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LOCAL HISTORY

Ending up in the wrong war

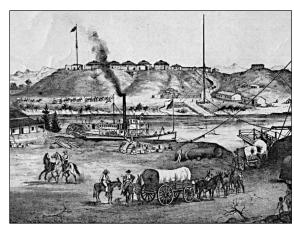
By Ross Eric Gibson

This is the Civil War story of three Santa Cruzans who endured "dragon's teeth" when they ended up in a war they hadn't signed up for.

California skipped a territorial phase, and declared itself a state in 1850 to prevent Southerners from creating a slave state out of Southern California. This didn't prevent Southern settlers from proposing in 1855 to split California, which failed.

But in 1859, the bill to split California was guided through the state and national governments by Sen. Milton Latham (once California's governor), and nearly succeeded. Then on Nov. 6, 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln triggered the secessionist crisis, as 11 states seceded between Dec. 20, 1860 and June 8, 1861. Confederates left so quickly and defiantly, that there were not enough Southerners left in the U.S. Capitol to partition a slave state from Cal-

The firing on Fort Sumpter April 12, 1861 sparked the Civil War, causing soldiers to resign that wanted to join the opposing army. This led to recruitment drives across the country, North and South. The Los Angeles Mounted Riflemen were formed among California Counties with high populations of Southern Democrats, to back Confederate Secession for part-or-most of California. Union supporters realized California's biggest threat was the abandoned Butterfield **HISTORY » PAGE 4**



Fort Yuma in California was across the Colorado River from Yuma, Arizona, and the entry point to California.

PUBLIC DOMAIN

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Food Bank offers help with CalFresh applications



Guillermina Rivera, communications manager at the Watsonville Community Action Board, presenting at the CalFresh Forum.

By Tara Fatemi Walker

Did you know that CalFresh, also known as EBT/SNAP, is available to a wide range of individuals — including those with and without kids, and those who have previously applied and been denied? And that Second Harvest Food Bank Santa Cruz County has staff devoted to helping people apply, at no charge? The Food Bank also hosts an annual forum dedicated to Cal-Fresh. Given that May is Cal-Fresh Awareness month, it's the perfect time to explore how Cal-Fresh and the Food Bank help nourish the local community.

Because of assistance from Second Harvest case specialist Marisol Cisneros-Lopez, 36-year-old Santa Cruz County resident Yesenia Hernandez receives monthly CalFresh bene- ferred other relatives to Second you cannot apply again. "If there

of fresh fruit and vegetables she up through the nonprofit's Calcan buy for her family.

"Now that everything is so expensive, this has helped me a lot," says Hernandez. "I came with my husband (from Michoacán, Mexico) for a greater opportunity."

In recent years the family which includes two kids, both born here — has struggled to make ends meet. Hernandez previously applied to CalFresh but never heard back. Then her aunt mentioned that Cisneros-Lopez had helped her apply successfully. During a visit to Starlight Elementary for its twice-monthly Food Bank food distribution, Hernandez met Cisneros-Lopez and had a positive experience. "Marisol signed me up and the process was quick." Since then, Hernandez has re-

Fresh Team, which includes Cisneros-Lopez and three other case specialists, plus case spe-

cialist manager Rosa Quezada. Cisneros-Lopez is glad she was able to make a difference in Hernandez's life, "especially knowing that she had two little ones who depend on her. I was able to gain her trust and assist her with the application. Sometimes obtaining trust from a client can be difficult." This is due to the myths associated with CalFresh. "For example, many believe applying for Cal-Fresh will negatively affect them when applying for citizenship. Another untrue myth: if people enroll in CalFresh they are taking benefits from someone else who may need it." Also, that if you apply once and are denied

fits, which increase the amount Harvest who have also signed are any income changes, loss of a job, or reduction of work hours individuals are more than welcome to re-apply because these are circumstances where Cal-Fresh can be of immense help," adds Cisneros-Lopez.

Second Harvest's team does outreach work about CalFresh applications across Santa Cruz County. "We also try to provide the community with other local resources during outreach," explains Cisneros-Lopez. "For example, if they have questions about CalWORKs or housing, we provide our hotline 831-662-0991 and our hotline coordinator can give them information."

