

# News From Red Hill

PUBLISHED BY THE PATRICK HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION — BROOKNEAL, VA



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



## PATRICK HENRY'S 280TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Sunday, May 29th, Red Hill gathered members of the community to help celebrate a particularly big birthday year for Patrick Henry. The patriot, born in Hanover County, Virginia in 1736, would have been 280 years old this year. Each year his birthday is honored at Red Hill with a wreath placed on his grave, and a special ceremony to commemorate his life and (continued on page 2)

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## HOW A HEARTH COOK LEARNS THE TRADE

If you've ever been to Red Hill and experienced the living history demonstrations, you may have wondered to yourself—what does it take to become an accomplished 18th-century style cook? As it turns out, about a week of training goes into making our volunteers polished in the ways of open hearth cooking in the Red Hill kitchen. This winter, two auxiliary members, new to this particular practice, took a week-long class at John C. Campbell Folk School (in the mountains of North Carolina) in order to become top-notch colonial chefs.

Hearth cooking is a favorite station for many who visit Red Hill for the living history demonstrations (including Trustee Bob Dean, who you can read more about on page 11). While many other historic sites include kitchens similar to the one you can see at Red Hill, very few actually demonstrate what it takes to cook in such a different kind of environment. Colonial kitchens, which were small buildings separated from the main house to prevent fires and keep cooking smells away, were not equipped with any of the things that we might consider (continued on page 2)

## BIRTHDAY (CONT.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

legacy. This year's celebration was especially touching, and included speeches from Red Hill's CEO Scott Brown, Henry's fifth-great-grandson Patrick Henry Jolly, and the performance of an original song written in his honor.

The day was a drizzly one, but that didn't keep away an audience who gathered under a tent at the gravesite to celebrate



*Lloyd Holt preparing with his guitar to perform his original song.*

the birth of the great orator. The JROTC Color Guard from Chatham High School in Chatham, VA participated, presenting the Colors at the grave as the audience stood and recited the Pledge of Allegiance. Ms. Hope Marstin offered a prayer of invocation to begin the ceremony, followed by Mr. Brown's welcoming remarks on the significance of the day. Mr. Lloyd Holt then brought everyone nearly to tears with his performance of his own original song, "Patrick Henry" (lyrics appear in full on page 5), accompanying himself on guitar.

Patrick Henry Jolly had the honor of laying the ceremonial wreath at the grave and offered his own thoughts on Henry, sharing the story of Henry's life and the significance of his legacy for us living today. He concluded with a call to action, saying "as we celebrate the life of Patrick Henry, let's take a moment to look at our own lives. Patrick saw injustice and oppression and did something about it. He certainly spoke, but he wasn't afraid to act either. What actions do we put behind our words? What do we DO to solve the problems we see in our own nation, or even our own communities? Or, do we simply wait for "somebody else" to do the work?"



*The Color Guard.*



*Scott Brown's address.*

The ceremony finished with Scott Brown introducing the Book of Liberty, which includes the names of donors who

*(continued page 5)*




## HEARTH COOKING (CONT.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

necessities today. Almost all elements of the meal, including bread, soup, meat, and anything else you may think of, were prepared using various tools on the hearth of the large fire-place. Cooking over coals, unlike the electric or gas burners most of us have at home today, is an inexact science.

A cook has to gain a feel for how the heat works and how to keep a careful eye out to make sure the food is cooking evenly.

The new kitchen docents happened to begin their training at an opportune time, as the kitchen at Red Hill recently received a modern water

line so docents can clean up "behind the scenes." With living history days and summer events on the horizon, they can look forward to using their new skills soon and often for the guests who will be visiting Red Hill for a taste of the 18th century in the next several months! 

# From the Red Hill Collection



*Henry's standing desk.*

## STANDING DESK

One of the most prized possessions in Red Hill's collection is Patrick Henry's standing desk, which is on display in the museum. Standing 3 feet 9 inches tall, the standing desk, also referred to as a slant-top desk, is believed to have been made at Red Hill for the statesman by a local craftsman sometime between 1796 and 1799.

It is a plain piece of furniture, indicative of the old orator's tastes, and made of different woods, which are held together by wooden pegs. Underneath the slant top is a shelf with two drawers and space to hold writing paper or books.

