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The Lineage of Jose Engracia Patricio Sanchez-Colima

Written by Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL
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Introduction

This report was produced in response to a personal curiosity of Mrs. Rosalind Koscak, a tribal member of the Acjachemen Nation (also known as the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, 84A). While I was working on the federal acknowledgment project for her tribe, Rosalind (also known as “Sister”) volunteered willingly and unselfishly to help get the work done. With the help of other volunteers and many, many laborious hours, the Indian lineages for her and other tribal members were verified. But once the project was finished, she was yet curious about her great-grandfather, Jose Sanchez-Colima, but had found nothing to date. In response, I assured her I would convey to her whatever documents and information I could readily locate. In return for this work, Rosalind has agreed to allow me to publish this report on my professional website and submit it for purposes of genealogical recertification in 2013.

In previous dialogues with Sister, about her great-grandfather, there was no notion that he was an Indian. As the research confirmed, he was not California Indian. Yet the history in his lineage certainly confirms the origin of the stalwart spirit I see in Sister.

As a note to the collected records for this report, some of the mission register pages were very difficult to read. At times, it was necessary to rely on the extractions compiled by Thomas Workman Temple II as he copied his information directly from the manuscripts. Every effort was made to actually decipher the original page, when available, and to develop an appropriate transcription and translation. For persons who were not part of the direct lineage, minimal effort was made to go beyond the information presented in the genealogical compilation in Marie E. Northrop’s *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*.

Finally, rather than tell this story from most current to the furthest past, I chose to tell the story in a reverse chronological fashion, which better chronicles the family experience through time.

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Pedro Antonio Lisalde (1753-1818) & Maria Encarnacion Perez (abt 1768-1825)

According to the record of his first marriage, *Pedro Antonio de Lisalda* was born in 1753, in the *Villa de Sinaloa*, Sinaloa, Mexico.¹ His parents were identified as *Franc[isco] Xavier Lisalda* and *Ana Felipa Bojorquez*, also natives of Sinaloa.²

Although no evidence was found to indicate Pedro was a soldier at the time, at approximately age 22, he joined the historic Anza Expedition of 1775-1776, led by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, of the Royal Presidio at Tubac, Sonora (now Southern Arizona).³ It is not known if Pedro's parents were among the approximately 300 people who joined this arduous trek, but his future bride certainly was.⁴

Another Sinaloan citizen, *Maria Tomasa Lopez*, along with her parents, Sebastian Lopez and Maria Felipa Germana Neria, also joined the Anza Expedition.^{5, 6} Although this expedition was intended to establish a mission in the area now known as San Francisco, Pedro stopped at Mission San Gabriel (in Los Angeles County, California) to marry 20-year old Maria Tomasa, on 20 July 1776.⁷

Pedro and Maria Tomasa had only one child together – Maria Manuela de Jesus Lisalde. She was baptized at Mission San Gabriel on 30 May 1777.⁸ About a year later, Maria Tomasa died and was buried in the mission cemetery on 27 Jun 1778.⁹ Their daughter, Maria Manuela Lisalda, survived to marry in 1794, at Mission San Gabriel but also died young, at age 26, in 1803, in Santa Barbara.¹⁰

Then, on 11 May 1783, at Mission San Diego, Pedro married 15-year old Maria Encarnacion Perez, who was likely from Santa Cruz de Mayo, Chihuahua, Mexico.¹¹

¹ SG-M 59 (20 Jul 1776), Pedro Antonio Lisalda & Maria Thomasa Lopez; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman, 184 Terrace Way, Paso Robles, CA 93446; and TE; SG-M 59 (6 July 1776), Pedro Antonio de Lisalda & Maria Thomasa Lopez; transcription and translation provided.

² The name *Lisalda* (or *Lisalde*) was also known as *Elisalde*. Also, the use of the word *natives* here depicts nativity or origin, not natives in the sense of aboriginal or indigenous people.

