

# AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC & CULTURAL TREASURES

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JULY 26, 2018



GUERNSEY • S

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 500: Jazz Critics Poll Down Beat Award, 1956

USD 300 - 400

First place awarded to Art Tatum in this wood and metal shield-shaped award. 7 1/2 x 7". Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 501: Stereo Review's Record of the Year Award, 1974

USD 200 - 300

8 x 10" high gloss framed award recognizing Art Tatum's "The Tatum Solo Masterpiece" as the Record of the Year. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 502: Art Tatum Matchbooks

USD 200 - 400

Approximately sixty (60) blue covered vintage matchbooks each with "Art Tatum" small capital letters diagonally across the front. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 503: Art Tatum International Jazz Hall of Fame Award

USD 1,000 - 1,500

"The officers and board of directors of the International Jazz Hall of Fame Present the William J. (Count) Basie Memorial Award to Arthur (Art) Tatum for Your Extraordinary Contributions Toward the Development and Perpetuation of American Jazz." 10 1/2 x 12 x 2". Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 504: Art Tatum Pocket Handkerchiefs

USD 150 - 300

Three pocket "squares," each of different design. Two feature the letter "A," one the letter "T." Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 505: Art Tatum Hall of Fame Certificate, 1978

USD 500 - 700

A certificate from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, declaring that Art Tatum has been elected to their Hall of Fame. Posthumously awarded in 1978. 16 x 11 1/2". Comes with a letter to Mrs. Geraldine Tatum, Art Tatum's widow, from the President of the Academy, presenting the award. Plus original vintage envelope that the award was sent to Mrs. Tatum in. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 506: Art Tatum Hall of Fame Certificate, 1986

USD 500 - 700

A certificate from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, declaring that Art Tatum has been elected to their Hall of Fame. Posthumously awarded in 1986. 16 x 11 1/2". Plus three black and white glossy 8 x 10" headshots of Art Tatum. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 507: Art Tatum's Tie Tack and Decorative Holder

USD 300 - 500

Art Tatum's tie tack is accompanied by a miniature frying pan-shaped receptacle designed for purposes we are unaware of. It is inscribed "To Art from Key and Hieni." Also included are three studs featuring hematite precious stones. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 508: Art Tatum Cuff Links

USD 200 - 300

Three pairs of cuff links once owned by Art Tatum. The largest sized pair depict an equestrienne on horseback. The knotted pair are finished in silver and gold, while the third pair have black polished stones. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 509: White House Invitation to Newport Jazz Festival

USD 400 - 600

In 1993, President and Mrs. Clinton invited Mrs. Art Tatum to the White House in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Newport Jazz Festival. Lot includes the program for the evening (featuring legendary figures from the world of Jazz) the invitation itself and two additional cards. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 510: Cards from Duke Ellington/Ella Fitzgerald to Mrs. Tatum

USD 300 - 600

Two Christmas cards from Duke Ellington, and one from Ella Fitzgerald, to Mrs. Art Tatum. With envelopes with handwritten address. Ella Fitzgerald card features her and her son and is from 1956. 5 1/2 x 4 1/4". Two cards from Ellington measure 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 and 6 1/2 x 9". Envelopes have handwritten address and feature Duke Ellington's return address on verso. From 1956 and 1957. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 511: Art Tatum Grammy Nomination Plaque

USD 300 - 500

10 1/2 x 8 3/4" plaque award to Art Tatum in recognition of his nomination from the National Academy of Arts and Sciences for Best Jazz Performance by a Soloist, for "Works of Art." 1976. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 512: Art Tatum Cigarette Lighters

USD 200 - 400

Three Ronson lighters, c. 1940's. One features alligator leather. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 513: Art Tatum Zippo Cigarette Lighter

USD 600 - 800

In new, unused condition, this silver colored Zippo lighter is still in its original box. Importantly, "Art Tatum" is inscribed diagonally across the body of the lighter. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 514: Art Tatum's Int'l Jazz Hall of Fame Induction

USD 100 - 200

Letter from the Executive Director of the International Jazz Hall of Fame, to Mrs. Art Tatum, announcing Art Tatum as a 1985 inductee. Letter dated May 20, 1985. Plus letter from producers of the Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony, invitation to ceremony, ticket request slip, five 30-page programs for the 1985 Induction Ceremony, and 36 page booklet with information on the founding process of the International Jazz Hall of Fame. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 515: Certificate from Jazz Hall of Fame

USD 400 - 600

A certificate presented to Art Tatum from the New Brunswick Jazz Hall of Fame, presented March 1983. Plus a letter to Mrs. Art Tatum, presenting the certificate. Ink on certificate has bled slightly. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 516: Art Tatum's Tortoiseshell Cigarette Holder

USD 500 - 700

Elegant c. 1940s cigarette holder in tortoiseshell plastic with brass trim. In original case which appears to be covered in lizard. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 517: Yearbook of Jazz Presented to Art Tatum

USD 300 - 400

10 1/8 x 8 1/8" Encyclopedia Yearbook of Jazz, by Leonard Feather, presented to Art Tatum. Front cover features a handsome inset that reads, "Presented to Art Tatum Voted Greatest Ever Piano by a Jury of 100 Fellow-Artists in Leonard Feather's Encyclopedia Yearbook of Jazz Musicians' Musicians Poll 1956." 186 pages. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 518: Art Tatum Dunhill Cigarette Lighter

USD 300 - 400

Covered in a maple veneer. Chip in the finish. This elegant lighter was made by Alfred Dunhill. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 519: Art Tatum's Lighter/Pen Combination

USD 300 - 400

Ronson made, this gold-finished pen with cigarette lighter top once belonged to Art Tatum. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 520: Art Tatum's Steinway Grand Piano

USD 50,000 - 100,000

Art Tatum's 1954 Steinway & Sons 'Model B' Grand Piano. Ebony, serial number 346057. 6' 10 1/2" long. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. He received very little formal musical training, instead utilizing his perfect pitch to teach himself to play by ear. Tatum was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his signature songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would ultimately contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Jazz Hall of Fame, and he was awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among many other honors. The Steinway Model B, first introduced in 1884, has since been a mainstay of the piano world. The B has also been recognized among many pianists and technicians as their favorite model Steinway. After a lifetime of piano-playing, it was this fine instrument that Mr. Tatum selected for his own home. One can imagine him working on songs and experimenting with new ideas on these keys. Because of Tatum's intense sensitivity to pitch, he insisted on frequent piano tunings. As a man who was incredibly attuned to the sound of the piano, it speaks to the excellent quality of Steinway's Grands that Tatum preferred them. Art Tatum played with many greats throughout his lifetime, including Buddy Rich and Lionel Hampton, both of whom were amazed by his level of skill on the piano. Tatum was said to become more relaxed and confident - 'effervescent' as one reviewer put it - when playing in more private settings such as after-hours at clubs, or in people's homes. One can imagine the level of beauty and skill that Tatum reached when playing this particular piano, completely at ease, in his own home. After Tatum's death, this piano was in the possession of his widow, Geraldine Tatum, until 2010. At that point, it was placed into professional storage, where it has remained since, amazingly part of the Art Tatum Estate for over 60 years. As one expert put it, "very few similar pianos with comparable provenance have been available in recent years." From the Estate of Art Tatum. Condition: Good. Soundboard: Good Bridge: Good Case: Good, but with a couple of nicks Pins: Fair Plate: Good Strings: Good Hammers: Good Action: Fair - Slightly Stiff Keys: Ivory in good condition Technician recently changed one agraffe.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 522: Brick from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 1,000 - 2,000

A brick from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 523: American Youth for 'Democracy'

USD 500 - 800

By Charlie Ramsey Jr. (signed on verso), 23.5" x 22", oil on board, 1946/47. Passions seem to be peaking in this depiction of a multi-racial political youth gathering. African American artist Charles Ramsey Jr. (b. 1929) has had a long career starting out as a member of the Silvermine Guild of artists following World War II. In 1960, *Art News* reviewed Ramsey's work when it appeared at a then prominent New York City gallery. The artist's paintings are in the permanent collection of Connecticut's Bruce Museum and have been exhibited at various other museums through the decades.



### 524: 2 Bricks from the Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 1,800 - 3,000

Two bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 525: 4 Bricks from the Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 2,500 - 4,000

Two bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. FOB Michigan. From the

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

Family of Rosa Parks.



### 526: Rosa Parks' Funeral Banner

USD 15,000 - 20,000

An approximately 4' x 6' banner, painted by the artist Helen Longino on a sheet, and brought to the funeral of Rosa Parks, where it was signed by hundreds. Features an airbrush portrait of Rosa Parks, a string of faux pearls around her neck, glitter, and rhinestone accents. Banner reads "Small Woman Giant Step / Mother Rosa Parks / 1913-2005." On Wednesday, November 2nd, 2005, thousands crowded the Greater Grace Temple in Detroit, Michigan, to pay their respects at the funeral of Rosa Parks, the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Luminaries such as the Revs. Jesse Jackson, Al Sharpton and Joseph Lowery, along with former President Clinton and his wife, Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton; Michigan Rep. John Conyers; Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan; and singer Aretha Franklin, were all in attendance. We have been informed by the owner of this banner that it was signed by some of these noted people such as President Clinton and Reggie Jackson, but are still in the process of locating these signatures. This banner was brought by Ms. Longino to the funeral, where outside of the Greater Grace Temple hundreds signed and wrote touching messages to Mrs. Parks, such as, "Thank you Rosa for sitting down, I will stand for you," "we love you Mother Parks," and "We all thank God for you...you are in our hearts forever." The banner was then held by onlookers while Mrs. Parks' casket was taken by horse-drawn caisson out of the temple. The number of signatures and the sincerity of the heartfelt messages written on the banner are powerful testaments to the deep love and respect felt by countless for Mrs. Parks, the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. This banner, and Helen Longino, were featured in the November 21, 2005 issue of Jet Magazine, pgs. 8 and 12, as well as in the January 2006 issue of Ebony Magazine, pgs. 128-131.



### 528: 5 Bricks from the Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 3,000 - 4,500

Five bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north, "an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in The New York Times, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 529: 1st Acetate Pressing of The Jackson 5's Big Boy/Some

USD 20,000 - 30,000

Steeltown Records' first test pressing of the Jackson 5 singles 'Big Boy' on Side 1, 'Some Girls Want Me for Their Lover' (also known as Michael the Lover), Side 2. Audiodisc brand label. Titles have been written in pen on either side. Recorded at Sunny Sawyer's Recording Studio in Chicago, IL. Steeltown Records, in Gary, Indiana, is best known for being the label with which The Jackson Five got their start. Their first album, "The Steeltown 45's", was released on this label. The story of their first signing went as such: Joe Jackson invited the owner of Steeltown to see the Jackson kids perform at Beckman Junior High in Gary. Hesitant at first, he eventually agreed - and he was hugely impressed by what he saw. After the performance, Steeltown offered the Jacksons a record deal. The Jackson Five only ever recorded eight songs with the label, two of which were unreleased. In July of 1968, The Jackson Five signed with Motown Records - a move that was controversial, as their contract with Steeltown had not yet expired. The record is 7" in diameter. In this single session, the Jackson 5 recorded 'You've Changed', 'We Don't Have to Be Over 21', the probably best-known 'Big Boy', and 'Some Girls Want Me For Their Lover.' 'Big Boy' was regarded as the best single from the session and thus selected as the group's first single under Steeltown Records. This acetate was recorded at Sunny Sawyer's Recording Studio in Chicago. The post-production was done at Bud Pressner Recording Studio in Gary, IN. The master was sent to Summit pressing plant in Willow Springs, IL. In his memoir, Michael Jackson fondly recalls Big Boy's "killer bass line." Written by saxophonist Eddie Silvers, of the band The Soul Merchants, this was The Jackson Five's first single with a professional record label. Through a distribution deal with Atlantic, the single was sold nationally. Prior to that, it had only been played regionally, in the Gary, Indiana/Chicago area. Though a hit in the local Midwestern area, 'Big Boy' never made the Billboard chart. 'Some Girls Want Me for Their Lover' was written by one of the founders of Steeltown Records, in fact the consigner of this item. In this song, the lyrics primarily consist of Michael Jackson repeating the title. This song was later re-released in 1970 in Dynamo, with the addition of overdubbed strings. This item comes to us from one of the original founders of Steeltown Records.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 532: Military Style Jacket Worn by Michael Jackson

USD 1,500 - 2,500

A red, military style jacket, inspired by jackets worn by the Canadian Mounties, worn by Michael Jackson in 1983. Wool, leather trimming on interior, cotton lining. Epaulets, gold-toned buttons, and a large embroidered crest inspired by the crest of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Size not indicated. Shoulder width, seam to seam, is 23". Sleeve length 23". Length of jacket from collar seam to hem, 24". Note: This lot is accompanied by a letter from James T. Alessio, to whom the jacket belonged and who was present when Michael Jackson tried it on. There is a discrepancy in the letter, as Mr. Alessio states that the Jacksons were in Montreal for their Victory Tour in early fall of 1983. They would have actually been there in the early fall of 1984. This jacket was purchased by James T. Alessio, a model, at a boutique mens store in Newport, RI in 1983. In the late summer/early fall of that same year, Mr. Alessio was in Montreal with a friend, and went to a small store that stocked latest fashions from Italy. Upon arriving at the store they noticed that it was empty save for a large, armed man (a bodyguard) and two younger men. Though Mr. Alessio did not realize it until the end of being in the store, these two men were Michael and Germaine Jackson. They were allowed into the store, and Mr. Alessio was trying on a different jacket, and had taken off his own jacket, this red mounties-style one. Michael apparently went over to the jacket and, fascinated by its look, asked to try it on. He did, and loved it. As Mr. Alessio said, "he looked as if he had discovered a new universe." Michael's stylist came over and took a look, and took some measurements from this jacket. Prior to this, Michael Jackson had mainly been wearing leather jackets and glam-style, glittery outfits. This jacket may have marked a change in his style, when he began to gravitate towards more military and royal-style outfits. Eventually, Michael returned the jacket to Mr. Alessio, with his thanks. The two shook hands and parted ways after paying for their purchases at the store, Mr. Alessio, star-struck, was amazed that he had shared such a moment with Michael Jackson.



### 533: 7 Bricks from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 4,000 - 5,000

Two bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in The New York Times, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.

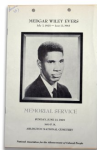


### 534: 10 Bricks from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 5,000 - 7,000

Ten bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in The New York Times, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 535: Memorial Service Program, Medgar Evers

USD 800 - 1,200

11 x 7" memorial service program for noted, slain civil rights activist Medgar Wiley Evers. Service is on Sunday, June 13, 1965. 4 pages. Published by the NAACP, for whom Evers was a field secretary. Some pen writing on top left of pamphlet.



### 536: 12 Bricks from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 6,000 - 8,000

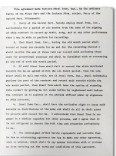
Ten bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of *"The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks"* and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 537: 15 Bricks from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 7,000 - 9,000

Ten bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of *"The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks"* and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 538: The Jackson 5's First Label Contract

USD 100,000 - 300,000

First ever, original, signed contract between Joe Jackson and Steeltown Records, November 21, 1967. This contract signed The Jackson Five to their first professional label. It was on this label that a nine-year-old Michael Jackson sang some of his first recorded songs. This document was the first step along the path of one of the world's most famous and beloved pop groups. The first sheet of the contract is a copy of the original. Signature sheet is original, measures 13 x 8 1/2", and has been signed in blue pen. Dated as having been executed on the November 21, 1967. William Adams, of Steeltown Records, has signed on both the President and the Secretary lines. Joseph Jackson has signed the artist line. Document has been stamped and signed by a notary public. Wear around edges of paper, as well as deep crease along bottom due to the paper having been folded. Some slight age spots. Three small tears have been slightly taped on back. Steeltown Records, in Gary, Indiana, is best known for being the label with which The Jackson Five got their start. Their first album, *The Steeltown 45s*, was released on this label. The story of their first signing went as such: Joe Jackson invited the owner of Steeltown to come see the Jackson kids perform at Beckman Junior High in Gary. Hesitant at first, he eventually agreed - and he was hugely impressed by what he saw. After the performance, Steeltown offered the Jacksons a record deal. The Jackson Five ever only recorded eight songs with the label, two of which were unreleased. In July of 1968, The Jackson Five signed with Motown Records - a move that was controversial, as their contract with Steeltown had not yet expired. This item comes to us from the one of the original founders of Steeltown Records.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 541: Martin Luther King Jr Letter Discussing Vietnam War

USD 15,000 - 25,000

A September 26th, 1966 letter from Martin Luther King, Jr., to Mrs. S.S. Blakney. Typewritten on Southern Christian Leadership Conference letterhead. Signed at bottom in blue ink. Plus original SCLC envelope which measures 4 1/4 x 9 1/4". Addressed to Mrs. S.S. Blakney and postmarked September 26 1966. "Dear Mrs. Blakney Thank you for your very kind letter of August 24th. It is encouraging to know that so many of our friends are concerned not only about the civil rights movement, but all of the problems which confront the nation today. I am sure that many people share your desire to take some action concerning the war in Vietnam, but are faced with a feeling of helplessness as one individual against so formidable a war. It is my deep belief that every citizen of this country should speak out against this intolerable war, as I have stated many times when questioned about my own right to speak on this issue. There are many groups organized to work to end the war in Vietnam, and I am sure that there are branches in Toledo. Most of these organizations are in desperate need to financial and physical support, and perhaps you could inquire about volunteer work or becoming a member. Not only is the war reprehensible on moral grounds, but from a practical standpoint, it is draining billions of dollars from urgently needed federal assistance programs for our own citizens, black and white. In addition, the inequalities of the present military draft system place an unequal burden on Negro men for service in Vietnam. We believe it is grossly unjust to ask a man to fight in such a war only to come home to face indignities and de facto slavery in his own country. I encourage you to speak out. The evils of oppression are only aided and abetted by the tyranny of silence. If all persons of good will were to speak against oppression the bright day of freedom and dignity for all men would be close at hand. Very truly yours, Martin Luther King, Jr." Dr. King began commenting on the Vietnam War early in the year of 1965, but his comments went largely ignored by the general public - until he was attacked by a political ally of Lyndon Johnson's in the fall of 1965. The result of this was that throughout much of 1966, Dr. King kept his views on Vietnam relatively quiet. It was not until late 1966 when he began once again expressing his opinions on the war, albeit privately. This letter perfectly captures Dr. King's disgust with the occurrences in Vietnam and clearly details all of his specific reasons for his deep disapproval of the war. Dr. King's distaste culminated in "Beyond Vietnam," a famous, blistering speech given on April 4th, 1967, at Riverside Church in New York City. In the speech Dr. King spoke out openly against the war, calling for a cease-fire, and claiming that America had "been wrong from the beginning" about their actions in Vietnam. Many of his comments in this letter are also brought up in "Beyond Vietnam;" the immorality of the war, the negative fiscal effect it had on America, and the ways in which it was tied into civil rights issues. His speech addressed the fact that the war was only a symptom of something, a sickness, that was buried deeply within American society. As he stated, when "profit motives and property rights are considered more important than people, the giant triplets of racism, materialism and militarism are incapable of being conquered." Dr. King's speech, though it received a standing ovation at Riverside Church, was severely critiqued by major news publications across the country. Dr. King's message was ahead of its time; his words were seen as slanderous and unsubstantiated, and several newspapers made digs to the effect that now his speeches on civil rights could no longer even be given credit. For Dr. King himself, it marked a change. Less worried about public opinion or offending potential political alliances, Dr. King became doggedly determined to speak his mind on the subject of Vietnam, and began charting out a course of resistance to the war. He encouraged those selected for the draft to become conscientious objectors, and began the Poor People's Alliance, meant to unite the less fortunate, of all races, in the anti-war cause. This letter sent to Mrs. Blakney is a crystallized view of his opinions before they were finally publically aired in "Beyond Vietnam." What Dr. King writes in his letter makes it abundantly clear that though he remained relatively silent on this subject for a year, he never ceased to think of it; though he did not speak of the subject, he did urge private citizens to do what they could to end the war in Vietnam. In the years immediately following Dr. King's speech, public opinion on the war began to change. By 1968, the year of Dr. King's assassination, Lyndon Johnson's approval rating had dropped, and he was desperate to get out of the war. He began to set limits on bombings in Vietnam and figure out an honorable way to withdraw from Vietnam. In 1969, there were enough Americans who were against the war for Lyndon Johnson to be pushed out of his bid for re-election as a result. Throughout his life, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s statements against the Vietnam War were layered and complex. His words, generally as well as in this letter, are a reminder that civil rights issues and dilemmas were a part and parcel of all of the greatest political occurrences in America, including the war in Vietnam, and that it required a concentrated effort on the part of all to lift oppression and allow us that "bright day of freedom." From the Blakney Family. An educated and accomplished African American family, the Blakneys were deeply interested in politics and global affairs. Dr. Simmie Blakney was a professor emeritus at the University of Toledo, where he taught from 1963 until his retirement 34 years later. For nearly a decade, beginning in 1971, Dr. Blakney was the tenured department chair of Mathematics, the first African American to hold that position at UT. He helped start the Association of Black Faculty and Staff, and was chairman of the Martin Luther King, Jr., scholarship committee and the UT ethnic studies committee. Mrs. Era Blakney, Dr. Simmie Blakney's wife, is also an educated woman who holds a master's degree in library science. She had previously attended college in Montgomery, where she would go and see Dr. King give sermons at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. She says that Dr. King would speak in a way that other ministers could not even come close to. Later in life, when she was living in Ohio with her husband, Mrs. Blakney wrote to Dr. King about her concerns on his speaking against the Vietnam War. She did not think that his attacks on the war were wrong, but she was worried that focus would be shifted away from the civil rights movement, where there was still so much to be done. Though she did not agree with what was happening in Vietnam, she felt that perhaps the problems there were almost too large to add to the civil rights issues America was facing. Mrs. Blakney wrote to King expressing these concerns, and when she read this letter in response, it was "like a light bulb went off," as she puts it. The letter allowed her to see something that King would continue to try to express to the public - that the anti-war and the civil rights movement were inextricably interrelated.



