

THE LINEAGE OF A 'NEGRO' FAMILY

White and Indian are also blended in the Faulkners of Chicago

Here are shown some of the family of the Reverend and Mrs. William J. Faulkner, which can be called a "typical U.S. Negro" family. Their portraits are arranged with those of their forebears and descendants to form a six-generation genealogical chart. Dr. Faulkner, pastor of the Congregational Church of Park Manor in Chicago, is in center with his wife. In the smaller pictures above are shown some of their forebears; beside them are their three children and three children-in-law, and below them their six grandchildren.

What makes the Faulkners a "typical U.S. Negro" family is the fact that they have an admixture of white stock. Only about 15% of U.S. Negroes are of unmixed African descent, all others having white, American Indian or both in their ancestry. A glance at the faces of the entire group raises this question: Who, or what, is a U.S. Negro?

No reputable anthropologist will make a hard and fast answer, other than to say that there is no such thing as an exclusively

Negro race in the U.S. and that the typical U.S. Negro is a mixture of various stocks. In states where segregation or miscegenation laws exist, however, legislators do attempt an answer. The attempt leads to great complications and little agreement. For example, Oregon, in a miscegenation law, once defined a Negro as anyone having a one-fourth fraction of "Negro blood." In some southern and border states, among them Missouri, Florida and South Carolina, various laws have defined a "Negro" as anyone having as little as a one-eighth fraction. The ultimate is reached in other southern states, including Alabama, Georgia and Texas, where for some legal purposes all persons of "African descent" have been held to be Negroes. In this extreme view, all of the Faulkners are Negroes.

One branch of the family—not shown here—has such light skin that it is accepted as white. Many U.S. Negro families have such a branch. Since 1900 several hundred thousand Americans having a portion of Negro ancestry may have "passed," or become "white."



THE WILLIAM FAULKNERS: Captain Faulkner was a member of the nation's first all-Negro fighter unit, had a distinguished World War II record. He flew 56 missions, was killed over Austria on his 57th. His widow Martha survives him.

THE JOHN O. BROWNS: Marie Faulkner married Dr. Brown, an ophthalmologist, in 1944. Their children

are below. Dr. Brown's grandparents, Texans, "were

you couldn't tell them from



LAWRENCE BROWN

WILLIAM BROWN

JOHN BROWN JR.



JOHN F. COOK II



HELEN APPO



ROBERT JONES



ADELAIDE DURHAM



CHARLES ABELE



ADELAIDE JONES



LAWRENCE FAULKNER



HANNAH DOBY



JOHN F. COOK III



ELIZABETH ABELE

FOREBEARS WERE PART WHITE

All but one of 10 Faulkner forebears were white-Negro mixtures, the percentage of white stock ranging above 50% in some. Non-Negro elements included a strain from India in Helen Appo (half French, half Indian) and an American Indian strain in Adelaide Durham (white, Negro and Indian). Hannah Doby was daughter of southern landholder and a slave.



THE REV. AND MRS. WILLIAM FAULKNER



THE CHARLES WEBSTERS: Josephine Faulkner and Mr. Webster were married in 1911 and are now



divorced. Their children are below. She teaches in interracial school in Chicago, has a police escort to work.



GALA MARIE BROWN



CHARLES WEBSTER



JUDITH WEBSTER



FACES OF THE CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN NEGRO

The mixture of stocks found in the Faulkner family on the preceding pages is also found in Negro society as a whole. In this cross-section of Chicago professional, business and laboring men, non-Negro characteristics are pronounced—Byron Minor (*top row, left*) and Byron Turnquest (*second row from top, third from left*) have reddish hair. Thomas Pitts (*second row from bottom, extreme left*), one of whose grandparents

was an American Indian, appears to be more Indian than Negro, such as David Kilgore (*second row from top, second from left*), of almost pure Negro ancestry. But others, such as Archibald L. (*bottom row, second from left*), contain so strong an admixture of white blood that, if they were not proud of their Negro heritage, they would not choose to live in Negro society, they would be accepted as

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