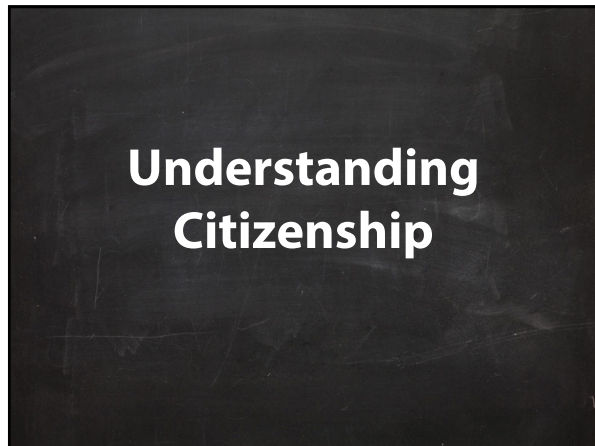










What Is Citizenship?

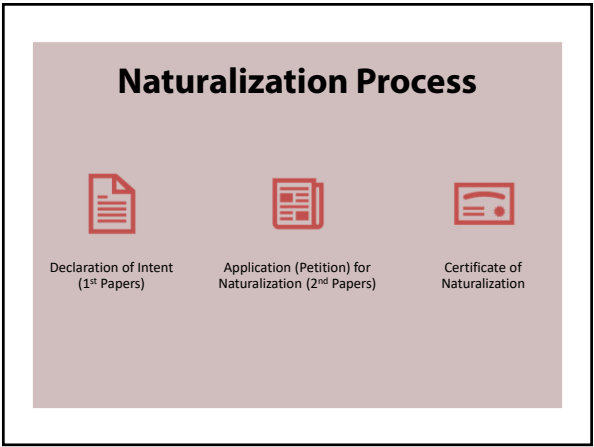
- Bonds an individual to the state (aka country)
- Bonds an individual to other individuals
- An attachment to a political community

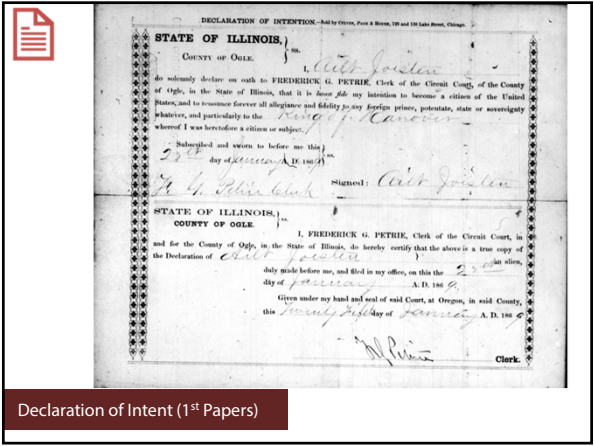
What Is Citizenship

“A distinctive form of social classification that colors personal standing in any community”

—Nancy F. Cott, “Marriage and Women’s Citizenship in the United States, 1830-1934,” *The American Historical Review*, vol. 103, no. 5 (Dec. 1998)







Declaration of Intent (1st Papers)



STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
County of)
Circuit Court of said County,
Term, 1875.

To the Hon. Amos B. Berman,
of the County Court of the County of Cyler,
in the State aforesaid.

The undersigned Carl J. Foster, your petitioner,
respectfully represents that he is an alien-born free white male person above the age of
twenty-one years; that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of
the United States for the space of five years last past, and for one year last past within
the State of Illinois; that heretofore, to wit, on the 24th day of
January 1875 (the same being two years and upwards
before the date hereof) he declared on oath before the Circuit Court
of the County of Cyler and State of Illinois
(the same being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and
clerk) that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and
to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or
sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Norway,
whereof he was heretofore a citizen or
subject, as will more fully appear from the certificate under the seal of said Court
herewith presented.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that he may be admitted to become a naturalized
citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the several acts of Congress
heretofore passed on that subject.

Carl J. Foster
being duly sworn, deposes and says
that the facts aforesaid in the above petition are true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
24th day of October, 1875. Wm. J. Foster
John B. Berman, Clerk

Application for Naturalization (2nd Papers)



STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
County of)
Circuit Court of said County,
Term, 1875.