### 542: 20 Bricks from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 8,000 - 10,000

Twenty bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 543: Piano from Motown Records recording studios

USD 20,000 - 30,000

This is the legendary wooden upright piano from the iconic Motown recording studio. This instrument was used in songwriting and rehearsal sessions by many of the era's greatest musicians: Marvin Gaye, The Supremes, and David Ruffin, to name but a few. It is believed to be featured on multiple recordings, one of the most famous being Marvin Gaye's "What's Going On." The song, written by Marvin Gaye, Renaldo Benson (of the Four Tops), and Al Cleveland, was inspired by the return of Gaye's brother from the Vietnam War. The single reached #2 on the pop charts in 1971. The What's Going On album went on to reach #6 on the U.S. charts, and remained on the charts for an astonishing 53 weeks. This lot is accompanied by a letter of authenticity from Attorney Gregory Reed, who represented the families and estates of various individuals connected with Motown. Attorney Reed's letter states that this piano had previously been in the possession of Mr. Ernest Kelly, a former employee of Motown Record Company. From Kelly, it passed to Reed, then was sold by Guernsey's October 12, 2002, as lot 214 in the Rock and Roll Memorabilia Auction to the current consigner. FOB New Hampshire.



### 544: 24 Bricks from Chimney of the Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 12,000 - 15,000

Twenty-four bricks from the chimney of the Rosa McCauley Parks family home. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. After a short stint working at an inn at Hampton Institute in Virginia, Mrs. Parks headed to Detroit to be with her family. However, she had to accept the loss of a steady job to do so. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." The Rosa Parks family home is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in The New York Times, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of "The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks" and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. She dedicated the rest of her life in Detroit to fighting for multiple civil rights and humanitarian causes. Please note: the bricks featured in the image may not be the exact bricks sent to the buyer. FOB Michigan. From the Family of Rosa Parks.



### 546: The Dreamkeeper, Langston Hughes, inscribed

USD 1,500 - 2,500

The Dreamkeeper, Langston Hughes. 1941, Alfred A. Knopf. Inscribed by Langston Hughes, March 19, 1944 at Samuel Huston College. Hardcover book well-worn with loose binding. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 547: Marian Anderson Collection

USD 2,000 - 3,000

Seven documents, including the invitation to Jimmy Carter's White House for the presentation of Marian Anderson's Gold Medal, autographed by Ms. Anderson. Also, autographed color photograph of Marian Anderson, several rare pamphlets for performances by the famed singer, and extensive multi-page seating list for the 1959 Freedom Fund Dinner honoring Ms. Anderson. Many prominent people attended the New York City event, including Thurgood Marshall and Roy Wilkins. Also included is a copy a portion of the program from Ms. Anderson's first event, in 1924. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 549: W.E.B. DuBois Pamphlet with accompanying letter

USD 400 - 600

A rare pamphlet written by W.E.B. DuBois, with accompanying letter. Published in 1956, the pamphlet recounts the story of Benjamin Franklin. A signed letter from the Secretary of the World Council of Peace describing the publishing of this pamphlet is included. Tear at upper edge of letter. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 550: Rosa Parks card and related ephemera

USD 3,000 - 4,000

Contained within a May 24, 1963 hand-addressed envelope, Rosa Parks expresses her regrets for not being able to attend the birthday celebration of the head of Baltimore's chapter of the NAACP, Dr. Lillie Jackson. The envelope is addressed to Dr. Jackson. Copies of a newspaper article featuring both women is included, along with a copy of Mrs. Parks' appearance in Baltimore. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 551: John F. Kennedy/Robert F. Kennedy

USD 2,000 - 3,000

As Attorney General, on July 2, 1964, Robert F. Kennedy wrote to Clarence Mitchell thanking his friend for the condolences expressed over the loss of his brother, President Kennedy. In the note (obviously typed by an RFK staffer), Robert Kennedy crosses out "Mr. Mitchell" and handwrites "Clarence." He also signed the letter "Bob." RFK included a JFK prayer card with the note which is herein included. The lot also contains the High Catholic Mass for the burial of Robert Francis Kennedy and a candid enlarged color photograph of Robert Kennedy at the funeral of Medgar Evers. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 552: "Black and Beautiful," Elton Fax

USD 1,000 - 2,000

"Black and Beautiful" is a portfolio of lithographs by noted artist Elton C. Fax. 22 x 17". The portfolio contains eight of the original prints from the series. Titles of individual black/white prints include "Black Beauty, USA," "Four Uganda Women," "Sudan Marketplace," etc. In oversized folder along with an introduction by actress Ruby Dee. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 553: "The American Dream," Martin Luther King, Jr.

USD 500 - 700

"The American Dream," a transcription of an address presented by Martin Luther King, Jr. On June 6, 1961, Martin Luther King, Jr. presented the Commencement Address at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Paper has aged uniformly and several of the pages from this 20-page document have separated from the stapled binding. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 554: Lyndon Johnson inscribed White House photograph

USD 1,000 - 1,500

President Johnson writes, "To Clarence Mitchell with warm regards. Lyndon Johnson." On the swearing in of Thurgood Marshall as U.S. Solicitor General. This previously unknown photograph includes an extraordinary array of prominent individuals including the President, Clarence Mitchell, Ramsey Clark, Roy Wilkins, J. Edgar Hoover, and Mr. Marshall. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 555: The Militant

USD 300 - 400

Four-page newspaper, June 29, 1959. "Published weekly in the interests of working people." This rare surviving copy expresses the building rage of the suppressed. 22 1/2 x 17 1/2". Minor damage at edge of fold. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 556: Frederick Douglass Obituary

USD 400 - 600

Newspaper fragment extensively describing the life of the then recently-deceased Frederick Douglass. Douglass died on February 20, 1895. This Washington newspaper was published within days of the great statesman's passing. 23 x 10" approximately. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 557: Frederick Douglass Engraving

USD 300 - 500

Titled "Eminent Colored Men," this 1884 engraving of the legendary abolitionist and leader is contained in its original frame. Faded image with slight edge damage. 21 1/4 x 17 1/4". From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 559: "Palmist" Look Magazine Photograph

USD 500 - 700

14 x 11", black and white photograph copyrighted by Cowles Magazines, publishers of Look Magazine. Corner missing, assorted tears. Original, vintage print that speaks of segregation. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.



### 560: Sugar Ray Robinson Autograph

USD 500 - 700

On a vintage Atlantic City postcard the legendary Sugar Ray Robinson and Mrs. Robinson both signed their names. Many consider the late champion as the greatest fighter of all time. Accompanied by early envelope. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 561: Richmond Barthe autographed card

USD 500 - 700

9 1/2 x 7". On a striking card depicting one of the noted sculptor Richmond Barthe's works, the Harlem Renaissance artist wrote "Greetings from Richmond Barthe - 1937." From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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### 562: Gordon Parks signed original photograph

USD 2,000 - 3,000

An 8 x 10" black and white glossy photograph, taken by famed photographer Gordon Parks. On verso, the photographer wrote, "Gordon Roger Parks" and an address. Additionally, there are notes on technical details such as development time, exposure time, and lighting for the image. Creasing on corners. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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### 563: Brief from Brown vs. Board of Education

USD 1,500 - 2,000

An original brief from the landmark 1954 Supreme Court case Brown vs. Board of Education. 9 1/8 x 6". 30 pages. Also includes a 4 x 3 3/4" mourning card from the family of the 14th Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren. At bottom is a handwritten note from his widow, Nina Warren, signed, dated 8/5/74. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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### 564: National Conference on Lynching, 1919

USD 200 - 300

11 x 8 1/2" National Conference on Lynching at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Dated April 15th, 1919. The date is noted on the notice as "subject to change," hence the asterisk. A list of those who have called the meeting. This was the first meeting of this National Conference, which was an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to pass anti-lynching laws at the federal level. The 3-day conference was attended by over 2,000 important figures in the world of law and politics - both black and white. Sadly, though the conference did lead to the House of Representatives passing an anti-lynching law in 1922, a filibuster killed the movement, and no law was ever passed. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 566: Hubert Humphrey signed letter

USD 1,000 - 2,000

10 1/2 x 8" letter on United States Senate letterhead, July 29, 1975. Sent to prominent civil rights activist Clarence Mitchell, it tells Mr. Mitchell that the Voting Rights Act is "on its way to the White House...as always, you were right in the forefront of the battle, leading the way." It is signed "Hubert H." From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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### 567: Program for first African American Ballet Troupe

USD 100 - 200

10 x 3 1/4" program for a performance by the American Negro Ballet. The country's first African American ballet troupe, founded 1937. Performance is presented by Eugene Von Grona and performed under the auspices of the NAACP. From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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### 569: Chief Justice William Brennan Letter, signed

USD 1,000 - 2,000

A letter from Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William Brennan, signed, October 23, 1980. Brennan served from 1956-1990. The letter is to civil rights activist Clarence Mitchell, thanking him for his letter and telling him how happy he was to meet him. Justice Brennan adds, "I do confess to a feeling of disappointment that Thurgood wasn't there but its not very deep because his absence only once again evidences the depth and integrity of his convictions." From the collection of Michael Mitchell, who is the son of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. (known as the 101st United States Senator, considered the principal architect of the civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom from United States President Jimmy Carter, and former Ambassador to the 75th General Assembly of the United Nations) and Juanita Jackson Mitchell (first African American woman to practice law in Maryland, filed lawsuits which resulted in the desegregation of schools, beaches and places of public accommodation in Maryland), the nephew of Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (the first African American congressman elected from the State of Maryland, founding member and former Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus), and the grandson of Dr. Lillie May Carroll Jackson (known as the mother of the civil rights movement). For four generations, members of the Mitchell family have played important roles in American politics, civil rights, education and culture. The family includes many prominent and accomplished civil rights activists who were instrumental in effecting change in their own communities, as well as at a national and international level, including doing work that was key to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

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### 570: Art Tatum's Two Alfred Dunhill Cigarette Lighters

USD 500 - 700

Dunhill was one of the finest names in personal accessories. They produced both of these lighters, which feature slightly different art deco designs. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 571: Art Tatum's Enameled and Silver Cigarette Case & Lighter

USD 800 - 1,200

With turned interior, this case/lighter features the great Jazz pianist's initials - AT. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 572: Art Tatum's Dunhill Cigarette Case, Lighter & Watch

USD 3,000 - 5,000

A magnificent Alfred Dunhill hall-marked case with concealed lighter and watch. In original Dunhill box. In small diamonds and a ruby, the letter "A" for Art is applied to the cover. In top right hand corner of interior of case "BANDO" inscribed in small letters. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 573: Archie Moore's Championship Boxing Gloves

USD 10,000 - 20,000

Archie Moore's Light Heavyweight Championship boxing gloves. Legendary fighter Archie Moore and Art Tatum were close friends. Many consider Moore one of the greatest fighters who ever lived. His fighting history is extensive and impressive. At the height of his long career, Moore writes to Tatum, inviting the jazz pianist to come to his training camp where he was in training for his upcoming fight with Floyd Paterson. Moore's handwritten letter is on World's Heavyweight Championship letterhead. There is a hand-addressed envelope to match. Moore gave this pair of Championship gloves to Tatum. Inside each of the two gloves, Archie wrote, "My pal Art Tatum / Archie Moore / with these gloves / Archie Moore / won over / Joey Maxim / Miami Florida / 1/27/54." Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 575: Approx 25 Vintage Art Tatum Photographs

USD 250 - 350

Approximately 25 black and white glossy vintage publicity headshots of Art Tatum. Two different images. 8 x 10" each. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 576: Art Tatum signed Photograph

USD 300 - 400

7 x 5" sepia glossy headshot of Art Tatum, signed, "Very Sincerely Art Tatum." Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 577: 3 Candid Photographs of Art Tatum playing

USD 150 - 250

Three photographs, two 8 x 10", one glossy and one matte, plus one 7 x 5 1/8" matte black and white photograph, of Art Tatum performing or playing the piano. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 578: 3 Candid Art Tatum and Buddy Rich Photographs

USD 200 - 300

Three black and white semi-glossy photographs, 10 x 8", of Art Tatum and the famous jazz drummer Buddy Rich in the studio. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 579: Approx 50 Vintage Art Tatum Photographs

USD 400 - 600

Approximately 50 black and white glossy vintage publicity headshots of Art Tatum. 8 x 10" each. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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### 580: 4 Photographs of Art Tatum Performing

USD 200 - 300

Four photographs of Art Tatum performing, three black/white, one in color. All 8 x 10" and semi-glossy. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 581: Folio of 4 Art Tatum Photographs, by Phil Stern

USD 400 - 600

Folio of four black and white 11 x 9" photographs of Art Tatum performing. On heavy paper. Come in original vintage folder, labeled "Art Tatum" and indicating that the pictures are by Phil Stern. Stern was noted for his portrait work of famous individuals. Folder is separating along the sides. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 582: Art Tatum's Watch, from Frank Sinatra, inscribed

USD 10,000 - 20,000

At the very height of his popularity in the early 1950s, Frank Sinatra gave Art Tatum this Bulova wristwatch inscribed on the back: "TOART TATUMFROMFRANK SINATRA" 14 kt gold. In running condition with original metal band. Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. The gift of this elegant watch from one musical great to another is a sign of recognition, from one of the best-known names in music, of the talent and influence of Art Tatum. Sinatra, six years junior to Tatum, could have seen Tatum as an inspiration, or at least would understand the deep importance of Tatum's legacy. Sinatra's career, at the time of the gift, was certainly on the rise; at the beginning of the 1950s he had just starred in the successful movie *From Here to Eternity*, for which he won both an Academy and a Golden Globe Award. The following few years would see him releasing his popular albums *In the Wee Small Hours* and *Songs for Swingin' Lovers!* From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 583: Art Tatum Posthumous Recognitions

USD 800 - 1,200

Following his passing in 1956, Art Tatum continued to receive honors and awards for his extraordinary talent. Many of these were sent to his widow, Mrs. Geraldine Tatum. This lot includes an assortment of those honors including:- Invitation to 31st Grammy Awards- 1957 fan letter and photo- 1989 recognition from the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences- 1977 Grammy Nomination- 1977 Grammy Invitation- Duplicate Commemoration of Art Tatum's selection to the Jazz Hall of Fame (original is included elsewhere in this sale)- International Rock Awards letter- Droid Works Letter (Lucas Film)- 9 copies of the Tatum Solo Masterpieces (a 12 x 12" booklet designed to accompany Tatum's album by the same name) Art Tatum is considered one of the world's greatest jazz pianists. Tatum had received some formal musical training but, utilizing his perfect pitch, was mainly self-taught. He was known for his experimental and creative playing, as well as his legendary speed and improvisational skills. Despite being nearly blind, Tatum's dexterity made him an excellent player, as can be heard on the 1933 recording 'Tea for Two,' one of his best known songs. Ahead of his time, Art Tatum's techniques would contribute to the development of modern jazz, with aspects of his technique influencing musicians including Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, and Oscar Peterson. Tatum, after his sadly premature death at age 47, was recognized for his considerable talents and his contributions to the jazz world when he was posthumously inducted into the Down Beat Jazz Hall of Fame, the International Hall of Fame, and awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award, among other honors. From the Estate of Art Tatum.



### 584: The Rosa Parks Family Home

USD 1,000,000 - 3,000,000

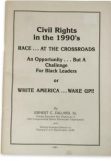
PLEASE NOTE: The images for this lot include shots of the house in construction, partially constructed, or, in the case of the first image, as it did when still inhabited. The house, once fully assembled, will look as seen in images 2, 3, 4 and 5. On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, and sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a defining moment in the Civil Rights movement. Two years later, she fled the South, driven away by death threats and unemployment. She headed to Detroit, to be with her brother and his family. "Auntie Rosa came [to Detroit] homeless, no money. Nobody wanted Auntie Rosa. People weren't running around trying to hire my aunt," says Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks' niece. In Detroit Mrs. Parks found refuge in this home, which belonged to her brother Sylvester McCauley and his family. In this house on South Deacon Street, Mrs. Parks was safe from the threat of the South, but still very much affected by racism in what she called "the Northern promised land that wasn't." Mrs. Parks lived in this house with 17 other family members. She, her brother, her sister-in-law, and their 13 children shared three bedrooms and one bathroom. At the same time, Mrs. Parks was struggling to create a new life for herself in the city where she would eventually spend the rest of her life fighting for causes she held dear. During her time living in this home, Rosa Parks would often pitch in in whatever ways she could - help her family with the cooking, for instance, making blueberry cobbler and baked chicken, doing what she could to assist the family in any way. Despite Mrs. Parks' renown, and her tireless work on behalf of various causes, her life in Detroit was never easy. In particular, the years between her arrival in the city in 1957 and her eventual steady employment with Congressman John Conyers in 1965 were marked by destitution. She spent the days riding the bus, searching throughout the city for work, and for a long time, returning with nothing. Sometimes she was "gone from sunup to sundown," niece Rhea McCauley recalls.

## ***African American Historic & Cultural Treasure***

Mrs. Parks would work in the basement of the house tailoring clothes, just to make some small amount of money. These were times of poverty for her. The worn facade of the house can almost be seen as a metaphor for the hardships that Mrs. Parks experienced. Her time here was born of difficulties, and of suffering. This house is a reminder that Mrs. Parks' legacy does not begin and end with one day in 1955, but that her work, and what she had to endure for her advocacy of equality and of civil rights, continued throughout the rest of her life. Detroit, when Mrs. Parks arrived at the end of the 1950s, was still an effectively segregated city. The 'great black migration' had resulted in a large African American population, but housing, schools, and other services were substandard. According to an interview, Mrs. Parks didn't feel a great deal of difference between the North and the South. In fact, she says, "housing segregation is just as bad, and it seems more noticeable in the larger cities." Of course, she would know first-hand the difficulties that faced African Americans trying to find housing in a crowded city. This house is inextricably a part of the story of Mrs. Parks' migration north - an experience shared by many African-Americans. As Yonette Joseph writes in *The New York Times*, the house is "a portal to another time." A time when 6 million African Americans were in the process of moving from the South, escaping persecution and racism. For Mrs. Parks, migration provided freedom from the threats of the South, but also meant the difficulties that come with completely uprooting one's life. And, after her move, Mrs. Parks was exposed to the racism that still existed and had to be faced, even in the North. "It sort of asks us to see (Parks) outside of the South, it asks us to see northern segregation and northern inequality," says Jeanne Theoharis, author of *"The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks"* and professor at Brooklyn College. Despite Detroit's attempts to be racially progressive, Mrs. Parks saw that there was still much work to be done. Despite her lack of money and of a place she could really call her own, Mrs. Parks continued to be active in various movements on a national level. She traveled to join the Selma to Montgomery Marches - nonviolent marches in support of equal voting rights - as well as to assist the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, which was an effort created by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to register black voters. She made these journeys despite her relative poverty. It was during this time, as well, that Mrs. Parks met Malcolm X, a personal hero of hers. Mrs. Parks eventually became a secretary in Congressman John Conyer's offices in 1965, a position she would hold until 1988. Mrs. Parks was in fact instrumental in Conyer's success in the primaries. She managed to convince Martin Luther King Jr., who was circumspect about endorsing local political candidates, to give Conyer's his support, a momentous aid in his victory. Mrs. Parks continued to participate in rallies, protests, and on behalf of noble causes for her entire life. For instance, in the 1970s Mrs. Parks fought for freedom for political prisoners, most notably Joann Little and Gary Tyler, who had been unfairly sentenced due to race. More generally, she did work involving welfare, fighting against police harassment and brutality, and advocating for equal, open housing for the races. "Rosa Parks was an activist and an advocate for racial justice and social equality long before she refused to get up from the seat and long after," says Anthony Bogues, professor of humanities and critical theory and Director of the Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice at Brown University. "The entire arc of her life is around questions of racial justice and equality in the U.S." In the larger scheme, the eventual abandonment and decay and disrepair the house fell into - like so many other homes in stricken Detroit - speaks to the housing crisis in Detroit. It is ironic that one of Rosa Parks' missions while living in Detroit was to provide housing for African-Americans, ensuring they had a place to stay, something that this house provided her when she arrived in the North. In fact, Rosa Parks never owned a home during her decades of living in Detroit. Though its population is predominantly African-American, Mrs. Parks was not alone in her inability to become a homeowner in the city. African Americans in Detroit, and in cities across the country, are still living with and affected by that legacy today. Detroit has ranked among the 10 most segregated metropolitan areas in the United States since the mid-20th century. By the early 1960s, urban renewal and highway construction destroyed 10,000 structures in Detroit, displacing over 40,000 people, 70% of whom were African-American. More recently, the housing crisis, foreclosures and demolition have swept the city, leaving more abandoned buildings and vacant lots. As it is described on the RISD website, "the small house where Parks took shelter in the late 1950s with her brother, his wife and their 13 children is one of thousands that were slated for demolition in Detroit's inner city. Its story reflects not only on the fate of the activist and her family well over half a century ago but on the plight of African-Americans across the country who continue to be denied access to "the American dream" of home ownership." "This humble structure has an amazing story to tell - about Rosa Parks and her family, about the Civil Rights Movement, about African Americans' flight from the South to the Industrial North and the decline of Detroit. "Adolf Loos once said that architecture's most noble task is to remind us to commemorate - and he was thinking of tombs and monuments. Instead, this simple working class house, ruinous as it is, is just as powerful an invitation to remember, to read closely, to explore its context and to understand the web of stories that intersect there." - Dietrich Neumann, Professor of History of Art and Architecture, Brown University. In 2016, Ms. McCauley met the artist Ryan Mendoza. Mendoza was in Detroit at the time working on a project that explored the idea of home, and also explored the American subprime mortgage crisis. Mrs. Parks' niece had managed to buy the house back in 2014, but had no way of protecting it from demolition, as it was falling into serious disrepair. When the two met to see the house, "the floors were dipping and the house moved ever so slightly with the wind. The back wall was patched together with the doors of the house itself." It was clear that if something was not done soon, the house would be lost forever. Mr. Mendoza, through selling his own work, managed to raise the necessary amount needed to save the house. The structure was dismantled, which at first raised concerns and suspicion in the neighborhood. But it soon became a community project. Realizing the importance of saving the home, the neighbors pitched in. Describing a video taken of the dismantling, CNN reporter Atika Shubert writes that the neighbors "sing spontaneously to the camera and recite poetry. To watch the video is to witness a eulogy from a community trying to save a forgotten piece of American history." The house was transported from Detroit to Berlin, an amazing journey that was wholeheartedly supported by citizens of both cities. The house was dismantled and shipped over to Europe in pieces. Once it reached Berlin, it was carefully and painstakingly reassembled by Mr. Mendoza - much of it by hand. A labor of love for the artist, this historic building was worth the intense labor put in, as long as it could remain intact, wherever it was in the world. Previous to coming to America, the Rosa Parks family home was on display in the neighborhood of Wedding, Berlin, to great acclaim. Despite the house's distinctly American history, Germans were thrilled to have Mrs. Parks' home in their country, and school trips, tours, and events were structured around the house. The German Vice Chancellor visited, as did various accomplished and famous individuals from around the world. Following its time in Berlin, the house then travelled back to America, where it was displayed in Providence at the WaterFire Arts Center from May 3rd to June 3rd, 2018, as "The Rosa Parks House Project." WaterFire is a non-profit arts organization dedicated to projects that revitalize the city and encourage community involvement. And Mrs. Parks' home was certainly an attraction. Many people came, from around the world, to view it where it was beautifully installed in an old salt factory in Providence. During the time of its installation, the Rosa Parks home was the subject of a symposium run by the Rhode Island School of Design entitled *Everybody's House: a symposium on art preservation, and memory* (May 2018). "From the viewpoint of art and design, the story of the house and its history since leaving Detroit is a demonstration of the new reach of preservation and the power of creative adaptive reuse," says RISD Interior Architecture Department Head Liliane Wong. "[It] raises important questions about what we as a people value and how much we are willing to put at stake to preserve those values." This house has been the subject of three full-length articles in the *New York Times*, as well as of extensive coverage from the BBC, CNN, NBC, AFP, Al Jazeera, *The Guardian*, and many, many more. Included in this lot is a 12-page instructional book on how to assemble the house. Created by a group of architects, this book very clearly delineates the steps needed to erect the house. The house also comes complete with all walls and the entire roof, along with the original doors indicating where the rooms were, steps leading to a second floor, the original parquet floor, and the chimney. Famed singer Patti LaBelle is in discussion to film the music video for her song "Dear Rosa," using this house, directed by Charles Randolph Wright. This house was also the subject of an award-winning documentary entitled *"The White House"* (2017). The house is also in talks to be the subject of a documentary created by A&E. In our current day and age, when issues of race and identity are at the forefront of the news, this house is a reminder of the legacy of

