

# News From Red Hill

PUBLISHED BY THE PATRICK HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION — BROOKNEAL, VA



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

## ANNUAL FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT RED HILL

July 4th, 2016 was an unspoiled day; even the threat of rain could not dampen the spirit of celebration here at Red Hill. The rain and storm-free skies combined with pleasant temperatures made for the perfect day to celebrate America's birth. Visitors came from all over this great nation, many of whom had never been to Red Hill before. Everyone was able *(continued on page 2)*



### In This Issue...

Red Hill Collection  
Page 3

What Would  
Henry Say?  
Page 4

Patrick Daily Essay  
Page 6

Original Oratory  
Page 9

Faces of Red Hill  
Page 11

## PATRICK HENRY DIGITAL LIBRARY IS LIVE

We are pleased to announce the official launch of The Patrick Henry Digital Library (PHDL). Supported by a generous grant from the Jessie Ball duPont Fund awarded to the Patrick Henry National Memorial Foundation in 2015, the PHDL is composed of four parts. The first part is the Patrick Henry Digital Edition, which is the first comprehensive scholarly edition of the known writings of Patrick Henry. This includes all of his incoming and outgoing correspondence. The second part is Patrick Henry's Library, which is a collection of book

titles that Henry was known to have owned at one time in his life. The third part is books about Patrick Henry. Here you will find fully searchable digitized books devoted to Patrick Henry's life and his writings. In many cases there is overlap between this collection and the Patrick Henry Digital Library. The fourth and final part is Museum Collections, which presents objects from Patrick Henry and his family that are now owned by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. The overall objective of the Patrick Henry Digital Library is to *(continued on page 5)*

## FOURTH OF JULY (CONT'D.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

to enjoy the grounds, Visitor Center, and museum. Docents were on hand to share information about the history of the estate, along with living history demonstrations that gave insight into 18th Century living. Outdoors, where guests sat on blankets and camp chairs scattered across the green lawn, the air was filled with music from the band, Laurel Junction, and the aromas of barbe-

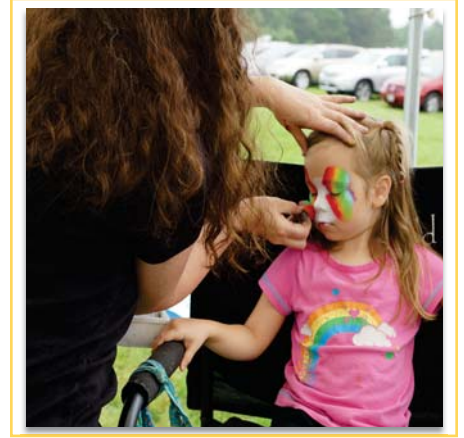


*A fun day for a family outing...food, fireworks, and fun.*

cued chicken, hotdogs, hamburgers, and funnel cakes and kettle corn. Children were running across the lawns playing colonial games--you can see a picture of the hoop and stick game below--as well as traditional rounds of tag, soccer, and frisbee. All of this was done with festively painted faces, thanks to the face painting booth where volunteers adorned anyone who visited with flags, butterflies, rainbows, and more.

At 7:00pm, everyone stood with their hands over their hearts to recite the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by a moving rendition of the National Anthem sung by Brittany Bowman. Then Patrick Henry Jolly, in character as his fifth great-grandfather Patrick Henry, delivered the "Give me liberty or give me death" speech in its entirety, after which the crowd erupted in applause and cheers. Patrick greeted visitors, signed books and programs, and took many photos with young and old fans alike, eager to meet and shake hands with Mr. Henry.

Later when the sun was down, "Patrick Henry" read the Declaration of Independence by candlelight, reminding everyone in attendance of the ideals our Founding Fathers had set into writing some two hundred and forty years ago, beginning with



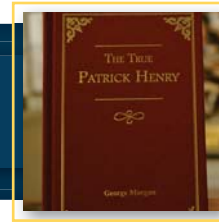
*Face painting booth.*



*Dancing to the band!*

those familiar words, "when in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands

*(continued page 5)*





# From the Red Hill Collection



## DOROTHEA SPOTSWOOD HENRY BODICE

This empire-style bodice of printed silk was a piece of outerwear worn by Dorothea Spotswood Henry. She was the first of eleven children born to Patrick Henry and his second wife, Dorothea Dandridge Henry, as well as the last child born in the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg.

