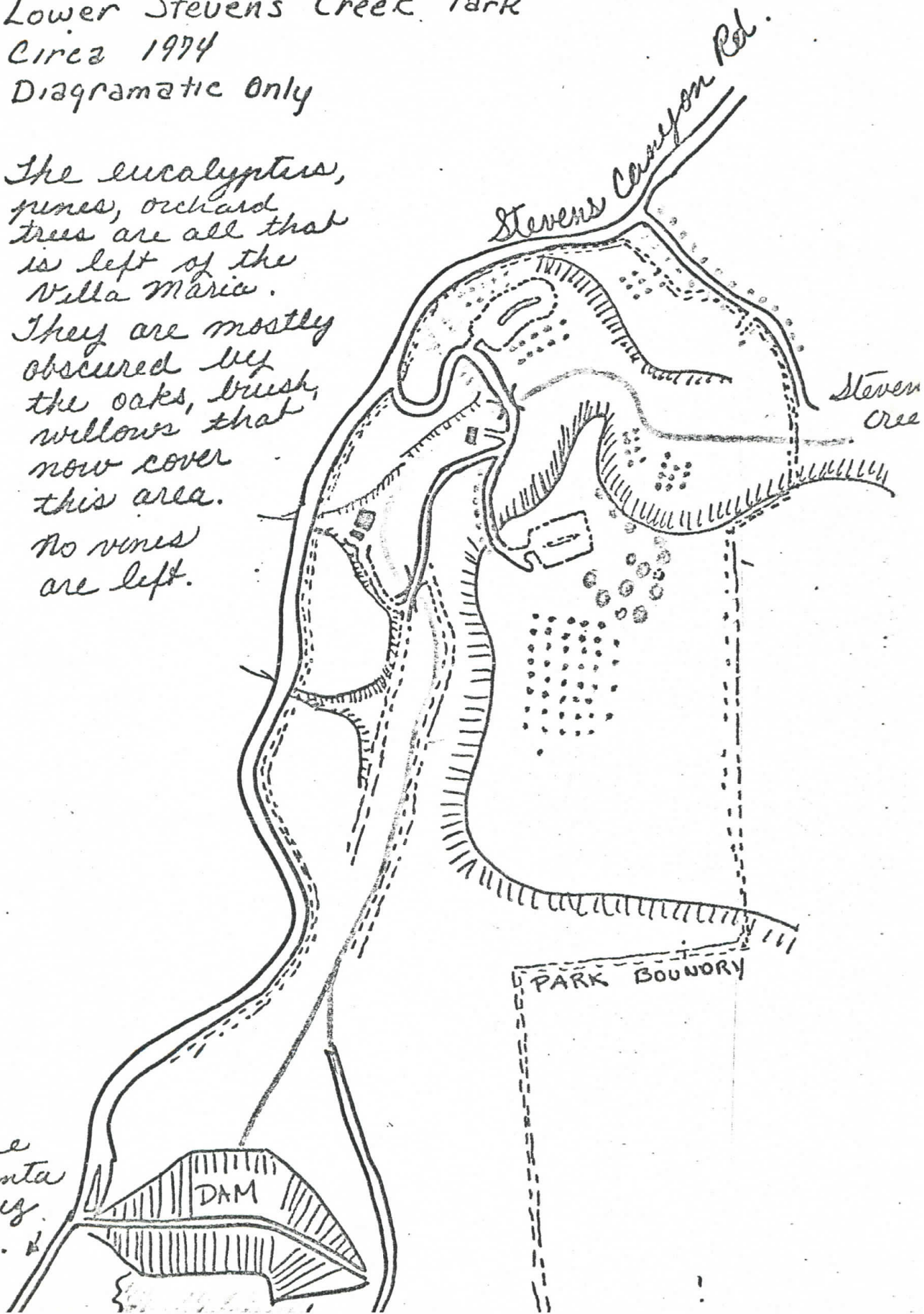
The pictures and descriptions of this building disagree with Father Spearman's account of the original building. However, twenty-five or more years elapsed between the chapel's founding and the earliest recollections of the chapel by those interviewed. Those parts of the building, the arms, that held the sleeping rooms, refectory, etc. could have been taken down when the villa building on the plateau was built as they would no longer have been necessary. The wood would have been used again for the workers' homes, the barns, or any of the buildings that were necessary for the growing farm and winery.

