

The Importance of Being
“*NICE*”

The Carlton A. Funn, Sr. Collection

Alexandria Black History Museum



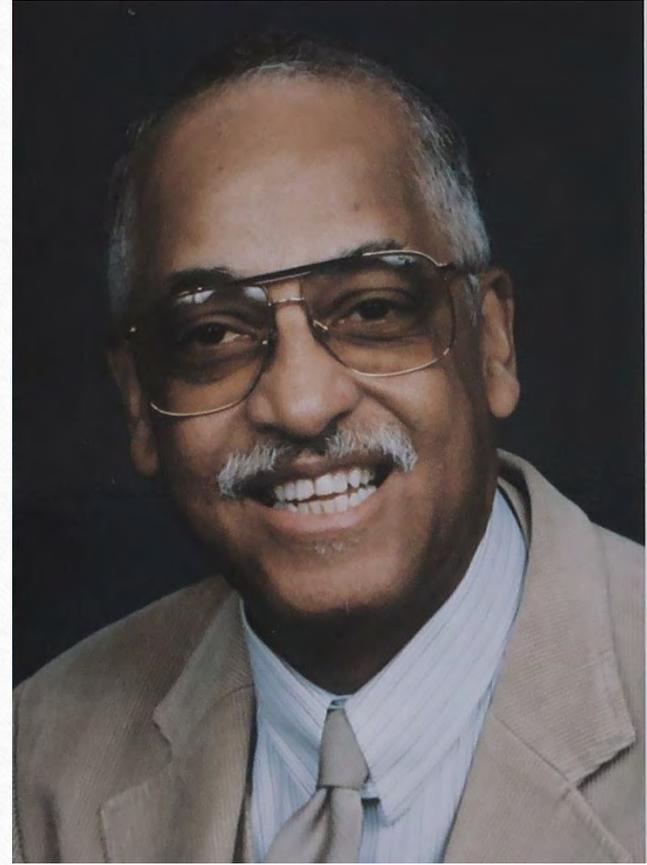
Started in the 1950s by a young seventh grade history teacher in Alexandria, *The Funn Collection*, consists of over 1,490 exhibition display boards created by Carlton A. Funn, Sr. until his death in 2012. They vary in theme and style but are designed to “promote awareness, human dignity and cultural understanding” and above all else to encourage everyone to be *NICE*.





Born in Alexandria, Virginia on January 29, 1932, Carlton A. Funn, Sr. was a Parker-Gray High School alumnus.

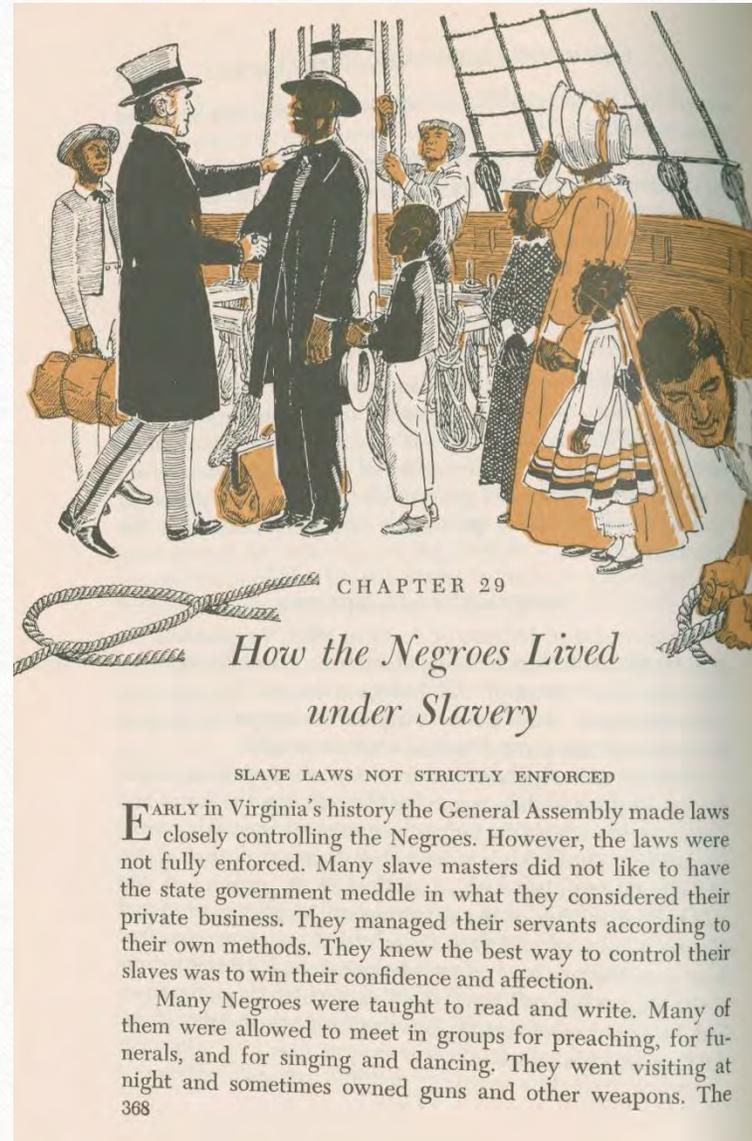
He received a B.A. from Storer College and an M.A. in Education from Virginia State University, before returning to his native Alexandria to teach in the public school system.



In 1957, a new state commissioned textbook was produced for seventh grade social studies teaching. It was entitled, “*Virginia: History, Government, and Geography*” and was one of a series of three new books for different grades that presented a view of Virginia’s past, especially regarding slavery, that owed more to political agendas than to historical fact.

The text and illustrations provided a view of “happy slaves” who enjoyed their work and their lives under their benevolent and caring masters. The books remained official State approved books until the early 1970s.

Image courtesy of the Alexandria Libraries Local History and Special Collections



The material he amassed grew into Funn's first exhibit, entitled, "*The Afro-American Experience*" and took his collection beyond his classroom.





Funn's collection was used in a six week pilot Black Studies program in Alexandria in 1968, attended by 91 students and with Funn as one of the instructors.

Alexandria Public Schools went on to provide further Black Studies courses at T.C. Williams High School for Juniors and Seniors.



National Endowment For The Arts Presents:

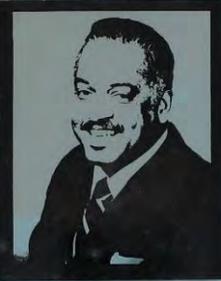
CARLTON A. FUNN LECTURE AND FILM PRESENTATION

THE AFRO-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE
Sponsored By: The Office of Minority Concern/ EEO Program

A National Afro-American (Black) History Month Observance
February 4 and 13 1980 2 Till 3 P.M.
Location:
Feb. 4 Conference Rm.1422
Feb. 13 Conference Rm.1422 and 1426

Films:
BUMA & HERITAGE IN BLACK
Purpose:
To Promote Awareness
Human Dignity and
Cultural Understanding

Black History Program
Mr. Carlton A. Funn, Sr.
Director, Cultural Education Programs
Guest Speaker



Theme
The U.S. Constitution and the Black American

Black History Month

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
presents
A Carlton A. Funn Collection
representing
The Afro-American Experience

February 24-26, 1981
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
North-Great Hall
Lobby Area

Highlights
American Revolution • Save the Children • Inventors and Scientists • The Last Frontier • Civil Rights • Crisis
Bicultural Quiz Masters / Previewers • Afro-American Heritage Panels • Many Other Interesting Viewings

Requests for the collection followed and Funn took his growing exhibit and lectures around the country to a variety of venues including community centers, and military and government agencies.

PARK-VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
3500 Warder St. N.W.
Wash, D.C.

Presents
THE CARLTON A. FUNN COLLECTION
"THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF BLACK AMERICANS"
(a portion of a) 28 YEARS COLLECTION
FEBRUARY 22-25, 1983

EXHIBIT HOURS: TUESDAY TO FRIDAY 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	TEACHING MATERIALS QUIZ MASTER FREE MATERIALS Other Memorabilia
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PURPOSE: To Promote—
• AWARENESS
• HUMAN DIGNITY
• CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

ADAPTED FOR:
ALL AGES
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
MS. SHIRLEY HAYES
576-6222

SPONSORED BY:
UNITED BLACK FUNDS, INC.

COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS
2100 Second St., S.W., Washington, D.C.

PRESENTS
THE CARLTON A. FUNN COLLECTION
(The Black Heritage Segment of)
"THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF MINORITIES"
(27 Year Collection)
* * * * *
FEBRUARY 7, 1983
Room 3201

Exhibit Hours
Monday—9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Artifacts
• Games • Previewers
• Teaching Materials
• Other Memorabilia

Purpose: To Promote
• Awareness
• Human Dignity
• Cultural Understanding

Adapted For:
All Ages
Further Information:
Ms. Ola Belle Busley
426-0906

MARIE H. REED LEARNING CENTER
18th and Columbia Road N.W.
Wash, D.C.

Presents
THE CARLTON A. FUNN COLLECTION
"THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF BLACK AMERICANS"
(a portion of a) 28 YEARS COLLECTION
FEBRUARY 22-26, 1983

EXHIBIT HOURS: TUESDAY TO SATURDAY 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	ARTIFACTS - PREVIEWERS TEACHING MATERIALS QUIZ MASTER OTHER MEMORABILIA
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PURPOSE: TO PROMOTE—
• AWARENESS
• HUMAN DIGNITY
• CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

ADAPTED FOR:
ALL AGES
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
MS. N. RAMSUNDAR
573-7305

SPONSORED BY:
UNITED BLACK FUNDS, INC.

On May 29th 1970, 19-year old Robin Gibson, an African American, was shot and killed by a white employee at a 7-Eleven in Alexandria. For the next week the City erupted with firebombing and rioting. Eventually the violence calmed but the tension remained.

Funn approached the Alexandria Police Department with the idea of bringing his Black Studies lectures and his collection to the officers. Within three weeks of the murder, Funn gave his first of four sessions at the Police Department.



The newspaper articles on the left and right of this board, dated June 19th and July 11th 1970, detail the program that Funn undertook. The photograph shows Funn speaking to the group of white police officers, with boards from his collection lining the walls behind them.



Funn soon widened his scope beyond the African American experience, creating his second exhibit in the early 1970s entitled, “*The History and Culture of Minorities*”.



Eventually he used the name “*National/International Cultural Exhibits (NICE)*” and stated that the purpose of his exhibit was: “*to promote awareness, human dignity and cultural understanding*”.



