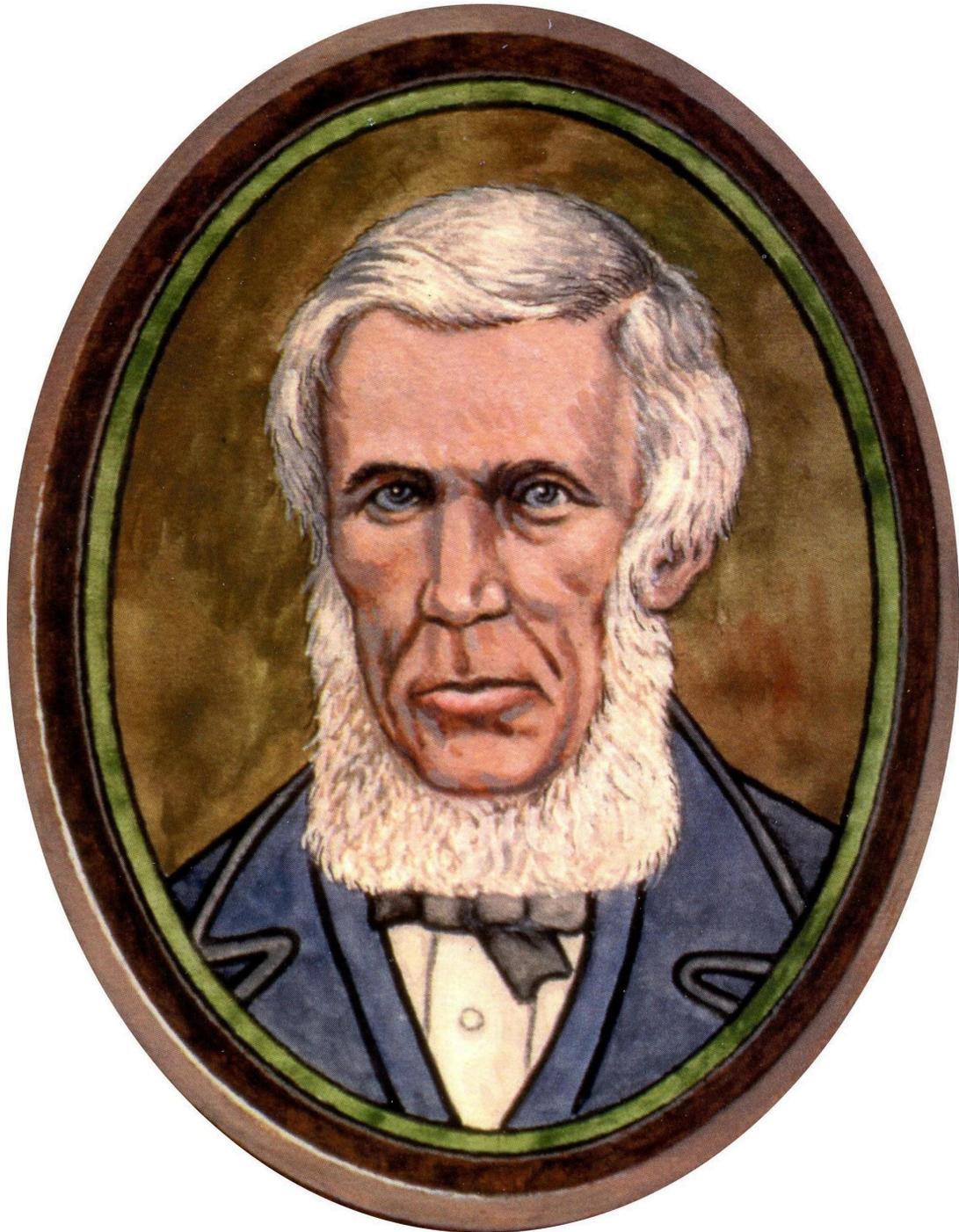


Michael White Adobe



原住民 NATIVE AMERICANS

最早居住在圣玛利诺 (San Marino) 的居民是修松尼语系 (Shoshonean) 的美洲原住民。他们喜欢居住在泉水或溪流附近。他们喜欢用橡树上的橡实来制作食物。首先, 他们会把橡实烘烤, 接着去壳并将里面的果肉磨碎。在把单宁酸洗掉之后, 再将果肉煮熟食用。

The first people to live in San Marino were Shoshonean Native Americans. They liked to live near springs or streams of water. They liked to make food from the acorns on the oak trees. First, they roasted the acorns. Then, they shelled them and ground the meat or pulp. After leaching out the tannic acid, the pulp was cooked.

美洲原住民也食用野生动物的肉。他们用木棒丢掷猎物来获取肉类。他们没有箭头, 也就是所谓的箭矢。Native Americans also ate meat from wild animals. They threw clubs to kill game for meat. They did not have arrow points, also called arrowheads.

他们用鹿皮做衣服, 并配戴由贝壳和鲸鱼牙齿制成的珠子。当花朵盛开时, 妇女和孩子会把花戴在头发上。They made clothes from deerskin. They wore beads made of shells and whales' teeth. When flowers were in bloom, women and children wore them in their hair.

沿海的原住民会和修松尼人进行交易。沿海原住民用鱼、海獭皮和皂石锅, 交换鹿皮和种子。Native Americans from the coast traded with the Shoshoneans. Coastal Native Americans traded fish, sea otter skins, and soapstone pots for deerskins and seeds.

修松尼人的房屋是用一种叫做**香蒲草(Tule)**的草建成的小屋。他们不常外出旅行, 因为沙漠和山脉将他们与其他地区分隔开。Shoshoneans houses were huts made from the grass called Tules. They did not travel because the desert and mountains separated them from the rest of the country.

在圣玛利诺，修松尼原住民喜欢两样东西：The Shoshonean Native Americans liked two things here in San Marino:

1) _____.

2) _____.

3) 橡实里面的部分叫做 The inside of acorns is called _____.

4) 修松尼人住在用 _____ 草建造成的 _____ 里。Shoshoneans lived in _____ made of _____ grass.

5) 橡实中味道不好的部分是 _____。The part of acorns that tastes bad is _____.

6) _____ 可以把它去除/ 取出来。_____ takes it out.

7) 住在海边的原住民叫做 _____ 原住民。The Native Americans who lived next to the ocean were the _____ Native Americans.

