

A3406

NONSTATISTICAL MANIFESTS AND
STATISTICAL INDEX CARDS OF ALIENS
ARRIVING AT EL PASO, TEXAS,
1905–1927

Compiled by Claire Prechtel-Klusens

National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC
2005

United States. National Archives and Records Administration.
Nonstatistical manifests and statistical index cards of
aliens arriving at El Paso, Texas, 1905–1927 / compiled by
Claire Prechtel-Klusken.— Washington, DC : National Archives
and Records Administration, 2005.

17 p. ; 23 cm.— (National Archives microfilm publications.
Pamphlet describing ; A 3406)

Cover title.

1. Aliens – Texas – El Paso – Registers. 2. Immigrants –
Texas – El Paso – Registers. 3. United States – Emigration
and immigration – History – Sources. I. Prechtel-Klusken,
Claire. II. Title.

INTRODUCTION

On the 129 rolls of this microfilm publication, A3406, are reproduced over 575,000 nonstatistical manifests and statistical index cards of alien arrivals at El Paso, Texas, 1905–1927, with the bulk of the arrivals from 1906 to 1924. Some U.S. citizens may also be included. These records are part of the Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Record Group (RG) 85.

BACKGROUND

Early records relating to immigration originated in regional customhouses. The U.S. Customs Service conducted its business by designating collection districts. Each district had a headquarters port with a customhouse and a collector of customs, the chief officer of the district. An act of March 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489), required the captain or master of a vessel arriving at a port in the United States or any of its territories from a foreign country to submit a list of passengers to the collector of customs. The act also required that the collector submit a quarterly report or abstract, consisting of copies of these passenger lists, to the Secretary of State, who was required to submit such information at each session of Congress. After 1874, collectors forwarded only statistical reports to the Treasury Department. The lists themselves were retained by the collector of customs. Customs records were maintained primarily for statistical purposes.

On August 3, 1882, Congress passed the first Federal law regulating immigration (22 Stat. 214–215); the Secretary of the Treasury had general supervision over it between 1882 and 1891. The Office of Superintendent of Immigration in the Department of the Treasury was established under an act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085), and was later designated a bureau in 1895 with responsibility for administering the alien contract-labor laws. In 1900 administration of the Chinese exclusion laws was added. Initially the Bureau retained the same administrative structure of ports of entry that the Customs Service had used. By the turn of the century, it began to designate its own immigration districts, the numbers and boundaries of which changed over the years. In 1903 the Bureau became part of the Department of Commerce and Labor; its name was changed to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization when functions relating to naturalization were added in 1906. In 1933 the functions were transferred to the Department of Labor and became the responsibility of the newly formed Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Under President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan V of 1940, the INS was moved to the Department of Justice. The INS was abolished, and its immigration and naturalization recordkeeping functions were transferred to the new Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services within the new Department of Homeland Security, established January 24, 2003, by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296, § 471, 116 Stat. 2135, 2205).

Keeping statistics on alien arrivals at U.S. land borders was not required by early immigration acts. Thus, the statistical treatment of Canadian and Mexican border immigrants at times has differed from that of other immigrants. When records of arrivals began to be kept at the Canadian border in 1895 and at the Mexican border, ca. 1906, immigration authorities found it impractical to collect arrival information on lists as they did for ship passengers. Therefore, separate cards or “card manifests” for each person were used instead. These cards contained the same information as that collected on traditional ship passenger arrival lists, such as full name, age, sex, marital status, occupation, point of arrival in the United States, and final destination.

