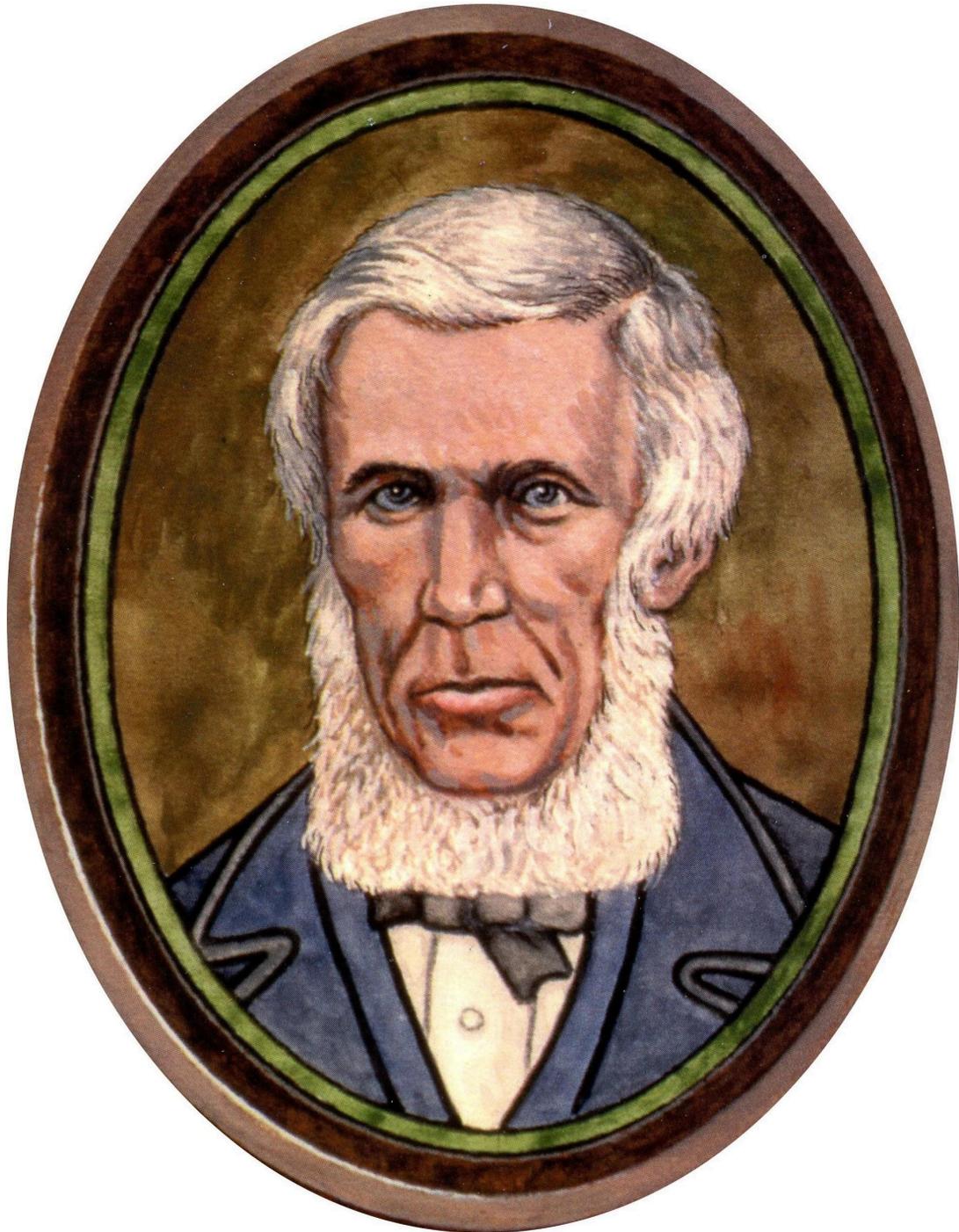


Michael White Adobe



原住民 NATIVE AMERICANS

最早居住在聖瑪利諾 (San Marino) 的居民是修松尼語系 (Shoshonean) 的美洲原住民。他們喜歡居住在泉水或溪流附近。他們喜歡用橡樹上的橡實來製作食物。首先，他們會把橡實烘烤，接著去殼並將裡面的果肉磨碎。在把單寧酸洗掉之後，再將果肉煮熟食用。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動物的肉。他們用木棒丟擲獵物來獲取肉類。他們沒有箭頭，也就是所謂的箭矢。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.

他們用鹿皮做衣服，並配戴由貝殼和鯨魚牙齒製成的珠子。當花朵盛開時，婦女和孩子會把花戴在頭髮上。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.

