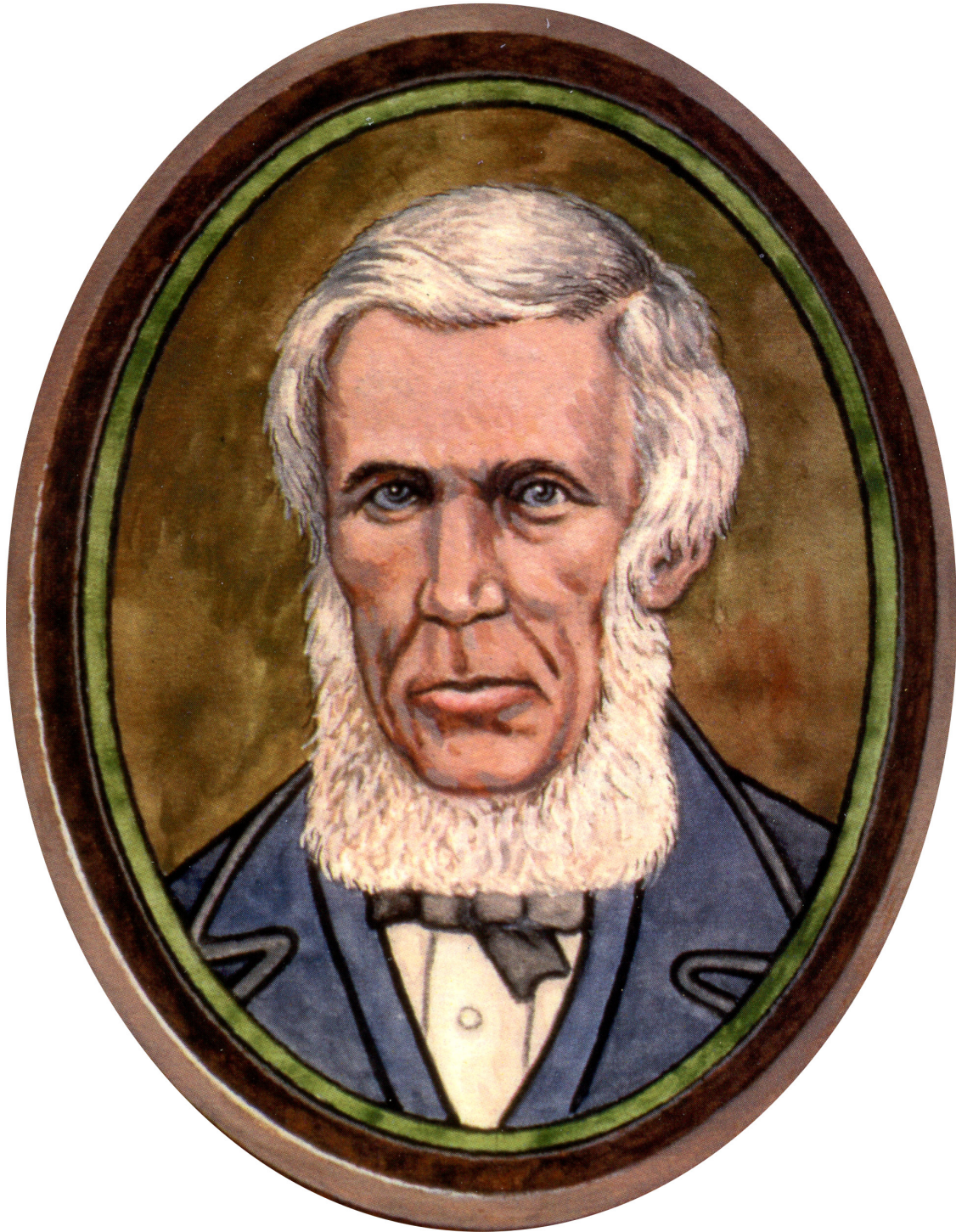


# Michael White Adobe



# NATIVE AMERICANS

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.

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.

