

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of a 1941 limited edition and is a faithful reproduction: unfortunately this means that errors in accentuation, outdated allusions, and imprecise translations of the original are still included.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

University of New Mexico

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