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

racism, but also of a lifetime-long legacy of fighting for equality. With continual proof that systematic racism is still ingrained within the fabric of American culture, this house, and its journey to find a final home, should serve as something to be celebrated and to learn from. As Mrs. Parks herself said, "Racism is still with us. But it is up to us to prepare our children for what they have to meet, and, hopefully, we shall overcome." FOB Upstate New York.



### 1000: Civil Rights in the 1990s: Race at the Crossroads

USD 50 - 75

Booklet written by Ernest C. Dillard Sr., an advocate for the rights of workers with diverse backgrounds. Former Executive Vice Chairman of 13th Congressional District Democratic Organization. The booklet is in excellent condition. It measures 7 x 10". 49 pp. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1001: The Street Where You Live Comic released by the NAACP

USD 50 - 75

A c. early 1960's, very rare comic: "The Street Where You Live...And What You Can Do To Improve It!" Published by the NAACP, this 13 page comic addresses race relations and emphasizes the importance of voting. 10 x 7". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1002: Vintage "Membership Roster," a guide to Islam

USD 50 - 100

Vintage 11 1/2 x 10" Binder. Chapters include "Foods Allowed to Eat," "History of Black Man," etc. Binder includes a copy of a letter by Malcolm X writing under his Islamic name "El Hajj Malik El Shabazz" to Alex Haley. In the letter Malcolm X describes his recent pilgrimage to the Holy City of Mecca. Appears to be from Muhammad's Mosque No 15, Atlanta Georgia. 1966. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1003: Vintage Articles on Malcolm X c.1964-65

USD 100 - 200

Vintage New York Times dated February 22, 1965. The front page story is on the assassination of Malcolm X. Headline reads, "Malcolm X Shot to Death at Rally Here". Newspaper is in excellent condition. Lot also includes a vintage article page from Oxford University. Dated December 3rd, 1964 it is titled "By Any Means Necessary" and features an oration given by Malcolm X during a debate. In good condition with minor tear. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1004: Go Tell It On the Mountain, by James Baldwin, signed

USD 300 - 500

A Special Edition of James Baldwin's book Go Tell It on the Mountain, signed by Baldwin on one of the flyleaves. 9 3/4 x 6 1/4". 232 pages. Mint condition. Copyright 1952, published 1979 by the Franklin Center. Illustrated by Burt Silverman. Also includes a 7 1/2 x 5" booklet, "Notes from the Editors". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1005: 1st ed All God's Children Need Shoes, Maya Angelou,

USD 400 - 600

Maya Angelou's book All God's Children Need Shoes, signed. First edition, 1986. 8 1/2 x 6". 211 pages. Mint condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1006: The Bible and Slavery rare book 1857

USD 700 - 1,000

The Bible and Slavery rare book by Reverend Charles Elliott, D.D. The book was published in Cincinnati by L. Swormsted & A. Poe in 1857. The book presents the ideas that the Abrahamic and Mosaic Discipline is considered in connection with the most ancient forms of slavery and the Pauline Code on Slavery as related to Roman slavery and the discipline of the Apostolic Churches. Book is in good condition with much age wear and spots. Measures 7.5 x 5". Cover spine is loose. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1007: Negro Folk Rhymes 1922 Rare Vintage Book

USD 75 - 100

Negro Folk Rhymes, Wise and Otherwise by Thomas W. Talley. Printed in 1922 by the Macmillan Company in New York. Book is in excellent condition with some age wear. Contains an impressive compilation of the musical and poetic records. Talley pieced together every attainable scrap and fragment of secular rhyme which helped him adequately interpret the inner life of his own people. Measures 8 x 5 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1008: Vintage Black America Button Collection and Cards

USD 100 - 200

Seven vintage buttons relating to the Civil Rights movement. Pins are in excellent condition and have varying sizes. Pins read "Savage", "I Heart Rosa Parks", "I Am Somebody", "NAACP 1961", "Students for Kennedy", "Martin Luther King Jr. 1st National Observance," and "Rosa Parks". Six very rare Black Americana buttons. These Buttons depict Aunt Jemima, Caroga Cane Syrup, Two Coons, Axle Grease, Trixy Molasses, Naves & McCord and The Blackbird. Pins are in excellent condition and measure 3 1/2" in diameter. Lot also includes four vintage biographical collectible cards. They feature Rosa Parks (2), Carter G. Woodson and Muhammad Ali. On recto cards have black and white illustrations, verso contains biography. Cards are in excellent condition and measure 4 x 3". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1009: Rare Vintage Newspaper from 1838 with Slave References

USD 200 - 400

Extremely rare original copy of the Daily National Intelligencer, a Washington published newspaper. Dated Thursday, June 28, 1838 it is volume No. 7917. Newspaper is in very good condition with minimal age wear and tear. Newspaper features various ads and notices. Particularly interesting are the slave references. One slave notice reads, "Notice, My negro man WILL ran off from me the 1st day of this month. I have every reason to believe that he was destroyed off by a white man. Will is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high...I have no idea were he will try to go" - Milus Bailey (North Carolina). Likewise another reads, "Cash for negroes - I will at all times pay as liberal prices for likely negroes as any other person in the market". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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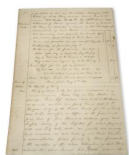
### 1010: Alex Haley signed letter

USD 500 - 700

10 x 7" letter on Alex Haley's letterhead. In good condition. Signed at the bottom, "Alex" in brownish black marker. This letter is to let "Jackie" know that it is fine to make up 1,000 copies of Roots for distribution. Estate of Alex Haley; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1011: 1845 Texan Will

USD 50 - 100

One laminated page from a legal document from 1845. 11 1/25 x 7 1/2". The document seems to be a will for a Texan man named A. M. Barry: "Estate of A. M. Berry deceased Houston May 13 1845". It also makes mention of "Redbacks," the currency of the Republic of Texas issued in the early 1840s. At the top of the page is a reference to the "Estate of A. M. Berry deceased Houston May 13 1845". It goes on to discuss different amounts owed to individuals, with the figures written to the right of the notations. The final paragraph mentions, "John Hobbin as principal, James Rolf Andrew Neil + A. E. Ruthsen as securities, are held and fairly bound unto A. P. Thompson, Judge of the Probate Court...". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1012: Civil Rights Related Americana Prints

USD 100 - 150

Fourteen Civil Rights-related Americana prints and signs. Signs read: "Colored Must Sit in Balcony", "Let Women Vote", "Colored Seated in Rear" (2), "We Serve Colored Carry Out Only", "Drinking Fountain White/Colored", "Colored Seated in Rear". They measure 4 1/4" x 10 3/4". The signs are printed with a bold black ink. The paper that the signs are printed on have a slight texture and has browned. The edges of the signs are darkened and have appearance of having been aged. Included in this lot are three reproduced Life Magazine covers: "Newark Riot" July 1967, "The cry that will be heard" March 1968, "Coretta Scott King" September 1969. The covers measure 14" x 11". Also a reproduction of an Ebony Magazine cover "March on Montgomery" May 1965. The cover measures 13" x 11". It shows Martin Luther King Jr. linking arms with Coretta Scott King, Rosa Parks and other Civil Rights activists. Also two posters measuring 14" x 11". One shows police dogs attacking African American protestors in 1963. There is text in the bottom left corner that reads "The Dogs' Attack is Negroes' Reward". The other poster shows the Citizens Committee March where citizens young and old marched for improved local conditions. The image shows citizens holding signs reading "Citizens Committee Says ... Negro Teachers Want Upgrading Now!" and "Dr. Marland Says Wait 4 Years We Say...Do It Now". Also a tin a sign advertising Cream of Wheat. Along the bottom of the sign is printed in bold black lettering "He Sho Thinks He's Hidin". The sign measures 10 3/4" x 8". There is light paint chipping along the top of the sign's 1/4" black border. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1013: Original Temptations scoresheet and set list,

USD 500 - 700

A folded score sheet. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2 x 19" unfolded. On the first section is a completely handwritten scoresheet for the Temptations' rendition of Shaft. Written in blue ink. The interior two pages have listed song titles. One is in the form of a list, on the other, the song titles are written into a score - as if to provide a rhythm to listing the titles, possibly as part of a show. Titles are: Superstar, I Can't Get Next to You, Ain't No Sunshine, Cloud Nine, Take a Look Around, Get Ready, Beauty is Only Skin Deep, I'm Gonna Make You Love Me, Never Can Say Goodbye, Imagination, Ball of Confusion, and We Love You, among others. On the last page is a scoresheet for Take a Look Around, handwritten in pencil. A note written in pencil at top reads, "Rehearsal 5:00 P.M." From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1014: Temptations' "Ball of Confusion" Scoresheets

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Original score sheets for violin and trumpet for the song "Ball of Confusion," by the Temptations, released in 1970. This song was a commentary on the times; it references racism, segregation, increasing drug use, unemployment, and the Vietnam War. A snapshot of a tumultuous time in history, "Ball of Confusion" captures the essence of a generation, and the confusion and uncertainty facing the common man - and particularly the black man - in 1970. Scoresheet is three pages, attached (folded into 3 sections), 9 1/2 x 12 1/2" folded. In pencil. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1015: Ain't Too Proud to Beg, Temptations Scoresheet

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Two original score sheets for violin for the Temptations' famous "Ain't Too Proud to Beg," with handwritten notes and edits in pencil. 9 1/2 x 12 1/2". India ink with additional notes in red marker and blue ink. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1016: Temptations' "Please Return Your Love to Me" Scoresheet

USD 500 - 700

Original score sheet with handwritten notes and edits to the score in pencil. For violin on "Please Return Your Love to Me". In addition to penciled notes, two small sections have been revised, with cut paper placed over and handwritten scoring, in black marker, done. 9 1/2 x 12 1/2". Scoresheet allows an interesting glimpse into the revision process behind some of the songs that defined an era. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1017: Temptations original scoresheet for "Sierra"

USD 300 - 400

Two original score sheets for the Temptations' song "Sierra," for the violin section. Each folded into four sections. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1018: Handwritten scoresheet for the Temptations' "War"

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Original handwritten score sheet for violins for the Temptations' song "War". 12 1/2 x 19" unfolded, 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1019: Original Scoresheet for Life by the Temptations

USD 500 - 700

The original scoresheet for the Temptations' song Life, piano-conductor section. 3 pages. Each folded into four sections. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1020: Original score sheet for the Supremes' "Overture II"

USD 800 - 1,200

Original score sheet for the Supremes song "Overture II", for violin. Handwritten scoring in black marker and notes in pencil. Arranged by Gil Askey 13 x 9 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1021: Handwritten scoresheet for the Temptations' Hey Girl

USD 800 - 1,200

Original handwritten score sheet for the Temptations' song 'Hey Girl.' Done in pencil. 3 pages, each measuring 12 1/2 x 18 1/2" unfolded and 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1022: Temptations handwritten scoresheet, "For Once in My

USD 800 - 1,200

Original score sheet for the cello and violin on the Temptations song "For Once in My Life". Scoring is all done in pencil and india ink. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Sheets are in excellent condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1023: Handwritten Temptations setlist

USD 500 - 800

A list handwritten by the Temptations, detailing the songs they would play and their order, at the Hawaii International Center. Top of paper reads "Show I". 9 3/4 x 8 1/2". Yellow ruled paper is wrinkled and top has torn off, all writing is still visible. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1024: Scoresheet for the Temptations' rendition of Shaft

USD 400 - 600

A folded score sheet. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2 x 19" unfolded. The three pages have the music for the Temptations' rendition of Shaft. Written in pencil with various notes. Score sheet is in very good condition with minimal wear. "Theme from Shaft", is the soul and funk-styled theme song to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, Shaft. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1025: Marvin Gaye handwritten Scoresheet and Song List

USD 800 - 1,200

Arranged by Maurice King. Notes on first page in pencil. On back are song titles listed in pencil: What's Going' On?, Flying High, God is Love, Mercy Mercy Me, and Iner [sic] City Blues. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1026: The Temptations Tour Schedule and Itinerary Pages (4)

USD 500 - 800

The Temptations' Japan tour schedule for December 4 through December 17th. One page. The 11 x 8" paper is in acceptable condition with some creasing and wear. It details the Temptations' stops and concert venues from Kyoto to Tokyo. One page Temptations itinerary for Jan 30- Feb 3rd, 1969. It details hotel accommodations and a rehearsal for the Ed Sullivan Show. Plus a one page program for the Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour featuring the Temptations, and a one page program layout of the Temptations' Show dated July 29, 1970. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1027: Temptations' original score sheet for Sax and Piano

USD 500 - 700

One two page original scoresheet of "Fiddler Medley" for 4th tenor sax. Reads "Tacet 16 Bars" and notes are written in black in with red ink notes. Measures 12 x 9" closed and 12 x 19" open. Score sheet is in very good condition. Lot also features a small handwritten score sheet of "I Wish It Would Rain", ending for Piano. Measure 3 1/2 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1028: 8 Temptations scoresheets - Imagination + folder

USD 800 - 1,200

Eight original handwritten score sheets for an insert into the Temptations song Imagination. All scoring is done completely in handwritten pencil. Inserts are for saxophone, piano, trombones, and trumpets. All 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Plus, Temptations vinyl sheet music carrying case for 1st trombone. Dark navy blue with "TEMPTATIONS" stamped in gold, and "1ST TROMBONE" in the upper right hand corner of cover. Measures 14 x 11". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1029: Scoresheet for Pride and Joy by Marvin Gaye

USD 1,000 - 1,500

A handwritten original score sheet for the song Pride and Joy by Marvin Gaye. Music is scored in black marker. Title is written at top, below is written "Optional Bass Solo and Hand Claps." Above is written "Alto." Scoresheet measures 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded shut. Front and back both have scoring. Also includes additional score sheet for optional bass solo and hand clap. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1030: Temptations' original scoresheet: Hey Girl, Trumpet

USD 600 - 800

Three page original score sheet of the Temptations rendition of Hey Girl from Helen Reddy TV for Trumpet. Sheet is in excellent condition. Measures 12 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1031: Original scoresheet for Ain't No Sunshine, Temptations

USD 600 - 800

Original handwritten score sheet for the song Ain't No Sunshine. Folded in half 12 x 9" and 12 x 19" unfolded. Although not marked, it is most likely that this sheet was for the Temptations. The Temptations are an American vocal group who released a series of successful singles and albums with Motown Records during the 1960s and 1970s; their work with producer Norman Whitfield, which started with the Top 10 hit single "Cloud Nine" in October 1968, pioneered psychedelic soul, and was significant in the evolution of R&B and soul music. The band members are known for their choreography, distinct harmonies, and flashy wardrobe. Having sold tens of millions of albums, the Temptations are one of the most successful groups in music history. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1032: Temptations scoresheets: Superstar & Beauty is Only

USD 1,000 - 2,000

Three score sheets for the Temptations' song Superstar, marked "SuperStar (Preparation)". Handwritten notes in pencil. Score has been torn along left edge, as if severed from the rest of the sheet. Otherwise very good condition. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Score sheets are for both the Trumpet and Baritone Sax. Plus three original score sheet for Beauty is Only Skin Deep by the Temptations, measuring 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Score sheets are for the Baritone Sax and Alto Sax. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1033: Temptations' original Scoresheet for "Put Your Hand"

USD 500 - 700

Original scoresheet for "Put Your Hand" also known as "Don't Look Back" for piano sections. Arrangement by Maurice King and copied by Abd Essalam. Six pages per booklet score sheet and measuring 12 x 9", in very good condition. With some handwritten notes in blue ink. "Don't Look Back" is a 1965 song recorded by The Temptations for the Gordy (Motown) label. The flip side to their Top 20 hit "My Baby", "Don't Look Back" broke out and became a hit among the R&B audience on its own, reaching #14 on the R&B charts. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1034: O'Jays and Temptations' (2) Score sheets and ephemera

USD 2,000 - 3,000

One original score sheet for the O'Jay's "Oh How you Hurt Me Girl." Score is one page that measures 12 x 9" and is written in pencil. In the early 1970's the O'Jays emerged at the forefront of Philadelphia soul. Lot also includes the score sheet for The Temptations Beauty is Only Skin Deep, copied by Abd Essalam. Plus two hand written and signed checks by the lead singer of the Temptations David E. Ruffin. Dated 1979 each check is in good condition with some age wear and measure 3 x 6 1/2". Lot also includes a set of used Motown matches and a small Temptations business card. Created by Universal Match in Detroit. Record illustrations on the back. Three matches remain in the pack. Measures 2.5 x 2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1035: Marvin Gaye, 'Ain't It That Peculiar' handwritten

USD 700 - 900

One original score sheet with music handwritten in pencil, for the song Ain't That Peculiar, by Marvin Gaye. Ain't That Peculiar was released in 1966 and was produced by Smokey Robinson. The title has been handwritten in pencil at top. 19 x 12" scoresheet has been folded in half. Measures 12 x 9 1/2" when folded. Some folding at left hand edge but in very good condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1036: Hiring Contract for the Temptations and Otis Williams

USD 700 - 1,000

One original Contract established by the American Federation of Musicians hiring The Temptations to perform at the Regal Theater in Michigan for 8 days. The contract is signed in pen by Temptations' member Otis Williams. The contract is dated November 1965. The contract establishes that the Temptations' will be paid Union Scale at the agreed upon wage of \$840 dollars. Also signed by their leader at the time Cornelius Grant. Cornelius Grant served as the musical director, guitar player, and live show arranger for Motown vocal group The Temptations from 1964 until 1982. In good condition measures 11 x 8 1/2". Plus lot also includes one original check from 1979 signed by David Ruffin. The check is made to Cash and is from his personal check letterhead which reads "DRuff Productions." Stamped on the back by the National Bank of Detroit. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1037: Hiring Contract for Smokey Robinson & The Miracles

