CRISPUS ATTUCKS
and the Minutemen
Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

I am very pleased to have had the opportunity to look over the copy of the first issue of Golden Legacy magazine. You are to be congratulated for your foresight in planning this particular kind of publication which will help to take care of a need which has been long recognized by all of us who work in the civil rights field. Our young people need to be informed about the work of outstanding Negro citizens.

Golden Legacy gives promise of being an important publication. Please accept my warm good wishes for its success.

[Signature]
Executive Director

National Urban League, Inc.

Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, President
Fitzgerald Publishing Company
705-25 111th Road
Hollis 12, New York

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

In my judgment, your proposed publication, "Golden Legacy," can serve a valuable purpose in making accessible in simple terms to a broad population information regarding the part played by persons of African descent in the history and culture of the world.

This is an essential objective in the attainment of a proper perspective on the place of Negroes in the long record of human development.

Very sincerely,

[Signature]
Assistant Executive Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FOURTIETH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018 • 89 phone 9, 1400
To our readers:

The subject of our magazine, GOLDEN LEGACY, is black history and is written so young people can understand easily and develop interest for further study of black history.

GOLDEN LEGACY is not a comic magazine, but it is a new approach to the study of history. The intention of our publication is to implant pride and self-esteem in black youth while dispelling myths in others. We believe this can be accomplished through our visual presentation of worldwide achievements in an effortless and enjoyable manner with a magazine which can be widely distributed.

This issue contains endorsements from representatives of the N.Y.C. Board of Education, the N.A.A.C.P., The National Urban League, The Association for The Study of Negro Life and History, and Dr. Benjamin Quarles, eminent historian and professor of history at Morgan State College.

We hope that you will read, enjoy and benefit from our endeavor.

Thank you,

Publisher
CRISPUS ATTucks
I'm coming, sir! I'm coming!!

You little scamp!! What are you doin' running all over the ship when there's work to be done, you're supposed to be the cook's help!

I was watching for land! We're pretty near Boston, aren't we, sir?

You tend to them spuds and let the captain worry about sightin' land!

We've been at sea almost two months now. That's good time from England!

The Rommeys a good ship that's for sure!

I can't wait to see Boston!

You better see that those spuds have been peeled!

Land Ho!!
THE YEAR IS 1770... THE BRITISH SHIP ROMNEY HEADS FOR THE HARBOR OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

OOGH!! IT'S AMERICA!! BOSTON!

WHOA THERE SON! NOT SO FAST! YOU'LL FALL OVERBOARD!
I'M SORRY! I WAS IN A HURRY TO GET MY FIRST LOOK AT HOME! I'M TOMMY. WHAT IS YOUR NAME?

MY NAME IS CRISPUS ATTUCKS, TOMMY.

I'M AFRAID THERE ARE SOME DARK CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON, SON. THERE'S TROUBLE STIRRING IN AMERICA.
BOSTON
FEBRUARY
1770...

ATTACKS! CRIPES! ATTACKS! WELL, LOOK WHAT THE WINDS BLEW IN WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN ALL THIS TIME?

TOMMY MEET MY OLD SHIPMATE MISTER CARR. CARR, HAS THERE BEEN MUCH TROUBLE SINCE I WAS LAST HERE?
YES, THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF TROUBLE. THINGS ARE GETTING OUT OF HAND. THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON NEED YOU AGAIN, ATTUKS. THIS IS WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING, TOMMY. ABOUT YOUR FRIEND HERE...

IT BEGAN AROUND JUNE, TWO YEARS AGO. THE TOWNSEND ACT HAD BEEN PASSED THE YEAR BEFORE, IN 1767. THE MERCHANTS OF MASSACHUSETTS DID NOT TAKE TO THIS NEW LAW. THERE WAS SOME TALK OF DOING SOMETHING ABOUT IT BUT, NOTHING CAME OF IT!

BRITISH SOLDIERS BEGAN SEIZING MEN OF THE TOWN TO ACT AS SEAMEN ON THE ENGLISH SHIPS. THEY WERE MADE TO ENFORCE THE KING'S LAWS. LAWS THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE IN...
AT THE SAME TIME, JUNE 10, 1768, JOHN HANCOCK’S SHIP, "THE LIBERTY" WAS SEIZED FOR ALLEGEDLY VIOLATING THE TOWNSHEND ACT AND ITS TRADE RESTRICTIONS.
TOMMY, THE PEOPLE FOLLOWED CRISPUS, THIS BIG MAN WHO SEEMED TO COME FROM NOWHERE, WAS READY AND WILLING TO FIGHT FOR AMERICA AND HER INDEPENDENCE...