An act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1512), which became effective July 1, 1929, and was amended on August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243), allowed a record of lawful arrival—called a record of registry—to be made for certain aliens who had lawfully entered the United States at an earlier time but for whom the INS **could find no record of arrival**. In particular, if an alien had entered the U.S. before July 1, 1924, resided in the country continuously since that entry, was of good moral character, and was not subject to deportation, he or she could obtain a record of registry by making application to the INS and paying the required fee. The registry program was reauthorized by the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1137) under the name “Lawful Entry.” Registry files cover the years 1929–1944; Lawful Entry paperwork after April 1, 1944, was placed in an alien’s individual “A-File.” As of 2005, both Registry/Lawful Entry Files and A-Files remain in the legal custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and researchers interested in examining those records should direct a Freedom of Information Act request to that agency citing the Certificate of Registry number and, if available, a Bureau file number.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS AND DEFINITIONS

Beginning in 1895, immigrants who arrived at Canadian seaports with the declared intention of proceeding to the United States by land were recorded and included in immigration statistics. (Some aliens may have chosen this route because of possibly lower fares from Europe to Canada.) All other alien arrivals at U.S. northern and southern land borders were reported beginning in 1906; and reporting was fully established in 1908 under authority of an act of February 20, 1907 (34 Stat. 898). “All other aliens” included Canadians, all aliens arriving at the Mexican border, and any alien resident or nonresident of Canada who had not, at a Canadian seaport, previously declared their intent to proceed to the United States.

Not all aliens entering via the Canadian and Mexican borders were necessarily counted for inclusion in the immigration statistics. Before about 1930, no count was made of residents of Canada, Newfoundland, or Mexico who had lived in those countries for a year or more if they planned to enter the United States for less than six months. However, from about 1930 to 1945, the following classes of aliens entering via the land borders were included in immigration statistics:

- (1) Those who had not been in the U.S. within six months, who came to stay more than six months

- (2) Those for whom straight head tax was a prerequisite to admission, or for whom head tax was specially deposited and subsequently converted to a straight head tax account¹
- (3) Those required by law or regulation to present an immigration visa or reentry permit, and those who surrendered either, regardless of whether they were required by law or regulation to do so
- (4) Those announcing an intention to depart from a seaport in the United States for Hawaii or other insular possession of the U.S. or for a foreign country, except arrivals from Canada intending to return there by water
- (5) Those announcing an intention to depart across the other land boundary.

These classes were revised in 1945 so that the statistics of arriving aliens at land border ports of entry for 1945–52 included arriving aliens who came into the United States for 30 days or more, and returning alien residents who had been out of the country more than 6 months. Arriving aliens who came into the United States for 29 days or less were not counted except for those who were either certified by public health officials, held for a board of special inquiry, excluded and deported, or in transit and announced an intention to depart across another land boundary or by sea.

From 1953 to at least 1957, all arriving aliens at land border ports of entry were counted for statistical purposes except Canadian citizens and British subjects resident in Canada who were admitted for 6 months or less; Mexican citizens who were admitted for 72 hours or less; and returning U.S. residents who had been out of the country for more than 6 months. Beginning in February 1956, residents returning from stays of less than 6 months in Western Hemisphere countries also were not counted. Because of changed regulations in 1957, returning residents without reentry permits or visas who had been abroad for 1 year or less were not counted.

Summary: Statistical arrivals were immigrants or nonimmigrants who were subject to the head tax and generally not from the Western Hemisphere. By contrast, nonstatistical arrivals were immigrants or nonimmigrants who usually were natives of the Western Hemisphere and not subject to the head tax. Although arrival of the latter was not included in immigration statistics, a record of that arrival may still have been made. **It cannot be said with certainty that the definitions of statistical and nonstatistical arrivals were applied uniformly at any particular port on the Canadian or Mexican borders during the period covered by this microfilm publication.**

¹ A head tax was required to be paid by persons entering the U.S. who were not citizens of the U.S., the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico.

DEFINITIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND NONIMMIGRANTS

Since 1906, arriving aliens have been divided into two classes: (1) immigrants, or those who intended to settle in the U.S.; and (2) nonimmigrants, who were admitted aliens who declared an intention *not* to settle in the U.S., and all aliens returning to resume domiciles formerly acquired in the U.S. Since 1924, aliens arriving to settle in the U.S. have been further classified as quota or nonquota immigrants. **Quota immigrants** were those admitted under quotas established for countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Pacific Basin and the colonies, dependencies, and protectorates belonging to those nations. **Nonquota immigrants** were spouses and unmarried children of U.S. citizens; natives from the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere, their spouses, and unmarried children under 18 years of age; and members of the clergy who entered with their families to carry on their profession. From 1933 to 1952, professors and their spouses and children were also classified as nonquota immigrants. **Nonimmigrants** were alien residents of the U.S. returning from a temporary visit abroad, or nonresident aliens admitted to the U.S. for a temporary period, such as tourists, students, foreign government officials, those engaged in business, people representing international organizations, the spouses and unmarried children of all these individuals, and agricultural laborers from the West Indies.

For more information about the keeping of immigration statistics and definitions used therein, see *The Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present* (Stamford, CT: Fairfield Publishers, Inc., ca. 1965), pp. 48–52. For further information about immigration and naturalization laws prior to 1953, see *Laws Applicable to Immigration and Nationality*, Edwina A. Avery and Catherine R. Gibson, eds., U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953).

RECORDS DESCRIPTION

These records include statistical, nonstatistical, permanent, and temporary alien arrivals. Some U.S. citizens are also included. They are arranged alphabetically by surname, then alphabetically by first name. There is some alphabetical disarrangement due to human error.

Double names are filed as if the second part of the double name were not there. For example, “Jimenez De San Miguel, Petra” is found among other persons named “Jimenez, Petra,” and Montalvo-Hernandez, Jose” is found among other persons named “Montalvo, Jose.” “De la O” is filed under “O” and “Ybarra” is filed under “Ibarra.” Spanish surnames containing the letter “s” may be filed as if the letter were “z.” For example, persons surnamed Dias might be filed among those named Diaz, Espinosa among Espinoza, Valderama among Balderama. Likewise, variations of given names may be filed together. Female versions of given names (such as Ernesta/Ernestino) may be filed *with or after* male versions (Ernest/Ernesto).

Many rolls begin with “retakes” sections (records refilmed to ensure legibility), as noted in the table of contents.

FORMS USED

The manifests consist of several types of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) forms. Both the front and reverse sides of each card-size form were used. The most common forms are described below.

Form 502 (unnamed) or **Form 1502V** (unnamed) were forms intended for use as index cards to ship passenger arrivals, as indicated by use of the terms “steamer,” “line” (as in steamship line), “Group” number (page number for a ship manifest), and “List” (line number on a ship manifest). The forms were adapted to use with land border arrivals. They include the person’s name, age, sex, “steamer” (annotated to indicate name of railroad), “line” (annotated to indicate destination), and date and port of arrival, “Group” (annotated with manifest number), and “List” (annotated with serial number). The serial number and date of arrival are used to locate a corresponding sheet manifest. The “Group”/manifest number can usually be disregarded. Form 1502V often omits the manifest and serial numbers.

Form 621, *Statistical*, includes the following information about each alien: name, age, sex, marital status, race, occupation, ability to read and write, last place of residence, future place of residence, name of person he or she plans to join, date and place of admission, physical description, place of birth, citizenship (“nationality”), and names of persons accompanying him or her.

Form P(A), *Application for Border Permit Card*, includes the date and port of issuance of the card, card number, and the alien’s name, citizenship, birthplace, permanent residence, business address, age, marital status, occupation, sex, height, weight, eye color, hair color, physical marks, ability to read, signature, and photograph.

Certificate of Lawful Entry is usually a typewritten card that includes the alien’s name, age, gender, date of arrival, height, physical marks, birthplace, the date the certificate of lawful entry was granted, the district file number (such as “Our File #3020/1-D”), the bureau file number (such as “1600/52226”) and the person’s alien registration number (such as “A.R. 3508167”).

