

another; he records the mounting friction and animosity between creoles and *chapetones* during the French occupation of Spain; he describes the election of representatives to the Cortes of Cádiz, underscoring the general desire among colonials for enlightened reforms; and he discusses Delgado's ambitions to advance in the church hierarchy as well as the aspiration of San Salvador to become the seat of a bishopric, free from the control of authorities in Guatemala City—a harbinger of the contention between Salvadoreans and Guatemalans in subsequent decades.

Historians initially heralded in 1811 incident as the first step toward independence and praised its heroic leaders. But later writers have been critical, even to the point of accusing Delgado of betraying the insurgents or of charging that he played only a secondary role. Barón Castro denies these allegations categorically and argues that they stem from the failure to consider the event in its proper context—the reform movement of the times and not in the framework of eventual independence. In this respect, as well as in the characterization of General Bustamante, the book is “revisionistic.” Be that as it may, it represents commendable scholarship by a well-known demographic expert and student of Central America's colonial past.

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*Tres estudios sobre Don José María Morelos y Pavón.* By LIC. D. CARLOS MARÍA DE BUSTAMANTE. México, 1963. Biblioteca Nacional de México. Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano. No. 9. Notes. Illustrations. Pp. 121. Paper.

In the historiography of Mexican independence, the contribution of Carlos María de Bustamante was great. An active participant in the revolutionary events about which he later wrote, he became a staunch supporter of the cause of independence and a great admirer of its leader, José María Morelos. If Bustamante's writings are partisan in tone and frequently inaccurate in cer-

tain details, if used cautiously and judiciously, they comprise some of the most important sources available for a study of the period. Specialists in the field will therefore welcome these reprints in facsimile of three rare Bustamante publications from the Lafragua Collection of the Biblioteca Nacional de México, printed in this attractive brochure with a scholarly introduction by Licenciado Antonio Martínez Báez.

The first study is Bustamante's *Elogio histórico del General Don José María Morelos y Pavón*. Published in 1822, it contained some biographical material which Bustamante did not use in either of the two editions of his celebrated *Cuadro histórico de la revolución Mexicana*. Though spirited and flamboyant in approach and containing numerous inaccuracies, as Juan Hernández y Dávalos noted when he incorporated it into the sixth volume of his famous documentary collection, the twenty-six page *Elogio histórico* nevertheless remains as Bustamante's chief biographical work on the leader he so much admired.

About September 1, 1823, Bustamante published the first number of the periodical *El Centzontli*, the second study reproduced here. It contained the testimony of Morelos before the Inquisition, beginning on November 23, 1815, extending over a three-day period, and involving twenty-three charges and the replies of the accused. This text, published by Bustamante also in his *Cuadro histórico*, as well as by Juan Hernández y Dávalos in his *Colección*, contained numerous errors and omissions, as Martínez Báez has noted in his excellent introductory remarks. Although Henry Charles Lea later made use of a more accurate text of the testimony, a complete text has come to light only recently.

The third reprint is the testimony which Morelos gave at his trial before the viceroy's military tribunal, published by Bustamante in 1825 under the title *Historia militar del General Don José María Morelos*. For three days, in answer to twenty-one charges, Morelos recited an extraordinary amount of detail about his revolutionary career

with such accuracy that this document is perhaps the most reliable of the three presented.

For hard-pressed college libraries lacking source materials in the area of Mexican independence, this little volume should be extremely helpful.

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*La prensa valora la figura de Juárez. 1872-1910.* By CARLOS J. SIERRA. México, 1963. Dirección General de Prensa, Memoria, Bibliotecas y Publicaciones. Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Illustrations. Notes. Pp. 181. Paper.

In his fifty page introduction Carlos J. Sierra points out that he has compiled various memorials honoring Juárez on the anniversary of his death, 1872-1910. Such outstanding men as Justo Sierra, María Vigil, Manuel Sánchez Mármol, Juan A. Mateos, Gustavo Baz, Agustín Aragón, and others wrote these memorials to Juárez. It is interesting to note that no great amount of space or attention was given to Juárez in the immediate period after his death. It was not until 1887 that Mexico started honoring Juárez with a well planned program. But the conservative press made little or no mention of Juárez on the anniversary of his death.

In the speeches and editorials selected by Sierra there are certain consistent themes: Juárez, the great social reformer and the man who brought progress to Mexico; Juárez, the leader of his people against the French; Juárez, the leader who placed limitations on the powers of the clergy; and the place Juárez holds in history. All the dedications are flowery but they do indeed honor a great man.

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*Cartas y documentos.* By IGNACIO ZARAGOZA. México, 1962. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Maps. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 157. Paper.

In the process of his work on a volume of documents on Juárez, Jorge

L. Tamayo, the editor of this volume, found a number of Zaragoza letters. These, along with some other unpublished and published material, have been brought together for this book issued on the centenary of Zaragoza's defeat of the French at Puebla. Tamayo has a forty page introduction and a fifteen page catalog of the men mentioned in the documents.

The letters and documents cover the time span January-August 31, 1862. Zaragoza's letters stress the need for reinforcements, disagreements among the Mexican military leaders, the high morale of the troops, and the defeat of the French on May 5.

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*Compendio histórico de la ilustre y venerable congregación de clérigos seculares de Santa María de Guadalupe de la ciudad de Santiago de Querétaro.* By Pbro. VICENTE ACOSTA and CANGO, CESAREO MUNGUÍA. México, 1963. Editorial Jus. Mono gráficas Históricas de la Diócesis de Querétaro. Colección Primer Centenario, 1863-1963. No. 3. Notes. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 225. Paper.

The *Compendio histórico*, third in a series of volumes treating the historical development of the Diocese of Querétaro, was issued to commemorate the jurisdiction's centenary celebrations. The text, originally prepared by Vicente Acosta in the late 1920's, was revised and updated by Canon Cesareo Munguía.

This particular monograph traces the origin and growth of the "Congregation of Our Lady of Guadalupe in the City of Santiago de Querétaro." From a canonical point of view, the congregation in question is more akin to a Pious Association than a Religious Community and is devoted exclusively to fostering devotion to the Virgin Mary under her title of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Originally founded on January 10, 1609, by Don Lucas Guerrero y Rodea, the Congregation received its official confirmation and approval from the Holy See on September 5, 1691, when