

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.

W. H. TIMMONS

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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.

WALTER V. SCHOLLES

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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 These, along with some other unpublished and published material, have been brought together for this book issued on the centenary of Zaragoza's defeat of the French at Puebla.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 grafías 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