Standing desks were designed so that people could stand and write on a slanted surface. They were popular with clerks, authors, politicians, and lawyers. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson owned one, as did

Ernest Hemingway and Winston Churchill. By the late 19th century, standing desks were known for their health benefits. An 1883 article notes: "At first symptoms of indigestion, book-keepers, clerks, and editors should get a standing-desk." Did Patrick Henry have this one built for himself once he began suffering from stomach ailments in the latter part of his life?

After Patrick Henry's death, Dorothea brought this piece of furniture with her when she moved into the home of her daughter, Sarah Butler Henry and her husband Alexander Scott, which stood across the river from *(continued page 4)*

*“ He certainly spoke, but he wasn't afraid to act either. ”*




## FROM THE COLLECTION (CONT.)

(Continued from page 3)

Red Hill in Halifax County. Upon Dorothea's death, the Scotts inherited the desk, which was passed down to their son, Patrick Henry Scott and then to his son, Charles Yancy Scott.

In 1943, the Scott family donated the Patrick Henry desk to the Brookneal Library. In 1975 the desk was moved to Red Hill and put on display in Henry's law office. There it stayed until the

early 1990's when it was moved into the climate-controlled E. Stuart Grant Museum Room in the Visitor Center, after undergoing much needed conservation. 



# What Would Henry Say?

about judicial review?

Though the concept of judicial review had been around since English jurist, Sir Edward Coke, declared "an act of parliament that goes against the Magna Carta and natural rights to be void," it would not be common practice in the United States until almost two hundred years later when, in 1803, the Supreme Court asserted its authority to strike down a federal law as unconstitutional in *Marbury v. Madison*.

A proponent of governmental checks and balances, Patrick Henry believed judicial review was necessary to prevent abusive acts passed by the legislative or executive branches which might harm the rights of the people, but felt that the U.S. Constitution wasn't specific enough in providing for it. During the 1788 Ratifying

Convention, Henry argued that judicial review was not adequately specified in the proposed Constitution: "I take it as the highest encumbrance on this country, that the acts of the legislature, if unconstitutional, are liable to be opposed by the judiciary."

Recalling the case of *Commonwealth v. Catton*, where the lower house pardoned a criminal without the approval of the state senate in 1782, Henry declared: "In some cases our Judges opposed the acts of the [Virginia] legislature... They had the fortitude to declare that they were the Judiciary and would oppose unconstitutional acts." Henry wanted the newly created Supreme Court to review questionable acts passed by Congress. Yet, he did not intend this power to extend over the validity of state laws,



believing that power should reside with the state court. *Ware v. Hilton* was the first time the Supreme Court struck down a state statute. In 1796 the Supreme Court found Virginia's statute regarding pre-Revolutionary war debts to be inconsistent with the peace treaty between Great Britain and the United States and declared it unconstitutional. Henry, who had been one of the lawyers representing the Virginia debtors in the British Debts Case, was not happy with the Supreme Court's decision, but, having sworn an oath to the new Constitution, grudgingly abided by its decision. (continued on page 8)


*"What Would Henry Say?" is a series that presents 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.*

## BIRTHDAY (CONT.)

*(Continued from page 2)*

responded to the “Patrick Henry—Forgotten Founder” mailing. The book was then placed in the Law Office by Patrick Henry Jolly, who went on to offer guided tours of the Law Office and other buildings to guests

who were interested in Henry’s life at Red Hill. All the guests were then invited to return to the Visitor Center, where everyone reflected on the beauty of the ceremony while enjoying cake and lemonade. Those

who were new visitors to Red Hill, or those who wanted to brush up on their knowledge, were invited to view the orientation video and peruse the museum at their leisure. 

*“Ready for battle, it was time to take a stand...”*

## “PATRICK HENRY” AN ORIGINAL SONG BY LLOYD HOLT

*ON THE HALLOWED GROUNDS OF RED HILL  
WE REMEMBER A GREAT MAN  
BLESSED WITH MORALS, FAITH, AND STRONG PRINCIPLES  
A PROUD AMERICAN  
A PROUD VIRGINIAN*

*WHEN HE SPOKE THE PEOPLE LISTENED  
THERE WAS POWER IN HIS VOICE  
A FIERY CONVICTION  
THAT FREEDOM WAS OUR ONLY CHOICE  
FREEDOM THE ONLY CHOICE*