Overseeing the case specialist team, Rosa Quezada leads efforts to increase CalFresh participation in the community through education and direct aid. "We build trust-

CALFRESH » PAGE 4

NAME DROPPING

Education office honors their local educators

Santa Cruz Sentinel

The Santa Cruz County Office of Education recently announced the recipients of the 2024 Santa Cruz County Educator of the Year Awards, according to a release from the office. The honors recognize educators from across Santa Cruz County who embody the values of our school community.

Santa Cruz County Superintendent of Schools Faris Sabbah and the Santa Cruz County Board of Education recognized this year's award recipients at the County Board of Education meeting on May 16.

"Each of these outstanding honorees has shown unwavering dedication and support for students' success, both in and out of the classroom," said Sabbah in a statement. "It is a privilege to recognize these exemplary educators and partners whose knowledge, passion, and values serve as a source of inspiration for our entire school community.'

The 2024 honorees:

■ Teacher of the Year: Russell Bryan Love, lead teacher, New School Community Day School, Pajaro Valley Unified School Dis-

 Classified Employee of the Year: Jennifer Konicke, After School Program Coordinator and classroom aide, Pacific Elementary School, Pacific Elementary School District.

• Counselor of the Year: Soledad Hess, Social Emotional Counselor, Mission Hill Middle School, Santa Cruz City Schools.

• Administrator of the Year: Cristal Renteria, director of Alternative Education, Santa Cruz County Office of Education.

• Community Partner of the Year: Woodstock's Pizza Santa

Merger announced

West Coast Community Bancorp, the holding company for Santa Cruz County Bank, and 1st Capital Bancorp, the holding company for 1st Capital Bank, jointly announced that they have entered into an agreement and plan of reorganization and merger.

The all-stock transaction is valued at approximately \$63 million, or \$10.78 per FISB share, based on the closing price of \$29.94 for West Coast Community Bancorp shares on May

NAME DROP » PAGE 5



TODAY IN HISTORY

1861

Chief Justice Roger Taney, sitting as a federal circuit court judge in Baltimore, ruled that President Abraham Lincoln lacked the authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The newly completed Golden Gate Bridge connecting San Francisco and Marin County, California, was opened to pedestrian traffic.

1941

The British Royal Navy sank the German battleship Bismarck off France with a loss of some 2,000 lives, three days after the Bismarck sank the HMS Hood with the loss of more than 1,400 lives.

1942

Doris "Dorie" Miller, a cook aboard the USS West Virginia, became the first African-American to receive the Navy Cross for displaying "extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety" during Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

Protests over the death of George Floyd in police custody rocked Minneapolis for a second night. Protests spread to additional cities; hundreds of people blocked a Los Angeles freeway and shattered windows of California Highway Patrol cruisers.

Birthdays

Actor Lee Meriwether is 89. Singer Siouxsie Sioux (The Creatures, Siouxsie and the Banshees) is 67. Rapper Andre 3000 (Outkast) is 49. Rapper Jadakiss is 49. TV chef Jamie Oliver is 49.

Star report

Mary Lou Retton defends fundraiser

Mary Lou Retton opened up — just a bit — about the controversy that erupted over her claim that she couldn't "afford" health insurance — a situation that prompted her daughters to launch an online fundraising campaign that netted more than \$459,000. She was perplexed by those asked for accountability on how the \$459.000 had been spent. "They didn't deserve that," Retton said about the criticism of her daughters launching the spotfund. com campaign. "They were just trying to take care of me.' Martha Ross. Bay Area News Group

LOTTERY SATURDAY'S WINNING NUMBERS

Daily 3 Afternoon: 5, 5, 5

Daily 3 Evening: 5. 8. 7 Daily 4: 6, 2, 0, 7

Fantasy 5: 12, 17, 22, 27, 31

DAILY DERBY 1st: 3, Hot Shot 2nd: 10, Solid Gold **3rd:** 7, Eureka Race time: 1:45.04