³ Tumacácori National Historical Park: In Depth, "Historic Anza Expedition, Culiacán to San Francisco 1775-1776," online <<http://www.nps.gov/archive/tuma/expedition.html>>. Printout dated 22 Jan 2010, copy provided.

⁴ Marie E. Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1 (Burbank, CA: Southern California Genealogical Society, 1987), 194-7. Copies provided.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ "Juan Bautista de Anza Historical Trail Guide, Who Traveled with Anza?," "Anza Expedition Roll Call", online <http://www.solideas.com/DeAnza/TrailGuide/Anza_Roll_Call.html>. Printout dated 20 Jan 2010, copy provided.

⁷ SG-M 59 (20 Jul 1776), Pedro Antonio Lisalda & Maria Thomasa Lopez.

⁸ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 194-7.

⁹ SG-D 75 (28 Jun 1778), M.a Thomasa Lopez; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman, transcription and translation provided.

¹⁰ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 194-7.

¹¹ TE; SD-M 233 (11 May 1783), Pedro Antonio Lisalda & Maria Encarnacion Perez; transcription and translation provided.

According to Northrop, Maria Encarnacion's parents were Ygnacio Perez and Catarina Paredes from the *Pueblo de Ostimuri*, in Sonora, Mexico but the available evidence does not support this connection. Neither her death nor marriage record directly stated her origin nor identified her parents, but Northrop made a sibling connection to two other Perez children – Luis Gonzaga Perez and Esteban Perez – whose parents were directly identified as Ygnacio Perez and Catarina Paredes.¹² But according to the baptism record for Maria Encarnacion's first child, her origin was stated as *Pueblo de Movas, Sonora*.¹³ And, then the marriage records for three of her children stated her original home was *Santa Cruz de Mayo*, located in Chihuahua, Mexico.^{14, 15, 16}

Fifteen children were identified for Pedro and Maria Encarnacion:¹⁷

- Maria Dolores Antonia Geronima Lisalde – born 1785, baptized at Mission San Juan Capistrano
- Joseph Ramon Diego Lisalde – born 1786, baptized at Mission San Diego
- Maria Marcela Josefa de la Trinidad Lisalde – born 1789, baptized at Mission San Diego
- Maria Antonia Felipe de Jesus Inocencia Lisalde – born 1791, baptized at Mission San Gabriel
- Jose Francisco Lisalde – born 1794, baptized at Mission San Juan Capistrano
- Maria Ygnacia Margarita Lisalde – born 1796, baptized at Mission San Diego
- Juan Cristobal Antonio Lisalde – born 1798, at Mission San Diego
- Nicolas Lisalde – born abt 1799, at San Diego
- Jose Ygnacio Quirino Lisalde – born 1800, baptized at Mission San Diego
- Gorgonio Lisalde – born 1801, baptized at Mission San Diego
- Antonio Maria de la Encarnacion Lisalde – born 1803, baptized at Mission San Gabriel
- Justina (aka Maria Augustina) Lisalde – born 1805, baptized at Mission San Gabriel
- Josefa Maria Lisalde – born 1807, baptized at Mission San Gabriel [***progenitor for this lineage***]
- Maria Cathalina Lisalde – born 1808, baptized at Mission San Gabriel
- Petra Lisalde – born 1818, at Los Angeles

¹² Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 194-7.

¹³ SJC-B 474 (2 Oct 1784), Maria Dolores Antonia Geronima Lisalde; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL, 1434 Bluebird Street, Santa Maria, CA 93454.

¹⁴ TE; SG-M 1685 (1 Mar 1824), Nicolas Elizalde & Juana de Dios Rendon; transcription and translation provided.

¹⁵ TE; SG-M 987 (26 Jul 1807), Francisco Maria Garcia & Felipa Lisalde; transcription and translation provided.