With a 24-inch waist and 4-inch armholes, it is believed that this bodice was worn by Dorothea as a young

woman. The fabric of the bodice has a cream background with blue stripes and flowers in rose and green. There is a small brass hook and eye closure in the back and has fine cord trimming the neckline. The cap sleeves are made of silk with purple, orange, and yellow flowers with blue fringed scallops. The original part of the bodice dates to the 1790s, though the sleeves date closer to the 1820s or 1830s. The bodice mate-

rial is yellowed with age and has some staining. The sleeve material is much cleaner and shows less wear, implying that the sleeves were added to the bodice much later.

This piece was donated as a gift to the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation by Margo Pettway. Mrs. Pettway discovered this bodice in her attic in Columbus, Missouri with a note attached *(continued page 4)*

*“...set into writing some two hundred and forty years ago...”*




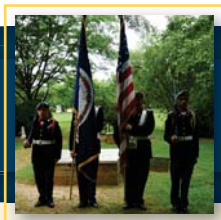
## FROM THE COLLECTION (CONT'D.)

(Continued from page 3)

connecting the item to Dorothea Spotswood Henry. Mrs. Pettway's late husband Richard was the son of Virginia Randolph Harper Pettway, who was the great-great-granddaughter of

Dorothea Spotswood Henry. Upon discovering this piece after her husband's death, Mrs. Pettway donated the bodice in January of 2004 to the Patrick Henry Memorial Founda-

tion. Dorothea's bodice is currently on display in the Eugene B. Casey Orientation Room in the Visitor Center at Patrick Henry's Red Hill. 



# What Would Henry Say?

about political parties?

BY MARK COUVILLON

**D**uring Patrick Henry's time in the legislature, first in the House of Burgesses and later as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, political parties did not exist. Geography and ideology occasionally influenced how one voted on certain issues, but the idea of belonging to a specific organization that selected candidates, mobilized voters, and monitored the opposing party in power came with the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

The first two political factions to appear were the Federalists, who supported the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, and the Anti-Federalists who opposed ratification. Patrick Henry was the acknowledged leader

of the Anti-Federalists in Virginia. Yet, these factions were not true parties and disappeared once the Constitution was ratified. With the formation of the new government, Patrick Henry wrote George Washington that he had "bid adieu to the distinction of federal and anti-federal." Early in Washington's first administration as president, two new factions formed: the Federalists, who supported nationalism and a strong federal system of governance, and the Democratic Republicans, who pushed for states' rights and the primacy of yeoman farmers. These two parties, headed by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, gave birth to our two-party system of government we have today.



One of the most misunderstood parts of Patrick Henry's biography is the belief that he became a Federalist before his death. In truth, Henry had fundamental problems with the Hamiltonian Party, though he did believe the actions of the Jeffersonian Republicans with their attachment to Revolutionary France and their passage of the explosive Virginia Kentucky Resolutions, were of greater threat to the happiness and welfare of the Country. Though Henry was courted vigorously by both parties, he

(continued on page 10)

*"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.*




## FOURTH OF JULY (CONT'D.)

(Continued from page 2)

which have connected them with another... and ending with the promise of the signers, which would carry them through the Revolution, that “we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our

sacred Honor.”

Finally, this solemn moment of remembrance was capped off with a spectacular, thirty-minute fireworks show. The display awed everyone, and was a wonder-

ful end to an evening of fun and festivities, marking the thirty-ninth year of celebrating Independence Day at Red Hill. We hope to see everyone join us again next year for the fortieth! 



*Henry was courted vigorously by both parties...*



## DOCUMENTS COMPASS (CONT'D.)

(Continued from page 1)

connect related objects across these four collections in order to provide users a more comprehensive look at what Patrick Henry wrote, read, and used in his daily life, and the works written about him since his death in 1799.

This ambitious project provides totally free access to a wealth of content including the first fully comprehensive edition of Henry’s writings, to all known items in his personal library, to his personal belongings held at Red Hill, and it is supplemented with important publications such as William Wirt Henry’s three-volume biography of his grandfather. Built on a versatile and easily navigable platform known as Islandora, people are able to do powerful faceted searches for information about Henry, his career, family, and contemporaries here: [www.patrickhenrylibrary.org](http://www.patrickhenrylibrary.org).