To the Hon. Amos B. Berman,
of the County Court of the County of Cyler,
in the State aforesaid.

The undersigned Carl J. Foster, your petitioner,
respectfully represents that he is an alien-born free white male person above the age of
twenty-one years; that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of
the United States for the space of five years last past, and for one year last past within
the State of Illinois; that heretofore, to wit, on the 24th day of
January 1875 (the same being two years and upwards
before the date hereof) he declared on oath before the Circuit Court
of the County of Cyler and State of Illinois
(the same being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and
clerk) that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and
to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or
sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Norway,
whereof he was heretofore a citizen or
subject, as will more fully appear from the certificate under the seal of said Court
herewith presented.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that he may be admitted to become a naturalized
citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the several acts of Congress
heretofore passed on that subject.

Carl J. Foster
being duly sworn, deposes and says
that the facts aforesaid in the above petition are true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
24th day of October, 1875. Wm. J. Foster
John B. Berman, Clerk

Application for Naturalization (2nd Papers)



STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
County of)
Circuit Court of said County,
Term, A. D. 1875.

We, Amos B. Berman, John B. Berman, and
John B. Berman, Justices of the Peace,
of the County of Cyler,
do hereby certify that we have been personally acquainted with
Carl J. Foster, an alien, who
has applied to the Circuit Court of said County of Cyler
to be admitted as a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, for the space of five
years last past. That during that time he has resided within the limits and under
the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year at least in the State of Illinois,
immediately preceding the day of the date hereof. And that we for as our
Judge-records, have known himself as a man of good moral character, and appears
to be attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States,
and well disposed to the good order, well being and happiness of the same.

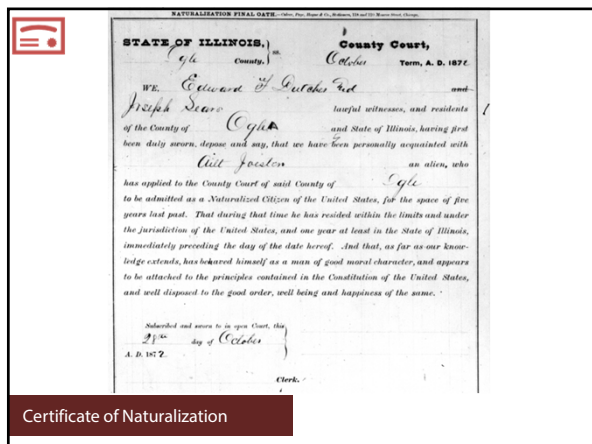
Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, this
24th day of October,
A. D. 1875.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
County of)
Circuit Court of said County,
Term, A. D. 1875.

do solemnly swear, in the presence of the Justices of the Peace, that I will support the Consti-
tution of the United States, and that I will faithfully and actively execute and observe
all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty
whatever, and more particularly the allegiance and fidelity which I may in anywise
owe to
whereof I was heretofore a citizen or a subject.

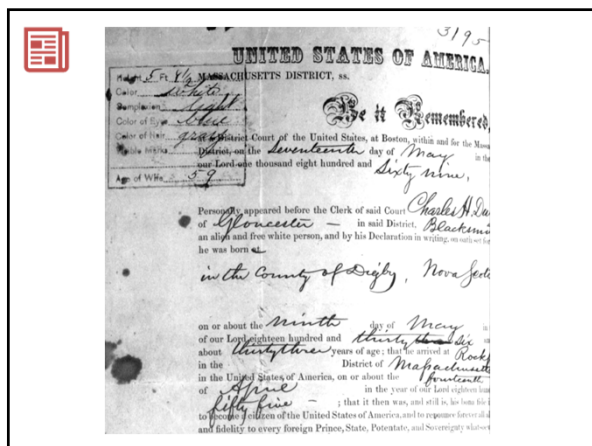
Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, this
24th day of October,
A. D. 1875.