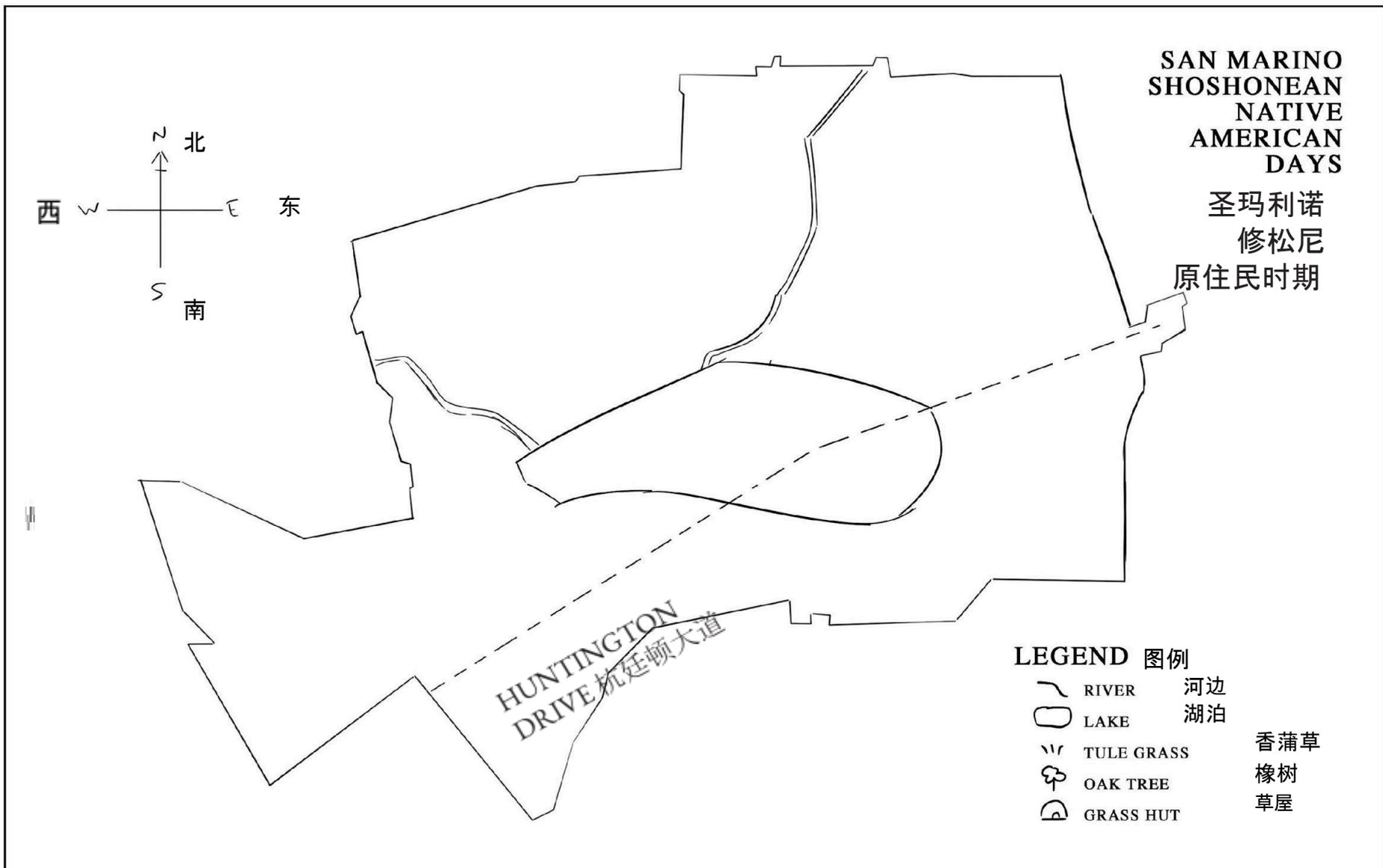
8) 住在圣玛利诺土地上的原住民叫做 _____ 原住民。The Native Americans who lived on San Marino land were the Oh _____ Native Americans.

9) 他们用木棒打猎，因为他们没有 _____。They used clubs for hunting because they did not have _____.

10) 沿海原住民有 _____、_____ 和 _____ 可以交易。Coastal Native Americans had _____, _____, and _____ to trade.

11) 修松尼原住民有 _____ 和 _____ 可以交易。Our Shoshonean Native Americans had _____ and _____ to trade.





想像这张地图: 当美洲原住民居住在这里时, 这张地图可能会是什么样子。

CL.

画出他们的草屋。画出附近生长、可用来盖屋子的香蒲草。画出他们用来采摘橡实食用的橡树。

IMAGINE HOW THIS MAP MAY HAVE LOOKED WHEN THE NATIVE AMERICANS LIVED HERE
DRAW IN THEIR GRASS HUTS. DRAW THE TULE GRASS GROWING NEARBY TO BUILD THOSE HUTS.
DRAW THE OAK TREES THEY GOT THEIR ACORNS FROM TO EAT.

填空: 请选择正确的单字填入空格中 Fill in the blank with the correct word:

Water水 Tule香蒲草 Acorns橡实 Arrows箭 Clothes衣服 Coastal沿海

1) 修松尼原住民用 _____ 来制作食物。

Shoshonean Native Americans made food from _____.

2) 原住民需要居住在 _____ 附近。

Native Americans needed to live near _____.

3) 修松尼人沒有 _____。Shoshoneans did not have _____.

4) 他们用鹿皮做 _____。They made their _____ from deerskin.

5) _____ 原住民有鱼和海獭皮可以交易。

_____ Native Americans had fish and sea otter skins to trade.

6) 修松尼原住民住在用 _____ 草做成的房子里。

Shoshonean Native Americans lived in houses made from

_____ grass.

波托拉船长与塞拉神父

CAPTAIN PORTOLO AND FATHER SERRA

1769 年，波托拉船长 (Captain Portola) 与塞拉神父 (Father Serra) 游历了如今的圣玛利诺地区。他们非常喜欢这片土地，以至于 Captain Portola 宣称整个加州都由西班牙拥有。In 1769, Captain Portola and Father Serra traveled through land that is now San Marino. They liked it so much that Captain Portola claimed all of California for his country, Spain.

两年后的 1771 年，塞拉神父派人开始建造圣加百列教堂 (Mission San Gabriel)。如今的圣玛利诺市及其周边地区的大片土地都曾属于这座教堂。Two years later in 1771, Father Serra sent people to begin building the Mission San Gabriel. All the land that is now the city of San Marino once belonged to the Mission along with much more land around our city.

教堂建成后，圣玛利诺的原住民被称为圣加百列诺原住民 (San Gabrielino Native Americans)，他们开始耕作、制作陶器、肥皂和蜡烛。他们也从事铁匠、鞋匠，以及瓷砖匠与砖瓦匠的工作。After the mission was built, Native Americans in San Marino became known as the San Gabrielino Native Americans and began to farm, to make pottery, soap, and candles. They also became blacksmiths, shoemakers and tile and brick layers.