ONE OTHER LEADER WHO BELIEVED AS ATTUCKS DID, WAS JAMES OTIS...

WORDS ARE A WASTE AT A TIME LIKE THIS. ACTION MUST BE TAKEN! THE STATE OF BOSTON IS THE SAME AS IF WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED!

MR. OTIS IS RIGHT. STAND UP AND FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS.
WE CAN ONLY DO SO MUCH. MY FRIEND CARR, AND THE OTHERS ARE WILLING TO LEAD THE WAY TO INDEPENDENCE. YOU MUST DO YOUR PART. YOU MUST FOLLOW AND FIGHT!

LET'S REMOVE THESE BRITISH SHIPS FROM OUR HARBOR. I'VE DRAWN UP A PETITION. WE'LL TAKE IT TO THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

LET ME SIGN THAT! PASS IT HERE! THIS WILL TEACH THE REDCOATS!

... BUT THE PETITION INITIATED BY THE PEOPLE WAS DECLINED BY KING GEORGE III. INSTEAD, THE KING PROMISED THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON THAT NO MORE CITIZENS WOULD BE DRESSED INTO SERVICE.

I GUESS THAT SORT OF STOPPED THE PEOPLE. NOTHING ELSE EVER HAPPENED IN ALL THOSE MONTHS, TWO WHOLE YEARS. OH, THERE WERE A FEW OUT BREAKS ONCE IN AWHILE, BUT THAT'S ALL!
I read some of Samuel Adams' letters. He said to quarter troops in Massachusetts is an injustice to the Bill of Rights. What can we do?

What's happening there??

Another decree from his majesty. Go back to England, where you belong!

Move along there, don't start any trouble with the king's troops.

Then we'll take up where we left off, at the meeting house.
The Meeting House March 1770...

Two years ago I spoke here. No one knows more than I do about the privileges of freedom. I was sold into slavery when I was just a young boy. I couldn't see one man owning another against his will. The same thing applies to our country.

But what can we do against guns and bayonets?

We can fight! Bayonets won't stop the will of freedom loving people. With strong and eager leaders we, too, can have an army. We, too, can fight!
The enthusiasm and fervor of Crispus Attucks stirred the citizens again, this time into acting. The time is now!!! At last the chain imposed on the Americans by the King of England would be broken and history would know the deep beliefs of Crispus Attucks.

Lead us and we'll follow?
March 5, 1770. Boston was blanketed with a thin layer of snow....

The moon rose brightly over Dock Square. A British sentry walked his lonely post....
ARE YOU WITH ME? ARE YOU FOLLOWING?

LEAD ON ATLACKS! WE'LL FOLLOW!

ON TO THE DOCKS!

YOU RUN BACK TO THE HOUSE, TOMMY. YOU MIGHT BE HURT. THERE MAY BE VIOLENCE AND YOU MAY GET IN THE WAY!

I WANT TO WATCH. I'M GOING TO FOLLOW!
Meanwhile down on the docks...

Look at the redcoats. Go home! You English men don't have to guard us on our own soil?

Move on, I have my orders!

Here they come, just looking for trouble. Well here it is!
The troops, overpowered by the Americans, seek refuge in the Custom House...

There's an outbreak near the docks...

Troops are fighting our citizens.
Word of the outbreak reached Captain Thomas Preston in charge of the British detachments.

Our troops are being overrun by a crowd, sir. Down near the dock square, we need reinforcements. It's getting out of hand!

I was afraid of something like this. All this talk about freedom. Well, put a stop to this.
JUST THEN, CRISPUS ATTUKS AND HIS FOLLOWERS CAME AROUND THE CORNER...

THIS IS NO WAY TO TREAT PEOPLE WHO DESIRE FREEDOM. TAKE YOUR SOLDIERS OUT OF HERE!
THE WAY TO GET RID OF THESE SOLDIERS IS TO ATTACK THE MAIN GUARD! STRIKE AT THE ROOT!
WE MUST TRY AND QUELL THIS MOB WITHOUT SHOOTING, SOME OF MY MEN MAY GET HURT, MONTGOMERY! MONTGOMERY! COME HERE!

MONTGOMERY, SEE IF YOU CAN CAPTURE THE LEADER OF THE MOB AND BRING HIM TO ME. I THINK THAT TALL DARK FELLOW IS OUR MAN. GET HIM!

BUT SUDDENLY WITHOUT WARNING!

FIRE!
YOU KILLED HIM, YOU SHOT CRISPUS!