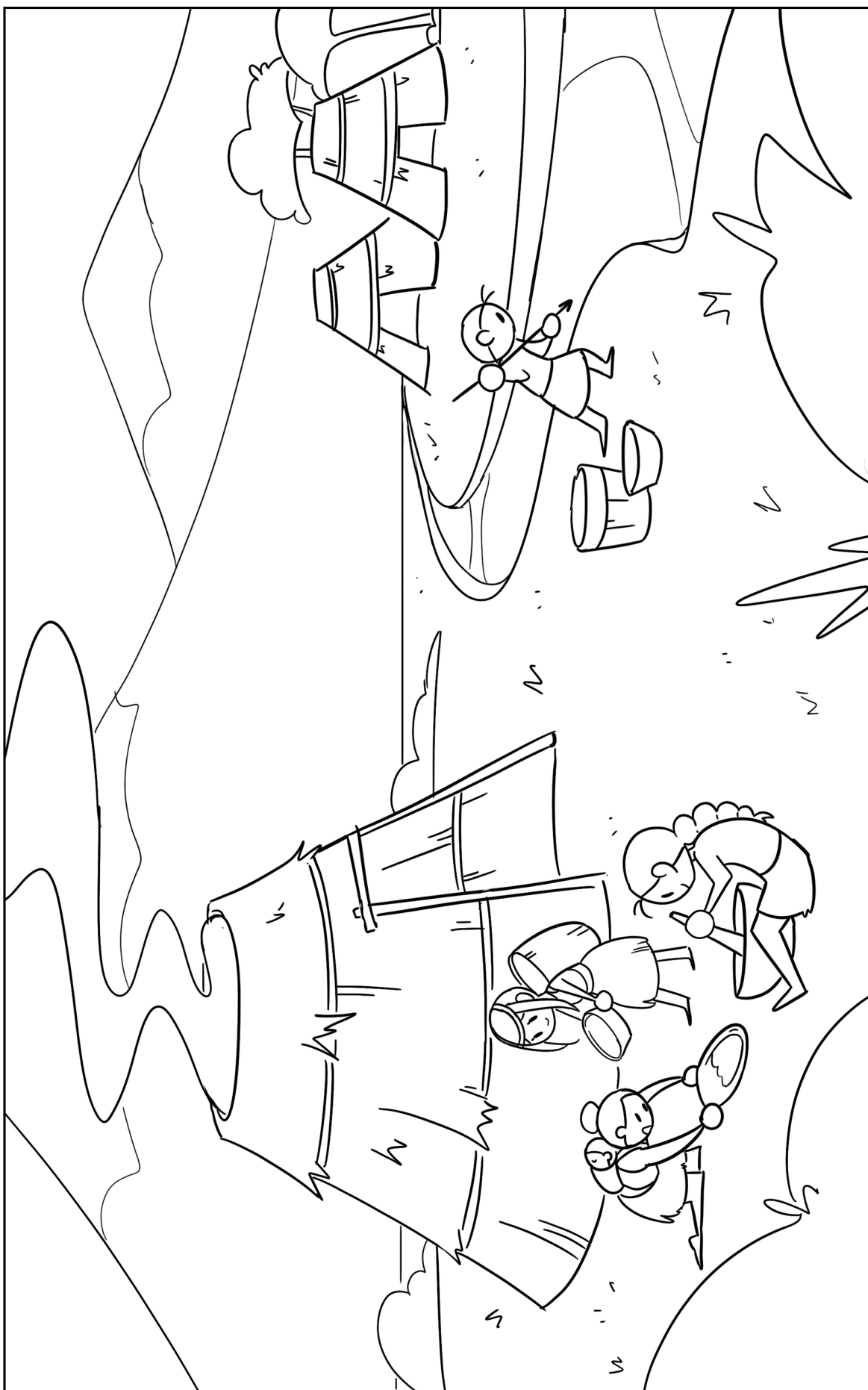
They made clothes from deerskin. They wore beads made of shells and whales' teeth. When flowers were in bloom, women and children wore them in their hair.

Native Americans from the coast traded with the Shoshoneans. Coastal Native Americans traded fish, sea otter skins, and soapstone pots for deerskins and seeds.