In 1874³⁶ Santa Clara College built the Villa Maria on the plateau across from the chapel and above Stevens Creek. The building was reported still present in the San Jose Mercury News story of the Villa Maria's calling to Ray Byron.³⁷ Stocklmier, long familiar with this area, reported that the villa was gone shortly before this.³⁸ No contemporary account nor photographs can be located. Father Boland, who visited there often before 1920, describes it as a single story plain building with unpainted, six inch tongue and groove wood siding. It was rectangular and had a row of single rooms, opening to the out of doors, with a glass transom over door and a window opposite the door.³⁹ A real estate appraisal in 1923 describes a villa house with several large rooms, a complete kitchen range and twenty-five rooms.⁴⁰ (There is some disagreement just where the building stood; however, the position shown on the map was decided on the evidence of a concrete foundation, 24 feet by 74 feet.)⁴¹ Father Boland also says that there was a large brick barbecue and a small cook-

Lower Stevens Creek Park
Circa 1974
Diagrammatic Only

The eucalyptus,
pines, orchard
trees are all that
is left of the
Villa Maria.
They are mostly
obscured by
the oaks, brush,
willows that
now cover
this area.
No vines
are left.

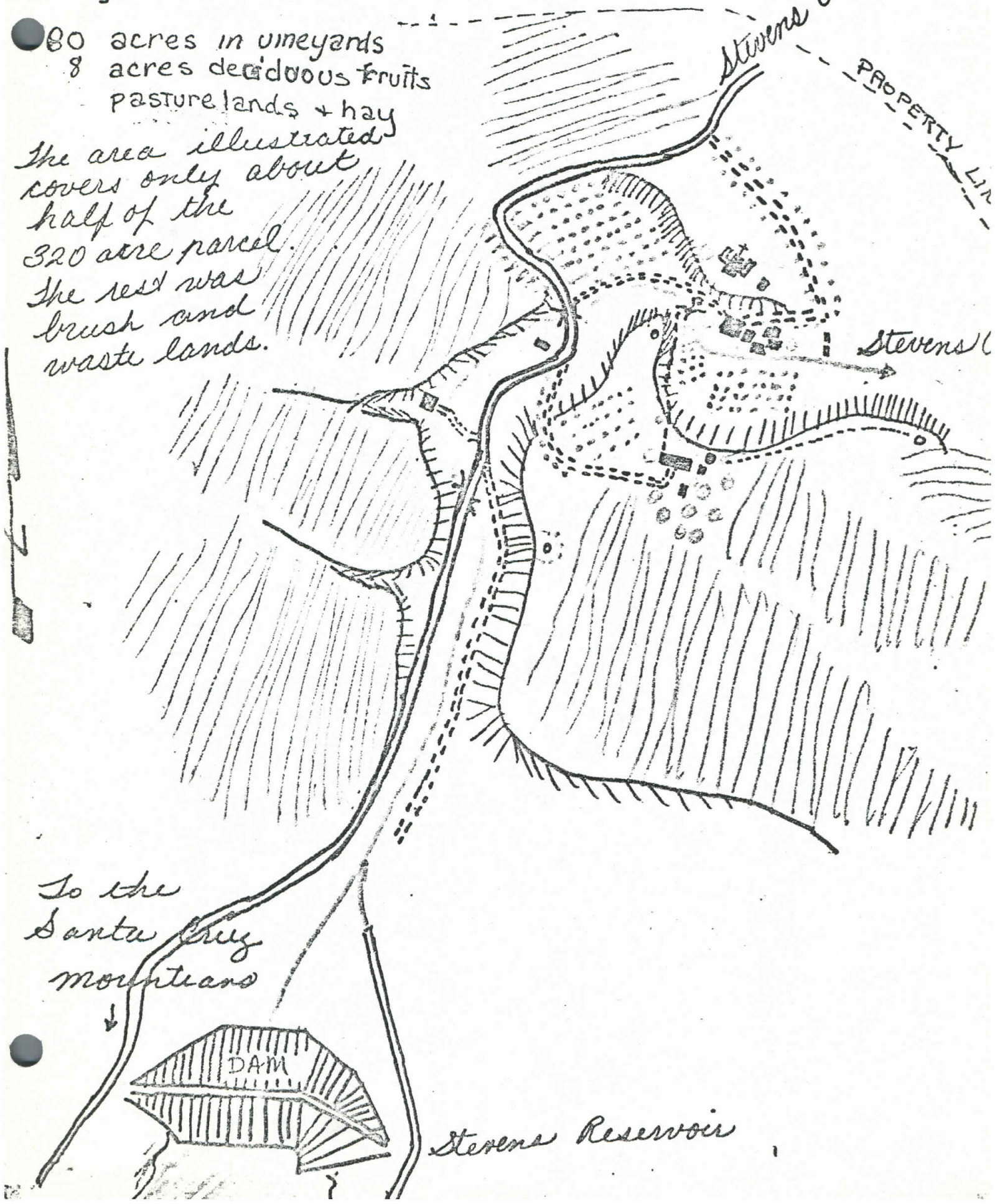
1 the
Santa
 Cruz
 mts. ↓



Villa Maria
Circa 1935
Diagrammatic Only

- 80 acres in vineyards
- 8 acres deciduous fruits
- pasture lands + hay

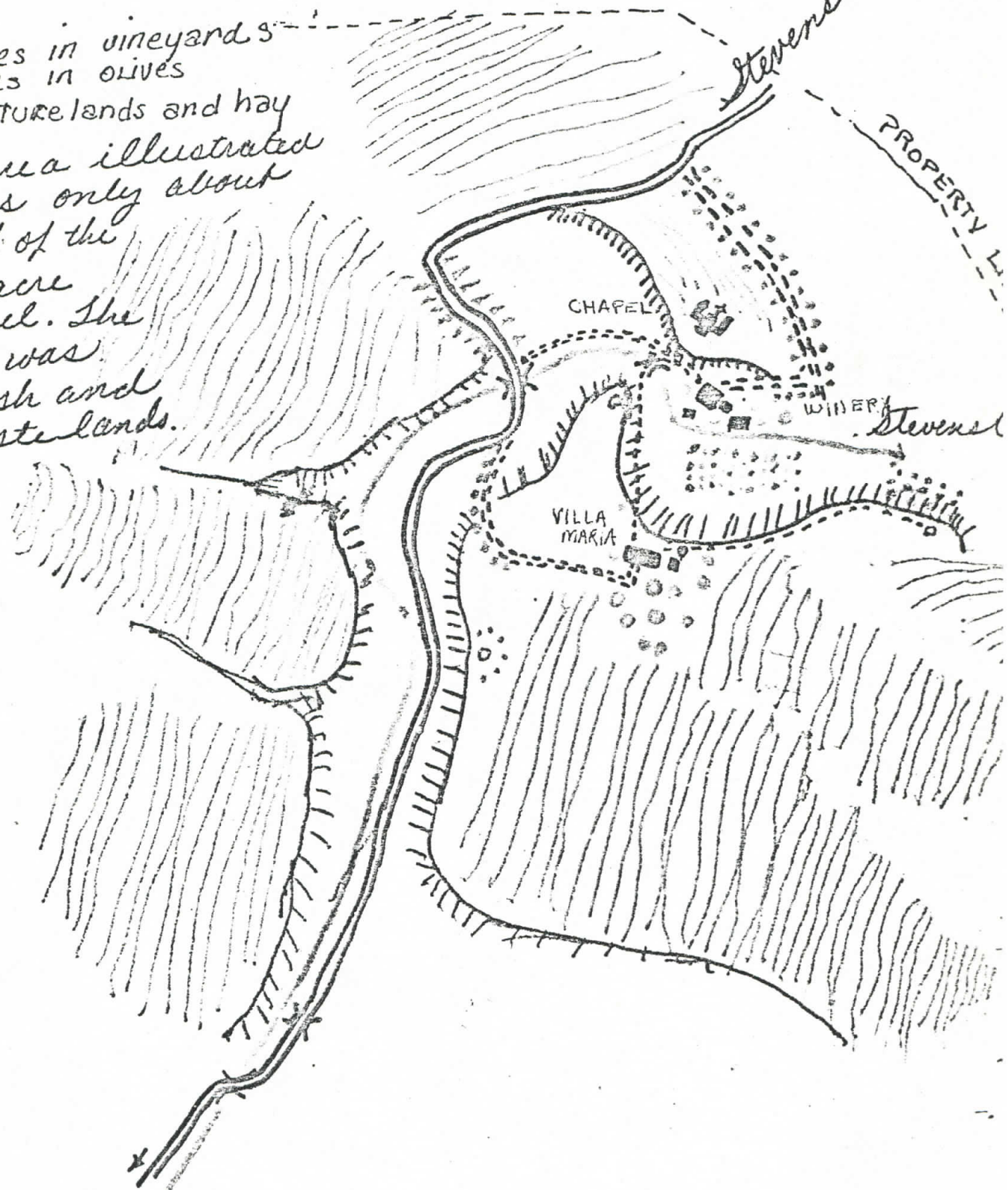
The area illustrated
covers only about
half of the
320 acre parcel.
The rest was
brush and
waste lands.