Certificate of Naturalization



Information Found on Records

- Earlier records supply less information in each step of naturalization.
- Pre-1890, the majority of the naturalization records refer only to the country of birth (for the man), but they should not be ignored.
- It may also vary by records available online and elsewhere or from state to state.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.
Name *John J. [illegible]*
Height *5 Ft 8 1/2*
Color *White*
Complexion *Light*
Color of Eyes *Blue*
Color of Hair *Gray*
Visible Marks *None*
Age of Wife *59*
District, on the *Seventh*
our Lord one thousand eight
Person appeared before
of our Lord one thousand
an able and free white person
he was born in
in the County
on or about the *Year*
of our Lord eighteen hundred
about
in the
in the United States of America
of *Age*
to become a citizen of the United
and fidelity to every foreign

Where Are the Women?

- Prior to the 20th Century, women are seldom mentioned in naturalization records, though they could gain U.S. citizenship.
- Clues to their naturalization status can often be found in census records.
- Usually need to research the men in the family

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DECLARATION OF INTENTION
(Valid for all purposes unless given after the date hereof)
District of Massachusetts, ss: In the District Court of the United States,
I, *Mary Frances Colhary*, *unmarried*, aged *32* years,
occupation *trained nurse*, do declare on oath that my personal
description is: Color *white*, complexion *dark*, height *5 feet 3* inches,
weight *100* pounds, color of hair *black*, color of eyes *brown*,
other visible distinctive marks *none*
I was born in *Sligo Ireland*
on the *2nd* day of *February*, anno Domini *1858*. I now reside
at *452 Mass Ave Boston*, Massachusetts.
I emigrated to the United States of America from *Quindown Ireland*
on the vessel *unknown*
foreign residence was *and Sligo*
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign

Declaration of Intention



Women & Naturalization in the 19th Century

Naturalization Act Wording

Act	Naturalization Act of 1802	Naturalization Act of 1804	Naturalization Act of 1855
Notice time	2 years	2 years	2 years
Residence period	5 years	5 years	5 years
Wording	"free white persons"	"the widow and children"	

Notice time was time between declaration of intent and petition for naturalization

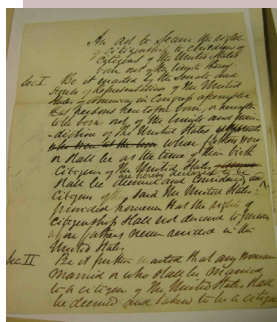
Naturalization Act - 1804

- Passed March 26, 1804
- First naturalization act to address women and children
- Pertained to their naturalization status if their husband and father died before completing the process

Naturalization Act - 1804

- "...when any alien [man]..." completed the declaration of intent, and then died before completing the naturalization process
- The widow and children could take the oath of allegiance and become citizens
- As such, researchers might find the woman's oath, but no earlier paperwork.

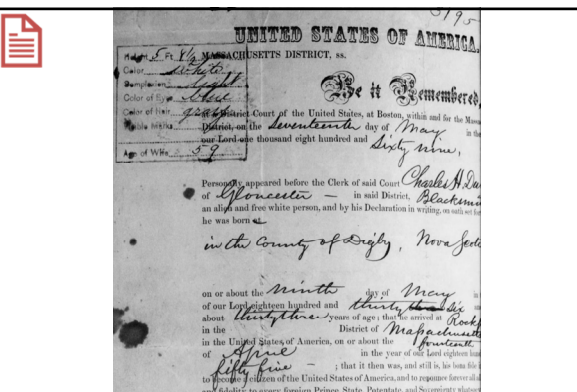
Naturalization Act of 1855



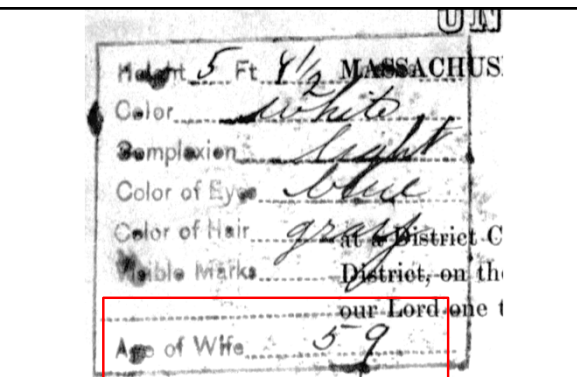
- Automatically granted citizenship to an alien woman who married a U.S. citizen
- Her name will not appear on the naturalization documents