National/ International Cultural Exhibits

(NICE ENTERPRISES, INC.)

571-243-5798

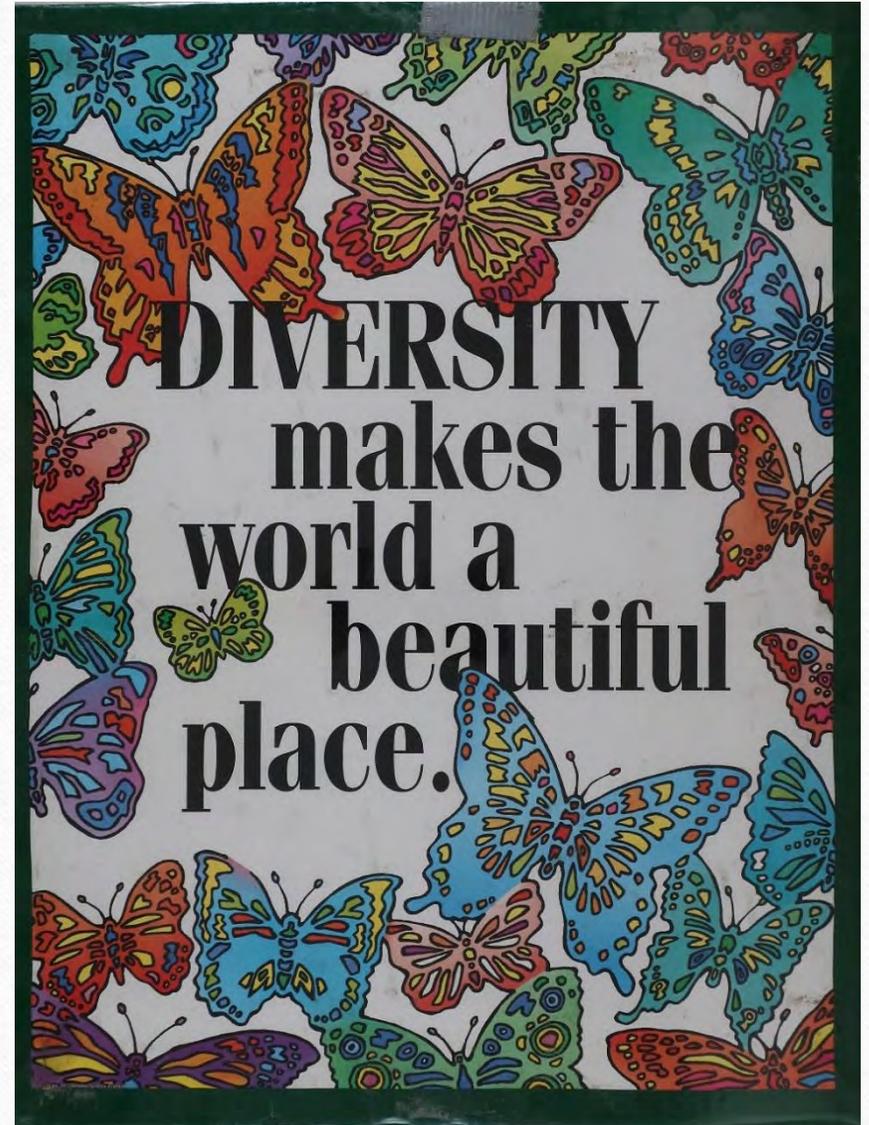
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Carlton A. Funn - Exhibitor

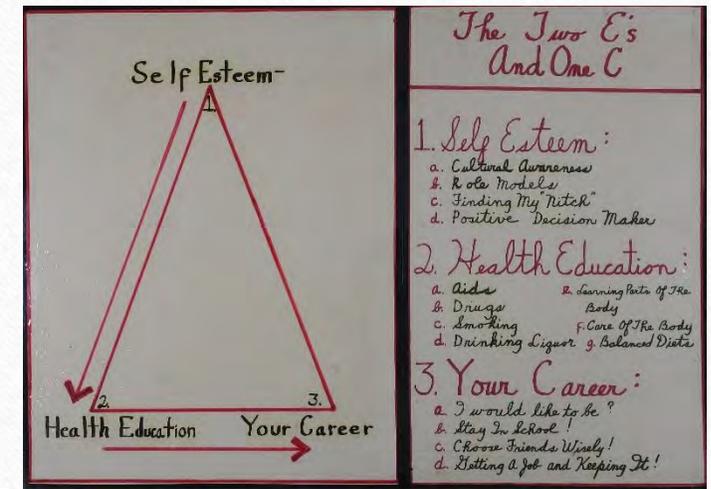
~
Anyone who so quarantines
a child that he may know
only people of his own race,
damages that child's chances
to learn to live Intelligently,
Sensitively, and Responsibly
in the only world he will have
to live as an adult.....

Dr. JOHN FISHER
(PRESIDENT)
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
TEACHERS COLLEGE

For Funn it was not enough to simply teach his class of 7th graders their own histories. He wanted to teach *all people* the positive impact that we *all* have on the world. People from all countries, religions, cultures, men, women and children create a diversity that enriches us all. He believed that with this greater knowledge would come a pride in ourselves and our own self-worth, and a respect for all.



The collection grew to almost 1,500 display boards featuring a variety of mediums, including handwritten text and drawings, newspaper articles, photographs, and mounted poster series on a variety of topics. The scope of the collection broadened to include international topics, such as the Holocaust.



BLACK HISTORY
EXHIBIT

**SELF
ESTEEM**

DR. MARTIN
LUTHER
KING JR.

NATIVE-
AMERICAN
HERITAGE



*You're A Shining
Star*

No Matter Who You Are!

(A Role Model Program For Youth)
Presenter Carlton A. Funn Sr.

African-Americans
on
**U.S. Postal
Stamps**

MARCH
NATIONAL WOMEN'S
HISTORY MONTH

HISPANIC-
AMERICAN
HERITAGE

THE STATUS
OF WOMEN

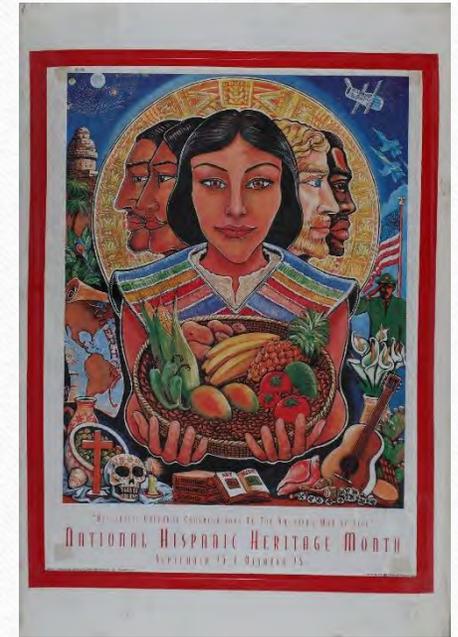
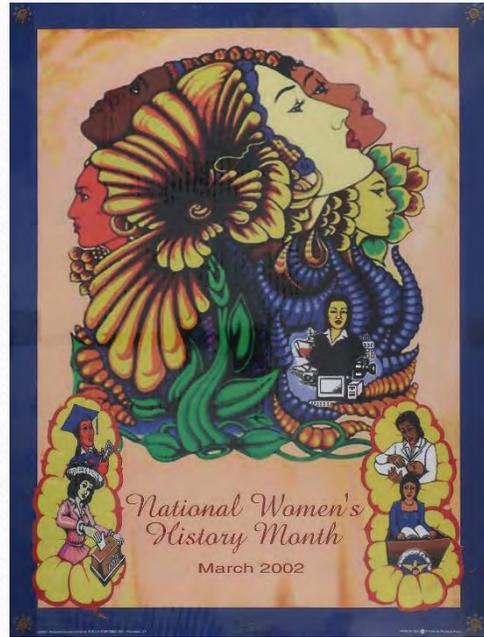
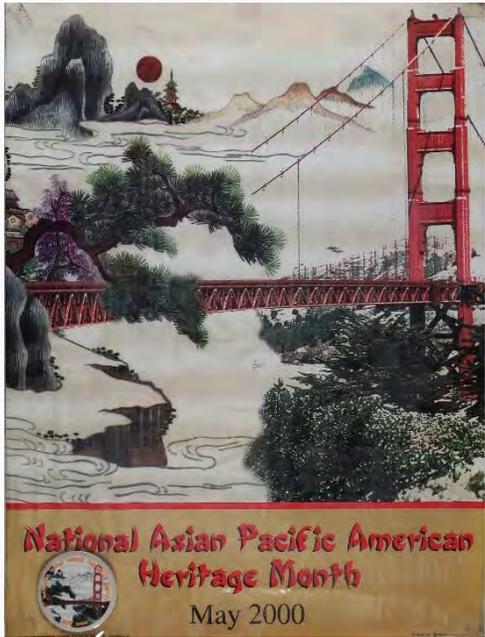
**DIVERSITY
IN
MUSIC**