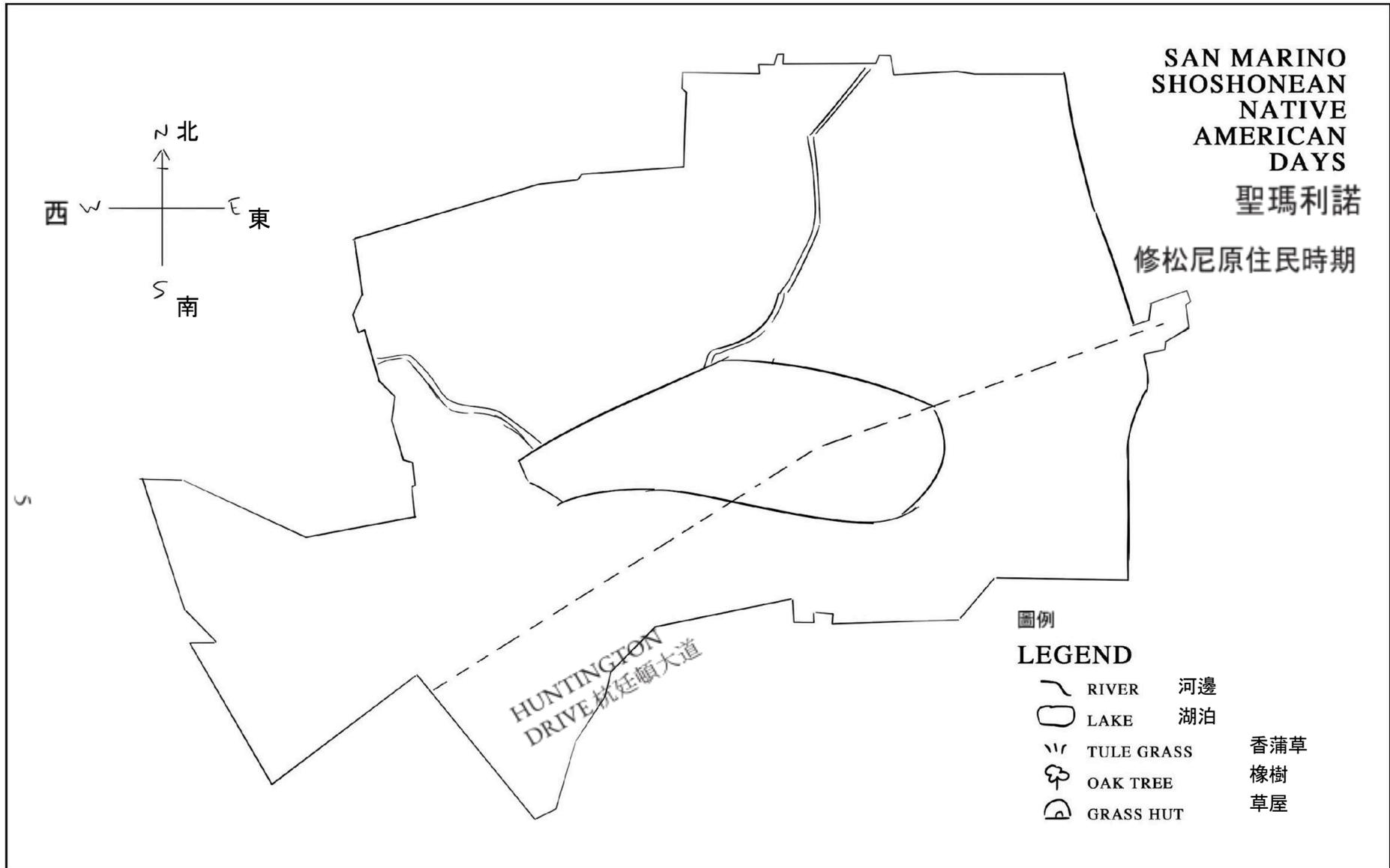
沿海的原住民會和修松尼人進行交易。沿海原住民用魚、海獺皮和皂石鍋，交換鹿皮和種子。Native Americans from the coast traded with the Shoshoneans. Coastal Native Americans traded fish, sea otter skins, and soapstone pots for deerskins and seeds.

修松尼人的房屋是用一種叫做**香蒲草 (Tule)** 的草建成的小屋。他們不常外出旅行，因為沙漠和山脈將他們與其他地區分隔開。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.

在聖瑪利諾，修松尼原住民喜歡兩樣東西：The Shoshonean Native Americans liked two things here in San Marino:

- 1) _____.
- 2) _____.
- 3) 橡實裡面的部分叫做 The inside of acorns is called _____.
- 4) 修松尼人住在用 _____ 草建造成的 _____ 裡。Shoshoneans lived in _____ made of _____ grass.
- 5) 橡實中味道不好的部分是 _____。The part of acorns that tastes bad is _____.
- 6) _____ 可以把它去除/ 取出來。_____ takes it out.
- 7) 住在海邊的原住民叫做 _____ 原住民。The Native Americans who lived next to the ocean were the _____ Native Americans.
- 8) 住在聖瑪利諾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) 他們用木棒打獵，因為他們沒有 _____。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.





CL.

想像這張地圖：當美洲原住民居住在這裡時，這張地圖可能會是什麼樣子。

畫出他們的草屋。畫出附近生長、可用來蓋屋子的香蒲草。畫出他們用來採摘橡實食用的橡樹。

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.