填空题: 请选择正确的单字填入空格中 **Fill in the blank with the correct word:**

Blacksmiths 铁匠

Bricklayers 砖瓦匠

Candles 蜡烛

Captain Portola

Farm 耕作

Father Serra 塞拉神父

波托拉船长

Pottery 陶器

San Gabriel 圣盖博

San Gabrielino 圣加百列诺

Shoemakers 鞋匠

Soap 肥皂

Spain 西班牙

Tilemakers 瓷砖匠

- 1) _____ 宣称圣玛利诺的土地归其国家所有。
_____ claimed San Marino land for his country.
- 2) 第一个拥有这片土地的国家是 _____。
The first country to own this land was _____.
- 3) _____ 派人建造了一座教堂。
_____ sent people to build a mission.
- 4) 圣玛利诺土地所属的教堂名称是 _____。The name of the mission that San Marino land belonged to was: _____.
- 5) 修松尼原住民的新名字变成 _____。他们学会 _____, 制作 _____、_____ 和 _____。The Shoshonean Native Americans new name became _____. They learned to _____, to make _____, _____ and _____.
- 6) 修松尼原住民也学会成为 _____、_____、和 _____。
They also learned to become _____, _____ and _____ and _____.

THE OLD MILL 老磨坊

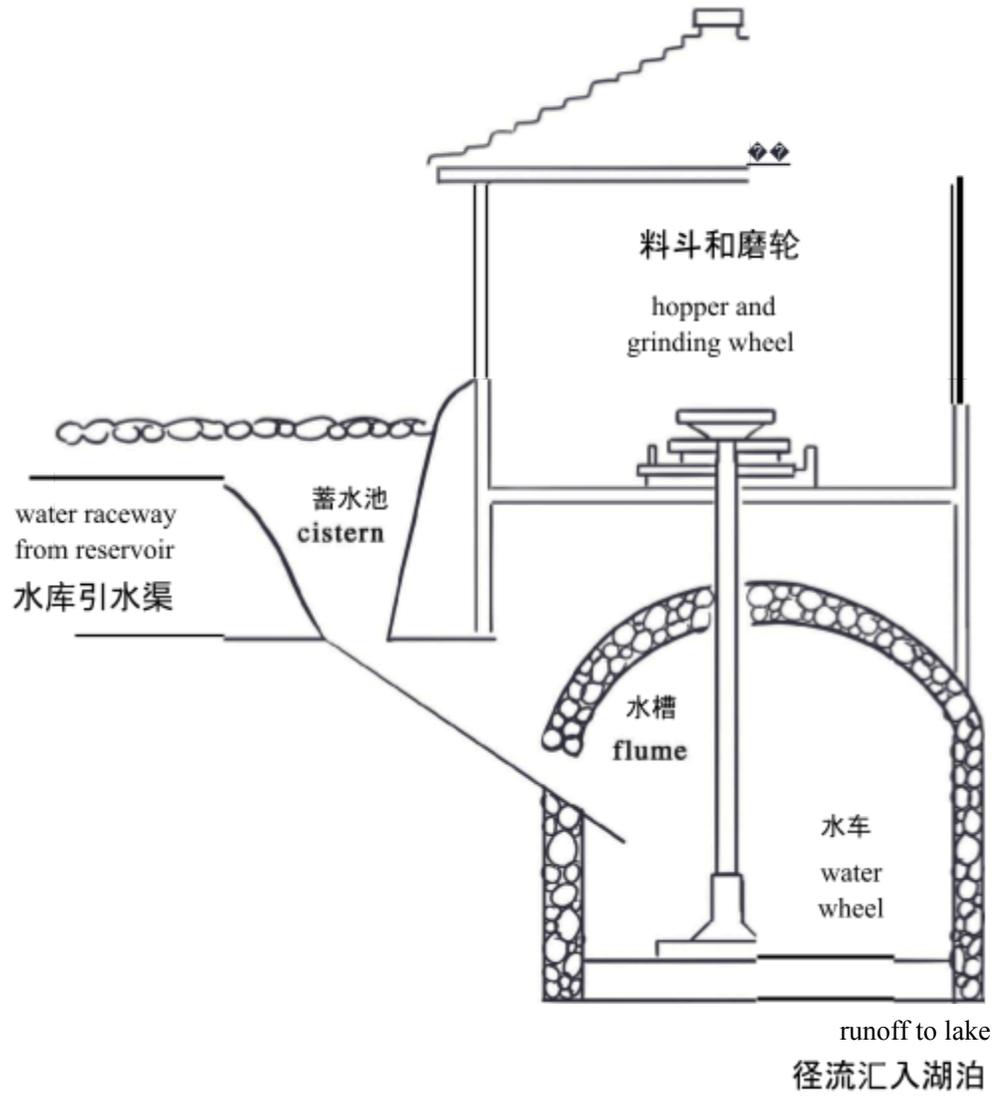
“El Molino Viejo” Spanish Translation 西班牙语译文

由于居住在圣加百列教堂的人非常多，因此需要建造一座谷物磨坊来研磨种植的谷物，以供大家食用。磨坊始建于 1816 年。水泥是透过燃烧石头制成的；抹灰用的石灰则是由海洋贝壳烧制而成。下层墙壁和地基使用火山石，上层墙壁则是由手工制作的土坯砖建成。屋顶由瓦片铺设在来自圣加百列山脉砍伐的木梁之上。So many people lived at the San Gabriel Mission that it needed to build a grist mill to grind the grain being grown to feed everyone. The building was started in 1816. Cement was made by burning stone. Lime for plaster was burned from ocean shells. Volcanic stone was used for the lower walls and the foundation. Handmade adobe brick made up the upper walls. The roof was made of tile put over timber beams cut from the San Gabriel mountains.

磨坊的动力来自峡谷的水流。一条水泥水道把水引到磨坊。据推测，为了启动水车，人们将一条皮绳缠绕在轴上，并由许多工人用力拉动。一旦开始运转，水流就能带动水车转动，之后水再流入下方的大湖中。The mill was powered by water from the canyon. A cement ditch brought the water to the mill. To start the wheel turning, we think a leather thong was wrapped around the shaft and was pulled very hard by many workers. Once started, the water turned the wheel. After, the water flowed into a big lake below.

老磨坊使用时间不长，因为它的设计并不理想。轴心太短，水会溅到两个磨盘和谷物上，导致谷物变质。后来建造了一座新的磨坊来取代它。之后，旧磨坊被用作仓库、住宅，如今已成为历史古迹。我们保护这些古迹，借此了解我们过去的生活方式。The Old Mill was not used for very long because its design was not good. The shaft was too short, and water splashed on the two grinding wheels and onto the grain, which spoiled it. A new mill was built to replace it. El Molino Viejo was then used as a warehouse, a home, and is now a historical monument. We take care of monuments, so we understand how we once lived.





