

# News From Red Hill

PUBLISHED BY THE PATRICK HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION — BROOKNEAL, VA



*P. Henry*  
**RED HILL**  
PATRICK HENRY  
NATIONAL MEMORIAL



## RECORD-BREAKING CROWD ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Red Hill's thirty-third annual Independence Day celebration was a tremendous success! The Foundation was pleased with the event's record turnout of three thousand attendees. Despite the day's occasional, brief rain showers, visitors and staff were happy to join together to celebrate the spirit of Patrick Henry and independence of our country. *(continued on page 2)*

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## NEW BOOK RELEASES FROM FOUNDATION SCHOLARS

The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation is always interested in encouraging and broadening scholarship dedicated to our favorite patriot. Therefore, Red Hill is excited to announce the release of two new books dedicated to the life and times of Patrick Henry. The Foundation knows that these publications will provide new, exciting perspectives on this Virginian, and hopes they will encourage even more research and study in the future.

The first work is a revised edition of Patrick Daily's *Patrick Henry: The Last Years 1789-1799*.

He describes this publication as containing "heretofore unknown Henry writings," uncovered after years of gradual and continuous research. He presents this new and improved version to "a new generation of readers and friends of Patrick Henry," in order to encourage study and contemplation of the patriot's later life. Daily first conceived his idea for this work during his time as Director at Red Hill in the late 1970s. Throughout his research of Patrick Henry, he discovered a troubling lack of scholarship dedicated *(continued on page 2)*



## RECORD-BREAKING CROWD ON INDEPENDENCE DAY (CONT.)

Visitors enjoyed classic Fourth of July cuisine sold by local organizations, including snow cones, courtesy of Charlotte County Dixie Softball, burgers and hot dogs provided by Charlotte County Lions Club, and crunchy kettle corn from the Clark Boys. These items provided the perfect combination of hot, cold, sweet, and salty to satisfy the pallets of hungry visitors.

Throughout the day, the grounds also hosted a variety of activities for all ages to enjoy. For the art-inclined, the event offered face-painting (sponsored by Centra Health) and demonstrations of basket weaving by Paul Younger. History buffs delighted in demonstrations of 18th century life by Red Hill auxiliary members and historical



*The crowd kicks back to watch the magnificent fireworks show taking place overhead.*

interpretations of buildings. Guests also had the opportunity to pose with “LOVE” artwork, constructed by the “Virginia is for Lovers” campaign, which encourages tourism in Virginia. Also in attendance was Patrick Henry’s fifth and sixth great-grandson Patrick Henry Jolly, dressed in full 18th Century garb. Jolly posed for pictures with guests and entertained crowds with the “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death Speech,” perhaps the most famous example of Henry’s eloquence. In the spirit of the Fourth, he also recited the Declaration of Independence to remind audiences what (continued on page 4)



*An entire family took advantage of the face-painting during the day’s events!*

“... perhaps the most famous example of Henry’s eloquence.”

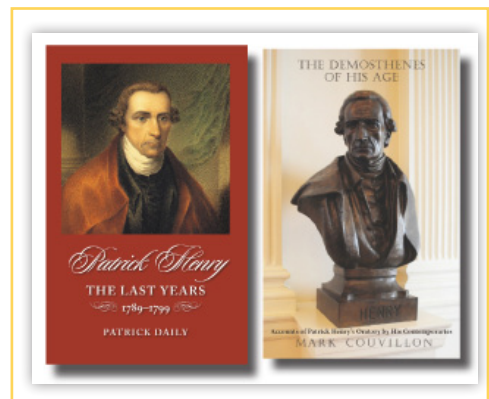
## FOUNDATION SCHOLARS (CONT.)

*Continued from page 1*

to the patriot’s later life. He credits his decision to craft a book addressing this topic to Fred Dabney, then-president of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation’s Descendants Branch. In 1986, after four years of pain-staking, thorough research and one year of writing, Daily published his first edition of

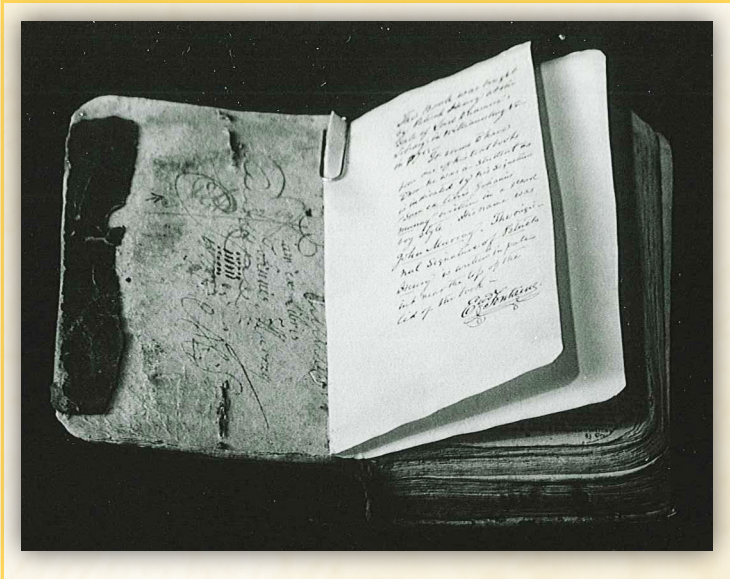
*The Last Years*. Now, nearly thirty years after its original release, Daily is pleased to present the second edition of his work as expanded by the addition of new discoveries.