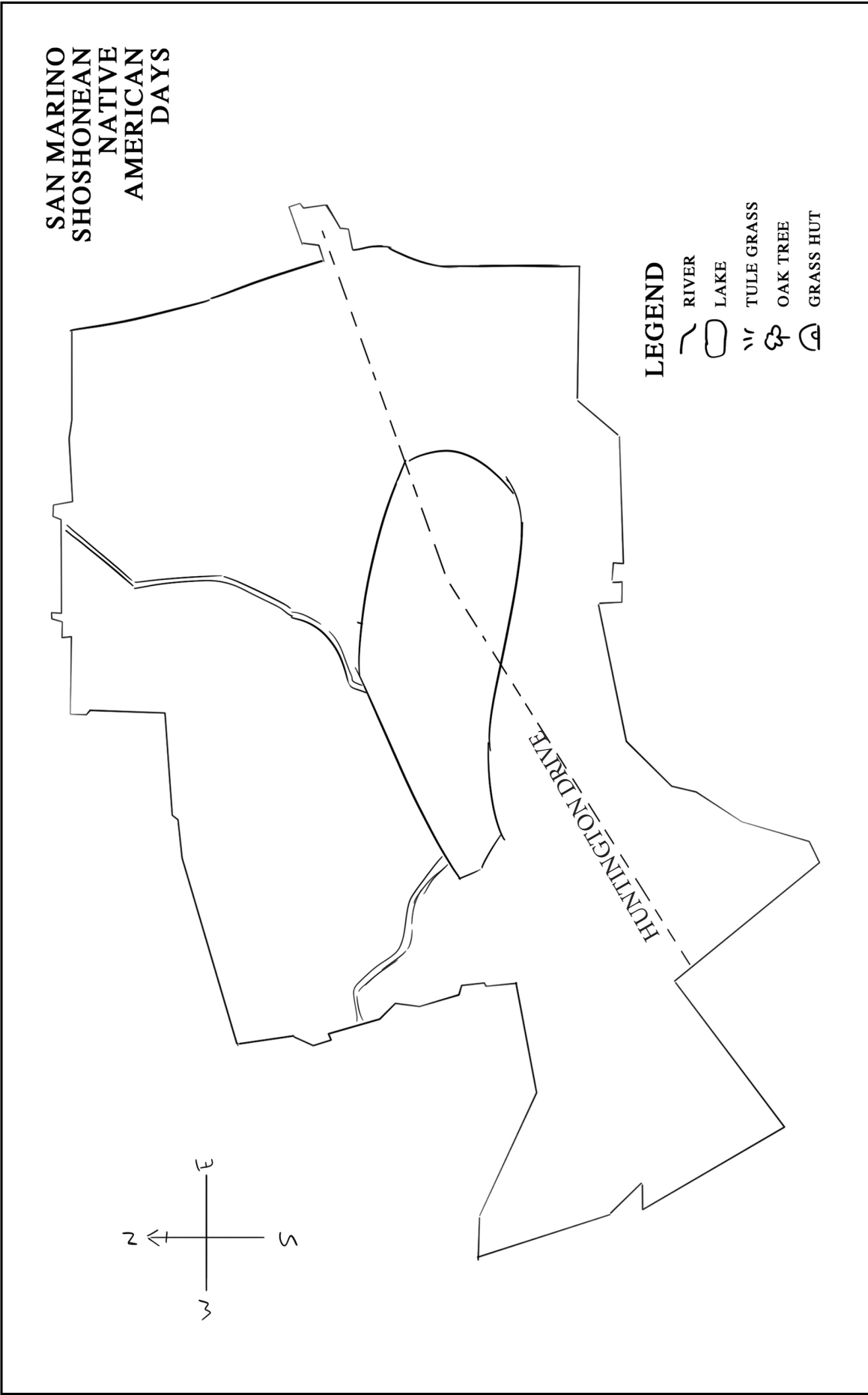
Shoshoneans houses were huts made from the grass called Tules. They did not travel because the desert and mountains separated them from the rest of the country.

The Shoshonean Native Americans liked two things here in San Marino:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The inside of acorns is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Shoshoneans lived in \_\_\_\_\_ made of \_\_\_\_\_ grass.
- 5) The part of acorns that tastes bad is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ takes it out.
- 7) The Native Americans who lived next to the ocean were the \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans.
- 8) The Native Americans who lived on San Marino land were the \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans.
- 9) They used clubs for hunting because they did not have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Coastal Native Americans had \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ to trade.
- 11) Our Shoshonean Native Americans had \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to trade.







CL.

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.