¹⁶ Catholic Church, Mission San Gabriel (San Gabriel, CA); marriages (years not stated); Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, 2201 Laguna St, Santa Barbara, CA 93105; entry 1733 (15 Feb 1825), Guillermo Polonia Zuniga & Maria Agustina Lisalde; electronic scan courtesy of Doreen Dishman, transcription and translation provided.

¹⁷ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 194-7. Most of these children can be found in the TE of baptisms for Missions San Diego, San Gabriel Arcángel, and San Juan Capistrano.

In 1786, Pedro Antonio was a leather-jacket soldier at the San Diego Royal Presidio.¹⁸ According to Northrop, Pedro Antonio Lisalde was also a corporal in 1797, then later a sergeant, and finally settled in Los Angeles in 1808.

Pedro Antonio Lisalde died and was buried on 11 January 1818, at the Mission San Gabriel cemetery. His wife, Maria Encarnacion Perez, died and was buried 2 January 1825, at the La Plaza Church Cemetery "as flood waters prevented bringing the body to the Mission San Gabriel; there was no priest in attendance."¹⁹

Juan Francisco Sanchez-Colima (abt 1780-1804) & Maria Manuela Cañedo (abt 1784-aft 1825)

According to his marriage record, Juan Francisco Sanchez-Colima was the son of Juan Francisco Sanchez and Ana Francisca Verduzco, natives of the *Villa de Colima* [in Mexico].²⁰ His year of birth is estimated at about 1780.²¹

As an adult, Juan Francisco ventured in a similar expedition to settle Alta California.²² And, on 23 May 1801, at approximately age 21, he married 17-year old Maria Manuela Cañedo, at Mission San Gabriel.²³

According to the record of her third marriage, Maria Manuela Cañedo was born in *Rosario, Baja California*, around 1784.²⁴ The record of her first marriage identified her parents as *Juan Ignacio [Cañedo]* and *Maria Brigida de Leyba*.²⁵ At the time of her marriage, she and her family had been living in Los Angeles as well. Her parents likely emigrated from Baja

¹⁸ TE; SD-B 1230 (13 Nov 1786), Joseph Ramon Diego Lisalda; transcription and translation provided.

¹⁹ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 194-7; and, SG-D 74899 (11 Jan 1825), Maria Encarnacion Peres; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman, transcription and translation provided.

²⁰ SG-M 705 (23 May 1801), Juan Francisco Sanchez & Maria Manuela Canedo; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; and, TE; SG-M 705 (23 May 1801), Juan Francisco Sanchez & Maria Manuela Canedo; transcription and translation provided.

²¹ Marie E. Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 303-4. Copies provided.

²² SF Genealogy, "California Spanish Genealogy, Californio Families, a Brief Overview;" p. 2; online <<http://www.sfgenealogy.com/spanish/calfam.htm>.> Printout dated 20 Jan 2010, copy provided.

²³ SG-M 705 (23 May 1801), Juan Francisco Sanchez & Maria Manuela Canedo; and, TE; SG-M 705 (23 May 1801), Juan Francisco Sanchez & Maria Manuela Canedo;

²⁴ SG-M 1027 (16 Aug 1808), Rafael Arriola & Manuela Canedo; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; and, TE; SG-M 1027 (16 Aug 1808), Rafael Arriola & Manuela Canedo; transcription and translation provided.

²⁵ SG-M 705 (23 May 1801), Juan Francisco Sanchez & Maria Manuela Canedo; and TE; SG-M 705 (23 May 1801) Juan Francisco Sanchez & Maria Manuela Canedo.

