

Honor and Remembrance

In recognition of their courage and perseverance, The Dred Scott Heritage Foundation has commissioned master sculptor Harry Weber to design and build a memorial statue of these courageous pioneers for civil rights. It is often said that we stand on the shoulders of those who have gone before us. Few shoulders have borne more in the struggle for freedom than Dred and Harriet Scott, who helped bring forth the Freedom Amendments by which our civil rights are protected. Many who have come after have rightly been honored. It is time to honor the Scotts and remember their courage which freed a nation.

President and Founder

Lynne M. Jackson is the President and Founder of the Dred Scott Heritage Foundation. She is a great-granddaughter of Dred and Harriet Scott. She continues sharing the family legacy passed on from her father Dr. John A. Madison, Jr.



For more information on these and other activities, visit the DSHF website at www.thedredscottfoundation.org

The Dred Scott Heritage Foundation is a 501(c)3 organization

PAST, IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING GOALS OF THE FOUNDATION INCLUDE:

- ◆ Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the 1857 Dred Scott Decision
- ◆ Create a life-size statue of Dred and Harriet Scott as a memorial to be located at the Old Courthouse in downtown St. Louis—site of their landmark freedom trials. (Anticipated 2012)
- ◆ Expand educational opportunities for students of all ages to learn about the impact this case had on human slavery and how it changed the history of our nation by:
 - *Speaking and traveling to share the history and current events related to the history
 - *Creating materials that aid the learning of African American history within US history
 - *Friends of Dred Scott (corporate/civic/individuals)
 - *Young Friends of Dred Scott
 - *Documentaries and multi-media presentations
 - *Lesson Plans for students grades K-12
 - *Scholarships for students studying law, history, science and math
- ◆ Hold annual Dred and Harriet Scott Reconciliation Forums. We engage in dialogue and action with our group of descendants of civil rights leaders and current activists who desire to create relationships to heal our past histories.



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The Dred Scott Heritage Foundation

Commemoration, Education, Reconciliation



A Legacy of Courage

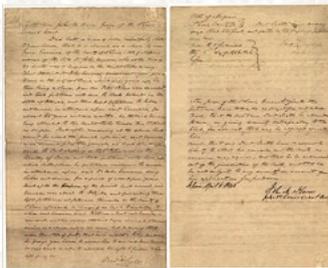
THE FOUNDATION

OUR GOAL is to promote the commemoration, education and reconciliation of our histories. These objectives overlap and are constantly being addressed in the various opportunities we create and are involved in to ensure that we never forget the struggle for freedom, citizenship and equality, with an eye towards helping to heal the wounds of the past.

FOUNDED in 2006 in St. Louis, Missouri, the Foundation was established because our collective knowledge of the significance of the persons of Dred and Harriet and the impact of the Dred Scott decision on our nation is relatively unknown. The Foundation is a vehicle to educate us about the Dred Scott story and related unknown histories.

DRED SCOTT AND THE QUEST FOR FREEDOM

Slaves Dred and Harriet Scott chose to use the law and the courts to gain their freedom, yet the law and courts would not free them. Husband and wife each filed their own petition on April 6, 1846 at



Scott v. Emerson Petition for Freedom. April 6, 1846 (courtesy of Missouri State Archives)

the Old Courthouse in St. Louis, MO, on the legal principle of *once free, always free*.

For almost eleven years, the Scotts' five court proceedings further agitated our nation divided by slavery and disrupted the already uncertain life that slavery ensured for the Scotts. Caught in the middle of the growing fervor over the outcome of their case, the Scotts hid away their young daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, to protect them against the increasing danger and the threat of being sold as they grew older.

Despite the local pressures, the national

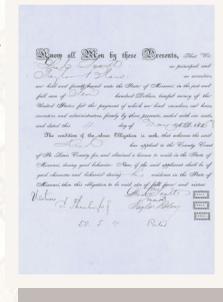


climate, and the personal implications and sacrifices, Dred and Harriet decided to proceed. With the support of the grown children of Dred's former owner, Peter Blow, and the additional help of attorneys Roswell Field and Montgomery Blair, they continued for one more chance at justice. The risk was worth it, if their family could remain intact and possibly become free.

For over a decade, their combined cases coursed through the court system until on March 6, 1857, the Supreme Court of the United States delivered its infamous Dred Scott Decision, which stated in part:

"... We have come to the conclusion that the African race ... whether free or slave, were not intended to be included in the constitution for the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits: ... from the facts stated, that Dred Scott is not a citizen and are all together unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; 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."

The Court's decision in the Dred Scott Case defined the future of slavery and status not only of slaves, but free Blacks in the United States. With the help of their attorneys and the Blow family, on May 26, 1857, in the Old Courthouse, the Dred Scott Family was manumitted from slavery and given their freedom bonds, but had no rights protected under the law.



Scott's Freedom Bond

CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION

The nation, however, had yet to go through the most divisive internal struggle for its soul. Notwithstanding, the decision and the Scotts' courage changed our nation from being a slaveholding republic to a nation more free. That decision was a major catalyst that:

- ◆ motivated Abraham Lincoln to run for President,
- ◆ helped bring about the Civil War, and
- ◆ resulted in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.



In a little more than a decade after that decision, our nation abolished slavery, granted equal citizenship to all, and guaranteed the right to vote regardless of race or color.

President Lincoln said a nation cannot be half slave and half free; it must be all slave or all free, and secession was not an option for him. The liberation of the slaves was indeed the liberation of the nation.