**AFRICAN
AMERICAN
MILITARY**

NATIONAL
DISABILITY
OBSERVANCE-

The
African-American
in Science and
Technology

IMMIGRATION-
ELLIS ISLAND

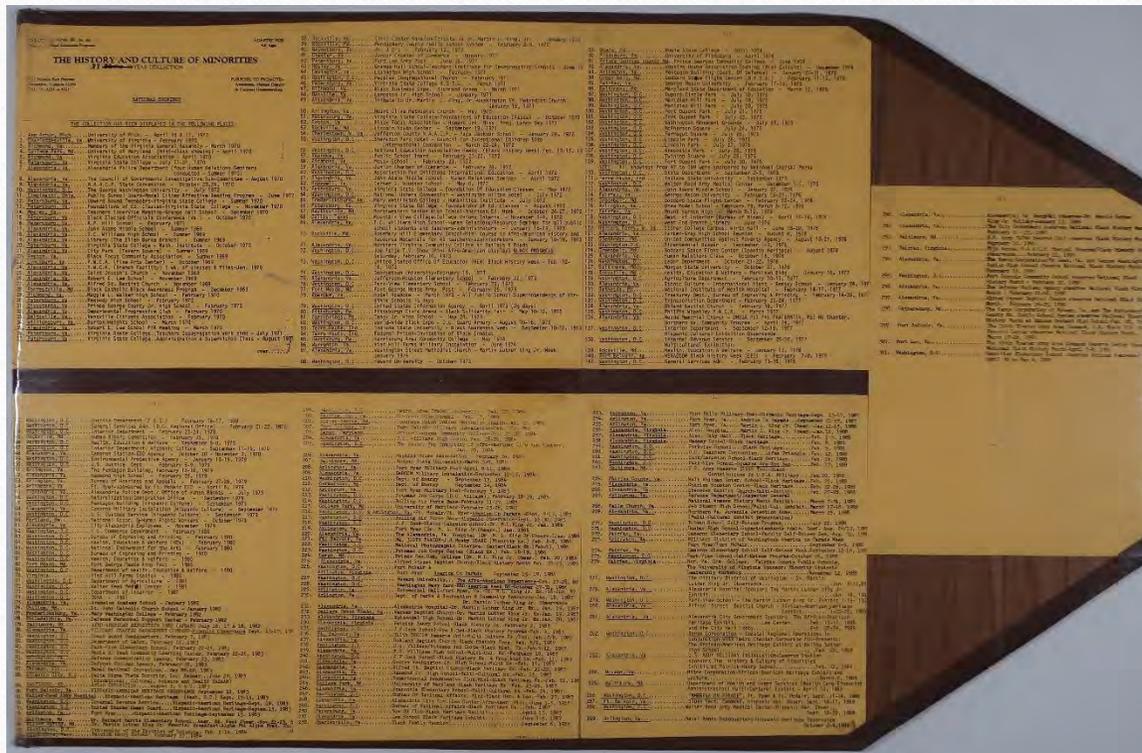


For Funn, “in order to understand today and tomorrow, you have to understand yesterday”.

He believed in the importance of learning our own and others’ heritages to promote understanding and pride in everyone’s contribution to the world.



Speaking to *The Washington Post* in 1972, Funn stated that the exhibit was, “a commitment to showing and teaching more people than I ever could in one classroom. I feel good inside every time I show this collection”.

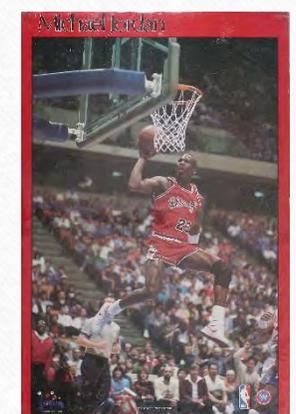
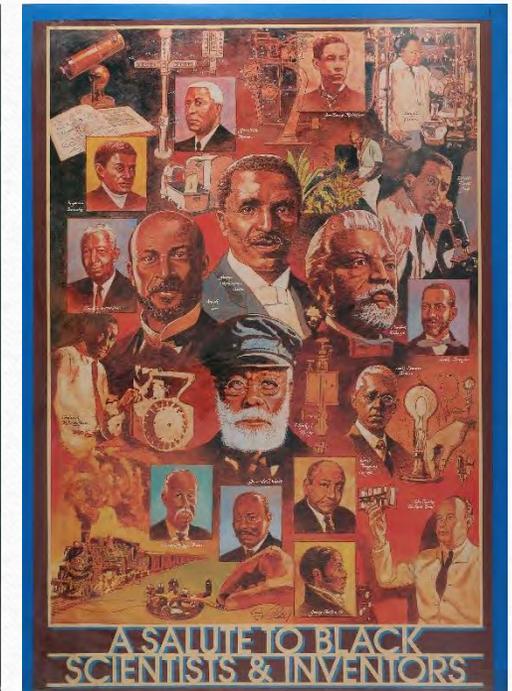
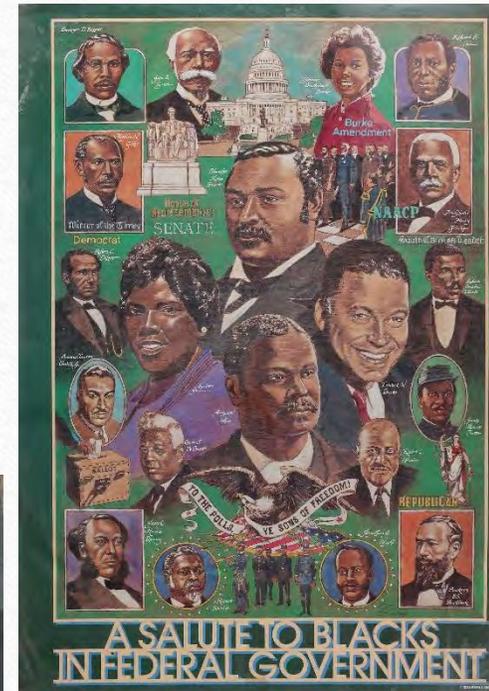
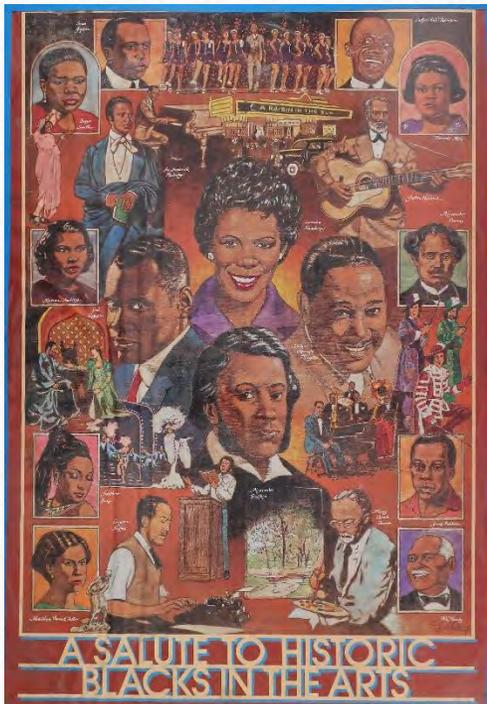


67. Raytsesville, Md......Northwestern Senior High School-American Ed. Week - October 24-27, 1972
68. Dallas, Texas.....Mountain View College-College Unions Interna. - November 3-4, 1972
69. Alexandria, Va......T.C. Williams High School-Human Relations/Resource Seminar for all public school students and teachers-administrators - January 18-19, 1973
70. Rockville, Md......RoseMary Hill Elementary School-Mini course in Afro-American History and Resource Materials for 45 teachers-administrators - January 18-19, 1973
71. Alexandria, Va......Northern Virginia Community College at Ballleys X Roads
72. Washington, D.C......Joe Paige T.V. Show (Mini Afro-American Display) BLACK PROGRESS Saturday, February 10, 1973
73. Washington, D.C......United States Office Of Education (HEW) Black History Week - Feb. 12-16, 1973
74. Washington, D.C......Georgetown University-February 19, 1973
75. Alexandria, Va......Jefferson-Houston Elementary School - February 22, 1973
76. Washington, D.C......Park-View Elementary School - February 23, 1973
77. Fort Meade, Md......Fort George Meade Army Post - February 25, 1973
78. Roanoke, Va......Hotel Roanoke - March 1973 - All Public School Superintendents of Virginia Schools 15 days
79. Washington, D.C......United States Information Agency - April 1973 (24 days)
80. Pittsburgh, Pa......Pittsburgh Civic Arena - Black Solidarity Fair - May 10-12, 1973
81. Campersing, Md......Taney Jr. High School - May 24, 1973
82. Washington, D.C......World-Wide Black Expo - D.C. Guard Armory - August 10-16, 1973
83. Terre Haute, Ind......Indiana State University - Black Awareness Week - September 10-12, 1973
84. Terre Haute, Ind......Federal Prison-Invitation of Black Inmates
85. Harrisburg, Pa......Harrisburg Area Community College - May 1974

This board from c.1990 is mounted with a typed list of the venues that Funn had presented his exhibit. Of the 301 entries, the majority are in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, but they include venues in Texas, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maine.

In addition to schools, colleges, community centers and churches, Funn exhibited at Federal and military facilities, and in Federal prisons. He also appeared on the *Joe Paige* television show in 1973.

In the 1972 *Washington Post* article, Funn also commented that “kids need heroes”. By illustrating the achievements of people from a diverse range of backgrounds and heritages, attaining greatness in the fields of entertainment, the military, as inventors, entrepreneurs, public servants and more, he helped to broaden the scope of heroes and role models visible to new generations of children.



Funn also celebrated the achievements of his fellow Alexandrians. He always highlighted when people were products of the Alexandria Public School System, such as Parker-Gray Alum, Earl Lloyd.



Earl Lloyd

Hometown: Alexandria, VA
High School: Parker-Gray
College: West Virginia State College

Nicknamed "The Big Cat" Earl was one of the quickest, most graceful players in the game. He was the first African American to play in the NBA; to win a NBA championship; to become an assistant coach; and the second African American to coach a NBA team.

In 2003 Earl was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame.

In 2007 the basketball court at Alexandria's new T.C. Williams High School was named in his honor.

EARL LLOYD

WDE
ALEXANDRIA TOYOTA
MORRIS+N House
SAFeway
MIRANT
Dominion
NBA

There are boards dedicated to Alexandria's former Mayor, William D. Euille, the Reverend Dr. Faye S. Gunn, from Alfred Baptist Church, and Alexandrians in the Armed Forces and business.



There are boards for important events in Alexandria's Civil Rights Movement, such as the 1939 Alexandria Library sit-in, as well as boards to highlight Alexandria's *Living Legends*, such as Ferdinand T. Day and Vola Lawson. Funn himself was recognized as a *Living Legend* in the class of 2009.

LIVING LEGEND

Meet Ferdinand T. Day Who Battled Segregation

By Candice Warriner
Special Advertising Section

born in 1899 in the first of 12 living legends for 2009 who are the backbone of the Alexandria Civil Rights Movement. He was born in the town of Ferris, La., where he spent his early years. He was a member of the NAACP and worked for the NAACP in the 1930s. He was a member of the NAACP in the 1930s. He was a member of the NAACP in the 1930s.

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"I would say, always competent yourself in a dignified manner, so the focus is on the issue, not on you."

Day was on the Board of the Board of the Campaign Center where he shared savings of the Alexandria School Board.

"Ferdinand was the strong voice and the strong mover, because he was on the school board,"

—Mickie Miller

LIVING LEGENDS

Vola Lawson: City Manager, Advocate for Women

By Candice Warriner
Special Advertising Section

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Lawson was the strong voice and the strong mover, because he was on the school board,"

—Mickie Miller

ALEXANDRIA, VA. QUEEN ST. LIBRARY SIT IN 1939!

