

Ref: Hood 1982:271975; United States 1988:139; p.c. JN November 28, 1990

Map: 1893USC, 1918SUR, 1926USC, 1933fUSC, 1947ACS, 1976NOA, 1976USN, 1983SOB as **Lobos Rocks**; 1876USC, 1885USC as **Piedra de Lobos**; 1885WHE as **Seal Islands**

Locke-Paddon Park This 17-acre park in Marina, containing one of the last freshwater marshes in the Monterey Bay area, was developed in 1988 and dedicated March 10, 1990, on the wetlands bordering Del Monte Boulevard and Reservoir Road. It encompassed the area locally called KIDD Pond, after a local radio station with those letters. The park includes a recreation trail, floating walkway, exercise apparatus, picnic tables, an outdoor classroom, and restrooms. It was a joint project of the City of Marina and the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District, with financial assistance by the Coastal Conservancy. The name of the park honors William Locke-Paddon who founded Marina in 1912. (For more on Locke-Paddon see Marina).

The name was picked by the City Council in a name-the-park contest. The winning entry came from Calvert Chatton of Marina, who won \$100.

Incidentally, before Marina was known as Marina, it was called Paddonville. — *Herald* (1989).

The name Locke-Paddon is usually hyphenated, but for some reason the sign at the park reads “Locke Paddon Park.” In *The Herald*, March 11, 1990, the park name is given as “Locke-Paddon Wetlands Park.”

Ref: *The Herald*, August 22, 1989, March 11, 1990; *California Waterfront Age*, Winter/Spring 1990; Master 1990; p.c. Gary Tate July 2, 1991

Map: Master 1990 as **Locke Paddon Wetlands**

Lockwood A San Antonio Valley community in the extreme southern end of the county, centering around the intersection of Jolon Road (G14) and Lockwood-Jolon Road (G18), about 2.5 m N of the N end of Lake San Antonio and 6 m SE of Jolon. The name was applied when the post office was established in 1888 by Lair Patterson who suggested that it be named for Belva Ann Lockwood (see Lockwood Post Office). According to Lester Patterson, Lair Patterson was one of eleven children, four of whom moved from Ashland, Oregon, to California in the early 1880s; “three to Hungry Flat now Lockwood, one at a time, not together. They all came here to homestead (160 acres) each....We are on our fifth generation here in Lockwood at present.” The Postmaster at Lockwood in 1975 reported that “the people who first came and settled in this area...called the valley ‘Hungry Flats’ as it was bare of vegetation” (Roth). Olive Wollesen told JDJ that one of her neighbors

told me that a man named Lockwood was hanged from a tree on the road from Lockwood to San Lucas (‘way back before this post office was named, of course) and the tree was there for many years afterward and was called the Lockwood tree. If Mr. Patterson had a private urge to honor the man named Lockwood...it has not come down through the Gillett family in any way.

Lockwood, or the area around it, was previously known as Hungry Flat, Hungry Flats, Jolon Flat, or The Flat

Ref: p.c. to JDJ from Lester Patterson September 30, 1975, Gladys L. Roth, October 31, 1975; Olive Wollesen, September 20, 1975 and November 6, 1975; Olive Wollesen “Lockwood” in *Monterey Life*, August 1980:23; Botts-Weferling 1988 [entire volume]

Map: 1892MAS, 1907GLO, 1908RAN, 1915SPC, 1919COX, 1913DEN, 1919BRY, 1920HIG, 1926CRC, 1936CSA, 1947ACS, Orr 1964:47, 1979WIL, DeLorme 1986:44, Thomas 1987:6 as **Lockwood**; 1925MON as **Lookwood**; 1910REC as **Lockood**

Lockwood Post Office On July 8, 1888, Lair Patterson (see Lockwood) applied for a post office to be located 7 m SE of Jolon in the NEQ Sec.14 T23S R8E and asked that it be named Lockwood. While records in the National Archives do not show the reason for his selection, it has been assumed by most local historians that he did so to honor Belva Ann Lockwood who was in the national limelight at that time for being, according to some authorities, the first woman nominated for president of the United States, first in 1884 and then in 1888. (Others say Victoria Woodhull deserves the honor since she ran for president with the Equal Rights Party in 1872.) The Lockwood office was authorized July 23, 1888, with Patterson as the first postmaster.

MONTEREY COUNTY PLACE NAMES

Belva Ann Lockwood (1830-1917) was literally 100 years ahead of her time in overcoming enormous personal and social obstacles to obtain an education, teach school, practice law and run for President in 1884 and 1888, on a platform that included many social concerns still valid today.