CL.

填空题: 请选择正确的单字填入空格中 Fill in the blank with the correct word:

Adobe (土砖) Grinding (研磨) "The Old Mill" (老磨坊) Monuments (古迹)
Spoil (变质) Water (水) Wheels (轮子) Workers (工人)

- 1) El Molino Viejo 在西班牙语中的意思是 _____。
El Molino Viejo in Spanish means _____.
- 2) 磨粉机是用来 _____ 谷物的, 研磨后的谷物用于烘焙。A grist mill is for _____ grain. After it is ground it is used for baking.
- 3) 这座建筑是由水泥、抹灰、火山石、瓦片和手工制作的 _____ 砖所建成的。The building was made of cement, plaster, volcanic stone, tile, and handmade _____ brick.
- 4) _____ 使磨坊运转。_____ made the mill run.
- 5) _____ 必须用力拉动, 才能让轴心开始转动。
_____ had to help make the shaft start turning by pulling very hard.
- 6) 这两台用石头制成的研磨机 _____, 离水太近, 水花溅起。
The two grinding _____, which were made of stones, were too close to the water, which splashed up.
- 7) 水会让谷物 _____。Water will _____ grain.
- 8) 我们需要保护历史 _____, 这样才能了解过去是如何生活的。
We need to take care of historical _____, so we understand how we once lived.

RANCHES AND RANCHERS 牧场与牧场主人

“Ranchos y Rancheros” Spanish Translation 西班牙文翻译

1822 年之后，圣玛利诺的土地不再属于西班牙，而是属于墨西哥。教堂的土地不再属于圣加百列教堂(Mission San Gabriel)所有。只要获得墨西哥总督的批准，任何人都可以成为土地所有者。这被称为获得「土地特许权」。在现今的圣玛利诺地区，共有十份不同的「土地特许权」。这些「土地特许权」后来成为牧场，西班牙文称为「ranchos」。牧场用来种植作物和饲养牲畜。作物包括：葡萄、橙子、柠檬、青柠、无花果、小麦、燕麦以及各种蔬菜。After 1822, instead of being owned by Spain, San Marino land was now owned by Mexico. Mission land could no longer belong to the Mission San Gabriel. Anyone could become a landowner if the Mexican governor approved. This was known as receiving a land grant. There were ten different land grants in what is now San Marino. The land grants became ranches, also known as “ranchos,” in Spanish. Ranchos were used for raising crops and cattle. Some of the crops were grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, figs, wheat, oats, and vegetables.

在牧场时代，旅行并不容易。大多数人骑马或乘坐双轮马车「Carretas」出行。Carreta 是一种由牛拉动的双轮马车，Carreta 几乎承担了牧场与洛杉矶之间的所有人员和货物运输。船只将货物运到圣佩德罗港(Port of San Pedro)，再由 carreta 运送到洛杉矶。牧场主人(西班牙语称作「rancheros」)前往洛杉矶采购所需物品。许多 rancheros 在自己的牧场里开设小商店，向牧场工人出售商品。It was not easy to travel in the day of the ranchos. Most people traveled on horseback or in carretas. A carreta was a two-wheeled cart. Oxen pulled the carretas. The carretas carried nearly all the people and things between the ranchos and Los Angeles. Ships brought cargo to the Port of San Pedro. Then it was taken to Los Angeles in carretas. The ranchers, known in Spanish as “rancheros” went to Los Angeles to buy the things they needed. Many rancheros had little stores on their ranchos where they sold things to ranch workers.

填空题：

- 1) 在西班牙之后, _____ 拥有了圣玛利诺的土。 After Spain owned San Marino land, _____ owned it.
- 2) 如果有人想要土地来耕作或饲养牛只, 他可以获得 _____. If a person wanted land to farm or raise cattle, he could get a _____.
- 3) 有 _____ 个牧场部分位于圣玛利诺的土地上。 There were _____ ranchos that were partly on San Marino land.
- 4) 在牧场时代, 旅行是 _____ 的。 Traveling in the rancho days was _____.
- 5) 牧场中饲养或种植的两样东西是 _____ 和 _____. The two things raised on the ranchos were _____ and _____.
- 6) 由两头牛拉的推车称为 _____. A cart pulled by two oxen were called a _____.
- 7) 牧场主人在 _____ 城市购买他们需要的东西。 Rancheros shopped for things they needed in the city of _____.
- 8) 洛杉矶的物品是先由 _____ 运送到圣佩德罗港的。 The things in Los Angeles came by _____ to the Port of San Pedro.

CATTLE BRANDING 牛只烙印

每一个牧场 (Rancho) 都有自己专属的标签。牧场里的牛只都会被烙印, 让人们知道牛只是属于谁的。烙印就像我们今天使用的商标或标志, 例如: 鞋匠的标志或耐吉 (Nike) 的标志。Each rancho had their own brand. The ranchos' cattle were all branded, so people knew who owned them. A brand is like a logo we use today, like shoemaker, Nike's



圣玛利诺的十个牧场分别是: San Pascual、Santa Anita、Cuati、Prospero、White、San Pasqualita、Aguilar、Simeon、Domingo 和 Orizaba, 每一个牧场都有自己的烙印。The ten ranchos in San Marino were called: San Pascual, Santa Anita, Cuati, Prospero, White, San Pasqualita, Aguilar, Simeon, Domingo and Orizaba and each had a brand.