Another recent contribution to Henry scholarship is Mark Couvillon’s *The Demosthenes of His Age: Accounts of Patrick Henry’s*





# From the Red Hill Collection




*Latin book, Horatius Flaccus, Quintus: Poemata, scholis sive annotationibus, contains the poems of Horace, as well and the satirical poems of the Latin author, Juvenal.*

## HENRY'S LATIN BOOK

### Previously owned by Lord Dunmore

On display at the Red Hill museum is a Latin book that had been owned by the last Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, and purchased by Patrick Henry in 1776, from an estate sale of Dunmore's possessions, following his hasty departure from the Palace a year earlier. Inscribed with both Dunmore's and Henry's signatures, the Latin book, *Horatius Flaccus, Quintus: Poemata, scholis sive annotationibus*, contains the poems of Horace, as well and the satirical poems of the Latin author, Juvenal. Though Patrick Henry probably purchased it for the novelty of having something owned by the man he helped push out of power, he likely used it to brush up on his Latin (which had been taught to him by his college educated father during his mid-teens,) as well as to help with his children's schooling. According to his great-grandson, Edward Fontaine, his father, Patrick Henry

Fontaine, dreaded his grand-father's Latin drills more than he did his professors at Hampden-Sydney. As a lawyer, having a basic understanding in Latin was a necessity for Patrick Henry in understanding the Latin terms and phrases used within his profession. He also needed to pass that basic knowledge on to the young gentleman who studied law under him, which included Patrick Henry Fontaine. That Patrick Henry had a decent understanding of Latin is apparent when, during his governorship, he was able to converse in that language with a foreign visitor, who did not know English. This valuable book stayed within the Henry family, through the Fontaine line, until 1949, when the Reverend Patrick Henry (son of Edward Fontaine) presented it to the newly created Red Hill Shrine. 




*Oratory by His Contemporaries.* A trustee of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, Couvillon has demonstrated his passion for all things Henry through thirty years of research and numerous publications. Included among these works are *Give Me Poetry: A Collection of the Poems and Sonnets of Patrick Henry's Children* (1996) and *Patrick Henry's Virginia: A*



*Guide to the Homes and Sites in the Life of an American Patriot* (2001). Couvillon has even inspired praise from fellow author Patrick Daily, who finds Couvillon's new work to be "the most comprehensive, analytical perspective of Patrick Henry's oratory ever written." This publication promises exciting new insight into the captivating, eloquent nature of Henry's speeches



and the impact of his oratory upon audiences.

Both Daily's *Patrick Henry: The Last Years 1789-1799* and Couvillon's *The Demosthenes of His Age: Accounts of Patrick Henry's Oratory by His Contemporaries* are must-haves for any Patrick Henry aficionado, and will be available for purchase at Red Hill's gift shop starting this fall. 



## RECORD-BREAKING CROWDS (CONT.)

*Continued from page 2*

they were celebrating.

The finale of the day came once the sun began to go down. At 5:00 visitors enjoyed live music performed by folk artists Tara Mills and Yankee Dixie. These native Virginians entertained audiences with rich bluegrass tunes that delighted all. After being treated

with a concert, attendees experienced the most famous part of the day-long celebration, a beautiful twenty-five minute fireworks show. Visitors were impressed by the colorful, fantastic displays of light, the quintessential tradition of America's birth. Red Hill is very grateful to Wells Fargo, who sponsored half

of this year's show.

