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Welcome to the Saratoga County Clerk's On-line Naturalization Records

Saratoga County now has Naturalization Records digitally imaged for your At the present time, we have the Declaration of Intention and Petition and Record, from the years 1906 to 1928. Also available is the 1896-1906 Final Application to Become Citizen (index only). The naturalizations years 1800 to 1905 and 1929 to 1956 will be added in the near future. The records can always be found in their original format here in our office. I hope that you will find the instructions for searching easy and simple to follow. Your comments are always welcome and we look forward to hearing from you countyclerk@saratogacountyny.gov.

Happy searching!

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An Overview of the Naturalization Process

Until the beginning of the 20th century, naturalization petitions could be filed in any court, and citizenship could be granted by a local, state or federal judge. In 1906, the Basic Naturalization Act launched a standardized process administered through the federal Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and processed through federal court. Immigrants first declared their intention to become citizens, and after a minimum of a two-year waiting period, they were allowed to file formal petitions. Federal agents investigated each case and a citizenship hearing was held. At least two witnesses were required to testify that the applicant was a person of moral character. A federal judge decided whether to grant citizenship.

Declaration of Intention:

With this record, an applicant for US citizenship declared their intent to become a citizen and renounced their allegiance to a foreign government. Early records of this type (before Sept. 1906) usually will have: name, country of birth or allegiance (but not town), date of the application and signature. Some (but very few) show the date and port of arrival in the US. After Sept. 26, 1906 much more detailed information is given including place of birth and port and date of arrival.

A Declaration of Intention normally preceded proof of residence or a petition to become a citizen by two or more years. Exceptions: a person who entered the country while a minor, honorable military discharges, a person married to a citizen.

Beginning with 1795, a person could declare their intent to become a citizen at any time after they arrived here. A few people did this almost immediately upon arrival.

The Declaration of Intention requirement ended in 1952 (although immigrants can still file a declaration if they want to - it is optional).

Naturalization Petitions

Following the Declaration of Intention and meeting the residency requirements an applicant then filed this petition for formal application for US citizenship.

There was a 5 year residency requirement to become naturalized (raised to 14 years in 1798, lowered back to 5 in 1802). Generally, minor children who were not born in the US could derive citizenship from their father when their father naturalized. From 1855 to 1922, alien women became citizens automatically if they married an American citizen. After Sept 1922, an alien woman who married a US citizen could skip the Declaration of Intention and file for a Naturalization Petition. But if an alien woman married an alien man, she would have to start with a Declaration of Intention.

Certificates of Arrival

On this form the immigrant listed the port name, date and ship of arrival. Copies of this form were sent to the port of entry and checked by a clerk, who located the immigrant's passenger list. If a corresponding record was found, the INS issued a certificate of arrival and sent it to the naturalization court. Certificates of arrival were first issued under the Basic Naturalization Act of 1906, which went into effect on 27 September 1906. These certificates are generally included in a naturalization records file.

Records of Naturalization and Oaths of Allegiance

This document granted US citizenship to petitioners. It was sometimes called the Certificate of Naturalization.

You may not always find every type of record for your ancestor. Slightly different records were kept during different time periods. In some cases all of the records are combined together in a single petition and record file.

Current Process for Attaining Citizenship

Eligibility - To be eligible, an un-married person must be at least 18 years old and in the country legally with Permanent Resident - or green card - status for five years. If married and living with a U.S. citizen, the age requirement is the same, but the Permanent Resident status is only necessary for three years. The individual, married or single, can't leave the country on trips longer than six months.

Application - A permanent resident obtains the Guide to Naturalization and application from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). By first filling out the Eligibility Worksheet, the individual will know if he/she has met the eligibility requirements. The individual then needs to take two photographs, which must resemble the standard photographs seen in a passport. These, along with the application, any other required documents such as photocopies of Permanent Resident Card, and the fee must be sent to the USCIS.

Fingerprints - The USCIS sends the individual an appointment letter with information on where and when the applicant should have fingerprints taken. Applicant only receives the letter after the application is completed and approved. The USCIS sends the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for a background check.