USD 700 - 1,000

One original contract blank established by the Detroit Federation of Musicians hiring Smokey Robinson and the Miracles to perform at Leo's Casino in Cleveland Ohio. Dated December 5th 1966, the contract establishes the hours of employment (9PM -2:30 AM plus a matinee 5-8PM). The contract is signed by Cornelius Grant and employer. In very good condition, some wear 11 x 8 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1038: 2 Temptations scoresheets, Cloud 9 Medley & Take a Look

USD 900 - 1,200

Two original score sheets for songs by the Temptations, both with handwritten pencil notes. The Take a Look Around sheet is for viola, the Cloud 9 sheet for alto saxophone. Take a Look Around sheet measures 12 1/2 x 9". The Cloud 9 Medley sheet is 12 1/2 x 9" folded, 12 1/2 x 19" unfolded, and has a tear on the lower left edge and tear beginning in the fold crease. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1039: Marvin Gaye Handwritten Score sheets for Hitch Hike

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Four score sheets for Marvin Gaye's song Hitch Hike. Score sheets corresponds to the trombone, the trumpet, "I & II Bone," and to the tenor. Score Sheets are in very good condition with minimal wear and spots. Pages measures 12 x 9 1/2". Hitch Hike" is a 1962 song by Marvin Gaye, released on the Tamla label. Another song Gaye co-wrote (this time with Clarence Paul and William "Mickey" Stevenson), this time instead of confessing to being stubborn, the singer is now hitchhiking on the lookout for his girl, whom he feels has run so far that he has to travel "around the world" thinking of places she could have found herself at including St. Louis, "Chicago City Limits" and "L.A.". The song sparked a brief dance craze when audience members from American Bandstand performed the "hitch hike" dance. Marvin performed the song on the show and also did the move onstage. The dance was also performed during Marvin's performance of the song in the T.A.M.I. Show. The single was successful enough to land Gaye his first top forty pop single in 1963, with "Hitch Hike" reaching number thirty on the pop singles chart while reaching number twelve on the R&B singles chart. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1040: Temptations My Girl & Aint too Proud to Beg Scoresheets

USD 2,000 - 3,000

One score sheet for The Temptations legendary hit My Girl and Ain't too Proud to Beg. Scoresheets are in very good condition and measure 12 x 9". India Ink with notes in red pen and pencil. Scoresheets for Trumpet and Baritone sax. Plus a black and white picture of David Ruffin and Eddie Kendricks in very good condition. 10 x 8". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1041: The Temptations Get Ready 10 Page Scoresheet

USD 1,500 - 2,500

The Temptations Get Ready Ten Page Score Sheet. Score sheets include a range of instruments including, guitar, bass, percussion and trombone. Written in India ink with notes in pencil and red and green pen. Pages measure 12 x 9". Pages are in very good condition. 'Get Ready' is a Motown song written by Smokey Robinson, which resulted in two hit records for the label: a U.S. No. 29 version by The Temptations in 1966, and a U.S. No. 4 version by Rare Earth in 1970. It is significant for being the last song Robinson wrote and produced for the Temptations, due to a deal Berry Gordy made with Norman Whitfield, that if "Get Ready" did not meet with the expected degree of success, then Whitfield's song, "Ain't Too Proud To Beg", would get the next release, which resulted in Whitfield more or less replacing Robinson as the group's producer. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1042: Temptations Cloud Nine 10 Page Score Sheet Trumpets

USD 900 - 1,200

Ten page score sheet for The Temptations song and album by the same name Cloud Nine. Score Sheets are in excellent condition. Written in Indian Ink with additional notes in pencil and red ink. Score sheet is for the arrangements for Trumpets 1, 2, 3 and 4. Each page measures 12 x 9". Cloud Nine is the ninth studio album by American musical group The Temptations for the Gordy (Motown) label released in 1969. The album is a watershed for several reasons. It is the first regular Temptations studio LP to feature Dennis Edwards as the replacement for David Ruffin, who was fired in June 1968. In addition, it marks the beginning of the Temptations' four-year delve into psychedelia recording, at the behest of producer Norman Whitfield, in a fusion genre referred to as "psychedelic soul". The album went to number four on the Billboard Pop Albums Chart and the group received their first Grammy Award in 1969. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1043: Temptations Cloud Nine 10 pg Scoresheet

USD 900 - 1,200

Ten page score sheet for The Temptations' Cloud Nine and Cloud Nine Medley. Score Sheets are in excellent condition. Written in Indian Ink with additional notes in pencil and red ink. Score sheet is for the arrangements for viola, trombone, alto sax, cello, harp and baritone sax. Each page measures 12 x 9". Cloud Nine is the ninth studio album by American musical group The Temptations for the Gordy (Motown) label released in 1969. The album is a watershed for several reasons. It is the first regular Temptations studio LP to feature Dennis Edwards as the replacement for David Ruffin, who was fired in June 1968. In addition, it marks the beginning of the Temptations' four-year delve into psychedelia recording, at the behest of producer Norman Whitfield, in a fusion genre referred to as "psychedelic soul." The album went to number four on the Billboard Pop Albums Chart and the group received their first Grammy Award in 1969. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1044: Stevie Wonder One Page Scoresheet for 1st Trumpet

USD 600 - 900

One page score sheet for Stevie Wonder's song Someday at Christmas. Scoresheet is written in India ink with notes in red pen. Sheet is in excellent condition and measures 12 x 9". Arrangement is for 1st Trumpet. Plus Hotter than July Printed score sheet book. 12 x 9" in excellent condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1045: The Temptations Original Scoresheets Plus Photos

USD 800 - 1,200

Seven pages of the Temptations score sheets for various songs. Songs include "Walls of Dignity," "The Way You Do The Things You Do," "Make Me Blue," and "I Can't Get Next To You." Written in Indian ink with some additional notes in pencil. Each page measures 12 x 9". Lot also includes two glossy photographs, one 8 x 10" image of David Ruffin and a 10 x 8" image of Cornelius Grant. Both images in excellent condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1046: 2 Temptations Scoresheets - I Wish It Would Rain, +

USD 300 - 500

Two original Temptations scoresheets for the song I Wish It Would Rain. Each sheet measures 13 x 9 1/2". One score is for the second tenor saxophone, on the other the part indicating is torn away. Both have india ink scoring, and handwritten notes in pencil. The top right corner of one of the sheets is signed in pen by Paul Riser, who was an arranger for Motown music, as well as a musician. He wrote multiple top hit Motown songs, and worked not just with the Temptations but other important artists as well, such as Stevie Wonder. Both sheets are worn with some paper loss on the top edge. Both have the addition of an extra piece of paper, taped on to provide another bar for music, which is scored in pencil. The sheet signed by Riser has the title "Hello Young Lovers" written on the back in pencil. Plus a black and white 8 x 10" photograph. Reproduction of a vintage photo. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1047: 2 Temptations scoresheets & original scoresheet holder

USD 600 - 800

Two original scoresheets for the Temptations' You're My Everything (Medley). One is indicated as being for 2nd trombone. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded, 19 x 12 1/2" folded. Both scoresheets have handwritten notations in pencil and india ink. 2nd trombone scoresheet has a tear along the crease line, about 1/4 of the total crease, as well as a small water stain on page '2'. One section of one of the scores has had a bar replaced. Other changes to the score are also noted. Also included is an original scoresheet holder that measures 14 x 11". Reads 'TEMPTATIONS' on front, with '2nd Trombone' embossed in upper right hand corner. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1048: 6 Temptations scoresheets for Swanee Medley

USD 500 - 700

Six original scoresheets for the Temptations' Swanee Medley. Each are for saxophone; alto and tenor sax. Handwritten notes and edits in pencil and red marker. Each scoresheet is 23 1/2" fully unfolded. Notes at the top of one of the sheets read "Too Proud to Beg" and "Losing You," then have been crossed out. There is an arrow indicating that perhaps there were proposed to be segments of these songs inserted into this medley. Another scoresheet, for 1st alto sax, has "Rythm and 32" written at the top with an arrow pointing to the third bar. The handwritten notes and edits on these scoresheets provide insight into the creative process behind the distinct instrumentation of the Temptations. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1049: 2 Temptations Get Ready scoresheets & Itinerary

USD 700 - 1,000

Two original scoresheets for the Temptations' Get Ready arranged by Maurice King. The scoresheets are written for the trumpet and fender, respectively. The trumpet scoresheet measures 13 x 9 1/2" trifolded, 13 x 28 1/2" unfolded. It includes handwritten notes in pencil and red ink. The trumpet scoresheet has two burn marks measuring less than 1" in the bottom left area of the document, as well as a small tear on the crease line of the lower left corner on the first page. Notes in the scoresheet cross out large segments of repeated melody providing insight into the creative process behind the instrumentation of Get Ready; one of their most popular songs. Also included is an itinerary with handwritten notes and corrections for a 1972 tour of the United States featuring the Supremes. This lot also includes a copied setlist, named "First Show Rundown" that names hits 'My Girl', 'Ain't Too Proud to Beg' and 'Get Ready'. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1050: 12 scoresheets for Temptations' This Guy's in Love

USD 800 - 1,200

Twelve scoresheets for the Temptations' This Guy's in Love. Handwritten notes and edits in pencil, indicating the cues when certain players come in. All of the scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". The altosax scoresheet is bifolded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1051: 2 Temptations multi-pg scoresheets: Swanee Medley

USD 400 - 600

Two original scoresheets for the Temptations' Swanee Medley. Bass Guitar and baritone sax parts. Each scoresheet contains a number of notes written in pencil indicating tempo and notation changes. One scoresheet was done in india ink, with 'The Temptations' and 'Swanee Medley' in bold type at the top of the bifold sheet. It measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. There are water marks in the bottom right corner on the last staff of the music. The other scoresheet is handwritten and notated with black marker. Its three pages measure 8 1/2" x 11". The edges of the sheet music are marked with an aged tape strip which is presumably where the document was originally joined. The handwritten notes and edits on these scoresheets provide insight into the creative process behind the distinct instrumentation of the Temptations. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1052: 5 Temptations scoresheets for Strings Parts of My Girl

USD 1,000 - 1,500

5 original scoresheets for the Temptations' My Girl. The scoresheets are for the violin, cello, and Fender bass. The violin scoresheets are bifolded and contain light handwritten notes in pencil. They measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. The scores maintain slight water marks along the fold creases. The one-page cello scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". The one-page Fender bass scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". Handwritten notes have been erased on the first line of the music as indicated by light pencil marks. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1053: 6 Temptations scoresheets for Trumpet Parts of My Girl

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Six original scoresheets for the The Temptations' My Girl. The scoresheets are for first, second, third, and fourth trumpet. Each scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. There are notes handwritten in pencil and red marker replacing bars and cutting sections in the scoresheet for the second and third trumpet parts. The handwritten notes and edits on these scoresheets provide insight into the creative process behind the distinct instrumentation of the Temptations. There's a small stain, measuring less than one inch, resulting from residue in between the folds of the scoresheet of the second trumpet part. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1054: 4 Temptations scoresheets for Trombone Parts of My Girl

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Four original scoresheets for The Temptations' My Girl. The scoresheets are for first and second trombone. One of the first trombone scoresheets is bifolded and measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. The other scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". Handwritten notes in pencil and red ink appear on the scoresheets for the first and second trombone parts. Two of the scoresheets, for the first and second trombone, respectively, remain unmarked. The handwritten notes and edits on these scoresheets provide insight into the creative process behind the distinct instrumentation of the Temptations. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1055: 6 Temptations scoresheets for My Girl instrumentals

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Six original scoresheets for the The Temptations' My Girl. The scoresheets are for the baritone, alto, and tenor saxophone parts. Each of the scoresheets is bifolded measuring 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. There are handwritten notes in pencil and red ink on the sheet music for the baritone, tenor, and third alto saxophone parts. The sheet music for the third alto saxophone part has a 3" fold where the bifold creases. On the first page of the tenor saxophone sheet music there is a slight water mark on the fold. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1056: 11 Handwritten Scoresheets: "Temptations' Opening" for

USD 800 - 1,000

Eleven original handwritten scoresheets of "Temptations' Opening" for drums, first trombone, second trombone, first alto, fourth tenor saxophone, third alto saxophone, second tenor saxophone, baritone saxophone, bass, piano-guitar, second trumpet, third trumpet, and first trumpet. Each scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1057: 12 Temptations' scoresheets- "Overture 2001+"

USD 800 - 1,000

Twelve original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Overture 2001+" for tenor saxophone, alto saxophone, cello, violin, and viola. The three scoresheets for the viola part measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". One of the scoresheets there are notes written in pencil throughout removing measures of melody and notes from the conductor. There are three scoresheets for the violin part measuring 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". One of the scoresheets contains handwritten notes in pencil indicating a new start location in the sheet music and conductor's notes. There are two cello scoresheets for the cello part. The scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". One scoresheet includes handwritten notes in pencil editing the printed notation. Also included is a scoresheet for the alto and tenor saxophone parts. The scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". There are handwritten notes and edits made in pencil and red marker throughout the pages. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1058: 11 Temptations Handwritten scoresheets for

USD 800 - 1,200

11 original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Temptations' Medley" for piano, alto saxophone, baritone saxophone, 4th saxophone, trumpet, and trombone. Each scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". The scoresheets are notated by hand using pencil and some red pen. The scoresheets for the piano, alto saxophone, trombone, trumpet, and tenor saxophone are composed of two pages held together with the original tape. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1059: Original scoresheet: Shadow of Your Smile

USD 200 - 400

An original score sheet with handwritten scoring done in pencil for saxophones, trumpets, and guitar. 12 x 17 3/4" unfolded. Wrinkling along right hand edge. Believed to be a Temptations cover of Tony Bennett's classic. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1060: 3 Temptations scoresheets: "Good Book Medley" w. notes

USD 400 - 600

Three original scores with handwritten pencil notes for the violins on the Temptations' Good Book Medley. Arranged by Larry Cansler. Handwritten pencil notes, also revisions to the score made in a black ink. Folded accordion style, 12 'sheets' total. Measures 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" when folded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1061: 1969 Inaugural Ball Invitation & Lionel Hampton Signed

USD 250 - 350

An invitational envelope with two ticket invitations to the 1969 Inaugural Ball. The envelope measures 7 1/2 x 5 1/4". The tickets read: "The Inaugural Ball - Washington Hilton Hotel - Monday Evening, January 20, 1969 - NINE O' CLOCK - WASHINGTON, D.C. - White Tie Black Tie Optional". The tickets are marked with the numbers "2076" and "7048" respectively. Also included is a program for the 1969 Inaugural Ball. 4 x 6". The cover is stamped with a gold embossing of the inaugural seal and the word "1969 Inaugural Ball". It includes eight pages of written text detailing the event's committees and acknowledgements. The program is signed by Alabama Jazz Hall of Famed jazz musician and actor, Lionel Hampton. Also includes an envelope signed by James Lovell, the astronaut who was perhaps most famous for flying to the moon, not just once, but twice. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1062: Collection of Original Rosa Parks Ephemera

USD 200 - 300

A Special Edition coin made of one oz. 999.9 of silver. The coin measures 1" x 1". One side of the coin features a profile of Rosa Parks with a single rose on either side of her face. The other side shows an illustration of a 1955 model Montgomery Bus with a quote "Mother of the Modern-Day Civil Rights Movement". Bifold program printed with Congressional seal details the proceedings of the Dedication of the Statue of Rosa Parks at the Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol on Wednesday, February 27, 2013. The program measures 9 1/2 x 6" folded, 9 1/2 x 11 3/4" unfolded. Wrapped down the center crease of the program is a golden cord tied into a tassel. Six copies of cover design of 'Quiet Strength' written by Rosa Parks with Gregory J. Reed. The cover features several black and white photographs of Rosa Parks and a short biography of her life. The cover measures 6 1/2 x 11 1/4". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1063: Flyer advertising talk by Rosa Parks, sponsored by

USD 600 - 900

A flyer advertising a talk by Rosa Parks at Bethel AME Church in Springfield, Massachusetts. Sponsored by the NAACP. c. late 1950s. 8 x 5 1/2". Faint crimps through paper where flyer had been folded into quarters. "Hear the Woman Who Set-Off the Montgomery Bus Boycott: Mrs. Rosa Parks". This talk would have most likely been not long after Mrs. Parks began the historic Montgomery Bus Boycott movement by refusing to give up her seat on December 1, 1955. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1064: Rosa Parks Commemorative Seal with Sketches

USD 200 - 300

Rosa Parks Commemorative Seal with copy of sketches for image proposal and stick on versions. This seal was a gift given by Mrs. Rosa L. Parks to Congress. The seal is 1 1/2" in diameter and is in excellent condition. Sketch page copies are in very good condition and measure 11 x 8". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1065: Rare Ephemera from Events Honoring Rosa Parks

USD 75 - 150

Program for the Ceremony honoring Rosa Parks. Excellent condition. Ceremony took place June 15, 1999. One program booklet dated September 9, 1996 for the Presentation of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Rosa Parks. The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest civilian award presented by the President to those persons whom he deems to have made especially meritorious contributions to the United States, to world peace or to cultural or other significant endeavors. Booklet is in very good condition with some pen marks on cover. Measures 8 x 5". One invitation to the world premier of the Rosa Parks Play "More Than a Bus Story". The play was a dramatic musical tribute to one of the most influential icons of the 20th century. The play took place in February 2001 at Michigan University. Also included is a 4 1/4 x 6" ticket admitting one to the Congressional Reception following the ceremony, at the Statuary Hall, The Capitol. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1066: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1067: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1068: Legal Document signed by Rosa Parks

USD 600 - 800

One page 11 x 8" document in excellent condition signed in black ink by Rosa L. Parks, Anita E. Peek and Stephanie L. Hammond. In the document Parks authorizes and permits the Parks Legacy, its assigns and successors, through its Board of Directors to police and protect her name, image, words, voice, and likeness that may be used without her consent. It also grants the Board of Directors the authority to license the use of her name, image, words and likeness to carry out her legacy. Dated March 15, 1992. The authorization lasted for a three year period. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1069: State of Michigan Special Tribute to Rosa Parks

USD 200 - 300

A special document given to Rosa Parks by the state of Michigan, honoring her legacy as the Mother of Civil Rights. Signed at the bottom by Senator Jackie Vaughn III. Features a description of the work that Ms. Rosa Parks had done towards forwarding civil rights and social justice in America. Dated February 16, 1995. 18 x 12" framed. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1070: Original Signed letter by Ben Carson to Rosa Parks

USD 75 - 150

Original two page letter signed in pen by Ben Carson, to Rosa Parks. The letter is printed on John Hopkins letterhead and is dated May 14, 1997. In the letter Carson thanks Parks for the copy of her book she sent him, and also reflects on the state of America and the Civil Rights Movement. Letter is in excellent condition and measures 11 x 8". Benjamin Carson Sr. is an American neurosurgeon, author, and politician who is the 17th and current United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Prior to his cabinet position, he was a candidate for President of the United States in the Republican primaries in 2016. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1071: Original signed copy of "I am Rosa Parks"

USD 2,000 - 3,000

Original copy of "I am Rosa Parks" by Rosa Parks with Jim Haskins and hand drawn pictures by Wil Clay. Pages are unbound, pencil marks indicate page numbers, top of front cover "Jacket" in pencil. Signed by Parks in pencil at bottom right cover corner. Booklet is in good condition and measures 8 x 6 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1072: Broadside for the Rosa Lee Parks Tribute Dinner, 1965

USD 2,000 - 3,000

A broadside open invitation to "THOSE WHO CARE" to the Rosa Parks Tribute Dinner on April 3, 1965, at 6:30 pm. Held by the Women's Public Affairs Committee of 1000, Inc. Guest Speaker Martin Luther King, Jr. Measures 12 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1073: Revised draft of Rosa Parks' Reflections, with

USD 4,000 - 6,000

A second draft manuscript of Rosa Parks' book Reflections by Rosa Parks. Written by Rosa Parks with Gregory Reed. With blue notations and edits written in blue ink, including notes made, to the best of our belief, by Mrs. Rosa Parks. 93 pages. 11 x 8 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1074: Signed Letter from Lionel Richie to Rosa Parks

USD 1,000 - 2,000

One original letter in standard envelope from Lionel Richie dates May 11, 1995. The letter is written to Rosa Parks, requesting that Parks take a picture with Richie and his 13 year old daughter. Richie wants his daughter to meet Mrs. Parks so that she can "better understand the bridge of progress that has taken place in the last century." Lionel Richie's signature at bottom. In excellent condition. 11 x 8". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1076: Handwritten letter by Rosa Parks to a Friend

USD 3,000 - 4,000

Original handwritten one page letter, dark blue ink, written by Rosa Parks to Gregory Reed, her friend as well as her lawyer. The letter is on Mrs. Parks' personal light blue stationery. The letter is dated November 25, 1997. It is in excellent condition and measures 11 x 8". Mrs. Rosa Parks writes: "Dear Greg: Thank you for letting us meet in your office again. I know you say it is my office. I am not always invited to use the offices people say I am responsible for them working in. "I especially appreciate the gentle way you take time to explain things to me. Everything you explain is clear. It maybe your spiritual understanding and guidance that directs your words." "The negative articles in the Detroit newspapers have made us change things around. I do not know why they write good things and make them sound bad, but they do. The changes we have made. Such as hiring experts or professionals in areas of the law and finance that can support our work is good." "Again, I appreciate all you give to me and the community. "Love, Peace and Prosperity, Rosa L. Parks" From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1078: Langston Hughes' signed Pictorial History of the Negro