Red Hill staff and volunteers were thrilled with the success of this year's festivities. With delicious food, live entertainment, and activities for all ages, there is no better place to celebrate the spirit of independence than at the last home and burial place of a true patriot. 🍁

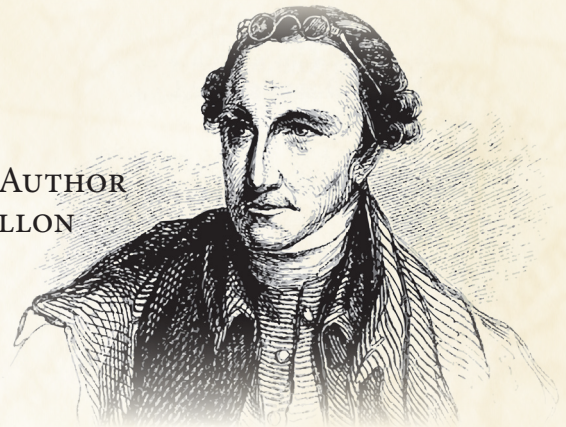
*...gave a number of his personal books to Hampden-Sydney College.*

# What Would Henry Say?

FROM GUEST AUTHOR  
MARK COUVILLON

about education

*"The Necessity of it (public education) is universally admitted."*  
-P. Henry to Jefferson, 1784



Though Patrick Henry was a firm believer in studying mankind and human nature ("read men," he once told a colleague, "for they are the only volumes that we can pursue to advantage"), he was also a strong proponent of formal education, and a supporter of Thomas Jefferson's 1779 bill to establish a free public school system in Virginia.

Education, in whatever form acquired, either by book learning or from observation and experience, was considered of prime importance by Patrick Henry and the other founding fathers, because of the new

form of government they had created. In a Republic, the people were now the rulers of their government, not a king. As such, the people must make and understand the laws, they must be well informed on issues, and above all, they must know and defend their rights. In short, Henry believed a republic had little chance of flourishing in an uneducated and un-virtuous society. While in the legislature, Patrick Henry pushed vigorously for higher education in Virginia. He had been a trustee of Hampden-Sydney Academy since 1775, and in 1783 he sat on a committee to introduce a charter for

Hampden-Sydney College. This committee also reported a bill for the incorporation of an academy in Northampton County; the incorporation of Transylvania Seminary in Kentucky, the future Transylvania University; and the incorporation of Liberty Hall Academy, which would become Washington and Lee University. It is said that Patrick Henry gave a number of his personal books to Hampden-Sydney College to help start the school's library. In addition, while governor, Henry presented awards to students who showed academic excellence.

*(continued on page 5)*

*"What Would Henry Say?" will present how Patrick Henry actually addressed a question of his day, so that the reader can consider how Henry's principles might inform today's debates.*




## WHAT WOULD HENRY SAY? (CONT.)

*Continued from page 4*

The picture many people have of Patrick Henry as a lazy, unlearned, half-savage child of the forest comes mainly from the imagination of William Wirt, his first biographer. In truth, Henry had a better than average education for the time. He attended a neighborhood school until the age of ten, and then was tutored

for the next five years in mathematics, history, and Latin, by his college-educated father. He was also “fond of reading,” and had close to 250 books in his library at the time of his death.

Patrick Henry was also an educator. As a successful and respected lawyer, he tutored many young men in the law, including William and

Johnny Christian, Nathaniel West Dandridge II, Isaac Coles, and his own son, Edward. While in retirement at Red Hill, he also taught his children poetry, and would quiz his grandson on his Latin, which Patrick Henry Fontaine dreaded more than his recitations before his Hampden-Sydney professors. 



## CHILDREN'S CURRICULUM NEARING COMPLETION

Red Hill is constantly striving to serve the children who visit the grounds. The memorial receives two types of children as guests: those who tour Red Hill with their families, and those who peruse the property on class trips. In an effort to cater to this young audience, Red Hill has produced the short orientation film “Five More Minutes with Mr. Henry,” which features two young siblings and their enthusiasm about Patrick Henry and his home.

Red Hill also appeals to children by structuring interesting and engaging events that make learning fun. One popular activity featured is Living History, a program that features docents in colonial garb who demonstrate daily features of eighteenth century life. Another successful event designed to reach out to students was a series of creative writing workshops hosted by children's author Jenny Cote. Cote is a fellow Henry-enthusiast who incorporates his character into

many of her works. She is an excellent collaborator in the Foundation's mission to teach children Henry's importance to our country.

While these programs are excellent tools for educating children at Red Hill, the Foundation also wants to reach out to a third group of children: those who are not able to visit the grounds, but can still learn about Henry in the classroom. Red Hill is currently crafting an elementary school curriculum that educates students on the life and significance of Virginia's first governor. The program will adhere to learning standards, so that teachers can easily and appropriately incorporate the material into their lessons. The package will include a film, worksheets, lesson plans, and more. While the film is almost complete, the Foundation is still



*Author Jenny Cote with a group of children during last year's creative writing workshop.*

developing a curriculum that will inform students about Patrick Henry and provide a seamless addition to Virginia educational standards. The program will be offered online or to order from the museum store.