填空题: 請選擇正確的單字填入空格中 Fill in the blank with the correct word:

水Water 香蒲草tule 橡實acorns 箭arrows 衣服clothes 沿海的Coastal

1) 修松尼原住民用 _____ 來製作食物。

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) 他們用鹿皮做 _____。They made their _____ from deerskin.

5) _____ 原住民有魚和海獺皮可以交易。

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

6) 修松尼原住民住在用 _____ 草做成的房子裡。

Shoshonean Native Americans lived in houses made from

_____ grass.

波托拉船長與塞拉神父

CAPTAIN PORTOLO AND FATHER SERRA

1769 年，波托拉船長 (Captain Portola) 與塞拉神父 (Father Serra) 遊歷瞭如今的聖瑪利諾地區。他們非常喜歡這片土地，以至於 Captain Portola 宣稱整個加州都由西班牙擁有。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.

兩年後的 1771 年，塞拉神父派人開始建造聖加百列教堂 (Mission San Gabriel)。如今的聖瑪利諾市及其周邊地區的大片土地都曾屬於這座教堂。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.

教堂建成後，聖瑪利諾的原住民被稱為聖加百列諾原住民 (San Gabrielino Native Americans)，他們開始耕作、製作陶器、肥皂和蠟燭。他們也從事鐵匠、鞋匠，以及瓷磚匠與磚瓦匠的工作。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: 請選擇正確的單字填入空格中 Fill in the blank with the correct word:

鐵匠 blacksmiths

磚瓦匠 bricklayers

蠟燭 candles

波托拉船長

耕作 farm

塞拉神父

Captain Portola

Father Serra

陶器 pottery

聖蓋博 San Gabriel

聖加百列諾 San Gabrielino

鞋匠 shoemakers

肥皂 soap

西班牙 Spain

瓷磚匠 tilemakers

- 1) _____ 宣稱聖瑪利諾的土地歸其國家所有。
_____ claimed San Marino land for his country.
- 2) 第一個擁有這片土地的國家是 _____。
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) 聖瑪利諾土地所屬的教堂名稱是 _____。The name of the mission that San Marino land belonged to was: _____.
- 5) 修松尼原住民的新名字變成 _____。他們學會 _____, 製作 _____、_____ 和 _____。The Shoshonean Native Americans new name became _____. They learned to _____, to make _____, _____ and _____.
- 6) 修松尼原住民也學會成為 _____、_____、和 _____。
They also learned to become _____, _____ and _____ and _____.

THE OLD MILL 老磨坊

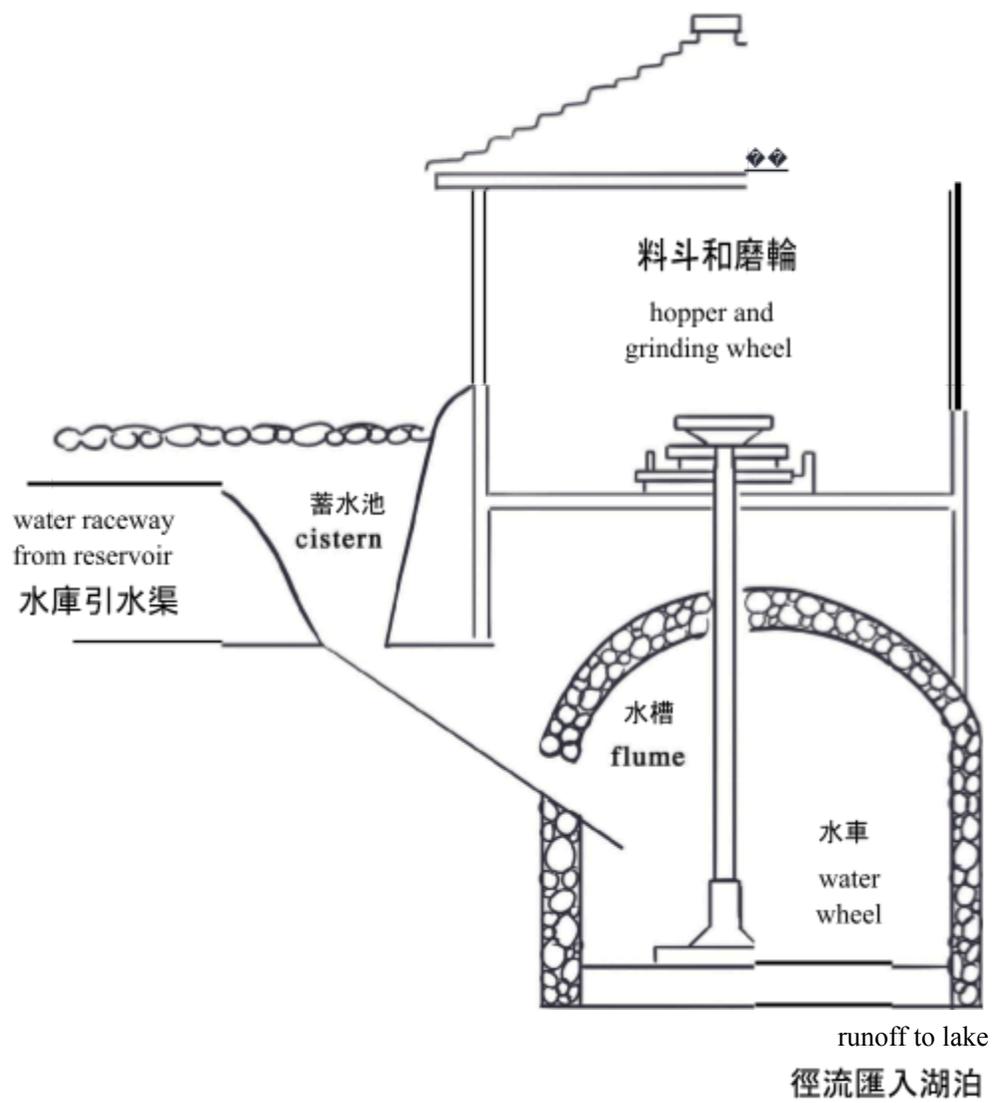
“El Molino Viejo” Spanish Translation 西班牙語譯文