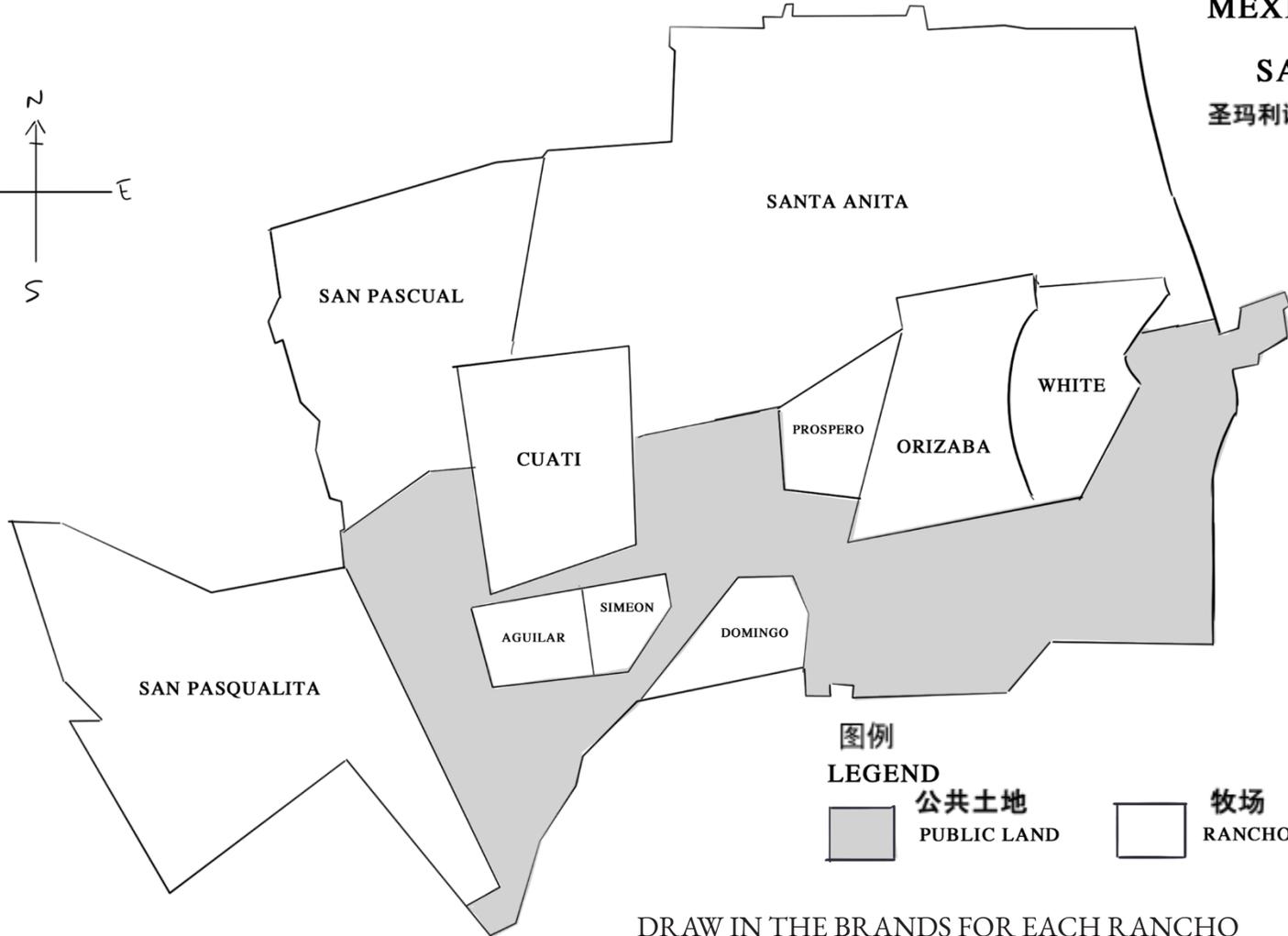
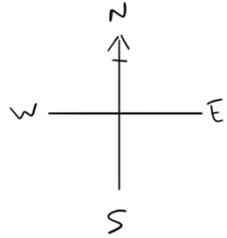
Rancho San Pascual 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho Santa Anita 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho Cuati 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho Prospero 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho White 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho San Pasqualita 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho Aguilar 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho Domingo 的烙印长得像这样:	
Rancho Simeon 的烙印长得像这样:	

遗憾的是, 没有任何历史书籍记载 Rancho Orizaba 的烙印长什么样子。

Unfortunately, there are no history books that show what Rancho Orizaba's brand looked like.

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN SAN MARINO

圣玛利诺的墨西哥土地授予



图例

LEGEND

公共土地
PUBLIC LAND

牧场
RANCHO

DRAW IN THE BRANDS FOR EACH RANCHO
请为每一个牧场绘画出其烙印标志

THE MICHAEL & MARIA WHITE ADOBE

麦可与玛丽亚·怀特土坯屋

为了纪念怀特家族 (White Family), 我们必须保护他们的故居。保护历史建筑意味着精心维护古老的建筑, 避免它们遭到破坏。我们这样做, 因为这些建筑就像时光机~~ 它们帮助我们了解很久以前的生活样貌。它们向我们展示过去人们如何生活、工作, 以及如何建造事物。In remembering the White Family, we must preserve their home. Preserving historic buildings means taking care of old buildings so they don't get ruined. We do this because these buildings are like **time machines** — they help us see what life was like long ago. They show us how people lived, worked, and built things in the past.

历史建筑可能由木材、钢铁, 甚至泥土建造, 而泥土建筑也被称为「土坯 (adobe)」, 就像怀特家的故居一样。Historic buildings can be made of wood, steel, or even mud, and mud construction is also called adobe, like the White's home.



MICHAEL WHITE 麦可·怀特

“Miguel Blanco” Spanish Translation 西班牙文译名

麦可·怀特是最早在圣玛利诺获得土地的牧场主人(ranchero)之一。他十三岁时离开英国,在一艘捕鲸船上工作。怀特先生学会了西班牙语,并娶了一位名叫玛丽亚·罗莎里奥·吉恩(Maria Rosario Guillen)的墨西哥女子。玛丽亚的母亲在圣加百列教堂(Mission San Gabriel)担任「钥匙保管人」这项非常重要的职务,负责协助教堂的日常运作。怀特先生后来改名为「Miguel Blanco」。Michael White was one of the first rancheros granted land here in San Marino. He left England when he was 13 working on a whaling vessel. Mr. White learned Spanish, and he married a Mexican woman named Maria Rosario Guillen. Maria's mother held the very important job of “keeper of the keys” at the Mission San Gabriel, which meant she helped run the mission. Mr. White changed his name to Miguel Blanco.

Miguel Blanco 的建筑大约建于 1845 年。这栋建筑至今仍矗立在圣玛利诺,就位于我们高中校园的中央。它是用土坯砖建成的。土坯砖由沙子、水和稻草制成。在过去,牧场主人可以在自己的牧场上取得所有这些材料,制作土砖既简单又便宜。如今,整个洛杉矶县现在只剩下 38 栋土坯建筑。Miguel Blanco's building was built around 1845. It still stands in San Marino in the middle of our high school. It is made from adobe brick. Adobe bricks are made of sand, water, and straw. In the old days, rancheros could find all this on his rancho. It was easy and cheap to make. There are only 38 adobe buildings left in all of Los Angeles County.

为了制作土砖块,牧场主人会使用长方形模具,把湿润的混合材料倒入模具中。到了夏天,砖块会在阳光下晒干、变硬。。To make the bricks they had a rectangle mold. Rancheros would pour the wet mix into the mold. In the summer the bricks would bake in the sun and get hard.

