

A3437

MANIFESTS OF STATISTICAL AND NONSTATISTICAL
ALIEN ARRIVALS AT LAREDO, TEXAS,
MAY 1903–APRIL 1955

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National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC
2006

INTRODUCTION

On the 119 rolls of this microfilm publication, A3437, are reproduced over 520,000 statistical manifests of alien arrivals at Laredo, Texas, May 16, 1903–April 29, 1955. Some nonstatistical arrivals are also 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); 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 1929–44; Lawful Entry paperwork after April 1, 1944, was placed in an alien’s individual “A-File.” As of 2006, 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 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 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 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 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 manifests of statistical (permanent) and nonstatistical (temporary) alien arrivals. They are normally 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. The manifest number is in the upper right corner and is either mechanically stamped or handwritten. Mechanically stamped numbers were often stamped very lightly and may be quite difficult to read. There are gaps in the numbering sequence, numerical disarrangement, and unnumbered cards. Variations in the arrangement sequence are described in the roll list.

Many nonstatistical arrivals included in this microfilm publication are for the period May 1903–June 1915, but nonstatistical arrivals are also included from later eras. For example, nonstatistical card manifests for 1924–55 may (1) be rubber-stamped “nonimmigrant–nonstatistical” diagonally across the face of the card or (2) just have a line drawn diagonally across the face of the card.

Although most of the manifests are for arrivals by Mexicans, there are also many Europeans and persons from other parts of the world. The most unusual item, on roll 113, is a two-page list of “95 aliens who were manifested by San Antonio train inspectors on 7-9-42, covering entry in transit of German repatriates who were in custody of U.S. State Department official, Mangel.”

Although the manifests primarily consist of **INS Form 548 or I-448, *Manifest or Report of Inspection*** (described in detail below), there are three major variations in the recordkeeping scheme. First, the manifests for 1903 to late January 1906 are in the form of an affidavit that contains the same information as found in the Form 548. Manifests for late January 1906 to mid-1924 are Form 548 sheet manifests wherein an entire sheet of paper was used for each alien. Manifests for mid-1924 to 1955 are Form 548 or I-448 card manifests. Both the sheet- and card-size of manifests generally included the same information. Card manifests were used for some arrivals as early as 1922, but cards were not consistently used until mid-1924. In addition, beginning about 1945, these records also include **Form I-189, *Application for Resident Alien’s Border Crossing Identification Card***.

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.

Form I-407, *Land Border Departure Record*, records an alien's abandonment of lawful domicile in the U.S. The form includes the person's name, age, gender, race, marital status, occupation, ability to read and write, country of citizenship, country of residence before coming to the U.S., place of last permanent residence in the U.S., place of intended permanent residence (U.S. or foreign city), and alien registration number. It also includes the port, date, and means (auto, railroad, or other) of departure; the date and port of last (most recent) arrival in the U.S.; and place, date, and certificate number of naturalization. For aliens, certain "facts of last recorded admission for permanent residence" were to be noted, including the person's name and the port, date, and means (auto, railroad, or other) of arrival. Other arrival dates and places or visa numbers may also be noted.

GENERAL REMARKS

Rolls 87, 91–94, 96, 98, 103, 108, 115, and 116 begin with a short retakes section (images refilmed to ensure legibility).

The records were filmed by the INS in 1956 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.

RELATED RECORDS

The manifests reproduced in this microfilm publication, A3437, are indexed by National Archives Microfilm Publications A3379, *Nonstatistical Manifests and Statistical Index Cards of Aliens Arriving at Laredo, Texas, May 1903–November 1929* (112 rolls), and by A3393, *Index to Manifests of Permanent and Statistical Alien Arrivals at Laredo, Texas, December 1929–April 1955* (9 rolls).

Additional Laredo manifests for July 1906–June 1909 are reproduced in Microfilm Publication 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). Laredo arrivals in A3365 are indexed by A3379. Some of the arrivals in A3365 are also found in this microfilm publication, A3437.

Four other National Archives Microfilm Publications also contain manifests of alien arrivals at Laredo:

A3431, *Nonstatistical Manifests of Temporary Alien Arrivals at Laredo, Texas, July 1908–February 1912* (3 rolls) contains over 4,300 chronologically arranged arrivals that are indexed by A3379.

M2008, *Lists of Aliens Arriving at Laredo, Texas, from July 1903 to June 1907, via the Mexican National Railroad or the Laredo Foot Bridge* (1 roll), contains chronologically arranged records that are indexed by A3379.

M1771, *Alphabetical Manifests of Non-Mexican Aliens Granted Temporary Admission at Laredo, Texas, December 1, 1929–April 8, 1955* (5 rolls), contains over 31,000 alphabetically arranged manifests.