Fill in the blank with the correct word:

Water    tule    acorns    arrows    clothes    Coastal

- 1) Shoshonean Native Americans made food from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Native Americans needed to live near \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Shoshoneans did not have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) They made their \_\_\_\_\_ from deerskin.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans had fish and sea otter skins to trade.
- 6) Shoshonean Native Americans lived in houses made from \_\_\_\_\_ grass.

## CAPTAIN PORTOLO AND FATHER SERRA

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.

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.

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.

Fill in the blank with the correct word:

blacksmiths

bricklayers

candles

Captain Portola

farm

Father Serra

pottery

San Gabriel

San Gabrielino

shoemakers

soap

Spain

tilemakers

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ claimed San Marino land for his country.
- 2) The first country to own this land was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ sent people to build a mission.
- 4) The name of the mission that San Marino land belonged to was:  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The Shoshonean Native Americans new name became \_\_\_\_\_. They learned to \_\_\_\_\_, to make \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) They also learned to become \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



THE OLD MILL  
“El Molino Viejo”  
Spanish Translation

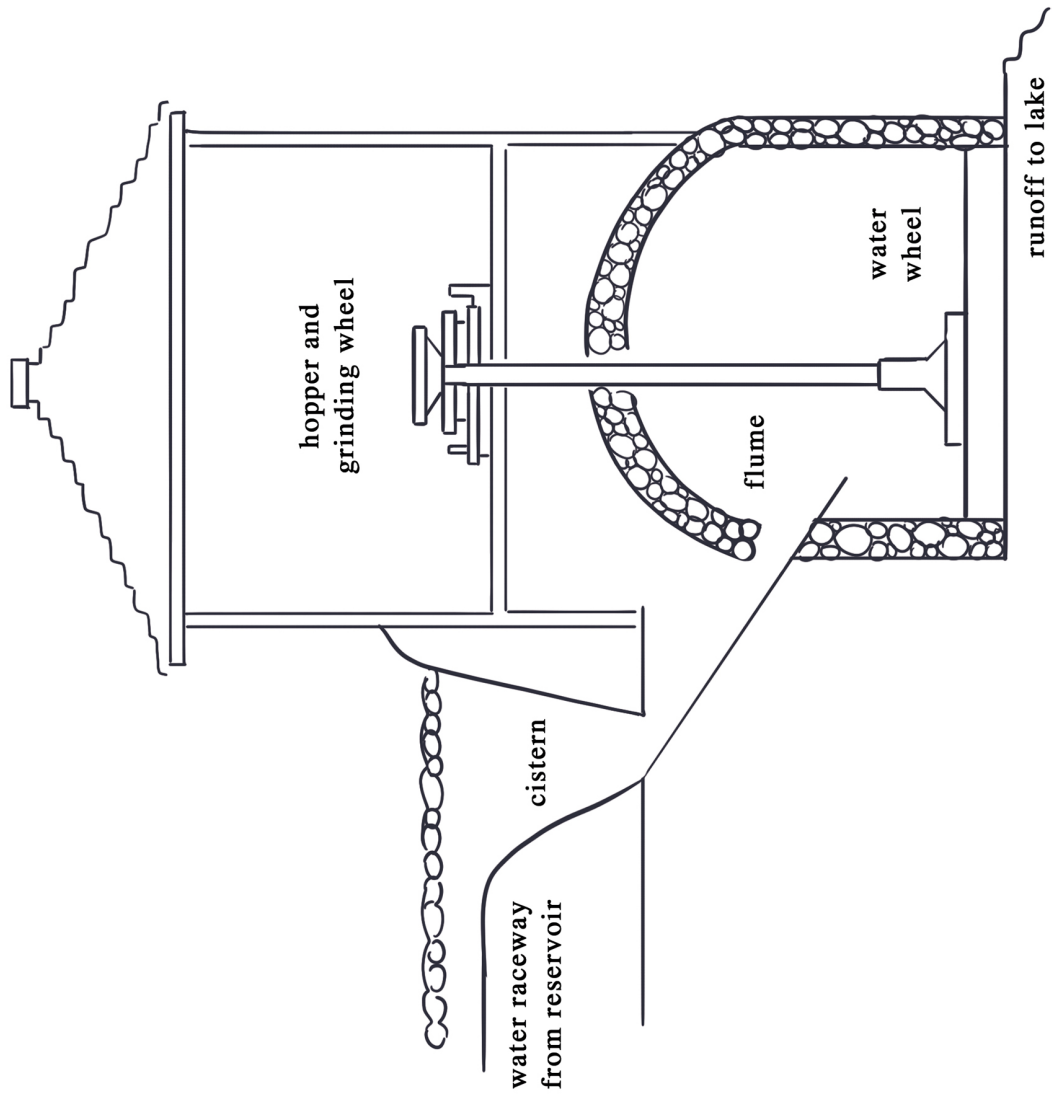
So many people lived at the San Gabriel Mission that it needed to build a grist mill to grind the grain being grown to feed everyone. The building was started in 1816. Cement was made by burning stone. Lime for plaster was burned from ocean shells. Volcanic stone was used for the lower walls and the 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.