这些硬化的砖块非常厚实,叠放起来就能建成墙壁。厚厚的砖墙能让建筑在夏天保持凉爽、在冬天保持温暖。The hard bricks were very thick. When you put them on top of each other, you could make walls for a building. The thick bricks kept the building cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

EULALAI PEREZ de GUILLEN MARINE

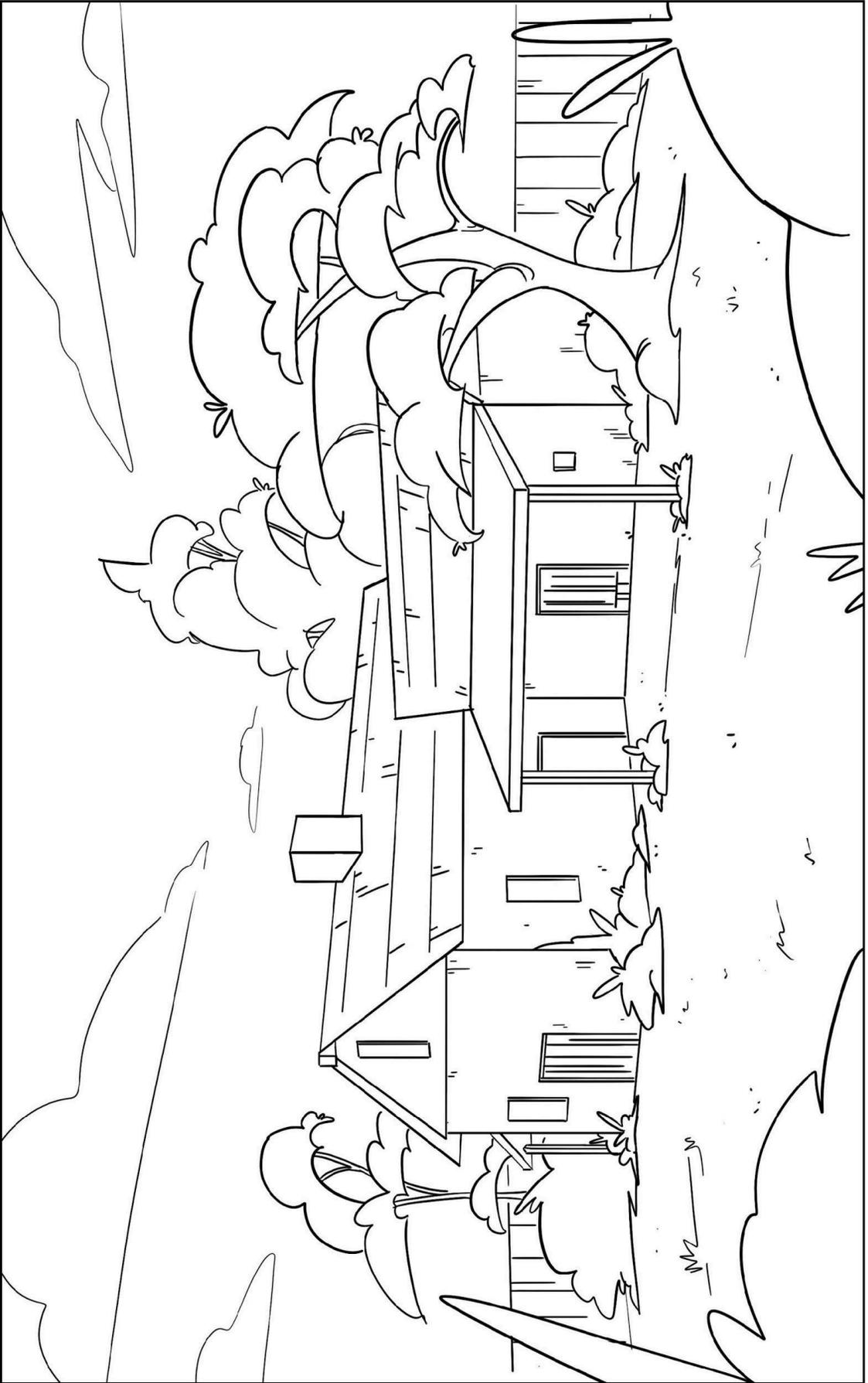
(尤拉莱·佩雷斯·德·吉延·马林)



Image by University of Southern California.
Libraries and California Historical Society

玛丽亚·罗萨里奥·吉延 (Maria Rosario Guillen) 的母亲 EULALAI PEREZ de GUILLEN MARINE 出生于1766年，她在圣加百列教堂 (Mission San Gabriel) 担任「钥匙保管人」这项非常重要的职务。她协助管理整个教堂。由于她对西班牙传教事业的奉献，超过 14,000 英亩的土地被划归她所有，这片土地被称为圣帕斯夸牧场 (Rancho San Pascual)，后来发展成为今日的帕萨迪纳 (Pasadena)、圣玛利诺 (San Marino)、拉坎纳达 (La Cañada) 部分地区、谢拉马德雷 (Sierra Madre) 及南帕萨迪纳 (South Pasadena)。然而，当墨西哥从西班牙手中接管这些土地后，她的土地被收回。根据墨西哥法律，只有男性或与已婚妇女及其丈夫才能拥有土地。据信她于 1878 年去世，享年 112 岁。她备受尊敬，因此安葬于圣加百列教堂。她的教堂土地之后常被赠予那些效忠墨西哥的人。 Maria Rosario Guillen's mother, Eulalai Perez de Guillen Marine was born in 1766 and she held the very important job of "keeper of the keys" at the Mission San Gabriel. She helped run the mission. Due to her dedication to the Spanish mission, over 14,000 acres of land known as Rancho San Pascual, later known as Pasadena, San Marino, parts of La Canada, Sierra Madre and South Pasadena were reserved for her; However, her lands were taken away when Mexico took the lands from Spain. Following Mexican law, only males or married women with their husbands could own land. It was believed she died in 1878, at 112 years old. She was so respected that she is buried at Mission San Gabriel. Her mission lands were then often gifted to those who showed allegiance to Mexico.

- 1) _____ 是最早在圣玛利诺获得土地的牧场主之一。_____ was one of the first rancheros granted land in San Marino.
- 2) 他来自 _____. 他学会说西班牙语, 并将名字改为 _____. He came from _____. His learned to speak Spanish and changed his name to _____.
- 3) 他的妻子玛丽亚·罗萨里奥·吉延来自 _____. 她的母亲负责照料圣加百列教堂, 而该教堂至今仍位于我们的邻近城市 ~ 圣加百列。His wife Maria Rosario Guillen was from _____. Her mother took care of Mission San Gabriel, which is still in San Gabriel, our neighbor city.
- 4) 米格尔·布兰科 (Miguel Blanco) 的建筑是用 _____ 砖建成的。Miguel Blanco's building was made from _____ brick.
- 5) 麦可怀特土坯房 (Michael White Adobe) 建于 _____ 年。The Michael White Adobe was built in _____.
- 6) 土坯砖 (Adobe brick) 是由 _____、_____ 和 _____ 制成的。混合物被压入模具中制成砖块。Adobe brick is made from _____, _____, and _____. The mixture is pushed into a mold to make bricks.
- 7) 土坯砖非常厚。用这种材料建造的建筑在夏天可以保持_____, 在冬天可以保持 _____. Adobe brick is very thick. A building made from this can keep a building _____ in the summer and _____ in the winter.
- 8) 你可以参观位于 _____ 的麦可怀特土坯房 (Michael White Adobe)。You can visit the Michael White adobe at _____.
- 9) 洛杉矶县 (L.A. County) 还剩下多少栋土坯建筑? _____. How many Adobe buildings are left in L.A. County? _____.