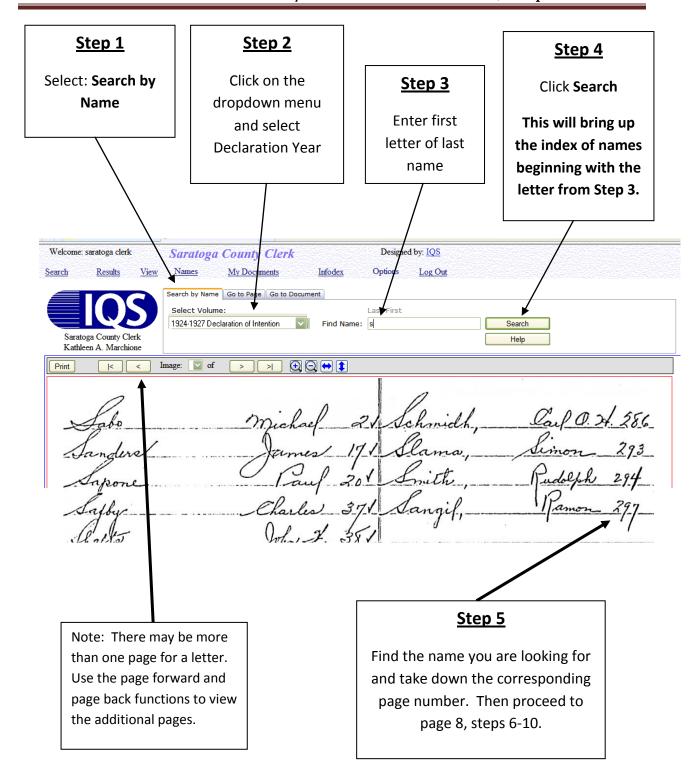
Interview - The individual must sit for a face-to-face interview. During the interview, the USCIS officer explains the interview process, places him under oath and asks questions. These questions usually surround a person's background, character and residency. The questions are to ensure the person has a good moral character and adheres to the Constitution. During the interview, an individual takes two tests. One exam tests a person's capacity to write, read and speak the English language. The second exam tests the individual's understanding of U.S. history and government, according to the USCIS. All tests are given in English.

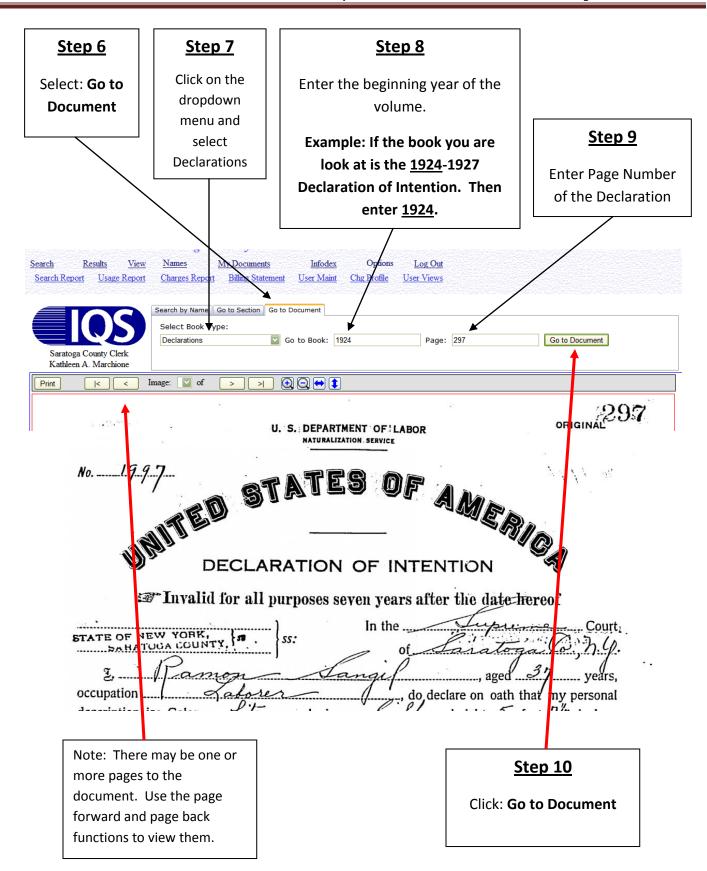
Ceremony - When an individual earns citizenship, the last step in the process is a ceremony. The USCIS sends the individual a letter about attending the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. He must attend the ceremony before citizenship is granted.