*HIS WORDS SPARKED A REVOLUTION  
FOR THE LIBERTY OF EVERY MAN  
A PRECIOUS JEWEL ABOVE ALL ELSE  
READY FOR BATTLE, IT WAS TIME TO TAKE A STAND*

*“IS LIFE SO DEAR, AND PEACE SO SWEET  
AS TO BE PURCHASED AT THE PRICE OF CHAINS AND SLAVERY?  
FORBID IT ALMIGHTY GOD!  
I KNOW NOT WHAT COURSE OTHERS MAY TAKE; BUT AS FOR ME  
GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!”*

*OUR NATION BOUND AND FOUGHT TOGETHER  
A NOBLE VICTORY WAS WON  
WITH BLOOD AND SWEAT FROM OUR BRAVE PATRIOTS  
INSPIRED BY OUR NATIVE SON  
GOVERNOR HENRY, THE INSPIRING ONE*

*WITH INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION  
HE CRIED WE NEEDED A BILL OF RIGHTS*

*10 AMENDMENTS WERE ADOPTED AND HE WENT HOME  
TO PRACTICE LAW, AND TO HIS CHILDREN AND HIS WIFE  
HIS JOB, HIS FAMILY, AND HIS LIFE*

*IN HIS GARDEN SPOT HE WORKED AND LIVED  
WITH MANY LOVED ONES BY HIS SIDE  
HE PRAYED FOR HIS SOUL, HIS FAMILY, AND HIS COUNTRY  
THEN, WITH CALM DIGNITY, THE GREAT MAN DIED*

*THANK YOU PATRICK HENRY  
FOR THE LIFE OF SERVICE THAT YOU GAVE  
YOU ARE STILL THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY  
O’ER THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE*



*Lloyd Holt performing his song at the Birthday celebration.*

# Patrick Henry, Emigration, and the Future of British America

By Jim Ambuske, Patrick Henry Fellow 2015-2016

When I teach the history of the American Revolution at the University of Virginia, I always have my students read the Virginia Resolves of 1765. The Virginia House of Burgesses adopted the resolutions on May 29, 1765 in protest to Parliament's passage of the Stamp Act, one of the British government's major imperial reforms in the aftermath of the Seven Years War. It is at this moment in the course when students encounter Patrick Henry, the imperial constitutionalist. Henry's authorship of the resolves, including the controversial fifth statement that declared "that the General Assembly of this Colony have the only and exclusive Right and Power to lay Taxes and Impositions upon the inhabitants of this Colony," demonstrated how many Americans understood the constitutional relationship between Great Britain and her colonies. They believed that Parliament's authority over them did not extend beyond trade regulation. Direct taxation without American representation in the British legislature violated the colonists' fundamental rights as British subjects.

My research into Scottish emigration to the colonies in the era of the American Revolution has led me to a new understanding of Patrick Henry as a political economist. While we often think of him as a constitutional theorist, in the late 1760s he was among a number of British subjects on both sides of the Atlantic who thought deeply about British North America's future economic development and its population growth. Virginians and other colonists looked upon Great Britain's victory over the French in the Seven Years War (1756-1763) as a historic moment when British liberty and Protestantism triumphed over absolute monarchy and Catholicism. They also viewed it as clearing the path for expanding British settlement west into the fertile Ohio River Valley. Colonists dreamed

of farming the rolling hills and glaciated plains of what is now the American Midwest and shipping their produce to Europe.

The end of the Seven Years War and the prospect of settler expansion into the American West created a number of challenges for British policy makers. In the Treaty of Paris, France and Spain ceded colonies such as Canada and Florida to Great Britain. These new colonies needed British forms of government and additional settlers to cultivate the land. British officials also worried that American movement beyond the Appalachian Mountains would provoke conflicts with Native peoples. Moreover, they believed that permitting settlement in places like Ohio would put too much distance between colonists and the imperial and colonial governments.