Saturday's drawing: 6, 8, 18, 19, 33 Mega number: 3

SUPER LOTTO PLUS

Wednesday's estimated jackpot: \$39 million **MEGA MILLIONS**

Friday's drawing: 46, 54, 56, 67, 70 Mega Number: 16

Tuesday's estimated jackpot: \$489 million

POWERBALL Saturday's drawing: 6, 33, 35, 36, 64

Powerball: 24 Monday's estimated jackpot: \$131 million

CalFresh

FROM PAGE 2

ing relationships with our partner agencies and our different community food distribution sites," says Quezada, "so we can disseminate information about CalFresh eligibility requirements, debunk myths, and help those eligible to enroll. We also offer 'CF Buddy' trainings for agencies that would like to collaborate with us in ending hunger and food insecurity. Through this program, agencies can refer their clients to us for assistance with CalFresh en-

Quezada believes Cal-Fresh is "a crucial safety net program and the first line of defense against hunger." She says her role is rewarding for many reasons, including the Food Bank's commitment to ending food insecurity in Santa Cruz County. "I bring my extensive knowledge and experience working with CalFresh to this role. I have provided detailed training to my team so they can make informed eligibility prescreens and serve the public better. This allows us to gain their respect so they become our living testihelp us spread the word Food Bank partner agen-



COURTESY SECOND HARVEST FOOD BANK SANTA CRUZ COUNT

Second Harvest Food Bank Programs staff at the May 3 CalFresh Forum.

gram and encourage others to apply."

Second Harvest CEO Erica Padilla-Chavez said she is proud of what Quezada and her team accomplish, especially as they work with others to make a collective impact. "There is power in a network when addressing food insecurity," says Padilla-Chavez. "When we work with local agency partners, state programs like CalFresh, and others, our ability to nourish our community increases exponentially.'

This year's forum, held on May 3 at Twin Lakes mony of the services we Church, brought together provide and in turn, can 65 individuals from 25

about the CalFresh pro- cies such as Central Cali- an excellent opportunity fornia Alliance for Health, for networking and con-Santa Cruz Human Ser- necting with other leaders vices, Community Bridges, dedicated to ending hun-Grey Bears, and Santa ger in Santa Cruz County." Cruz County Office of Edincluded nutrition educalows community partners only find out about Cal-Fresh updates and the services we provide here at the Food Bank, but also what other agencies do —

Another topic at the foucation. Topics discussed rum was Navigating Barriers to Client Connections. tion and community en- Guillermina Rivera, Comgagement. "The forum al- munications Manager at the Watsonville Commuto come together and not nity Action Board, facilitated a couple of breakout sessions centered on this. She decided to be a session leader because "as an indigenous woman for me it so we can all collaborate is important that Second for the betterment of our Harvest knows there is a community," says Quezada. large community of indig-"Although this event is prienous Mexicans from the marily aimed at our com- city of Oaxaca that need munity partners rather services," says Rivera. "We than the public, it provides form part of the commu-

nity and there is a language barrier that prevents them from having good communication." She is eager to collaborate to help the Mixteco-speaking community.

A new program, Sun Bucks (also known as Summer-EBT benefits), was also briefly discussed at the forum. Similar to Cal-Fresh, it's specifically for the summertime, a particularly challenging season for families as kids in need aren't able to get school lunches. The program is automatic for any child who qualifies for free or reduced-price school meals through a school meal application or an Alternative Income Form, or who receives CalFresh, Cal-WORKs, or Medi-Cal. Families don't need to sign up. They will receive Sun Bucks on an EBT card in the mail from June through September. These can be used to purchase food at most grocery stores, farmers markets, and online at places like Walmart and Amazon. The Food Bank has been working hard to spread the word about Sun Bucks via social media and flyers in the Watsonville office's client meeting room and answering any questions that Second Harvest clients have.

Learn more about Cal-Fresh at thefoodbank.org/ find-foodcomida/calfreshprogram.

History

FROM PAGE 2

Stage Route through New Mexico and Arizona, being a conduit for invading Texans into a Southern California of sympathizers, to create a Confederate stronghold in the west.