Record of Registry is usually a typewritten card that includes the following information about the alien *as of the alien’s date of arrival*: name; age; occupation; race or people; place of last residence before entry; and date, port, place, and means of arrival (ship, railway, etc.) in the U.S. This form also includes the following information about the alien *as of the alien’s date of registry*: name, age, occupation, physical description, place of residence, and place of birth. It also includes the alien’s photograph, date of approval of registry, certificate of registry number, district file number, and bureau file number.

Form Spl. 125, *Alien Laborer’s Identification Card*, includes the date and port of issuance of the card, card number, and the alien’s name, age, marital status, height, physical marks, last residence, and whether able to read. It includes his photograph, destination, and employer’s name, and this text:

The bearer, a native and citizen of Mexico, has this day been granted the privilege of temporarily entering the United States in accordance with and under the conditions of Department [of Labor] circular of June 12, 1918, as amended.

Form Spl. 259, “*statistical*,” is an index card that contains each person’s name, age, sex, citizenship (“nationality”), race, last place of residence, destination, and port and date of admission. It also indicates a manifest (“list”) and line number that corresponds to a “long form” Form 548 (described above). Sometimes, this information was simply typewritten onto a blank card.

Form Spl. 386 (unnamed), includes a card number and the person’s name, age, race, last residence, date of arrival, and destination. It also indicates the names of persons accompanying him or her and when and where the person had been in the U.S. before, if applicable.

Form Spl. 442, *Nonstatistical*, includes the person’s name, age, sex, marital status, race, occupation, ability to read and write, place of last permanent residence, destination, and port and date of admission. It also indicates the names of persons and amount of money he or she was carrying. This index card apparently contains all available entry information.

GENERAL REMARKS

The records were filmed by the INS in 1956–57 and transferred to the National Archives on microfilm. Although some of this film may be difficult to read, it is impossible to correct the situation since the INS destroyed the original records.

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NEW ROLL No.	OLD INS ROLL No.	CONTENTS
1	105	Retakes Aaiser, Julia – Aguado, Victor
2	106	Retakes (long) Aguallo, Alberto – Aguirre, Jesus (part)
3	107	Retakes Aguirre, Jesus (part) – Alejandro/Alejandri, Simon Note: The first card on this roll is one <i>José Aguillo</i> filmed out of place.
4	108	Retakes Alejandro/Alejandri, Tomasa – Alvarado, Manuel
5	109	Retakes (long): Alvarez, Dolores Alvarez, O. – Alvarez, Ysauro Note: <i>O. Alvarez</i> section is disarranged. Aly, Hamond – Aly, Housein Alvarado, Manuela – Amante, Refugio
6	110	Retakes Amar, Abdala – Antuna, Aurora (part)
7	111	Retakes Antuna, Aurora (part) – Argandona, Ramon
8	112	Retakes Arganza, Luz – Arroyo/Aroya/Aroyo, Epifano
9	113	Retakes Arroyo/Aroya/Aroyo, Felicitas/Feliciano – Avila, Otilia Note: The first card on this roll is one <i>Felicitas Avila</i> filmed out of place.
10	114	Retakes Avila, Pascual – Balderama/Balderrama, Refugio
11	115	Retakes Balderama/Balderrama, Remedios – Barraza, Ezequiel

