

## TERMS

*Homogeneous* refers to any child (or to the children in a given family) all four of whose grandparents are of the same origin, i.e., same birthplace.<sup>2</sup>

*Native origin* describes any child all four of whose grandparents were born in this country.<sup>3</sup> This classification was made at the time as being analogous to the preceding one and on the assumption that a child all four of whose grandparents were born in this country is as definitely a type as a child all four of whose grandparents were born in Italy (Boas).

*Intramariage* indicates that the marriage is between two individuals of the same ethnic group. There is no evidence that more than one racial<sup>4</sup> strain has entered into the family unit, within the generations covered by the investigation. Both parents are of the same stock.

*Intermarriage* is a term describing any union that results in bringing into the mating process more than one racial strain. According to this definition the marriage between a man of Italian-Irish ancestry and a woman of Italian-Greek ancestry constitutes an intermarriage. This again is somewhat of a departure from current definitions of intermarriage but is adopted on biologic grounds. The parents are really of different stocks.

*Mixed* refers to any child all four of whose grandparents are *not* of the same origin and who is therefore the product of fusion.

*Ethnic fusion* is a process involving both *intermarriage* and *changes resulting from the presence* of mixed offspring in the population. The mere fusion of principals in marriage has only relative significance in a study of population. The changes in popu-

<sup>2</sup> In succeeding studies this term was further refined to mean an individual all four of whose grandparents were of the same *stock*, irrespective of birthplace.

<sup>3</sup> Since this survey was made, Hrdlicka's term "Old American" has been used to designate this group in further investigations. Also in an ethnic survey of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, the ethnic derivation of Old Americans even was further ascertained.

<sup>4</sup> The term "racial" in this article refers to the stocks that these ethnic groups represent. It is used as an adjective to apply to the hereditary or biologic aspects of the problem and does not mean to signify that these groups represent entities that may be called races.

lation depend upon the number and type of offspring and upon migration.

*Generation* is a term now generally used in census publications and by writers on immigration problems to refer to the relation of nativity to migration. A migrant is said to be a "first generation" immigrant. An individual born in this country of foreign-born parents is of the "second generation." An individual born in this country of native-born parents belongs to at least the "third generation." Some of the families classified as "third generation," i.e., native or Old American families, have been in this country six, seven, or even ten generations.

#### SYMBOLS

The symbols used in this article are listed here. The symbol always refers to the generation of parents. The child is one generation farther removed from the incident of migration.

1-1: Both parents are immigrants, i.e., of the first generation.

1-1 *Intramarriage*: The parents are both immigrants of the same stock; therefore there is *intramarriage*. Example: An Italian man of foreign birth is married to an Italian woman also of foreign birth.

1-1 *Intermarriage*: The parents are both immigrants but of different stocks—therefore there is *intermarriage*. Example: A man of Italian descent is mated with a woman of Irish descent.

In the second generation we have the same sequence:

2-2: The parents are both native-born of foreign parentage.

2-2 *Intramarriage*: Parents are born in the United States, both of foreign extraction but of the same stock.

2-2 *Intermarriage*: Parents are born in the United States, both of foreign extraction but not of the same stock.

3-3 *Intramarriage*: Parents are native-born of native parentage. In the New London survey the original stock was not further specified.<sup>5</sup>

#### III. RESULTS DEALING WITH COMPOSITION DATA

The results were unique in that the inclusion of another generation and of two sex lines radically changed our summary view

<sup>5</sup> All 3-3 marriages were designated as intramarriages on the assumption referred to (p. 21) that Old Americans constituted a type. All other combinations such as 3-2, 3-1 were designated as intermarriages.