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.

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.



77.



CL.

Fill in the blank with the correct word:

adobe  
spoil

grinding  
Water

"The Old Mill"  
wheels

monuments  
workers

- 1) El Molino Viejo in Spanish means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A grist mill is for \_\_\_\_\_ grain. After it is ground it is used for baking.
- 3) The building was made of cement, plaster, volcanic stone, tile, and handmade \_\_\_\_\_ brick.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ made the mill run.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ had to help make the shaft start turning by pulling very hard.
- 6) The two grinding \_\_\_\_\_, which were made of stones, were too close to the water, which splashed up.
- 7) Water will \_\_\_\_\_ grain.
- 8) We need to take care of historical \_\_\_\_\_, so we understand how we once lived.



## RANCHES AND RANCHERS

### “Ranchos y Rancheros”


Spanish Translation

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.

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.

- 1) After Spain owned San Marino land, \_\_\_\_\_ owned it.
- 2) If a person wanted land to farm or raise cattle, he could get a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) There were \_\_\_\_\_ ranchos that were partly on San Marino land.
- 4) Traveling in the rancho days was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The two things raised on the ranchos were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) A cart pulled by two oxen were called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Rancheros shopped for things they needed in the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) The things in Los Angeles came by \_\_\_\_\_ to the Port of San Pedro.

## CATTLE BRANDING


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 


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's brand looked like this: 


Rancho Santa Anita's brand looked like this: 


Rancho Cuati's brand looked like this: 


Rancho Prospero's brand looked like this: 

Rancho White's brand looked like this: 

Rancho San Pasqualita's brand looked like this: 

