

A3455

MANIFESTS OF PERMANENT AND STATISTICAL ALIEN
ARRIVALS AT EL PASO, TEXAS,
APRIL 1924–SEPTEMBER 1954

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INTRODUCTION

On the 89 rolls of this microfilm publication, A3455, are reproduced over 210,000 permanent and statistical manifests of alien arrivals at El Paso, Texas, for the period April 3, 1924, through September 20, 1954. Some U.S. citizens may also be included. These records are part of 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); 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 (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 1929–44; Lawful Entry paperwork after April 1, 1944, was placed in an alien’s individual “A-File.” As of 2010, both Registry/Lawful Entry Files and A-Files remain in the legal custody of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and researchers interested in examining those records should direct a Freedom of Information Act request to that agency.

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 an 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 **account**¹
- (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 were individuals in transit who 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.

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.

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.**

DEFINITIONS OF IMMIGRANTS (PERMANENT) AND NONIMMIGRANTS (TEMPORARY)

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

The records are card manifests of statistical (permanent) alien arrivals generally arranged chronologically by date of arrival, then numbered sequentially within

each Federal fiscal year by manifest (“serial”) number. During the years included in this microfilm publication, the Federal fiscal year began July 1 and ended June 30. Sometimes, in later years, the INS did not begin the numerical sequence at “1” again until after July 4.

Some aliens, however, were entered into the *immigration statistics* many *days, weeks, or even months* after the alien’s “true” date of arrival. As a result, some of these aliens may be filed under the date they were entered into the statistics (and given a new manifest number) instead of their “true” date of immigration (and their original manifest number).

On the earlier manifests, the date was handwritten or mechanically stamped—often very lightly—and may be difficult to read. Likewise, on earlier manifests, the handwritten or mechanically stamped manifest number in the upper-right corner may also have been lightly marked and quite hard to read. There may be gaps in the numbering sequence, missing manifests, occasional chronological or numerical disarrangement, and unnumbered cards. Sometimes the INS added a suffix to the manifest number (such as 1448A, 1448B, 5970#3, 5970#4, etc.). Variations in the arrangement sequence are described in the roll list.

Although most of the arriving aliens were Mexicans, there are also persons from other parts of the world.

The manifests primarily consist of the card form manifest, **INS Form 548 or I-448, *Manifest or Report of Inspection*** (described in detail below). For many aliens, the 548 or I-448 is accompanied by a **Form I-189, *Application for Resident Alien’s Border Crossing Identification Card***, usually dated 1945 or later. Some Forms I-189, however, are not filed with the related 548 or I-448, but are instead filed by the first date of admission at El Paso noted on the reverse side. There are also some **Forms 657, *Record of Registry***.

FORMS USED

INS Form 548 or I-448, *Manifest or Report of Inspection*, generally includes the person’s name, age, sex, marital status, place of birth, physical description, occupation, citizenship (“nationality”), race, ability to read and write and in what language, place of last permanent residence, port and date of arrival, destination, purpose for entering the U.S., intention of becoming a U.S. citizen or of returning to country of previous residence, head tax status, and previous citizenships. It also includes the name and address of the friend or relative whom the alien intended to join, persons accompanying the alien, and the name and address of the alien’s nearest relative or friend in the country from which he

or she came. If the alien had ever been in the U.S. in the past, the dates and places of such residence or visitation are indicated. Additional information may be recorded if the alien appealed a decision deporting or barring him or her from entering the United States.

Form I-189, *Application for Resident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card*, includes the person's name, permanent U.S. address, date and place of birth, gender, marital status, occupation, ability to read and write, citizenship ("nationality"), physical description, and the date, place, and means of lawful entry into the U.S. for permanent residence. It also includes the alien's signature and/or fingerprint, and the border crossing identification card number and its date of issuance.

Applications for border crossing identification cards are typically—but not always—filed according to the date of the alien's first entry noted on the reverse side of the card.

Form 657, *Record of Registry*, 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 (ship, railway, etc.) of arrival 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.

GENERAL REMARKS

The records were filmed by the INS in 1955 and 1957 and transferred to the National Archives on microfilm. The microfilm is of inferior technical quality. Many rolls exhibit poor contrast probably due to improper camera exposure settings during filming. Although some of this film may be difficult to read, it is impossible to correct the situation since the INS destroyed the original records.