Women and Naturalization

- Beginning in 1855 alien women became citizens when they married an American citizen
- They also became citizens when their alien husband naturalized
- Probably the most influential naturalization act for women
- Would be no paper trail of naturalization for her



Declaration of Intent



Physical description added

Changes to Act of 1855

- A modification to the 1855 Act in 1860 caused confusion in regard to female citizenship
- The 1860 modification referred to women who **left** the U.S. to reside with their alien husband in a foreign residence
- This residency negated her U.S. citizenship
- Many courts assumed it applied to any woman married to a non-citizen

Marital Status & Citizenship

Marital Status & Citizenship

- From 1866-1907, there is much confusion in regard to the citizenship of an American born woman who marries an alien
- Courts also assumed that if the husband had not naturalized that the alien wife **could not** naturalize
- Only if her alien husband did not qualify for naturalization was she legally forbidden from naturalizing herself

Expatriation Act

- Became official March 2, 1907
- Established that “any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband”
- She could regain American citizenship if her husband naturalized OR if she elected to go through the naturalization process herself—assuming her husband was a qualifying alien

Cable Act

- Enacted September 22, 1922
- Also known as the Married Women's Citizenship Act or the Married Women's Independent Nationality Act



Cable Act

- Severed the marriage bond in respect to naturalization
- Any immigrant woman marrying a U.S. citizen after September 22, 1922, did not automatically become a U.S. citizen
- Any immigrant woman whose alien husband naturalized after this date did not become a citizen with him
- U.S. women no longer lost citizenship at marriage

Cable Act

- Did not repatriate those women who had married non-naturalized men between the years of 1907 and 1922
- Did not offer a way to repatriate other than the full naturalization process
- Did nothing for women who married an immigrant who could not qualify for naturalization himself
- U.S. woman allowed to keep her citizenship, but treated as a naturalized citizen (this affected her ability to travel)

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by clerk)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION No. 173016

To the Honorable the U.S. District Court of Massachusetts at Boston

The petition of Augusta Gotli
 (1) My place of residence is Smith Lane Kingston, Mass. My occupation is housewife

(2) I was born to Sant Decima Motteo Italy Feb. 8, 1883 My race is N. Italian

(3) I declared My husband nat. June 30, 1924 Plymouth Mass. cert 1734198

(4) I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Henrico
 we were married on Jan. 29, 1904 at Plymouth Mass. he was
 born at Bologna Italy on Mar. 3, 1883 entered the United States
 at New York NY on May 16, 1902 for permanent residence therein, and now
 resides at Kingston, Mass. I have 3 children, and the name, date,
 and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Nello Feb. 8, 1904
Plymouth Mass. Ether Feb. 8, 1906 Kingston, Mass.
Collette August 19, 1907 Plymouth Mass. All born in
Plymouth Mass.

(5) My last foreign residence was Sant Motteo Italy I emigrated to the United States of
 America from Genoa Italy My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States
 was at Boston, Mass. under the name of Augusta Serra
 on April 14, 1903 on the vessel Romanic

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government.

Naturalization Petition - 1936

Asian Exclusion

- Begun with the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882
- Immigration Act of 1917 – created an “Asian Barred Zone” (much of Asia & Pacific Islands) from which immigrants could not enter the U.S.
- Immigration Act of 1924 barred immigration from: China, Japan, the Philippines, Siam (Thailand), French Indochina (Laos, Vietnam & Cambodia), Singapore, Korea, Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), Burma (Myanmar), India, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and Malaya (mainland of Malaysia)

Debate & Women’s Citizenship

- Between 1922 and 1934
- Discussed five areas
 1. Woman married to a man ineligible for citizenship
 2. American-born woman married to an alien and residing in his country for 2 years
 3. Family unity
 4. Repatriation of those women who lost citizenship after 1907
 5. Did *jus sanguinis* only apply to fathers

Women's Citizenship

- Most of the legality traced back to common-law brought over from England
- Suggested her choice to marry an alien was her consent not only to the marriage, but to *its consequences*

AMENDMENT TO THE WOMEN'S CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 1922

HEARINGS
BEFORE
THE COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
H. R. 10208
March 6, 1930
Hearings No. 71.2.13

STATEMENTS OF:
JACOB L. CABLE
AND
MRS. OWEN

JOSEPH STRAIN, CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. CABLE. Do you see any reason for her going through the whole naturalization proceedings as you had to go through?

