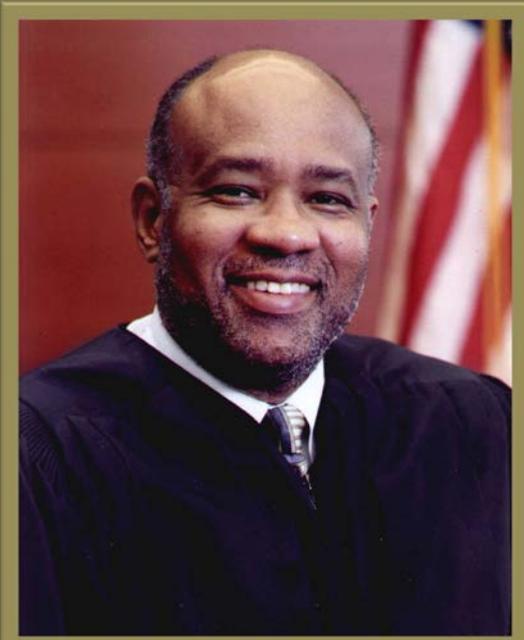
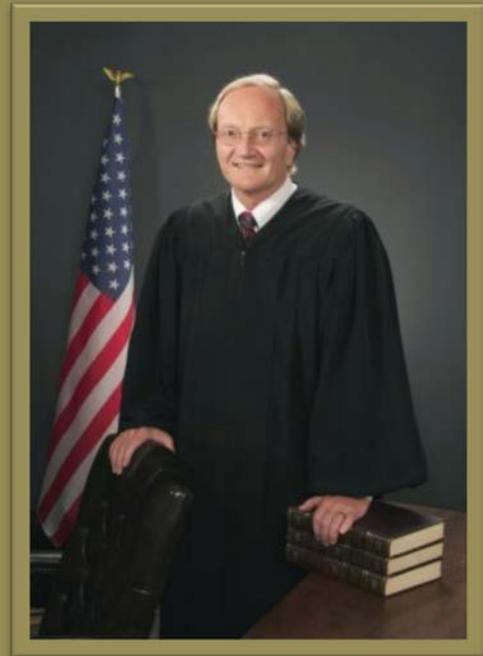


2013  
Dred Scott Project  
Legacy of Courage and Freedom:  
Dred and Harriet Scott  
District of Minnesota



U.S. District Chief Judge Michael J. Davis

hosted by



U.S. District Judge Donovan W. Frank

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# Open Doors to Federal Courts



## Legacy of Courage and Freedom: Dred & Harriet Scott

United States District Court  
District of Minnesota  
April 25, 2013

A Joint Gathering of

John F. Kennedy High School  
Bloomington Public Schools  
District #271  
9701 Nicollet Avenue  
Bloomington, Minnesota 55420

Thomas Jefferson High School  
Bloomington Public Schools  
District #271  
4001 W. 102nd Street  
Bloomington, Minnesota 55437

# Open Doors to Federal Courts

## American History Class Presenters



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Assistant U.S. Attorney Ann Anaya



Training Specialist Charles Cree

## **Dred and Harriet Scott's Connections to Minnesota**

Dred Scott was born in 1795 in Virginia where he was owned by the Blow family. Eventually the Blow family moved to St. Louis where he was sold to an army doctor, Dr. John Emerson. Doctor Emerson served in the Illinois Territory and then was stationed at Fort Snelling in what was then known as Wisconsin Territory. Dred accompanied Dr. Emerson to both assignments.

While at Fort Snelling, Dred met his wife, Harriet, who was owned by the local Indian Agent, Lawrence Taliaferro. After Dred and Harriet married, Taliaferro transferred Harriet's ownership to the Emersons. Eventually, the Scotts had two daughters, Lizzie and Eliza.

By the terms of the Northwest Ordinance, slavery was prohibited in both territories. When the Emersons returned to Missouri, Dred and Harriet filed what is known as a freedom suit. Such suits were fairly common in Missouri because Missouri had a statute that specified that a slave taken into a free state or territory and then returned to Missouri, was free. The principle was "once free, always free." Missouri adopted the law based on the principle of comity, that is, respect for another territory or state's laws.

The Scotts won their freedom suit in Missouri district court, but the ruling was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court which chose to ignore twenty years of precedent and reversed the decision.

When the Scotts appealed the decision to the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled that the Scotts' suit had no standing since persons of African descent, free or enslaved, had no rights white persons were bound to respect. Taney further asserted that persons of African descent could never become citizens, citizenship being the exclusive preserve of white people. Taney also ruled the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 were unconstitutional since the federal government, by Taney's construction, had no right to outlaw slavery in a state or territory.

Taney's ruling ignored the fact that free persons of African descent had previously voted in elections in a number of states, brought suit in state and Federal courts, and previously been allowed to bring appeals to the United States Supreme Court. The ruling galvanized the citizens of the North, not around the issue of abolition, but around the issue of states' rights.

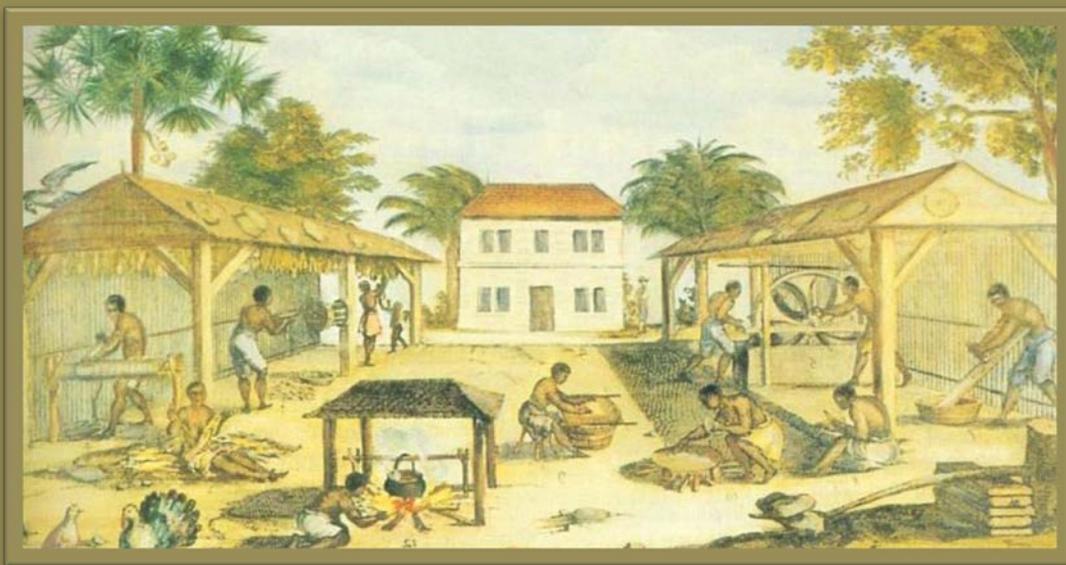
After the ruling, members of the Blow family purchased the Scotts' freedom. Dred Scott lived for approximately one year as a free man with his family in St. Louis before he died of tuberculosis.



My name is Charlie Cree. I was formerly the training specialist for the Clerk's Office at the United States District Court—District of Minnesota. I'm here today to provide some background before you attend the Court's Open Doors to Federal Courts program on April 25. That program is going to focus on these individuals.



Harriet and Dred Scott. Two people who risked everything to gain their freedom by taking their owners all the way to the Supreme Court. They lost their case, but, by their effort, set in motion changes that transformed the country we live in. I know many of you know parts of their story, and I hope you'll forgive me if I cover ground you've already covered. But it is such an important story, I think it bears repeating. Perhaps I can add just a little bit more context along the way. The issues the Scotts placed before the nation are still with us today.



Both Harriet and Dred Scott were born in Virginia. Their ancestors were among the 600,000 Africans forcibly removed from Africa and put to work in the colonies that eventually broke with England and formed the United States of America. The first African slaves arrived in Virginia in 1619. It seems only appropriate that Virginia, where slavery was first planted, should be the birthplace of two individuals who contributed so greatly to slavery's elimination. It is important to remember that mortality rates during the middle passage were high. An estimated four million Africans lost their lives during transportation. The majority of the millions of Africans shipped to the New World ended up in Spanish, French and Portuguese colonies.

The nature of slavery is clear from this illustration. The master in this shot is standing next to the big house. The slaves—men, women and children—are engaged in processing raw material raised in the fields by other slaves. Those who did the processing developed skills that owners routinely rented out to others. Both Harriet and Dred were skilled workers. Both were rented out at times during their period of bondage.



About ten years ago, I visited Ghana where I had a chance to walk through the Door of No Return at a slave castle in a city called Cape Coast. This, and other portals, were the last view many Africans had of their native land.



As you can see from this picture, the slave trade was a massive operation. This facility was run at different times by the Dutch, the Portuguese and the English. The chapel located just above the cells where the women slaves were housed was at various times the site of Dutch Reformed services, Catholic masses, and Anglican services. Those detained in the castle were kept in dark, filthy dungeons for up to three months in order to be “seasoned”—that is, to wear them down to the point where they would not resist being put chains and stacked into the hold of the slave ships.



Harriet and Dred met and were married at another fort—Fort Snelling. Constructed in 1819, Fort Snelling had two purposes—to protect the northwest frontier from the British and to support the work of Indian Agents who were charged with regulating the fur trade. It is interesting to note the similarity between its design and that of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Virginian plantation depicted in the first slide.



Fort Snelling was constructed in the Northwest Territory—a region so designated by Congress under the Articles of Confederation. The land in the Northwest Territory was ceded by the British in the Treaty of Paris that ended the Revolutionary War. Congress outlawed slavery in the region principally at the request of the southern states which had their eyes on expanding westward and which did not want to have to compete with the region should it be allowed to produce crops that depended on slave labor.

Americans tend to think of the Civil War as a north/south conflict. It was also an east/west conflict. The United States was founded both as a Republic and an Empire—just like Rome. Imperial expansion is what put the greatest strain on the national unity. The Articles of Confederation were tossed out and replaced by the Constitution, in part, because the manner of imperial expansion was not spelled out in the Articles. The Constitution made it clear that the territories belonged to the central government—not to the individual states. The empire would be built by the Federal government, not by individual states.



The major resource exploited in the old Northwest was pelts such as these.



**Continental**  
1776



**Navy**  
1800



**Army**  
1837



**Clerical**  
1700's



**Wellington**



**Paris Beau**



**D'Orsay**



**Regent**

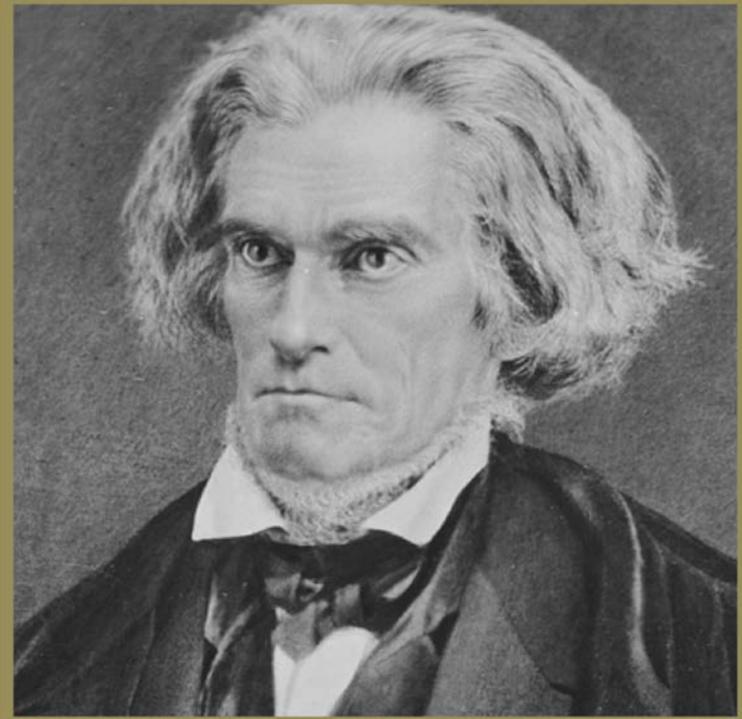
The value of a single beaver pelt was nearly \$48 in today's money. It was worth more than \$175 by the time it reached Europe.



The principal business of Fort Snelling was business. The individual on the left is Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian Agent at Fort Snelling. He was the owner of Harriet Scott. The individual at the right is John Sanford. He was an Indian Agent who left that post to become the CEO of the most powerful Fur Trading Company in North America. His partners included Henry Hastings Sibley and Henry Mower Rice. He was the one time owner of much of downtown St. Paul and the falls of St. Anthony. He was the driving force behind the first land grant railroad in the United States—that made possible the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was John Sanford who the Scotts brought suit against in the Supreme Court.