Whereas many of the leading Founding Fathers have had substantial documentary editing projects devoted to preserving and promoting their legacy and contributions to the creation of the independent United States, Patrick Henry’s importance has long been neglected. Having an online resource such as the Patrick Henry Digital Library containing Henry’s


writings, quotes, and biographies will make a major impact on the study of Henry. Using innovative tools and publication methods, the work of building the PHDL has been undertaken by Documents Compass, a digital program at the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. Documents Compass has extensive experience with documentary editing and they have digitized thousands of historical documents for web publication over the past eight years.

Already, the project has identified more than 1,000 Henry documents that are represented on the site. The scholarly work required to annotate and make sense of these documents will begin in earnest once funding is obtained. If you are interested in this particular effort to bring greater access to Patrick Henry-related scholarship, please contact us at [info@redhill.org](mailto:info@redhill.org) to learn how you can support moving this amazing project forward.

Meanwhile, users can get a preview of what’s to come in a small collection called “Red Hill Documents,” showcasing the documents owned by Red Hill. Users can view the original manuscript alongside a transcription so they can read the full text. This is made more understandable with

explanatory notes that accompany the transcript.

The collection called “Patrick Henry’s Library,” consists of the 185 book titles known to be owned by Henry during his lifetime, based on an estate inventory compiled after 1799. Users can search through this virtual library on a wide range of topics, from law to fiction (Henry owned *Robinson Crusoe* and *Don Quixote* as well as numerous works on English law). This information is drawn from Kevin Hayes’ book, *Mind of a Patriot*, and it reveals how widely read Henry was. This book is available for purchase in Red Hill’s museum gift shop.

Finally, visitors to the PHDL will find a collection of everyday objects of life in 18th century Virginia called “Museum Collections.” Contained within “Artifacts,” is an ivory letter opener said to have been held by Patrick Henry when he delivered his “Give me Liberty or Give me Death” speech in March 1775. As more documents and objects are added to the site, more connections will be made between the two. 

# Patrick Henry and the U.S. Presidency

*BY PATRICK DAILY*

On February 4, 1789 the Electoral College (sixty-nine members of Congress) voted unanimously to elect George Washington first President of the United States. Runner-up in votes, John Adams was elected Vice President. On December 5, 1792 Washington and Adams were re-elected President and Vice President respectively. On March 4, 1797, Washington stepped down as President, declining to be considered again.

Commander of the Continental Army, former chairman of the Continental Congress, perhaps the most popular man in America, and a man of high moral character, Washington was the ideal person for the job. After months of appearing to dodge, and even reject the idea of assuming the presidency, Washington reluctantly accepted Congress' decision.

Washington was concerned that becoming president would place him squarely in the middle of a raging legislative debate regarding the character of the new government, a conflict that persisted to the end of his second term in 1797. Besides his age, Washington dreaded presiding over a fragile young nation that already appeared to be dividing along partisan lines. With the rise of party politics, in particular actions by the Federalist Party and the Democratic-Republican Party, came the ascendancy of partisan newspapers and verbal personal attacks on leaders. No matter what was done, most leaders would be criticized, vilified, or even slandered.

Patrick Henry had a special relationship with George Washington that stretched back to his years as War Governor of Virginia from 1776-79. General Washington was

grateful to Henry for procuring arms and soldiers from Virginia to the Continental Army, desperately trying to hang on in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Even more, Washington never forgot Patrick Henry's role in exposing a plot to overthrow him as Commander-in-Chief. As President, Washington steered a delicate foreign policy of neutrality toward England and France. When actions were taken Washington was perceived as pro-Federalist, regardless of his goal to avoid another war. With the French Revolution and Lafayette imprisoned, France and its navy could not be counted on should an English invasion occur. A 1794 treaty with England was designed to avoid all that...and for a time it did.