Mrs. OWEN. I think that such naturalization of a loyal American-born woman is a farce. I will give you an illustration of the absurdity of the situation. I will give you a concrete illustration in my own case. I was required to fill out the same form that is given to any alien to become a citizen. I went to the court and was naturalized in a group of aliens. In that court at the time were two women appointed by me to take charge of the Americanization of aliens under the auspices of the Woman's Club. For three years we have been conducting classes to prepare aliens for citizenship, and yet I had to go before that court as an alien and my own appointees who were there teaching the aliens. I appointed these two women to take charge of the teaching and preparation of these aliens for American citizenship.

The CHAIRMAN. Those teachers were citizens?

Mrs. OWEN. Yes. The law had taken my citizenship away at the time of my marriage.

The CHAIRMAN. You left the country and abandoned your citizenship by marriage to a foreigner?

Mrs. OWEN. I did not abandon my citizenship.

The CHAIRMAN. You took on the citizenship of another country.

Mrs. OWEN. I did not take it. It was forced upon me by an unjust law, now repealed.

The CHAIRMAN. What law?

Mrs. OWEN. The act of 1907, which was repealed by the Cable Act.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

Hearing No. 71.2.13, 6 March 1930

John L. Cable



- Introduced the "Married Women's Independent Nationality Act" (aka Cable Act) of 1922
- Representative of Ohio (1921-1925; 1929-1933)
- Wrote books on citizenship

Ruth Bryan Owen



- Representative of Florida (1929-1933)
- Daughter of William Jennings Bryan
- Lost her own citizenship through marriage
- Went through the naturalization process

Albert Johnson



- Chair of the House Immigration Committee
- Congressman from Washington state
- 1920 – proposed closing immigration for 2 years
- Co-author of approved act of 1924

Mr. CABLE. Do you see any reason for her going through the whole naturalization proceedings as you had to go through?

Mrs. OWEN. I think that such naturalization of a loyal American-born woman is a farce. I will give you an illustration of the absurdity of the situation. I will give you a concrete illustration in my own case. I was required to fill out the same form that is given to any alien to become a citizen. I went to the court and was naturalized in a group of aliens. In that court at the time were two women appointed by me to take charge of the Americanization of aliens under the auspices of the Woman's Club. For three years we have been conducting classes to prepare aliens for citizenship, and yet I had to go before that court as an alien and my own appointees who were there teaching the aliens. I appointed these two women to take charge of the teaching and preparation of these aliens for American citizenship.

House Imm. Comm. Meeting, 1930

Immigration Act of 1924

- More than just denying entry of immigrants to the U.S., it also barred entry of American born women, living abroad, who were married to those ineligible classes
- Such women were now held to the Quota limitations of the countries of their husbands, despite their having been born in the U.S.
- Ineligible classes had extremely small quota numbers.

1931

- In 1931 Congress finally removed the final two hurdles for U.S. born women who were married to someone considered ineligible to naturalize:
 - Ineligibility of the spouse to naturalize
 - Foreign residence
- Though expatriated women still had to complete the entire naturalization process if they wished to regain citizenship

QUESTIONS?

Repatriation

Repatriation

- Repatriation was often necessary for those women who had married aliens and lost their citizenship.
- U.S. born men who fought for another country (such as Canada during World War I before the U.S. entered) would lose their U.S. citizenship.
- Applying for citizenship in another country was another way to lose U.S. citizenship.