Villa Maria
Circa 1885
Diagrammatic Only

100 acres in vineyards
3-4 acres in olives
pasture lands and hay

The area illustrated
covers only about
half of the
320 acre
parcel. The
rest was
brush and
waste lands.



To the
Santa Cruz Mountains

house next to the villa.⁴² There still is a pile of bricks and a ten by ten foot cement slab with a drain. Also still visible is the spot where the water tank sat. Next to it, partly buried in the hillside, is a cement water tank that was filled by a steam pump located on the creek below.⁴³

The Santa Clara University used these houses on the plateau principally for rest and recreation. Used mainly in the summer for vacation or for weekend visits and picnics, it probably resembled a summer camp more than a villa.⁴⁴ At the provincial headquarters at the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart there are pictures of brothers lounging about a string of tents erected next to the Villa Maria house.⁴⁵ While it is frequently described as a retreat, the only use it had as a retreat for religious reflections was for the Catholic men of the Santa Clara Valley. The Villa Maria served them until Senior Hall (now O'Conner Hall) was built at Santa Clara College in 1912.⁴⁶ In its earlier days it also served as a quarantine camp for students and faculty of Santa Clara College during influenza and smallpox epidemics.⁴⁷

In the Santa Clara Archives there are pictures of three shrines taken in 1911 at the Villa Maria. The Shrine of the Virgin Mary is shown as open and spacious, topped with a dome and cross. The statue looks out at olive trees in a young orchard.⁴⁸ Vincente Isasca places the shrine southwest of the villa across the plateau.⁴⁹ The second shrine, St. Joseph's, was in a classical Greek style. This has been located both by Father Boland and the evidence in the picture as northwest of the Villa in a stand of pines on a point overlooking the bridge next to the Villa Maria's entrance.⁵⁰ The third shrine was in the Roman style, with pillars and a

dome. Backed by pines it stood on a hill overlooking the vineyards and east of the Villa Maria. The photograph does not show a statue and Father Spearman guesses the shrine might have been St. Ignatius as his are traditional to the Jesuit order.⁵¹ The Santa Clara Archives have no other evidence of the shrines except the photographs, four of a series taken in 1911. Stocklmier remembers only one shrine still standing when Ray Byron bought the Villa Maria in 1945.⁵² Now there is nothing of the shrines left.