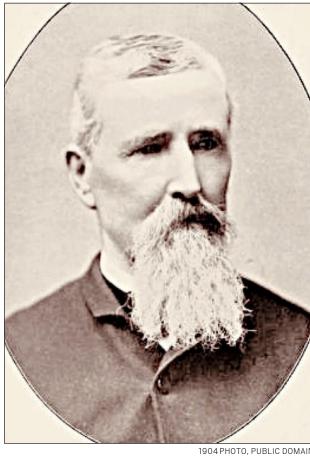
Recruits

The 39-year-old Santa Cruz sheriff, Lorenzo Longley Logan, was in Nevada City, California, on August 10, 1861, when he joined Company G of the 1st California Volunteer Infantry as a private. In November, 1861, 34-yearold Sentinel journalist, Captain Thomas Theodore Tidball, sought to encourage easy enlistments. So in Santa Cruz, he organized Company K of the 5th California Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Among the 80 men who joined Company K was 27-year-old Watsonville farmer John Myers. The men were trained at Camp Union near Sacramento. Historian Tom McHugh also notes the enlistment in an unnamed California Volunteer Regiment of John Davenport. He was nephew of John P. Davenport, the founder of onshore whaling stations in Monterey, Soquel and Davenport Landing.

Private Logan of Company G began his service as a guard at Fort Alcatraz, strategic in protecting the Port of San Francisco, and the state's arsenal, with a prison for Confederates and privateers. The 1st California Infantry's commander was Col. James H. Carleton, a Democrat who was a strong foe of secession. He voted for Stephen Douglas, who had appeared the South to not secede in 1850, thanks to the Fugitive Slave Act, forcing Free States to return runaway slaves. Yet in 1861 Southern California appeared the epicenter of the state's Confederate threat.

Col. Carleton became commander of the District of Southern California. To defend against a Confederate takeover, Carleton wanted to keep the **Butterfield Overland Stage** route clear for California troops to reach Fort Yuma, California. Private Logan with Company G, Myer with Company K, and Davenport, all were brought down to reinforce Southern California. Logan was trained at Fort Drum, where the Butterfield route began, and was assigned to Camp Wright north of San Diego County.

Then on Feb. 28, 1862, 120 Texans took over Tucson for the western Arizona/New Mexico Confederate capital, and Mesilla near Las Cruces as the Eastern Confederate Territorial capital. In Mesilla,



Captain Thomas Theodore Tidball, journalist for the Santa Cruz Sentinel, and early organizer for the Union Army.

John Baylor (publisher of "The White Man" tabloid in Texas), declared himself governor of Arizona Territory. He encouraged Apaches wanting peace to gather at his capital, so that the Apache men may be killed, and their women and children sold into slavery to defray the cost of killing them. When this order reached Jefferson Davis, Baylor was stripped of his command, and Brigadier General H.H. Sibley took over in Mesilla, intending merely to enslave

the Apaches. Carleton decided California needed a major Southwest defense force. So on May 15, 1862, Carleton combined 10 state units into "The California Column," with 2,500 men comprising six units of California Cavalry, a U.S. artillery battery, and three Infantry units. They set out to march the length of the route, to rid the territory of Texans.

California Column

The California Column was the most powerful presence in the southwest. An advance force of 12 Californians found 10 Confederates at Picacho Pass, 50 miles south of Tucson, and were supposed to wait for the Column to arrive. But they jumped the gun, at the cost of three Union lives, and the fleeing Confederates alerted others to the Union Army's presence, losing the element of surprise. But the Union recaptured Tucson, and drove the Texans out of the city without a fight.

On July 15, the California Column proceeded to enter New Mexico via Apache Pass, and had almost made it through when they were attacked by 500 Apache warriors led by Mangas Coloradas and Cochise. In the hot desert, the Apaches blocked the Californians from the scarce watering hole and were well hidden in ambush. But when located, the army unleashed its Howitzer firepower, a weapon the Apaches had never seen before. Not until nightfall did the Apaches leave, and the Californians could at last reach water. But the Apaches returned later, only to be driven off by the Howitzers. This persistence required Fort Bowie to be built nearby.

The battle killed two Californians, wounding three, and killing 10 Apaches. But some soldiers didn't understand why the attack. Was this part of the Confederate defense force? It seemed a reasonable question, as Confederates had recruited Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Osage, and Seminole companies, while the Union had Omaha, Pawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, Quapaw, Seneca, Shawnee, Osage and Cherokee companies.

But the Californians found they had entered the looking glass in this desolate moonscape, where the combatants had been reshuffled. Here, Union men, Confederates and Mexicans were regarded as the same invaders, and the Apaches and Navajos as defenders. But the Apache and Navajo didn't like each other, in an endless war of us against the world. The army frankly, would rather have completely ignored the Indigenous residents, as the survival of the nation relied on defeating the Confederates. But here, the native

welcome wagon came out to kill newcomers.