California to Los Angeles as they were named as residents of the *Pueblo of the Queen of Angels and Ranches under its Jurisdiction in the year 1804* [Los Angeles].²⁶

Only three children were identified for Francisco Sanchez-Colima and Maria Manuela Cañedo:²⁷

- Simeon de Jesus Sanchez-Colima (born 1802, baptized at Mission San Gabriel, died 1824, during an Indian uprising)²⁸
- Maria Francisca Berabela Sanchez-Colima (born 1803, baptized at Mission San Gabriel)²⁹
- Telesforo [Tomás] Sanchez-Colima (born 1804, baptized at Mission San Gabriel) (**progenitor for this lineage**)³⁰

Juan Francisco Sanchez-Colima was about 24 years old when he died. He was buried 16 April 1804 at the Mission San Gabriel cemetery.³¹

According to Marie E. Northrop, Juan Francisco Sanchez was the “founder” of the Sanchez-Colima family, and explained “the addition of the hyphenated *Colima*, the town name of his origin, separated this family from other Sanchez families.”³²

On 29 June 1805, Maria Manuela married Ygnacio Sonora, at Mission San Gabriel.³³ Ygnacio died and was buried on 27 February 1806, at Mission San Gabriel.³⁴ Two years later, she became involved with Rafael Arriola and bore him a child, Maria Tomasa Cañedo, who was baptized on 10 March 1808, also at the same mission.³⁵ Maria Manuela and Rafael eventually married on 16 August 1808 but had no more children.³⁶

²⁶ William M. Mason, *Los Angeles Under the Spanish Flag – Spain’s New World*, (Burbank, California: Southern California Genealogical Society, 2004); p. 77-9; online <<http://www.scgsgenealogy.com/storage/Northrup3.pdf>>.

²⁷ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 303-4.

²⁸ TE; SG-B 3340 (20 Feb 1802), Simeon de Jesus Sanchez; and TE; La Purisima deaths, entry 2255 (23 Feb 1824), Esteban, et al; transcriptions provided.

²⁹ TE; SG-B 3546 (12 Jun 1803), Maria Francisca Bernabela Sanchez; transcription and translation provided.

³⁰ SG-B 3861 (19 Dec 1804), Telesforo Sanches; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman, transcription and translation provided.

³¹ SJC-D (28 Apr 1874), Francisca Colima; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL; transcription and translation provided.

³² Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 303-4.

³³ SG-M 930 (29 Jun 1805), Ygnacio Sonora & Manuela Canedo; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; and, TE; SG-M 930 (29 Jun 1805), Ygnacio Sonora & Manuela Canedo; transcription and translation provided.

³⁴ TE; SG-D 2587 (27 Feb 1806), Ignacio Sonora; transcription and translation provided.

³⁵ TE; SG-B 4196 (10 Mar 1808), Maria Tomasa Canedo; transcription and translation provided.

³⁶ SG-M 1027 (16 Aug 1808), Rafael Arriola & Manuela Canedo.

Maria Manuela Cañedo was enumerated on a census created in 1823 for the list of *Pobladores*, in Los Angeles.³⁷ When her son, Tomás, married in 1825, she was referenced as still living. No death record was found for her.

Telesforo Tomás Sanchez-Colima (1804-aft 1877) & Josefa Maria Lisalde (1807-aft 1860)

Telesforo Sanchez was born and baptized on 19 December 1804, at Mission San Gabriel.³⁸ His parents were identified as the deceased *Francisco Sanch[e]z* and *Manuela Cañedo*, from the Santa Gertrudis Ranch, in California.

Subsequent records surrounding Telesforo Sanchez-Colima indicate his given name was *Tomás* and do not mention *Telesforo*. But, all of the subsequent records refer to the same person. His mother, Maria Manuela Cañedo, married Juan Francisco Sanchez-Colima (his father) in 1801 and subsequently, only had two children with him before he died in 1804 and was only one month pregnant with his third. Telesforo was born eight months following his father's death. His oldest brother, Simeon de Jesus Sanchez-Colima, died in 1824.³⁹ In the 1823 Easter List "pertaining to this jurisdiction of the town of Our Lady of Angels ..." the three orphaned children were listed under *Maria Cañedo, widow [of Juan Francisco Sánchez] – Simón, Francisca, and Tomás*. Therefore, there is no other possible match for the man known as Tomas Sanchez-Colima other than the child baptized as *Telesforo Sanchez-Colima*.