USD 300 - 500

A Pictorial History of the Negro in America, by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. Signed on flyleaf by both men, by Hughes in green ink and Meltzer in dark blue. Signature on inside of front page reads Robert McKandes, presumably one of the owners of the book. Crown Publishers, Inc, New York, NY: 1956. 11 1/25 x 9". 316 pages. Good condition, cover and first two pages separate from rest of book. Langston Hughes was a poet and an activist. He was instrumental in the creation of the genre of a kind of experimental poetry called jazz poetry, and a key figure in New York's Harlem Renaissance. Langston gave voice to the African American experience, and his poetry and fiction dealt with the troubles, trials, and joys of black America. Milton Meltzer was a writer and a historian. He wrote various books on African American and Jewish history. Hughes, generally a fiction writer, paired his powerful voice with the historical knowledge of Meltzer to create A Pictorial History of the Negro in America. It tells the history of the African American, starting in 1619, and going up until about 1941. Throughout, photographs, artwork, and various other pictures are used to paint the portrait of the African American in America. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1079: 7 portrait photographs of Rosa Parks

USD 250 - 400

Seven portrait style photographs of Rosa Parks. Six are 8 x 10, five black and white, one color. Depicting her at the police station when young, as well as sitting on a bus. One showing her speaking when older. One 7 x 5" black and white portrait of her later in life. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1080: Copy of Rosa Parks Manuscript with Edits

USD 1,000 - 1,500

A copy of Rosa Parks' manuscript with notes and edits made by Rosa Parks, written out by possibly her lawyer Gregory Reed. The manuscript for Quiet Strength was sent by Gregory Reed to the senior editor. "Quiet Strength: The Faith, the Hope, and the Heart of a Woman Who Changed a Nation" is a book of reflections written by Rosa L. Parks with Gregory Reed. This 55 page manuscript contains notes and changes made to this draft. Copy of printed manuscript with notes in black ink. Document measures 11 x 8". The manuscript includes a cover letter sent by Reed to Lyn Cryderman, the senior editor for Parks' book. Reed writes, "Enclosed is the edited manuscript from Mrs. Rosa Parks and Ms. Elaine Steel for inputting. Please forward to me the final copy of the manuscript for Mrs. Parks review and final approval. -Thanks, Gregory Reed." Letter is dated November 11, 1994. Lot also includes one secondary copy of the 55 page manuscript with minimal edits, plus a floppy disk with a digital version of Mrs. Parks' book. Disk is dated 10/13/94 measures 4 x 3 1/2." From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



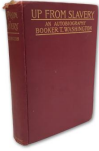
### 1082: Alex Haley Story & Letters to George Murphy at MGM

USD 3,000 - 4,000

Letters from 1957 that Alex Haley sent to George Murphy at MGM. Also original copy of a short story Haley had written, a 'Coast Guard Search and Rescue Story'. Additionally there is a letter from Alex Haley to 'Commander Cannon'. Brief handwritten notes by Haley at bottom of some of the letters. In his letters Haley is pushing for his story to be picked up by MGM, and in his letter to Commander Cannon, asking for an advance on his work, citing pressing debt. His thoughts on the 'drought period' facing him, his mention of his dropping sales, give a fascinating glimpse into the life of the writer who would, about 20 years later, release the 1976 book Roots: Saga of an American Family. This book would the next year go on to air on TV to a record breaking audience. Also included is an 8 x 10" black and white glossy vintage photograph. Stamped on the back "Official Photograph / U.S. Coast Guard." Plus handwritten flight schedule out to LA. From 1939 to 1959 Alex Haley was enlisted in the United States Coast Guard. It was aboard ship that he began - due to boredom - to hone his writing skills. In 1949 Haley requested a transfer into the field of journalism,

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

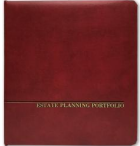
eventually becoming the first chief journalist in the Coast Guard, a rating created specifically for him in honor and recognition of his literary abilities. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1083: Up From Slavery, Booker T. Washington, signed &

USD 4,000 - 6,000

A signed version of Booker T Washington's autobiography, Up From Slavery. New York: Doubleday, Page, and Co.: 1906. Inscribed and signed on the flyleaf in black ink. Below his signature, Washington wrote the date: "Aug 12, 1907". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1084: Rosa Parks' Estate Planning Portfolio, signed documents

USD 5,000 - 7,000

Rosa Parks' Estate Planning Portfolio. Among other documents, this portfolio contains a copy of Ms. Parks' will and all of her Estate paperwork. Of particular note is her Affidavit of Trust, with her signature at bottom. All documents are c. 1990s. Binder measures 11 1/2 x 10 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented various Motown groups, including the Temptations. Note: From 2007 to 2014, Guernsey's was the custodian of the complete Rosa Parks Archive. Guernsey's was chosen for this humbling task by a Detroit court. When instructed by the court to find a permanent home for the collection, it was made perfectly clear that no items could be sold individually and that indeed the Archive, for historic reasons, had to stay together. With offers from the Smithsonian, the Henry Ford Museum, and many prominent Universities, the Archive was ultimately sold, intact, to the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. The Foundation never took possession of the Archive, but instead instructed Guernsey's to work closely with the United States Library of Congress, where the Archive now resides. In an interview given on National Public Radio, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden described the Rosa Parks Archive as the "most important collection within the Library of Congress's 120 million documents, rare books, and other holdings". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1085: Signed Letter from Betty Shabazz to Rosa Parks

USD 3,000 - 4,000

One two page typed letter from Betty Shabazz, wife of Malcolm X, to Rosa Parks. Dated April 1997, the letter is in excellent condition and measures 11 x 8". The letter is signed in black ink by Betty Shabazz, civil rights activist, educator, and the wife of Malcolm X. Shabazz writes, "you affirmed our human spirit with soft spoken dignity and a strength of character in the face of a racist terror that had made many men afraid to stand up." She later goes on to say that "being Black and female provides the double prism with which we both witness and experience reality. Your response to reality has encouraged me." From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1086: 14 Candid photographs of Rosa Parks

USD 350 - 500

Three 8 x 10" color candid photos of Rosa Parks. Plus an 8 x 10" black and white photograph of Rosa Parks with Jesse Jackson. Additionally, about ten 4 x 6" color candid photographs of Mrs. Parks. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1087: Alex Haley signed letter to Richard Marius

USD 800 - 1,200

10 x 7" letter from Alex Haley to writer Richard Marius. Signed by Haley at the bottom in black felt-tip pen. Dated August 7, 1986. Marius lived in Tennessee, and it is clear from the letter that Haley had just visited. Later in his life, Haley had a small farm in Tennessee, on which he lived until his death. Estate of Alex Haley; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1088: Peter Thornton's Last Will c.1833 with Slaves Reference

USD 1,000 - 1,200

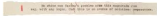
Double-sided last will and testament of Peter Thornton. 12 1/2 x 8". Dated June 18th, 1833. Three codicils on the back, two dated August 1833, the last, Sept 3rd, 1838. Document is in good condition, with darkening from age, and two slight areas of paper loss along right hand side. In this will, Thornton bequeaths his land and property to his family. This document is notable in particular because Thornton makes mention of how he will bequeath his slaves. The will begins, "In the name of God amen I Peter Thornton do make this my last will and Testament - Item the first - I give to my wife all the land that is contained in the track that I live on with one exception, that is I give to my son Edmund one hundred acres..." Further on Thornton states, "I also give to my wife one third of my negroes, all my household furniture my stock of every description and plantation utensils for the support of herself and children that live with her and sell any part of the stock she may think proper it is also my will that my administrator purchase her a plain carriage..." Later: "I have given my son James B.J. Thornton three negroes - To wit Reuben Mary + Joe. I wish their values to be deducted from his proportion the negroes to be valued agreeable to the size they were when I gave them to him - I have also given my son Edmund, Horace which I wish deducted in like manner from his proportion" "I have also given my daughter Lucy Anne four negroes to wit Matilda and child Richard Joanna and Robert, which I wish deducted from her proportion in like manner. I leave my sons James and Edmund my Executors - / Peter Thornton / June 18th, 1833" One of the following codicils specifies, "Codicil to the above It is further my will that my woman Abbey be sold and the money arisen from her sale be equally divided as the rest of my estate but should there be any money due from my estate I wish it to be paid out of the money arising from the sale of Abbey." Certain words in this document have been underlined in red pen, seemingly at a more recent date. At the top in the same red pen is written the note, "1833 wills his slaves!" A document from a time where black humans were treated as objects to be divided in a man's will, the same as money or livestock, this will is an important piece of American and particularly African American history. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1089: 7 photographs of Rosa Parks, 5 candid

USD 250 - 400

Seven 4 x 6" glossy color photographs of Rosa Parks. Five are candid, included in these are a picture of Rosa Parks with Bill Clinton and Parks at various events. There are also two photographs recreating Ms. Parks' historic refusal to give up her seat in 1955 (Monica Morgan Photography). From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1090: Unpublished original fragment of Malcolm X's writing

USD 800 - 1,200

A fragment of writing that was ultimately not included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X. 3/4 x 8 1/2". Slight rust mark from probably a paper clip, tear through "can" and "separation" has been repaired on back with tape. This fragment accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. It is not possible to determine where within the manuscript this section was intended to go. Written in collaboration with Alex Haley, X's Autobiography was edited by the two men, as well as various editors. One way of changing paragraphs was a physical cut and paste, where a piece of the text would be removed, and then stapled back in to another location. It seems that these, however, were ultimately not used in the final, published version of the book. "No white man facing a problem of this magnitude can say, with any logic, that this is an avenue of solution: separation." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1090A: Unpublished original fragment of Malcolm X's writing

USD 1,000 - 1,500

A fragment of writing that was ultimately not included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X. 1 x 8 1/2". This fragment accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. It is not possible to determine where within the manuscript this section was intended to go. Written in collaboration with Alex Haley, X's Autobiography was edited by the two men, as well as various editors. One way of changing paragraphs was a physical cut and paste, where a piece of the text would be removed, and then stapled back in to another location. It seems that these, however, were ultimately not used in the final, published version of the book. This seems like it was intended to become part of an Afterword written by Malcolm X, which never materialized, due to his assassination. "AFTERWORD...The race problem, in effect, has one of Uncle Sam's hands tied behind him...trying with the other to fend off all the problems with which he is faced." Plus original envelope with "20 Million" written on it. Return address is for Paul R. Reynolds & Son. Paul Reynolds was a literary agent who represented both Alex Haley and Malcolm X. 10 1/2 x 7 1/4". Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

### 1090B: Unpublished original fragment of Malcolm X's writing

USD 1,000 - 1,500

A fragment of writing that was ultimately not included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X. 2 1/2 x 8 1/2". This fragment accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. It is not possible to determine where within the manuscript this section was intended to go. Written in collaboration with Alex Haley, X's Autobiography was edited by the two men, as well as various editors. One way of changing paragraphs was a physical cut and paste, where a piece of the text would be removed, and then stapled back in to another location. It seems that these, however, were ultimately not used in the final, published version of the book. "L47/?... You want peace. We want peace. Everyone craves for a world of peace. Mr. Muhammad says that anyone who will submit to the God of Peace will have peace. Even the white man himself can prolong his time today if he will submit to the God of Peace, and give freedom, justice and equality to the "people of God" - the so-called Negroes here in America. The whole dark world wants peace. In Africa, I was deeply impressed by the desire of our African brothers for peace - but even they agree that there can be no peace without freedom from colonialism, foreign domination, oppression and exploitation." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

### 1090C: Unpublished original fragment of Malcolm X's writing

USD 1,500 - 2,000

A fragment of writing that was ultimately not included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X. This fragment accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. It is not possible to determine where within the manuscript this section was intended to go. Written in collaboration with Alex Haley, X's Autobiography was edited by the two men, as well as various editors. One way of changing paragraphs was a physical cut and paste, where a piece of the text would be removed, and then stapled back in to another location. It seems that these, however, were ultimately not used in the final, published version of the book. When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. Found in Alex Haley's estate were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration. Fragment reads: "Dr. Conant says that taking a handful of Negroes out of the Negro community and forcing them upon the whites, while the Negro slums still stand and the masses of Negroes remain poverty-stricken and uneducated in these slums, will never solve the problem for either the white man or the black man." 1 x 8 1/2". James Bryant Conant was the first US Ambassador to West Germany and a President of Harvard from 1933 to 1953. Also included is a 6 x 3 1/2" piece of notepad paper, on which Alex Haley has written, "MX dramatic statement: he tells Negroes and not a few whites what they are already thinking" and "nice Christians' withholding food." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

### 1090D: Unpublished original fragment of Malcolm X's writing

USD 1,500 - 2,000

A fragment of writing that was ultimately not included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X. 2 1/2 x 8 1/2". This fragment accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. It is not possible to determine where within the manuscript this section was intended to go. Written in collaboration with Alex Haley, X's Autobiography was edited by the two men, as well as various editors. One way of changing paragraphs was a physical cut and paste, where a piece of the text would be removed, and then stapled back in to another location. It seems that these, however, were ultimately not used in the final, published version of the book. When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. Found in Alex Haley's estate were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration. Fragment reads: "The South Side of Chicago is as rigid a ghetto for black men as the Chicago stockyards are for cattle." In every major northern city, the ASPCA offers animals more humane protection than they receive in the ghettos. of New York, St. Louis, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia and all of the others." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

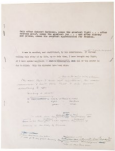
## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1090E: 6 unpublished pages from Autobiography of Malcolm X

USD 2,000 - 3,000

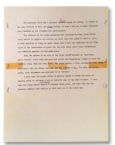
Six unpublished pages from the Autobiography of Malcolm X, which was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. Each of these pages are, in some form, from the unpublished Chapter 9, "The Negro," of Malcolm X's Autobiography. "I Understood the Black Man," has been edited by Malcolm X on a copied sheet, X's notes written in red pen. Plus, five photocopies of related pages, with the same style of heading: "The Politician," "In a Word," "The End of Christianity," "He Needed Criticism," and "The Western World is Sick." Each measure 14 x 8 1/2". These pages accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book Roots. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. Found in Alex Haley's estate were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration. Recognized for its historical importance, "I Understood the Black Man" was exhibited at the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History in 1994. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1090F: One page from Autobiography of Malcolm X with edits

USD 3,000 - 4,000

A page from the Autobiography of Malcolm X with notes in green by Alex Haley, and a red 'X' by Malcolm X at second paragraph. 11 x 8 1/2". This page accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. This seems to be an alternate version of the end of the final chapter of the book. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book Roots. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. The book details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. Some of the thoughts expressed on this page did make it into the final version of the book, but most were taken out. One particularly poignant passage is, "Only after deepest darkness, comes the greatest light...after extreme grief, comes the greatest joy...and after slavery and prison, comes the sweetest appreciation for freedom." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations..



### 1090G: Unpublished writing from Malcolm X on promise of young

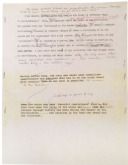
USD 3,000 - 4,000

One page of Malcolm X's unpublished writing, expressing the promise he feels that young whites possess. This is an incredibly optimistic view for Malcolm. This page was quite possibly meant for inclusion in Autobiography of Malcolm X, written in collaboration with Alex Haley. 11 x 8 1/2". This page is a color photocopy, with an original handwritten edit by Malcolm X, in red ballpoint pen. This page accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. It is possible that it was meant to be inserted into the final chapter (Chapter 19, '1965') of the book, as Malcolm X does speak optimistically about whites in this chapter. However, there is nothing in the published version of Chapter 19 that is so explicitly hopeful as the thoughts expressed in this document. When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. Found in Alex Haley's estate were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration. "The American black man's greatest promise hope among the whites, it seemed to me, was, Gentile or Jew, the young whites, of whom I had met so many thousands when speaking at the colleges and universities. Malcolm X ends with, "I felt that the young whites in America wished to break the cycle of passing along to children a sin so terrible that it was hard to face. I felt that the young whites sincerely wanted to expunge their guilt, and that this was the greatest promise that America in 1964 held out to the black man." As MS Handler, of the New York Times, describes in his Introduction to the Autobiography of Malcolm X, "Malcolm's attitude toward the white man underwent a marked change in 1964...Malcolm's meteoric eruption on the national scene brought him into wider contact with white men who were not the "devils" he had thought they were. He was much in demand as a speaker at student forums in Eastern universities and had appeared at many by the end of his short career as a national figure. He always spoke respectfully and with a certain surprise of the positive response of white students to his lectures." In the epilogue of Autobiography of Malcolm X, Alex Haley writes about Malcolm's changing views on whites: "The young whites, and blacks, too, are the only hope that America has," he [Malcolm X] said to me once. "The rest of us have always been living in a lie." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

### 1090H: Malcolm X Document, X and Haley notes

USD 4,000 - 6,000

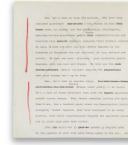


One page from the Autobiography of Malcolm X, with handwritten notes by both Malcolm X and Alex Haley. This page accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Roots*. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. The 11 x 8 1/2" page features edits by Alex Haley, in green, and Malcolm X, in red. Most interesting is where X changes "Well, the American black man isn't in any revolution" to "Well, the American black man needs to become involved in a real revolution." Haley, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views. His and Malcolm X's warring edits can be seen throughout the manuscript. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1090I: Unpublished page from Autobiography of Malcolm X, edit

USD 2,000 - 3,000




One page, unpublished and never included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X. This page accompanied the original manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Roots*. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. The entire first paragraph has been crossed out, most likely by Alex Haley, who edited the manuscript in green (while Malcolm X used red). Found with this page was a 11 x 8 1/2" page labelled "Miscellaneous," most likely as an indication of fragments of writing that didn't quite fit into any particular spot in the book. Crossed out section reads, "Now, let's look at this 19 1/2 million. Why have they remained quiescent? A big reason is that here, of course, are the hardworking, churchgoing, shoulder-to-the-grindstone people whose responsibilities and families have steadily remained their primary concerns. In here, also are your big city ghetto Negroes by the hundreds of thousands who are variously on city welfare and relief. In here are your "strivers," your suburbia ghetto Negroes, with two cars and dreams. In here are the "senior citizen" Negroes who feel that change isn't up to them." Page measures 9 x 8 1/2". When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. Found in Alex Haley's estate were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration. It is possible that this document was meant to be a part of one of the unpublished chapters, though we are not able to confirm for certain. In particular, passages that seemed to attack African-Americans for being lazy, or uninterested in change, or for various other reasons, seem to have been discarded by the editors. Perhaps they were afraid that Malcolm X would antagonize one of the larger audiences for his book. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1090J: Original Malcolm X writing, with Alex Haley edit

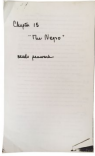
USD 2,000 - 3,000



One 11 x 8 1/2" page, unpublished and original, of Malcolm X's writings, most likely meant for inclusion in Malcolm X's autobiography. This page accompanied the original manuscript of the Autobiography of Malcolm X. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Roots*. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. As a result, after Alex Haley's death there were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration found, of which this is one. It is possible that this document was meant to be a part of one of the unpublished chapters, though we are not able to confirm for certain. "But everytime we do get one of them to turn his life around, to awaken from the mental death in which he has lived, and accept Allah as his salvation - as I did, after I was "Detroit Red," as predatory a viper as ever lived in the ghetto, and then was a prisoner so evil that hardened fellow inmates called me "Satan," then, that onetime hustler of the streets, invariably makes the best kind of black Muslim..." It is also possible that X wanted this and other sections related to Islam removed from or not included in the book, after his notorious break with the Nation of Islam and Elijah Muhammad in particular. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1090K: Chapter 15, The Negro (Malcolm X)

USD 800 - 1,200

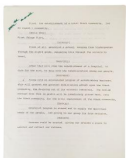
A photocopy of an unpublished chapter from the Autobiography of Malcolm X. Entitled Chapter 15, "The Negro." With handwritten pencil edits and highlighted sections by an unknown editor. Approximately 45 pages. Non-sequential, first 9 pages are in proper order, but some pages are missing. This chapter accompanied the original manuscript of the Autobiography of Malcolm X. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book Roots. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. Alex Haley and Malcolm X were not the only editors of the Autobiography. In fact, on the original manuscript of the book (also included in this sale), there can be seen a third editor writing in pencil. It is possible that this document, Chapter 15, was a photocopy created to be shared with another editor. When Malcolm X's Autobiography was completed, there were three chapters that the editors rejected for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the published version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. Found in Alex Haley's estate were various documents and unpublished materials created by Haley and X in collaboration. Chapter opens, "The "Negro" was born into an institution of slavery [crossed out] would never again communicate with anyone who spoke the dialects of his African grandparents. Worked by white men and sold and exchanged like animals he was made the victims of the most grotesque brainwashing of a people ever committed upon the face of the earth. Every tie to his past was cut." A unique glimpse at a chapter that was never included in the Autobiography of Malcolm X, including many interesting and incendiary passages. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1090L: Original Malcolm X Doc on Abraham Lincoln

