in the Americas which are sent for review. But the editors, headed by Jaime Vicens Vives, have made great strides and have developed an original system of some 15 symbols to indicate the significance of the items—ranging all the way from “fundamental” (***), to “superficial” (S), and including “innecessary” (t) and “tendencioso” (T). (L. H.)


This issue reflects the changed form of publication by which the National Archives announces its accessions and includes articles on the history of important series of records, an indexed list of accessions for the previous fiscal year, and announcements about the services and publications of the National Archives.

Records accessioned in 1952-1953 of interest to readers of the *HAHR* include the records of diplomatic posts at Mexico City, 1932; Guatemala City, 1908-1931; and Quito, 1912-1935; and of consular ports at Tampico, 1912-1935, Puerto Lobos, 1918-1925, and Tuxpan, Mexico, 1913-1932; Belize, British Honduras, 1912-1935; Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1924-1931; and Cap-Haïtien, 1912-1932, Gonaïves, 1918, Jacmel, 1914-1920, Jérémie, 1925-1929, and Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 1906-1934. (J. P. H.)


Not a new periodical, of course, but the welcome reappearance of an old friend which will, it is hoped, be issued regularly henceforth. It was announced in June that nos. 35-36 (1953) were then in press and would be issued shortly. (L. H.)


This publication constitutes one more illustration of the increasing use in Spain of microfilm as an aid to historical research and as a means of saving documents from possible destruction. By decree of July 14, 1950, an Archivo general de microfilm was established and was followed on June 27, 1952, by the creation of a Servicio Nacional de Microfotografía. One of the objects of the Servicio was to provide microfilm readers, microfilm cameras, and photographic laboratories for the various archives and by 1952 such equipment was installed in the four principal depositories—the Archivo histórico Nacional, Simancas, Archivo de Indias, and the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón. Another objective is to microfilm the more important documents in Spanish archives and libraries and deposit these copies in an Archivo central de microfotografía. The purpose of this new *Boletín* is to list the items microfilmed. Francisco Sintes y Obrador, who signs the preface, states that some 3500 meters of film were made in 1953, consisting of 60,000 exposures, and that the bulk of the material related to the medieval period. Nevertheless, items by Pedro de Gante, Diego Durán, Antonio de Ulloa, and Motolinía, as well as a relación describing the Indians of Mexico drawn up for Antonio de Mendoza were also included. It is hoped that future lists will indicate the number of pages of each item copied. (L. H.)


A review of high quality on problems of general culture, but with much material of interest to historians. (L. H.)


Edited by Manuel Ballesteros Gaibrois. Articles, notes on activities of the Seminario, and abstracts of doctoral dissertations on American topics accepted by the University of Madrid. (L. H.)