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
12	116	Retakes (long) Barraza, Felicita – Belague, Henry
13	117	Retakes Belance, Pedro – Blum, Sam
14	118	Blumberg, Moishe – Bueno/Buena, Luz (part)
15	119	Retakes Bueno/Buena, Luz (part) – Caldera, Juan
16	120	Retakes Caldera, Juana – Campos, Doroteo Note: <i>D. Campos</i> section overlaps between rolls 16–17 due to disarrangement
17	121	Retakes (long) Campos, Daniel – Cardenas, Miguel (part) Note: <i>D. Campos</i> section overlaps between rolls 16–17 due to disarrangement
18	122	Retakes (long) Cardenas, Miguel (part) – Carrillo/Carillo, Antonio
19	123	Retakes (long) Carrillo/Carillo, Apolinar – Castaneda, Braulio
20	124	Retakes Castaneda, Bruno – Castoreña/Castoreño, Virjinius
21	125	Retakes (long) Castrajan, Aña – Cerda, Luis
22	126	Retakes Cerda, Macario – Chavez, Adolfo
23	127	Retakes (long) Chavez, Agolen [?] – Chavez, Rodolfo
24	128	Chavez, Roman – Compian, Vicente
25	129	Retakes Compodico, Dolores – Corona, Lorenzo Note: The “ <i>L</i> ” <i>Corona</i> section is disarranged. <i>Lutgardo</i> and <i>Luisa/Lucia</i> Corona precede <i>Lorenzo</i> <i>Corona</i> .

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
26	130	Retakes Corona, Luis – Crivelli, Louis Note: The <i>L. Corona</i> section is disarranged. See also Roll 25 for <i>Lutgardo</i> and <i>Luisa/Lucia</i> Corona, which precede <i>Lorenzo</i> Corona.
27	131	Retakes Crivero, Francisco – Davalos, Salvador
28	132	Davalos, Santiago – Diaz, Anacleto
29	133	Retakes (long) Diaz, Angelica – Dominguez, Agustin
30	134	Retakes Dominguez, Agustina – Duran, Eva Note: The <i>E. Duran</i> section overlaps between rolls 30–31 due to disarrangement.
31	135	Retakes Duran, Edmundo – Enriquez, Manuela Note: The <i>E. Duran</i> section overlaps between rolls 30–31 due to disarrangement.
32	136	Retakes Enriquez, Margarita – Esparza/Esparsa, Rita
33	137	Retakes Esparza/Esparsa, Rito – Estrada, Alfredo
34	138	Retakes Estrada, Altagracia – Felix, Filberto
35	139	Retakes Felix, Francisca – Figueroa, Rutilio
36	140	Retakes Figueroa, Sabina – Flores, Martin
37	141	Flores, Martina – Frias, Pedro
38	142	Frias, Prospero – Gallegos, Isaura Note: See Roll 39 for <i>Ignacio</i> and <i>Isabel Gallegos</i> .

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
39	143	Gallegos, Ignacio Gallegos, Isabel Gallegos, Jacinta – Garcia, Andres (1916)
40	144	Garcia, Andres (1917) – Garcia, German
41	145	Garcia, Geronimo – Garcia, Maria (1915, part) Note: This roll was poorly filmed; the bottoms of many cards are missing. See Roll 42 for retakes.
42	145A	Retakes for Old Roll 145: Garcia, Higinio – Garcia, Leopoldo
43	146	Garcia, Maria (1915, part) – Garduño, Dolores
44	147	Garduño, Elfezo – Gomez, Aureliano
45	148	Gomez, Aurelio – Gomez, Serapio
46	149	Gomez, Severiano – Gonzalez/Gonzales, Feliciano
47	149A	Retakes for Old Rolls 149 and 150: Gonzalez/Gonzales, Eugenia – Gonzalez/Gonzales, Joaquin
48	150	Gonzalez/Gonzales, Feliciano – Gonzalez/Gonzales, Laureano
49	151	Retakes Gonzalez/Gonzales, Lauro – Gonzalez/Gonzales, Silvano
50	152	Retakes Gonzalez/Gonzales, Silveria – Guerrero, Estanislao Note: The <i>E. Guerrero</i> section overlaps between rolls 50–51 due to disarrangement.
51	153	Retakes Guerrero, Esiquio/Eziquio – Gutierrez, Feliciano Note: The <i>E. Guerrero</i> section overlaps between rolls 50–51 due to disarrangement.
52	154	Gutierrez, Feliciano – Guzman, Ignacio
53	155	Retakes Guzman, Inez/Ines – Hernandez, Antonio (1922, part)