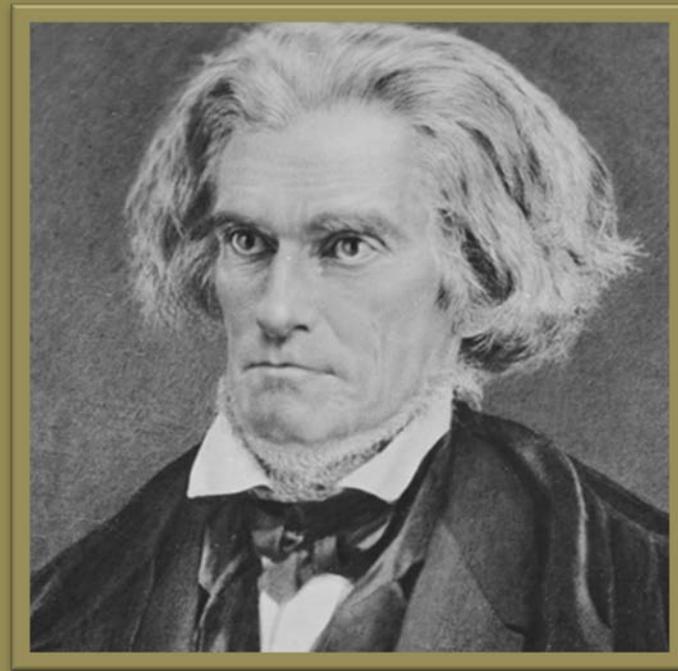
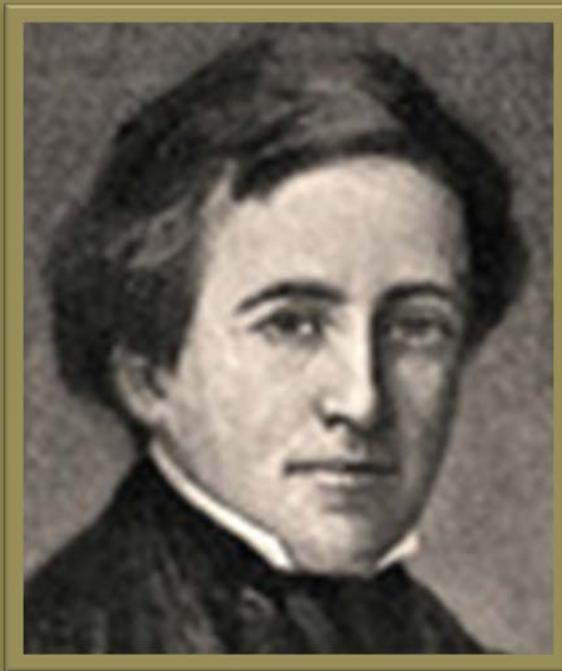
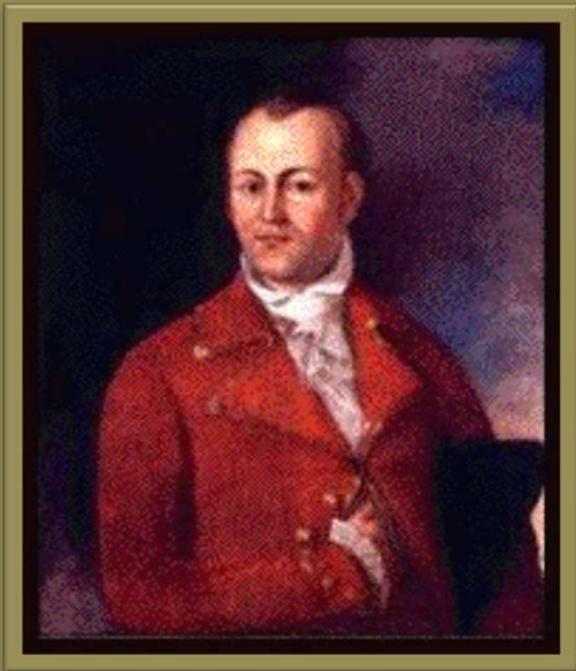
At the time when Harriet and Dred were at the fort, the Indian Agents were working directly with the Dakota people we now call the Mdewakanton Sioux. This painting by George Catlin portrays the Mdewakanton camp near Lake Calhoun. Shortly after this painting was completed, the Mdewakanton moved to what is now Bloomington. It is nearly certain that both Dred and Harriet worked in this area during their time at Fort Snelling. It is well that Minnesotans not misrepresent slavery as something that just happened “down South.” It happened here—where we currently stand.



It might help connect us more profoundly to the history of slavery to remember that Lake Calhoun is named after John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War during the time of the building of Fort Snelling. Calhoun was the most vocal advocate for the perpetuation of slavery in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some would say he was the author of the Civil War. He certainly looked the part.



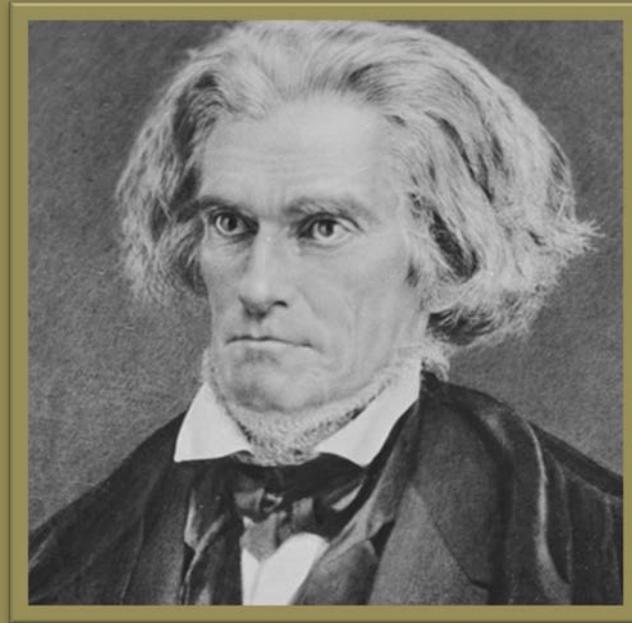
After the Scotts married, the ownership of Harriet was transferred to Mrs. John Emerson, the wife of the military doctor who had brought Dred to Fort Snelling. The Emerson's home was St. Louis. Mrs. Sanford grew up on her father's plantation outside of St. Louis. Both Harriet and Dred worked for a time on that plantation. The Scotts filed their original freedom suit in this courthouse in St. Louis. Under Missouri law, any slave taken into free territory was deemed to be free for life. Many such cases had been filed in the past. In their original suit in Missouri District Court, the Scotts prevailed. The Missouri Supreme Court reversed the verdict. The Scotts then appealed to the Supreme Court.



The Scotts risked retaliation of the worst kind. Their family could have been sold down river to work in the fields or split up never to see each other again. It took enormous courage to do what they did, especially considering the fact that the courthouse where the Missouri cases were heard was built on land donated by Auguste Chouteau, the uncle of John Sanford, the CEO of the fur company who was declared their owner after the death of Mrs. Emerson's husband. Both Chouteau and Sanford were political allies of John C. Calhoun. Both were actively promoting a theory put forward by Calhoun that the federal government had no constitutional right to regulate slavery in the territories or in any state.



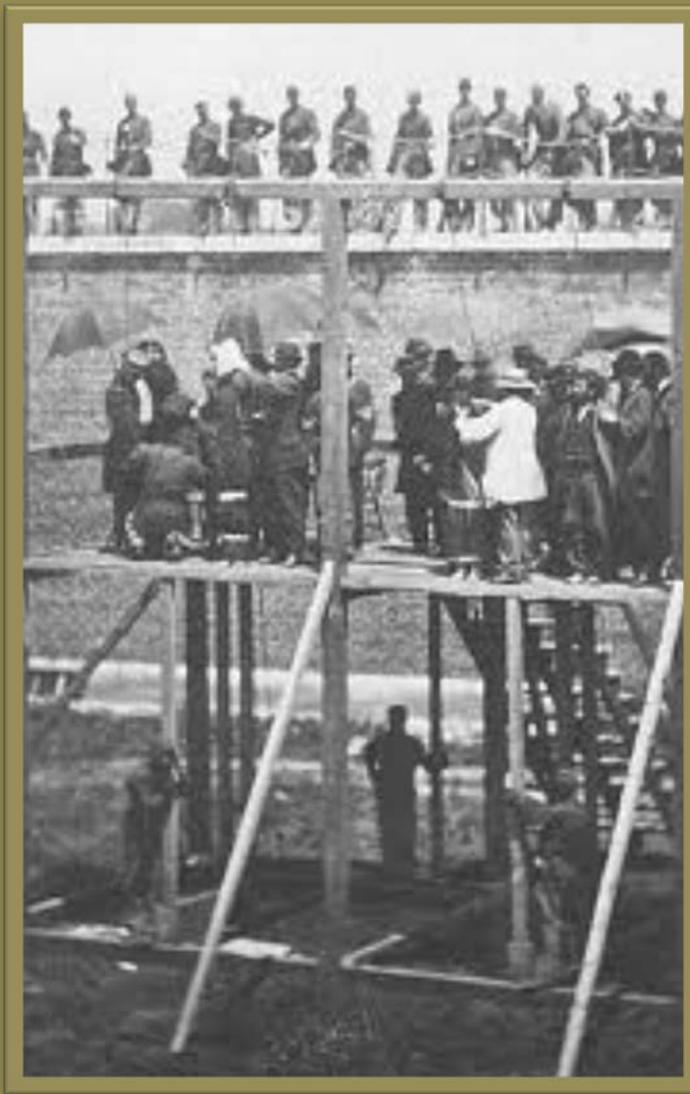
When the Supreme Court met to hear the case it was not in this familiar building. The current home of the Supreme Court was built during the 1930s.



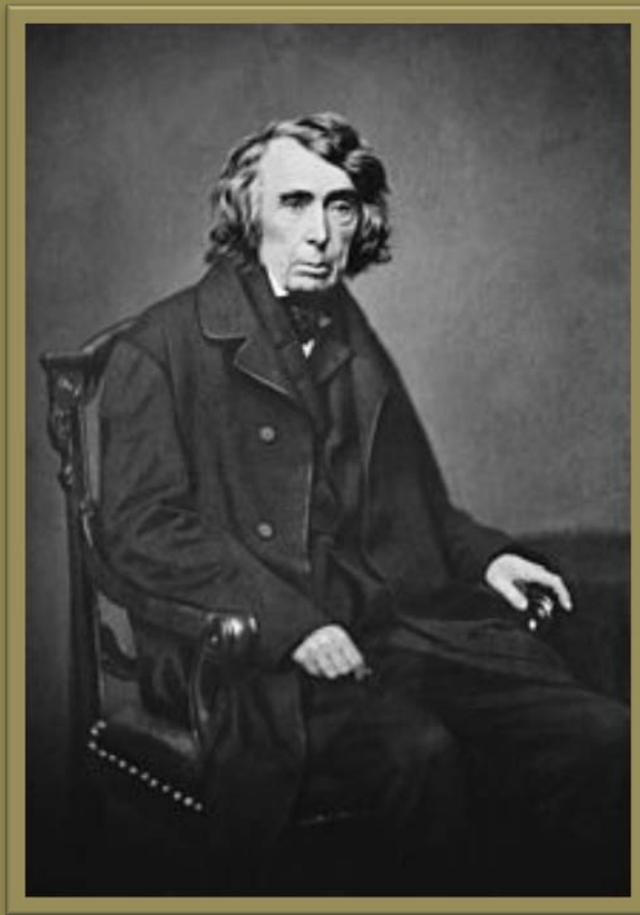
The land on which that impressive building was constructed was occupied until the 1930s by a building known as the Old Brick Capitol. The Old Brick Capitol was a kind of hotel built to house members of Congress after most of Washington was destroyed by the British after the War of 1812. It was the Washington residence of John C. Calhoun and the place where he died in 1850.