Most rolls begin with a retakes section (images refilmed by the INS to ensure legibility). Most retakes sections are fairly short, but some are long. Retakes sections deserving special notice are listed in the roll list that follows. Some individual manifests at the beginning or ending of particular rolls were not filmed; names of these individuals were obtained from the original box labels.

RELATED RECORDS

The manifests reproduced in this microfilm publication, A3455, are indexed by National Archives Microfilm Publications A3396, *Index to Manifests of Permanent and Statistical Alien Arrivals at El Paso, Texas, July 1924-July 1952* (19 rolls), and A3406, *Nonstatistical Manifests and Statistical Index Cards of Aliens Arriving at El Paso, Texas, 1905-1927* (129 rolls).

Five other National Archives Microfilm Publications also contain manifests of alien arrivals at El Paso:

A3365, *Lists of Aliens Arriving at Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Laredo, Presidio, Rio Grande City, and Roma, Texas, May 1903-June 1909, and at Aros Ranch, Douglas, Lochiel, Naco, and Nogales, Arizona, July 1906-December 1910* (5 rolls), contains lists arranged chronologically by quarter-year, then by port of arrival. Arrivals at El Paso, May 1903-June 1909, are on rolls 1 through 5.

A3412, *Manifests of Statistical Alien Arrivals at El Paso, Texas, May 1909-October 1924* (96 rolls) contains over 200,000 chronologically arranged alien arrivals. Manifests for 1924 that cannot be found in A3412 should instead be found in this publication, A3455.

M1757, *Manifests of Aliens Granted Temporary Admission at El Paso, Texas, ca. July 1924-1954* (97 rolls), contains more than 245,000 alphabetically arranged manifests.

M1756, *Applications for Nonresident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Cards Made at El Paso, Texas, ca. July 1945-December 1952* (62 rolls), contains over 150,000 alphabetically arranged applications, made primarily between 1948 and 1952, with some dating as early as 1945.

ROLL LIST

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
Note: Asterisk (*) indicates the roll begins with a retakes section.			
<i>For additional Jan.–Oct. 1924 manifests, see microfilm publication A3412.</i>			
1	20*	Apr. 3–22, 1924	25324 – 27599
2	21	Apr. 22–May 13, 1924	27600 – 30406
3	22*	May 13–June 17, 1924	30408 – 33480
		<i>Note: This roll was supposed to begin with manifest 30407, for Maria Mendoza; check retakes section.</i>	
4	23	June 17–30, 1924 July 1–Aug. 23, 1924	33481 – 34456½ 1 – 1504
5	24*	Aug. 23–Nov. 11, 1924	1505 – 4005
6	25*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Feb. 4, 1925 Main section: Nov. 11, 1924–Feb. 4, 1925	5968 – 5970#4 4005 – 5970#4
7	26*	Feb. 4–Mar. 17, 1925	5970#5 – 8099
8	27*	Mar. 17–Apr. 11, 1925	8100 – 10199
9	28*	Apr. 11–May 20, 1925	10200 – 12999
10	29	May 20–June 30, 1925 July 1–2, 1925	13000 – 16606 1 – 99
11	30*	July 2–Aug. 20, 1925	100 – 2899
		<i>Note: The last 20 cards, dated early 1925, are marked “see miscellaneous index” instead of “entered into statistics Aug. 20, 1925.” It has not been determined what “miscellaneous index” means.</i>	

NEW ROLL No.	OLD INS ROLL No.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
12	31*	Aug. 20–Oct. 21, 1925 <i>Note: The first 12 cards, dated early 1925, are marked “see miscellaneous index” instead of “entered into statistics Aug. 20, 1925.” It has not been determined what “miscellaneous index” means.</i>	2900 – 5794
13	32*	Oct. 21, 1925–Jan. 13, 1926	5795 – 8542
14	33	Jan. 13–Feb. 27, 1926	8543 – 11495
15	34*	Feb. 27–Mar. 20, 1926	11496 – 14384
16	35*	Mar. 20–Apr. 12, 1926	14385 – 17199
17	36*	Apr. 12–May 3, 1926	17200 – 20099
18	37*	May 3–25, 1926	20100 – 22859
19	38*	May 25–June 12, 1926 July 15–19, 1926 June 12–19, 1926	22860 – 24690 1100 – 1465 24700 – 25322
20	39	June 19–30, 1926 July 1–23, 1926	25323 – 26361 1 – 1859
21	40	July 23–Aug. 26, 1926	1859 – 4756
22	41	Aug. 28–Sept. 30, 1926	4757 – 7534
23	42	Sept. 30–Nov. 9, 1926	7535 – 10304
24	43*	Nov. 9–Dec. 27, 1926	10305 – 13199
25	44	Dec. 27, 1926–Feb. 8, 1927	13200 – 15999
26	45*	Feb. 8–Mar. 9, 1927	16000 – 18879
27	46*	Mar. 9–30, 1927	18880 – 21789
28	47*	Mar. 30 – Apr. 19, 1927 <i>Note: This roll was supposed to begin with manifest 21790, for Isabel Valenzuela; check retakes section.</i>	21791 – 24689