M1772, *Manifests of Aliens Granted Temporary Admission at Laredo, Texas, December 1, 1929–April 8, 1955* (66 rolls), contains more than 550,000 alphabetically arranged card manifests. Some U.S. citizen arrivals and some records of exclusion of aliens are also included.

ROLL LIST

NEW ROLL No.	OLD INS ROLL No.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
1	130	May 16, 1903–Jan. 28, 1905	1000–2138 and 10001–21015 (interfiled) <i>Note: No manifests for Sept. 15, 1903–May 31, 1904.</i>
2	131	Jan. 29–Dec. 31, 1905 Jan. 1–May 30, 1906	2139–2928 and 10388–10820 (interfiled) 105–866
3	132	June 1–Sept. 30, 1906 Oct. 1, 1906–May 31, 1907 June 1–Aug. 31, 1907	876–1634 unnumbered numbered within month ²
4	133	Sept. 1, 1907–Mar. 25, 1908	numbered within month ²
5	134	Mar. 26–June 30, 1908 July 1–Aug. 7, 1908	numbered within month ² 1–749
6	135	Aug. 7–Oct. 31, 1908	750–2739
7	136	Oct. 31, 1908–Jan. 12, 1909	2719–4522
8	137	Jan. 12–Mar. 19, 1909	4523–6362
9	138	Mar. 20–May 11, 1909	6363–8195
10	139	May 11–June 30, 1909 <i>Note: June 1909 is disarranged.</i>	8196–10144
11	140	June 28–30, 1909 July 1–Aug. 10, 1909 <i>Note: June–Aug. 1909 are disarranged.</i>	10027–10151 1–1755
12	141	Aug. 10–ca. Oct. 21, 1909 <i>Note: Aug.–Oct. 1909 are disarranged.</i>	1743–3730

² Manifest numbers begin again at 1 on the first day of each month, except that those for May–June 1908 constitute a single numerical sequence.

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
13	142	Oct. 13–Dec. 28, 1909 <i>Note: Oct. 1909 is disarranged.</i>	3594–5489
14	143	Dec. 28, 1909–Mar. 4, 1910	5490–7347
15	144	Mar. 4–May 1, 1910	7348–9274
16	145	May 1–June 25, 1910 <i>Note: June 1910 is disarranged.</i>	9275–11122
17	146	June 24–30, 1910 <i>Note: June 1910 is disarranged.</i> July 1–Aug. 7, 1910	11092–11322 1–1690
18	147	Aug. 7–Sept. 13, 1910	1691–3600
19	148	Sept. 13–Nov. 3, 1910	3601–5561
20	149	Nov. 4, 1910–Jan. 28, 1911	5562–7480
21	150	Jan. 28–Apr. 15, 1911	7481–9420
22	151	Apr. 15–June 4, 1911	9421–11330
23	152	June 4–30, 1911 July 1–15, 1911	11331–12575 1–710
24	153	July 15–Aug. 23, 1911	711–2667
25	154	Aug. 24–Sept. 21, 1911 <i>Note: Sept. 1911 is somewhat disarranged.</i>	2668–4550
26	155	Sept. 20–Nov. 3, 1911 <i>Note: Sept. 1911 is somewhat disarranged.</i>	4551–6420
27	156	Nov. 3–Dec. 20, 1911	6421–8330
28	157	Dec. 20, 1911–Feb. 6, 1912	8331–10290
29	158	Feb. 6–Mar. 7, 1912	10291–12240
30	159	Mar. 7–Apr. 1, 1912	12241–14220

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
31	160	Apr. 1–24, 1912	14221–16180
32	161	Apr. 24–May 23, 1912	16181–18040
33	162	May 23–June 20, 1912	18041–19980
34	163	June 20–30, 1912 July 1–13, 1912	19981–20787 1–1110
35	164	July 13–27, 1912	1111–3000
36	165	July 27–Aug. 7, 1912	3001–4920
37	166	Aug. 7–15, 1912	4921–6850
38	167	Aug. 15–23, 1912	6851–8760
39	168	Aug. 23–30, 1912	8761–10720
40	169	Aug. 30–Sept. 7, 1912	10721–12720
41	170	Sept. 7–16, 1912	12751–14720
42	171	Sept. 16–24, 1912	14721–16700
43	172	Sept. 24–Oct. 11, 1912	16701–19700
44	173	Oct. 11–Nov. 20, 1912	19701–24434
45	174	Nov. 20, 1912–June 30, 1913 July 2–Aug. 30, 1913	24435–35350 1–3296
46	175	Aug. 30, 1913–Feb. 28, 1914	3297–13904
47	176	Feb. 28–June 29, 1914 July 1914, Perm. Nonstat. July 1914, Perm. Stat. Aug. 1914, Perm. Nonstat. Aug. 1914, Perm. Stat.	13905–18228 56–2757 57–2897 3305–5719 2923–6113