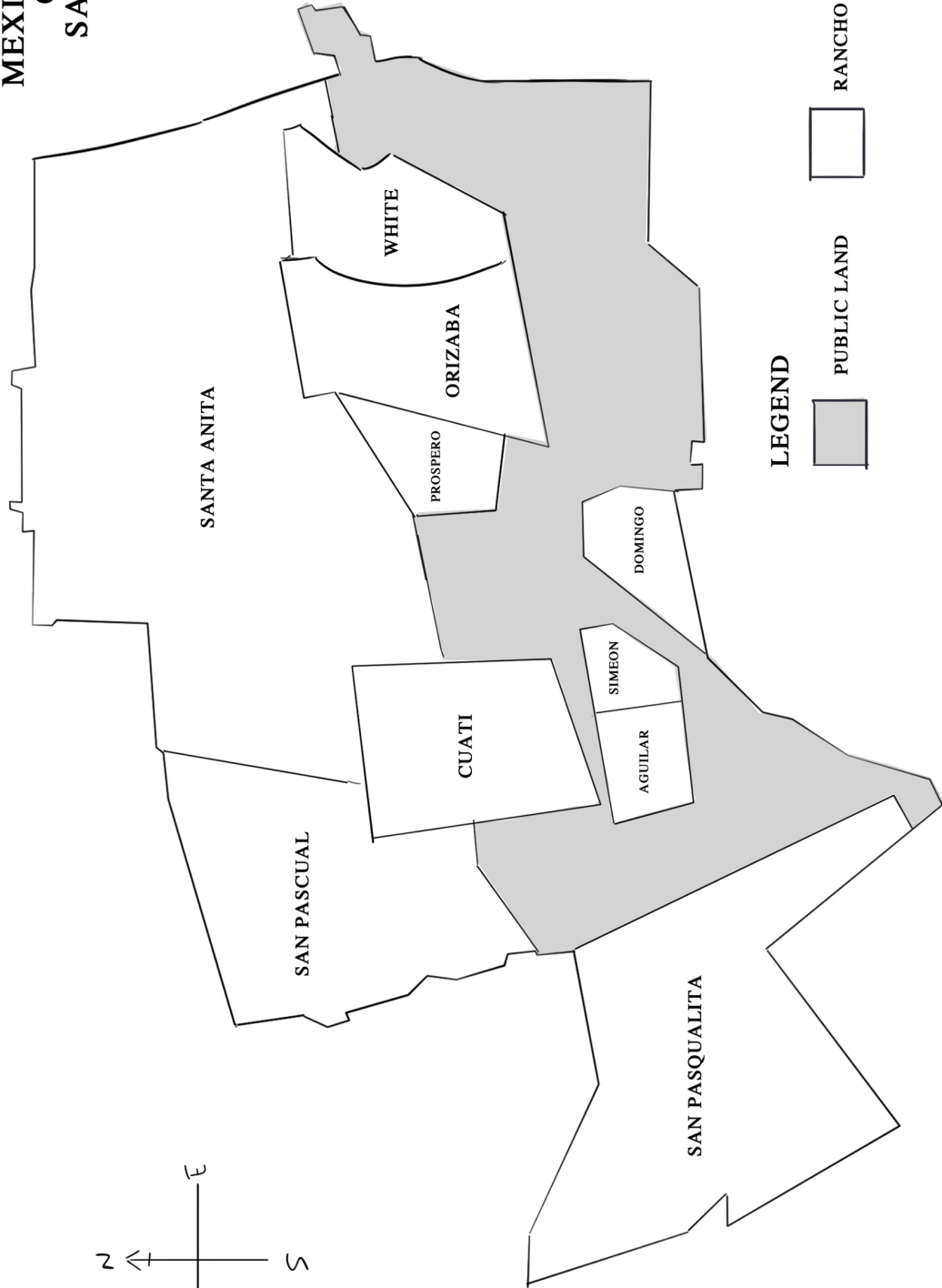
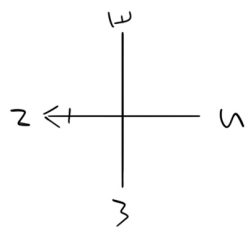
Rancho Aguilar's brand looked like this: 

Rancho Domingo's brand looked like this: 

Rancho Simeon's brand looked like this: 

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

# MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN SAN MARINO



## LEGEND



DRAW IN THE BRANDS FOR EACH RANCHO



## THE MICHAEL & MARIA WHITE ADOBE

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.

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

### “Miguel Blanco”

Spanish Translation

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'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.

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.

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.