USD 4,000 - 6,000

Original, unpublished segment of a document, which appears to be by Malcolm X. Possibly meant for inclusion in Autobiography of Malcolm X. Discusses X's views on Lincoln, which are not favorable. 8 1/2 x 6 3/4", three staples on either side of the page, good condition. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book Roots. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Autobiography details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. When Malcolm X and Alex Haley were writing the Autobiography, one way of changing paragraphs was a physical cut and paste, where a piece of the text would be removed, and then stapled back in to another location. Judging by the staples in this document, it is very likely that this at one point included somewhere in the text, but later removed. "Lincoln, that great 'saint,' that revered 'Messiah' for the Negroes. "Honest Abe," always known as the Emancipator. When actually he was a separatist. (We had been imprisoned here, and all he did was bring us out of solitary confinement.) He was honest. June 26, 1857, at Springfield, he said what he honestly felt, 'There is a natural disgust in the minds of nearly all white people at the idea of an indiscriminate amalgamation of the white and black races. A separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation; but as immediate separation is impossible the next best thing... is to keep them apart where they are not already together. September 18, 1858, at Charleston, Ill... 'I will say that there is a physical difference between the white and black races living together on terms of social and political equality... I am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. "August 21, 1859, at Ottawa, Ill. 'I hold that a Negro is not and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this government was made on the white basis, by white men for the benefit of white man and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others." August 14, 1862, as the President to a deputation of free Negroes at Washington, 'Even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with white people... On this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single white man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you... I cannot alter it if I would.' "(These Negroes were the vanguard of the Negro begging the white man to accept him...)" Malcolm X was known to believe that Lincoln was not the hero he was made to seem - X was in fact of the opinion that Lincoln had tricked the African-American population. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



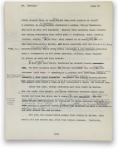
### 1090M: Malcolm X Original Empowerment Plan

USD 4,000 - 5,000

An unpublished, multi-platform plan for economic and cultural empowerment of black communities. Four pages, 11 x 8 1/2". In these pages Malcolm X outlines "...the establishment of a total black community," which includes the establishment of schools, hospitals, businesses, temples, museums, banks, libraries, social services, the development of racial pride, creation of cultural activities, and the separation of the black and white community. This would result in the white man seeing the black man as an actual human - once he can fend for himself - which would ultimately result in true 'brotherhood.' Recognized for their historical importance, these pages were exhibited at the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History in 1994. According to the museum text, these "selected pages from the unpublished writings of Malcolm X, and from omitted chapters of the manuscript of The Autobiography of Malcolm X... prophesized the empowerment-zones concepts implemented by President Bill Clinton in 1994." Many of Malcolm X's theories were centered around the ideas of self-empowerment, rather than asking white Americans for assistance, something that X was not optimistic about. As X states in his famous 1964 speech 'The Ballot or the Bullet,' "The philosophy of black nationalism involves a re-education program in the black community in regards to economics. Our people have to be made to see that any time you take your dollar out of your community and spend it in a community where you don't live, the community where you live will get poorer and poorer, and the community where you spend your money will get richer and richer." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

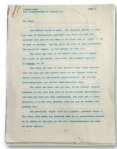
M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1090N: Malcolm X's "Hustler" & notes by Malcolm X and Alex

USD 8,000 - 10,000

Seven pages from an original manuscript of the Autobiography of Malcolm X, written in collaboration with Alex Haley. With edits and additions by Malcolm X in red pen, and extensive handwritten edits and additions from Alex Haley, written in blue pen. These pages are from Chapter 7, "Hustler," as indicated at the top of each page. Pages 12, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 36. 11 x 8 1/2". Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Roots*. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. The book details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. On page 13, after the typewritten, "...the already Croesus-rich white man can't get himself another skyscraper hotel built finished and opened before all of these "integration"-mad Negroes, who themselves don't even own a tool-shed, are booking it for cotillions and conventions," Malcolm X has written in, "The rich whites used to bring their money to Harlem - but now Negroes are taking their money downtown. He could afford it, but can we?" Plus a page dated February 20, 1964, marked "from Alex Haley...correction for page 35, Chapter 7, "Hustler." Alex Haley has written "Tony:" and also signed "Alex" in blue ink on this page. He attributes the need for the correction to "a confusion in my notes...Malcolm will be in prison when Robinson joins the Dodgers in April, 1947." Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1090O: Autobiography Malcolm X Unpublished Chapter, The Negro

USD 10,000 - 20,000

Carbon copy of the original manuscript for an unpublished chapter from the Autobiography of Malcolm X, which was written by X with the assistance of Alex Haley. Onionskin paper. Entitled Chapter 9, "The Negro." Handwritten notation made by Malcolm X, in red ink, on the first page. 25 pages. 11 x 8 1/2". Slight rust marks first two pages, otherwise in excellent condition. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Roots*. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. The Autobiography of Malcolm X was written as a collaboration between Malcolm X and Alex Haley from 1963 to 1965. The book details Malcolm X's life, as well as his views on race, religion, and the social structure of America. After the completion of Malcolm X's Autobiography, the editors, after reading through, rejected three chapters for publication. Despite this, Malcolm X had an agreement with Alex Haley, with whom he collaborated to write this book, that these chapters would be included in the final version of the book. However, due to X's assassination, he was of course not able to ensure that his stipulations were followed. Haley, who, throughout the writing of the Autobiography, would often attempt to soften X's words or his views, ultimately allowed the book to be released without the controversial chapters. The first page of the chapter reads, ""The Western world is sick. This American society - with the song of Christianity providing the white man with the illusion that what he has done to the black man is "right" - is as sick as Babylon. And the black man here in this wilderness, the so-called "Negro," is the sickest of them all." "The black man here is the world's only race of people that tries to get social, and civic, and economic equality by begging for it." "The black man here is this nation's only large minority that has gone for one hundred years as the biggest drain on social welfare, as the forever ghetto-dweller, the forever most-unemployed, the forever most-ununified race." "The black man here, man for man, is the forever biggest consumer at the same time that he is the biggest non-producer. And when you have got that combination, you have got - auto-matically - a man that somebody else has got to produce and provide for." "The so-called "Negro" here is a perfect parasite image - the black tick under the delusion that he is progressing because he is riding on the back of the fat, three-stomached cow that is white America." "One can imagine that the incendiary language and ideas presented in this chapter were an issue for the editors when they reviewed the manuscript. Malcolm X, known for his brutal honesty, gives, in this chapter, free reign to his views on the state of the African-American in America. It is particularly interesting that his ire falls not upon the white man in this chapter, but on fellow blacks. He goes on to list other instances of the black man's complacency with the state of racial affairs: "...in New York City, I've watched the already Croesus-rich white man unable to get another skyscraper hotel finished before the integration-hungry so-called "Negro" is booking into it with his conventions. He's happy because at last he is rubbing "integrated" shoulders with white conventioners in the plush carpeted lobbies. But who do they represent? They represent the giant industries and corporations of this nation. And all the black-owned construction enterprises that could be pooled in this nation would not erect one black-owned small skyscraper." Malcolm X is raising a concern that he raised over and over again throughout his career - his fear of 'token' integration, which ultimately, in his eyes, means absolutely nothing. X opted for more deeply radical changes to the social structure in order to truly make the black man equal to the white. He, in this chapter, seems to be trying to sting the African-American out of a complacency which he feels is deadly. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1090P: Malcolm X Manuscript, notes by Malcolm X and Alex Haley

USD 100,000 - 200,000

The existing pages from the Alex Haley manuscript for the Autobiography of Malcolm X. Written by Malcolm X in collaboration with Alex Haley, the typewritten manuscript features handwritten notes, edits, and additions by both Malcolm X and Alex Haley, made in red and green ink respectively, on onionskin. Also includes pencil edits made by an unknown editor. This manuscript contains chapters one through five ("Nightmare," "Mascot," "Homeboy," "Laura," and "Harlemite"), eight ("Trapped"), and fifteen ("Icarus"). A total of approximately 241 pages. Malcolm X was an activist famous for his powerful rhetoric and provocative indictment of white, racist America. Alex Haley was a writer best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Roots*. The two men were among the most influential people of their time. Malcolm X has added comments throughout the manuscript. Some examples of this are: In the first Chapter, Nightmare, on page 41, describing the gradual mental deterioration of his mother, the text reads, "The court orders were signed, finally. They took my mother to the State Mental Hospital at Kalamazoo...A Judge McClellan in Lansing, they called him a "Probate Judge," whatever it means, had the authority over me and all of my brothers and sisters. We were "state children," court wards; he had the full say so over us." At the top of this paragraph Malcolm X wrote, of his mother, "Eventually my mother suffered a complete nervous breakdown." At the bottom, he writes, of the Judge, "a white man in charge of a black man's children! Nothing but legal, modern slavery!" An anonymous editor, after this note, writes, "however kindly intentioned." These series of edits are particularly interesting as they highlight something that continuously occurred during the writing and editing of the Autobiography of Malcolm X - other editors, Alex Haley included, attempted to soften down X's words. Haley and X in fact frequently would struggle for control during the writing of this book. This reached a culmination in the exclusion of three chapters - that Malcolm X insisted be a part of the final printing - from the published book. Interesting to note, in the published book, "however kindly intentioned" is included. The edits in this manuscript serve as a barometer of what were actually X's words, and what was the influence - or tyranny - of various editors. Please note: This lot was sold in the Alex Haley Estate Sale, October 1992, for an amount in excess of \$100,000. Estate of Alex Haley; Sold by Kimball M. Sterling, Inc, October 1992; Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1091: Rosa Parks Book Manuscript with handwritten notes +

USD 5,000 - 7,000

Rosa Parks' manuscript copy of her book, "Quiet Strength: I Shall Not Be Moved. Reflections By and About Rosa L. Parks with Gregory J. Reed, Esq." Handwritten on the cover is, "Rosa Parks Copy". Throughout the book are various handwritten notes and edits, done by Ms. Parks. These edits range from as simple as lines being crossed out to full sentences to be added to the book. For instance, after a section that mentions that Ms. Parks was found guilty of violating city laws for not giving up her seat, and being fined \$10, she writes in, "Which I did not pay. It was appealed." Another written in addition notes, "...I did not think I should have to stand and be deprived of a seat." Another: "I asked the policeman, 'Why do you all push us around?' He said, 'I don't know, but the law is the law and you are under arrest'". This annotated manuscript is a fascinating look at the process behind the creation of Rosa Parks' book. As the back cover of the book states, Ms. Parks "was simply tired of social injustice and did not think a woman should be forced to stand so that a man could sit down. Yet her simple act of courage set in motion a chain of events that changed forever the landscape of American race relations. Quiet Strength celebrates the principles and convictions that have guided her through a remarkable life. It is a printed record of her legacy - her lasting message to a world still struggling to live in harmony". Lot also includes two 2 envelopes with first issue Rosa Parks 100th Anniversary stamps. The empty envelopes feature a cartoon picture of a bus. Plus an original color program from Rosa Parks' funeral c.2005. Program is in good condition and measures 11 x 8 1/2". Note: From 2007 to 2014, Guernsey's was the custodian of the complete Rosa Parks Archive. Guernsey's was chosen for this humbling task by a Detroit court. When instructed by the court to find a permanent home for the collection, it was made perfectly clear that no items could be sold individually and that indeed the Archive, for historic reasons, had to stay together. With offers from the Smithsonian, the Henry Ford Museum, and many prominent Universities, the Archive was ultimately sold, intact, to the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. The Foundation never took possession of the Archive, but instead instructed Guernsey's to work closely with the United States Library of Congress, where the Archive now resides. In an interview given on National Public Radio, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden described the Rosa Parks Archive as the "most important collection within the Library of Congress's 120 million documents, rare books, and other holdings". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1092: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1093: Original 1968 Solidarity Day program. Aretha Franklin,

USD 500 - 700

A program for Solidarity Day, In Support of the Poor People's Campaign. Dated June 19, 1968. The National Chairman of the Campaign is Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, the Vice-Chairmen are Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mrs. Medgar Evers. Excellent condition, one crease line down center. 8 1/2 x 5 1/2". The interior of the program details a complete event with various speakers. Included in those speaking or contributing are Coretta Scott King, Aretha Franklin, Whitney Young, Roy Wilkins, Jesse Jackson, Mahalia Jackson, and Walter Reuther (President, United Auto Workers). This roster of incredible individuals all came together in support of the Poor People's Campaign. The Poor People's Campaign, or Poor People's March on Washington, was organized by Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and carried out by Abernathy after King's assassination. It was a march on the capital that was meant to bring attention to the need for economic justice for poor people. After providing demands to Congress, the participants of the Campaign set up a protest camp in DC, where they stayed from May 12 to June 24 of 1968. Plus, a card advertising the Jesse Jackson Rally, presented by the SCLC. Rally is on December 5, 1971. Mint condition, 3 1/2 x 5". Featuring the Reverend Jesse Jackson (misspelled on the card, interestingly), and The Four Tops. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1094: Two James Brown photos, one signed to Rosa Parks

USD 2,000 - 3,000

Two 8 x 10" color photographs, one on printer paper, one on glossy photo paper. One has been signed, "To Mrs. Parks, indebted to you, James". Below is, "My best I Feel Good, James Brown". The other photograph is signed to 'Atty Reed'. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1095: 2 1st ed books; Martin Luther King Jr Stride Toward

USD 200 - 300

Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story, by Martin Luther King, Jr. First edition. Harper & Brothers, Publishing: New York, 1958. Excellent condition, slight wear near top binding-edge corner of cover. This book details The Montgomery Bus Boycott and the practices of non violent resistance, ending in a Supreme Court ruling declaring the Alabama bus segregation laws unconstitutional. Plus, Transformation of the American Negro, first edition. By Leonard Bloom and Norval D. Glenn. Harper & Row, Publishers, 1965. 8 1/2 x 6". Missing book jacket, otherwise excellent condition. This book examines the condition of the African American in 1965. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1096: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1098: Signed Letter from Hillary Clinton to Rosa Parks

USD 8,000 - 10,000

One page signed letter from Hillary Rodham Clinton to Rosa Parks. The 9 1/2 x 6 1/2" letter is in excellent condition and is signed in blue ink by Clinton. In the letter Clinton thanks Parks for sending her a copy of her book quiet strength. The letter is dated May 13, 1997. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

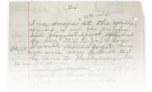


### 1099: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1100: Rosa Parks' handwritten notes on 1st meeting with

USD 100,000 - 300,000

One page, double-sided, of handwritten reflections by Rosa Parks on her first meeting with Martin Luther King Jr. c. late 1950s. Parks writes in pencil on wide ruled paper and details the 1955 meeting and her impressions of the young pastor. Each side of page is numbered at top. 10 1/2 x 8". The very top margin of the page seems to have notes from Ms. Parks to herself. There are some numbers, and the name "R. D. Nesbitt," whom Ms. Parks mentions later in her writing. Ms. Parks, as a title, wrote, "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." She then begins, "Meeting him for the first time shortly after he became the pastor of the Dexter Ave Baptist Church in Montgomery Ala. Aug. 1955. He came to the Montgomery Branch NAACP meeting as guest speaker on the invitation of Mr. Robert Nesbitt, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People member, and deacon of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. I was secretary of the NAACP. Reverend MLK was at the church when I came in to the Holt St. Bapt. Church where the meeting was held. We spoke to each other without introducing ourselves. I was busy getting chairs placed at the table to open the meeting." Mr. Nesbitt and other members came. The business was conducted as usual. Mr. Nesbitt introduced this very young man as the pastor of the Dexter Ave Bapt. Church. I was amazed + astonished at the youthful appearance and the profound and eloquent speech delivered by Rev. M.L.K. Jr. I knew I would never forget him. I thought we were very fortunate that he came to Montgomery, Ala. He was 25 years old." Due to his youth, some members were opposed to him as pastor of the aristocratic and historic Dexter Ave Bapt Church. "And then below, almost as if it was intended to be inserted in to the narrative later: "Mr. Matthews had requested Mr. Nesbitt invite MLK to address the NAACP meeting." Note contains edits and additions, in pencil as well. Ms. Parks crosses out certain phrases, and near the end, an entire paragraph. The section crossed out reads, "Holt St. Baptist / Robert Matthews, Pres. / Dexter Ave. Bapt. Ch. 11 A.M." The paragraph then goes on to discuss King's youth. The reflections are written on lined paper of the same quality as other written reflections from Mrs. Parks that can now be found in the Library of Congress. Robert D. Nesbitt recruited Martin Luther King, Jr. as the pastor of the Dexter Street Baptist Church, citing King's "ability to get along with people and his ability to sell himself to individuals," and his doing so "beautifully." This document captures the first meeting between what could probably be called the two most significant and influential figures of the Civil Rights movement - of American history generally. These written reflections are a record of the personal thoughts and impressions of the Mother of the Civil Rights movement. Ms. Parks' observations on King's youth, and on his eloquence and appearance, provide direct insight into her initial impressions. Her remark that "I knew I would never forget him" is a powerful one, especially considering the amazing work that these two individuals would go on to do, both separately and together. When this first meeting between King and Parks took place - August 1955 - it was only four months before Ms. Parks, 42 years old at the time, would refuse, on December 1st of that same year, to vacate her seat on the bus. It was Mrs. Rosa Parks who would set in motion a series of events that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would then steer, and it is arguable that this meeting was one of the factors that inspired Rosa Parks' refusal to move from her seat only months later. \*Dr. King would have been 26 at this time. Note: From 2007 to 2014, Guernsey's was the custodian of the complete Rosa Parks Archive. Guernsey's was chosen for this humbling task by a Detroit court. When instructed by the court to find a permanent home for the collection, it was made perfectly clear that no items could be sold individually and that indeed the Archive, for historic reasons, had to stay together. With offers from the Smithsonian, the Henry Ford Museum, and many prominent universities, the Archive was ultimately sold, intact, to the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. The Foundation never took possession of the Archive, but instead instructed Guernsey's to work closely with the United States Library of Congress, where the Archive now resides. In an interview given on National Public Radio, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden described the Rosa Parks Archive as the "most important collection within the Library of Congress's 120 million documents, rare books, and other holdings." A key part of the Archive consisted of Ms. Rosa Parks' almost journal-like notes. These were observations, recollections, and reflections about pivotal times and people in Ms. Parks' life and in the Civil Rights movement. It is not clear if these notes were ever meant to be seen by others, or were ways for Ms. Parks to remember such important people and occurrences. Though all of the documents in the Archive are of enormous historical significance, it could be argued that none are as important as this one. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1101: 30 candid Photographs of Rosa Parks

USD 400 - 600

Approximately 30 photographs. 4 x 6" color candid photographs of Rosa Parks. Depicts Ms. Parks at various events and in various personal moments. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1102: Signed letter from Jimmy Carter to Rosa Parks

USD 6,000 - 8,000

One page original typed letter by Jimmy Carter to Rosa Parks. The letter measures 11 x 8 1/2" and is in very good condition. Dated February 5, 1997 the letter is on Jimmy Carter's letterhead. The letter is signed at the bottom by Carter in black ink. Letter reads: "To Rosa Parks" "Thank you for inviting me to contribute to Voices for Freedom: Rosa Parks' Dialogue with the Freedom Fighters. In my latest book, Living Faith, I share my perspective on the civil rights movement and the long-accepted policies against which the "freedom fighters" struggled. If it is useful to you, and pending permission from the publisher, which I will gladly request, I would be happy for you to reprint the following adaptation of the chapter that deals with the topics you propose." "You are one of my heroes, and I am proud to be included in your "Dialogue with the Freedom Fighters." "Sincerely, Jimmy Carter." From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1104: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1105: Signed Letter from Deepak Chopra to Rosa Parks

USD 5,000 - 7,000

On original signed letter from Deepak Chopra to Rosa Parks. Letter is in excellent condition and measures 11 x 8". Two page letter is typed and signed on second page by Chopra in black ink. Dated January 21, 1998, the letter recounts Chopra's memory of being touched by Parks action as a young boy in India and the effects her actions had on his parents and family who shared the wounds of slavery and subjugation: "We were under the impression that the United States was a great and civilized country. We couldn't believe that people were discriminated against... The wounds of slavery and subjugation were re-awakened that day in my parents and grandparents. They cheered and saluted the heroism of this black woman, Rosa Parks..." From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1106: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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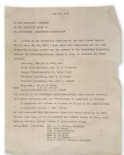
### 1107: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1108: 1956 Letter to the Montgomery Improvement Association

USD 800 - 1,200

Original letter to the President and members of the Montgomery Improvement Association. Letter is dated "May 24, 1956" at the top. Typed with some handwritten edits in pencil, believed to be a notation by Rosa Parks. Letter is in good condition with some wear along right edge. Measures 11 x 8 1/2". The letter is from the Nomination Committee of the Montgomery Improvement Association. In it they put forward their unanimous nominations for roles within the society. Martin Luther King, Jr. is nominated for President, the Rev. R. D. Abernathy for First Vice-President. There is a handwritten addition in pencil for the nomination for Assistant Treasurer. The Montgomery Improvement Association was founded in 1955. Under the leadership of the 26 year old Martin Luther King, Jr., the Association was instrumental in forwarding and sustaining the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It was King's role as President of this organization, and in guiding the boycott, that gained him attention at the national level. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1109: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1110: Letter from American Anti-Slavery Society, 1836

USD 700 - 1,000

Letter from the American Anti-Slavery Society, dated February 18, 1836. "Feb. 18" has been handwritten in. Letter is in good condition, measures 10 x 8" folded, 10 x 16" unfolded. Slight wear around edges, crease lines from where the document would have been originally folded to be mailed out in 1836. This letter is an appeal to friends of the Anti-Slavery Society, which is "exerting themselves [the Society] to deliver two and a half millions of human beings (Americans!) from a most degrading and cruel bondage". It details the efforts of the Society, and then goes on to describe their quarterly subscription plan. The strongly and eloquently worded letter is convincing - as the Society states, "Now is the time, that the hearty and active cooperation of every friend of the cause is greatly needed. One dollar now, be it remembered, will do more than ten at a distant period". In the end the letter calls upon the reader to remember: "Is not every abolitionist bound, so to let his light shine before men at this portentous crisis, that they may see and know, that they hate slavery and are the true and faithful friends of the oppressed". At the bottom, the letter is signed beautifully by the Publishing Agent for the Anti-Slavery Society. The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed - S. Miller - is also written. Also on this document is a mailing address for an S. Miller in New York. Stamped in red for New York, dated Feb 23. The paper can be folded so that the letter is contained and the address would be on the exterior. Note at bottom edge reads "Abolition Letter," seems to be a way of recording what the object is. This historic original document is a record of the efforts of one of the most important abolitionist groups in American history. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1111: Rosa Parks Signed Color Photograph