The winery was built in 1875.⁵³ A four story, square building faced with field stone, it was built into the side of a hill. The first floor was a large wine cellar and only above the ground on one side. There were large sliding doors off the main floor with loading ramps outside. The pictures at the Santa Clara Archives show small, recessed windows and there were doors on at least two sides of the building. On top there was a large vent.⁵⁴ The interior beams were twelve by twelve fir.⁵⁵ There are excellent photographs taken in 1911 of the interior showing the grape brandy distiller, the casks in basement, etc.⁵⁶ An inventory in 1922 lists eight ferment tanks with one thousand six hundred gallon capacity each and five ferment tanks with one thousand gallons capacity each. In cooperage (oak casks) they had sixty-five thousand gallons full and cooperage of seventy-nine thousand six hundred gallons empty.⁵⁷ In 1938 after the winery had ceased to operate the winery equipment was moved to the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart in Los Gatos.⁵⁸

The Villa Maria winery was the only building left when Santa Clara

County bought the land from Ray Byron. It was used for storage of wood until 1969 when it was destroyed by fire. The county bulldozed the stone walls into the cellar and covered all with dirt as the ruin was a hazard.⁵⁹ There is nothing visible to show where the winery stood.

During the sixty or more years of the winery's operation a variety of other buildings was associated with it.⁶⁰ There was housing for workmen in the 1920s and earlier. Barns, stables and, in one account, a small dairy⁶¹ housed the mules, horses, and cows that were part of the farming operation. During the last part of the 19th century and the beginning of this century there was even a steam pump and house to move water from Stevens Creek to irrigate the vineyards on the hills above.⁶² There were probably drying sheds for the apricots and treatment sheds for the olives. For besides the extensive vineyards there was acreage in prunes, olives, apricots, chestnuts, hay and pasture.⁶³

Seventy-five years ago a brother visiting the villa for a vacation would turn into its gates and ride down a eucalyptus-lined drive past a small church. Below the church, he would leave his buggy and horse at the stables next to the winery. Perhaps the brother in charge there would step out and call him over to visit a moment. Small talk and glasses of wine would be exchanged in the cool interior of the winery. The loud noise of the steam pump and the heavy fragrance of fermenting grapes would fill the air. Later he would cross a foot bridge over the creek and climb a steep path up to the Villa Maria house. Immediately below him would lie wheat fields and orchards and perhaps a horse and wagon wait-

ing for some men working in the fields. On the hills on either side of him would be terraced vineyards. Here he would rest after the school year. Pictures would be taken showing him and the others there standing solemnly in their long black robes and flat broad-rimmed hats before a shrine. During these summers the farm operations would be especially busy. The workers' housing would be filled.

However, the Villa Maria was primarily an investment for Santa Clara College. From an economic point of view it had been a liability since Prohibition. The inventories of the 1920s list item after item in need of repairs. Real estate appraisals in the 1930s list buildings as being almost worthless and the land in the vineyards undergoing irreversible erosion. The file at the University of Santa Clara is full of real estate correspondence and proposals for sales. The time came when the University's needs and the price offered for the property coincided. The Villa Maria was sold for the same reason it had been bought. Both the sales were in the best interests of the University and those interests were paramount. While the decision to sell was based on economic considerations, other considerations were present in the long relationship between the University of Santa Clara and the Villa Maria. Two brief phrases of Father Walsh's written in 1943 and 1945 describe the Villa Maria's last years. In a letter quoting appraisal and asking prices in 1943, Father Walsh said that the price was \$35,000. Although the appraisal was \$38,500 "and it might be worth \$40,000 if someone will only get there quickly and save the vineyards."⁶⁴ In a letter from J. G. Filipinni, asking why they were selling

the Villa Maria, he wrote "no money to buy more land or ability to farm it." 65

The Villa Maria is gone but all the future pleasures of the county park are not necessarily preferable to those experiences of the time past.

Sources Consulted

California History Center, DeAnza College. Cupertino, California.

Novitiate of the Sacred Heart Archives. Los Gatos, California.
The Novitiate is the headquarters for California Province of the Jesuit Society.

University of Santa Clara Archives. Orradre Library. Santa Clara, California.

Interviews

Azcarate, Fred. Stevens Creek Park. Cupertino, California.
Interview, January 1974.
Azcarate has been working at the park ten years.

Boland, Father Arthur, S.J. University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Calif.
Interviews, 8, 15 January 1974.
Father Boland visited the Villa Maria frequently prior to 1920.
He is now 84. Raleigh Young interviewed him.

Cullen, Father S.J. Novitiate of the Sacred Heart, Los Gatos, Ca.
Interviews, 9, 12 January 1974.
Father Cullen is the archivist for the headquarters of the California Province of the Jesuit Society.