Repatriation

One of the human side lights on the provision of the Cable Act which requires that an American woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien prior to September 22, 1922, can regain her citizenship by filing the usual petition for naturalization and having the court naturalize her thereupon, consists in the aversion which women in this situation feel to the necessity of going through the customary "naturalization" process in order to accomplish their object. Some women feel that a certain stigma attaches to the need of "naturalization" in the same manner as any lowly immigrant. Women of perhaps *Mayflower* ancestry, whose forebears fought through the Revolution, and whose family names bear honored and conspicuous places in our history, who are thoroughly American at heart, and who perhaps have never left these shores, but whose act in choosing alien husbands has caused forfeiture of American citizenship, bemoan the stipulation that such as they must sue for naturalization by the ordinary means, solemnly affirm an intention to renounce allegiance to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty to which the husband owes allegiance, and take oath of allegiance to the United States. No matter what the statutory provision may have

been regarding loss of citizenship, it has probably never been brought home to such a woman that she is anything but an American, and the objection to conforming to the process provided by the Cable Act is at least understandable. The American citizen who fought in an allied army during the World War, and by taking oath of allegiance to a foreign country forfeited his citizenship, may regain that status by the simple process of appearing before a court of naturalization and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Why should she not be accorded the same privilege? argues the woman of the class under discussion. There is at least food for thought by our legislators in this point.

[illegible]

Achille Lebrecque 1896 Naturalization

Repatriation notice

FORM NO. 10
OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, PREPARED IN CONFORMANCE WITH SUBDIVISION TWENTY-THREE OF SECTION 4 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 6, 1908,
AS AMENDED BY THE ACT APPROVED MAY 4, 1914, PUBLIC LAW 134, SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, AND REGULATIONS THEREOF.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

This form has been prepared and issued by the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, for use by persons who offer the petition of subdivision twenty-three of section 4 of the act of April 6, 1908, as amended by the act approved May 4, 1914, Public Law 134, Sixty-fifth Congress, by which any American citizen or alien desiring to become an American citizen, by taking the oath of allegiance shall enter the military or naval service of a country "or else with a country with which the United States is at war," or "with some American territory." This oath of allegiance shall be taken before an official in his jurisdiction, who will be designated by the Department of Commerce, and he will be required to sign the same and may require that it should be forwarded to the Bureau of Naturalization, whereon use will be determined by the Department of Commerce in accordance with the requirements of the law. Federal envelopes are furnished on request by mail.

Note.—No admission must expire less than "when this country shall be at war" or after April 5, 1917.

I, Herbert George Harris, _____, a citizen of the United States,
(give full name)

born at Norbridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A. on March 2, 1896
(city or town) (state or foreign country) (month, day, and year)

(If naturalized citizen, give month, city or town and state, and date of naturalization.)

I entered the military service of Canada (Great Britain) on October 22, 1915.
(name) (country) (month and day)

and thereupon took the prescribed oath or obligation necessary to enter that service, and have never done any other act by which I could be held to have expatriated myself. It is my desire to freely take and subscribe to, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, the following oath of allegiance to the United States for the purpose of being restored to the status of an American citizen, as provided by subdivision twelfth, section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended by the act approved May 9, 1915, Public No. 144, Sixty-fifth Congress:

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiances and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty; that I support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

Herbert George Harris
(this has full name signed as given above.)

Male repatriation

[illegible]

Repatriation

- Despite Crist's hoping to see an easier manner for women to repatriate as early as 1922, such an option was not a reality until the passage of an act on June 25, 1936.
- And one more act passed on July 2, 1940 would be needed before real separation of marriage and citizenship took place.

Act of June 25, 1936

[illegible]

Act of June 25, 1936

To repatriate native-born women who have heretofore lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter a woman, being a native-born citizen, who has or is believed to have lost her United States Citizenship solely by reason of her marriage prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien, and whose marital status with such alien has or shall have terminated, shall be deemed to be a citizen of the United States to the same extent as though her marriage to said alien had taken place on or after September 22, 1922: *Provided, however,* That no such woman shall have or claim any rights as a citizen of the United States until she shall have duly taken the oath of allegiance as prescribed in section 4 of the Act of June 25, 1936, (Public Law No. 461, 79th Congress).

