

did create a *malpaso* —“a difficult passage” often delaying “pre-highway teams and wagons for as much as 24 hours” (Bostwick).

Applied by the Coast Survey from *Arroyo de mal paso* (creek of tough going or difficult to cross), shown on a *diseño* of the Sur Chiquito grant, dated April 2, 1835. — Gudde.

Robinson Jeffers chose “Mal Paso Bridge” as the title of one of his love poems, and a burned out cabin along Mal Paso Creek was the setting for “Tamar.” Harrington mentions Malpaso:

Where the high wooden bridge is, all the people of the coast united to contribute to build this bridge, it is over El Arroyo del Malpaso, and is just downcoast of the Rancho de Zequiel [Ezequiel Soberanes].

Some map makers have given Salsipuedes Creek as an alternate name for Malpaso Creek, while Hare has shown Salsipuedes Creek as a fork of Malpaso Creek.

**Ref:** Trask 1926:122; Harrington 1934:reel 71:537; Writers’ 1946:172; White 1954:30; Gudde 1969:190; Bostwick 1970:11; Schmoer 1975:12; Lussier 1985:12; Jeffers 1988:I:38, 54, 233, etc.

**Map:** USS-T17S-R1E 1884, 1897EME, 1910REC, 1918SUR, 1923GAD, 1940LOS, 1947ACS, 1976USN, 1983MTC, 1983SOB, Lussier 1985:30, 1986CAA, DeLorme 1986:30, California 1987:218, Thomas 1987:261 as **Malpaso Creek**; 1884WHE, 1896EME as **Mal Paso or Salsipuedes Creek**; 1885USC as **Malpaso Cañon**; 1893USC, 1926USC as **Malpaso Canyon**; 1918USD, 1924USD as **Malposa** [sic] **Canyon**; 1898HAR, 1909HAE, 1913DEN as **Mal Paso Creek**; 1909HAE shows S fork as **Salsipuedes Creek**

**Manchester** The now completely obliterated town of Manchester (sometimes referred to as “The Lost City of the Santa Lucias”) was located just S of the Last Chance Mine, 22 m SW of Jolon and 3 m from the ocean in NWQ Sec.1 T24S R5E. Around 1887 it had a population estimated by different authorities as between 125 and 500 people, with a hotel, two general stores, barber shop, blacksmith shop, a one-room schoolhouse, mess halls, bunkhouses, a number of cabins, a small cemetery, a dance hall, and several saloons.

How Manchester got its name is typical of how gold camps up and down the state were tagged with a brand. As the story goes, “During the early days a huge blacksmith, bearing the name Manchester and the strength of a grizzly, got into a scrap with one of the miners. As the fight wore on, Manchester’s thumb was chewed clean off in the middle. When Manchester realized he was minus his thumb, he got all the madder and, with one mighty blow, laid the miner out on the hard cold ground.

After the fight a group of miners were discussing the violent event, and one miner commented, “Some man, that Manchester.” With that remark the original community of Alder Creek became known as Manchester. — Reinstedt.

Whatever the truth of this story, it is known that the town was named for Abraham Manchester, a lumberman, “an old prospector from Santa Cruz County who had much influence in the new city” (Coulter). Manchester was born in Rhode Island; he settled in this area in the 1860s, and registered to vote, April 23, 1870. On September 14, 1889, a post office was established at Manchester and the name of the village was changed to Mansfield (q.v.) after Curnell Harry Mansfield. In 1906 or 1909 a fire leveled the town.

**Ref:** Great Register A; Paulson 1875:284; California State Mineralogist. *Eleventh Report*, September 15, 1892. Sacramento, 1893; C. H. Davis “The Los Burros Mining District” in *Mining and Scientific Press*, May 15, 1912; Coulter 1926:148; Salt 1951:69; Lussier 1965:38; Hart 1966:44; Bostwick 1970:26; “Ghost Mines of the Santa Lucia Mountains” by John Woolfenden in *Weekend Magazine*, July 22, 1972; Reinstedt 1973:13-14; Hale 1980:175; *The Rustler*, centennial edition, King City, July 2, 1986:10A

**Map:** Monterey 1971:map A, Breschini 1983:map #14 as **Manchester**; 1892MAS, Cyclists 1895:map #2, 1898HAR, 1903CAL, Hamlin 1904:10, 1907WEB, 1910REC, 1914JUD, 1918USD, 1924USD, 1925MON as **Mansfield**; Howard 1979:75 as **Mansfield Site**, also shows **Mansfield Homestead, House, Fruit Orchard**; 1888USA shows **Mansfield Ranch**; USS-T23S-R5E 1879-1883 shows **Mansfield’s Field** (Sec.18); Harrington 1932:Reel 88:619 shows **Mansfield’s house**; California State Mineralogist. *Eleventh Report*, September 15, 1892. Sacramento, 1893 shows **Manchester Townsite**

**Mann Canyon** Heads in Sec.19 T17S R7E and runs SE through Sec.20 to open onto Shirrtail Gulch just E of the line between Secs.20 & 29. Probably named for William E. Mann who patented 160 acres in NEQ Sec.19 of the same T & R on December 17, 1898.

**Ref:** Patent Book J:41

**Map:** 1984NOR

**Mansfield** Each of the features in the following group owes its name, directly or indirectly, to Curnell Harry Mansfield, an early settler. Mansfield was born in Hancock County, Ohio,