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
54	156	Retakes Hernandez, Antonio (1922, part) – Hernandez, Ismael
55	157	Retakes (long): Hernandez, Juan (1906–27) Retakes: Hernandez, Leonor (2 cards) Hernandez, J. – Hernandez, Pataleon
56	158	Hernandez, Pascual – Herrera, Manuel (1922, 5 cards)
57	159	Retakes (short) Herrera, Manuel (1917 and 1921, 3 cards) Herrera, Manuel (1923) – Huerta, Maria (part)
58	160	Retakes (long) Huerta, Maria (part) – Irigoyen/Irigoyan/Yrigoyen/Yrigoyan, Cruz
59	161	Irigoyen/Irigoyan/Yrigoyen/Yrigoyan, Danioso – Jimenez, Bonifacio
60	162	Retakes Jimenez, Canuto/Canato – Juarez, Porfirio
61	163	Retakes Juarez, Quiarius – Lara, Francisco
62	164	Retakes Lara, Gabina/Gabino – Leon, Florencia/Florencio Note: The <i>F. Leon</i> section overlaps between rolls 62– 63 due to disarrangement; five <i>Felipe Leon</i> cards end this roll.
63	165	Retakes (long) Leon, Felipe – Llamas, Estefania Note: The <i>F. Leon</i> section overlaps between rolls 62–63 due to disarrangement; five <i>Felipe Leon</i> cards end roll 62.
64	166	Retakes (long) Llamas, Fausto – Lopez, Faustino
65	167	Retakes (long) Lopez, Fausto – Lopez, Matilde
66	168	Lopez, Mauricio – Lozano, Joaquin

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
67	169	Retakes (extremely long) Lozano, José – Luna, Manuel Note: <i>Manuel Luna</i> is the last discernable card; the film is fogged to the end. Original INS box label indicates the roll was to have gone thru <i>Manuela Luna</i> .
68	170	Retakes (extremely long) Luna, Marcelino – Magallanes/Magallan, Ismaela
69	171	Magallanes/Magallan, Ines/Ynes – Marin, Aureliana Note: The <i>A. Marin</i> section overlaps between rolls 69–70 due to disarrangement.
70	172	Marin, Adolfo – Martin, Tomas (part) Note: The <i>A. Marin</i> section overlaps between rolls 69–70 due to disarrangement.
71	173	Retakes (long) Martin, Tomas (part) – Martinez, Francisco (1924, part)
72	174	Martinez, Francisco (1924, part) – Martinez, Maria (1921)
73	174A	Retakes for Old Rolls 174 and 175: Martinez, Fructuoso – Martinez, Maria (1928)
74	175	Retakes (very long) Martinez, Maria (1922) – Mata, Rumalde Note: The <i>R. Mata</i> section overlaps between rolls 74–75 due to disarrangement. <i>Rafael Mata</i> follows <i>Rumalde Mata</i> on this roll.
75	176	Mata, Ramon – Medrano, Julian Note: The <i>R. Mata</i> section overlaps between rolls 74–75 due to disarrangement.
76	177	Retakes (long) Medrano, Julian (part) <i>and</i> Julieta Medrano, Jesus Medrano, José Medrano, Juan Medrano, L. – Mendez, Manuel (part) Note: The <i>L. Medrano</i> section is disarranged.
77	178	Retakes (extremely long) Mendez, Manuel (part) – Mercado, Celia