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
48	177	Sept. 1914, Perm. Nonstat. Sept. 1914, Perm. Stat. Oct. 1914, Perm. Nonstat. Oct. 1914, Perm. Stat. Nov. 1914, Perm. Nonstat. Nov. 1914, Perm. Stat. Dec. 1914, Perm. Nonstat. Dec. 1914 (part), Perm Stat.	6176–9281 6115–9438 9439–12896 9488–12898 12925–14693 12950–14689 14788-16529 14614–15252
		<i>Note: There is chronological disarrangement within each month. Each “month” may also include a few manifests bearing dates from the preceding and/or succeeding month. The segment, “Nov. 1914, Permanent Nonstatistical,” is markedly disarranged both chronologically and numerically.</i>	
49	178	Dec. 1914 (part), Perm. Stat. Jan. 1915, Perm. Nonstat. Jan. 1915, Perm. Stat. Feb. 1915, Perm. Nonstat. Feb. 1915, Perm. Stat. Mar. 1915, Perm. Nonstat. Mar. 1915, Perm. Stat. Apr. 1915, Perm. Nonstat. Apr. 1915, Perm. Stat. May 1915, Perm. Nonstat. May 1915, Perm. Stat. June 1915, Perm. Nonstat. June 1915, Perm. Stat. July 1915, Perm. Nonstat. July 1915, Perm. Stat. Aug. 1–9, 1915, Perm. Stat.	15241–16690 16886–18020 16677-18040 18067–18376 18056–18375 18394–18665 18387–18654 18672–18998 18673–19034 19060–19741 19043–19694 19709–21932 19712–21891 138–2027 35 [?]-2088 2090–2834
		<i>Note: There is chronological disarrangement within each month. Each “month” may also include a few manifests bearing dates from the preceding and/or succeeding month.</i>	
50	179	Aug. 9–Dec. 9, 1915	2835–8954
51	180	Dec. 9, 1915–Feb. 16, 1916	8955–12184
52	181	Feb. 16–May 19, 1916	12185–15390

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
53	182	May 19–June 29, 1916 July 1–Oct. 26, 1916	15391–16069 1–2560
54	183	Oct. 26, 1916–Mar. 20, 1917	2561–5840
55	184	Mar. 20–June 7, 1917	5841–9080
56	185	June 7–30, 1917 July 1–Aug. 14, 1917	9081–10325 1–2080
57	186	Aug. 14–Nov. 1, 1917	2081–5400
58	187	Nov. 1, 1917–Apr. 30, 1918	5401–8711
59	188	Apr. 28, 1918 Apr. 30–June 30, 1918 July 1–Aug. 13, 1918	8683 8712–10400 1–1528
60	189	Aug. 13–Dec. 17, 1918	1529–4812
61	190	Dec. 15–17, 1918 Dec. 18, 1918–Mar. 5, 1919	4778–4807 4836–8069
62	191	Mar. 5–May 7, 1919 May 7, 1919	8070–11376 11447
63	192	May 6–June 17, 1919	11312–16303
64	193	June 17–30, 1919 July 1–30, 1919	16304–17254 1–2356
65	194	Aug. 1–Sept. 9, 1919	2371–5660
66	195	Sept. 9–Oct. 29, 1919	5654–9022
67	196	Oct. 29, 1919–Jan. 28, 1920	8983–12765
68	197	Jan. 21–Mar. 4, 1920	12274–15581
69	198	Mar. 4–Apr. 16, 1920	15582–18915
70	199	Apr. 15–June 19, 1920	18889–22239

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
71	200	June 18–30, 1920 July 1–Aug. 14, 1920	22199–23161 1–2393
72	201	Aug. 14–Oct. 5, 1920	2339–5689
73	202	Oct. 5, 1920–Jan. 3, 1921	5666–9024
74	203	Jan. 1–May 18, 1921	8952–12277
75	204	May 18–June 30, 1921 July 1–Nov. 7, 1921	12266–13170 1–2403
76	205	Nov. 7, 1921–June 9, 1922	2404–5715
77	206	June 9–29, 1922 July 1–Sept. 18, 1922	5716–6390 1–2632
78	207	Sept. 18, 1922–Feb. 10, 1923	2619–5948
79	208	Feb. 10–Apr. 7, 1923	5949–9245
80	209	Apr. 7–May 23, 1923	9246–12539
81	210	May 23–June 23, 1923	12540–15909
82	211	June 21–30, 1923* <i>*Note: Extremely disarranged.</i> July 1–25, 1923	15744–16665* 1–2948
83	212	July 21–Aug. 18, 1923* <i>*Note: Extremely disarranged.</i>	2460–5834
84	213	Aug. 18–Sept. 29, 1923* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	5783–9153
85	214	Sept. 29–Dec. 8, 1923* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	9130–12452
86	215	Dec. 6, 1923–Feb. 13, 1924* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	12397–15726