At 20 years old, on 24 September 1825, *Tomas Sanchez (Colima)* married 18-year old *Maria Josefa Lisalde*, at Mission San Gabriel.⁴⁰ Their parents were identified respectively as the deceased *Fran[cisc]o [Sanchez]* and *Manuela Cañedo*, and *Pedro[Lisalde]* and *Maria Encarnación Perez*. (The ages of the groom and bride were not given but are calculated by their respective baptism records.)

Josefa Maria Lisalde was born on 20 March 1807 and baptized *en peligro del muerte* [in danger of dying] at Mission San Gabriel the following day.⁴¹ Her parents were identified as *Pedro [Lisalda]* and *Maria Encarnacion Perez*.

A Temple extract was used to produce additional verbiage not readily legible in the actual baptism record for Josefa Maria. His transcription of her name was erroneous and reads as

³⁷ Mason, *Los Angeles Under the Spanish Flag - Spain's New World*, 106.

³⁸ SG-B 3861 (19 Dec 1804), Telesforo Sanches.

³⁹ TE; La Purisima deaths, entry 2255 (23 Feb 1824), Esteban et al.

⁴⁰ SG-M 1752 (24 Sep 1825), Tomas Sanches & Maria Josefa Lisalde; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; and, TE; SG-M 1752 (24 Sep 1825), Tomas Sanchez Colima & Maria Josefa Lisalde; transcription and translation provided. The actual text of this record is very difficult to read. Therefore, the extraction made by Thomas Workman Temple II was relied upon for the verbiage.

⁴¹ SG-B 4117 (21 March 1807), Josefa M.a; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; and, TE; SG-B 4117 (21 March 1807), Jose Maria Lisalda., transcriptions and translations provided.

Jose Maria. However, a scrupulous study of the handwriting reveals that this baptism should have been transcribed as *Josefa M.a*, with *M.a* as the abbreviated form of *Maria*. [For a closer look at the actual record, see Mission San Gabriel baptism record #4117 (21 Mar 1807), Josefa Maria.]

At least seven children were identified for this couple:⁴²

- Maria Antonia Dolores Sanchez (born 1826, in Los Angeles)
- Vicenta Sanchez-Colima (born 1827, baptized in Los Angeles)
- ***Jose Engracia Patricio Sanchez-Colima*** (born 1828, at San Diego)⁴³
- Maria Silveria Sanchez-Colima (born 1830, baptized at San Diego)
- Maria Andrea Sanchez-Colima (born 1832, baptized at Mission San Diego)
- Nicolas Sanchez-Colima (born 1835)
- Jose de Gracia Sanchez-Colima (born 1837, baptized at Mission San Gabriel)

The baptism record of his son, Jose Engracia Patricio Sanchez-Colima, indicated Tomás was a soldier at the San Diego Presidio, in 1828. Certainly, the places of baptism for children indicate some traveling between San Diego and Los Angeles between 1826 and 1837. But, according Northrop, Tomas Sanchez was a resident of the Los Coyotes Rancho in the 1830's, a tax collector at Los Angeles, in 1843; and a sheriff after 1849, but the 1850 U.S. census for Los Angeles County indicated he was a farmer, probably at the Los Nietos Ranch.^{44, 45} In 1860, *Thomas Sanchez* was listed as a farmer at Los Nietos Township, in Los Angeles County.⁴⁶

Although Northrop does not cite a source, she mentions Telesforo Tomas Sanchez was yet alive in 1877.⁴⁷ No other information was found for this individual; thus, it is assumed he died after 1877.

No information was found for Josefa's death. Her last known appearance was her enumeration in the 1860 census; thus, it is assumed she died after that year.

⁴² Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 305-6; copies provided.

⁴³ SD-B 6170 (17 Mar 1828), Jose Engracia Patricio; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman, transcription and translation provided.