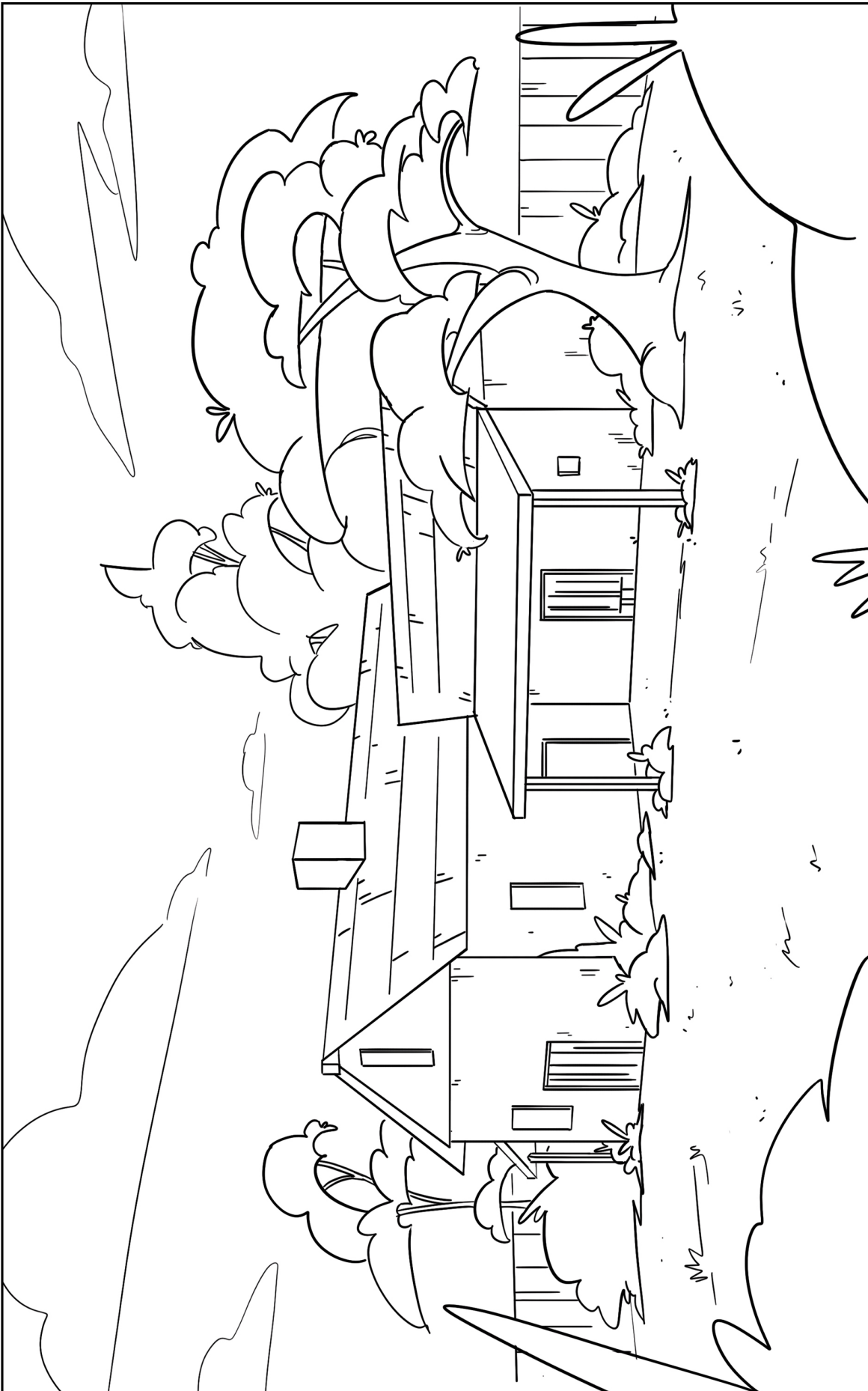
## EULALAI PEREZ de GUILLEN MARINE



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

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) \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the first rancheros granted land in San Marino.
- 2) He came from \_\_\_\_\_. He learned to speak Spanish and changed his name to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) 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) Miguel Blanco's building was made from \_\_\_\_\_ brick.
- 5) The Michael White Adobe was built in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Adobe brick is made from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. The mixture is pushed into a mold to make bricks.
- 7) Adobe brick is very thick. A building made from this can keep a building \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer and \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter.
- 8) You can visit the Michael White adobe at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) How many adobe buildings are left in L.A. County? \_\_\_\_\_.



CL.



## Don Benito Wilson

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.