由於居住在聖加百列教堂的人非常多，因此需要建造一座穀物磨坊來研磨種植的穀物，以供大家食用。磨坊始建於 1816 年。水泥是透過燃燒石頭製成的；抹灰用的石灰則是由海洋貝殼燒製而成。下層牆壁和地基使用火山石，上層牆壁則是由手工製作的土坯磚建成。屋頂由瓦片鋪設在來自聖加百列山脈砍伐的木樑之上。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.

磨坊的動力來自峽谷的水流。一條水泥水道把水引到磨坊。據推測，為了啟動水車，人們將一條皮繩纏繞在軸上，並由許多工人用力拉動。一旦開始運轉，水流就能帶動水車轉動，之後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.

老磨坊使用時間不長，因為它的設計並不理想。軸心太短，水會濺到兩個磨盤和穀物上，導致穀物變質。後來建造了一座新的磨坊來取代它。之後，舊磨坊被用作倉庫、住宅，如今已成為歷史古蹟。我們保護這些古蹟，藉此了解我們過去的生活方式。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.

填充題：請選擇正確的單字填入空格中 Fill in the blank with the correct word:

Adobe (土磚) Grinding (研磨) "The Old Mill" (老磨坊) Monuments (古蹟)
Spoil (變質) Water (水) Wheels (輪子) Workers (工人)

1) El Molino Viejo 在西班牙語中的意思是 _____ 。

El Molino Viejo in Spanish means _____.

2) 磨粉機是用來 _____ 穀物的，研磨後的穀物用於烘焙。A grist mill is for _____ grain. After it is ground it is used for baking.

3) 這座建築是由水泥、抹灰、火山石、瓦片和手工製作的 _____ 磚所建成的。The building was made of cement, plaster, volcanic stone, tile, and handmade _____ brick.

4) _____ 使磨坊運轉。_____ made the mill run.

5) _____ 必須用力拉動，才能讓軸心開始轉動。
_____ had to help make the shaft start turning by pulling very hard.

6) 這兩台用石頭製成的研磨機 _____，離水太近，水花濺起。
The two grinding _____, which were made of stones, were too close to the water, which splashed up.

7) 水會讓穀物 _____。Water will _____ grain.

8) 我們需要保護歷史 _____，這樣才能了解過去是如何生活的。 We
need to take care of historical _____, so we understand how we once lived.

RANCHES AND RANCHERS 牧場與牧場主人

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

1822 年之後，聖瑪利諾的土地不再屬於西班牙，而是屬於墨西哥。教堂的土地不再屬於聖加百列教堂 (Mission San Gabriel) 所有。只要獲得墨西哥總督的批准，任何人都可以成為土地所有者。這被稱為獲得「土地特許權」。在現今的聖瑪利諾地區，共有十份不同的「土地特許權」。這些「土地特許權」後來成為牧場，西班牙文稱為「ranchos」。牧場用來種植作物和飼養牲畜。作物包括：葡萄、橙子、檸檬、青檸、無花果、小麥、燕麥以及各種蔬菜。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.

在牧場時代，旅行並不容易。大多數人騎馬或乘坐雙輪馬車「Carretas」出行。Carreta 是一種由牛拉動的雙輪馬車，Carreta 幾乎承擔了牧場與洛杉磯之間的所有人員和貨物運輸。船隻將貨物運到聖佩德羅港 (Port of San Pedro)，再由 carreta 運送到洛杉磯。牧場主人 (西班牙語稱作「rancheros」) 前往洛杉磯採購所需物品。許多 rancheros 在自己的牧場裡開設小商店，向牧場工人出售商品。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.