USD 800 - 1,000

One color photograph of Mrs. Rosa Parks, signed "Rosa Parks" in black ink. The photograph and unique signature are in excellent condition. It shows a standing Mrs. Parks wearing a pink dress and next to a bureau with bright pink flowers. A stunning image of the Mother of the Civil Rights Movement. Measures 11 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1112: 1956 Handout from Montgomery Improvement Association

USD 700 - 1,000


One page original handout distributed at a Mass Meeting by the Montgomery Improvement Association in 1956, with details of meeting. At the time Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the president of the Association and gave the opening remarks at this historic gathering. Handout is in excellent condition with small smudge in bottom left hand corner and measures 11 x 8 1/2". The meeting was held on Monday November 5th 1956 at 7pm at the First Baptist Church. It took place just one month before the end of the Montgomery Bus Boycott's, a topic that was highly discussed during this meeting as can be seen reflected on the program which reads "Transportation Observations" and featured a talk by Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, the great leader and advisor to Martin Luther King Jr. Abernathy played a pivotal role in the organization of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a civil-rights protest during which African Americans refused to ride city buses in Montgomery, Alabama, to protest segregated seating. The boycott took place from December 5, 1955, to December 20, 1956, and is regarded as the first large-scale U.S. demonstration against segregation. Four days before the boycott began, Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, was arrested and

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

fined for refusing to yield her bus seat to a white man. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

### 1113: Rosa Parks' notes on the Graetz Bombing


USD 25,000 - 50,000



One page of handwritten notes and reflections by Rosa Parks. Page is in excellent condition with one small tear on the right edge, and measures 14 x 8 1/2". c. 1980. At the top of the page is a reference to the Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Parting the Waters*, by Taylor Branch, specifically to Chapter 10, pages 190-191. Spoken of as a "monumental" work by the New York Times, these pages in *Parting the Waters* refer to the first bombing of the Reverend Robert S. Graetz's residence. Robert S. Graetz is a Lutheran clergyman and was a close friend of Rosa Parks'. As the white pastor of a primarily black congregation in Montgomery, Alabama, Graetz openly supported the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a landmark event of the Civil Rights movement. For this reason he was frequently targeted by the Ku Klux Klan. Mrs. Parks' reflections are her personal experience of the bombing, told from a firsthand perspective. She seems to be reading through Branch's telling, and using his account to record what she remembered. Her account, in particular of the second bombing of Graetz's home, is far more detailed than the few sentences in Branch's book, and told with an empathetic and personal tone. Of the first bombing, Mrs. Parks writes, "1st Bombing of Graetz home August 25, 1956 while he was out of town at Highlanders". She goes on to write, "2nd bombing Jan 10 1957 early morning before the daylight. The noise awakened us. Parks quickly dressed and went out. He came back to tell us that Rev. Graetz's home was bombed I dressed and we went together [crossed out] the short distance [crossed out] to [crossed out] see the damaged house. [crossed out] The family Rev + Mrs. Graetz, their children. [crossed out] The 10 day old baby was not awakened by the sound. Mrs. Graetz mother who was visiting them because of the new baby and the other family members [crossed out] were badly shaken." The policemen were there and had roped off the place. They said we could not enter. Rev. Graetz spoke to me and [crossed out] said, 'Come in Brother Parks and Mrs. Parks' We went and offered to help. We began sweeping the floor and picking up. We went to the bombed home of Rev. Ralph Abernathy." Then below, "Bell St. Bapt Ch. Hutchman Street". On verso is written, in the top left corner, "Page 2". It seems that Mrs. Parks was going to continue her reflections but ultimately did not. The Graetz's was not the only residence that was bombed on January 10th, 1957. That night was one of terror in Montgomery. The Reverend Ralph Abernathy, who was out of town at Martin Luther King's family home in Atlanta, was shaken awake in the middle of the night to take a call from his wife, telling him that the porch and front room of their home were essentially gone. No one was injured. The Hutchinson Street Baptist Church was destroyed, as was First Baptist. Two more churches would be bombed before the night was through. Mrs. Parks' firsthand account of these bombings is a moving look at an all too common occurrence during the Civil Rights era, made by the Mother of Civil Rights herself. Mrs. Parks' account of how she and her husband helped the Graetz family sweep up their home, and her particular attention, in her writing, to the reactions of the Graetz family, and to the newly born child of Mrs. Graetz, give her writing a deeply personal and touching appeal. Note: From 2007 to 2014, Guernsey's was the custodian of the complete Rosa Parks Archive. Guernsey's was chosen for this humbling task by a Detroit court. When instructed by the court to find a permanent home for the collection, it was made perfectly clear that no items could be sold individually and that indeed the Archive, for historic reasons, had to stay together. With offers from the Smithsonian, the Henry Ford Museum, and many prominent Universities, the Archive was ultimately sold, intact, to the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. The Foundation never took possession of the Archive, but instead instructed Guernsey's to work closely with the United States Library of Congress, where the Archive now resides. In an interview given on National Public Radio, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden described the Rosa Parks Archive as the "most important collection within the Library of Congress's 120 million documents, rare books, and other holdings". A key part of the Archive consisted of Ms. Rosa Parks' almost journal-like notes. These were observations, recollections, and reflections about pivotal times and people in Ms. Parks' life and in the Civil Rights movement. It is not clear if these notes were ever meant to be seen by others, or were ways for Ms. Parks to remember such important people and occurrences. Some of the most important documents in this auction are these writings by Ms. Parks. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

### 1114: Rosa Parks' handwritten notes on Martin Luther King,

USD 10,000 - 20,000



One lined page with Rosa Parks' handwritten notes in pencil and blue pen. Measures 10 1/2 x 8". The aging and yellowing of the paper, and the dates of the events described, would date this document c. 1960s. At the top of the page Ms. Parks wrote, "Library of Negro Life + History." Below that, "Dr. MLK jr w/ fellow Baptist Ministers, the Revs. R. D. Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, Wyatt Tee Walker, Andrew Young organized the SCLC. Dr. King was elected its president". In 1957, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was created. The organization emerged in large part as a reaction to the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Martin Luther King, Jr, who was a part of its creation, became its President. The SCLC advocated for nonviolent resistance to fighting for civil rights, as well as the involvement of spirituality and the church in the fight for social justice. The other men that Rosa Parks mentions in her note, particularly Revs. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth, were key figures in the creation and guidance of the SCLC, as well as notable civil rights leaders themselves. Andrew Young was the Executive Director of the SCLC, and later became a Congressman for Georgia, an ambassador to the United Nations, and eventually, the mayor of Atlanta. He would have been the youngest of the men Ms. Parks mentions in this note, as he was only 25 at the time of the founding of the SCLC. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth were prominent civil rights leaders at the time of the formation of the SCLC. After King's assassination, Abernathy served as President of the SCLC. Shuttlesworth was a key member of the organization, also going on to become one of its Presidents, and an absolutely fearless opponent of segregation and racism. Wyatt Tee Walker was a chief of staff to Martin Luther King, one of the earliest board members of the SCLC, and went on to work in the development of Harlem. Note: From 2007 to 2014, Guernsey's was the custodian of the complete Rosa Parks Archive. Guernsey's was chosen for this humbling task by a Detroit court. When instructed by the court to find a permanent home for the collection, it was made perfectly clear that no items could be sold individually and that indeed the Archive, for historic reasons, had to stay together. With offers from the Smithsonian, the Henry Ford Museum, and many prominent Universities, the Archive was ultimately sold, intact, to the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. The Foundation never took possession of the Archive, but instead instructed Guernsey's to work closely with the United States Library of Congress, where the Archive now resides. In an interview given on National Public Radio, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden described the Rosa Parks Archive as the "most important collection within the Library of Congress's 120 million documents, rare books, and other holdings". A key part of the Archive consisted of Ms. Rosa Parks' almost journal-like notes. These were observations, recollections, and reflections about pivotal times and people in Ms. Parks' life and in the Civil Rights movement. It is not clear if these notes were ever meant to be seen by others, or were ways for Ms. Parks to remember such important people and

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

occurrences. Some of the most important documents in this auction are these writings by Ms. Parks. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1114A: Jackson 5 Record "We Don't Have to Be Over 21 to Fall

USD 500 - 800

45 RPM Record of The Jackson Five Single, "We Don't Have to Be Over 21 to Fall in Love". Known as the group's final single with Steeltown Records before signing with Motown Records in 1969. It was with Steeltown Records in Gary, Indiana where the Jackson Five began their career. Their first album, The Steeltown 45s, was released on this label. The story of their first signing went as such: Joe Jackson invited the owner of Steeltown to come see the Jackson kids perform at Beckman Junior High in Gary. Hestitant at first, he eventually agreed - and he was hugely impressed by what he saw. After the performance, Steeltown offered the Jacksons a record deal. The Jackson Five ever only recorded 8 songs with the label, 2 of which were unreleased. In July of 1968, The Jackson Five signed with Motown Records - a move that was controversial, as their contract with Steeltown had not yet expired. The record disc measures 7 x 7". The disc is in mint-condition. It is unknown whether the disc has been played. Plus a copy of The Jackson Five's first ever contract, signed with Steeltown Records. The contract is dated November 21, 1967. Copy is in good condition. William Adams, of Steeltown Records, has signed on both the President and the Secretary lines. Joseph Jackson has signed the artist line. Document has been signed by a notary public. Within a different collection, being sold in this same event, is the original version of this landmark contract for the Jackson 5, as well as an original acetate for this single. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1115: 13 Original Temptations' scoresheets, "I'll Be In

USD 1,000 - 2,000

Thirteen original handwritten scoresheets for the Temptations' "I'll Be In Trouble" for drums, bass, guitar, trombone, trumpets, saxophones, and alto saxophone. The scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". Eleven of the scoresheets are bifolded measuring 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded and 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. There are handwritten notes in pencil on the drums, bar, and trombone scoresheets. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1116: 11 Original Temptations' scoresheets for "War"

USD 1,000 - 2,000

Eleven original scoresheets for the Temptations' "War" for violin, viola, trumpet, saxophone, and trombone. The scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". Six of the scoresheets are bifolded measuring 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded and 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. Each scoresheet includes handwritten notes in pencil and red marker. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1117: 13 Original Temptations' scoresheets for "Cindy"

USD 800 - 1,200

Thirteen original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Cindy" for trumpet, alto sax, trombone, piano, guitar, bass, drums, baritone sax, and tenor sax. The scoresheets measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". The scoresheet for the piano-guitar-bass part is trifolded measuring 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded and 12 1/2" x 28 1/2" unfolded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1118: 10 Original Temptations' scoresheet for "Swanee Medley"

USD 600 - 800

Ten multi-page original scoresheets for Temptations' "Swanee Medley" for guitar, violin, trumpet, cello, and trombone. Each scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" and includes handwritten notes in pencil and red marker. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1119: 6 Original Temptations' handwritten scoresheets for

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Six original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Hey Girl" for trumpet, trombone, and piano-guitar-bass. Two of the scoresheets, that of the trumpet and trombone, are both single paged and measuring 12 1/1" x 9 1/2". They are handwritten and include edits and notes in pencil, pen, and red ink. This lot also includes four scoresheets of "Hey Girl" prepared for 'The Helen Reddy Show.' Among these are two multipage scoresheets written for the piano, guitar, and bass parts. These measure 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2 x 28 1/2" unfolded. Also two scoresheets handwritten on vellum paper in black and green ink for the piano, guitar, bass, and trombone parts. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1120: 10 Original Temptations scoresheets for Sierra

USD 600 - 800

About ten scoresheets for different sections of the Temptations song "Sierra". Scoresheets are for conductor production, trumpet, sax, viola, piano, trombone, and cello. Handwritten notes and edits. Measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" when fully folded, some are folded in half, some trifolds. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1121: 11 Original Temptations scoresheets for "Put Your Hand"

USD 800 - 1,200

Eleven original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Put Your Hand" arranged by Maurice King for the trombone, trumpet, and tenor, alto, and baritone saxophone. This song is possibly actually "Don't Look Back." There are handwritten notes in pencil and red marker changing notation in the original printing. The scoresheets measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" when fully folded. Some scoresheets are folded in half and some trifolds. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1122: 5 Original Temptations scoresheets for Make Me Blue

USD 500 - 700

Five scoresheets for Make Me Blue. Sheets are stamped in top right corner, "The Temptations Special". Two for conductor booth, two for violin, one for trumpet. One of the violin sheets has water damage on the bottom third, notes are still legible. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1123: 2 scoresheets: Temptations' Autumn Medley, Ed Sullivan

USD 200 - 300

Two scoresheets from the Temptations' Autumn Medley, as performed on the Ed Sullivan Show. One, tri-folded, is for guitar, the other for conductor, piano, and control (total 10 pages folded together). When folded, measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1124: 12 Original scoresheets for the Temptations' "That's

USD 800 - 1,200

Twelve scoresheets for "That's Life" arranged by Oliver Nelson for the Temptations. Scoresheets are for trumpet, trombone, sax, percussion, and the conductor. All of these scoresheets have edits and notes made in pencil. Percussion sheet has paper loss in bottom right hand corner and slight water damage in top left. All other sheets in excellent condition. Measure 13 x 9 1/2". Conductor sheet folds out into six equally sized 'pages,' and has the lyrics written in. Otherwise, all other sheets are either singles, some bifolds, and some are trifolds. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1125: 7 Original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Fanfare No

USD 300 - 500

Seven scoresheets for "Fanfare No 1" arranged by Bill White for the Temptations. Scoresheets for trombone, saxophone, and trumpet. Each scoresheet is a single page measuring 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". There are handwritten notes and edits made in pencil. Some slight water marks and pencil rubs on several of the scoresheets. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1126: 8 handwritten scoresheets: Temptations' "Superstar

USD 600 - 800

Eight original handwritten scoresheets for the Temptations' "Superstar Production" arranged by Maurice King. Scoresheets for trumpet, trombone, and saxophone. Each scoresheet is a single page and measures 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". There are additional handwritten notes in pencil over the original penned notation. The scoresheets are in excellent and legible condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1127: 3 Original scoresheets for the Temptations "Superstar"

USD 600 - 800

Three original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Superstar" arranged by Maurice King. Scoresheets for alto saxophone, bass, and the violin. Scoresheets for bass and alto saxophone are bifolded and measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". The violin scoresheet is a single page measuring 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". There are handwritten notes in pencil editing the music notation. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1128: Temptations scoresheet for The Girl's Alright With Me

USD 500 - 700

Three for trumpet, 3 for saxophone section (2 tenor, 1 baritone, 1 alto), 1 for drums, 1 for trombone. All sheets have handwritten marks, notes, or edits. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1129: 3 scoresheets for Temptations' Never Can Say Goodbye

USD 500 - 700

Three original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Never Can Say Goodbye" arranged by Maurice King. Original song was by the Jackson 5. Two for the alto saxophone and one for the trombone. Each scoresheet is a single page measuring 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Each sheet contains handwritten notes and edits in pencil and red marker. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1130: 11 scoresheets for Temptations' "Christmas No. 1"

USD 600 - 800

Eleven original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Christmas No. 1". Scoresheets for the trombone, alto, tenor, and baritone saxophones, and trumpet. Each scoresheet is a single page and measures 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". All sheets have handwritten marks, notes, and edits. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1131: 11 Original Scoresheet for the Temptations' Exodus

USD 600 - 800

Eleven original scoresheets for the Temptations song Exodus. Sheets are for guitar, saxophones, trumpets, trombones, drums, and piano/conductor. Sheets are all in excellent condition, measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Most are bifolds, conductor's sheet is a trifold. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1132: 6 Scoresheets for Temptations' "Christmas No. 1"

USD 300 - 400

Six original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Christmas No. 1". Scoresheets for the bass, violin, viola, guitar, piano, and cello. Most of the sheets are bifolded with the exception of the violin scoresheet which includes three pages. The sheets measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" when folded. All sheets include handwritten notes in pencil. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1133: 10 Original scoresheets: Temptations' Who Can I Turn

USD 800 - 1,200

Ten original scoresheets for the Temptations' song Who Can I Turn To (When Nobody Needs Me) Eight are for the trombone, trumpet, and guitar sections. Plus two original versions of the either vocal or master scoresheet. Handwritten edits made in pencil. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded, most bifolds. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1134: 3 Scoresheets for the Temptations' "The First Time"

USD 300 - 400

Three original scoresheets for the Temptations' "The First Time" (most likely "The First Time I Ever Saw Your Face") for the violin, viola, and third alto saxophone. Each scoresheet is composed of two pages measuring 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2 x 19" unfolded. Handwritten edits made in pencil and red marker. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1135: 10 Scoresheets for Temptations' "Fiddler Medley"

USD 700 - 900

Ten original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Fiddler Medley" for the violin, cello, trumpet, and piano. Each scoresheet contains upwards of seven pages. Folded each scoresheet measures 13 x 9 1/2". The scoresheets include handwritten edits made in pencil. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1136: 2 Scoresheets for Temptations' Ball of Confusion

USD 1,500 - 2,500

Four original scoresheets for the Temptations song Ball of Confusion. One 1st trombone scoring is completely done by hand in pencil. Some wrinkling of paper and small tear on bottom right corner. Other is in very good condition. Also, original violin score with lots of handwritten edits and notes. Trifold. And 3rd trombone original scoresheet. All measure 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded. Released in 1970, this song was a commentary on the times; it references racism, segregation, increasing drug use, unemployment, and the Vietnam War. A snapshot of a tumultuous time in history, "Ball of Confusion" captures the essence of a generation, and the confusion and uncertainty facing the common man "and particularly the black man" in 1970. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1137: 2 Temptations Itineraries & 2 setlists + Handwritten Music

USD 1,500 - 2,500

Two itineraries for Temptations tours. One itinerary details the travel arrangements and "gigs" taking place between June 19 and August 21 of 1972. It is composed of four pages stapled together all measuring 8 1/2 x 11". Another details the travel arrangements and specific events performed by the Temptations and the Spinners, a vocal group formed in Detroit, Michigan in 1954 under Motown. The single paper document measures 8 1/2 x 14". Also included in this lot is a handwritten set list featuring Temptations' hits "I Can't Get Next to You," "Get Ready," "My Girl," and more. The list is written in black marker on sheet music measuring 9 1/2 x 12 1/2" folded and 19 x 12 1/2" unfolded. In the center of the bifoldd sheet music are handwritten lyrics and notes. Some text reads: "We're gonna sing some of our songs for you so get ready get ready..Some of our songs are old and some are new so get ready get ready here we come". Also included a handwritten set list measuring 4 1/2 x 7 1/2" on the back of a telegram advertising a Temptations show. Setlist written on one piece of sheet music. The setlist measures 9 1/2 x 12 1/2". The backside of the sheet music includes several bars of music notation written in ballpoint pen. There is a bit of water damage done to the upper corners of this document. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1138: Scoresheets - Temptations' My Girl & Papa Was a Rolling

USD 1,500 - 2,500

Two original scoresheets with handwritten notes, one for Papa Was a Rolling Stone, the other for My Girl, both by the Temptations. The sheet for My Girl is scored in black marker, with many pencil edits made. The section is indicated as being for 3rd trombone, there are also notes for where vocals would come in. 12 x 9 1/2". The sheet for Papa Was a Rolling Stone, with a bar of penciled scoring, and the song title written in pencil as well, with additional notes. Section is indicated as being for viola. 13 x 9 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1139: 13 Temptations Scoresheets for "Week Ends"

USD 600 - 800

Thirteen original scoresheets for the Temptations' "Week Ends" arranged by Maurice King for the drums, trumpet, saxophone, and rhythm section. Each scoresheet is a single page and measures 9 1/2 x 12 1/2". Included is three sheets for trumpet, two for trombone, four for saxophone, four for rhythm, and one for drums. The scoresheets include handwritten edits and notes written in pencil. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1140: Handwritten scores for 4 Temptations songs, setlist, &

USD 1,500 - 2,500

Bifoldd scoresheet with handwritten scoring for the Temptations' I Love You Yeah, Need Your Loving, Uptight, and Don't Let Me Do It All. Scoring for all songs but Don't Let Me Do It All is done in blue ink, with the song titles written above. Don't Let Me Do It All scoring is in pencil. One bar has lyrics written in: "I have a feeling deep in my heart that tells me we should never be apart." 12 1/4 x 9 1/4" folded. Also, an arrangement requisition sheet signed by Cornelius Grant, and dated 6/15/66. Requesting to have What Love Has Joined Together, Get Ready, and Since I Lost My Baby arrangements processed. 11 x 8 1/2". Plus handwritten Temptations setlist, written on back of a copy of a score. In blue and black pen, with cross-outs and additions. Songs include "Get Ready Opener," "My Girl," "Let It Be," and "Ball of Confusion." 14 x 8 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1141: Original scoresheet for Temptations' Untitled segment

USD 300 - 400

Two original scoresheets for an untitled segment featuring cues for Eddie Kendrick, Otis Williams, Melvin Franklin, and Dennis Edwards of the Temptations. Each scoresheet is composed of three pages measuring 9 1/2 x 12 1/2" when completely folded. The scoresheets include notes and edits made in red pen and pencil. One of the scoresheets includes a section of four bars that has been pasted onto the scoresheet. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1142: 5 Temptations scoresheets for Since I Lost My Baby,