APPLICATION TO TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 25, 1936, AND FORM OF SUCH OATH (PUBLIC—NO. 793—74th CONGRESS)

This form is for use under the Act of June 25, 1936 (Public—No. 793—74th Congress) by a woman residing within or under the jurisdiction of the United States, who was a native-born citizen of the United States and who has, or is believed to have, lost United States citizenship solely by reason of marriage prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien, and whose marital status with such alien has terminated. A woman, residing elsewhere, who is otherwise qualified should take up her case with any consular officer of the United States. The oath of allegiance prescribed herein may be administered at any time, at the discretion of the court. The original should be retained as the record of the court. The certificate of the court, duly certified by the clerk of court, should be forwarded to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., through the proper District Director or Divisional Director of Immigration and Naturalization on the first day of the succeeding month. The clerk of court shall furnish to the applicant, upon her demand, at a cost not exceeding ten cents, a certified copy of the proceedings, under the seal of the court, including a copy of the oath administered. The triplicate of this form, which should be duly certified by the clerk, may be furnished to the applicant who makes such demand. If no such demand be made, the triplicate, unperfected, shall be forwarded with the duplicate as provided above.

In the United States District Court at Boston, Mass.
Before George C. Sweeney, J., presiding.
I, CONDELIA GERTRUDE FURTER, was born at Florence, Northampton, Mass.
on January 5, 1896 and was married on June 23, 1917 to CHARLES FURTER, then an alien, a citizen or subject of Great Britain.
I lost, or believe that I lost, United States citizenship solely by reason of such marriage. My marital status with such alien terminated on September 20, 1928 by Divorce.
The following available documents which support the foregoing facts are herewith exhibited by me:
Birth Certificate Exhibit A
Marriage Certificate Exhibit B
Divorce Certificate Exhibit C
I hereby apply to take the oath of allegiance as prescribed in section 4 of the Act of June 25, 1936 (34 Stat. 596; U. S. C., 1, 8, sec. 190), to become repatriated and obtain the rights of a citizen of the United States.
Condelia Gertrude Furter
26th day of September, 1936.

Female repatriation form

APPLICATION TO TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 25, 1936, AND FORM OF SUCH OATH (PUBLIC—NO. 793—74th CONGRESS)

This form is for use under the Act of June 25, 1936 (Public—No. 793—74th Congress) by a woman residing within or under the jurisdiction of the United States, who was a native-born citizen of the United States and who has, or is believed to have, lost United States citizenship solely by reason of marriage prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien, and whose marital status with such alien has terminated. A woman, residing elsewhere, who is otherwise qualified should take up her case with any consular officer of the United States. The oath of allegiance prescribed herein may be administered at any time, at the discretion of the court. The original should be retained as the record of the court. The certificate of the court, duly certified by the clerk of court, should be forwarded to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., through the proper District Director or Divisional Director of Immigration and Naturalization on the first day of the succeeding month. The clerk of court shall furnish to the applicant, upon her demand, at a cost not exceeding ten cents, a certified copy of the proceedings, under the seal of the court, including a copy of the oath administered. The triplicate of this form, which should be duly certified by the clerk, may be furnished to the applicant who makes such demand. If no such demand be made, the triplicate, unperfected, shall be forwarded with the duplicate as provided above.

In the United States District Court at Boston Mass
Before Hugh D. McEllen (See Marital), J., presiding.
I, Albertina Anna Maria Dellaia, was born at Danbridge Massachusetts
on February 7 28, 1901 and was married on July 21, 1907 to Joseph Dellaia, then an alien, a citizen or subject of Portugal.
I lost, or believe that I lost, United States citizenship solely by reason of such marriage. My marital status with such alien terminated on March 28, 1924 by Divorce.
The following available documents which support the foregoing facts are herewith exhibited by me:
Birth Certificate Exhibit A
Marriage Certificate Exhibit B
Divorce Certificate Exhibit C
I hereby apply to take the oath of allegiance as prescribed in section 4 of the Act of June 25, 1936 (34 Stat. 596; U. S. C., 1, 8, sec. 190), to become repatriated and obtain the rights of a citizen of the United States.
Albertina Anna Maria Dellaia
15th day of August, 1937.

Female repatriation

Act of July 2, 1940

54 STAT.] 76TH CONG., 3D SESS.—CHS. 509-512—JULY 2, 1940

[CHAPTER 509]

AN ACT

To repatriate native-born women residents of the United States who have heretofore lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to repatriate native-born women who have heretofore lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien, and for other purposes", approved June 25, 1936 (U. S. C., 1934 edition, Supp. IV, title 8, sec. 9a), is amended by inserting after "terminated" the following: "or who has resided continuously in the United States since the date of such marriage".