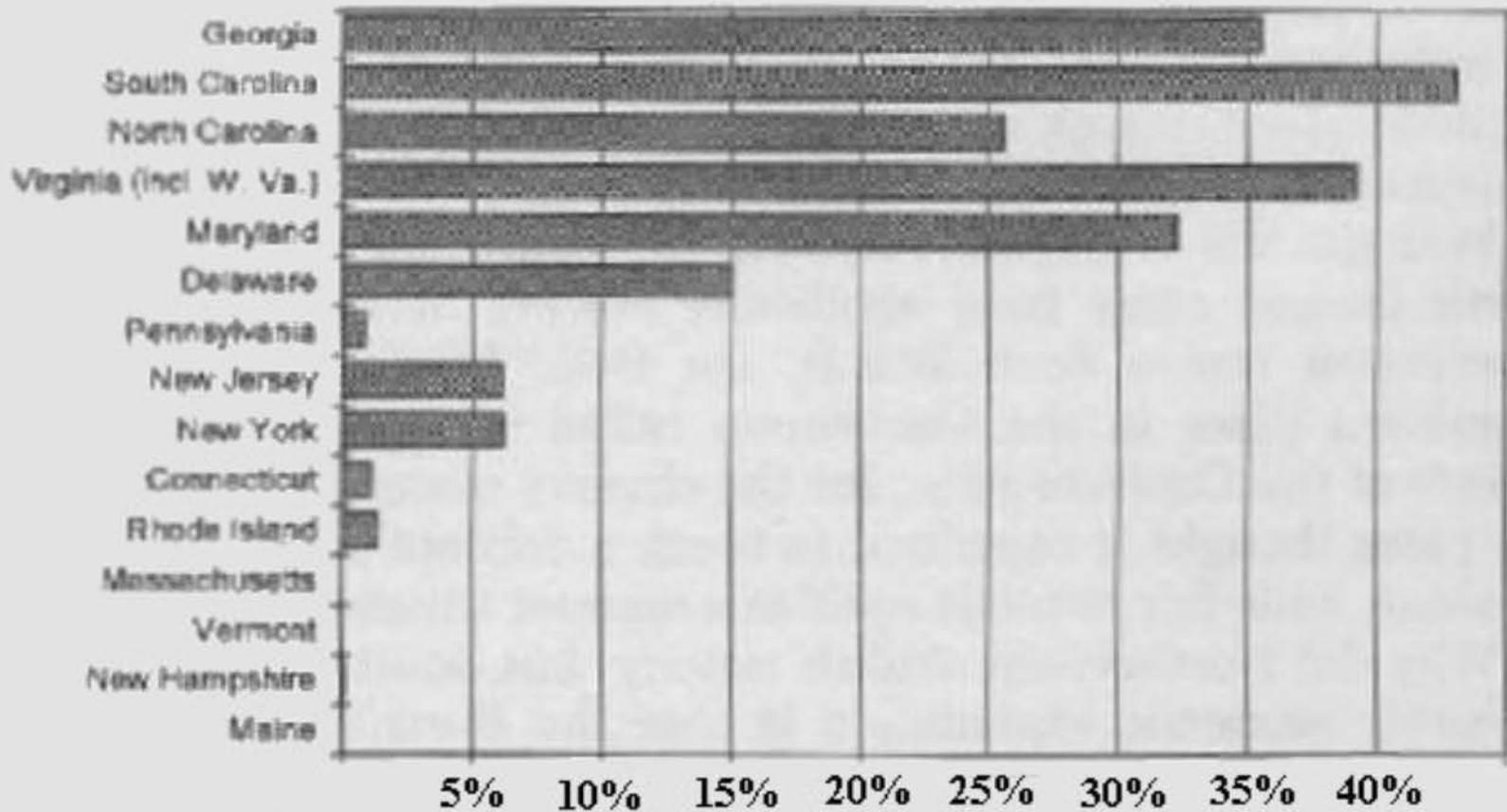
The Federal Government bought the site and tore down the Old Brick Capitol. They purchased the property from the National Womens Party—one of the groups that worked to gain women the right to vote.



Prior to being used by the Women's Party, the building was used as a Federal prison. It was, in fact, the site where the Lincoln conspirators, including Mary Surratt (the first woman executed by the United States), were hung on the scaffold.



The Chief Justice who presided over the court that heard the Scott's case was Roger Taney. Taney was from a slave holding state. He managed to use the Scotts' case to make John C. Calhoun's theory the law. Taney declared that the Federal government never had had the right to outlaw slavery. He asserted that the Federal government could not regulate slavery in the territories or in any of the individual states. Furthermore, he asserted that persons of African descent had no rights that any white man was bound to respect. No African could ever become a citizen. No African could bring suit in Federal Court.



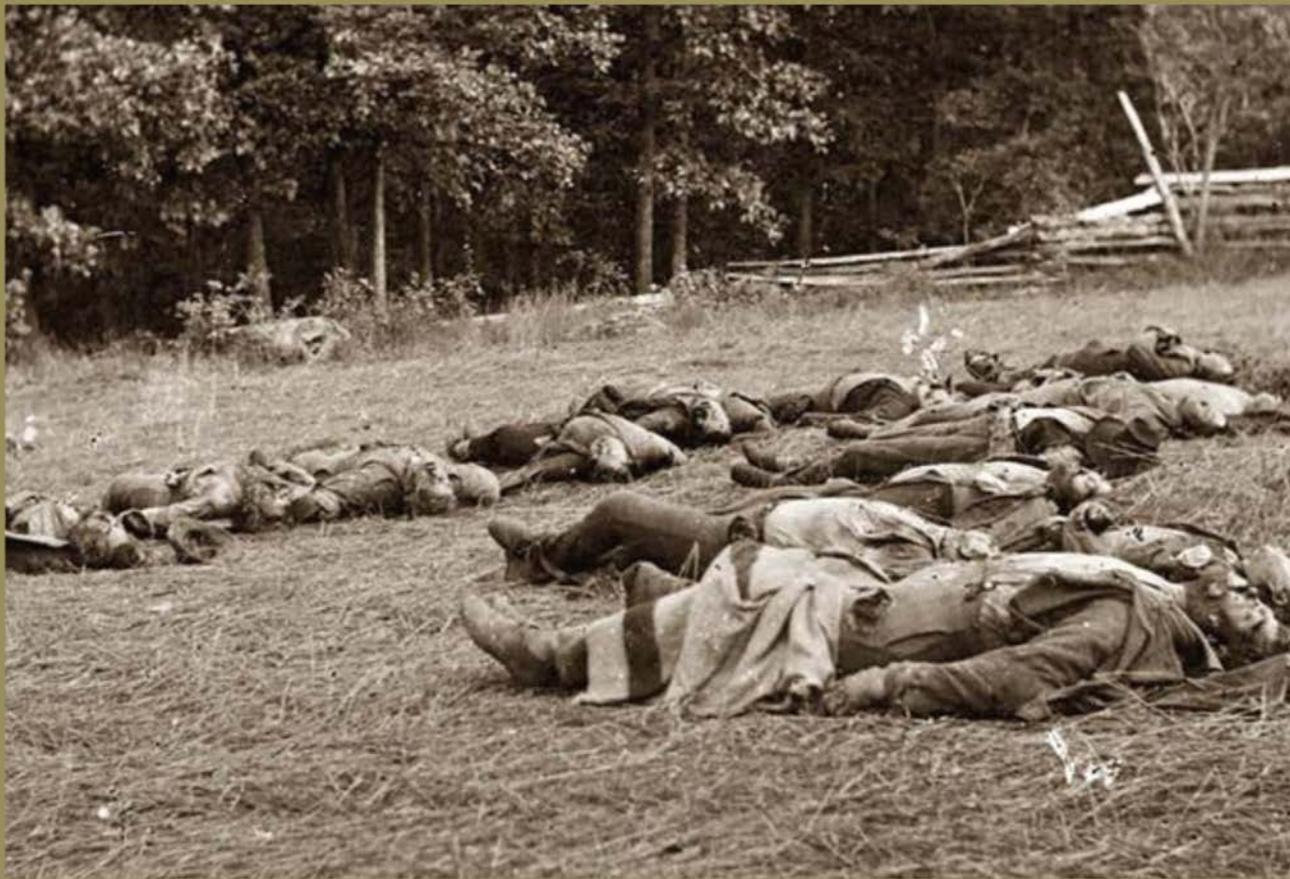
What John C. Calhoun and Justice Taney were responding to was the fear that abolitionists would use the Federal courts to abolish slavery. Given the history of abuse and exploitation, white southerners feared retaliation from ex-slaves as much as they feared the loss of the value of the slaves they held. At the time of the Scotts' hearing before the Supreme Court, slaves represented the largest collective asset of the American people.



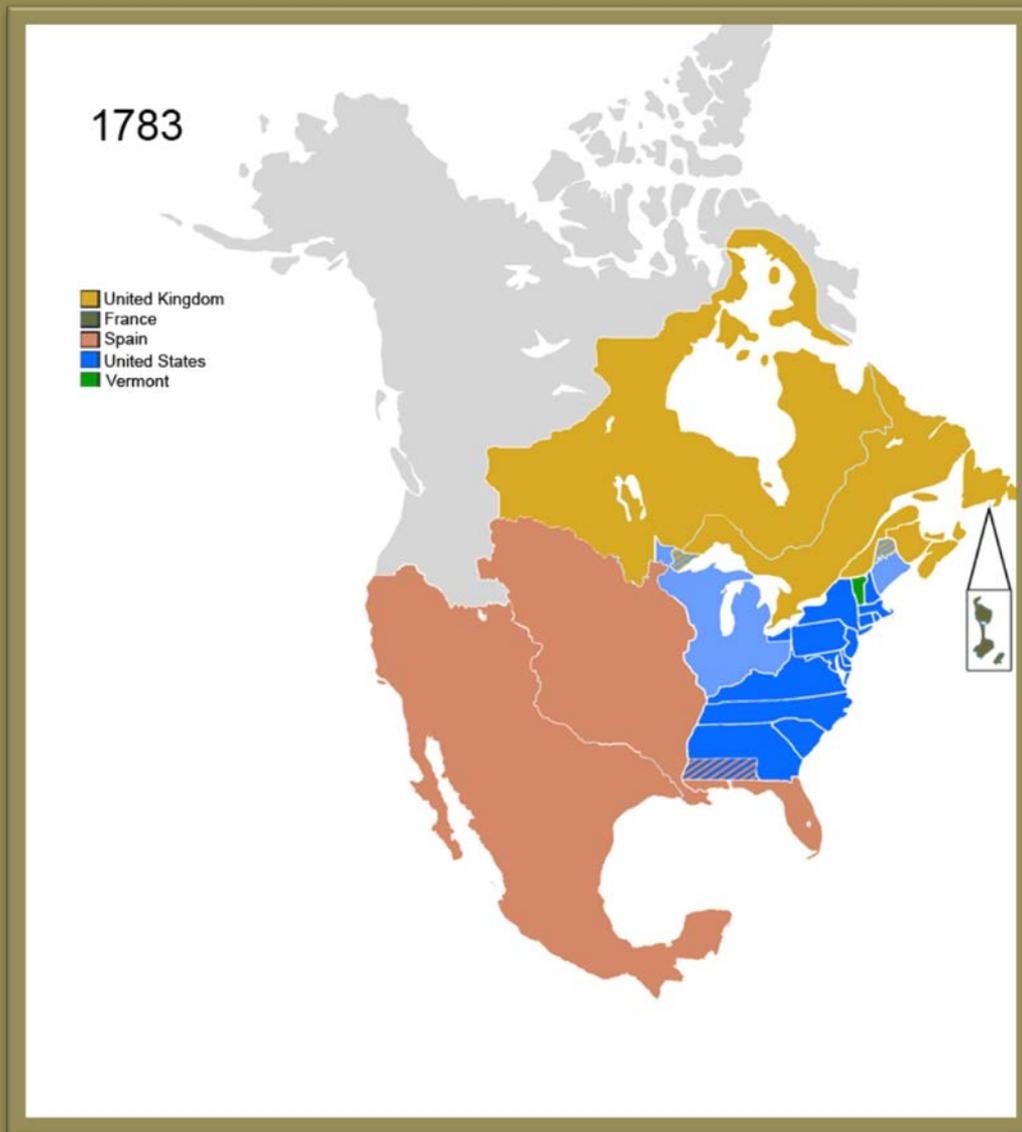
The Scott decision had an immediate effect on the north. Paramilitary groups called “The Wide Awakes” began marching in the streets bearing torches and banners. The implication was clear. The north was ready to fight.



Francis Preston Blair, Jr.—brother of Montgomery Blair who represented Dred and Harriet Scott in their suit before the Supreme Court—was the leader of the Wide Awakes in St. Louis, where Dred and Harriet Scott resided. He smuggled arms into St. Louis prior to the outbreak of the war. The Wide Awakes prevented the slave faction of the democratic party in Missouri from joining the Confederacy.



Six hundred twenty thousand died in the Civil War, almost exactly the number of Africans brought to the United States as slaves. Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. It freed the slaves in the states that had left the Union. Since Missouri had not left the Union, it would not have affected the Scotts. They achieved their freedom much earlier when the second husband of Irene Emerson discovered she was a party to the suit. Irene Emerson's second husband was an abolitionist and he saw to it that the Scotts were freed.