What the British government wanted to do was manage future colonial population growth and geographic expansion in orderly and efficient ways. On October 7, 1763, George III issued a Royal Proclamation outlining the government's post-war policy. Among other things, it forbid colonial governors from granting land beyond the Appalachian Mountains, leaving the interior as a vast reserve for Native peoples. Earlier in the year, former Georgia governor Henry Ellis authored a document that provided the framework for the King's proclamation. Ellis called for a "Line for a Western Boundary to our ancient provinces." Colonists would not be allowed to settle beyond that border. As populations in the older colonies grew through emigration or natural reproduction Ellis imagined that settlers would migrate to Canada or Florida in search of more land. There "they would be useful to their Mother Country" in growing crops like wheat and producing other commodities such as indigo for the Atlantic market.

There was an even greater danger to the empire than the risk of violent encounters with Native peoples. By "planting themselves in the Heart of America," Ellis argued, colonists placed themselves "out of reach of Government, and where, from the great Difficulty of procuring European Commodities, they would be compelled to commence Manufactures to the infinite prejudice of Britain." In other words, these colonists would compete with British manufacturing firms.

In the eighteenth century, most British political economists agreed that colonies existed to provide the mother country with the raw materials that its factories needed to make finished goods. British law prohibited colonists from engaging in large-scale manufacturing, reinforcing American dependency on the British economy. Colonists instead imported china, furniture, fine cloth, and a variety of other goods from Britain. Scottish emigrant Flora MacDonald's British-made china set, which now resides at Red Hill, is a beautiful example of this transatlantic exchange. Henry Ellis and other British officials did not expect that colonists would lose their desire for British goods as they moved west. Their distance from eastern markets would make it difficult to obtain them, compelling colonists to make their own wares. George III's proclamation was designed to encourage further dependency on Great Britain, not greater self-sufficiency.

Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry were among a number of British Americans who suggested that greater economic autonomy was necessary and beneficial to the empire. In the 1750s, Franklin argued that the colonial population doubled every twenty years. This was a great boon to Britain because it meant more people to consume more British goods. Yet, in Franklin's view British manufacturers could not

keep up with increasing consumer demand. He therefore suggested that Britain “should not too much restrain Manufactures in her Colonies” lest Americans should want for their needs. “To distress is to weaken,” he argued, “and weakening the children weakens the whole family.” On the other hand, allowing Americans to produce some of their own goods on a limited scale would keep them compliant with their parent state. Britain’s new policies after the Seven Years War amounted to a rejection of Franklin’s suggestions.

Henry explored similar ideas in the years after George III issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. In the first volume of his *Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence and Speeches*, William Wirt Henry reprinted a fragment essay that Henry wrote probably in the late 1760s. Its composition suggests that Henry was teasing out his thoughts on these subjects, perhaps for a later final draft that met a fiery end in the inferno that consumed so many of his other personal papers. The surviving document, however, offers us fascinating insight into what Henry thought about the internal economic relationship between the colonies, their combined connection with Great Britain, and the importance of emigration in strengthening British America.

Henry well understood that the colonies had great economic value for Great Britain. North America was “blest with a soil producing not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life.” Rivers carried commodities to colonial ports where ships waited to take goods across the Atlantic. Together, the northern and southern colonies offered Europe a bountiful harvest. Northern colonists produced “the choicest grain, stock, wool, fish, hemp, flax, [and] metals” while settlers in the “southern climes” provided “corn, pulp, rice, wine, fruits” and other “delicacies” like tobacco to the

British Atlantic economy. It troubled Henry that a continent capable of producing such wealth should lack the means to manufacture “the common conveniences” on its own, although not for the reasons that we might expect. Franklin had kept his focus on the transatlantic connection between Great Britain and the colonies in calling for some limited manufacturing. By contrast, Henry turned his gaze inward to examine differences among the colonies in agreeing with those “who insist on the necessity of home manufactures.” Unsurprisingly, he was particularly concerned for Virginia’s future prosperity, but his thinking could have applied in some respects to Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and East and West Florida.

For Henry, the major problem was that Franklin’s Pennsylvania and the other northern colonies were more attractive to emigrants from Ireland, Scotland, and the rest of Europe. Tens of thousands of Scots and Irishmen resettled in North America in the years before the American Revolution. Henry composed his essay at a time of great social and economic change across the Atlantic. In Scottish Highlands for example, tenant farmers faced higher rents, inattentive clan chiefs, and a series of terrible winters that destroyed harvests and alienated the people from their native land. No longer able to stomach these hardships, Scots began emigrating to the North Carolina backcountry in the 1760s, but more frequently to New York, Nova Scotia, and St. John’s Island (Prince Edward Island). Irishmen experienced similar misfortunes. They often made their way to Philadelphia. These emigrants shared Henry’s sense of the American landscape’s promise.