Don Benito Wilson 唐·贝尼托·威尔逊

加州在 1848 年美墨战争后成为美国领土。在战争前五年，本杰明·D·威尔逊 (Benjamin D. Wilson) 来到加州并购买土地。在牧场时代，拥有土地的人会被称为「唐 (Don)」，这个称号会加在名字前，所以本杰明·D·威尔逊变成了「Don Benito Wilson」。Benjamin 在西班牙语中是 Benito。California became a possession of the United States after the war with Mexico in 1848. Five years before that war, Benjamin D. Wilson came to California. He bought land. When a person owned land in the rancho days, he became a “don.” This was added to his name, so Benjamin D. Wilson became Don Benito Wilson. Benjamin in Spanish is Benito.

在不同时期，他曾经拥有圣玛利诺大部分的土地。他在 Cuati 「土地特许权」的湖边建造了一栋著名的房子，被称为威尔逊湖葡萄园 (Wilson's Lake Vineyard)，因为他在那里种植葡萄。Don Benito Wilson 在加州作为美国属地时期以及 1850 年加州成为美国的一个州之后，都是一位杰出的领袖人物。At different times, he owned most of the land grants in San Marino. He built a famous home by the lake on the Cuati land grant. It became known as Wilson's Lake Vineyard, because he grew grapes there. Don Benito was a leader during the time California was a United States possession, and after 1850, when California became a state.

James deBarth Shorb 詹姆斯·德巴斯·肖布

詹姆斯·德巴斯·肖布 (James deBarth Shorb) 娶了唐·贝尼托·威尔逊 (Don Benito Wilson) 及其妻子的女儿玛丽亚 (Maria)。James 和 Maria 获赠了湖畔葡萄园的部分土地，他们在这里建立了自己的美丽牧场。他们称牧场为圣玛利诺，因为 James deBarth Shorb 来自马里兰州一个名叫圣玛利诺的地方。Shorb 的父亲以义大利的一个美丽地方命名他们在马里兰州的家。James deBarth Shorb 是灌溉专家，他和 Don Benito Wilson 能够出售土地的同时，通过 Shorb 的水管供水。水源来自峡谷和 Shorb 的工人挖掘的水井。James deBarth Shorb married Don Benito Wilson and his wife's daughter Maria. James and Maria were given part of the Lake Vineyard land, where they developed their own beautiful ranch. They called it San Marino because James deBarth Shorb had come from a place in Maryland called San Marino. Shorb's father had chosen the name for their place in Maryland after a beautiful place in Italy. James deBarth Shorb was an irrigation expert. He and Don Benito Wilson were able to sell pieces of land, all supplied with water from Shorb's pipes. The water came from canyons and from wells dug by Shorb's workers.

George S. Patton 乔治·S·巴顿

乔治·S·巴顿 (George S. Patton) 是圣玛利诺的第一任市长。他是一位律师，娶了唐·贝尼托·威尔逊 (Don Benito Wilson) 的小女儿露丝 (Ruth Wilson)。湖畔葡萄园成为 Patton (巴顿) 家族的住所。乔治·巴顿三世 (George Patton, III) 就在这里出生并长大，后来成为第一次世界大战和第二次世界大战的著名将军。

George S. Patton was the first mayor of San Marino. He was a lawyer. He married Ruth Wilson, the youngest daughter of Don Benito Wilson. Lake Vineyard became the Patton family home. This is where George Patton, III was born, and where he grew up. He became a famous general in World War I and World War II.

George S. Stoneman 乔治·S·斯通曼

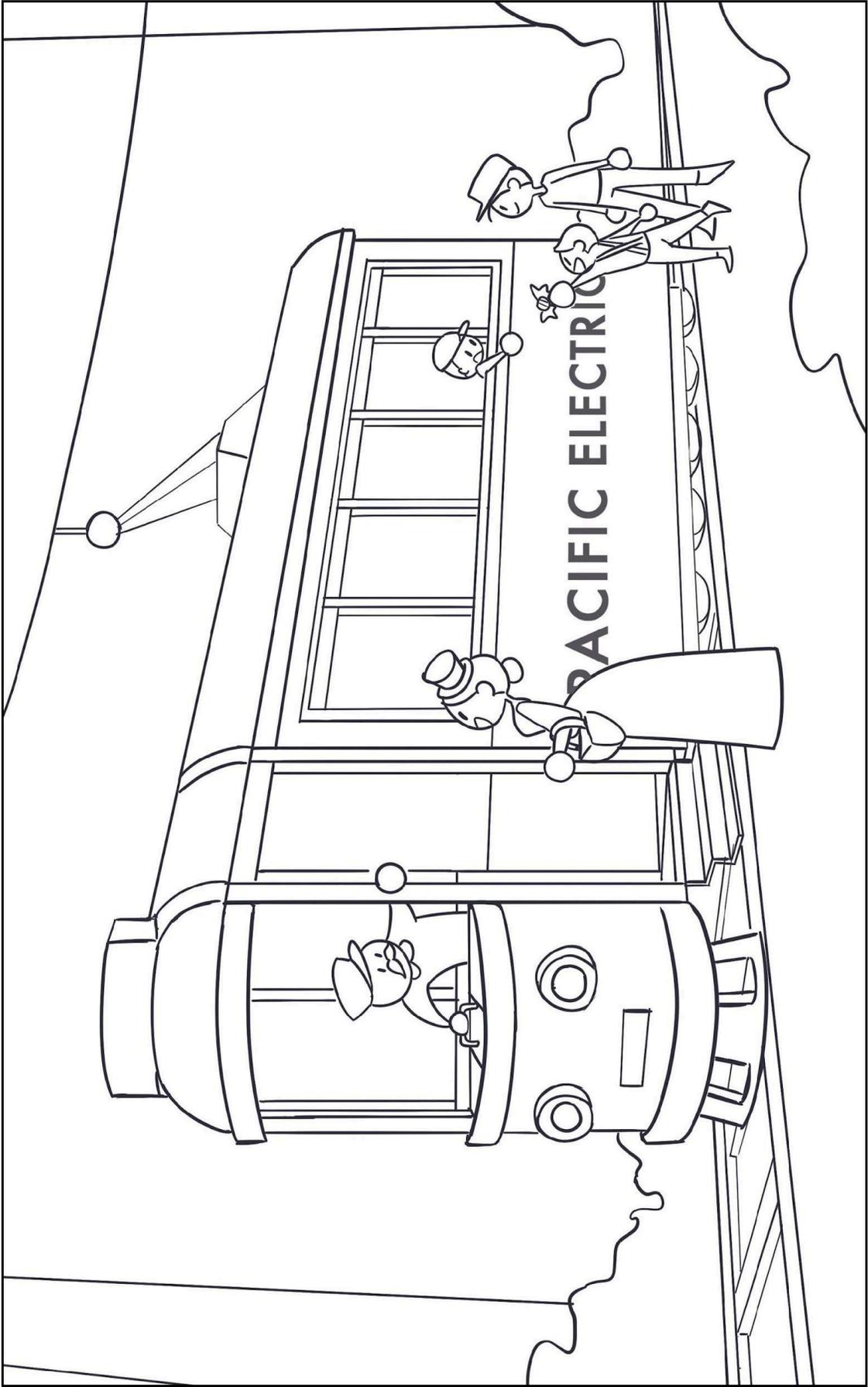
乔治·S·斯通曼 (George S. Stoneman) 将军是美国陆军著名的骑兵军官。他来到加州，购买了圣帕斯夸利塔牧场 (Rancho San Pasqualita) 的一部分。他发展了自己的圣玛利诺牧场，称之为「洛斯罗布莱斯 (Los Robles)」，西班牙语意思是「橡树」。Stoneman 后来成为加州州长。他去世后，他的妻子将牧场大部分土地分割出售，这也是今天许多社区的起源。