It is always easy to look back in time and conclude that historical events such as the Civil War were bound to happen. The new nation was fragile at best. At the time that the Constitution was drafted, the United States was surrounded by two powerful European empires—the British and the Spanish.

## Native American Tribes : 1783



The Native people were powerful potential allies for future European conquests.



Two years after the ratification of the Constitution, the Haitian revolution put the fear of God into the hearts of southern slave owners.



In 1822, Denmark Vesey mounted a slave revolt in South Carolina. Nat Turner led another slave revolt in 1832 in Virginia. Southern fears of African rebellion were very real.

We the People

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common  
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Const

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Sen  
of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several Sta  
in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of

The Constitution was written with full knowledge of how vulnerable the new nation was to foreign powers with forts along its borders, to Native American attacks by people who did not give a lick what European treaties said about the territory they occupied, and the knowledge that roughly half the country was earning its living off the labor of enslaved Africans who, if given half a chance, would love to slit the throats of their oppressors.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

No.

1652 TWENTY DOLLARS.



THIS BILL entitles the Bearer to receive *TWENTY* Spanish milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to the Resolutions of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia, the 10th of May, 1775.

*In the* Lawrence.

*Twenty Dollars.*

It didn't help that the currency issued during and after the American Revolution was virtually worthless.



The nation's solution to those threats was to militarize the frontier. Forts like Fort Snelling were designed to protect against European invasion, subdue resistance from Native groups and prepare for the seizure of native lands that could be used to raise money for the nation and pay off the debts incurred by the revolution.



Western expansion did not address the problem of slavery. The new Constitution never once mentioned slaves or used the expression “white person.” It did, however, include in Article IV provisions for requiring states to return fugitive slaves to their owner. That clause was a tacit admission that we began as a house divided.

# The Three-Fifths Compromise of 1787

1 Person (6')



Free

*on the Enumeration of Slaves for Determining a State's  
Population and Concordant Number of Representatives*

$\frac{3}{5}$  Person (3' 7")



Slave

Another tacit admission was the 3/5 compromise which allowed slave holding states to count slaves as “3/5” of a person in determining the number of representatives it could send to Congress. That compromise ensured that southern states would have disproportionate representation and greater power when it came to electing presidents.

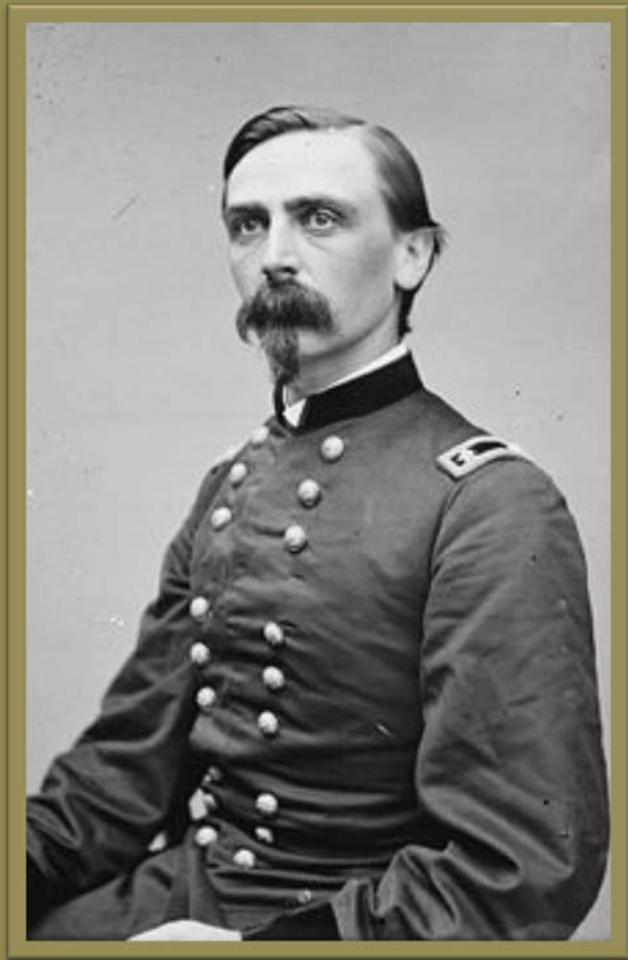




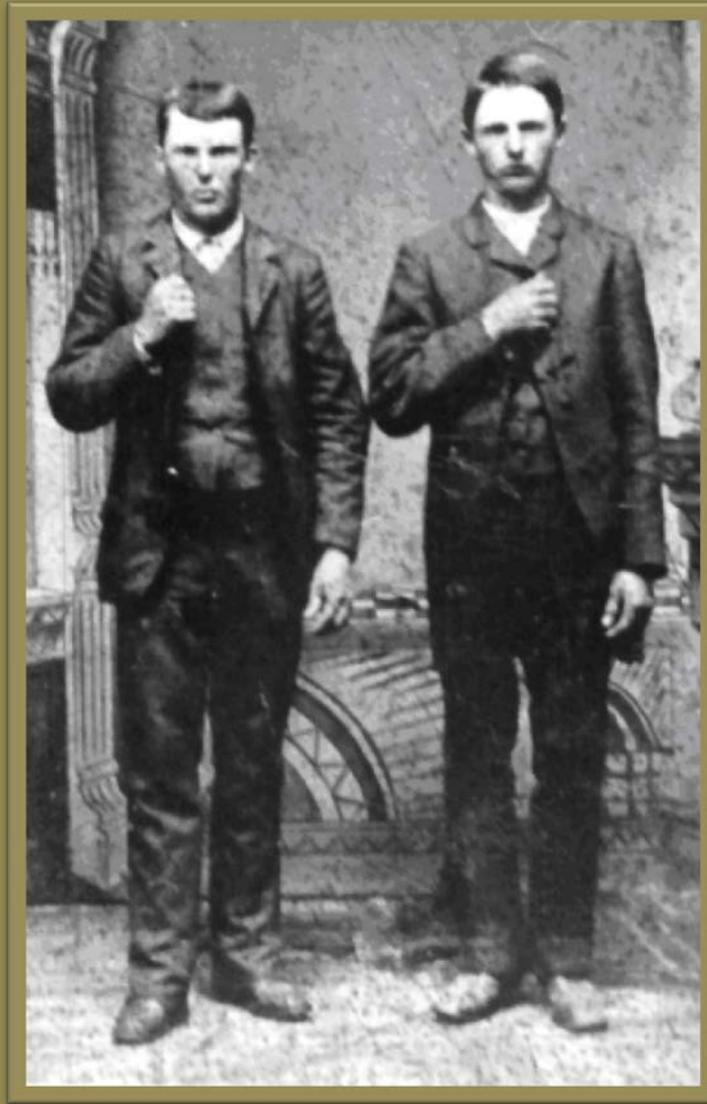
The Scott case brought all the issues that threatened national unity to a head.



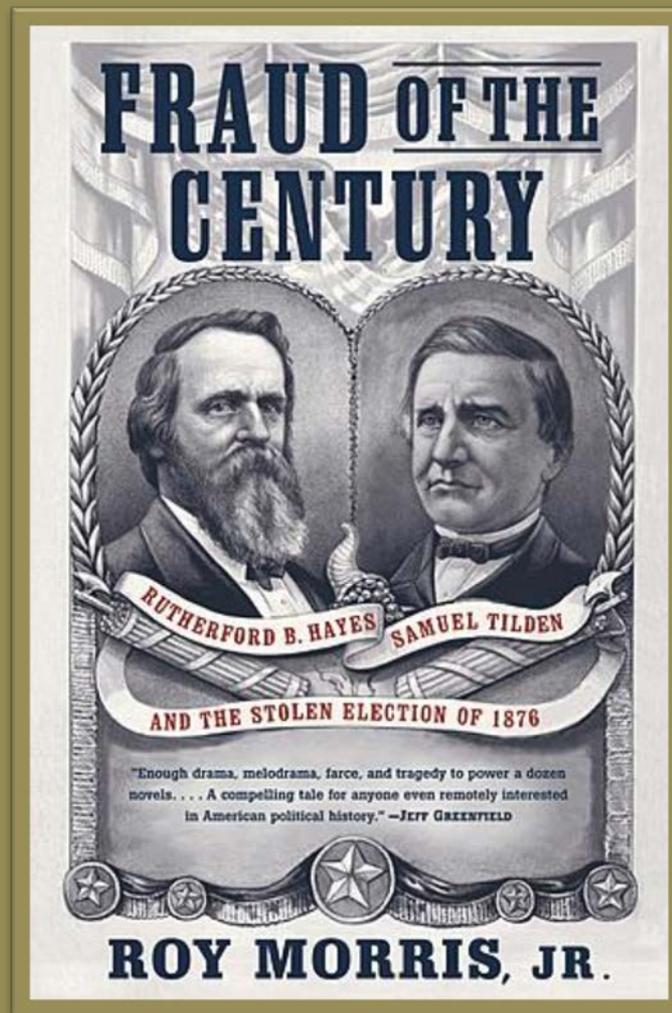
While there were many in the north who opposed slavery and worked for its abolition, either immediately or gradually, few Americans, with the possible exception of Thaddeus Stevens and a handful of others, imagined it would be possible to resolve the conflict in a way that yielded full human rights for African Americans. Thaddeus Stevens' Fourteenth Amendment was supposed to achieve that goal. It did not.



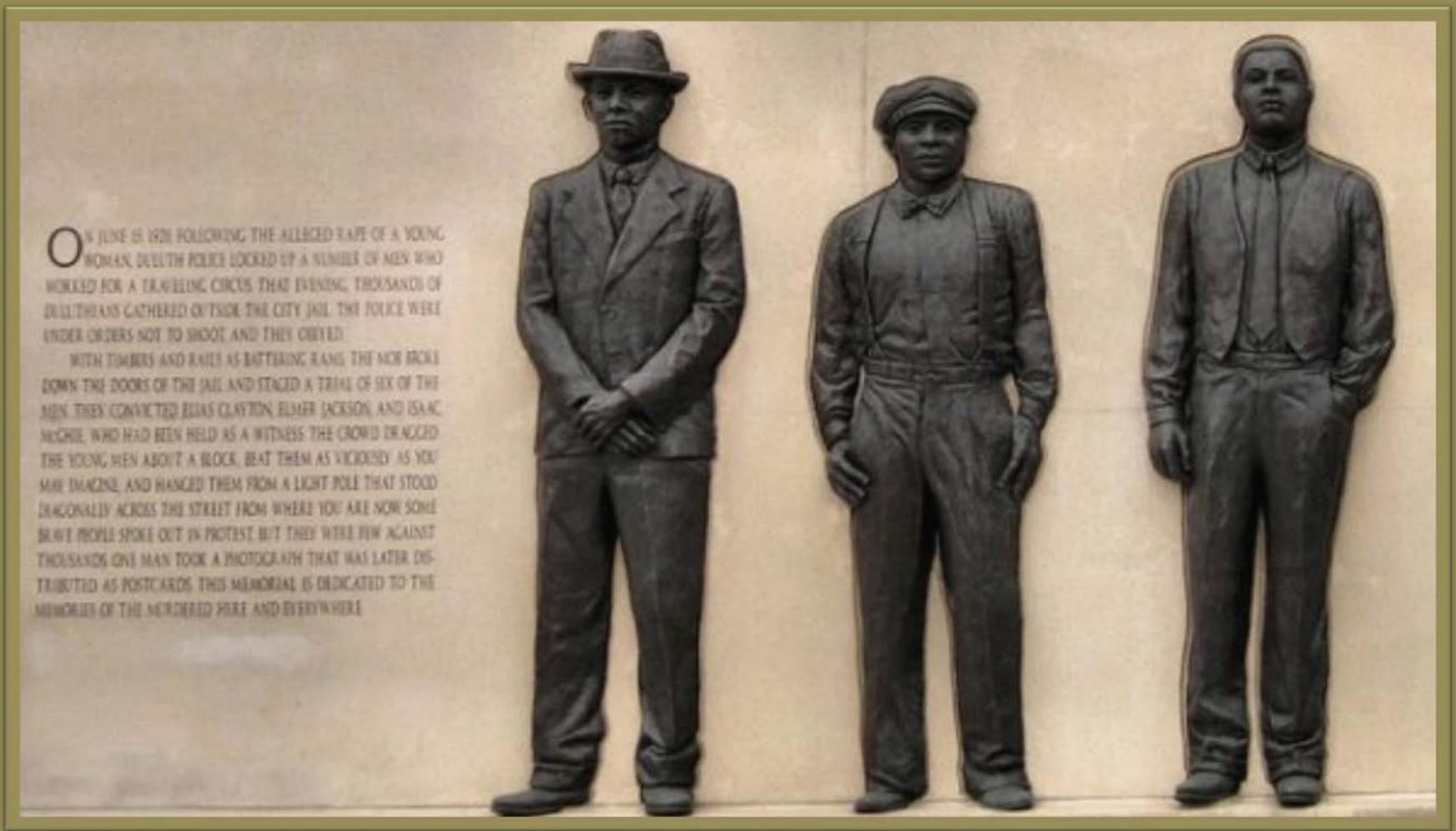
Protecting African American rights in the South required establishing fourteen military districts in the South. The readmission of the states under Republican control allowed people like Adelbert Ames to be elected as Republicans. After his career as a carpetbagger ended, he moved to Northfield, Minnesota, and helped open up the First National Bank of Northfield. His father-in-law, General Benjamin Butler, the man who administered New Orleans during the war, was also an investor.