As Henry compared Virginia with its northern sister provinces he identified two fundamental distinctions

that he believed undermined his colony’s prosperity. The first was religious liberty. “The free exercise of religion,” he argued, “hath stocked the Northern part of the continent with inhabitants.” Henry linked religious toleration with economic vitality, suggesting that the established Church of England in Virginia dissuaded adherents of other Protestant denominations from resettling in the colony. The emigrant with trade skills “sails not to Virginia;” he journeys to a northern colony where he finds greater religious freedom as well as employment in a factory or in his own shop. There, perhaps in Pennsylvania, the emigrant makes some goods, giving northern colonists more convenient access to them. In Henry’s mind, this forced Virginians into a state of dependency on both Britain and the northern colonies from whom they had to import products. It would remain that way until “we have procured numbers of skillful artists” to make goods locally. He did not imagine that would happen until a “general toleration of Religion” took hold in Virginia.

But religious liberty alone was not enough to recruit skilled emigrants to Virginia. The presence of slaves and slavery in the colony compromised its appeal and its economic potential. Slavery existed in every American colony, and Henry was a major slave owner, but he argued that in Virginia it prevented the development of a more diversified economy and depressed land values. Slave-grown cash crops like tobacco disincentivized the need for skilled labor. His own experiences as a struggling tobacco planter at Pine Slash Farm earlier in the decade no doubt shaped his thinking. Henry once again looked to Pennsylvania as his example. The colony’s lands were “five times the value of ours” and it was “the country of the most extensive [religious] privileges with few slaves.” (*continued on page 10*)

## WHAT WOULD HENRY SAY? (CONT.)

*(Continued from page 4)*

Though the Justices of the Supreme Court were willing to involve themselves in state affairs, Henry did not believe they would have the stomach to question laws passed by

Congress without that power expressed given that body in the Constitution. This proved to be the case when the High Court refused to review the divisive Alien and Sedition Acts, passed

under the Adams administration in 1798. Unable to rely on judicial review by the Supreme Court, Henry appealed to “the people who held the reins over the head of congress”



## NATURALIZATION 2016

On Friday May 6th, 175 guests—Red Hill staff, members of the nearby communities, special guests, and incoming citizens, and their families—all gathered for Red Hill's annual Naturalization Ceremony, in which new Americans take their oaths of citizenship.

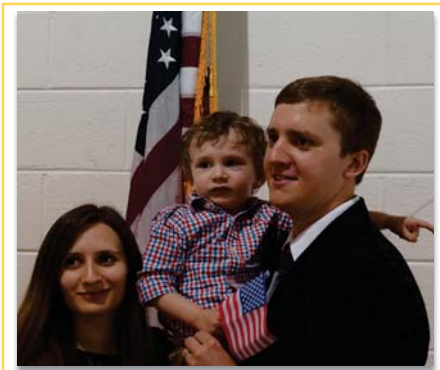
Due to untimely rain, the event was moved indoors to the Patrick Henry Family Services gymnasium. Naturalization is many people's favorite event of the year, thanks to the joyful atmosphere that attends this exciting step in the new citizens' lives. This year saw thirty people take their oath of citizenship, representing eighteen different countries including Nepal, Haiti, Denmark, United Kingdom, Kenya, Iran, Italy, Uruguay, Russia, and more! The ceremony was conducted by the Honorable Norman K. Moon, District Judge, who told the new citizens, “you have honored the United States by choosing it as your new country... but words alone will not do the job.” Judge

Moon shared a sentiment which rang true not only to those new to their citizenship, but for all in attendance, stating, “there are many ways to participate in the community,” and that the United States needs everyone's “energy, labor, intelligence, wisdom, and above all, it needs their love and devotion as new citizens.” He went on to urge them to exercise their newly gained rights to vote and to freedom of speech. (In this spirit, the Brookneal Women's Club helped anyone who wished to register to vote). Then each citizen was announced by Daniel Bubar, the Assistant U.S. Attorney, Western District of Virginia.