Now certainly, if told their history, it could inspire sympathy with the injustices his people endured. But soldiers under fire by folks wanting to kill you, prefer that "loving your enemy" take a backseat to stopping the assault. Yet sometimes jailers came to appreciate their captives. Since the year 1540, gold hungry conquistadors armed with muskets conquered the Zuni and Pueblo tribes, who accepted Spanish colonization. But the Apache and Navajo waged war against the Spanish and Mexican armies for 150

During the war with Mexico, Apaches gave Americans safe passage through Apache lands, so they could punish their Mexican enemies. But just before California statehood, an "Argonaut" in 1849 accused Cochise of 1904 РНОТО, PUBLIC DOMAIN kidnapping his son. The ancient customs of the Apaches were to raid enemy tribes for livestock, food or hostages. But Cochise correctly stated his group had nothing to do with this kidnapping, and offered to search for the child. Instead, he was thrown in jail. Cochise escaped and took hostages, but finding no satisfaction, he killed his hostages. His vengeance gained no positive benefits nor sympathies for his people, and only deepened their afflic-

End of the trail

As the California Column marched onward to complete its mission, their advance force reached the Rio Grande at the abandoned Fort Thum on July 4, 1862. They followed the rearguard of Sibley's Confederate army leaving New Mexico through El Paso and Fort Davis, with the California Column seizing southern New Mexico and most of West Texas. The exodus of Texans largely eliminated the Confederate threat in the Southwest, and Carleton became commander of the Department of New Mexico. Carleton was popular with his men, despite be-

ing a strict disciplinarian. The absence of Confederate actions in the Southwest was now replaced with Apache hostilities. Yet oddly, Carleton began sounding like the racist Confederate Gov. John Baylor. On October 12, 1862, Carleton gave Kit Carson a general order to kill all Apache men whenever he found them, and if they ask for a peace treaty, merely tell them you have only the power to punish. Carleton concluded, "I trust that this severity, in the long run, will be the most humane course that could be pursued toward

these Indians."

Santa Cruz Captain Tidball, and his 5th California Volunteer Infantry (with Watsonville's John Myers) led an expedition against the Apaches from Tucson on Feb. 1, 1863, then another on Feb. 5. Then from May 1863 to September 1864, Tidball was commander of a post at Fort Bowie. From May to August 1864, Tidball conducted the Gila River Campaign against the Apaches, including both the 1st and 5th California Infantries, the 1st California Cavalry, and a New Mexico Infantry and Cavalry. But some felt the Apache War wasn't furthering the end of slavery in America.

Due to these Apache battles, Lorenzo Logan was sent to Fort McRae, New Mexico, April 24, 1864, for treatment of an arrow wound. He survived, then three months later was killed by Missouri guerillas. Company K mustered out Nov. 27, 1864, along with Capt. Tidball in Kit Carson's command, and John Myers, who joined Company F, then died February 23, 1865 as a soldier in Las Cruces. John Davenport was treated for an arrow that punctured his lungs. He survived for a while, but then on Dec.12, 1866, he died of complications.

Conclusion

Apache Wars never included Americans, until an "Argonaut" instigated the hostilities in 1849 with false accusations against Cochise. The Argonauts were a nickname for the '49ers, named for the mythical voyage of the gold-seeking ship Argos led by Jason. To gain the Golden Fleece, Jason was told to plow a field and sow it with dragon's teeth. He did, yet for every tooth planted, out of the soil rose an army against the Argonauts. But Jason made the dragon-warriors think they were being attacked by each other, and fought among themselves to oblivion.

Apache Wars were fought against the Conquistadors in 1540, Spanish and Mexicans, then and against Americans from 1849 to 1886, with minor hostilities continuing as late as 1924. There is something unique in the deaths of three Santa Cruzans in the Apache Wars they little understood, some killed with flint arrowheads, which look like dragons' teeth. Deadly vengeance randomly inflicted must be opposed for the safety of others. But beware the devastation, trauma and tears of survivors, whose unheeded cries for mercy harden into bitter dragon's teeth, sowing yet another generation of injustice and sorrow.