Henry was dismayed as his fellow patriot was attacked in the press. His unwavering support of President Washington and his policy of neutrality led many Democratic-Republicans to erroneously believe he, too, had taken a political stand in favor of the Federalist Party. Federalist Alexander Hamilton was the leading craftsman of a proposed treaty with England to settle occupation of Western forts, British debts, and other matters, and Federalist John Jay was appointed to lead that commission. Then Democratic-Republican James Monroe was appointed ambassador to France. Patrick Henry immediately saw partisan politics at work. In the midst of all this came a perceived rift in their friendship, caused by neither Henry nor Washington. Instead, it was fueled by gossip and innuendo from people hoping Henry would align with the Democratic-Republican Party. When Virginia Governor Henry Lee, who knew both men, interceded to resolve the misunder-

standing in 1795, their friendship rekindled. Lee did not know Patrick Henry well enough, however. With Washington's blessings Henry was offered appointments to some of the highest positions in the U.S. Government, all of which were turned down. Party leaders on both sides were furious with their inability to entice Henry to one side or the other. It would have been a major "catch" of national importance. They never seemed to understand that he was pro-union and pro-liberty, one who detested political parties.

During 1796, Patrick Henry's political popularity soared. His name had become a focus of conversation in public and private circles. President Washington's solicitations, coming on the heels of Henry's landmark British Debt Case effort, were common knowledge among the general citizenry of the nation. Henry continued to champion the views of a mass of followers nationwide. Many were prepared to support Patrick Henry as successor to George Washington.

The story of Patrick Henry as the possible second President of the United States is among the most little known yet intriguing footnotes in American history. One wonders what direction the United States would have taken with the great orator at the helm at such an important time.

To the Democratic-Republicans, Washington's decision to retire from the Presidency made Thomas Jefferson's candidacy a certainty. To the Federalists under Alexander Hamilton's leadership, the decision was upsetting. Who would be their candidate? Not Hamilton. He was generally disliked among the masses. Not John Jay. The infamous treaty he concluded was too controversial.

## Patrick Henry and the U.S. Presidency (Cont'd.)

John Adams was too independent to suit Federalist leaders.

Alexander Hamilton and his influential friend Rufus King of New York decided in April 1796 to offer Patrick Henry the support of Hamiltonian Federalists if he chose to run for President of the United States. How Henry's name came to them can only be speculated on, but King apparently persuaded a reluctant Hamilton to accept the plan. The Federalists' desire to "break the solidarity" of Virginia's Democratic-Republican vote and King's knowledge of Henry's connections in the South and West were possible motives.

Rufus King wrote to John Marshall in Richmond to determine Henry's views on the matter. In reply, Marshall wrote pessimistically,

*... Having never been in habits of correspondence with Mr. H., I could not by letter ask from him a decision on the proposition I was requested to make him without giving him at the same time a full statement of the whole conversation & of the persons with whom that conversation was held. I am not positively certain what course that Gentleman might take.*

Marshall recommended that Henry Lee make contact with Patrick Henry because he "corresponds familiarly with Mr. H & is in the habit of proposing offices to him," and he asked Lee to "sound" Henry in a "safe" manner: that is, not to mention Hamilton or King as the source of the inquiry. Lee did so but got no answer, whereupon Marshall wrote King that:

*... Mr. H. will be in Richmond on the 22nd of May. I can sound him myself and if I find him (as I expect I*

*shall) totally unwilling to engage the contest, I can stop where prudence may direct. I trust it will not then be too late to bring forward to public view Mr. H. or any other gentlemen who may be thought of in his stead ...*

Within a day after Henry's arrival in Richmond on personal business, both Lee and Marshall approached Patrick Henry about accepting the Federalist nomination for President. And what meetings they must have been! Certainly no dramatics by Patrick Henry and probably a quick answer, as if he might have known what was coming. It was another crossroad in the life of Patrick Henry and the new nation, calling for a decision that either way would affect the course of U.S. history. Our only knowledge of the meeting comes from the quill pen of John Marshall, who half-expected the answer:

*... Mr. Henry has at length been sounded on the subject you communicated to my charge. General Lee and myself have each conversed with him on it, tho' without informing him particularly of the persons who authorized the communication. He is unwilling to embark in the business. His unwillingness, I think, proceeds from an apprehension of the difficulties to be encountered by those who shall fill high Executive offices.*

Patrick Henry watched helplessly as George Washington received such shoddy treatment as to be relieved his tenure would soon be over. Could Henry, or anyone else, expect anything better? Writing in August he said:

*... I see with concern our Old*

*Commander in Chief most abusively treated. Nor are his long & great services remembered as any apology for his mistakes in an office to which he was totally unaccustomed. If he whose character as our leader during the whole war was above all praise is so roughly handled in his old age, what may be expected to men of the common Standard of Character?*