Education dedicated to Patrick Henry is about more than simply telling the story of one interesting life; it also helps children develop a deeper *(continued on page 10)*



# The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation

## Patrick Henry Scholarship enters its Third Century

BY JON KUKLA

These are exciting times for readers interested in the American Revolution, Patrick Henry, and the complexities of his legacy. For two centuries after his death in 1799 Henry's genius for oratory overshadowed all other dimensions of his life and career. William Wirt's *Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry*, first published in Philadelphia in 1817, set the tone with its romantic depiction of the great patriot as an unschooled child of the American forest, a precursor of the log-cabin myth of self-made American heroes.

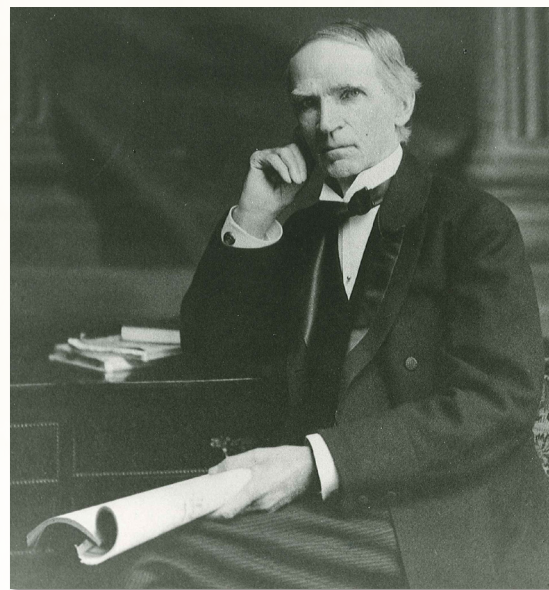
Reprinted more than two dozen times before World War I, Wirt's *Sketches* defined Henry's reputation in the nineteenth-century. For Wirt and other interpreters who were too young to have witnessed Henry's statesmanship as legislator or governor, the brilliance of his speeches obscured all else. As early as 1823 the great romantic poet Lord Byron had enshrined Wirt's impression of Patrick Henry as "the forest-born Demosthenes whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas," a perspective that persists among historians and biographers into the twenty-first century.

Robert Douthat Meade's scholarly two-volume biography, respected by reviewers as both "exhaustive and exhausting," fell comfortably within the overall romantic vision. Even Henry Mayer's *A Son of Thunder: Patrick Henry and the American Republic* highlighted themes promulgated by William Wirt. Mayer's hero was "an ambitious, self-made man who aspired to gentry status" and "seemed to thrive upon controversy" while moving "explosively from one confrontation to another." His rivals, including Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and especially Edmund Pendleton, "considered him a schemer and a demagogue," criticized "his narrow education and his country manners," "disparaged his character as . . . too eager for fame and money," and feared his ability to "mobilize popular passion toward political ends."

Portraying Henry's Old Dominion as prone to violent confrontation and internal quarrels, Mayer compared his subject to "the other great engineer of the Revolution, Samuel Adams." Mayer presented Henry as "a new man in politics, the son of an undistinguished family who rose to power in the imperial crisis and brought a newer, more plebeian element into the political coalition required to oppose the British ministry. Adams's constituents were Boston craftsmen and mechanics; Henry's were Virginia's poor white farmers and religious dissenters."

Especially in light of Mayer's mastery of then-current scholarship about the American Revolution and Virginia social history, *A Son of Thunder* remains the best full biography of Henry. It still deserves its place on bookstore and library shelves next to more recent books such as *Patrick Henry: First Among Patriots* by the religious historian Thomas S. Kidd and *Lion of Liberty: Patrick Henry and the Call to a New Nation* by journalist Harlow G. Unger. Mayer's *A Son of Thunder* also remains the highest expression of the romantic Wirt-Byron vision of Patrick Henry's career.

One exciting development during the past decade is a greater appreciation of Patrick Henry's significance in the Stamp



William Wirt Henry, writer of the first biography of Patrick Henry.



Act crisis of 1765 – triggered in 2004 by the Australian historian Rhys Isaac, whose influential William and Mary Quarterly articles in the 1970s and Pulitzer-winning *Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790* had redefined the story of religious dissent and social change in the era of the Parsons' Cause and Stamp Act (and thereby exerted a strong influence on Henry Mayer and other writers.) As he reexamined Henry's opposition to the Stamp Act and Caesar-Brutus speech for a 2004 book about Landon Carter and his diary, Isaac found himself challenging "the 'standard' history," published in 1953 by Edmund and Helen Morgan, as "out-of-date and . . . written with a New England bias that tends to show Patrick Henry's debut – Williamsburg's immortal May 1765 moment – as a humiliation rather than as the triumph it really was."