The ceremony also included an address by the Honorable T. Scott Garrett M.D. from the House of Delegates, Virginia 23rd District, who gave a moving speech about the virtues he hoped the new citizens would aspire to—kindness, generosity, boldness, and reverence being among them. The Colors were presented by JROTC members

from Chatham High School. The Invocation was led by Reverend Chris Kesler of Midway Baptist Church, and special music was presented by Lloyd Holt and Michelle Singleton. Patrick Henry Jolly was there in character as his ancestor, Patrick Henry.


Afterward, all in attendance were able to enjoy a time of celebration—and the enthusiasm of the thirty who had just become Americans was infectious for everyone as they shared their happiness and hopes for the future. Food was provided by the Red Hill DAR and the Patrick Henry Auxiliary, and the Brookneal Women's club provided drinks. Patrick Henry Jolly made himself available for photographs as Patrick Henry. The optimism of everyone in the room was summed up by Silvana Andrew Miller, from Uruguay, who shared her appreciation for the opportunities in the United States to grow as a person, and the freedom to pursue one's dreams. 🍃



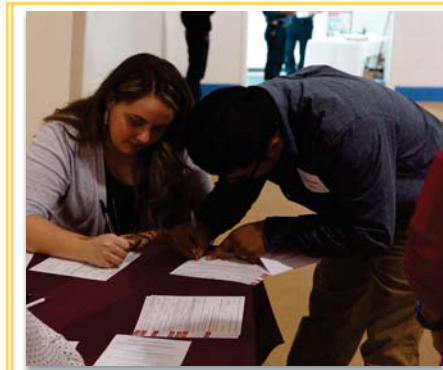


to see to the repeal of congressional acts they deemed unconstitutional by means of petition. He, unlike Madison and Jefferson, did not believe a state legislature had the authority to decide on the constitutionality of laws passed by the federal government.

In the decade following Henry's death, the Supreme Court, under John Marshall's leadership, began to embrace its role as the supreme expositor of the constitution and, through a number of early court decisions, beginning with *Marbury v.*

*Madison*, cemented the power of judicial review over federal laws, which Patrick Henry had fought for during the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. 

“...opportunities in the United States to grow as a person...”



Above, new Americans are sworn into their citizenship. The event, which was moved indoors due to rain, included several special addresses and a presentation of the Colors. Patrick Henry Jolly attended in character as Patrick Henry for photographs.

## AMBUSKE ESSAY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 7)

If Virginia wished to avoid becoming “the gloomy retreat of slaves,” it was incumbent upon white colonists to quickly “people our lands” with skilled European tradesmen and artisans.

To be clear, in his essay Henry did not advance a moral argument against the continued importation of African slaves. It was an economic assessment. From his perspective slavery’s dominant place in the economy, like a dearth of religious toleration, increased Virginia’s dependence on Britain and the northern colonies for manufactured goods. Nor did he propose freeing existing slaves. It was too late to “re-export” them. Instead, he imagined that as white settlement moved deeper into the backcountry “the present stock” of slaves and their descendants would scatter “through the immense deserts in the West” in a process that early nineteenth-century Americans called “diffusion.” He did not allow for the possibility that newly arrived emigrants might want to own slaves, too. Henry’s essential point was that by encouraging

further European settlement, Virginia would become more economically diverse and reduce its reliance on imported goods. A more prosperous Virginia in turn meant a stronger contribution to the greater glory of the British Empire.

What Henry’s unfinished work reminds us is that American Revolution was as much a conflict centered on the future of the British Empire in North America as it was a contest over constitutional rights and political sovereignty. In the late 1760s, he waded into an important transatlantic debate about colonial economic development, population growth, and emigration’s potential consequences. I confess that when I lecture to my undergraduates on this period Henry usually disappears from my narrative after the Stamp Act Crisis, only to reappear in the 1780s as an opponent of the United States Constitution. When I next teach the era of the American Revolution, however, Henry’s expanded vision of empire will be impossible to ignore.

Suggestions for further reading:

Fred Anderson, *The War that Made America: A Short History of the French and Indian War* (New York: Penguin Books, 2006).

John Shy, *Toward Lexington: The Role of the British Army in the Coming of the American Revolution* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1965).

Alan Taylor, *The Internal Enemy: Slavery and War in Virginia, 1772-1832* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2013).