The Power of Protest

On September 20 a judicial saga unfolded in Jena, Louisiana. It reminded many Alexandria blacks of the "unequal treatment" they experienced in Virginia a generation or two ago. Six, black, Jena high school students—the Jena 6—were charged with beating a white classmate. The charges reported exceeded the schoolyard crime. Thousands of blacks came from far and wide to protest the perceived injustice, using radio and the internet to organize the event.

The black protest was invented in Alexandria in 1939 and its leader, Samuel W. Tucker, remains an unsung hero of the civil rights movement. Tucker became involved in the civil rights movement because he was "born black in Alexandria." Structural reminders of Tucker's legacy (1913-1990) still stand.

An unassuming man, Tucker read law under attorney Tom Watson. He passed the Virginia Bar at age 20 and took his oath in 1934 in the same courtroom where, as a teenager, he had been "inappropriately" tried for a crime. At age 14 Tucker and his brother were arrested in Alexandria following confrontation over his right, or that claimed by a white woman, to a certain seat on an inter-racial electric trolley. His protest preceded Montgomery's celebrated Rosa Parks by 28 years.

"Samuel W. Tucker was a pioneer ahead of his time," said former Parker-Gray resident Jim Lose. "When I think about him, his commitment to end segregated education in Virginia schools and the fact that he had to go to the District to receive a high school education, he at least deserved the inner city's effort to secure the [elementary] school's naming."

Alexandria's white-only Kate Waller Barrett Library opened in 1937. "Every day Tucker passed the new white-only library at 717 Queen Street, galled that he couldn't enter," S'J. Ackerman wrote. "In March 1939 he accompanied a retired black Army Sergeant, George Wilson, to the library to request a borrower's card." Access was denied.

"Tucker knew how to shake things up," Ackerman continued. "One of his mentors, theologian Howard Thurman, had returned from a 1935 trip to India inspired by the effectiveness of Gandhi's nonviolent resistance campaign. Tucker recruited 11 disciples, drilling them secretly."

"Not everything went as scripted in August 1939," Ackerman noted, "but the faithful five were spread thin among the library tables, some too jittery to police. They stayed put [were arrested] and went to read headquarters with their dignity intact [The Washington Post reported that 'five colored youths' had staged a 'sit-down strike']. In summary, Samuel W. Tucker led the nation's first, peaceful, civil rights protest."

"People do not understand what it is like to explain white books and black books to a child, those tattered, out-of-date, hand-me-down books," an aged Parker-Gray mother mused. Tucker's protest resulted in the 1940 construction of the Robert Robinson black-only library, now the Black History Resource Center.

"Whites," many black Parker-Gray residents believe, "cannot understand black history. They have neither the resolve nor the stamina to deal with discrimination."

On the other hand whites cannot understand Alexandria's reluctance to remedy past Parker-Gray wrongs. For example, Samuel Tucker's Princess Street home remains without commemorative signage. Over the years the city has declined to invest significantly in the Parker-Gray neighborhood.

Known historically as Uptown, Parker-Gray is reminiscent of a clustered black neighborhood. According to the 1980 census 22.3 percent of Alexandria was black, 90.1% of it concentrated in the local Parker-Gray Historic District. Today Parker-Gray's black population is less than 45%. "The neighborhood developed as it did because of discrimination, housing availability, and wages."

Mayor Euille's Call to Community – his celebration of cultural diversity – was issued years ago. Yet many of Parker Gray's problems remain unresolved: from the 1950s placement of a federal highway, US Route 1, to the 1980s location of the Braddock Road metro. Parker-Gray residents have felt the pain of eminent domain.

Injustice is defined as the lack of fairness. On September 24 newly-arrived Planning Director Farrell Hameir told a community audience that past neighborhood injustices are not hers to atone. "Are you enough?"

Historic Parker-Gray is part of the city's Braddock Road Stop One Area Plan, a plan now undergoing citizen review. Like Samuel W. Tucker in Green v. County School Board, residents reject the color line of yore. Whether it was politicians pitting the homeless shelter adjacent to public housing or ARHAs failure to somehow scatter public housing, citizens want equitable solutions. Still the city uses housing availability and wages to argue affordable housing especially density bonuses.

Despite the Mayor and Planning Department's written assurances that Parker-Gray's application for the National Register of Historic Places would be submitted no later than June 30, 2007, bureaucratic delays continue. If the city's word is its bond then residents are anxious to free themselves from local bondage. The Braddock Plan notwithstanding the [time to forward Parker-Gray's submission is now].

Perhaps the city has forgotten that protest, the right to protest civil injustice, is part of Parker-Gray's legacy. Unapologetically Virginia's State Department of Historic Resources recognizes only four of the city's five historic districts. Alexandria, Town of Potomac (Del Ray),



Men being escorted out of the Kate Waller Barrett Library

Rosemont, and Parkfairfax Condos. Parker-Gray, despite its rich history and earlier eligibility, remains Alexandria's only local historic district.

"I think it would be good for the Braddock Road process if the city would embrace, perhaps expedite, the Parker-Gray nomination," Wilson Thompson said. Thompson is a Parker-Gray businessman who extols black heritage.

For those now focused on Louisiana's school yard crimes, Parker-Gray's school yard exists no more. The school building was demolished – in the name of progress – to make way for the Braddock metro. It would be a crime of another type for the city to still Parker-Gray's nomination and deny it the national recognition due.



Vola Lawson with her Jack Russell terrier Jack in Market Square

managed the city like a smaller municipality. He tried to do this in the 1930s, but was not successful. He was a member of the NAACP and worked for the NAACP in the 1930s. He was a member of the NAACP in the 1930s.

"I would say, always competent yourself in a dignified manner, so the focus is on the issue, not on you."

Lawson was the strong voice and the strong mover, because he was on the school board,"

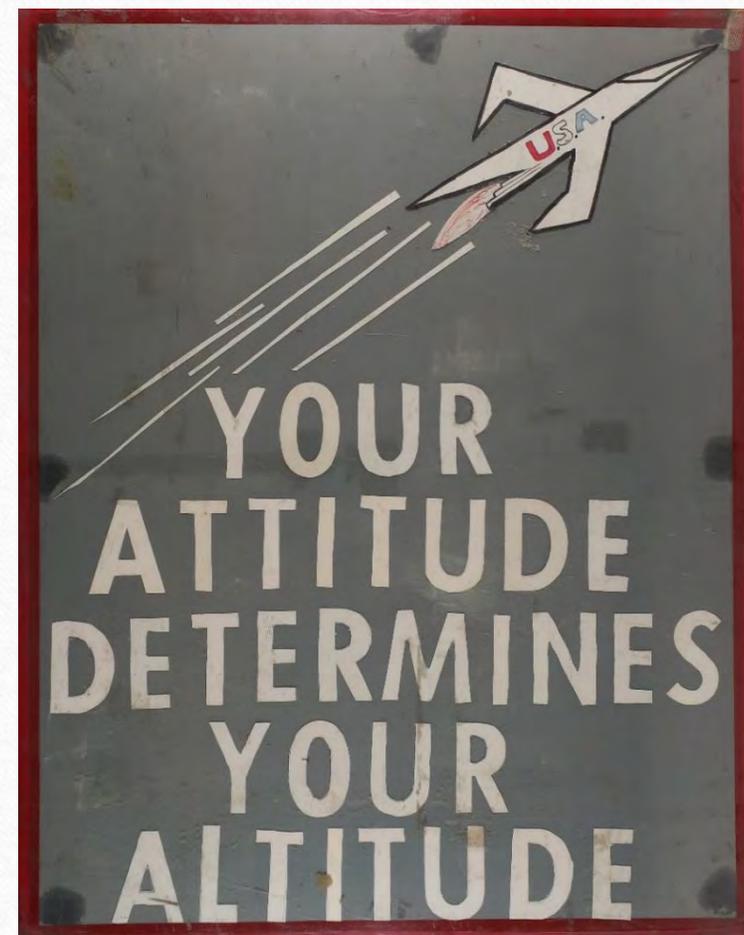
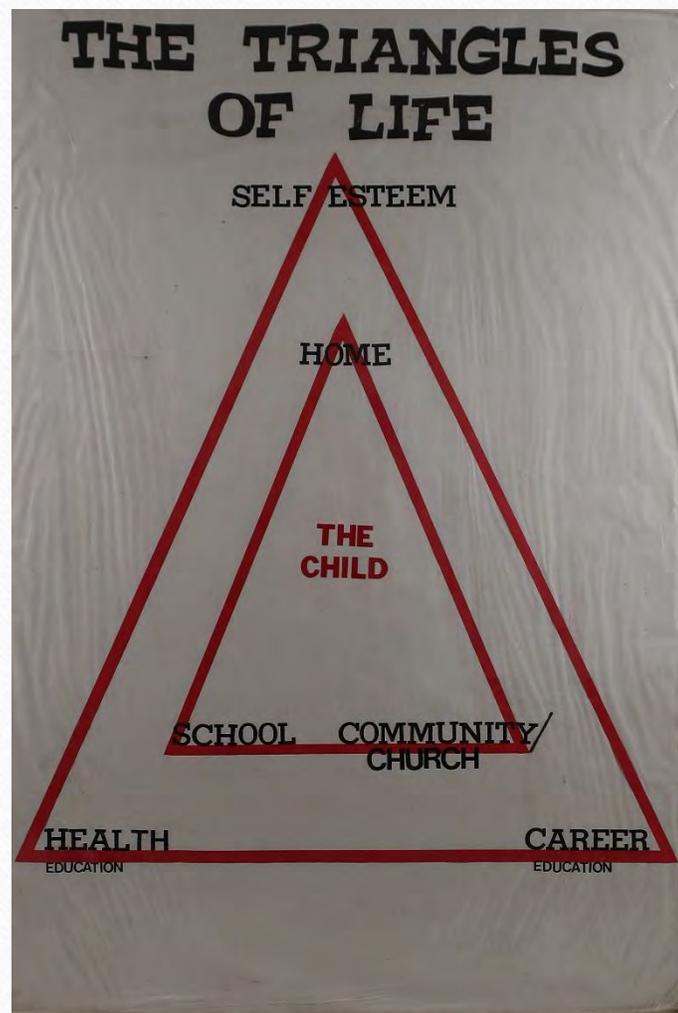
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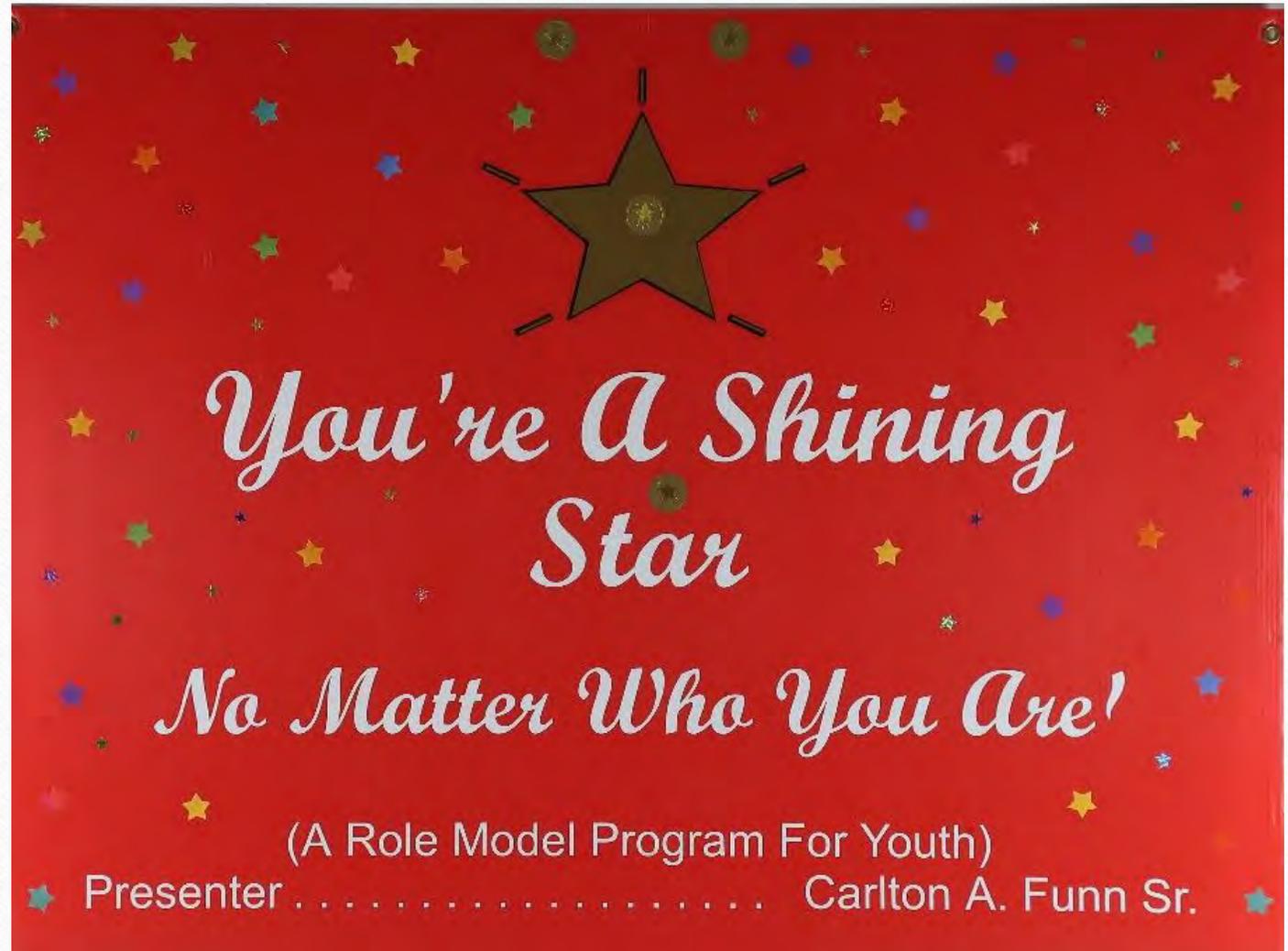
—Mickie Miller