THIS IS NO PLACE FOR A YOUNG LAD. COME AWAY, YOU CAN'T DO ANYTHING FOR YOUR FRIEND.

NO I CAN'T, BUT HE'S DONE SOMETHING FOR US. HE HAS SHOWN US THE WAY TO FREEDOM!
North Square. The sounds of the fighting reach Lt. Governor Hutchinson....

What's the meaning of firing on people without an order from a civil magistrate?

W--well, Sir, I think it started when one of the sentries was accosted.

Is this the leader of that mob? He was the first I don't know his name, died instantly. There were four others shot.
On March 5, 1770, Crispus Attucks was the first to give his life in America's first struggle for independence, known today as the Boston Massacre. From then on, a memorial service was held every March 5 until the war for America's independence officially began. And so, from before the birth of America to the present, men such as Crispus Attucks are fighting for their belief in liberty and justice for all...
DEBORAH GANNETT

The only woman to actually enlist and serve in the Continental Army was a Negro. Her name was Deborah Sampson of Plymouth, Massachusetts. At twenty-two she cut her hair, dressed in men's clothing, and, as Robert Shurtleff, joined the army. She fought bravely for over a year. Wounded by saber and musket, she tended her own wounds to avoid discovery. Finally detected, she journeyed back to Massachusetts, Married Benjamin Gannett and had three children.

The General Court of Massachusetts has an order in its official records of January 20, 1792, relating her story. It says in part:

"Whereas, it appears to this court that the said Deborah Gannett enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in Captain Webb's company, in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, on May 20, 1782, and did actually perform the duty of a soldier, in the late army of the United States, to the 23rd day of October, 1783, for which she has received no compensation; and

"Whereas, it further appears that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism, by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserving the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character; therefore,

"Resolved, that the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be, and he hereby is, directed to issue his note to the said Deborah for the sum of thirty-four pounds, bearing interest from October 23, 1783."
As the Revolutionary War moved into Virginia in 1781, Major General Marquis de Lafayette was placed in command of 1,200 New England and New Jersey soldiers. James Armistead, a Virginia slave, became a spy in the service of Lafayette.

James Armistead was responsible for delivering instructions to other spies in Portsmouth, Virginia, and for picking up bits of information while loitering around British camps. "He completely fooled the British and saved Lafayette's army from defeat."

Lafayette wrote that Armistead "properly acquitted himself with important communications I gave him" and "his intelligence from the enemy's camp was industriously collected and faithfully delivered."

According to the Virginia Legislature, James Armistead was freed in 1786 because "...at the peril of his own life he found means to frequent the British camps, and thereby faithfully executed important commissions entrusted to him by the Marquis" and "kept open a channel of the most useful information to the army of the State."

Returning to his home in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1816, Armistead purchased forty acres of land. In 1819, the Virginia Legislature awarded him one hundred dollars and a yearly sum of forty dollars.

In 1824, Lafayette made a return visit to America. It was as a celebrated and important citizen that James Armistead greeted his former French comrade.
Peter Solem, the Minuteman, toughened in the Battles of Lexington and Concord, and in the stormy assaults on Fort Ticonderoga, was now a part of the First Massachusetts Regiment. With this group he helped the Colonists defend Breed's and Bunker Hills.

During the historic Battle of Bunker Hill, the British Commander, Major Pitcairn, jumped up and shouted, "The day is ours!" But he spoke too soon as Peter Salem fired a fatal round, downing the Major. In the following seven years, he fought in many other engagements, including "our biggest victory in open battle", the Battle of Saratoga.

Peter Salem was a slave, freed to enlist in the service of America. He was born in Framingham, Massachusetts in 1750. A basket-maker by trade, he moved to Leicester, Massachusetts after the war, and in 1783 married Katy Benson. They later returned to his home town of Framingham where he died, August 16, 1816.

In 1882, the citizens of Framingham collected funds to place a memorial stone over his grave.

Peter Salem is pictured in John Trumbull's painting of The Battle of Bunker Hill, located in The Capitol at Washington, D.C.

His Leicester home has been turned into a historical shrine by The Daughters of the American Revolution, who honored his heroism in 1909. A large boulder situated in the stone fence by the roadside is inscribed: "Here lived Peter Salem, a Negro soldier of the Revolution."
From two generations of free Pennsylvania Negroes came James Forten, born in Philadelphia on September 2, 1766.