DeMattei, Arthur. San Jose, California.
Interviews, November and December 1973.
DeMattei is the construction inspector for Santa Clara County's Department of Public Works. He is working on the Lower Stevens Creek Park's construction and is willing to help survey, etc.

Isasca, Vincente. Monte Vista, California.
Interview, 8 January 1974.
Isasca has spent the last eighty years of his life in the Stevens Creek area. He was a friend and neighbor of the brothers at the Villa Maria. He was interviewed by Raleigh Young.

Sewell, Jim. Stevens Creek Park. Cupertino, California.
Interviews, November and December 1973.
Sewell is the Park Ranger at the park and has worked there for eight years.

Spearman, Father Arthur, S.J. University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Ca.
Interviews, 2, 8, 12, 15, 17 January, 1974.
Father Spearman is the archivist at the University, a writer and historian.

Stocklmier, Louis. Monte Vista, California.
Interviews, 6, 8, 19 January, 1974.
Stocklmier was born eighty-one years ago, three-quarters of a mile down Stevens Creek and attended church at the Villa Maria. He is the Cupertino historian and a member of the Santa Clara County Historical Commission.

Voss, Anthony. Cupertino, California.
Interview, 17 January, 1974.
Voss was christened in 1903 at the Villa Maria chapel. He has spent his life in this area visiting the villa often as he was friendly with some of the brothers.

Young, Raleigh. Stevens Creek Park. Cupertino, California.
Interviews, 1973, 1974.
Young is the Supervising Ranger of the park and helped in area interpretation of maps and natural history.

FOOTNOTES

¹Raleigh Young, interview, Stevens Creek Park, Cupertino, California. Nov., Dec., 1973 and Jan. 1974. Skyline Parkway (County of Santa Clara Planning Department, San Jose, 1971).

²Ralph Rambo, Almost Forgotten, (San Jose; Harlan-Young Press, 1964, p.45); Father Charles Walsh, S.J. "Annals of Santa Clara College and University, 1851-1951," MSS, University of Santa Clara Archives, 1955. (Mimeographed) p.130.

³Louis Stocklmier, interviews, Monta Vista, California, 2, 6, 19 Jan. 1974; Anthony Voss, interview, Cupertino, California, 15 Jan. 1974.

⁴Santa Clara County at the San Jose City Library, I researched those histories that covered Santa Clara County Libraries; Santa Clara City Library; San Jose Historical Museum; and California History Center, De Anza College.

⁵Gerald McKeivitt, "The History of Santa Clara College: A Study in Jesuit Education in California, 1851-1912" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 1972), p.203; Father Arthur Spearman, S.J., interviews, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California, 3, 5, 8 and 15 Jan. 1974.

⁶These men are the major sources for the position of the buildings, etc., on the maps.

⁷Padre Petrees Font, diary, March 26, 1776, quoted in Louis Stocklmier and Ralph Rambo, Westside Story. Local Histories Studies Spring 1969 Foothill College District, California History Center, p. 22.

⁸Roscoe Wyatt and Clyde Arbuckle, Historic Names, Persons and Places in Santa Clara County, Santa Clara County Board of Education, 1948.

⁹Clyde Arbuckle, Santa Clara County Ranchos. (San Jose; Harlan-Young Press, 1968)

¹⁰Stocklmier, interviews, Spearman interviews.

¹¹Deeds and title papers, Villa Maria File, University of Santa Clara Archives, Orradre Library, Santa Clara, California.

¹²A quitclaim gives the buyer all interests the seller has in the land. If brougham had a homestead claim on the land and was only waiting for

legal title from the government, Santa Clara College then would have bought his claim and the land title would pass to them.