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
<i>Second Filming—done in 1957—of Old Rolls 45–47 for the period February 8, 1927 (16000) thru April 19, 1927 (24689) is on rolls 86–89.</i>			
29	48*	Apr. 19–May 13, 1927	24691 – 27526 <i>Note: This roll was supposed to begin with manifest 24690, for Margarito Chavira; check retakes section.</i>
30	49	May 13–June 14, 1927	27527 – 30299
31	50	June 14–30, 1927 July 1–13, 1927	30300 – 32163F 1 – 899
32	51*	July 13–Aug. 12, 1927	900 – 3599
33	52*	Aug. 12–Sept. 22, 1927	3600 – 6099
34	53*	Sept. 22–Nov. 10, 1927	6100 – 8682 <i>Note: The retakes section include several cards that were also filmed on the previous roll.</i>
35	54*	Nov. 10, 1927–Jan. 7, 1928	8683 – 11448
36	55*	Jan. 7–Feb. 28, 1928	11449 – 14117
37	56	Feb. 28–Apr. 4, 1928	14118 – 16806
38	56A	<i>Retakes for Old INS Roll 56 (now roll 37)</i> Feb. 28–Mar. 23, 1928 Mar. 23–Apr. 4, 1928	14127 – 15974 15872 – 16791
39	57*	Apr. 4–May 8, 1928	16809 – 19391
40	58*	May 8–June 30, 1928 July 2–10, 1928	19392 – 21799 1 – 253
41	59*	July 10–Sept. 6, 1928	254 – 2987 <i>Note: This roll was supposed to end with manifest 2988, for Maximiliano Brizula; check retakes section.</i>
42	60*	Sept. 7–Nov. 2, 1928	2989 – 5501

NEW ROLL No.	OLD INS ROLL No.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
43	61*	Nov. 2, 1928–Jan. 31, 1929 <i>Note: This roll was supposed to begin with manifest 5502, for Zeuaida Guturry; check retakes section.</i>	5503 – 7953
44	62*	Jan. 31–May 25, 1929 <i>Note: This roll was supposed to include manifests 10310–10337; check retakes section.</i>	7954 – 10309
	63	<i>No roll with this number existed</i>	
45	64*	May 25–June 29, 1929 July 1–Oct. 24, 1929	10338–10960 1 – 1655B
46	65*	Retakes: Oct. 24–25, 1929 Main section: Oct. 24, 1929–May 9, 1930	1700 – 1782 1700 – 3499
47	66*	May 10–June 30, 1930 July 1–Dec. 4, 1930	3505 – 3808D 1 – 1048D
48	67*	Dec. 5, 1930–June 18, 1931	1049 – 2252½A
49	68	June 18–30, 1931 July 1–Dec. 18, 1931	2248A – 2319B 1 – 805
50	69*	Dec. 17, 1931–June 30, 1932 July 1–6, 1932	796K – 1529 1 – 21
51	70*	July 5–Dec. 21, 1932	22 – 714D
52	71*	Jan. 17–June 30, 1933 July 3–Sept. 7, 1933	715 – 1456B 1 – 269C
53	72*	Sept. 7, 1933–June 29, 1934	269E – 1062F
54	73*	June 29–July 1, 1934 July 2–Sept. 5, 1934	1062G – 1067 1 – 204N
55	74*	Sept. 5, 1934–Jan. 18, 1935	204P – 519G