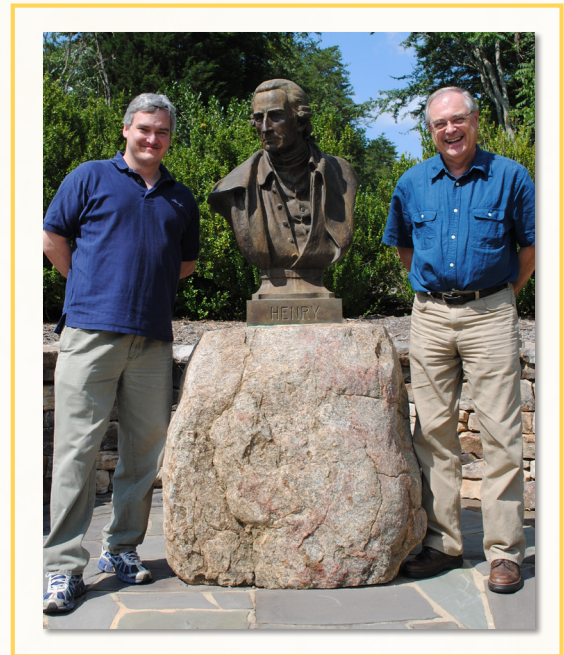
When I contacted Rhys by email nearly a decade ago, he put me in touch with Joshua Beatty, a William and Mary graduate student whose careful detective work was solving a century-old mystery about the identity of a so-called French traveler who witnessed the Caesar-Brutus speech. The traveler (whose report of Henry's seeming apology for his remarks figured prominently in the Morgans' book) was actually a young wine merchant from Madeira touring the colonies and coincidentally witnessing and recording the widening acclaim for Henry and his famous resolutions.

Isaac was writing about Henry when he died in October 2010 (the William and Mary Quarterly published his unfinished text the next year), but he had also shared his impressions with Williamsburg writer George T. Morrow II, who in 2011 launched the first in a splendid series of charming books, *The Greatest Lawyer That Ever Lived: Patrick Henry at the Bar of History*. An engaging narrative of the Stamp Act crisis in Williamsburg, the book also has a delightful preface by Colonial Williamsburg's modern personification of Patrick Henry, the acclaimed living-history actor Richard Shumann. I recommend all nine titles to date in Morrow's delightful Williamsburg in Character series (even though I vigorously disagree with his portrayal of Governor Francis Fauquier). Friends of Red Hill will not want to miss *The Greatest Lawyer That Ever Lived* or Morrow's subsequent titles "*We Must Fight!*" *The Private War Between Patrick Henry and Lord Dunmore* and *War! Patrick Henry's Finest Hour, Lord Dunmore's Worst*.

Three other invaluable books have direct connections to Red Hill. In 2001 the Foundation issued the definitive guide to all the places Henry lived and worked between 1736 and 1799, Mark Couvillon's *Patrick Henry's Virginia: A Guide to the Homes and Sites in the Life of an American Patriot*. In 2007 vice-president emeritus James M. Elson published an invaluable compilation of the major primary sources entitled *Patrick Henry in His Speeches and Writings and in the Words of His Contemporaries*. And, as this issue of the newsletter goes to press, the Foundation has published Mark Couvillon's *The Demosthenes of His Age: Accounts of Patrick Henry's Oratory by His Contemporaries*, an extensive collection of first-hand reports that invite fresh insights about Henry's career.

Red Hill also had an early role in the impending liberation of Patrick Henry's reputation from the captivity of the Wirt-Byron romantic tradition. A decade ago I sent literary historian Kevin P. Hayes a photocopy of the booklist from Patrick Henry's estate inventory. Hayes had recently published a magnificent study of *The Library of William Byrd of Westover*, and I hoped he might do something similar for Henry. In the end, readers for the University of Virginia Press encouraged Hayes to extend his vision beyond his books to the intellect that owned them. The result became *The Mind of a Patriot: Patrick Henry and the World of Ideas* – a "gem of a short biography," according to Peter S. Onuf, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Professor at the University of Virginia, that "demolishes the Henry stereotype [by] illuminating a mind that was steeped in the learning of his age."

Carefully documenting the books Henry used to improve his oratorical skills, his pronunciation, his mastery of the law, his farming and military skills, and much more, Hayes presents a man who read books "deeply and thoroughly" – so



Authors Mark Couvillon and Patrick Daily  
publish new books in 2013.



thoroughly that once he had “absorbed a book’s lessons he was happy to pass it along to another reader.” As a result of Hayes’s work, Onuf writes, “it is now apparent to historians that rhetorical effects that seemed natural to contemporaries were the product of [Henry’s] hard work” – and that *The Mind of a Patriot* is “the best biography we now have of this fascinating, important, and misunderstood figure.” For now.

