

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. SCHOLES

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 These, along with some other unpublished and published material, have been brought together for this book issued on the centenary of Zaragoza's defeat of the French at Puebla.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

WALTER V. SCHOLES

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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

Pope Innocent XII issued the papal bull *Pietatis et Caritatis Opera*. The Congregation suffered its share of problems over the years. Opposed by the Franciscans, who "forbade the devotion and afterwards tried to impede the celebration of the Saturday services," the Association managed to grow into one of the most important and influential organizations in all of Mexico.

Historically, the Diocese of Querétaro has consistently exerted great strength in Catholic growth throughout New Spain. The diocese received juridical autonomy in 1862 when it was detached from Mexico City by Pius IX and is now a suffragan see of the Metropolitan Province of Morelia. Within the city there once flourished the famous Apostolic College of Santa Cruz which Innocent XI called the "greatest influence for the propagation of the Faith in the Indies." It is as one important and vital aspect of the overall diocesan expansion that the subject of this volume receives its true value.

REV. FRANCIS J. WEBER

Queen of Angels Seminary

Don Bernardo Yorba. By TERRY E. STEPHENSON. Los Angeles, 1963. Dawson's Book Shop. Illustrations. Pp. 115. \$3.75.

This is a reprinting of a 1941 limited edition and is a faithful reproduction: unfortunately this means that errors in accentuation, outdated allusions, and imprecise translations of the original are still included.

Cast in romantic form with much speculative history, this book is a nostalgic essay without benefit of footnotes or bibliography, written by a newspaper man characterized as Orange County's (California) "greatest antiquarian." Attracted by the rather anachronistic character of one of southern California's early rancheros, Stephenson pieced together bits of information, relying heavily on judicial proceedings. Though the title suggests a biography, most of the work is concerned with the legacy of Don Bernardo Yorba and his extensive holdings. Unique were the facts that Yorba

was one of the few grantees who engaged in irrigated agriculture; that he complied strictly and literally with provisions of the Mexican Colonization Laws of 1824 and 1828; that he was one of the few to receive a virtually uncontested patent from the U. S. Commission to Settle Private Land Claims in California; and that he was able to maintain and even expand his land holdings up to his death despite arrival of the gringo.

Scion of one of the "typical" but virtually nonexistent "pure Spanish families" of early California, Bernardo's father had come to California with the founding expedition commanded by Gaspar de Portolá. The family established roots in the Orange County soil as early as the 1790's, with Bernardo's Rancho Cañon de Santa Ana dating from 1834. Most clearly demonstrated in this brief work, though perhaps unintentionally, is the patriarchal character of Mexican California's pastoral society.

DONALD C. CUTTER

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Biografías de vicentinos ilustres. San Salvador, 1962. Ministerio de Educación Dirección General de Publicaciones. Notes. Illustrations. Appendix. Index. Pp. 178. Paper.

Obedying a royal cédula against living among the natives, some fifty Spanish families were moved to a new colony within the boundaries of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the year 1635. On December 25 the little village was formally established and given the name of San Vicente de Lorenzana. The name appears to have been derived from the Spanish lineage of Alvaro Quiñónez, President of the Audiencia of Guatemala and the man most significant in encouraging the early growth of the town.

To celebrate the 300th birthday of San Vicente, *Biografías* was published in 1935 by El Salvador's Academy of History to help perpetuate interest in local history. Several authors, many of whom are members of the Academy, participated in sketching the lives of