USD 1,000 - 2,000

Five Temptations scoresheets for the songs Since I Lost My Baby (3rd alto sax section), Automatically Sunshine (2nd trombone), We're Together (Finale) (3rd trumpet), Rhythm of Life by the Supremes and Temptations (piano-conductor), and It's Today (piano-conductor). All in india ink, with varying amounts of handwritten pencil notations. 12 1/2 x 9". Piano conductor scoresheets fold out into approximately 10 pages each. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1143: 4 Temptations Scoresheets: It's Impossible, Let It Be,

USD 600 - 800

4 original scoresheets for the Temptations songs It's Impossible (piano), Let It Be (insert) (piano), Oh Happy Day (piano), & Dream Come True (guitar). All in india ink, some with notes in pencil. Oh Happy Day has sections marked in red ink. Let It Be sheet has some creasing on top left corner. All approximately 13 x 9 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1144: 3 Temptations scoresheets: Old Man River, Look Around,

USD 600 - 800

Three original Temptations scoresheets for the songs Old Man River (1st and 2nd trumpet), Look Around (rhythm), & Go'na Be Alright (1st trombone). Done in india ink. Look Around and Old Man River marked with pencil notations. Old Man River scoresheet is two pages and done completely in pencil and blue pen. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1145: Scoresheets: Isley Brothers, Temptations, Marvin Gaye

USD 2,500 - 3,000

Original scoresheets for drums and mallets for the song It's Your Thing from the Andy Williams show, performed by the Isley Brothers. Pen and pencil edits. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Also an 8 x 10" glossy black and white photograph of the Isley Brothers. Original scoresheet for Take Me in Your Arms and Love Me by Barret Strong, Roger Penzabene, and Cornelius Grant of the Temptations. Bifold. Plus two David Ruffin DRuff Productions business cards. Original scoresheet for It Alright, Days of Wine & Roses, Monkey Time, and Hitchhike, by Marvin Gaye All scored on one sheet, in pencil. Song titles written above indicate which is which. Early copy of 3 page 'Artist Schedule' from January 10-14, 1966. Indicates choreography classes for the Temptations, Marvin Gaye, the Four Tops, as well as vocal classes for Tammi Terrill, the Miracles, and Jimmy Ruffin, and the time and location of these classes. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1146: 2 scoresheets-Temptations' "G.I.T. On Broadway Opener"

USD 200 - 300

Two original scoresheets for "G.I.T. On Broadway Opener" for the cello arranged by H.B. Barnum. The sheets are composed of seven pages of musical notation and measure 9 1/2 x 12 1/2" when completely folded. One of the scoresheets includes handwritten notes in pencil throughout. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1147: 4 scoresheets: "Baby Don't You Worry," Tammi Terrell,

USD 600 - 800

Four original scoresheets for Motown artists including the Temptations, Tammi Terrell, and Miss Blinky. The scoresheet for Tammi Terrell's "Baby Don't You Worry" is for the alto sax and consists of two pages measuring 9 1/2" x 12 1/2" folded. The Temptations' "1970 - Opening" is handwritten for the trumpet in pencil. Two pages measure 9 1/2 x 12 1/2" folded. Also known as "Baby Don'tcha Worry," this song is famously a duet with Marvin Gaye. Two of the scoresheets are for the bass and guitar parts of Miss Blinky's "God Bless the Child" arranged by Horace Japscott. The scoresheet for the Temptations' "Runaway Child" is a trifold that measures 9 1/2 x 12 1/2" folded. It includes a number of handwritten edits in pencil. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1148: Gentleman's tuxedo with label - "James Brown"

USD 7,000 - 9,000

Black tuxedo jacket and matching pants that belonged to James Brown, also known as the "Godfather of Soul". The inside of the jacket has a tag that reads "James Brown" sewn into the inner right hand side of jacket. Tag in interior pocket reads Taub: Custom Tailors. Taub is indicated as located at 28 College St, Toronto. Tag indicates the jacket as being hand tailored for James Brown in October of 1969 (name and date handwritten). Dark red lining, shoulder pads. Pants 39" along outer seam. Please note: These items came directly from the office of Mr. Gregory Reed, lawyer to Rosa Parks, and a lawyer who worked in the realm of the African American musical world, particularly with Motown artists. Mr. Reed was in possession, for instance, of various contracts, checks, and sheet music belonging to the Temptations and other performers. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1149: 2 Contracts Signed by David Ruffin + Publication

USD 1,000 - 2,000

Included in this lot is a release contract between David Ruffin and Motown Records dated November 23, 1977. The contract details the termination of Ruffin's contract with Motown. The contract is composed of three single sided pages measuring 14 x 8 1/2". Also a contract signed by David Ruffin detailing an engagement at the Cobo Arena on Saturday, January 30, 1971. The contract explicits a rehearsal and that Ruffin will be paid \$3,500. The contract is printed on green paper labeled a "Contract Blank" issued by the Detroit Federation of Musicians. It measures 12 3/4 x 8 1/2". It is in excellent condition. "Jack the Rapper" was a radio industry newsletter that reported radio and music news. It was established by radio DJ Jack the Rapper who helped to establish the first black radio station in Atlanta, Georgia. Included are letters to Jack, and chart listings for the top singles and records in 1979. The newsletter is printed on bright yellow colored paper and composed of a dozen pages of singles' charts and letters. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1150: 3 Signed Photos from musicians to Cornelius Grant

USD 600 - 800

Three autographed photos from musicians Mel Brown, Roy Pollard, and Linda Carr to Cornelius Grant, musical director, guitar player, and live show arranger for The Temptations. The photograph from Mel Brown reads: "To Cornelius, My brothers!! Mel Brown". Ray Pollard autographs: "To Cornelius, Keep singing pretty .. Good Luck .. Ray Pollard". Linda Carr writes: "To Cornelius...a very wonderful person always stay so sweet as you now are. Love always, Linda Carr". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1151: Andy Williams 'Long and Winding Road' Conductor's Sheet

USD 800 - 1,200

Original piece of sheet music, with lyrics, for Andy William's rendition of classic Beatles song 'Long and Winding Road'. 'Long and Winding Road' was originally recorded in 1970 by the Beatles and then released on Andy Williams' album Alone Again in 1972. The sheet music is comprised of five pages and measures 13" x 9 1/2". There are handwritten notes on the first page of the scoresheet, crossing out several measures of melodies. Includes parts for the violin, saxophone, cello, trombone, trumpet, and french horn. The top left corner of the first page of the music indicates that the music was arranged for the conductor. All five pages of the sheet music reveal light pencil smudging and the pages have been aged, slightly yellowing. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1152: Lyrics written by Cornelius Grant on Stationary, 3 pp.

USD 1,000 - 2,000

Three pages of lyrics written in blue ink by Cornelius Grant of the Temptations on stationery from the African American-owned Majestic Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio. This hotel had a history of catering to black clientele, particularly those who were discriminated against at other establishments during the Jim Crow era. Pages have suffered water damage, rendering some of the writing illegible. Also includes a scanned image of a young Cornelius Grant during his work with the Temptations as the musical director, guitar player, and live show arranger in the 1960s. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1153: Check signed by Temptations' David Ruffin, handwritten

USD 600 - 1,000

A check made out for one hundred and thirty dollars, signed by the lead singer of the Temptations, David Ruffin. Check dated 8-2-1979. Plus, a handwritten setlist measuring approximately 5 x 3". Songs include "Beauty" (Beauty is Only Skin Deep), "My Girl," "Ole Man River" (written over other songs in black marker), and "Losing You". An exit, presumably when the Temptations would have walked off stage before their encore, is noted. Plus one 10 x 8" black and white photograph of the Temptations in tuxedos. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1154: 2 scoresheets for the Temptations' "Psychedelic Shack"

USD 600 - 800

Two original scoresheets, with pencil edits and notes, for the Temptations song Psychedelic Shack. The scoring on one of the sheets is done in pencil. On the other sheet, at end of scoring, is written in pencil "segue to cloud." It can be presumed that this is a reference to the Temptations song Cloud 9. 13 x 10 3/4" folded, 13 x 21 1/2" unfolded. Psychedelic Shack was released in 1970 on the album of the same name. It marked a genre shift for the Temptations, fully into the world of psychedelia. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1155: 3 Handwritten James Hendrix songs - lyrics & score

USD 300 - 400

An original handwritten/typed music score sheet. Handwritten at the top is "In Your World Alone / Words + Music - James Hendrix" on one scoresheet. Lyrics are typed, score is written in black marker. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2". Also included original typed/handwritten scoresheet for "Cleaning Up the Mess You Made." Lyrics are typed and music notation written in black marker. 8 1/2 x 10". Also included original handwritten scoresheet for "Afterwhile the Sun Will Shine" and "Just As I Am", words and music by James Hendrix. The document is two sided. Music and lyrics handwritten in pencil and black marker. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1156: Scoresheet: Little Anthony & Imperials' Going Out of My

USD 500 - 700

Original scoresheet for the trumpet for the Little Anthony and the Imperials song "Going Out of My Head". In pencil near top is written "Play Till Cut!" Handwritten music notes and other handwritten notes. Very good condition. 12 1/2 x 28" unfolded. 12 1/2 x 9 1/2" folded. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1157: Hullabaloo style glasses attributed to David Ruffin

USD 500 - 700

Black plastic-framed circular glasses. Attributed to David Ruffin. The Temptations had their own distinct style. David Ruffin, in particular, typically wore various styles of distinct, black plastic-framed glasses. Gregory Reed had known Mr. Ruffin, and in his Archive, these glasses were attributed to being owned by the Temptations lead man. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1158: Original David Ruffin (The Temptations) Contract

USD 800 - 1,000

Original contract between David Ruffin, of The Temptations, Henry Wynn and Creative Management Associates. Dated November, 1969 the contract is signed in pen by Ruffin. Two page, measuring 11 x 8" and 7 x 5". In fair condition with tears, much age marks and wear. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1159: Temptations Scoresheets, Itineraries, & other documents

USD 800 - 1,000

Seven Temptations-related documents. Four Temptations multi-page itineraries measuring 8 1/2" x 11". One itinerary composed of two pages is photocopied and details an August - September tour. The documents shows evidence of edits being made in marker changing and adding rehearsal times for the Temptations. The itinerary shows evidence of having been folded into threes. Another itinerary details a June - July tour between Saratoga, New York and Washington, D. The itinerary includes handwritten notes in black pen modifying departure times for a bus the group was taking from New York to Albany. The document reveals a fold crease spanning its width. "Grant" appears in the top left corner of the first page of the itinerary. A third Temptations itinerary for the "One - Niter Tour" consists of six pages and is marked "C Grant" in the top left corner of the first page. The following pages detail travel and hotel arrangements as well as the rehearsal and show times for over a dozen shows taking place between October 2, 1970 and October 24, 1970. The document is photocopied from an original itinerary but includes handwritten notes and addendums. A fourth itinerary dated June 9, 1965 details arrangements for several artists including the Temptations, Martha and the Vandellas, and Marvin Gaye to participate in the War on Poverty TV Show. The document includes four photocopied pages of travel arrangements and arrival times. This lot also includes a two-page piece of sheet music written for the guitar for 'Papa Was A Rolling Stone' arranged by Maurice King. The top of the document reads 'From the Library of the Flip Wilson Show.' The sheet music measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. A memorandum to Mr. Donald Foster, former assistant to Berry Gordy, from Mr. Harvey Fuqua, song writer and record producer. The memorandum dates December 20, 1967 and discusses Temptations' Rehearsals in New Jersey. The document is a photocopy of the original memo. There are several creases along the length of the document and a 1/4" tear in the bottom right corner. On the back side of the document there are four columns of numbers written in red ink under the names "Maurice" and "John" and the word "poker" written to the right of the numbers. The front of the memorandum reads: "During the Temptations' Latine Casin engagement, there will be rehearsals held with Maurice King and Cholly Atkins in preparation for the Hollywood Palace Show. Rehearsals are scheduled for December 26, 27, 28 and January 2 thru 11, from 2:00 til 4:00 in the afternoons. Numbers rehearsed will be as follows: New Record New Hits Medley Impossible Dream That's Life Singin' In The Rain Exodus" Also included in this lot is an unsigned Employment Agreement. The document measures 13" x 8 1/2" and is composed of two pages stapled together. The agreement details terms of employment "Between the Temptations, Employer, and Cornelius Grant, Employee, To Wit." The document is unsigned but includes several handwritten edits in colored pencil. There exists a red "x" on the line meant for Cornelius Grant. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1160: 12 Handwritten Temptations scoresheets: "What Love Has

USD 600 - 800

Twelve original scoresheets of "What Love Has Joined Together" performed by the Temptations (originally by the Miracles) for guitar, alto saxophone, trombone, trumpet, piano, tenor saxophone, and bass. Each scoresheet measures 12 1/2" x 9 1/2". There are edits made in red marker on the scoresheets. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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### 1161: 12 Temptations' scoresheets - "He Ain't Heavy"

USD 500 - 700

Twelve original scoresheets of the Temptations' "He Ain't Heavy" for tenor saxophone, alto saxophone, baritone saxophone, trombone, trumpet, and rhythm. The scoresheets are bifolDED measuring 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" folded, 12 1/2" x 19" unfolded. There are handwritten notes in pencil and red marker indicating changes in notation. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

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## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure



### 1162: Signed Original Copy of Langston Hughes Freedom's Plow

USD 400 - 600

An original bound copy of Freedom's Plow by Langston Hughes. New York: Musette Publishers, 1943. Stapled cream paper with black lettering & rusted staple. Cover is signed by Langston Hughes. Poem read by Paul Muni over the Blue Network on Monday March 15, 1943 from 3:45 to 4:00 PM Eastern War Time. Background music was furnished by organ accompaniment and the Golden Gate Quartet. Measures 8 1/2 x 5 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1163: Sepia Tone Portrait of Joe Lewis "The Black Bomber"

USD 50 - 75

One vintage sepia tone photograph of Joe Lewis, the "Black Bomber." Photograph is on cream color paper and had some creasing and wear around edges. Black mark on top left hand corner. Image taken by photographer Ivan Busatt. Measures 13 x 10 1/2". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1164: 2 Baseballs, signed Buck O'Neil, Ozzie Virgil, Ted

USD 1,000 - 1,500

Two baseballs, both in mint condition. One has been signed by Ozzie Virgil and Ted 'Double Duty' Radcliffe. The other has been signed by those two, as well as by Buck O'Neil. Ted Radcliffe was a player in the Negro League. A very talented player, his nickname, "Double Duty," referred to his playing as both catcher and pitcher in the successive games of a 1932 Negro League World Series doubleheader. He is in the Baseball Hall of Fame. Ozzie Virgil was the first Dominican player in Major League Baseball. He started his career playing with the New York Giants in 1956. He then went on to play with the Baltimore Orioles and Pittsburgh Pirates, among others. Virgil opened the door for other Dominican players to enter the world of Major League Baseball. Buck O'Neil was a first baseman in the Negro American League, going on to eventually become the first African-American coach in Major League Baseball. There is a statue dedicated to him in the Baseball Hall of Fame, and the HoF Buck O'Neil Lifetime Achievement award, created in his honor, is bestowed upon players who have enhanced baseball's positive impact on society. Additionally signed by Ahmed Mukarrom. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1165: Signed Vintage Sports Illustrated Issue from 1991

USD 400 - 600

One vintage Sports Illustrated issue signed by Michael Jordan, Magic Johnson, Karl Malone, Patrick Ewing and Charles Barkley. Dated February 18, 1991 this Olympic issue for the upcoming 1992 games regarded these men as America's Dream Team Olympic Five. Measures 11 x 8 1/2" in good condition. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1166: Million Dollar Baby Manuscript, signed by Morgan

USD 200 - 300

A manuscript of the movie Million Dollar Baby, signed on the front in black ink by Morgan Freeman. Also includes a laminated 3 1/2 x 4 1/2" photo of Freeman. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1167: 4 Baseballs, signed by Buck O'Neil & Ozzie Virgil

USD 1,200 - 1,600

Four baseballs, each has been signed by Buck O'Neil and Ozzie Virgil, two baseball greats. Plus the signature of Ahmed Mukarrom, who is unknown to us. Mint condition. Ozzie Virgil was the first Dominican player in Major League Baseball. He started his career playing with the New York Giants in 1956. He then went on to play with the Baltimore Orioles and Pittsburgh Pirates, among others. Virgil opened the door for other Dominican players to enter the world of Major League Baseball. Buck O'Neil was a first baseman in the Negro American League, going on to eventually become the first African-American coach in Major League Baseball. There is a statue dedicated to him in the Baseball Hall of Fame, and the HoF Buck O'Neil Lifetime Achievement award, created in his honor, is bestowed upon players who have enhanced baseball's positive impact on society. Additionally signed by Ahmed Mukarrom. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of

## African American Historic & Cultural Treasure

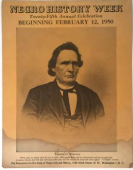
members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1168: 6 Baseballs, each signed by Ozzie Virgil & Buck O'Neil

USD 2,000 - 2,500

Six baseballs, all in mint condition. Each has been signed by baseball greats Ozzie Virgil and Buck O'Neil. Ozzie Virgil was the first Dominican player in Major League Baseball. He started his career playing with the New York Giants in 1956. He then went on to play with the Baltimore Orioles and Pittsburgh Pirates, among others. Virgil opened the door for other Dominican players to enter the world of Major League Baseball. Buck O'Neil was a first baseman in the Negro American League, going on to eventually become the first African-American coach in Major League Baseball. There is a statue dedicated to him in the Baseball Hall of Fame, and the HoF Buck O'Neil Lifetime Achievement award, created in his honor, is bestowed upon players who have enhanced baseball's positive impact on society. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1169: Poster for "Negro History Week" February 12, 1950

USD 250 - 350

8 1/2 x 11" cardstock poster advertising "Negro History Week: Twenty-Fifth Annual Celebration" held by The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington 1. D.C. The front side of the poster features an image of Thaddeus Stevens, an opponent against slavery and against the discrimination of African-American people, and a quote that reads: "Every man, no matter what his race or color: every earthly being who has an immortal soul, has an equal right to justice, honesty, and fair play with every other man and the law should secure him those rights". The back of the poster details Thaddeus Stevens' work as an abolitionist. The poster has water damage that has altered the coloring of the top nine inches of the poster. The bottom right corner has some slight creasing and a small amount of damage to the layering of the cardstock on the corner. From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1170: Letter about KKK threats from Civil Rights Educator

USD 600 - 800

Original memo and telegram from Myles Horton dated April 30, 1958. Written on Highlander Folk School letterhead. Horton was the founder of the Highlander Folk School, and an influential educator, having taught Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, and Ralph Abernathy, among others. Rosa Parks attended a two week workshop at Highlander Folk School in August of 1955, on implementing school desegregation. The telegram was sent to 25 friends of Highlander Folk School and urges the friends to help raise money for the insurance in the event of property damage at Highlander. In his telegram Horton states that "Highlander's fire insurance has been canceled the third time since Governor Griffin's attack following the 25th Anniversary Seminar." Highlander, as a progressive school in Tennessee that was instrumental in the Civil Rights Movement, provided a target for those opposed to the fight for equality for African Americans. As Horton mentions, "Final cancelation [sic] coincided with warnings that Klan had gone underground and with widespread bombings. It would seem unwise not to have the equivalent of insurance at this time". The memo on Highlander Folk School letterhead references the telegram and goes into more detail. Apparently, it was "stated that the bombing of the newly integrated Hattie Cotton School in Nashville had a bearing on the cancellation and on the reluctance of other companies to insure Highlander, since it was known Highlander advocates integration". Lot also includes an original application for the Highlander Youth Project, dated as running from July 6 - August 16, 1960. All pages in very good condition. Measure 11 x 8". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### 1171: Collection of Vintage African American Sheet Music

USD 700 - 1,000

Collection of about 10 vintage sets of different sheet musics. Titles include Applejack, Maple Rag, Two Songs of the South, Down in Jungle Town, and Shadowland. Sizes approximately around 12 x 9". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.

## ***African American Historic & Cultural Treasure***



### **1172: 2 Rare books: "Negro Orators and Their Orations" & "The**

USD 75 - 150

Very Rare copy of "The Story of the Jubilee Singers". The book by J.B.T. Marsh includes religious folk-songs of the Southern negroes. Cover of "Ships, sea songs and shanties." Published by H. O. Houghton and Company in the early 1800's. The book is signed by A.N. Heston (believed to have been the original owner). Book features library stamp. Book is in good condition with some age wear. Plus the vintage copy of "Negro Orators and their Orations," by Carter Godwin Woodson. Printed in 1925 by the Associated Publishers, INC. Washington, D.C. Woodson was the editor of the journal of negro history, author of a century of negro migration, the education of the Negro prior to 1861. Book is in excellent condition and measures 8 1/2 x 6". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.



### **1173: Framed Signature of Frederick Douglass**

USD 700 - 1,000

16 x 17". In excellent condition. The frame includes a printed etching of Frederick Douglass, a printed image of a cell, and Frederick Douglass signature. "Very truly yours, Frederick Douglass, 1882". From the Gregory Reed Collection. Gregory Reed was Rosa Parks' lawyer, and consequently had in his possession a number of documents relating to African American history and the Civil Rights movement. Additionally, he represented the family members and Estates of members of various Motown groups, such as the Temptations.