By September support was building among citizens nationwide to vote for Patrick Henry as President of the United States. The fact that Henry had already rejected the candidacy seemed unknown or incidental to them. As the time for selecting district representatives to the Electoral College approached, two Northern Virginians, Leven Powell and Charles Simms, actively campaigned for the post. They publicly declared their preference for Patrick Henry as President. In a circular letter to constituents that received widespread publication, Powell wrote of his hesitation to vote for John Adams or Thomas Jefferson, preferring a man "most likely to preserve the peace and happiness" of the country:

*... It is now said Mr. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, will both be on the nomination – Should it be so, I must declare that I feel at present disposed to vote for Mr. Henry ... his late declarations condemning in the strongest terms, the violent measures passed in the last Congress, show that he is a friend to peace, order and good government.*

The views of Charles Simms were given similar treatment:

## Patrick Henry and the U.S. Presidency (Cont'd.)

*...Mr. Patrick Henry and Mr. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Mr. John Adams of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, are the gentlemen who will probably be voted for, and although I am determined should I be your representative, (not) to decide on the characters for whom I shall vote until the next meeting of the electors; yet I am free to declare that if I retain my present impressions, I shall vote for Patrick Henry and John Adams.*

Public support for Henry was not limited to the borders of Virginia. Powell wrote a follow-up circular letter, an extract of which was published in a Boston newspaper, in which he observed:

*...We are told that Mr. Ames, when he was in this country, said that the people of New England looked on Mr. Adams as a man attached to the British Party, and that in his opinion they would vote for Mr. Henry as president in preference to him.*

There is no evidence among these men that they were attached to the Federalist or Republican parties.

Henry was drawing his support from those who preferred to steer clear of party affiliation. Simms' "political sentiments" called for a president who would show "respect to all foreign nations, as with respect to the several States." Although he tried to dispel the notion of Adams as a "monarchist," he nevertheless saw in Henry and Adams men of high principles who would not show favoritism. Powell was more verbose:

*... A strong reason for the appointment of Mr. Henry is, that*

*it may have a tendency to unite all parties; and do away with that spirit of contention which at present rages with so much violence amongst us, and threatens the destruction of the Union.*

Simms called for an internationalist. Powell wanted an isolationist. Both favored Patrick Henry.

Until now, Patrick Henry made no public comment from his home at Red Hill on the draft movement. With the approach of election day, however, he was sufficiently moved to reiterate in public what he had already expressed in private. In a November 3, 1796 letter published in the Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser, Patrick Henry dispelled the notion once and for all that he could become the next President of the United States:

*... I am informed that some citizens wish to vote for me at the ensuing election, to be president of the United States. I give them my thanks for their goodwill and favorable opinion of me. But on a Serious consideration of the subject, I think it is incumbent on me thus publicly to declare my fixed intention to decline accepting that office if it would be offered to me, because of my inability to discharge the duties of it in a proper manner.*


*Although I am not so vain as to suppose that a majority of the electors would call me to that high appointment yet as this communication may tend to prevent embarrassment in the suffrages, I have tho't that candor obliged me to make it.*

*I am consoled for the regret I feel on account of my own insufficiency, by a conviction, that within the united states, a large number of citizens may be found, whose talents and exemplary*

*virtues deserve public confidence, much more than any thing I can boast of.*

*That wisdom and virtue may mark the choice about to be made of a president, is the earnest desire of your fellow citizen and well wisher,*

*Patrick Henry*

Although he received a few electoral votes, Henry came in a distant fourth. John Adams was president and the nation entered a new, more critical period of its history. 

### ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

*Patrick Daily is the Executive Director of Hickory Landmarks Society in Hickory, NC (Feb., 1996- present).*

*A native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he received a B.A. in History from Waynesburg University in Pennsylvania, and a Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies from the University of Delaware.*

*For 11 years, from 1977-1988 he served as Executive Director of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. From 1988-1995 he was Executive Director of the Tippecanoe County Historical Association in Lafayette, Indiana, where he managed a 30-room historic house museum, the Tippecanoe Battlefield historic site and museum, and a reconstructed French colonial fort-blockhouse museum.*

*Patrick is an accomplished author and has served on numerous historical, preservation, and museum organization boards and committees. He is a member of the American Alliance of Museums, the Southeastern Museums Conference, and the American Association for State and Local History. A new, revised edition of his book Patrick Henry: The Last Years 1789-1799 is available to order.*





*...oratory can be a hugely effective force for good.*

## NATIONAL SPEECH AND DEBATE TOURNAMENT

Each year, the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation Auxiliary sponsors the National Speech and Debate Association's annual tournament. The National Speech and Debate Association is the largest interscholastic speech and debate organization in the United States, and it has provided competitive speech and debate activities, high-quality resources, comprehensive training, scholarship opportunities, and advanced recognition to more than 130,000 students and coaches every year for about 90 years. Through its elevation of the spoken word, logic, and rhetorical skill, it has empowered more than 14 million members to become engaged citizens, skilled professionals and honorable leaders in our society.