In addition to providing role models, Funn had a range of boards that promoted the idea of self-worth. The “*Self-Esteem*” range of boards gave guidance on how to think positively and reach your full potential, as one of the boards states, “*Your Attitude Determines Your Altitude!*” There were also boards with anti-drug and anti-violence messages.



This theme expanded into a new program by Funn entitled, *“You’re A Shining Star”*.

Funn was also involved in organizations that furthered this work such as the “The Grandfather’s Group”, which provided connections between young African American boys and positive adult male mentors or “grandfathers”.



Funn was president of the Alexandria Society for Preservation of Black Heritage (ASPBH).

The ASPBH has sponsored a poster contest (now poster exhibition) for Martin Luther King, Jr. Each year the event has a theme that echoes the work and legacy of Dr. King.



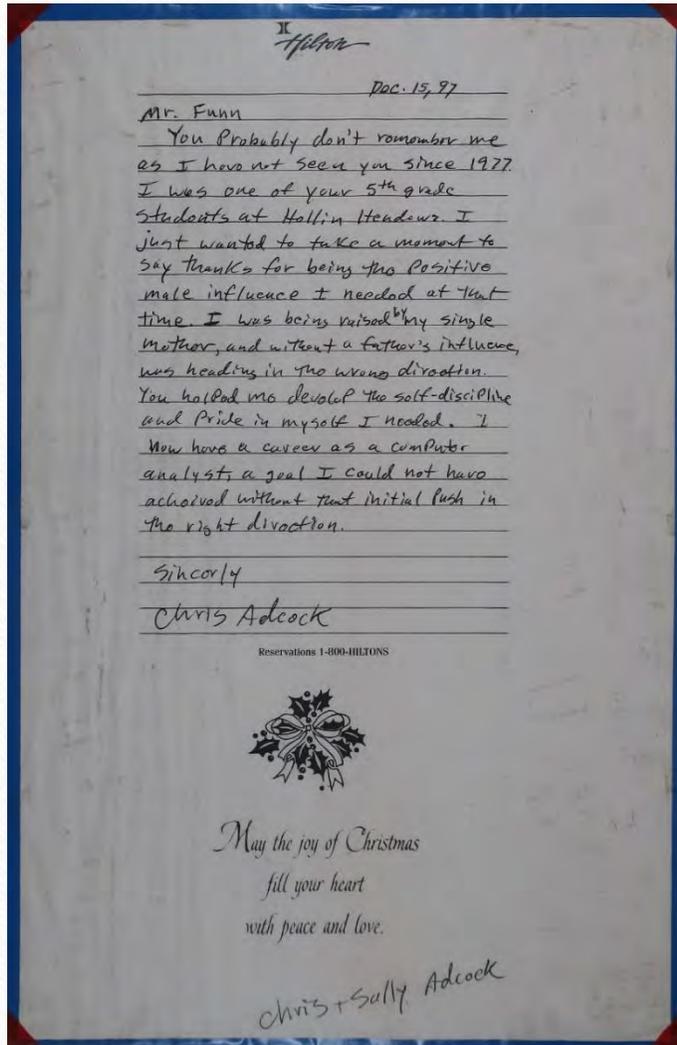
Funn taught in public schools for over forty years. After teaching at Lyles-Crouch Elementary School in Alexandria, he moved to Robert E. Lee Middle School, and then to Hollin Meadows in Fairfax before finally moving to the District of Columbia at Park View Elementary and ending his formal teaching career at Hine Jr. High School in 1997.

Wherever he taught he took his collection and his philosophy with him. Exhibitions of his collection and events inspired by it were photographed and mounted on their own boards to become a part of the collection.



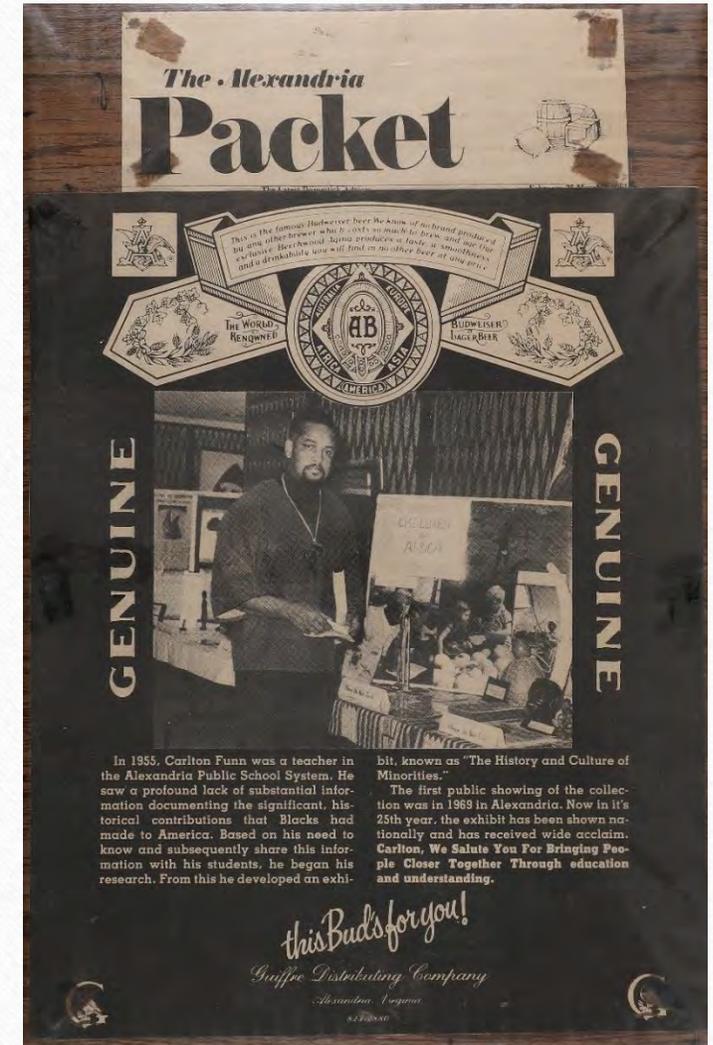
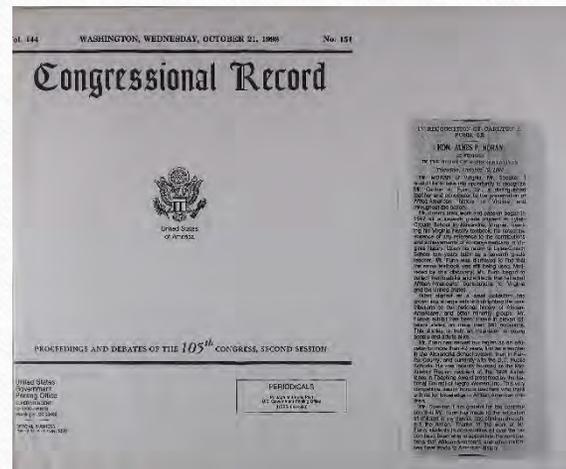
These boards are from a series of photographs of an *African Americans in the Military/ Buffalo Soldiers* event at a school. The event was attended by Major Lee Bowman and Funn displayed his exhibition and gave a lecture using his boards. The photographs also illustrate a drill by the School's Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).