Adelbert Ames' bank in Northfield, Minnesota, was targeted by the James brothers in retaliation for his role in administering the defeated south.



In 1876 the military districts were disbanded and the southern states were reconstituted with the requirement that they ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The compromise of 1876 that put Rutherford B. Hayes in the White House included a promise by Hayes that the federal government would not enforce the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Jim Crow was born, and the Fourteenth Amendment rights of African Americans were trampled on for nearly a century.



ON JUNE 11, 1920, FOLLOWING THE ALLEGED RAPE OF A YOUNG WOMAN, DULUTH POLICE LOCKED UP A NUMBER OF MEN WHO WORKED FOR A TRAVELING CIRCUS. THAT EVENING, THOUSANDS OF DULUTHIANS GATHERED OUTSIDE THE CITY JAIL. THE POLICE WERE UNDER ORDERS NOT TO SHOOT AND THEY OBEYED.

WITH TIMBERS AND RAILS AS BATTERING RAMS, THE MOB BROKE DOWN THE DOORS OF THE JAIL AND STAGED A TRIAL OF SIX OF THE MEN. THEY CONVICTED ELIAS CLAYTON, ELMER JACKSON, AND ISAAC MCGHEE, WHO HAD BEEN HELD AS A WITNESS. THE CROWD DRAGGED THE YOUNG MEN ABOUT A BLOCK, BEAT THEM AS VICIOUSLY AS YOU MAY IMAGINE, AND HANGED THEM FROM A LIGHT POLE THAT STOOD DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE STREET FROM WHERE YOU ARE NOW. SOME BRAVE PEOPLE SPOKE OUT IN PROTEST, BUT THEY WERE FEW AGAINST THOUSANDS. ONE MAN TOOK A PHOTOGRAPH THAT WAS LATER DISTRIBUTED AS POSTCARDS. THIS MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORIES OF THE MURDERED HERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The nullification of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment accounts for the fact that the Wilson Administration took no action in response to the Duluth lynchings in 1920 or any of the other violent actions that took place the previous summer.



The terms of the Fourteenth Amendment did not become a reality until Civil rights activists in the 1960s used nonviolent protests, such as this one conducted on the Edmund J. Pettis Bridge in Alabama, to force the federal government to act.



In response to the violence by white supremacists, President Lyndon Baines Johnson proposed Civil Rights legislation to enforce the 14th Amendment and ensure voting rights for African Americans.



It took enormous courage on the part of the civil rights protestors to walk arm and arm across the Edmund J. Pettis Bridge, knowing that they faced the full force of Bull Connor's police force, just as it took enormous courage on the part of Harriet and Dred Scott to ask for their day in court. They were denied that day by the Supreme Court. Their children and grandchildren hid their identity so as to not incur the wrath of the white supremacists who terrorized African Americans in Missouri during the era of Jim Crow. Because later generations followed the example of the Scotts, we became a better country. We are a better country, a freer country for what they did. As Doctor King was fond of observing, "The arc of the universe is long, but it bends toward justice."

# Dred and Harriet Scott Living History Re-enactment



Open Doors to Federal Courts  
April 25, 2013  
portrayed by Bruce A. Young  
and Dominique Jones

# THE DRED SCOTT DECISION



Dred Scott (Photo courtesy Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis)

## BACKGROUND

**D**red Scott was an African American slave who sued for his freedom in 1846. After 11 years of legal battles in state and federal courts, he remained a slave. In 1857, the United States Supreme Court declared in its infamous *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision that all persons of African American ancestry could never become citizens of the United States and therefore, could not sue in federal court.

During this period, the United States was divided into the North where slavery was illegal and the South where slavery was legal, according to the Missouri Compromise, an 1820 agreement which prohibited slavery in the former Louisiana Territory north of the parallel 36° 30' north latitude (the southern boundary of Missouri), except within Missouri. The Dred Scott decision greatly alarmed the anti-slavery movement and intensified the conflict growing in a country where a slave owner could purchase a slave in a slave state and then travel with the slave to land where slavery was illegal. Today the case is considered by experts to have contributed to the eruption of the American Civil War in 1861.

Dred Scott was born around 1799 as a slave of the Peter Blow family. Scott moved with Blow from Virginia to St. Louis, Missouri, both slave states, in 1830. In 1832, Peter Blow died, and Scott was bought by army surgeon Dr. John Emerson, who was stationed at Jefferson Barracks just south of St. Louis. Over the next approximately nine years, Scott traveled with Dr. Emerson as he was transferred to military posts in the free state of Illinois and later, Fort Snelling in Minnesota (then Wisconsin Territory), where slavery was also prohibited. While in Wisconsin Territory, Dred Scott met and married Harriet Robinson. By 1842, the Scotts returned to St. Louis to join Dr. Emerson who had been relocated to Jefferson Barracks.

The extended stays in Illinois and Wisconsin territory, both free soil, gave Scott the legal standing to sue for freedom, but he didn't make claim while on free land. It is said that after Dr. Emerson's death in 1843, his widow, Irene, refused Scott's offer to buy his freedom from her and instead hired him out. Dred Scott then filed his petition against Irene Emerson in St. Louis Circuit Court on April 6, 1846.

It is not known for certain why Scott didn't sue while on free land, nor why he filed suit when he did. It is known, however, that he sued simply to gain his freedom. He had no political motive himself, but did, during the 11 years of litigation, receive legal and financial help from the sons of Blow, his original master, and other white individuals who supported his cause. While there were many other such freedom suits based on residence in free territory filed in the early 19th century, Dred Scott's claim became not only the famous test case, but one of the most important cases ever brought in the United States.

## LOWER COURT CASES

### **1847 First state trial, St. Louis Circuit Court. Emerson wins.**

On June 30, 1847, Scott went to trial in St. Louis Circuit Court. The case was heard on the first floor, west wing courtroom of St. Louis' Old Courthouse. (The west wing was radically altered in 1855, and the courtroom used is no longer in existence, although the space can still be seen.) The issue before the court was that of freedom; no one questioned whether Scott was a citizen or whether the Missouri Compromise was constitutional. He lost because the hearsay evidence presented could not prove he was owned by Mrs. Emerson. He was, however, granted a second trial.

### **1850 Second state trial, St. Louis Circuit Court. Dred Scott wins case and freedom.**

Scott's second trial was held in the same courtroom on January 12, 1850. The jury decided Scott should be freed following other Missouri cases holding that state laws no longer applied to slaves taken to other jurisdictions, or "once free, always free."

### **1852 State appeal, Missouri Supreme Court. Emerson wins.**

Mrs. Emerson appealed the verdict to the Missouri Supreme Court, and in 1852, that court reversed the lower court, sending Scott back into slavery. The previous year, the court had become an elected body, and two of the court's three judges, Judges William Scott and John Ryland, were pro-slavery men determined to overturn past rulings to make a political point.

### **1854 Federal trial, United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. Sanford wins.**

After marrying Dr. C. C. Chaffee, an abolitionist from Massachusetts, the former Mrs. Emerson transferred ownership of her slaves to her brother, John Sanford, a resident of New York. Because Scott and Sanford were citizens of two different states, a case could be filed in federal court on the basis of diversity of citizenship. Scott was persuaded by St. Louis attorney Roswell M. Field, father of poet Eugene Field, to file suit in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.

The federal court trial of *Scott v. Sandford* (Sanford was misspelled in the case filing) was unpretentious and received little attention. It took place on May 15, 1854 on the second floor of the Papin Building in St. Louis. (The Papin Building stood near the area where the north leg of the Gateway Arch stands today.) During this time, there was no federal courthouse, so the federal courts rented space until the Old Post Office was completed in 1884.

Judge Robert W. Wells presided over the case, and two prominent local attorneys represented the litigants: Roswell Field for Scott and Hugh Garland for Sanford. In this case, the question first arose as to whether Scott had the right as a citizen to sue in a federal court. Wells accepted jurisdiction, but instructed the jury that Scott was still a slave, following the Missouri Supreme Court's decision and the U.S. Supreme Court's *Strader v. Graham* which ruled that a state may apply its own laws to slaves living outside its border but owned by its residents. The jury found for Sanford, and Scott remained a slave. Wells said in a letter to a friend dated February 12, 1856, "My feelings were deeply interested in favor of the poor fellow, and I wish the law was in favor of his freedom."

## U.S. SUPREME COURT CASE

### 1856 Federal appeal argued, U.S. Supreme Court.

Dred Scott's case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. By 1856, slavery was the single most explosive issue with enormous political implications in a presidential election year. As Scott's quest for freedom was heard before a national audience in the Supreme Court, it became much more than an individual's petition.

The case was argued first in February and again in December 1856, by nationally prominent attorneys: Montgomery Blair and George Curtis for Scott and Reverdy Johnson and Henry Geyer for Sanford. The Sanford side challenged the jurisdiction of the court and then argued that if that failed, that living in free states and territories did not make Scott free.

The first thought of the Supreme Court was to say they had no jurisdiction: Dred Scott was not a citizen under the law of Missouri and the Supreme Court could not interfere with a state matter. Justice Samuel Nelson (father of Rensselaer Nelson, future U.S. District Judge, District of Minnesota, 1858) was to author the opinion on the narrow grounds above. There was too much disagreement, however, so Nelson suggested a re-argument to settle the points where the justices were divided.

The case was re-argued in the December term of 1856 and announced on March 6, 1857, three days after the inauguration of President James Buchanan, who had had a hand in pressuring one of the justices to concur because he considered his election to be a mandate to save the Union by repression of the abolitionist movement.

### 1857 U.S. Supreme Court Decision. Landmark case rules in favor of Sanford and overturns Act of Congress!

The court ruled in favor of Sanford, seven to two. The majority of the Supreme Court justices had been appointed by pro-slavery presidents from the South, and some of these justices were from slave-holding families.

The March 6, 1857 decision of *Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393, authored by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, is considered by some legal scholars to be the worst ever rendered by the Supreme Court. According to scholars, Taney ignored precedent, the Constitution, and history as he crafted the opinion to settle the issue of slavery and the question of African American citizenship in a pro-slavery, pro-South decision. The court ruled that:

- African Americans could not become citizens of the United States and therefore, could not sue in federal court
- Dred Scott's residence in a free state did not free him
- Missouri Compromise Act was unconstitutional and void
- Congress did not have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories

## THE U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

These were the men, except for the two dissenters, who left Dred Scott a slave, caused the U.S. Supreme Court a terrible loss of prestige, and whose decision is considered one of the precipitating causes of the American Civil War. While six of the Justices concurred with Chief Justice Taney, their separately written opinions varied on specific issues, and their concurrence varied between enthusiastic agreement and reluctant acquiescence.

**Roger B. Taney** (1836-1864) Born in Maryland. Nominated by Andrew Jackson. He freed the slaves he had inherited but had a reactionary states' rights stance on slavery. He believed the federal government had no right to limit the institution of slavery and thought questions involving slavery should be resolved by individual states. Thus, he took over writing of the opinion from Justice Nelson.

**John Catron** (1837-1865) Born in Virginia. Nominated by Andrew Jackson. He supported states' rights and slavery and said that freed slaves should be required to relocate to Liberia. He concurred with Taney's opinion, but took a more moderate view on citizenship. Although a Southerner in background, he sided with the Union in the Civil War.

**Peter V. Daniel** (1842-1860) Born in Virginia. Nominated by Martin Van Buren. He was a strong supporter of states' rights, limiting the federal government to only what was named in the Constitution. A strong supporter of slavery, he believed that an owner might free a slave but could never make him a citizen. He concurred enthusiastically, describing slaves as inferior and as property.