- ¹³Deeds, Villa Maria File.
- ¹⁴McKevitt, "History of Santa Clara College," p. 176.
- ¹⁵Spearman, interviews; Stocklmier, interviews.
- ¹⁶Stocklmier and Rambo, West Side Story, p.7.
- ¹⁷Spearman, interviews; Cullin, interviews.
- ¹⁸The receipts, business letters, etc. in the Villa Maria file show the economic problems.
- ¹⁹Notes, Novitiate of the Sacred Heart Archives, Los Gatos, Calif.
- ²⁰Father W. J. Dunne, S.J., to Father C. Walsh, S.J., 17 June 1937, Villa Maria File.
- ²¹San Jose Mercury News (California) 21 August 1945.
- ²²Ibid.
- ²³Stocklmier, interviews; Spearman, interviews.
- ²⁴The founding dates for the chapel building (1873) the Villa Maria (1874), and the winery (1875) are those commonly given. The records are too sparse to authenticate the dates. The Historical Atlas Map of Santa Clara County, published in San Francisco by Thompsen and West in 1876, shows a church on the Villa Maria property.
- ²⁵Father Arther Spearman, S.J. to Leon Adams, 17 March 1971, Villa Maria File.
- ²⁶Stocklmier, interviews; Spearman, interviews.
- ²⁷Father Cullin, S.J. interviews, Los Gatos, California. 11, 14 Jan. 1974; _____ . Spearman, interviews.
- ²⁸Stocklmier, interviews; Spearman, interviews.
- ²⁹Cupertino Courier (California) 19 September, 1963; Stocklmier, interview.

- ³⁰Father Edward Boland, interviews, Santa Clara, California, January 8 and 15, 1974.
- ³¹Inventory of Villa Maria, 31 July 1922. Villa Maria File.
- ³²Stocklmier interviews; Voss, interview.
- ³³San Jose Mercury News (California) 21 August 1945.
- ³⁴Cupertino Courier (California) 13 August 1964.
- ³⁵Stocklmier, interviews; Voss, interview.
- ³⁶This date has no primary source.
- ³⁷San Jose Mercury News (California) 21 August 1945.
- ³⁸Stocklmier, interviews.
- ³⁹Boland, interviews; Cullen, interview.
- ⁴⁰Father Maher, S.J. to Dom Proto Pisani. 10 April 1923. Villa Maria File.
- ⁴¹Arthur DeMattei, interview, San Jose, California, November, 1973; Young, interview.
- ⁴²Boland, interviews.
- ⁴³Vincente Isasca, interview, Monte Vista, California, January 1974; Voss, interview; Stocklmier, interviews.
- ⁴⁴Spearman, interviews; Stocklmier, interviews; Cullen, interviews.
- ⁴⁵Photograph Album. Novitiate of the Sacred Heart Archives.
- ⁴⁶Cullen, interviews; Spearman, interviews.
- ⁴⁷McKevitt, "The History of Santa Clara College," p.174.
- ⁴⁸Photographs, October, 1911. University of Santa Clara Archives.
- ⁴⁹Isasca, interview.
- ⁵⁰Photographs, October, 1911. University of Santa Clara Archives; Boland, interviews.

- ⁵¹Photographs, October, 1911. University of Santa Clara Archives; Spearman, interviews.
- ⁵²Stocklmier, interviews.
- ⁵³This date appears frequently in accounts of the winery although no source is given.
- ⁵⁴Photographs, October 1911. University of Santa Clara Archives; Voss, interviews.
- ⁵⁵James Sewell, interview, Stevens Creek Park, Cupertino, California, January, 1974; Fred Azcarate, interview, Stevens Creek Park, Cupertino, California, January 1974.
- ⁵⁶Photographs, October 1911, University of Santa Clara Archives.
- ⁵⁷Inventory, 31 July 1922. Villa Maria File.
- ⁵⁸Spearman, interviews; Cullin, interviews; Stocklmier, interviews.
- ⁵⁹Sewell, interview; Azcarate, interview.
- ⁶⁰Stocklmier, interviews; Isasca, interviews; Voss, interviews; Inventories and appraisals, Villa Maria File.
- ⁶¹Inventory, 19 November 1919, Villa Maria File.
- ⁶²Isasca, interview; Voss, interview.
- ⁶³Papers, Villa Maria File.
- ⁶⁴Father Charles Walsh, S.J. letter, 20 March 1943, Villa Maria File.
- ⁶⁵Father Charles Walsh, S.J. note, 6 February 1945, Villa Maria File.