填充題：

- 1) 在西班牙之後, _____ 擁有了聖瑪利諾的土地。
After Spain owned San Marino land, _____ owned it.
- 2) 如果有人想要土地來耕作或飼養牛隻, 他可以獲得 _____。If a person wanted land to farm or raise cattle, he could get a _____.
- 3) 有 _____ 個牧場部分位於聖瑪利諾的土地上。There were _____ ranchos that were partly on San Marino land.
- 4) 在牧場時代, 旅行是 _____ 的。Traveling in the rancho days was _____.
- 5) 牧場中飼養或種植的兩樣東西是 _____ 和 _____。The two things raised on the ranchos were _____ and _____.
- 6) 由兩頭牛拉的推車稱為 _____。A cart pulled by two oxen were called a _____.
- 7) 牧場主人在 _____ 城市購買他們需要的東西。Rancheros shopped for things they needed in the city of _____.
- 8) 洛杉磯的物品是先由 _____ 運送到聖佩德羅港的。The things in Los Angeles came by _____ to the Port of San Pedro.

CATTLE BRANDING 牛隻烙印

每一個牧場 (Rancho) 都有自己專屬的標籤。牧場裡的牛隻都會被烙印，讓人們知道牛隻是屬於誰的。烙印就像我們今天使用的商標或標誌，例如：鞋匠的標誌或耐吉 (Nike) 的標誌。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



聖瑪利諾的十個牧場分別是：San Pascual、Santa Anita、Cuati、Prospero、White、San Pasqualita、Aguilar、Simeon、Domingo 和 Orizaba，每一個牧場都有自己的烙印。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.

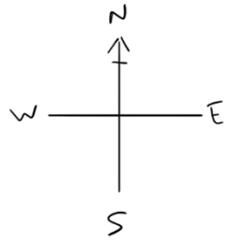
Rancho San Pascual 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho Santa Anita 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho Cuati 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho Prospero 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho White 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho San Pasqualita 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho Aguilar 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho Domingo 的烙印長得像這樣：	
Rancho Simeon 的烙印長得像這樣：	

遺憾的是，沒有任何歷史書籍記載 Rancho Orizaba 的烙印長什麼樣子。

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

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN SAN MARINO

聖瑪利諾的墨西哥土地授予



圖例

LEGEND

公共土地
PUBLIC LAND

牧場
RANCHO

請為每一個牧場繪畫出其烙印標誌

DRAW IN THE BRANDS FOR EACH RANCHO

THE MICHAEL & MARIA WHITE ADOBE

麥可與瑪麗亞·懷特土坯屋

為了紀念懷特家族 (White Family), 我們必須保護他們的故居。保護歷史建築意味著精心維護古老的建築, 避免它們遭到破壞。我們這樣做, 因為這些建築就像時光機~~ 它們幫助我們了解很久以前的生活樣貌。它們向我們展示過去人們如何生活、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.

歷史建築可能由木材、鋼鐵, 甚至泥土建造, 而泥土建築也被稱為「土坯(adobe)」, 就像懷特家的故居一樣。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 麥可·懷特

“Miguel Blanco” Spanish Translation 西班牙文譯名

麥可·懷特是最早在聖瑪利諾獲得土地的牧場主人(ranchero)之一。他十三歲時離開英國，在一艘捕鯨船上工作。懷特先生學會了西班牙文，並娶了一位名叫瑪麗亞·羅莎里奧·吉恩(Maria Rosario Guillen)的墨西哥女子。瑪麗亞的母親在聖加百列教堂(Mission San Gabriel)擔任「鑰匙保管人」這項非常重要的職務，負責協助教堂的日常運作。懷特先生後來改名為「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 的建築大約建於 1845 年。這棟建築至今仍矗立在聖瑪利諾，就位於我們高中校園的中央。它是用土坯磚建成的。土坯磚由沙子、水和稻草製成。在過去，牧場主人可以在自己的牧場上取得所有這些材料，製作土磚既簡單又便宜。如今，整個洛杉磯縣現在只剩下 38 棟土坯建築。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.

為了製作土磚塊，牧場主人會使用長方形模具，把濕潤的混合材料倒入模具中。到了夏天，磚塊會在陽光下曬乾、變硬。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.

這些硬化的磚塊非常厚實，疊放起來就能建成牆壁。厚厚的磚牆能讓建築在夏天保持涼爽、在冬天保持溫暖。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