This year's tournament was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, and was attended by Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation Auxiliary member and Treasurer Dona Selig, along with her sister. The Auxiliary's sponsorship of this annual event is able to provide financially for the cost of Oratory trophies, awards, and administration, as well as for scholarships of \$2,000, \$1,000, and \$750 respectively for first, second, and third place finalists. The

Auxiliary has been a proud sponsor of the NSDA since 1991, and is able to raise funding through the sales of handmade boxwood wreaths at Christmas, as well as other donations.

The winner of the 2016 Original Oratory contest was Aekta Mouli (pictured above right), of Eagan High School in Minnesota. In her oratory piece, titled, "Off Balance, On Purpose," Mouli blended self-effacing humor with expert quotes and statistics to discuss why she thinks that seeking "balance" in life isn't necessarily the key to success. "From Einstein to Steve Jobs," she says, "great people who have achieved great things have learned to live off balance... and it's one thing I never learned in gymnastics, along with all of the other things I never learned in gymnastics. You see, a skilled gymnast is never truly on balance. In order to stay on the beam they are constantly in motion, making adjustments. They are perpetually off balance, to stay on balance. And, we need to live a little more like a gymnast." Mouli also shared some of her own personal struggle to find balance in her identity as an Indian American, saying that she "was always hiding a part of myself. My entire identity became defined by being a

first generation Indian American, while it should have been defined by just being me, balance aside. And this isn't just my story, everyone strives to balance something, but in striving for the perfect sweet spot we often sacrifice the things that are most important. It's why, according to the Pew Research Center in 2013, "76% of working moms" feel like they are spread too thin, "89% of college bound students" feel like they aren't well rounded enough, and "96% of first generation Americans" feel like they don't fit in. We are told to find the balance, but too often, finding balance means sacrificing fulfillment."

As Henry demonstrated back in the earliest days of the nation, powerful oratory can be a hugely effective force for good. Just as he pushed people to passion and action by his impactful words, so too can language be used today to stir up change and be a force for good. So, on behalf of Patrick Henry, the great Orator and Voice of the Revolution, Red Hill congratulates Mouli and all of the other participants in this year's National Speech and Debate Tournament. We look forward to hearing more from you all in the future! 🖋️

## WHAT WOULD HENRY SAY? (CONT'D.)

*(Continued from page 4)*


remained non-partisan.

As early as 1776, Patrick Henry referred to himself as a “republican” and remained so his entire life. As a classical republican (not to be confused with Jeffersonian Republican) Henry believed that successful representative governments required the subordination of individual personal interests to the welfare of the community, what Montesquieu called “public virtue.” Public virtue also meant the willingness to get along with others for the sake of peace and prosperity. It was not about competition and disagreement; politics was a process in which rational voters and officials calmly sorted out what best served the entire community. The end result was not one camp of winners and another of losers, but the entire electorate united behind a common vision. As an old-school republican, Henry saw national parties as a threat to this rational, collaborative

process. He also believed parties (or factions as he called them) disrupted the smooth running of government and created a polarization among the people that threatened the union of the states. Henry also believed that the Federalist and Republican Parties were avenues by which foreign governments could exert their influence upon American politics and policies. In a letter written to Washington in 1795, he expressed his “fears of disunion amongst the states...from the painful effects of factions.” A year later, Henry wrote to his cousin Samuel Hawkins, that “the union will dissolve if Partys continue.”

Patrick Henry agreed wholeheartedly with George Washington’s assessment of political parties. In his “Farewell Address,” President Washington warned his fellow Americans of “the baneful effects of the spirit of Party.” To Washington, political parties were a deep threat to the health

of the nation for they allowed “a small but artful and enterprising minority” to “put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a Party.”