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
56	75*	Jan. 18–June 28, 1935	520 – 998D
57	76*	June 28–July 1, 1935 July 1, 1935–Jan. 18, 1936	998E – 1002C 1 – 695B
58	77*	Jan. 18–June 30, 1936 July 1–Aug. 15, 1936	695B – 1193E 1 – 143F
59	78*	Aug. 15, 1936–May 25, 1937	144A – 1999
60	79	May 25–June 30, 1937 July 1, 1937–Feb. 21, 1938	1994 – 2346 1 – 2264
61	80	Feb. 23–June 30, 1938 July 1, 1938–Jan. 9, 1939 <i>Note: This roll was supposed to include manifests 1350–1794, but they were not filmed.</i>	2265 – 3213 1 – 1349
62	81*	Mar. 14–July 1, 1939 July 5, 1939–Feb. 19, 1940 <i>Note: 1455–1458 are repeated on next roll.</i>	1791 – 2454A 1 – 1458
63	82	Feb. 19–June 30, 1940 July 1, 1940–May 26, 1941	1455 – 2186 1 – 1554
64	83*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Apr. 3–May 15, 1942 Main section: May 26–June 30, 1941 July 1, 1941–Apr. 25, 1942	1745 – 1958A 1552 – 1734 1 – 1855
65	84*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Feb. 17–25, 1943 Main section: Apr. 4–June 30, 1942 July 1, 1942–Feb. 24, 1943	1590 – 1653 1746 – 2171 1 – 1641

NEW ROLL No.	OLD INS ROLL No.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
66	85*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Sept. 16–30, 1943 Main section: Feb. 25–June 30, 1943 July 1–Sept. 30, 1943	831 – 1010 1650 – 2688 1 – 999
67	86*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Mar. 9–27, 1944 Main section: Sept. 30, 1943–Mar. 20, 1944	2642 – 2798 1001 – 2728
68	87*	Mar. 27–June 30, 1944 July 1–Aug. 21, 1944	2793 – 3868 1 – 523
69	88*	Aug. 21, 1944–Jan. 15, 1945	524 – 4399
70	89*	Jan. 15–June 16, 1945	4400 – 6048
71	91 [sic]*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Oct. 21–23, 1945 Main section: June 16–July 4, 1945 July 5–Oct. 21, 1945 <i>*Last visible image due to fogging.</i>	1409 – 1441 6048 – 6237 1 – 1415*
72	91*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Mar. 29–31, 1946 Main section: Oct. 23, 1945–Mar. 31, 1946 <i>*Last visible image due to fogging.</i>	2878 – 2894 1438A – 2889*
73	92*	Mar. 31–June 30, 1946 July 1–30, 1946	2889 – 3969 1 – 499
74	93	July 31–Nov. 3, 1946	500 – 2147
75	94	Nov. 3, 1946–Apr. 24, 1947	2151 – 4299B

NEW ROLL No.	OLD INS ROLL No.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
76	95*	Apr. 24–June 30, 1947 July 1–Sept. 24, 1947	4300 – 5325 1 – 1199
77	96*	Sept. 24, 1947–Feb. 28, 1948	1200 – 2997
78	97	Feb. 28–Aug. 13, 1948	2998 – 4749, 4760, and 4761
79	98*	Aug. 13, 1948–Feb. 16, 1949	4750 – 6632
80	99	Feb. 16–June 30, 1949 July 1–Sept. 6, 1949	6633 – 7965 1 – 799
81	100	Sept. 6, 1949–Apr. 26, 1950	800 – 2949
82	101*	Apr. 26–July 4, 1950 July 5–Dec. 30, 1950	2950 – 3420 1 – 1899
83	102*	Retakes: Miscellaneous Sept. 4, 1951 Main section: Dec. 30, 1950–June 30, 1951 July 1–Sept. 4, 1951	714 – 751 1900 – 3443 1 – 733*
<i>*Last visible image due to fogging.</i>			
84	103*	Sept. 4, 1951–Mar. 6, 1952	750 – 2780
85	104*	Mar. 6–July 3, 1952 July 1, 1952–June 28, 1953 July 7, 1953–June 30, 1954 July 1–Sept. 20, 1954	2781 – 4123 1 – 368 1 – 74 1 – 2
<i>Second Filming—done in 1957—of Old Rolls 45–47 for the period February 8, 1927 (16000) thru April 19, 1927 (24689) follows as rolls 86–89.</i>			
86	45*	Feb. 8–Mar. 5, 1927	16000 – 18440
87	46*	Mar. 5–24, 1927	18441 – 20850

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
88	47	Mar. 24–Apr. 8, 1927	20851 – 23299
89	47A	Apr. 8–Apr. 19, 1927	23300 – 24689