*Jim Ambuske was the recipient of the Patrick Henry Fellowship, funded annually by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, for the academic year of 2015-2016 at the University of Virginia. The fellowship provides the chance for a doctoral candidate in his or her final year of study to focus on the research and writing of a dissertation.* 🍃



## SUMMER HOURS BEGIN

With longer hours of daylight come longer days here at Red Hill. Starting April 1st through October 31st we began remaining open until 5:00pm to give visitors even longer to enjoy the grounds in full spring bloom. Come for a tour, a picnic, a hike, and take advantage of the great weather and beautiful views! 🍃



# FACES OF RED HILL

## BOB DEAN

Twenty-eight years ago, Bob Dean and his wife, Kit, moved to Gladys, Virginia. They had decided to pursue a lifelong dream of owning a farm, and purchased Shady Grove—built in 1820 by Alexander Spotswood Henry, one of Patrick Henry's sons. It wasn't long after moving to the area that friends of the Deans encouraged them to check out Red Hill. As history had always been one of Bob's passions, it was a natural fit. He became a trustee, and then treasurer, and has served Red Hill across twenty-five years' worth of meetings, decisions, events, and committees.


Red Hill, Dean says, is such a special place because it stays true to

the character of Patrick Henry, who himself was a remarkable man. Mr. Dean says he has always particularly enjoyed the Patrick Henry re-enactors, and meeting the Henry descendants. A favorite memory of his was the first time he experienced the hearth-cooking in the outdoor kitchen. He says, "I had seen other kitchens on old house tours, but never one actually being operated—and we got to eat the food!"

Although Bob Dean will be retiring from his role as Trustee at the end of his term June 30th, his love for Patrick Henry and Red Hill will continue on. In fact, a piece of Red Hill will literally stay with him, in the

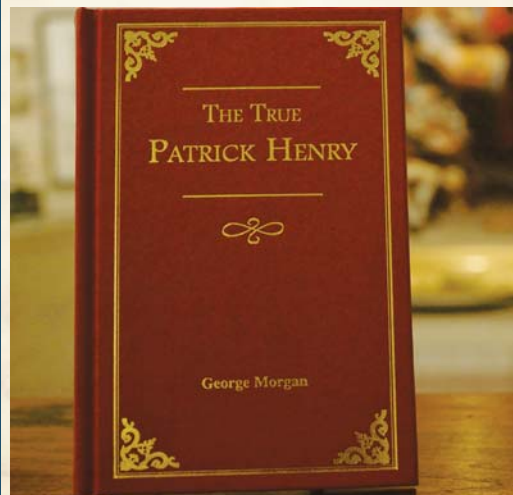


form of an Osage Orange tree growing in his yard—rooted from a cutting of the big Osage which presides over the Henry estate at Red Hill.

Red Hill is incredibly grateful for Mr. Dean's many years of service. Throughout his time as a Trustee and as Treasurer, it has been a boon to the staff and Board to have him so near, ready to lend a hand and offer guidance whenever help was needed. While he will be missed on the Board, we hope to see plenty of Bob and Kit as welcome visitors! 

*"Faces of Red Hill" introduces readers to the individuals whose devotion and passion help Red Hill to thrive.*

*...has served Red Hill across twenty-five years...*



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VALID THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2016

# Red Hill

## the Patrick Henry National Memorial

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*The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation is a non-profit corporation devoted to education and preservation. The Foundation will promote through education and research programs the life, character, times, philosophy and contributions to posterity of Patrick Henry. As part of that mission, the Foundation is charged with maintaining and interpreting Red Hill, Patrick Henry's last home and burial place, as an historic site. 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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### Officers of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation

Chairman: Mark Holman  
Vice Chairman: Ron Rogers  
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## SCHEDULE A GROUP TOUR FOR YOUR CLASS OR CLUB!

Interested in learning more about Patrick Henry and 18th Century life with your students or organization? We would love to help you arrange a guided tour and hands on learning experience at Red Hill. For questions about visiting for a group tour or living history demonstration please email [info@redhill](mailto:info@redhill).

## Upcoming Events

**July 4th**

### INDEPENDENCE DAY

Doors open at 9:00am, activities begin at 3:00pm, gates close at 9:00pm. Patrick Henry's speech will take place at 7:00pm, and our annual fireworks show will begin at 9:15pm.

**November 5th**

### BB&B FESTIVAL

Saturday, November 5th from 11:00am to 5:00pm.