

## U.S. Naturalization Records

The most useful naturalization records for genealogists are the applications filed by our ancestors to obtain U.S. citizenship. These are the Declaration of Intention (“First Papers”), which could be filed two years after the immigrant’s arrival in the U.S., and the Petition for Naturalization (“Final Papers”), which could be filed after a waiting period of another three years. The citizenship certificate given to the immigrant contained relatively little information useful to genealogists, while the declaration and petition often included town and/or country of origin, occupation, date and port of arrival in the U.S., names of family members, and addresses. Some immigrants also changed their names at the time of naturalization, so name changes may also be recorded.

### A Brief History of Naturalization

For most of our nation’s history, naturalizations could take place in any court—federal, state, or local. After the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was established in September 1906, procedures became more standardized and new forms requiring significantly more background information came into use. Until 1922, the husband’s citizenship status determined that of his wife and minor children. Aliens serving in the military were granted concessions and are listed separately from ordinary naturalizations.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) web site provides an overview of the history of naturalization at [www.archives.gov/research/naturalization/index.html](http://www.archives.gov/research/naturalization/index.html). See also Marian L. Smith, “Women and Naturalization, ca. 1802-1940,” *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (Summer 1998), pp. 146-153 ([www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1998/summer/women-and-naturalization-1.html](http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1998/summer/women-and-naturalization-1.html)), and the other references listed below.

### How to Find Records

If you possess your ancestor’s naturalization certificate, that document states the court where the naturalization took place, and the volume and number of the petition, making the location of the naturalization declaration and petition easier to identify. If he or she was naturalized in a federal court, seek the documents at NARA. If in a state or local court, determine where the records for the court are housed, such as the County Clerk’s office.

It is possible to find naturalization records, however, without possessing a naturalization certificate. For information about where to find Federal, State, and local naturalization records, see Christine Schaefer, *Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States* (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1997) **CGI CS49.S28**, and the sources listed below. For New York City naturalizations, see Estelle Guzik, “Finding Naturalization Records in New York City,” *Dorot: the Journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society*, Volume 21, Number 2, 1999.

Footnote's Collection of Online Naturalization Records presently includes some online digitized naturalization records (indexed) for Maryland (1906-1930), Massachusetts (1906-1929), Pennsylvania (1795-1930), and Southern California (1887-1940); plus some indexes for New York City and State (searches are free; downloading copies of the documents requires payment). You can visit the site at [www.footnote.com/](http://www.footnote.com/)

## National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

If the naturalization took place in a Federal court, then naturalization indexes, declarations of intent, and petitions will usually be in the National Archives regional branch serving the state in which the Federal court is located. Many indexes and records have been microfilmed. For the addresses and holdings of regional branches, see [www.archives.gov/facilities/index.html](http://www.archives.gov/facilities/index.html).

Some indexes to naturalization records cover not only federal but also local and state courts. One index for New York naturalization petitions filed in local, state, and federal courts in New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond counties from 1792 to 1906 is available at the NARA New York regional branch and the New York Public Library. The index provides the court, date, and petition number.

## U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Since the creation of the federal Department of Homeland Security in 2003, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has replaced the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The new agency continues to maintain the Master Index to naturalization files. In 2008 the USCIS instituted a fee-for-service Genealogy Program which will provide researchers timely access to historical individual immigration and naturalization records. This program replaced earlier Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. Requests under the new program will generally be a 2-step process in which the first step is a request to the USCIS to search the Master Index to determine what records, if any, are available for a \$20 fee. The second step is a request to copy relevant documents and records with fees ranging from \$20 to \$50. For more information and access to online requests, go to [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov), click on "Services and Benefits" on top and then "Genealogy" on the left-hand side of the "Services and Benefits" page.

## Other

- The Jewish Genealogical Society, New York (JGS) has a searchable index for State Supreme Court, Kings County (Brooklyn) naturalization records from 1907 to 1924. See [www.jgsny.org/kingsintro2.htm](http://www.jgsny.org/kingsintro2.htm).
- The JGS also has links to other New York State naturalization databases at [www.jgsny.org/nynats.htm](http://www.jgsny.org/nynats.htm).
- The Italian Genealogical Group offers a database of New York State naturalization records, including military naturalization records, at <http://www.italiengen.org/databaselist.stm>.
- The American Jewish Historical Society, at the Center for Jewish History, has on microfilm approximately 500 Declarations of Intent to Become a Citizen and related naturalization documents, from the New York County Court, 1816 to 1845, indexed by last name of the declarant (**Collection I-152**).
- Several naturalization indexes are available at [www.ancestrylibrary.com](http://www.ancestrylibrary.com), including State Supreme Court petitions in New York County (Manhattan) from 1907 to 1924. (Once a document has been found on this index, a copy can be obtained from the New York County Clerk, 31 Chambers Street, 7<sup>th</sup> floor, New York, NY 10007.) Most Ancestry.com databases are fee-based, but free access is available at the Center for Jewish History.
- **The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)** has passport applications from October 1795 - March 1925. **The U.S. Department of State** has passport applications from April 1925 to the present. More information on how to draw U.S. naturalization information from passport records can be found at [www.archives.gov/research/passport/index.html](http://www.archives.gov/research/passport/index.html). Some of this information can be found on Ancestry.com as well.
- Additional links to other U.S. states' naturalization records may be found at

## For Further Reading

Guzik, Estelle, editor. *Genealogical Resources in New York*. (Jewish Genealogical Society, 2003).  
**Genealogy Institute Z 5313 .U6 N524 2003**

Newman, John. *American Naturalization Processes and Procedures, 1790-1985* (Indiana Historical Society, 1985). **Genealogy Institute KF4710 .N49 1985**

Schaefer, Christine. *Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States* (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1997).  
**Genealogy Institute CS49 .S28**

Szucs, Loretto Denis. *They Became Americans* (Ancestry, 1998) **AJHS CS47 .S96 1998**