**Samuel Nelson** (1845-1872) Born in New York. Nominated by John Tyler. His father financed his education by the sale of a slave. In New York he was noted for working to extend voting rights to men without property. He concurred with the result of the majority, but submitted his own opinion, which had originally been planned to be the opinion of the court, deciding the case on the narrow grounds that it was a question of Missouri law, that the Illinois law did not have jurisdiction in Missouri, and that the duty of the federal courts was to follow the Missouri opinion.

**Robert C. Grier** (1846-1870) Born in Pennsylvania. Nominated by James Polk. He was described as being not particularly pro-slavery, but opposed to abolitionists. He was a strong Union supporter and considered secession "insanity." After being pressured by then President Buchanan, who had heard he was wavering, he wrote a brief two paragraph opinion including the statements "I concur with Mr. Justice Nelson in the questions discussed by him" and then "I also concur with the opinion of the court as delivered by the Chief Justice...."

**John A. Campbell** (1853-1861) Born in Georgia. Nominated by Franklin Pierce. He freed his own slaves when he became a Supreme Court Justice and believed that slavery would eventually disappear. "I concur in the judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice," began his opinion. He resigned his Supreme Court seat at the start of the Civil War since his circuit was no longer in the Union, but was opposed to secession. He did attempt some diplomatic efforts which caused him to be regarded as traitorous by both sides, threatened with lynching in Alabama when he returned home, and jailed by the North for four months after the War.

**James M. Wayne** (1835-1867) Born in Georgia. Nominated by Andrew Jackson. His family owned a plantation with rice fields, 100 slaves, and actually engaged in slave commerce. A strong nationalist, he constantly sought compromise between support for the Union and southern dissatisfaction with federal policies. He urged Taney to broaden the Dred Scott opinion beyond Nelson's draft, and once written, said "Concurring as I do entirely in the opinion of the court, as it has been written and read by the Chief Justice—without any qualification of its reasoning or its conclusions..." He retained his seat on the court during the Civil war and was a strong supporter of the Union. Georgia declared him an enemy alien and seized his property. His son fought for the South.

#### **DISSENTERS**

**Benjamin R. Curtis** (1851-1857) Born in Massachusetts. Nominated by Millard Fillmore. At one point vilified in Massachusetts as the "slave catcher judge" for having declared the Fugitive Slave Act constitutional, he became a hero to the anti-slave movement with his dissent in the Dred Scot decision. He argued that, "At the time of the adoption of the Articles of Confederation all free native born inhabitants of the states of New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves" were citizens and that residence in a free state freed a slave. He filed his dissent with the Court Clerk on March 6, 1857 and forwarded it to a Boston newspaper.

**John McLean** (1830-1861). Born in New Jersey. Nominated by Andrew Jackson. In his dissent he argued that many of African descent were citizens in the New England states, that the federal government did have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories, and that residence in a free state did emancipate a slave, citing previous cases, some from Missouri, in which a slaveholder taking a slave to a free state liberated the slave. After the Civil War, McLean's dissent was virtually written into the Constitution as the 14th Amendment.

#### **AFTERMATH: THE IRONY OF JUSTICE**

**March-April, 1857**                      **Supreme Court Vilified; Justice Curtis Resigns.**

The Supreme Court decision further divided a nation already at odds. Abolitionists were outraged and distributed pamphlets abominating Justice Taney and the six Justices who concurred with the opinion. The decision was cause for great strife even within the high court, ultimately leading to the resignation of Justice Curtis, who had vigorously dissented the decision.

**May 26, 1857**                              **Taylor Blow Frees Dred Scott.**

Ironically, Chaffee transferred ownership of Dred Scott to Taylor Blow, the son of Scott's original owner and supporter of Scott in his pursuit of freedom, and on May 26, 1857, Blow formally emancipated Dred and Harriet Scott in St. Louis. (During the mid-1800s Taylor Blow lived on the block upon which the Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse in St. Louis was later built.)

**September 17, 1858                      Dred Scott Dies.**

Dred Scott enjoyed only nine months of freedom before dying from complications with tuberculosis on September 17, 1858. Dred Scott was put to rest in St. Louis. His grave marker, added in 1957, reads:

*"Dred Scott Born about 1799 Died Sept. 17, 1858"  
"Dred Scott: Subject of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in  
1857 Which Denied Citizenship to the Negro, Voided the Missouri Compromise  
Act, Became One of the Events That Resulted in the Civil War"*

**1858-1860                                      Lincoln Comes to the Forefront of National Politics.**

Shortly after the Supreme Court decision had been handed down, Abraham Lincoln made a bid for a senate seat. During this race, Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" speech on June 16, 1858 in which he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Although Lincoln lost his bid for the senatorial seat, he was pushed to the forefront of the Republican party and was elected President of the United States in 1860.

**1860-1861                                      Southern States Secede from the Union.**

Almost immediately upon Lincoln's election, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas followed soon after.

**AFTERMATH: FIGHT BE NOT IN VAIN**

**1861    Civil War Erupts.**

Division within the country was solidified when Confederate batteries fired upon Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, marking the beginning of the Civil War. Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina joined the states that had seceded from the Union, rounding out the Confederate States of America. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were regarded as "border states" and remained a part of the Union, but each was very divided in its sympathies.

**1863    Lincoln Issues the Emancipation Proclamation.**

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the second of two executive orders declaring freedom of slaves within confederate states. While most slaves were not freed right away, thousands were freed that very day. The Proclamation gradually, however, did emancipate nearly all four million slaves, as it gave the Union armies the legal standing to free slaves as they took control of southern areas.

1865

**13th Amendment Ends Slavery.**

After the end of the Civil War in 1865, 27 states ratified the 13th Amendment of the Constitution, putting an end to slavery in the United States. It reads:

*Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*

1868

**14th Amendment Grants Citizenship.**

The forward strides for former slaves did not stop with freedom alone. In 1868, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. With the adoption of the 13th and 14th Amendments, the decision of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* was overturned. The 14th Amendment reads:

*All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

1870

**15th Amendment Grants Right to Vote.**

As restrictions began to slowly lift for African Americans, the 15th Amendment granted the right to vote to African American men:

*The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or any previous condition of servitude.*

Missouri, the nexus of freedom and slavery under the Missouri Compromise, was also the birth place of the *Dred Scott* case. Scott did not achieve freedom for himself through his court battles. His case did, however, hasten the Civil War, and that battle, along with the adoption of 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution, eventually won freedom for all African American slaves.

Prepared by...

U.S. COURTS LIBRARY



8<sup>TH</sup>  
CIRCUIT

St. Louis HQ	Cedar Rapids
Des Moines	Fargo
Kansas City	Little Rock
Minneapolis	Omaha
St. Paul	

# African-American Judicial Panel

Open Doors to Federal Courts

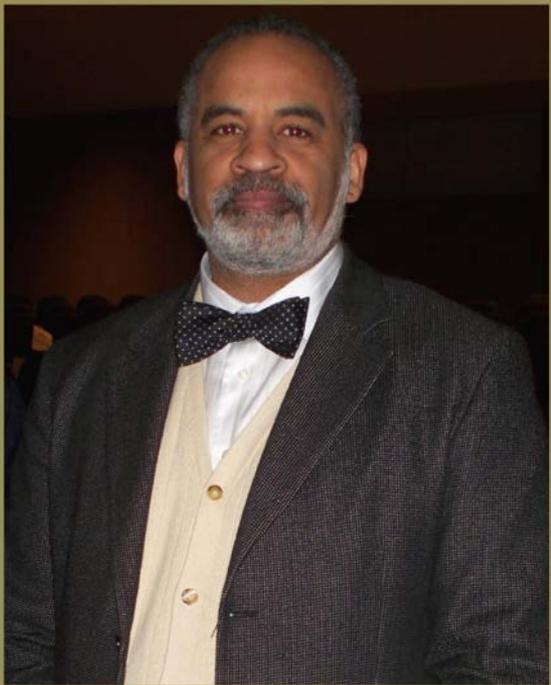
April 25, 2013



Minnesota Court of Appeals Judge Kevin G. Ross, Minnesota Supreme Court Associate Justice Wilhelmina Wright, Hennepin County District Judge Lyonel Norris, and Ramsey County District Judge Edward Wilson



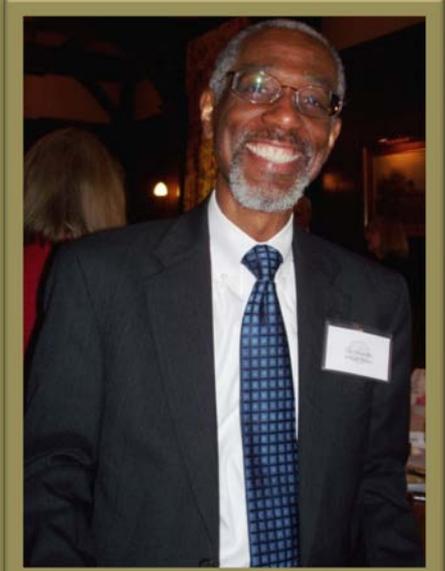
Minnesota Supreme Court  
Associate Justice Wilhelmina Wright



Minnesota Court of Appeals  
Judge Kevin G. Ross



Hennepin County Judge Lyonel Norris



Ramsey County Judge Edward Wilson



Open Doors Coordinator  
Rebecca Baertsch  
Judicial Assistant to Judge Donovan W. Frank



Courthouse Volunteers Melissa Nguyen,  
Financial Technician, and Danielle Maier, Law  
Clerk to Magistrate Judge Jeffrey J. Keyes



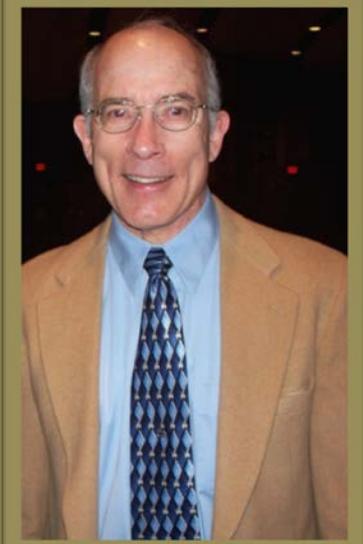
Katie Thompson, Civil Docket Clerk  
Pianist for Open Doors Program



Katie Uline, Financial Administrator



Michael Vicklund, St. Paul Division Manager  
With Eighth Circuit Library Dred Scott Display



Jefferson Assistant Principal Kevin Groebner  
Our Host for the Morning

# Federal Bar Association Luncheon

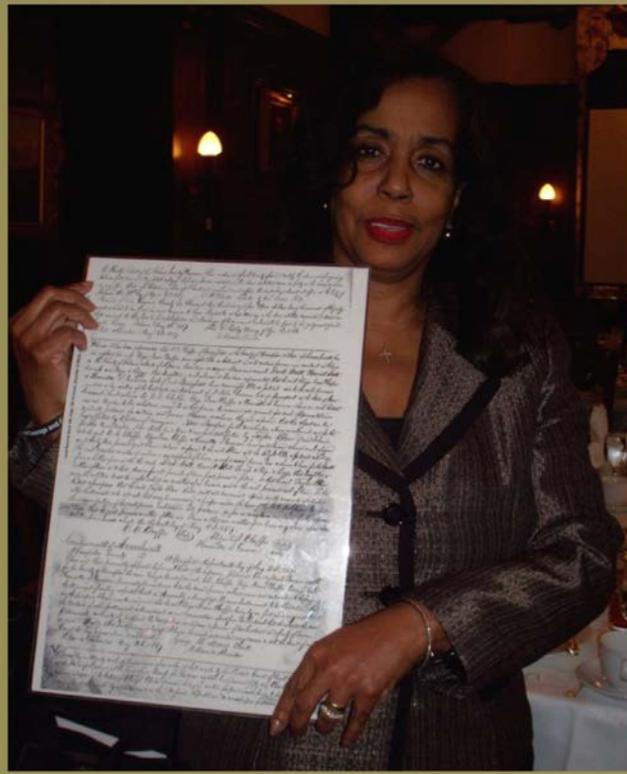
May 22, 2013



Some of the members of the Dred Scott Project Committee: Attorney Tom Nelson, U.S. District Judge Donovan W. Frank, Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis, Lynne Jackson (Great-Great-Granddaughter of Dred and Harriet Scott), Attorney Rachel Zimmerman, Archie Givens, Frank White, and Attorney Mary Rice, Chair of Bloomington Human Rights Commission