The impact of Funn's collection and his exhibitions was felt across the City of Alexandria and beyond.

Congressman Jim Moran stated in the 1998 Congressional Record, "Your work has inspired and taught young children and adults everywhere the value of contributions made by African-Americans and other minorities."



In 1955, Carlton Funn was a teacher in the Alexandria Public School System. He saw a profound lack of substantial information documenting the significant, historical contributions that Blacks had made to America. Based on his need to know and subsequently share this information with his students, he began his research. From this he developed an exhibit, known as "The History and Culture of Minorities."

The first public showing of the collection was in 1969 in Alexandria. Now in its 25th year, the exhibit has been shown nationally and has received wide acclaim. Carlton, We Salute You For Bringing People Closer Together Through education and understanding.

Summer Black Studies Course Fizzes For Lack Of Students

Plans for a pilot black studies course at the University of Maryland... The course is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968... The course will be a 12-week course... The course will be a 12-week course...

Integrated Team Will Conduct Summer Black Studies Course

The course will be conducted by an integrated team of faculty members... The course will be a 12-week course... The course will be a 12-week course...

14-Year Collection Aids Black Studies

A 14-year collection of black studies materials... The collection includes books, articles, and other materials... The collection is housed in the library...

Black Studies Resources Available For 1968-69

A list of black studies resources available for the 1968-69 academic year... The resources include books, articles, and other materials... The resources are available in the library...

Pilot Black Studies Course Draws Enthusiastic Response

The pilot black studies course has received an enthusiastic response... The course is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968... The course will be a 12-week course...

Black Community Plans 'Coronation' For Teenage Queen

The black community in Montgomery County plans a coronation for a teenage queen... The coronation will be held in the summer of 1968... The coronation will be a 12-week course...

Miss Teen-Age Alexandria Is Black. Officially Ignored

The Miss Teen-Age Alexandria pageant has been won by a black woman... The pageant is held annually in Alexandria... The pageant is held annually in Alexandria...

White Parents in County Adopt Negro Baby

A white family in Montgomery County has adopted a black baby... The adoption is the first of its kind in the county... The adoption is the first of its kind in the county...

McKinney Becomes 2nd Black Candidate

McKinney has become the second black candidate for a public office... The election is held in the summer of 1968... The election is held in the summer of 1968...

'Won't Go,' Whites Tell School Heed

Whites in the community have expressed their opposition to the school's integration plan... The school is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968... The school is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968...

Integration Showdown

The integration showdown is expected to be a difficult one... The showdown is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968... The showdown is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968...

Mississippians Hastily Turning to Private Schools

Mississippians are turning to private schools in response to the integration crisis... The crisis is expected to be a difficult one... The crisis is expected to be a difficult one...

Black Community Plans 'Coronation' For Teenage Queen

The black community in Montgomery County plans a coronation for a teenage queen... The coronation will be held in the summer of 1968... The coronation will be a 12-week course...

White Parents in County Adopt Negro Baby

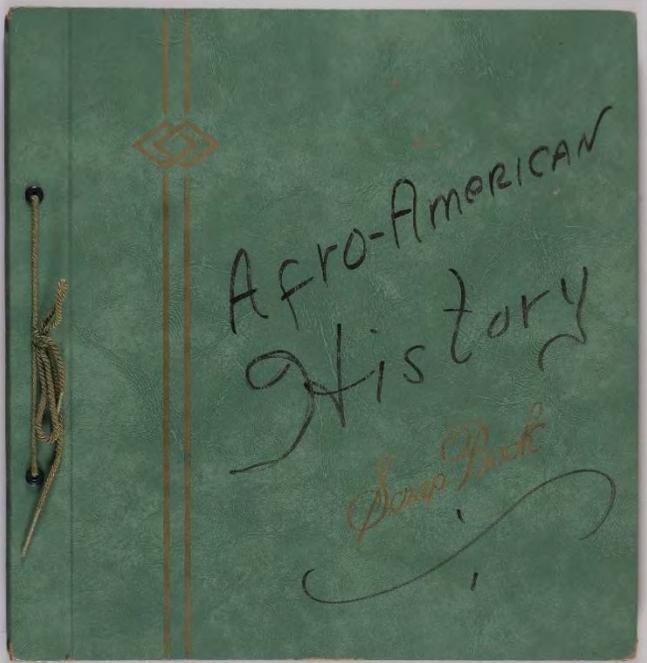
A white family in Montgomery County has adopted a black baby... The adoption is the first of its kind in the county... The adoption is the first of its kind in the county...

McKinney Becomes 2nd Black Candidate

McKinney has become the second black candidate for a public office... The election is held in the summer of 1968... The election is held in the summer of 1968...

'Won't Go,' Whites Tell School Heed

Whites in the community have expressed their opposition to the school's integration plan... The school is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968... The school is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1968...



Black studies resources available for the 1968-69 academic year... The resources include books, articles, and other materials... The resources are available in the library...

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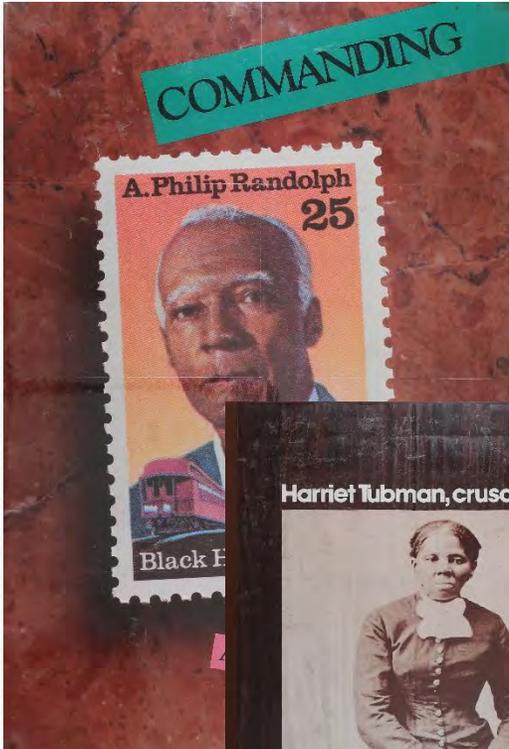
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In 1940, Booker T. Washington became the first African American to be featured on a United States Postal Service stamp. In 1978 the USPS launched the Black Heritage Stamp series, starting with Harriet Tubman. Funn collected the advertising posters for the series, which he mounted for display.

Harriet Tubman, crusader for freedom.

"On my underground railroad I never ran my head off the track and I never lost a passenger."

Despite the \$40,000 price tag on her head as an escaped slave and abolitionist, Harriet Tubman led more than 300 slaves to freedom. She also served as a nurse, scout and spy during the Civil War.

Harriet Tubman 16c Black Heritage USA

Part of the "Black Heritage" series, available until February 5.

and the Truth shall make you free... This stamp honors Sojourner Truth abolitionist and freedom fighter.

HOLD THEM IN HIGH REGARD

Sojourner Truth 22c Black Heritage USA

29 USA Buffalo Soldiers

Available February 5.

The World's Fair of Stamps - Americex'86 in Chicago - May 22 - June 1.

S.T.A.M.P.S.

Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable 22c Black Heritage USA

CLASSIC COLLECTIBLES

Available February 21

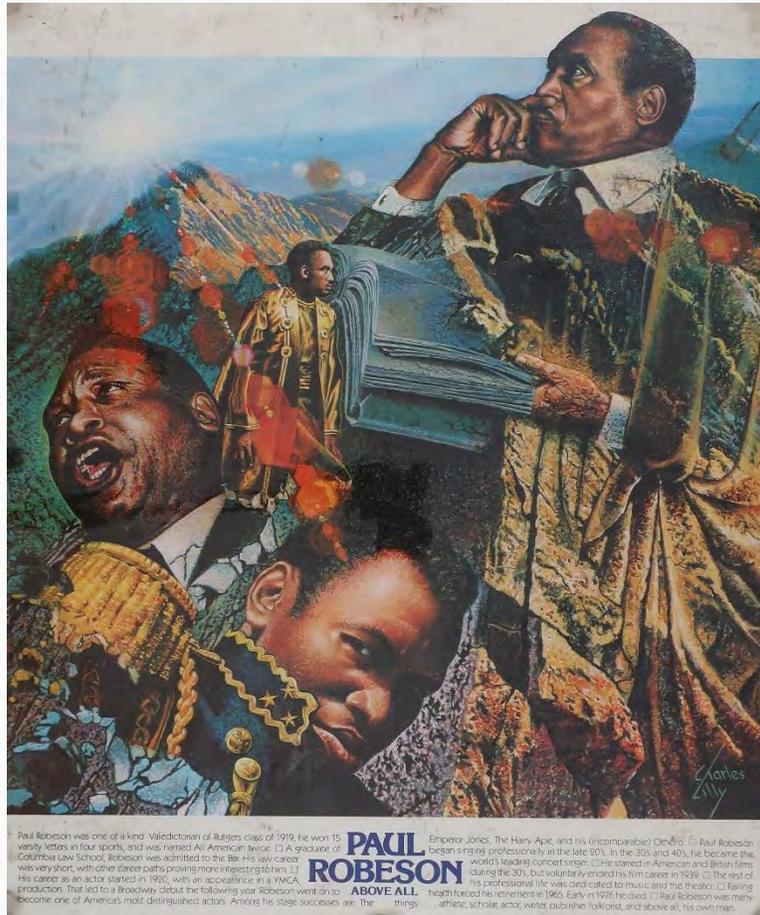
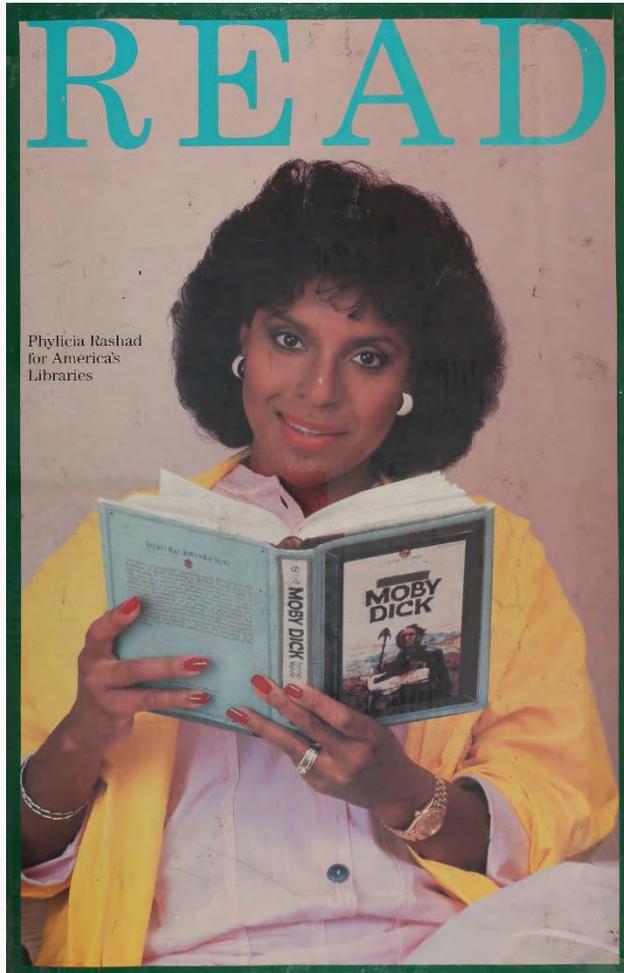
Benjamin Banneker