General George S. Stoneman was a famous cavalry officer in the army. He came to California and bought part of Rancho San Pasqualita. He developed his San Marino rancho, which he called Los Robles. Los Robles in Spanish means, "the oaks." Stoneman became governor of California. After he died, his wife sold most of the rancho in small pieces, which were the beginning of many places where we live today.

Henry E. Huntington 亨利·E·杭廷顿

亨利·杭廷顿来加州是为了在叔叔的铁路公司工作。他参观了 Shorb 家族位于圣玛利诺的牧场。后来，他买下这座牧场，并建造了一栋大房子和一座图书馆，现在称为杭廷顿图书馆、艺术博物馆与植物园。杭廷顿先生还开发了通往圣玛利诺及其他城市的太平洋电气街车线路。这使得人们可以居住在圣玛利诺，同时前往洛杉矶和其他城市工作。

Henry Huntington came to California to work for his uncle's railroad line. He visited the Shorb's San Marino ranch. Later, he bought the ranch and built a big house and a library, now known as the Huntington Library, Art Museum and Botanical Gardens. Mr. Huntington developed the Pacific Electric streetcar lines that went through San Marino to other cities. This made it possible for people to live in San Marino, and work in Los Angeles and other cities.



San Marino Becomes a City 圣玛利诺成为城市

人们开始将圣玛利诺最大的土地分割成更小的地块，以建造更多房屋。为了保持圣玛利诺这个安全美丽的居住地，人们决定将其设立为城市，以便制定法律。 1913年，圣玛利诺正式成为一座城市。第一批市议员包括: W. L. Valentine 和 R. H. Lacy, 如今，一所学校或公园以他们的名字命名。市议会负责制定法律。

People began to divide the biggest pieces of land in San Marino into smaller pieces for more homes. People wanted San Marino to stay the way it was, a nice, safe place to live, so they decided it should become a city in order to make laws. In 1913, San Marino became a city. Among the first city councilmen were W.L. Valentine and R.H. Lacy and they each have a school or park named after them. The city council works to make laws.

Who's Who? San Marino History

圣玛利诺 历史人物志

Fill in the blank with the correct word: 请填入正确的人名：

Henry E. Huntington

R.H. Lacy

George S. Patton

George Patton III

Captain Portola

Father Serra

James deBarth Shorb

Shoshonean Native Americans

George S. Stoneman

W.L. Valentine

Don Benito Wilson

Michael White

1) 我是圣玛利诺的第一任市长。我娶了 Ruth Wilson, 她是 Don Benito Wilson 的女儿。I was San Marino's first mayor. I married Ruth Wilson. She was Don Benito Wilson's daughter.

2) 我们是最早居住在圣玛利诺的人。我们用橡实制作食物, 用鹿皮制做衣服。We were the first people to live in San Marino. We made food from acorns. We made clothes from deerskin.

3) 我为西班牙宣称了加州。I claimed California for Spain.

4) 我拜访了 James 和 Maria deBarth Shorb 夫妇。后来, 我买下他们的牧场, 并建造了一座巨大房子和一座图书馆, 后来这里成为了一座著名的图书馆、博物馆和植物园。I visited James and Maria deBarth Shorb. Later, I bought their ranch and built a huge house and library, which became a famous library, museum, and botanical garden.

5) 我派人建造 San Gabriel Mission (圣加百列教堂)。
I sent people to build the San Gabriel Mission.

6) 我在圣玛利诺有一所以我命名的学校。我是第一届市议会的成员, 并协助制定法律。I have a school named after me in San Marino. I was on the first City Council and helped make our laws.

7) 我在加州购买了土地。在不同时期, 我曾经拥有圣玛利诺所有牧场。我的牧场叫湖畔葡萄园 (Lake Vineyard)。I bought land in California. I owned all of the San Marino ranchos at different times. My ranch was called Lake Vineyard.

8) 圣玛利诺有一个公园以我命名。我曾是第一届市议会的成员。A park in San Marino is named after me. I was on the first City Council.

9) 我娶了 Maria Wilson 为妻。我们获得湖畔葡萄园的一部分土地。我们将牧场命名为圣玛利诺。我是灌溉专家。I married Maria Wilson. We received part of the Lake Vineyard land. We named our ranch San Marino. I was an irrigation expert.

10) 我的父亲是 George Patton, 母亲是 Ruth Wilson Patton。我是一位著名将军。My father was George Patton, and my mother was Ruth Wilson Patton. I was a famous general.

11) 我的家仍然位于圣玛利诺高中校园内。My home is still on San Marino High School campus.

12) 你们当中有些人可能居住在用我牧场名称「Los Robles, 洛斯罗布莱斯」的地方。我曾当选加州州长。Some of you may live in places that use part of my rancho's name, Los Robles. I was elected to be a California Governor.