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
78	179	Retakes (very long) Mercado, Celsa – Mireles, Reyes (part)
79	180	Mireles, Reyes (part) – Montes, Eustolia Note: The <i>E. Montes</i> section overlaps between rolls 79–80 due to disarrangement.
80	181	Retakes Montes, Eustorgia – Montes, Ezequiel Montes, Eduardo – Montes, Ester Montes, Federico – Morales, Juan (1916) Note: The <i>E. Montes</i> section overlaps between rolls 79–80 due to disarrangement.
81	182	Retakes (very long) Morales, Juan (1917) – Moriel, Esther
82	183	Retakes (very long) Moriel, Felix – Muñoz, Prudencio Note: One <i>Emilio Moriel</i> begins the roll.
83	184	Retakes (long) Muñoz, Quirina/Quirino – Navarete/Navarrete/Navarette, Ruperto Note: The <i>P. Nava</i> section is disarranged. The <i>R. Navarete/Navarrete/Navarette</i> section overlaps between rolls 83–84 due to disarrangement.
84	185	Retakes (very long) Navarete/Navarrete/Navarette, Ramon/Ramona (13 cards) Navarete/Navarrete/Navarette, Sabina – Nuñez, Isidro Note: The <i>R. Navarete/Navarrete/Navarette</i> section overlaps between rolls 83–84 due to disarrangement. The <i>I. Nuñez</i> section is disarranged; see Roll 85 for <i>Ignacio Nuñez</i> .
85	186	Retakes (very long) Nuñez, Ignacio Nuñez, J. – Olivas, Procopio Note: See roll 84 for the bulk of <i>I. Nuñez</i> . The <i>J. Nuñez</i> section is disarranged. The <i>P. Olivas</i> section overlaps between rolls 85–86 due to disarrangement.

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
86	187	Retakes Olivas, Pabla – Orozco, Rutilio Note: Due to disarrangement, the <i>P. Olivas</i> section overlaps between rolls 85–86, and the <i>R. Orozco</i> section overlaps between rolls 86–87.
87	188	Retakes Orozco, Rafael – Ortiz, Manuel (part) Note: The <i>R. Orozco</i> section overlaps between rolls 86–87 due to disarrangement.
88	189	Retakes Ortiz, Manuel (part) – Padilla, Rogelia Note: The <i>R. Padilla</i> section overlaps between rolls 88–89 due to disarrangement.
89	190	Retakes Padilla, Priscilla (1 card) Padilla, Refugio – Patino, Aurora Note: One <i>Priscilla Padilla</i> is the first legible image due to fogging. The <i>R. Padilla</i> section overlaps between rolls 88–89 due to disarrangement. One <i>Aurora Partino</i> ends the roll; all other <i>Partino</i> cards are in the correct alphabetical sequence.
90	191	Retakes Patino, Baudelio – Perez, Antonio
91	192	Retakes (very long) Perez, Apolinar – Perez, Marcelino
92	193	Retakes (very long) Perez, Marcelo – Pinedo, Trinidad
93	194	Retakes (due to fogging during first filming): Pinego, Pedro – Pinete, Josefina Retakes: miscellaneous Main section: Pinete, Josefina – Preciado, Maria
94	195	Preciado, Narciso – Quintanal, Pascual
95	196	Retakes (very long) Quintanar, Adrian – Ramirez, Gregoria

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
96	197	Retakes (long) Ramirez, Gregorio – Ramirez, Silvestra Note: The <i>S. Ramirez</i> section overlaps between rolls 96–97 due to disarrangement.
97	198	Retakes Ramirez, Simeon – Ramirez, Sotera Ramirez, Sabas – Raygosa/Raigosa/Raygoza, Valentin Note: The <i>S. Ramirez</i> section overlaps between rolls 96–97 due to disarrangement.
98	199	Retakes: miscellaneous Retakes: Reyes, Eusebio – Reyes, Felipa Raygosa/Raigosa/Raygoza, Valeriano – Reyes, Eusebio Note: Fogging follows <i>Eusebio Reyes</i> ; see retakes section for <i>Eusebio Reyes – Felipa Reyes</i> .
99	200	Retakes (long) Reyes, Filipe – Rio, Dolores
100	201	Retakes Rio, Eduardo – Rivera, Juan
101	202	Retakes (long) Rivera, Juana – Rodda, N.
102	203	Rode, Guillermo – Rodriguez, Guadalupe (1918, part) Note: Original INS box label indicates this roll was to have concluded with <i>Maria Rodriguez (1918)</i> , but the roll would have been too long. See the next roll for the images not filmed on this one.
103	203A	Retakes for Old Roll 203: (1) Rodriguez, Adela – Rodriguez, Felipe (2) Rodriguez, Guadalupe (1915, part) – Rodriguez, Maria (1918, part)
104	204	Rodriguez, Maria (1918, part) – Roldan, Juana
105	204A	Retakes for Old Roll 204: Rodriguez, Maria (1919) – Rojo, Jesus
106	205	Retakes (very long) Roldan, Luis – Rosales/Rosalez/Rozales, Elvira