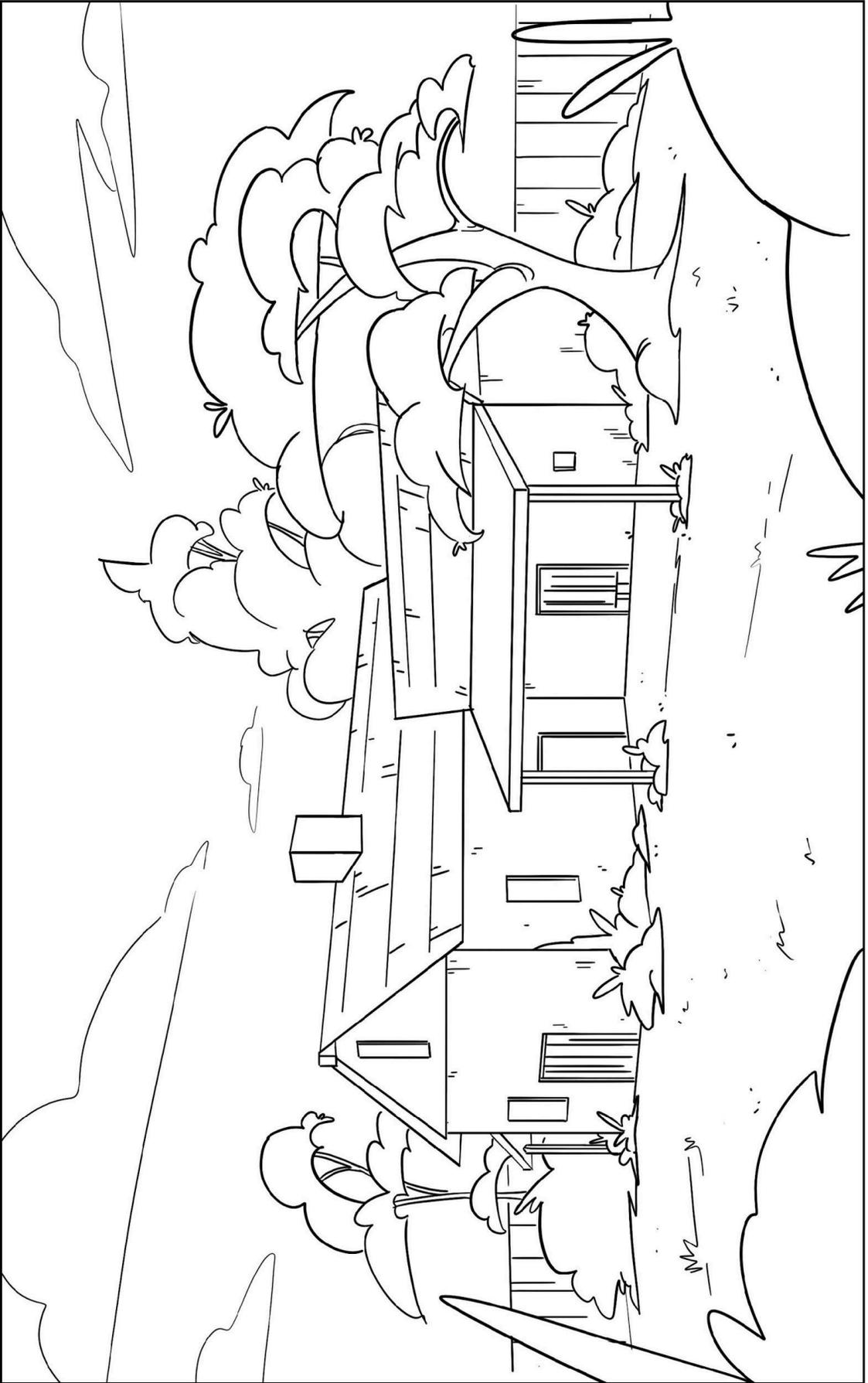
(尤拉萊·佩雷斯·德·吉延·馬林)



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

瑪麗亞·羅薩里奧·吉延 (Maria Rosario Guillen) 的母親 EULALAI PEREZ de GUILLEN MARINE 出生於1766年，她在聖加百列教堂 (Mission San Gabriel) 擔任「鑰匙保管人」這項非常重要的職務。她協助管理整個教堂。由於她對西班牙傳教事業的奉獻，超過 14,000 英畝的土地被劃歸她所有，這片土地被稱為聖帕斯誇牧場 (Rancho San Pascual)，後來發展成為今日的帕薩迪納 (Pasadena)、聖瑪利諾 (San Marino)、拉坎納達 (La Cañada) 部分地區、謝拉馬德雷 (Sierra Madre) 及南帕薩迪納 (South Pasadena)。然而，當墨西哥從西班牙手中接管這些土地後，她的土地被收回。根據墨西哥法律，只有男性或與已婚婦女及其丈夫才能擁有土地。據信她於 1878 年去世，享年 112 歲。她備受尊敬，因此安葬於聖加百列教堂。她的教堂土地之後常被贈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) _____ 是最早在聖瑪利諾獲得土地的牧場主之一。_____ was one of the first rancheros granted land in San Marino.
- 2) 他來自 _____. 他學會說西班牙語, 並將名字改為 _____. He came from _____. His learned to speak Spanish and changed his name to _____.
- 3) 他的妻子瑪麗亞·羅薩里奧·吉延來自 _____. 她的母親負責照料聖加百列教堂, 而該教堂至今仍位於我們的鄰近城市 ~ 聖加百列。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) 米格爾·布蘭科 (Miguel Blanco) 的建築是用 _____ 磚建成的。Miguel Blanco's building was made from _____ brick.
- 5) 麥可懷特土坯房 (Michael White Adobe) 建於 _____ 年。The Michael White Adobe was built in _____.
- 6) 土坯磚 (Adobe brick) 是由 _____、_____ 和 _____ 製成的。混合物被壓入模具中製成磚塊。Adobe brick is made from _____, _____, and _____. The mixture is pushed into a mold to make bricks.
- 7) 土坯磚非常厚。用這種材料建造的建築在夏天可以保持_____, 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) 你可以參觀位於 _____ 的麥可懷特土坯房 (Michael White Adobe)。You can visit the Michael White adobe at _____.
- 9) 洛杉磯縣 (L.A. County) 還剩下多少棟土坯建築? _____. How many Adobe buildings are left in L.A. County? _____.