Henry echoed these sentiments in his last public speech, delivered at Charlotte Courthouse, in March 1799, in which he urged his fellow citizens to “not split into factions which must destroy that union upon which our existence hangs... United we stand, divided we fall.” 

### ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

*Mark Couvillon is a former Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation Trustee, and author of Demosthenes of His Age and Patrick Henry’s Virginia. He is a historic interpreter at Colonial Williamsburg. He continues to do scholarly research about Early American History, the Revolution, and in particular Patrick Henry.*



## A BIG THANKS!

The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation received a grant from the Greater Lynchburg Community Trust in June. The \$3,400 awarded will go toward replacing the deteriorating roofs on the hearth kitchen and reconstructed slave cabin (a \$19,000 project in total). We appreciate the continued support from the Greater Lynchburg Community Trust! 





# FACES OF RED HILL

## CAITLIN CURTIS


This summer, Red Hill was lucky to welcome Caitlin Curtis, our wonderful new intern. Caitlin first heard about Red Hill through the Chair of the History Department at Liberty University, where she works during the school year as a teaching assistant. After visiting for the first time to meet the staff and interview for the position, Caitlin quickly fell in love with Red Hill, saying that she knew it was something she wanted to be a part of after seeing how passionate all of the Red Hill staff and volunteers were about their work. Since then, Caitlin has done just that, becoming a valued member of the team here, working on events and the everyday tasks of keeping Patrick

Henry's legacy alive.

She cites the Fourth of July celebration as her favorite memory of Red Hill yet. On that day she saw nearly all of Red Hill's faithful volunteers in action, as well as witnessing new and returning visitors alike enjoying all the fun that the day offered. It was an "all hands on deck" day, she says, with everyone celebrating the nation's independence together. Her favorite place on the grounds, however, is a place where she experiences more quiet moments. She says that, "it may sound very odd, but my favorite place at Red Hill is standing in the shade of the Osage Orange tree. The tree pre-dates Patrick Henry and was on the property when he lived here. It



brings a sort of nostalgic feeling that Henry quite possibly sat under the shade of the tree with his family, sharing music and stories. It is a very simple thought, but times back then were much simpler." It makes sense that the Osage Orange tree would strike her in its connection with Henry, because it is Henry himself, Curtis says, who makes Red Hill special.

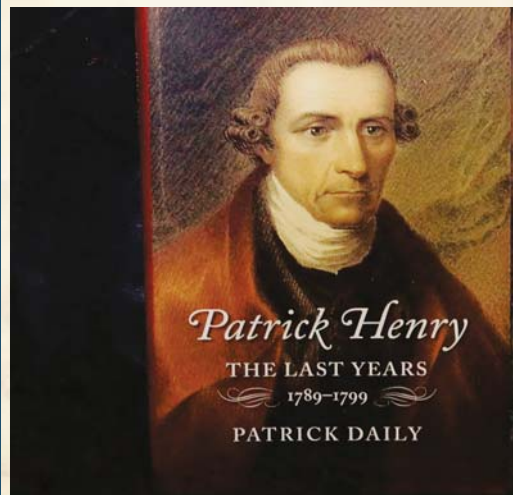
We love to see new young people learning more about Patrick Henry through the work that we do here at Red Hill—but it's not every day that we get to see one do that learning through her own work here! We can't wait to see where her love of history takes her in the future. 

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

“

*...brings a sort of nostalgic feeling...*

”



PURCHASE A COPY OF PATRICK DAILY'S

*PATRICK HENRY: THE LAST YEARS*

AND RECEIVE FROM RED HILL A SPECIALLY CHOSEN

**PATRIOTIC PACKAGE**

VALID THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 2016

# 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](http://www.RedHill.org)

Email: [info@redhill.org](mailto:info@redhill.org)

*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.*

### Officers of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation

Chair: Mark Holman

Vice Chair: Gene Smith

© 2016 Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. All rights reserved worldwide.

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
BROOKNEAL, VA  
Permit No. 1

**Return Service Requested**

## SIGN UP FOR LIVING HISTORY DAYS!

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.org](mailto:info@redhill.org).

## Upcoming Events

**November 5th**

**BB&B FESTIVAL**

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

**December 4th**

**CHRISTMAS OPEN HOUSE**

Sunday, December 4th from 2:00pm to  
4:00pm. No admission charge.