A Plan of the CITY of WASHINGTON, as laid out by the ACT of PARLIAMENT, passed by the House of COMMONS, in the 22d Year of the said King GEORGE III. in the Year 1791. BY WILLIAM BENTLEY, Surveyor-General.

Benjamin Banneker 15c Black Heritage USA

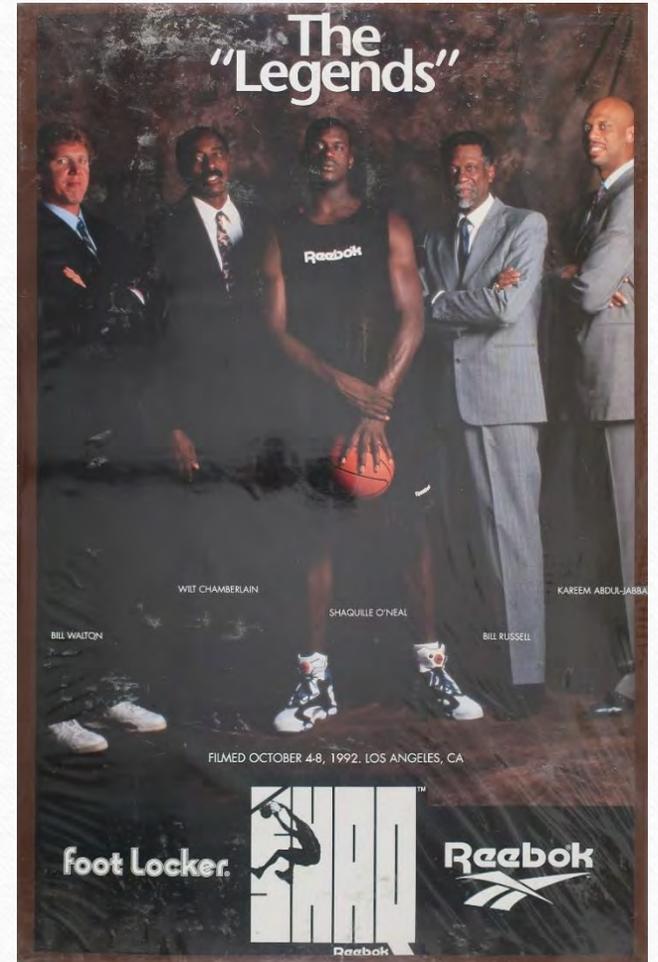
Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806) was a freeborn astronomer in 1791 he taught himself astronomy and geometry and made astronomical observations for the observatory which were published from 1793 to 1795 in more than 20 editions. Banneker served as assistant to Major Andrew Ellicott for several months during the preliminary survey of the rectangle upon which the District of Columbia, in which the national capital was to be established.

Stamp available until February 15.



Paul Robeson was one of a kind. Valedictorian of Rutgers class of 1919, he won 15 varsity letters in four sports, and was named All-American twice. A graduate of Columbia Law School, Robeson was admitted to the bar. His law career was very short, with other career paths proving more interesting to him. His career as an actor started in 1925, with an appearance in a YMCA production. That led to a Broadway debut the following year. Robeson went on to become one of America's most distinguished actors. Among his stage successes are: The Emperor Jones, The Holy Apostle, and his (incomparable) Othello. Paul Robeson began singing professionally in the late 20's. In the 30's and 40's, he became the world's leading concert singer. He starred in American and British films during the 30's, but voluntarily ended his film career in 1939. The rest of his professional life was dedicated to music and theater. Having health forced his retirement in 1965. Early in 1976 he died. Paul Robeson was many things: athlete, scholar, actor, writer, publisher, folklorist, and above all, his own man.

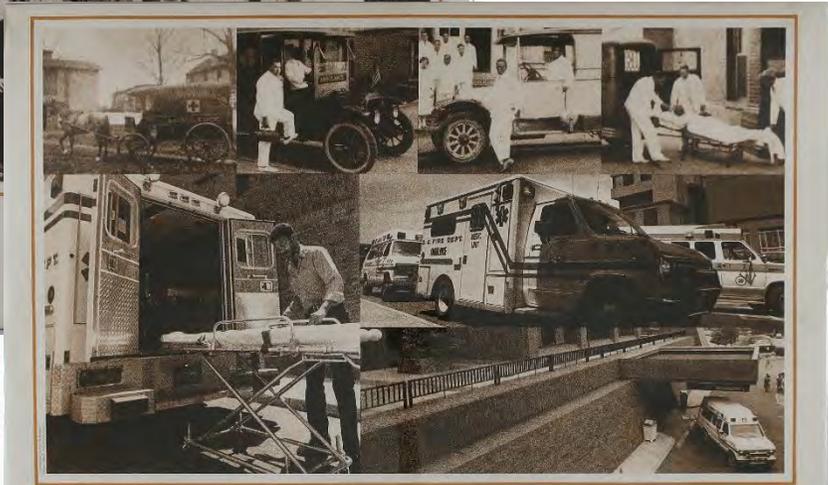
There were boards mounted with posters of famous African Americans throughout the Twentieth Century.



There were also boards mounted with poster series on a variety of topics, including these for Howard University Hospital and the history of Harlem, New York.

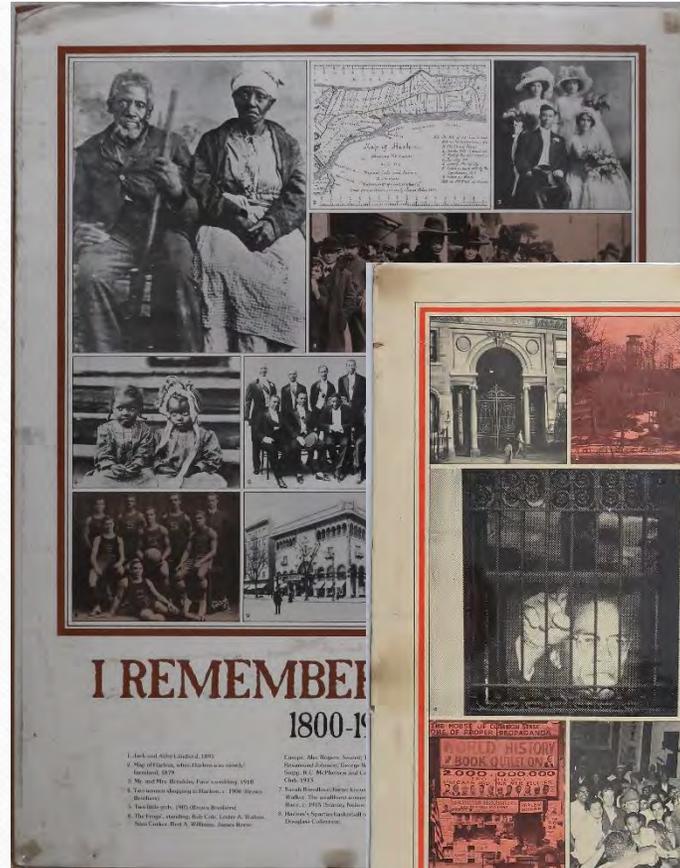


*A Legacy of Excellence:
The Mission of
Howard University Hospital*



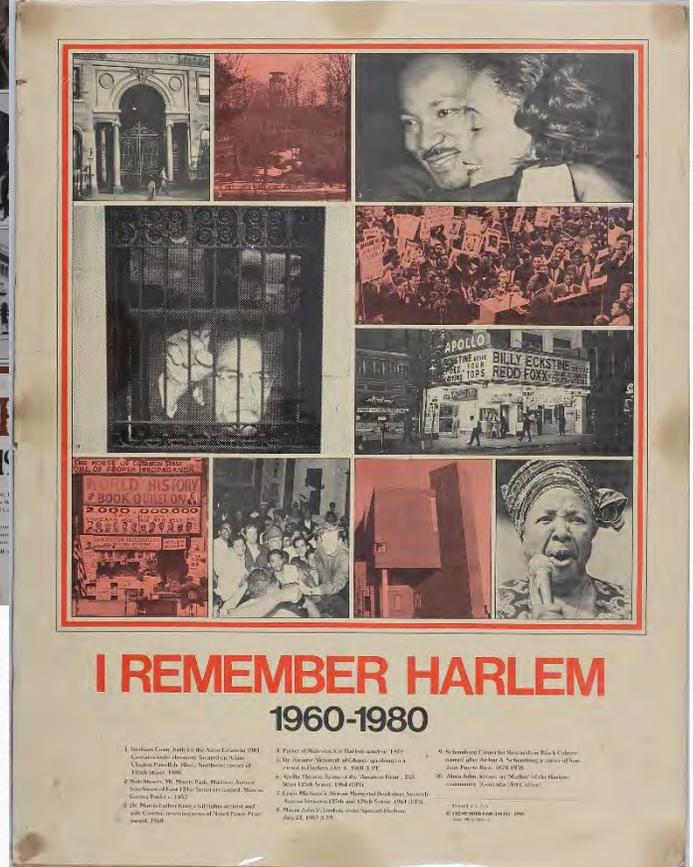
*A Legacy of Excellence:
The Mission of
Howard University Hospital*

When ambulance service began, moving patients to the hospital in the 1800s, it was strictly limited to horse-drawn carriages. Today, an ambulance is a motorized vehicle. Today, an ambulance is a motorized vehicle. Today, an ambulance is a motorized vehicle.