Called sprightly, aggressive and energetic, she used her education, superior talents and fighting spirit to topple a variety of barriers. As an attorney, she forced passage of such laws as one requiring equal pay for women employees of the federal government; handled more than 7,000 pension cases; and won a \$5 million settlement for Cherokee Indians vs. the government. — New Century

These words were included in a souvenir brochure prepared by the Lockwood Post Office for the centennial celebration, July 23, 1988. Available at that time were covers bearing the 17¢ regular stamp issued in Belva Lockwood's honor in June 1986, and a special centennial postmark. The office was later relocated to SWQ Sec.11 and moved again to SEQ Sec.10.

Ref: Record 1832-1971; New Century 1954:2493; Frickstad 1955:107; Wilkerson 1968:5; Marion Meade's *Free Woman: The Life and Times of Victoria Woodhull*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1976; Salley 1977:124; Olive Wolleson "Lockwood" in *Monterey Life*, August 1980:23 Wilkerson 1984:7; *The Rustler*, July 20, 1988; Centennial brochure, July 23, 1988; Gillett 1990:11-12

Map: Site Selection 1837-1950 (as of 1888, 1917 and 1948), 1887USP, 1889USP, 1893USP, 1896USP, 1898HAR, 1906USP, 1966HAR, 1969SLO, 1970SPO, 1974USD, Wilkerson 1984:6

Loeber Canyon Heads N of Williams Hill in Sec.33 T22S R9E and trends SW to open onto San Antonio Valley in Sec.12 T23S R8E. Named after Henry F. Loeber, who operated the Lockwood Store nearby. Loeber was born in Yolo County, California, March 8, 1865; his father was Herman Loeber, Postmaster of Lockwood from July 22, 1889, to August 6, 1907. Henry learned the blacksmithing trade in Santa Maria and later homesteaded 320 acres at Jolon to which he added another 320 acres. In 1889 he married Regina Roth, born in Germany. Guinn characterized him as "one of the most prominent and influential members of his community." His father was born in Russia, married to Hanah Griffin of Ireland, migrated to California in 1850 after living in Missouri and serving with the U. S. Army in Mexico. After working in the mines he moved to Monterey County to be with his son.

Ref: Guinn 1903:536; p.c. to JDJ from Valence Heinsen, September 13, 1975

Map: 1919BRY, 1947ACS, Orr 1964:47, 1979WIL, DeLorme 1986:44

Log Cabin Spring Located high on Mustang Ridge near the 3100-ft level is this spring which must have had a log cabin at the site at one time. SWQ Sec.19 T20S R12E.

Map: 1984PRI, DeLorme 1986:33

Logwood Each of the next three features probably owes its name directly or indirectly to early settlers by the name of Logwood. On May 10, 1872, Joseph W. Logwood filed a claim in the Records Office, Monterey County, on behalf of himself and A. Beasley [no doubt, "Rocky" Absalom Beasley — see Rocky Place], Wm. Logwood, and S. H. Logwood for a vein of gold bearing quartz in the Los Burros Mining District W of Potosi Mine "near the trail from A. Finchers and other places to Jolon."

Samuel H. Logwood will make final proof of his pre-emption claim for SH of NWQ and NH of SWQ Sec.35 T18S R4E on April 15. — *Salinas Weekly Index*.

Records also show that Joseph W. Logwood obtained 157 acres (Pre-emption Certificate No.14668) in Sec.2 T19S R4E on May 15, 1888, and patented the same on February 26, 1891; Mary J. Logwood obtained 190 acres (Pre-emption Certificate No.12356) in Sec.12 on January 25, 1887, and patented the same on January 25, 1890. In his diary, reprinted in the *Big Sur Round-up*, Frank Post wrote:

In about 1880 my brother Joe and I had never been up the Big Sur River above Logwood Creek, so we thought we would take a trip on foot right up the river.

On their trip, the Post brothers met "the Logwoods." Jeff Norman suggests that the following features may have been named for the Edward Logwood (or members of his family) who, according to Woolfenden and Elkinton, worked for J. B. R. Cooper on his Rancho Bolsa Potrero y Moro Cojo. Norman speculates that he may also have worked at Cooper's Rancho El Sur and have squatted on the Coast Ridge.

Ref: Miscellaneous Records D:243 [1872]; *Salinas Weekly Index*, February 24, 1887; Woolfenden 1983:85; *Big Sur Round-up*, September 1987:3; p.c. JN August 9, 1990