When James was nine years old, his father died, and the boy left school to support his family. But America was soon at war and the patriotic lad was anxious to enlist. With his mother’s consent, he signed aboard the ship Royal Louis as a powder boy. Twenty black and two hundred white sailors manned this ship captained by Stephen Decatur.

On one voyage, the ship was captured by a British war vessel, and young James was taken prisoner with the rest of the crew.

In time, James and the ship captain’s son grew to be friends. The captain, impressed with the powder boy, offered to take him to England for an education. But the brave youth replied, “I am here as a prisoner for the liberties of my country!” and he would not betray those freedoms which were so important for his people to gain in this struggle.

Negro prisoners-of-war were rarely exchanged—they were more often sold back into slavery in the West Indies. Fortunately for James Forten, he was released in a general exchange of prisoners. He returned to Philadelphia and, in time, earned a fortune as a sail manufacturer. He was a major contributor to the work and paper of the abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison—becoming one of the “greatest pioneer Negro abolitionists” in the country.
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MEN OF ACTION:
WHITE MARSHALL & W

& MANY OTHERS
DR. QUARLES SAYS . . .

The illustrated magazine, Golden Legacy, certainly lives up to its name, telling us things of the storied past that are well worth knowing. Each volume catches the spirit of the times and the personality of the participants. As one reads the pages the past seems to come alive, particularly those aspects it which up to now have generally escaped our attention.

In publishing this series the Fitzgerald Publishing Company is helping develop a richer understanding and appreciation of the American heritage, and it is helping to promote better relations between individuals and groups. The Fitzgerald Publishing Company is to be highly commended for this contribution to our popular culture, for this evidence of a concern for the common good.

Benjamin Quarles

Benjamin Quarles is Professor of History at Morgan State College, Author of many books on Negro History, listed in Who's Who in America and Contemporary Author's, has had numerous Fellowships and Scholarships, and is a Board Member of several Historical Societies.
I read Golden Legacy at a neighbor's house and was very impressed by it. I found it very enlightening me as an adult, and I know the magazines will be educational and enlightening to my younger sister and brother as well.

Brenda Landers, Chapel Oaks, Md.

I am a teacher in the Chicago Public School System, a mother of a 10 year old and a Junior Girl Scout Leader. Every now and then I come across a Golden Legacy Magazine and use it, until it's worn out, both my classroom and Scout meetings, after my daughter is finished with it.

Mrs. E. P. Luckett, Chicago, Illinois

As a children's librarian for the Los Angeles Public Library, I was delighted to find a magazine which presents Negro history in such an enjoyable and inexpensive manner. It would be ideal for circulation in our 61 branches.

Frances J. Carter, Senior Librarian
Southern Region Office Ascot Branch Library
City of Los Angeles, California

I have just read a copy of your Golden Legacy Magazine and am very excited and impressed. You are doing a great service and a very essential and beneficial service for the Negro people today, and would like to spread the good news to as many as possible.

Esterlyn P. Lewis, Reading Teacher
Oakland, California

We at the Department of Public Social Services would like to shower you with accolades concerning your Golden Legacy Magazine. The response from our community has been tremendous.

David B. Singleton, District Director
Count 4 of Los Angeles Dept. of Public Social Services, Pasadena, California

It was a great inspiration to our applicants and the first supply of Golden Legacy ran out very quick. Not only was it interesting reading for them but quite informative and enlightening at the same time.

Martin Margolis, Community Relations
Youth Opportunity Center, New York

We recently discovered your Golden Legacy publications. We feel that it would be a valuable addition to the education of the Negro and White children in our school.

Sharon Formisano, Teacher
City School District City of Newburgh, N. Y.

I have looked through a copy of Golden Legacy and I commend you for the splendid way you have paid tribute to a great American, Frederick Douglas.

John Wilson, Asso. Dir. Afro-American Studies
The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio

As a tutor, I find this particular approach to Black history, reading and comprehension among Black children unsurpassed at present.

Renee J. Whatley, Social Worker

Please send information about the Negro History Magazine, known as Golden Legacy. I have read the issues and feel that you have a splendid project.

Mrs. Zerona S. Black, Coordinator, Senior Opportunity Services, Eastside Senior Citizen's Center, San Antonio, Texas

Yesterday I fortunately discovered Golden Legacy, a magnificent and much needed educational tool for children and adults, Black and White.

G. A. Calegari, San Francisco, Calif.

Knowledge of Negro History and contributions of Negro leaders can positively influence the mental health of the Negro and White children who use our Center and I am glad you have helped make this formation available.

Jack Consenstein, ACSW, Executive Director
Queens Child Guidance Center, Jamaica, N.Y.