**I REMEMBER
1800-19**

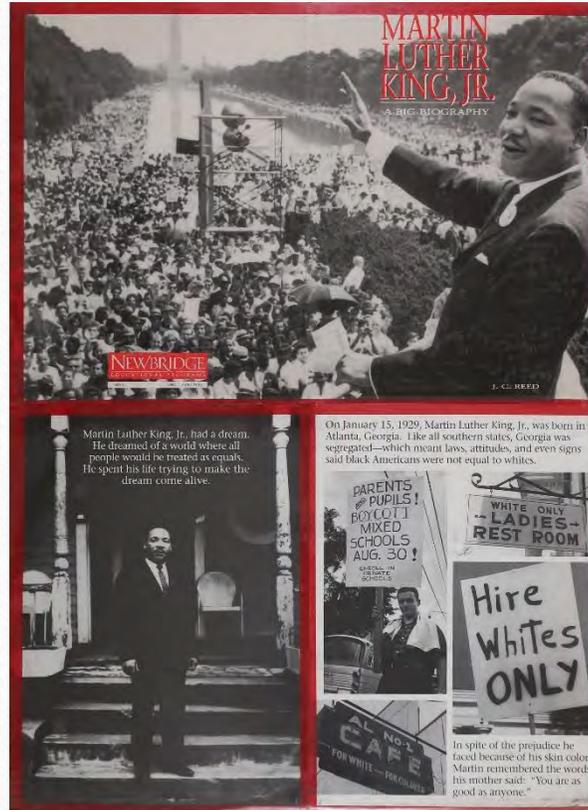
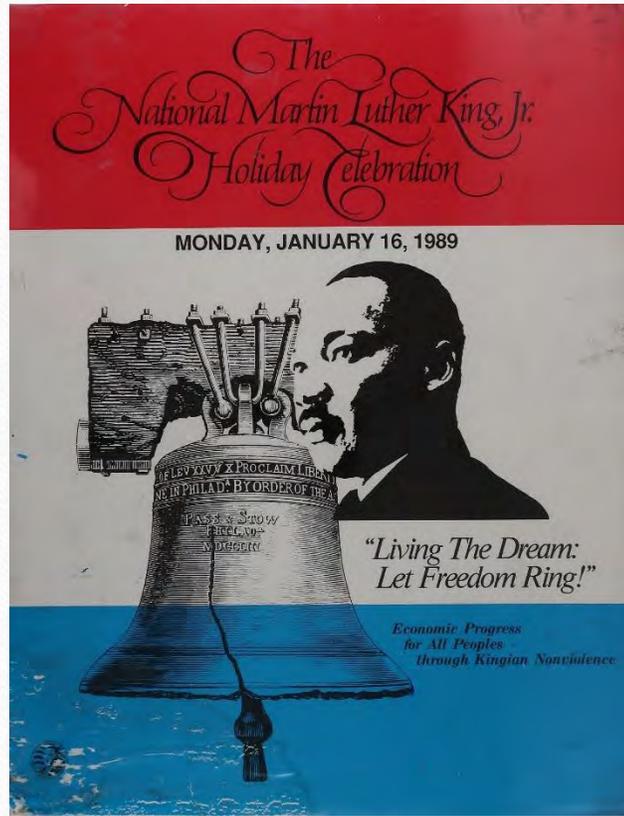
- 1. First and 10th Streets, 1800
- 2. Map of Harlem, 1800 (Harlem was mostly farmland, 1810)
- 3. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, First wedding, 1800
- 4. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)
- 5. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)
- 6. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)
- 7. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)
- 8. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)
- 9. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)
- 10. The first streetcar in Harlem, 1860 (Streetcar, 1860)



**I REMEMBER HARLEM
1960-1980**

- 1. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 2. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 3. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 4. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 5. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 6. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 7. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 8. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 9. The Apollo Theater, 1960
- 10. The Apollo Theater, 1960

Funn collected a wide range of material on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and addressed his work, his ideology and his legacy, including the celebration of MLK Jr. Day and the MLK Jr. monument.



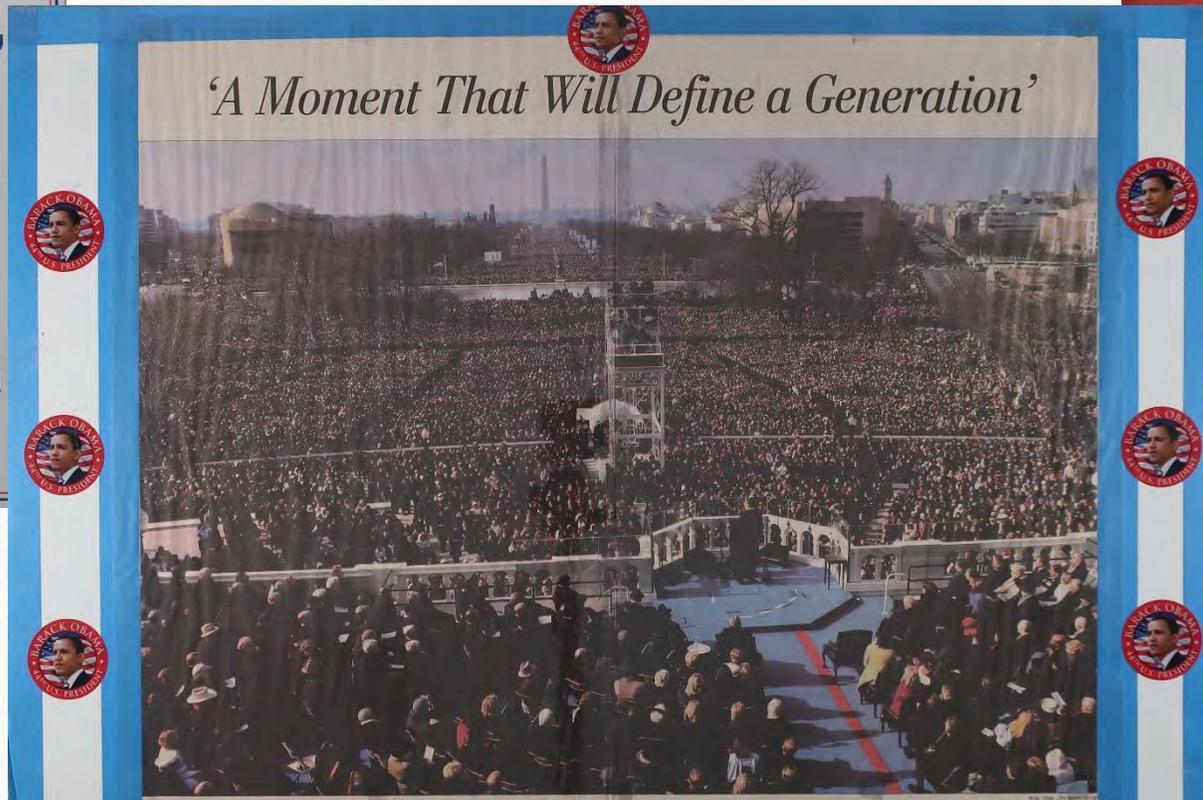
DR. KING'S DREAM WAS THAT "SOMEDAY PEOPLE WILL BE JUDGED NOT BY LOOKS OR COLOR OR LENGTH OF HAIR, BUT BY THE CONTENT OF THEIR CHARACTER AND THE INTENT IN THEIR HEARTS"

Dream Big

"Life is precious,
and part of its
beauty lies in its
diversity"

- President Obama

In his 70s Funn was still creating new display boards for the exhibition. New additions included a large series of boards celebrating the election, and re-election, of President Barack Obama.

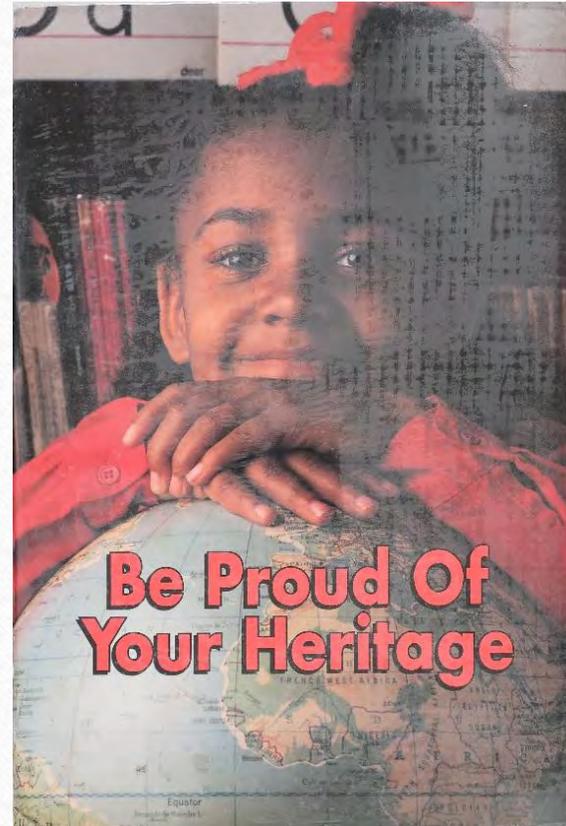


In 2013, over 1,490 boards from the Carlton A. Funn Sr. collection were donated to the Alexandria Black History Museum by his children, Carlton Jr., Marc, and Tracye. The Museum has catalogued and photographed the entire collection. The collection is now available to view using the Office of Historic Alexandria online collections website. Click here to start your adventure through the Funn Collection....

<https://historicalalexandria.pastperfectonline.com/>



**ALL STUDENTS
CAN LEARN !!!**



Please note that the Carlton Funn Collection consists of educational materials created from the 1950s to the 2010s and some of the information and language used may be outdated or incorrect. Please be aware of this when choosing materials to use with students. Also note that some content, such as graphic images of the Holocaust, may be upsetting to viewers.