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
107	206	Rosales/Rosalez/Rozales, Emilio – Ruiz, Fortunato Note: The <i>F. Ruiz</i> section overlaps between rolls 107–108 due to disarrangement.
108	207	Ruiz, Faustino – Salas, Antonia Note: The <i>F. Ruiz</i> section overlaps between rolls 107–108 due to disarrangement.
109	208	Retakes (very long) Salas, Antonio – Saldivar, Pedro
110	209	Saldivar, Rafael – Sanchez, Jesus (1918)
111	210	Sanchez, Jesus (1919) – Sandoval, Francisco
112	211	Retakes Sandoval, Gabriel – Sapien, Juan
113	212	Sapien, L. – Seyos, Antonio
114	213	Retakes (very long) Seytoun, Isack – Solis, Cutperto Note: The <i>C. Solis</i> section overlaps between rolls 114–115 due to disarrangement.
115	214	Retakes Solis, Carlos – Soto, Maria Note: The <i>C. Solis</i> section overlaps between rolls 114–115 due to disarrangement.
116	215	Retakes Soto, Martin – Tarango, José
117	216	Retakes Tarango, Liborio – Torre, Ezequiel Note: The <i>E. Torre</i> section overlaps between rolls 117–118 due to disarrangement.
118	217	Retakes (extremely long) Torre, Encarnacion – Torres, Margarito Note: The <i>E. Torre</i> section overlaps between rolls 117–118 due to disarrangement.
119	218	Retakes (very long) Torres, Maria – Treto, Victoriano

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	CONTENTS
120	219	Retakes Trevero, E. – Uribe, Cruz
	220–221	<i>No rolls with this number; no data lost.</i>
121	222	Uribe, Daniel – Valdivia, Maria
122	223	Retakes Valdivia, Miguel – Vargas, Andrea
123	224	Retakes Vargas, Andres – Vasquez, Lino Note: The <i>L. Vasquez</i> section overlaps between rolls 123–124 due to disarrangement.
124	225	Retakes Vasquez, Longino – Velasquez, Fortunato Note: Due to disarrangement, the <i>L. Vasquez</i> section overlaps between rolls 123–124, and the <i>F. Velasquez</i> section overlaps between rolls 124–125.
125	226	Retakes Velasquez, Feliciano – Villa, Luz Note: The <i>F. Velasquez</i> section overlaps between rolls 124–125 due to disarrangement.
126	227	Retakes Villa, Mabel – Villegas, Crisanta Note: One <i>Crisanta Mateus</i> or <i>Matus</i> ends the roll. The <i>C. Villegas</i> section overlaps between rolls 126–127 due to disarrangement.
127	228	Retakes Villegas, Carlos Villegas, Carmen Villegas, Concepcion Villegas, David – Yurgran, Papie Note: The <i>C. Villegas</i> section overlaps between rolls 126–127 due to disarrangement.
128	229	Retakes (long) Yuri, Tatsuhie – Zermeño, Eulogia
129	230	Zermeño, Felipe – Zuzuarique, Francisco