Attorney Rachel Zimmerman



Lynne Jackson with Quit Claim Deed that gave Dred Scott his freedom



U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis



Hennepin County Judge Lyonel Norris, Mary Rice, and Attorney Patrick Martin



Archie Givens and Attorney Tom Nelson



Judicial Assistant Rebecca Baertsch and Lynne Jackson



Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis and Ramsey County District Judge Edward Wilson

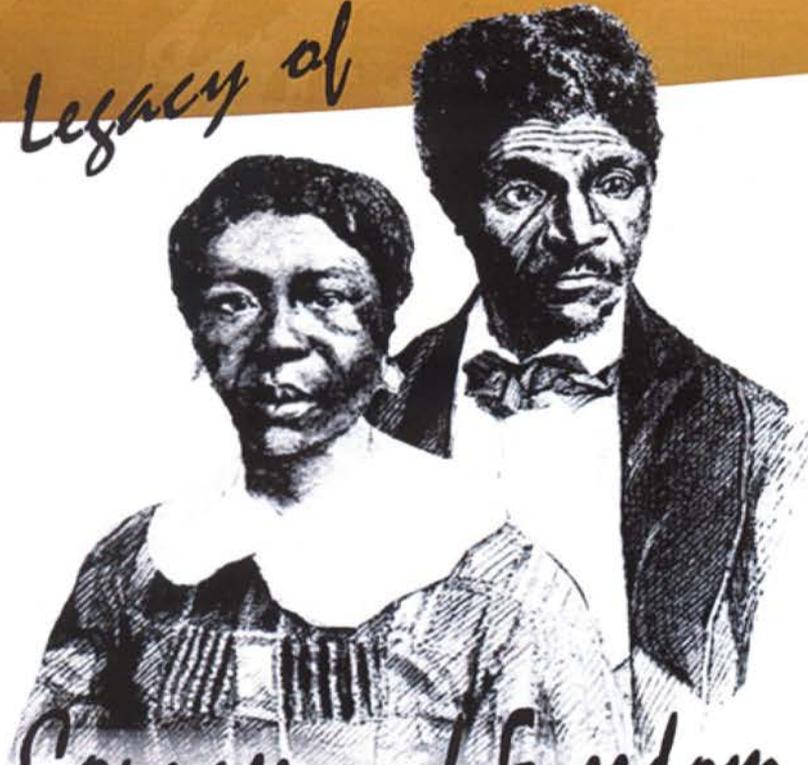


Eighth Circuit Library Dred Scott Display



U.S. District Judge Joan N. Ericksen, Eighth Circuit Judge Diana E. Murphy, Lynne Jackson, Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis

*Legacy of*



*Courage and Freedom  
Dred & Harriet Scott*

You are invited to honor and celebrate Dred and Harriet Scott as their great-great-granddaughter Lynne Jackson shares the story of her courageous family.

**Wednesday, May 22, 2013**

**6:30 p.m.**

Civic Plaza

1800 W. Old Shakopee Rd.  
Bloomington, MN 55431

Interpretive panels from the U.S. Courts Library - 8th Circuit of the Dred and Harriet Scott story will be on display in the lobby of Civic Plaza May 3-25.

Dred and Harriet Scott were slaves who sued for their freedom, enduring a legal battle that ended in one of the most infamous United States Supreme Court decisions in our history. The Scotts based their claim, in part, on their enslavement in Fort Snelling, which was in a free territory. Come hear how Dred and Harriet Scott's contribution played a major role in ending the unspeakable evil of slavery.

**6:30 p.m. Reception - Complimentary refreshments and a cash bar.**

**7:00 p.m. Program - Living history re-enactment; Keynote Speaker Lynne Jackson; Proclamation declaring Dred and Harriet Scott Freedom Day; Re-dedication and unveiling of interpretive plaques for Bloomington Dred Scott Playfields.**

This event is FREE and open to the public. For more information or to make a reservation: 952-563-4948, TTY 952-563-4933 or [reservations@ci.bloomington.mn.us](mailto:reservations@ci.bloomington.mn.us) [www.ci.bloomington.mn.us](http://www.ci.bloomington.mn.us), keyword: Dred Scott

### Sponsors:



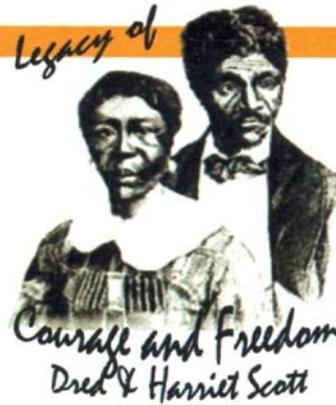
Human Rights Commission  
Parks & Recreation



### Donors:



The City of Bloomington does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its services, programs, or activities. Upon request, accommodation will be provided to allow individuals with disabilities to participate in all City of Bloomington services, programs, and activities. Upon request, this information can be available in Braille, large print, audio tape and/or electronic format



## Sponsors

U.S. District Court  
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Federal Bar Association

City of Bloomington

*Discrimination is illegal.  
The Bloomington Human Rights  
Commission can help.  
952-563-8733; 952-563-8740/TTY*

Dred and Harriet Scott were slaves who sued for their freedom, enduring a legal battle that ended in one of the most infamous United States Supreme Court decisions in our history. The Scotts based their claim in part on their enslavement in Fort Snelling, which was in a free territory. The Supreme Court held against them, but the decision enraged the anti-slavery movement and contributed to the start of the Civil War in 1861. It led to the Emancipation Proclamation, and the decision was overturned by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Dred and Harriet Scott's contribution played a major role in ending the unspeakable evil of slavery.



# Legacy of Courage and Freedom: Dred and Harriet Scott Bloomington Civic Plaza

May 22, 2013

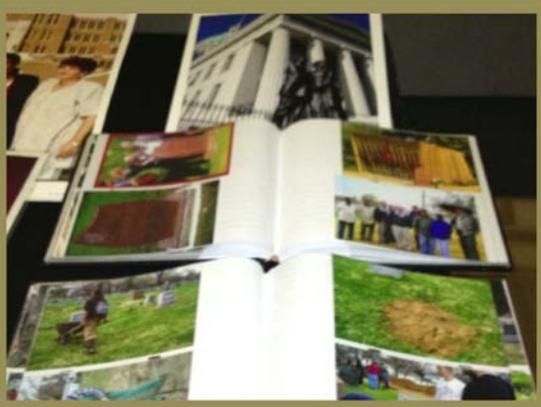


Richard Josey, Jr., Manager of Programs, Historic Sites and Museums Division, Minnesota Historical Society, and Jamil Jude, Producer in Residence, Mixed Blood Theater





Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis and his family greet Lynne Jackson



Frank White greeting guests



Eighth Circuit Librarian Andrea Wambach and Andrew Zimmer



Ellen Sletten, Clerk of U.S. District Court Rich Sletten, and Training Specialist Charles Cree



Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis and Chief Bankruptcy Judge Gregory F. Kishel and Karin Kishel



U.S. District Judge Ann D. Montgomery visits with Chief Judge Davis's family



U.S. District Judge Susan Richard Nelson (on right)



Mary Rice greeting guests



Don and Jean Mueting



Representative from Holiday and U.S. Magistrate Judge Tony N. Leung and his son



Randy Quale, Manager, Bloomington Park and Recreation Department



Jim Urie, City of Bloomington



Jerry Getz



Lorinda Pearson, Manager of the Human Services Division and Staff Liaison to the Human Rights Commission



Left: Tracy Smith, City of Bloomington Human Services Division, and Rebecca Baertsch, U.S. District Court Judicial Assistant to Judge Donovan W. Frank





Bloomington Mayor  
Gene Winstead (on right)



Kristine Wegner, Manny Atwal, and  
Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis





Emcee Tom Nelson



U.S. District Judge Donovan W. Frank



Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis



Frank White



Mary Rice

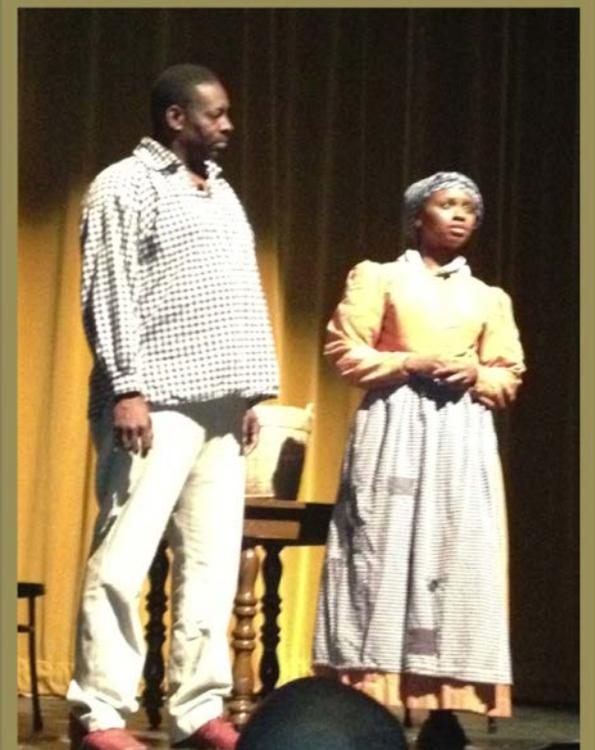
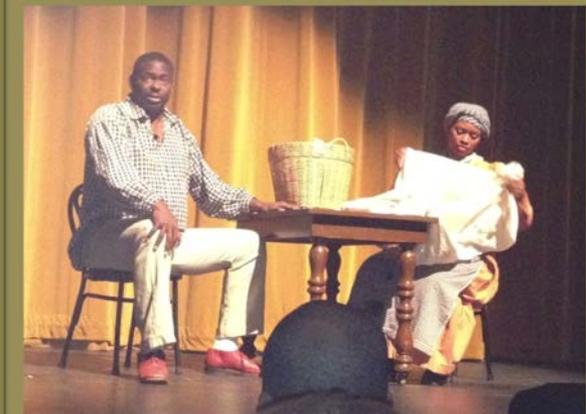