⁴⁴ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 305-6.

⁴⁵ Thomas Sanchez household, 1850 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, CA, population schedule, township not stated, post office not stated, page 27[A], dwelling 334, family 334; online <www.Ancestry.com>, 1850 US census, CA, Los Angeles County, [township not stated], image 14. Copy provided.

⁴⁶ Thomas Sanchez household, 1860 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, CA, population schedule, Los Nietos Township, Los Angeles Post Office, page 142, dwelling 1276, family 1277; online <www.Ancestry.com>, 1860 US census, CA, Los Angeles County, Los Nietos Township, image 11. Copy provided.

⁴⁷ Northrop, *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: 1769-1850*, Vol. 1, 305-6.

Jose Engracia Patricio Sanchez-Colima (1828-aft. 1880)

Jose Engracia Patricio Sanchez was born, and baptized, on 17 March 1828, at Mission San Diego de Alcalá, San Diego, California.⁴⁸ His parents were identified as *Thomas Sanchez*, a soldier of the San Diego Presidio, and *Maria Josefa Lisalde*.⁴⁹ Jose's origin was indicated as *del Presidio* which indicates he was born at the San Diego Presidio.

On 18 June 1849, at age 21, Jose married his first wife, Cesaria Polloreña, at Mission San Gabriel, in San Gabriel, California.⁵⁰ The bride was 18 years old, native to Los Angeles, and daughter of Juan de Jesus Pollerena and Joaquina Sepulveda. In this particular record, he was identified simply as *Jose Sanchez* and his parents were named as *Tom[a]s Sanchez Colima* and *Maria Josefa Lisalde*.

At least five children were identified for this couple:

- Francisca Sanchez-Colima (born about 1848/49)^{51, 52}
- Catharina Sanchez-Colima (born about 1851)
- Jose D. Sanchez-Colima (born about 1853)
- Sara Sanchez-Colima (born 1856)⁵³
- Jose F. Sanchez-Colima (born about 1858)

In 1850, Jose's new family was living with his parents, *Thomas Sanchez* and *Josefa*, in Los Angeles County, California.⁵⁴ (The census did not name the town in which they lived, but likely it was the area known as Rancho Los Nietos as depicted in subsequent census records.) Jose's age was given as 21, which coincides with his birth year and the age at his marriage. *Jose* and *Cesaria* were listed with their first known child, *Francisca*, at age 1. Jose was listed as a *laborer* on his father's farm.

Only one baptism record was found for the children of Jose Sanchez-Colima and Cesaria Polloreña – Sara. She was born 18 December 1856 and was baptized at Mission San Gabriel on 31 March 1857.⁵⁵ She was not enumerated on the 1860 census with her family, thus, it is assumed she died prior to that year.

⁴⁸ Until California became a state of the union, in 1850, it was called *Alta California*.

⁴⁹ SD-B 6170 (17 Mar 1828), Jose Engracia Patricio.

⁵⁰ SG-M (18 Jun 1849), Jose Sanches & Cesaria Poyoreña; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; and, TE; SG-M (18 Jun 1849), Jose Sanchez & Cesaria Poyoreña; transcriptions and translation provided.

⁵¹ Thomas Sanchez household, 1850 U.S. census, LA Co., CA, township not stated, post office not stated, page 27[A], dwelling 334, family 334.

⁵² Thomas Sanchez household, 1860 U.S. census, LA Co., CA, Los Nietos Township, Los Angeles Post Office, page 142, dwelling 1276, family 1277.

⁵³ TE; SG-B 9688 (31 Mar 1857), Sara Sanchez Colima; transcription and translation provided.

⁵⁴ Thomas Sanchez household, 1850 U.S. census, LA Co., CA, township not stated, post office not stated, page 27[A], dwelling 334, family 334.

⁵⁵ TE; SG-B 9688 (31 Mar 1857), Sara Sanchez Colima.