Approved, July 2, 1940.

Finding Repatriation Records

- Repatriation records used Form N-415, Application to Take Oath of Allegiance to the United States
- Usually filed in separate volumes within the court.
- ALL of the titles will include the word *repatriation*
- Found in RG 21 – Records of District Courts of the United States
- Generally found at NARA Branches

Home » Research Our Records » Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States

Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States

The Web Version of the Guide

This web version of the Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States is based on a paper version with the same title compiled by Robert B. Matchette et al in 1995. This version incorporates descriptive information about federal records acquired by the National Archives after the 1995 paper edition went to press, and it is regularly updated to reflect new acquisitions of federal records.

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Were they naturalized?

- Census records often supply you with the needed clues to if a man was naturalized
- Some of the censuses also include the year of naturalization
- If there is a date of naturalization for a married female on the 1920 census that is likely either her marriage date OR the date her husband naturalized

Serial	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					NATIVITY			ATTENDANCE		
			DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	SEX	COLORED	HEIGHT	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF ENTRY	PLACE OF RESIDENCE			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196
197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
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253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266
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771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784
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911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938
939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952
953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994
995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022
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1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092
1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106
1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120
1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
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1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162
1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190
1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204
1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218
1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232
1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246
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1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316
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1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358
1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372
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1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400
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1415	1416	1417	1418	1419</									

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION

Enumeration District No. 350 Sheet No. 10

State of Missouri Census of 1920

Population of 1920

297350 Bryan, Mann B. Head 10 5 2 W 58 M

297351 Bryan, Margaret A. Wife 10 5 2 W 36 M 19 20

297352 Bryan, Ruth B. Daughter 7 10 5 4 M 1 10

297353 Bryan, Ruth B. Daughter 7 10 5 4 M 1 10

297354 Bryan, Raymond B. Son 10 5 2 W 6 5 19 10

297355 Bryan, Charles Head 10 7 M 20 55 M

1920 Census

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930-POPULATION

Enumeration District No. 350 Sheet No. 10

State of Missouri Census of 1930

Population of 1930

297350 Bryan, Mann B. Head 10 5 2 W 58 M

297351 Bryan, Margaret A. Wife 10 5 2 W 36 M 19 20

297352 Bryan, Ruth B. Daughter 7 10 5 4 M 1 10

297353 Bryan, Ruth B. Daughter 7 10 5 4 M 1 10

297354 Bryan, Raymond B. Son 10 5 2 W 6 5 19 10

297355 Bryan, Charles Head 10 7 M 20 55 M

1930 U.S. Census

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940-POPULATION

Enumeration District No. 350 Sheet No. 10

State of Missouri Census of 1940

Population of 1940

297350 Bryan, Mann B. Head 10 5 2 W 58 M

297351 Bryan, Margaret A. Wife 10 5 2 W 36 M 19 20

297352 Bryan, Ruth B. Daughter 7 10 5 4 M 1 10

297353 Bryan, Ruth B. Daughter 7 10 5 4 M 1 10

297354 Bryan, Raymond B. Son 10 5 2 W 6 5 19 10

297355 Bryan, Charles Head 10 7 M 20 55 M

1940 U.S. Census



QUESTIONS?

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Tracing Women in Your Family Tree 2026

Thank you for registering for the online course, *Tracing Women in Your Family Tree*!

Women make up 50% of your ancestry, yet their lives, experiences, and even complete names are all too often forgotten by written history. This course will help you reclaim their stories by providing resources and strategies for finding maiden names, discussing women's legal rights through history as they pertain to genealogical documents (such as land and probate records, voting lists, naturalization, etc.), uncovering material and written culture left behind, and using mitochondrial DNA to trace maternal lines.

This course includes five 90-minute lectures, Q&A with the instructors, and exclusive access to handouts. You will have access to all materials for the foreseeable future.

NEW! This course also includes two virtual office hours with instructors. These informal sessions offer an opportunity for participants to drop in and ask additional questions, see demos as they arise, and more. These sessions will not be recorded.

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