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

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

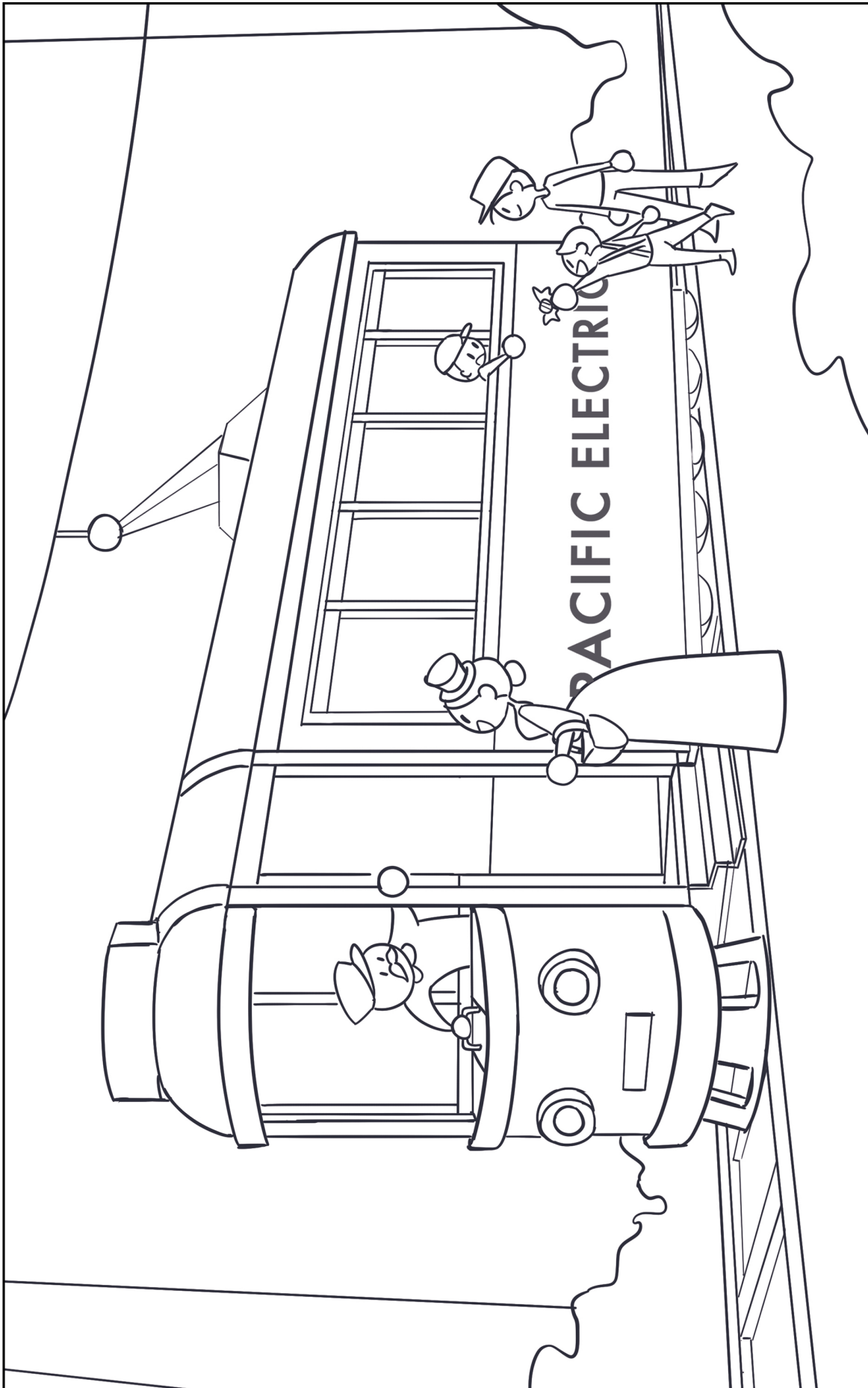
George S. Patton was the first mayor of San Marino. He was a lawyer. He married Ruth Wilson, the youngest daughter of Don Benito Wilson. Lake Vineyard became the Patton family home. This is where George Patton, III was born, and where he grew up. He became a famous general in World War I and World War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

## George S. Stoneman

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

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.



CL.



## San Marino Becomes a City

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

Fill in the blank with the correct word:

Henry E. Huntington

George S. Patton

Captain Portola

James deBarth Shorb

George S. Stoneman

Don Benito Wilson

R.H. Lacy

George Patton III

Father Serra

Shoshonean Native Americans

W.L. Valentine

Michael White

- 
- 1) I was San Marino's first mayor. I married Ruth Wilson.  
She was Don Benito Wilson's daughter.
- 

- 2) We were the first people to live in San Marino. We made  
food from acorns. We made clothes from deerskin.
- 

- 3) I claimed California for Spain.
- 

- 4) 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) I sent people to build the San Gabriel Mission.
-

6) I have a school named after me in San Marino. I was on the first City Council and helped make our laws

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7) I bought land in California. I owned all of the San Marino ranchos at different times. My ranch was called Lake Vineyard.

---

8) A park in San Marino is named after me. I was on the first City Council.

---

9) I married Maria Wilson. We received part of the Lake Vineyard land. We named our ranch San Marino. I was an irrigation expert.

---

10) My father was George Patton, and my mother was Ruth Wilson Patton. I was a famous general.

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11) My home is still on San Marino High School campus.

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12) 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.

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