Other new discoveries about eighteenth-century Virginia promise further adjustments to the Wirt-Byron portrayal of the forest-born Demosthenes. For Henry and his peers the central issue of the Revolution, from its earliest antecedents including the Pistole Fee and Parsons’ Cause controversies of the 1750s and early 1760s, was defending against all challengers the nexus of power by which Virginia’s independent freeholders sustained control of their families, their slaves, their churches, their counties, their province, and their external relationships (first with the king and Parliament and later with the other North American states): gentry and planter control of the county courts, parish vestries, and the General Assembly. While other colonies may have suffered internal political divisions throughout the revolutionary era, Patrick Henry’s mediating leadership as a proponent of gentry values who enjoyed the confidence of ordinary freeholders nurtured the remarkable political unity among the free population that characterized Virginia’s defense of American institutions and liberties.

During recent decades, extensive new scholarship about colonial dissenters and Anglicans has reshaped our understanding of Patrick Henry’s world. Although Rhys Isaac once persuaded his readers that Virginia’s religious dissenters of the 1760s acted like the engaged proletariat of a twentieth-century revolution, Isaac’s books and articles never presented a chronological cause-and-effect argument in support of his impressions.

Indeed, although Isaac tried to link Virginia Baptists with the revolutionary movement of the 1760s, in fact the Baptists had only begun to participate in the civic life of the colony about 1773, and only very significantly in 1775-1776. The secular anthropological perspective that won Isaac such admiration among scholars also blinded him to the intensity of evangelical religious conviction. Beyond their demands for toleration for public worship and authorization for their clergy to solemnize marriages, Virginia’s Presbyterian dissenters in the 1750s and 60s, Baptists in the 1770s, and Methodists in the 1780s were far more concerned about personal salvation than politics.

The Revolution brought Virginia dissenters into political action, not the reverse, for the beginning of the Revolution in Virginia sprang from religious disputes that had little to do with the Great Awakening or the Baptists. The constitutional principles that Patrick Henry espoused from the earliest moments of conflict with king and Parliament came straight out of the Parsons’ Cause – a dispute between the Anglican vestrymen and burgesses who dominated the colony and an embittered clique of Anglican ministers who dragged a senile Bishop of London (and with him the authority of the crown) into their local dispute with the gentry over control of Virginia’s still-thriving established church.

Finally, recent developments in a long and ongoing debate about democracy in early America have profound implications for Henry and the Revolution in Virginia. Back in 1962 the British historian Jack Pole introduced the concept of deference (as used by scholars examining landed society and politics in England) to describe the polling-place phenomenon of farmers and laborers, swayed by community bonds of influence and patronage, deferring to their “social betters” by casting their votes for gentry candidates. Widely embraced by historians, Pole’s terminology seemed to endorse Charles S. Sydnor’s delightful and still important *Gentlemen Freeholders: Political Practices in Washington’s Virginia* and its depiction of a sophisticated political culture and its complex interactions between gentry and yeoman, candidates and voters. Although Sydnor never used the word deference, many scholars began writing about eighteenth-century Virginia as though deference were tantamount to oligarchy, as did the Australian historian Michael A. McDonnell in a recent book about “race, class, and conflict in revolutionary Virginia.”

After decades of debate about democracy and deference in revolutionary America, historian Michael Zuckerman recently reminded us that the yeomen who occasionally deferred to their gentry neighbors at the polls were “a minor element of [Sydnor’s] much larger account of early Virginia political life” that detailed all “the ways in which the rich planters deferred to the small farmers: providing them drinks on election days, thanking them for their votes in elaborate rituals of gratitude, and more.” Recent studies of religious and social history, in short, are transforming our understanding of the



society and culture in which Patrick Henry lived.

As scholarship about Henry begins its third century, we should expect to see greater appreciation for his reading and intelligence; a clearer understanding of the social, religious, and political contexts of his leadership; and a recognition that oratorical prowess was only the most obvious of his talents. More nimbly than many of his contemporaries, Henry exercised what James MacGregor Burns calls transformational leadership in a political system where “deference from the lofty to the lowly was a demonstrable fact,” in Zuckerman’s words, while “deference from the lesser to the lofty” remains only a tenuous hypothesis. It was a world in which Patrick Henry cemented a partnership between gentry and freeholders that characterized the American Revolution in Virginia.