Don Benito Wilson 唐·貝尼托·威爾遜

加州在 1848 年美墨戰爭後成為美國領土。在戰爭前五年，本傑明·D·威爾遜 (Benjamin D. Wilson) 來到加州並購買土地。在牧場時代，擁有土地的人會被稱為「唐 (Don)」，這個稱號會加在名字前，所以本傑明·D·威爾遜變成了「Don Benito Wilson」。Benjamin 在西班牙語中是 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.

在不同時期，他曾經擁有聖瑪利諾大部分的土地。他在 Cuati 「土地特許權」的湖邊建造了一棟著名的房子，被稱為威爾遜湖葡萄園 (Wilson's Lake Vineyard)，因為他在那裡種植葡萄。Don Benito Wilson 在加州作為美國屬地時期以及 1850 年加州成為美國的一個州之後，都是一位傑出的領袖人物。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·貝尼托·威爾遜 (Don Benito Wilson)及其妻子的女兒瑪麗亞 (Maria)。James 和 Maria 獲贈了湖畔葡萄園的部分土地，他們在這裡建立了自己的美麗牧場。他們稱牧場為聖瑪利諾，因為James deBarth Shorb 來自馬里蘭州一個名叫聖瑪利諾的地方。Shorb 的父親以義大利的一個美麗地方命名他們在馬里蘭的家。James deBarth Shorb 是灌溉專家，他和 Don Benito Wilson 能夠出售土地的同時，通過 Shorb 的水管供水。水源來自峽谷和 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 喬治·S·巴頓

喬治·S·巴頓 (George S. Patton) 是聖瑪利諾的第一任市長。他是一位律師，娶了唐·貝尼托·威爾遜 (Don Benito Wilson) 的小女兒露絲 (Ruth Wilson)。湖畔葡萄園成為 Patton (巴頓) 家族的住所。喬治·巴頓三世 (George Patton, III) 就在這裡出生並長大，後來成為第一次世界大戰和第二次世界大戰的著名將軍。

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 喬治·S·斯通曼

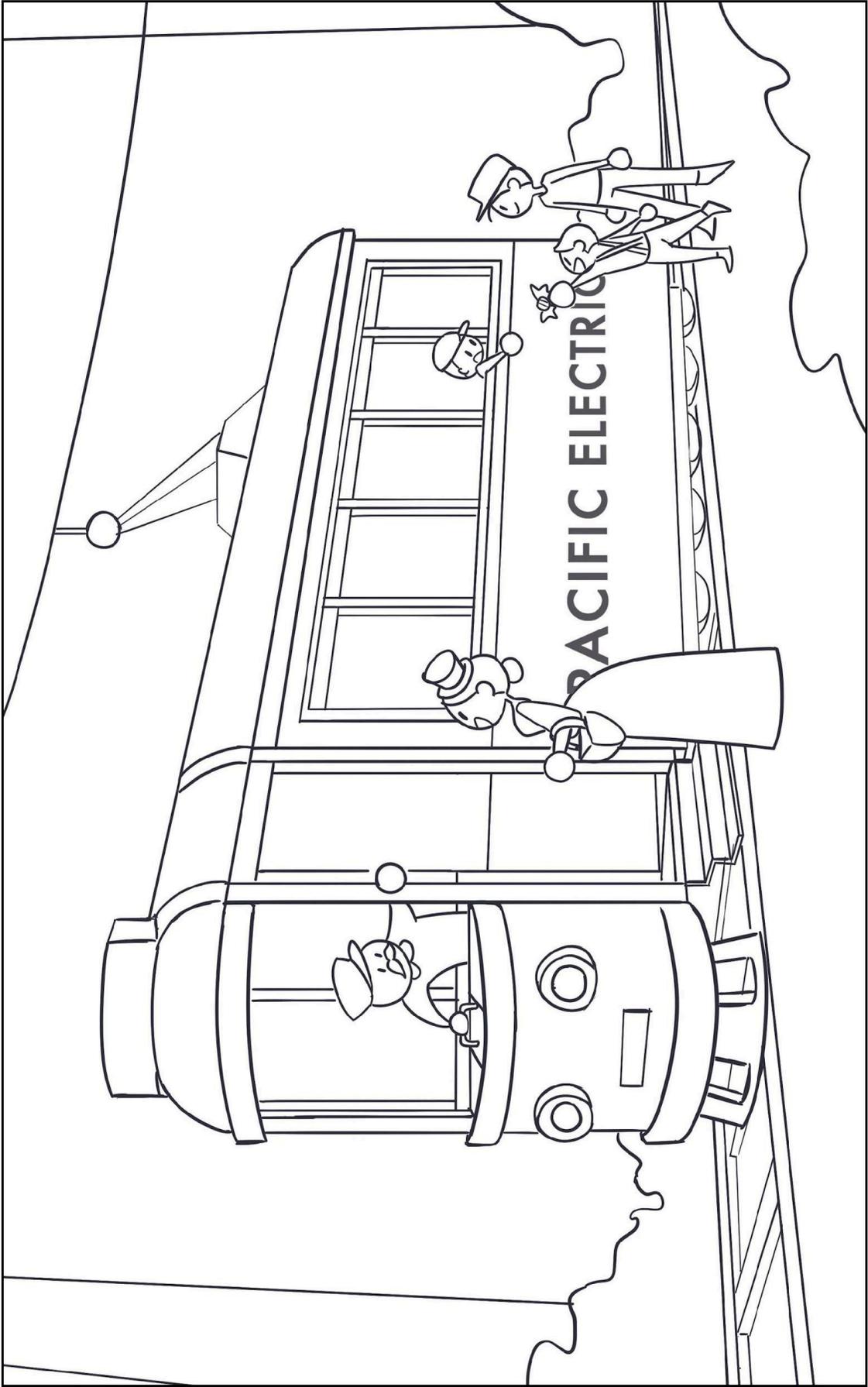
喬治·S·斯通曼 (George S. Stoneman) 將軍是美國陸軍著名的騎兵軍官。他來到加州，購買了聖帕斯夸利塔牧場 (Rancho San Pasqualita) 的一部分。他發展了自己的聖瑪利諾牧場，稱之為「洛斯羅布萊斯 (Los Robles)」，西班牙語意思是「橡樹」。Stoneman 後來成為加州州長。他去世後，他的妻子將牧場大部分土地分割出售，這也是今天許多社區的起源。