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
87	216	Feb. 13–Mar. 31, 1924* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	15727–24010
88	217	Mar. 10–22, 1924* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	19017–22356
89	218	Mar. 22–Apr. 25, 1924* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	22357–27770
90	219	Apr. 8–May 3, 1924* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i>	25672–28983
91	220	May 3–June 30, 1924* <i>*Note: Disarranged.</i> July 1–Sept. 18, 1924	28984–32827 1–2000
92	221	Sept. 18, 1924–Mar. 16, 1925	2001–9300
93	222	Mar. 16–June 29, 1925 July 1–25, 1925	9301–16226 1–950
94	223	July 25, 1925–Mar. 11, 1926	951–9150
95	224	Mar. 11–May 26, 1926	9151–16764
96	225	May 26–June 30, 1926 July 1–Sept. 7, 1926	16765–19531 1–5240
97	226	Sept. 7, 1926–Jan. 4, 1927	5241–12645
98	227	Jan. 4–Apr. 21, 1927	12646–20480
99	228	Apr. 21–June 29, 1927 July 1–28, 1927	20481–26315 1–1700
100	229	July 28, 1927–Jan. 31, 1928	1701–9351
101	230	Feb. 1–May 17, 1928	9352–16790
102	231	May 17–June 30, 1928 July 1–Aug. 15, 1928	16791–19558 1–5000

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
103	232	Aug. 15–Oct. 18, 1928	5001–12570
104	233	Oct. 18–Dec. 31, 1928	12571–20600
105	234	Dec. 31, 1928–Mar. 23, 1929	20601–30200
106	235	Mar. 23–June 29, 1929 July 1–Aug. 17, 1929	30201–36499 1–1351
107	236	Aug. 17, 1929–June 30, 1930 July 1–Nov. 14, 1930	1352–7254 1–1890
108	237	Nov. 14, 1930–June 30, 1931 July 1, 1931–June 30, 1932 July 1, 1932–May 30, 1933	1891–4390 1–3806 1–2450
109	238	May 30–June 30, 1933 June 30, 1933–June 30, 1934 July 1, 1934–June 30, 1935 July 1, 1935–Apr. 29, 1936	2451–2723 1–3018 1–3957 1–3000
110	239	Apr. 29–June 30, 1936 July 1, 1936–June 30, 1937 July 1, 1937–June 30, 1938 July 1–Dec. 8, 1938	3001–3832 1–4398 1–5043 1–2180
111	240	Dec. 8, 1938–June 30, 1939 July 1, 1939–June 30, 1940 July 1, 1940–Mar. 17, 1941	2181–4850 1–4921 1–3700
112	241	Mar. 17–June 30, 1941 July 1, 1941–Jan. 21, 1942	3701–5324 1–9650
113	242	Jan. 21–June 30, 1942 July 1, 1942–June 30, 1943	9651–12136 1–5797
		<i>Note: At date July 9, 1942, there is a two-page list of “95 aliens who were manifested by San Antonio train inspectors on 7-9-42, covering entry in transit of German repatriates who were in custody of U.S. State Department official, Mangel.”</i>	
		July 1–Oct. 29, 1943	1–2090

NEW ROLL NO.	OLD INS ROLL NO.	DATE SPAN	MANIFEST NOS.
114	243	Oct. 29, 1943–June 30, 1944 July 1, 1944–June 30, 1945	2091–5656 unnumbered
115	244	July 2, 1945–June 30, 1946 July 1–Oct. 8, 1946	1–9837 1–3000
116	245	Oct. 8, 1946–June 30, 1947 July 1, 1947–Jan. 27, 1948	3001–10124 1–5600
117	246	Jan. 27–June 30, 1948 July 1, 1948–June 30, 1949 July 1–12, 1949	5601–9523 1–8085 1–250
118	247	July 12, 1949–June 30, 1950 July 1, 1950–Apr. 26, 1951	251–7653 1–5400
119	248	Apr. 26–June 30, 1951 July 1, 1951–Mar. 20, 1952 Mar. 20–22, 1952 Mar. 22, 1952–Apr. 29, 1955	5401–6497 1–4829 <i>probably</i> 4830–4834 <i>(not legible)</i> unnumbered