Titles mentioned above include:

- Joshua Beatty, *The Fatal Year: Slavery, Violence, and the Stamp Act of 1765* (PhD. dissertation, College of William and Mary, in progress).
- James MacGregor Burns, *Leadership* (New York: Harper & Row, 1978).
- Mark Couvillon, *Patrick Henry’s Virginia: A Guide to the Homes and Sites in the Life of an American Patriot* (Brookneal: Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, 2001).
- Couvillon, *The Demosthenes of His Age: Accounts of Patrick Henry’s Oratory by His Contemporaries* (Brookneal: Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, 2013).
- James M. Elson, *Patrick Henry in His Speeches and Writings and in the Words of His Contemporaries* (Lynchburg: Warwick House Publishers, 2007).
- Kevin J. Hayes, *The Mind of a Patriot: Patrick Henry and the World of Ideas* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2008).
- Rhys Isaac, *Religion and Authority: Problems of the Anglican Establishment in Virginia in the Era of the Great Awakening and the Parsons’ Cause*, *William and Mary Quarterly* 30 (1973): 3-36.
- Isaac, *Dramatizing the Ideology of Revolution: Popular Mobilization in Virginia, 1774 to 1776*, *William and Mary Quarterly* 33 (1976): 357-385.
- Isaac, *The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982).
- Isaac, *Landon Carter’s Uneasy Kingdom: Revolution and Rebellion on a Virginia Plantation* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004).
- Isaac, *Lighting the Fuse of Revolution in Virginia, May 1765: Rereading the ‘Journal of a French Traveler in the Colonies,’* *William and Mary Quarterly* 68 (2011): 657-670.
- Thomas S. Kidd, *Patrick Henry: First Among Patriots* (New York: Basic Books, 2011).
- Michael A. McDonnell, *The Politics of War: Race, Class, and Conflict in Revolutionary Virginia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2007).
- Henry Mayer, *Son of Thunder: Patrick Henry and the American Republic* (New York, 1986, 1991).
- Robert Douthat Meade, *Patrick Henry: Patriot in the Making* (Philadelphia and New York: J. P. Lippincott, 1957).
- Meade, *Patrick Henry: Practical Revolutionary* (Philadelphia and New York: J. P. Lippincott, 1969).
- Edmund S. Morgan and Helen M. Morgan, *The Stamp Act Crisis: Prologue to Revolution* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1953).
- George Morrow, *The Greatest Lawyer That Ever Lived: Patrick Henry at the Bar of History* (Williamsburg: Telford Publications, 2011). See [www.williamsburgincharacter.com](http://www.williamsburgincharacter.com)
- Morrow, *“We Must Fight!” The Private War Between Patrick Henry and Lord Dunmore* (Williamsburg: Telford Publications, 2012).
- Morrow, *War! Patrick Henry’s Finest Hour, Lord Dunmore’s Worst* (Williamsburg: Telford Publications, 2013).
- Peter S. Onuf, Review of Kevin J. Hayes, *Mind of the Patriot*, in *Biography* 32 (2009): 854-855.
- J. R. Pole, “Historians and the Problem of Early American Democracy,” *American Historical Review* 67 (1962): 626-646.
- Charles S. Sydnor, *Gentlemen Freeholders: Political Practices in Washington’s Virginia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1952). Reprinted as *American Revolutionaries in the Making: Political Practices in Washington’s Virginia* (New York: The Free Press, 1965).
- Harlow G. Unger, *Lion of liberty: Patrick Henry and the Call to a New Nation* (Cambridge, Mass.: Da Capo Press, 2010).
- Michael Zuckerman, “Authority in Early America: The Decay of Deference on the Provincial Periphery,” *Early American Studies* 1 (2003): 1-29.



Historian Dr. Jon Kukla, former Executive Vice-President of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, is currently writing a comprehensive new biography of Patrick Henry for Simon & Schuster. His previous books include *A Wilderness So Immense: The Louisiana Purchase and the Destiny of America* and *Mr. Jefferson’s Women*.



## HENRY LIBRARY CONSIDERED AS FOUNDATION PRIORITY

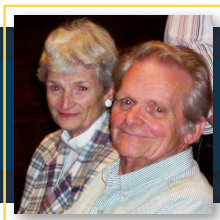
As they look toward future projects and improvements for Red Hill, the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation's Board of Trustees is deciding whether to make the rebuilding of Henry's library a collections priority in the coming years. Restoring Henry's library fulfills several different parts of the Foundation's aim—one being to preserve and showcase where Henry lived and worked, and the other to educate visitors and others on who he was. Not only will rebuilding his collection bring to life an aspect of the physical estate that is currently missing, but it will give Henry scholars of all ages a greater

insight into the mind and intellectual life of their favorite patriot.

Rebuilding a lost library is a painstaking, though rewarding, process. In the last 16 years, the library of Congress went through the task of reassembling the entire original Jefferson library book donation. That is the process which Red Hill may replicate on a smaller scale. The Foundation is considering a project with three phases that will allow them to realize this goal: research, acquisition, and management. First, in order to ensure complete authenticity, it will take careful research to

identify each of the books found in the collection. After identifying the appropriate editions, the Foundation will campaign to find and acquire these volumes. The last step will be determining the most informative and interesting ways to display and manage the collection at Red Hill.