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·杭廷頓

亨利·杭廷頓來加州是為了在叔叔的鐵路公司工作。他參觀了 Shorb 家族位於聖瑪利諾的牧場。後來，他買下這座牧場，並建造了一棟大房子和一座圖書館，現在稱為杭廷頓圖書館、藝術博物館與植物園。杭廷頓先生還開發了通往聖瑪利諾及其他城市的太平洋電氣街車線路。這使得人們可以居住在聖瑪利諾，同時前往洛杉磯和其他城市工作。

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 聖瑪利諾成為城市

人們開始將聖瑪利諾最大的土地分割成更小的地塊，以建造更多房屋。為了保持聖瑪利諾這個安全美麗的居住地，人們決定將其設立為城市，以便制定法律。1913年，聖瑪利諾正式成為一座城市。第一批市議員包括: W. L. Valentine 和 R. H. Lacy, 如今，一所學校或公園以他們的名字命名。市議會負責制定法律。

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

聖瑪利諾 歷史人物誌

Fill in the blank with the correct word: 請填入正確的人名 ::

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) 我是聖瑪利諾的第一任市長。我娶了 Ruth Wilson, 她是 Don Benito Wilson 的女兒。I was San Marino's first mayor. I married Ruth Wilson. She was Don Benito Wilson's daughter.

2) 我們是最早居住在聖瑪利諾的人。我們用橡實製作食物, 用鹿皮製做衣服。We were the first people to live in San Marino. We made food from acorns. We made clothes from deerskin.

3) 我為西班牙宣稱了加州。I claimed California for Spain.

4) 我拜訪了 James 和 Maria deBarth Shorb 夫婦。後來，我買下他們的牧場，並建造了一座巨大房子和一座圖書館，後來這裡成為了一座著名的圖書館、博物館和植物園。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 (聖加百列教堂)。
I sent people to build the San Gabriel Mission.

6) 我在聖瑪利諾有一所以我命名的學校。我是第一屆市議會的成員，並協助制定法律。I have a school named after me in San Marino. I was on the first City Council and helped make our laws

7) 我在加州購買了土地。在不同時期，我曾經擁有聖瑪利諾所有牧場。我的牧場叫湖畔葡萄園 (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) 聖瑪利諾有一個公園以我命名。我曾是第一屆市議會的成員。A park in San Marino is named after me. I was on the first City Council.

9) 我娶了 Maria Wilson 為妻。我們獲得湖畔葡萄園的一部分土地。我們將牧場命名為聖瑪利諾。我是灌溉專家。I married Maria Wilson. We received part of the Lake Vineyard land. We named our ranch San Marino. I was an irrigation expert.

10) 我的父親是 George Patton, 母親是 Ruth Wilson Patton。我是一位著名將軍。My father was George Patton, and my mother was Ruth Wilson Patton. I was a famous general.

11) 我的家仍然位於聖瑪利諾高中校園內。My home is still on San Marino High School campus.

12) 你們當中有些人可能居住在用我牧場名稱「Los Robles, 洛斯羅布萊斯」的地方。我曾當選加州州長。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.