By 1860, Jose moved out of his father's household. He was enumerated in Los Nietos Township, with his wife, *Cesaria*, and at least three of his children.⁵⁶ He was listed as a baker, having a real estate value of \$2,000.⁵⁷

According to Rosalind Koscak, she possesses a Los Angeles county record of marriage between Jose Sanchez and Maria Francisca Blas de Jesus Yorba, in 1866. Presumably, Cesaria Pollorena passed away before that time. (Despite preliminary searches, nothing is known about the fate of their children.) In 1868, both *Jose Sanchez Colima* and *Fran[cis]ca Yorba de Colima* were godparents to a Juaneño Indian child, Tomás Yorba, at La Plaza Church, Los Angeles.⁵⁸ Apparently, the reference to the godmother as *de Colima* is the acknowledgment that she was married to *Jose Francisco Colima*. They also stood up as godparents for Jose's nephew and namesake, Jose Sanchez-Colima, in 1869, at Mission San Gabriel.⁵⁹

At least five children were identified for Jose Sanchez-Colima and Maria Francisca Yorba:

- Senobia Sanchez-Colima (born about 1868)
- Maria Macrina Sanchez-Colima (born 1869, died in San Juan Capistrano, 1881)^{60, 61}
- Francisca Sanchez-Colima (born about 1870, died in San Juan Capistrano, 1874)⁶²
- Florencia Sanchez-Colima (born in San Juan Capistrano, 1872)⁶³
- Patricia (aka Beatrice) Sanchez-Colima (born about 1874)

Only three of these children – Senobia, Florencia, and Patricia (aka Beatrice) – were enumerated with their mother, Francisca Yorba, in 1880.⁶⁴ Francisca was listed as divorced

⁵⁶ Jose Sanchez household, 1860 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, CA, population schedule, Los Nietos Township, Los Angeles post office, page 141, dwelling 1268, family 1269; online at www.Ancestry.com, 1860 US census, CA, Los Angeles County, Los Nietos Township, image 10. Copy provided.

⁵⁷ The last child shown on the census, Agosto Colima, was the same age as Cathalina. All of the children's surnames were indicated as *Sanchez* while the last child was listed only as *Colima*. Without having any other source to verify his parents, this author does not assume both Cesaria and Jose were his parents; so, he is not included in the count of their children.

⁵⁸ LA-B 957 (16 Feb 1868), Tomás Yorba; electronic scan courtesy of Mrs. Doreen Dishman; transcription and translation provided.

⁵⁹ SG-B 49 (2 Apr 1869), Jose Sanches Colima; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL; transcription and translation provided.

⁶⁰ SJC-B 1284 (1 Feb 1869), Maria Maclima Sanchez Colima; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL; transcription and translation provided.

⁶¹ SJC-D (1 Jun 1881), M.a Macrina Colima; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL; transcription and translation provided.

⁶² SJC-D (28 Apr 1874), Francisca Colima; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL; transcription and translation provided.

⁶³ SJC-B entry 1421 (15 Sep 1872), Florencia Sanchez Colima; electronic scan courtesy of Lorraine Escobar, CG/NAL; transcription and translation provided.

⁶⁴ Domingo Yorba household, 1880 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, CA, population schedule, San Juan Township, Village of Capistrano, ED 26, SD 4, page 1, sheet 234A, dwelling 3, family 3; online at www.Ancestry.com, 1880 US census, CA, Los Angeles Co., Capistrano Township, ED 26, image 1. Copy provided.

and living in the house of her father, Domingo Yorba, in the San Juan Township, Village of Capistrano, Los Angeles County, California.

A search for Jose Sanchez (or any other associated name) in the 1880 U.S. census records produced no results. Nothing more is known about Jose Engracia Patricio Sanchez. He sired his last child with Francisca Yorba, around 1874. If Jose was living in 1880, it makes sense Francisca was listed as a divorcee and not a widow. Therefore his death is presumed to have occurred after 1880.