A starting point for fulfilling this mission is Kevin J. Hayes's book *The Mind of a Patriot*. In researching his book, Hayes made a painstaking study of Henry's estate inventory to identify and catalogue the books in his library during his life. Until recent years, American historians have sometimes regarded Patrick Henry as a rural, self-made man whose career was guided by intuition rather than intellect. Hayes




## CHILDREN'S CURRICULUM NEARING COMPLETION (CONT.)

*Continued from page 5*


understanding of the American Revolution and early republic. A prominent figure who worked with the likes of Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers, Henry's philosophy and remarkable eloquence revealed a deep passion for the principle on which the United States was founded on. A study of this patriot will provide students with a concrete example of someone who embodied the ideas and spirit of the American Revolution. It will

also encourage children to ponder the significance and philosophy of figures like Henry in modern times, ultimately encouraging deeper thinking outside of the classroom.

The Foundation's next steps include deciding how to best distribute and promote this material. Teachers and other educators interested in receiving the curriculum packet when it is complete can email Betsy Hanmer, [betsy@redhill.org](mailto:betsy@redhill.org). 

## 1ST VIRGINIA REGIMENT HONORS HENRY



On May 29th Red Hill celebrated Patrick Henry's 277th Birthday with cake donated by local baker Kate Vincent and a Wreath Laying Ceremony. We were joined in the festivities by the 276th Engineer Battalion (1st Virginia Regiment) Color Guard, which was a fitting tribute from the unit that Henry himself commanded as a Colonel all the way back in 1775. 




credits Thomas Jefferson and his “lifelong passion for codifying and classifying people, things and ideas” for this common-held view of Henry as an intelligent, but not educated, individual. However, Henry was actually well-educated. Through his study of Henry’s estate, Hayes work considers the contents of Henry’s library and how they reveal the true expanse of his intellect.

According to Hayes, Jefferson regarded Henry as a “transitional man” who represented the “frontier between savagery and civilization.” However, a look at the inventory of his nearly two hundred volume estate library certainly suggests otherwise. His library’s dynamic range of literature included politics, domestic and foreign law, history, military strategy, religion, classics, science, and novels. The eclectic

nature of this collection indicates Henry’s intellectual capacity and versatility. The rarity and high price of books during the colonial period also reveals the patriot’s dedication to scholarship; his investment in these works meant a serious commitment to education, intellect, and expertise.

This collection of books is an invaluable tool for modern-day Henry scholars because it provides a window into his mind and interests. For example, listed among the study’s inventory are books about chemistry and mathematics. Although Henry is often noted for his exceptional eloquence, his possession of these works indicates an interest in hard sciences as well. His study of these subjects reveals that he expanded his mind beyond the realm of the humanities, and that Henry was a more intellectual, well-rounded

individual than previously thought.

Red Hill currently holds five original volumes from Henry’s library, including *French and English Phrasebook*, *Spectacle de la Nature: or, Nature Display’d being Discourses On such Particulars of Natural History*, and *Dramatic Works of Shakespeare in ten volumes with the Corrections and Illustrations of Dr. Johnson G. Steevens and Others. Vol III*. The memorial also possesses eight volumes that are not originals owned by Henry, but are the appropriate editions that would have graced his library. Among these works are *Apology for the Bible*, *Elements of Euclid*, *Lelands Demosthenes Vol I and II*, and *Spectacle de la Nature*. 

“...Henry’s intellectual capacity and versatility.”

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# NEW PUBLICATIONS AT RED HILL FOR SALE

The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation is always striving to acquire new knowledge on Patrick Henry to share with the public through our Museum shop. We have two new publications for sale. Use the coupon inside to order in-person or by phone.

## Upcoming Events

**November 2nd**  
**BLUEGRASS, BARBECUE  
& BREW FESTIVAL**  
11:00am to 5pm on the Red Hill Grounds

**December 8th**  
**CHRISTMAS OPEN HOUSE**  
2:00pm to 4pm on the Red Hill Grounds

## Red Hill the Patrick Henry National Memorial

1250 Red Hill Road, Brookneal, Virginia 24528

Phone: 434-376-2044      Toll Free: 800-514-7463  
www.RedHill.org      Email: info@redhill.org

*The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation is a charitable non-profit corporation devoted to education and historic preservation. The Foundation promotes educational and research programs about the life, times, philosophy, and legacy of Patrick Henry. As part of that mission, the Foundation maintains and interprets Red Hill, Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, as a historic site and museum. A copy of the Foundation's most recent financial statement is available from the State Division of Consumer Affairs, Box 1163, Richmond, Virginia 23206.*

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