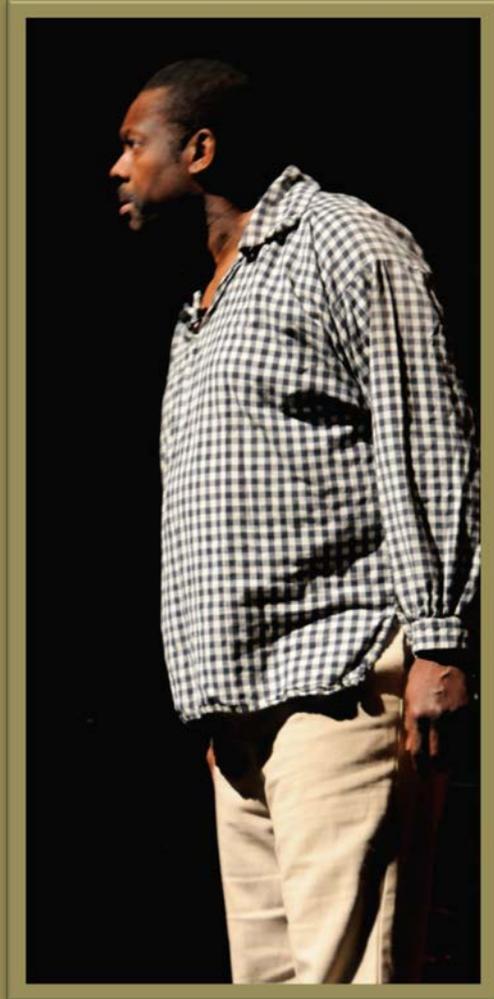
Mayor Gene Winstead

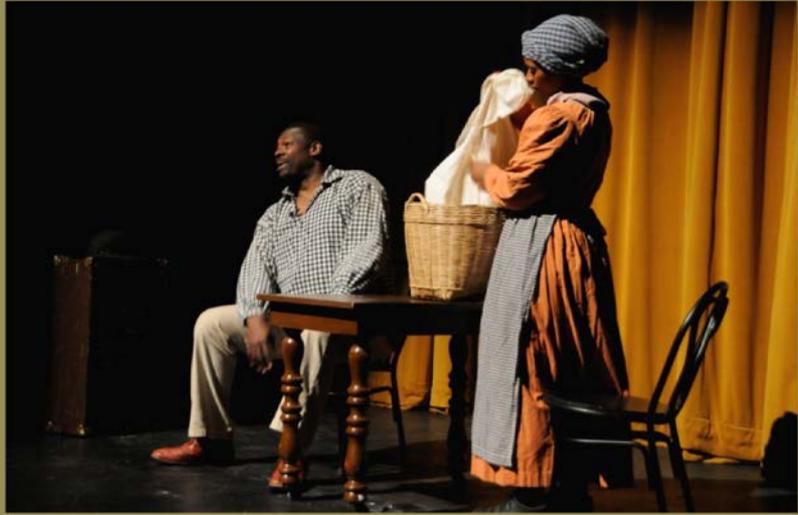


# Living History Re-enactment

May 22, 2013

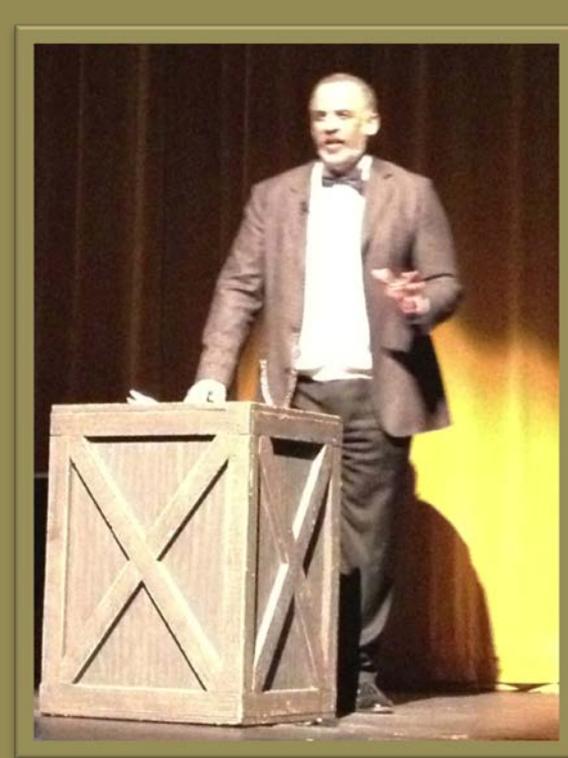
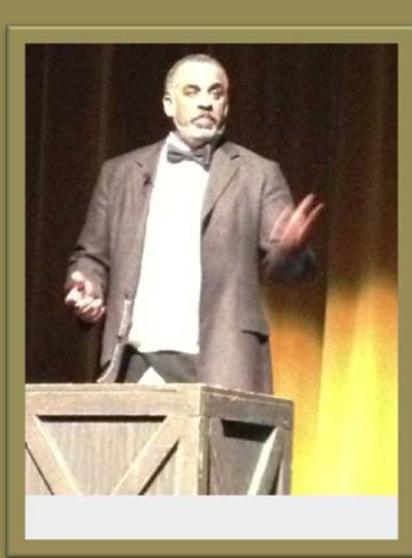






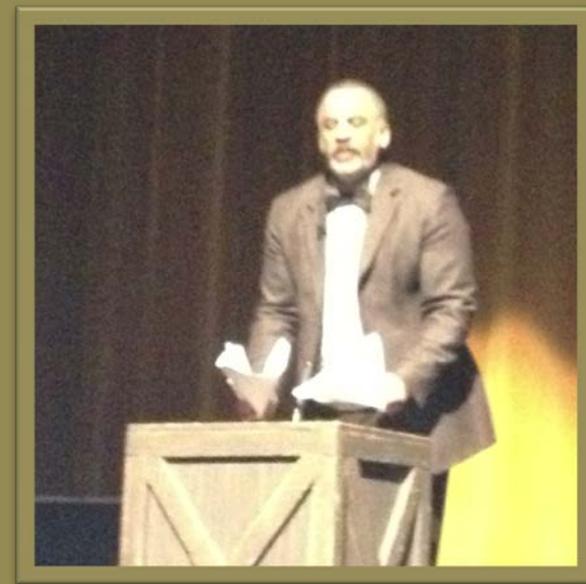
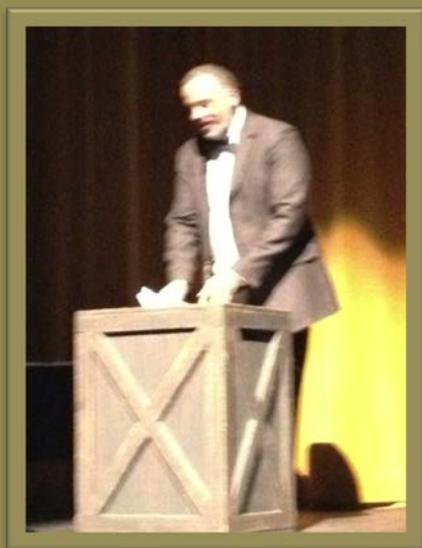






# Frederick Douglass

portrayed by Minnesota Court of Appeals Judge Kevin G. Ross





# Welcome to DRED SCOTT PLAYFIELDS

On November 8, 1971, following a recommendation by the City's Parks and Recreation and Human Rights Commissions, the Bloomington City Council approved the naming of the City's largest playfield complex to honor the courage and contributions of Dred Scott in helping achieve rights for all, and to acknowledge his important place in the history of the State and Nation.

### LEGACY OF COURAGE AND FREEDOM: DRED AND HARRIET SCOTT

Dred and Harriet Scott were slaves who sued for their freedom in 1847, enduring a legal battle that ended on March 6, 1847, in one of the most infamous United States Supreme Court decisions in our history. The Scotts argued that their time spent with their owners in free states and territories, including Free Soilling, entitled them to emancipation. The Supreme Court disagreed. In Scott's landmark, the Supreme Court made the sadly ironic finding that slaves were "articles of merchandise," and stated that African "property as slaves" and their descendants, whether they had become free or not, "had been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race... and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." It held that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States and could not sue in federal court.

The Scotts lost the case, but the Supreme Court's resolute effort to ensure that the federal government could neither prohibit states from allowing slavery nor prohibit slavery in the territories, backfired. The decision enraged the anti-slavery movement, contributed to the start of the Civil War, and led to President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Dred Scott decision was eventually repudiated by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution.

Dred and Harriet Scott were voluntarily freed on May 26, 1837. Dred Scott died in 1843, but Harriet Scott died to see the conclusion of the Civil War and the passage of the constitutional amendments.

Dred and Harriet Scott's courage helped shatter the unbreakable wall of slavery. Their legacy lives on in the freedom we enjoy today and as inspiration in the ongoing struggle for human rights.






## Proclamation

**The Dred and Harriet Scott Freedom Day**  
May 26, 2013

**WHEREAS:** from 1833-1840 Dred and Harriet Scott lived in slavery at Free Soilling; and the Scotts sued for their freedom in 1847, arguing that their time spent in free states and territories, including Free Soilling, entitled them to emancipation; and

**WHEREAS:** their legal battle ended in 1847 in one of the most infamous United States Supreme Court decisions in the history of our nation; and

**WHEREAS:** the United States Supreme Court found that persons brought as slaves from Africa and their descendants, whether free or not, were beings of an inferior order, and found that slaves were mere "articles of merchandise." It held that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States and could not sue in federal court; and

**WHEREAS:** the decision enraged the anti-slavery movement, contributed to the start of the Civil War in 1861, and led to President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation; and

**WHEREAS:** the decision was eventually overturned by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution; and

**WHEREAS:** on May 26, 1837 Dred and Harriet Scott were voluntarily freed; and

**WHEREAS:** pursuant to the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minnesota Statutes Chapter 363A, it is the public policy of this state to serve freedom from discrimination for all persons in this state; and

**WHEREAS:** the City of Bloomington hereby honors Dred and Harriet Scott's contribution to ending the unbreakable wall of slavery, and celebrates their legacy, which lives on in the freedom that we enjoy today and as inspiration in the ongoing struggle for human rights;

**THEREFORE:** Be it resolved that I, Gene Winwood, Mayor of the City of Bloomington, do hereby declare May 26 as:

### DRED AND HARRIET SCOTT FREEDOM DAY

in Bloomington and urge all citizens of Bloomington to join together to support this effort.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Bloomington urge all government departments and agencies, organizations, schools, places of worship and individuals to see it as their duty to commemorate, in an appropriate manner, Dred and Harriet Scott Freedom Day.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Bloomington pledge to support the activities of the Bloomington Human Rights Commission during the coming year.

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of May 2013.  
  
Gene Winwood, Mayor  
City of Bloomington, MN



# New Signage for Dred Scott Playfields Bloomington, Minnesota

## Welcome to **DRED SCOTT PLAYFIELDS**

On November 8, 1971, following a recommendation by the City's Parks and Recreation and Human Rights Commissions, the Bloomington City Council approved the naming of the City's largest playfield complex to honor the courage and contributions of Dred Scott in helping achieve rights for all, and to acknowledge his important place in the history of the State and Nation.

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The Scotts lost the case, but the Supreme Court's repugnant effort to ensure that the federal government could neither prohibit states from allowing slavery, nor prohibit slavery in the territories, backfired. The decision enraged the anti-slavery movement, contributed to the start of the Civil War, and led to President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Dred Scott decision was eventually repudiated by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution.

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# **P**roclamation

## **The Dred and Harriet Scott Freedom Day May 26, 2013**

- WHEREAS:** *from 1836 – 1840 Dred and Harriet Scott lived in slavery at Fort Snelling; and*
- WHEREAS:** *the Scotts sued for their freedom in 1847, arguing that their time spent in free states and territories, including Fort Snelling, entitled them to emancipation; and*
- WHEREAS:** *their legal battle ended in 1857 in one of the most infamous United States Supreme Court decisions in the history of our nation; and*
- WHEREAS:** *the United States Supreme Court found that persons brought as slaves from Africa and their descendants, whether free or not, were beings of an inferior order, and found that slaves were mere “articles of merchandise.” It held that Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States and could not sue in federal court; and*
- WHEREAS:** *the decision enraged the anti-slavery movement, contributed to the start of the Civil War in 1861, and led to President Abraham Lincoln’s signing of the Emancipation Proclamation; and*
- WHEREAS:** *the decision was eventually overturned by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution; and*
- WHEREAS:** *on May 26, 1857 Dred and Harriet Scott were voluntarily freed; and*
- WHEREAS:** *pursuant to the Minnesota Human Rights Act, Minnesota Statutes Chapter 363A, it is the public policy of this state to secure freedom from discrimination for all persons in this state; and*
- WHEREAS:** *the City of Bloomington hereby honors Dred and Harriet Scott’s contribution to ending the unspeakable evil of slavery, and celebrates their legacy, which lives on in the freedom that we enjoy today and as inspiration in the ongoing struggle for human rights.*
- THEREFORE:** *Be it resolved that I, Gene Winstead, Mayor of the City of Bloomington, do hereby declare May 26 as:*

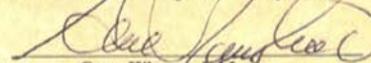
### **DRED AND HARRIET SCOTT FREEDOM DAY**

*in Bloomington and urge all citizens of Bloomington to join together to support this effort;*

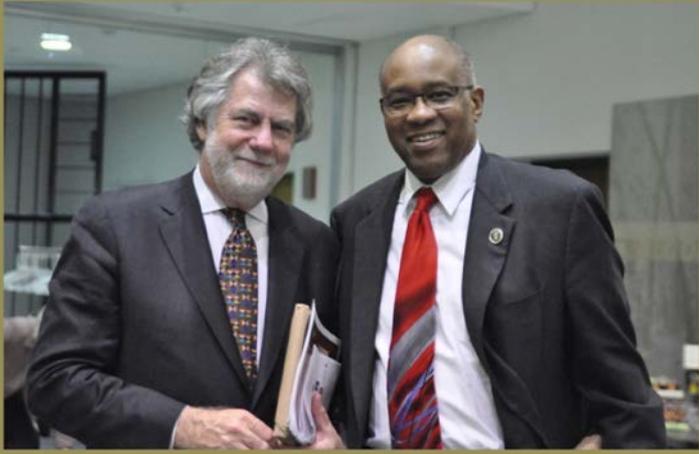
**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** *that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Bloomington urge all government departments and agencies, organizations, schools, places of worship and individuals in our city to commemorate, in an appropriate manner, Dred and Harriet Scott Freedom Day.*

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** *that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Bloomington pledge to support the activities of the Bloomington Human Rights Commission during the coming year.*

*Dated this 20<sup>th</sup> day of May 2013.*



Gene Winstead, Mayor  
City of Bloomington, MN







Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis, Lynne Jackson, Mary Rice, and Frank White pose with photo of Fort Snelling presented to Lynne Jackson. Lynne Jackson's Great-Great-Grandparents, Dred and Harriet Scott were married at Fort Snelling.



Tom Nelson, Chief U.S. District Judge Michael J. Davis, Minnesota Court of Appeals Judge Kevin G. Ross, Mary Rice, Lynne Jackson, Mayor Gene Winstead, and Frank White