Saratoga County Clerk <u>On-Line</u> Infodex Instructions for:

Declaration of Intention Instructions

Years: 1906 to 1927

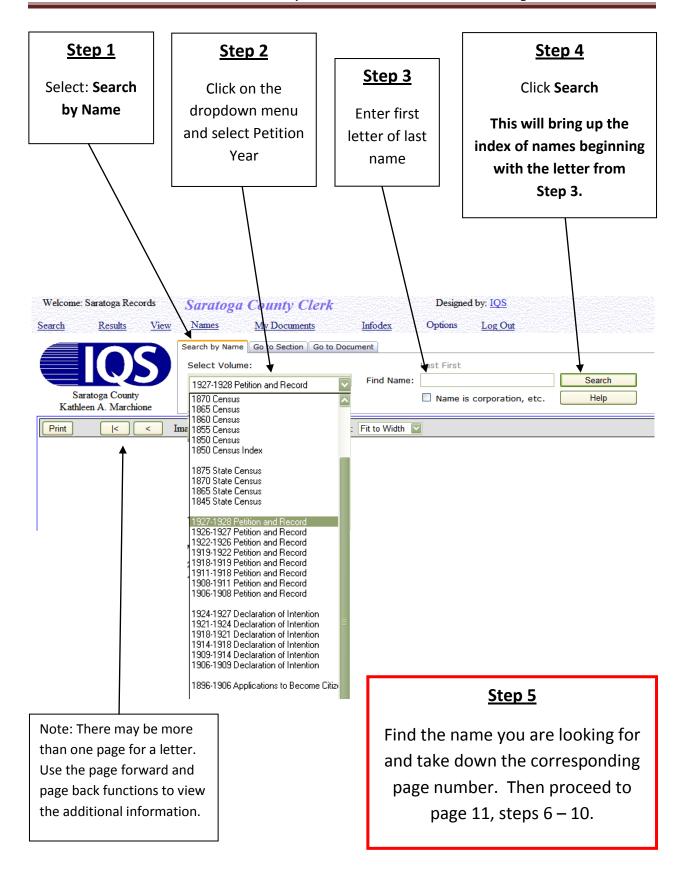


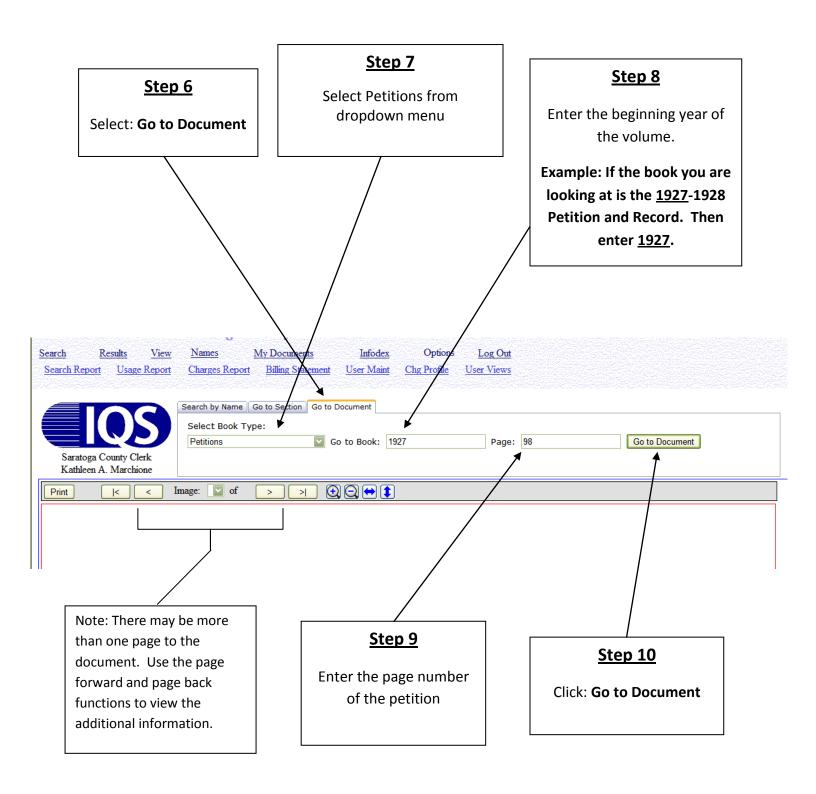


Saratoga County Clerk <u>On-Line</u> Infodex Instructions for:

Petition and Record

Years: 1906 to 1928





Saratoga County Clerk <u>On-Line</u> Infodex Instructions for:

Final Application to Become Citizen

Years: 1896 to 1906

