

# News From Red Hill



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

PUBLISHED BY THE PATRICK HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION — BROOKNEAL, VA



## RED HILL GETS A PRE-SCHOOL VISIT

On April 27, nearly 100 pre-school students from Charlotte County met at Red Hill for a free interactive, educational, and cultural fieldtrip. Kim and Jimbo Cary performed folk music from Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas as students had the opportunity to play traditional instruments and sing along.

*(continued on page 2)*

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## PATRICK HENRY MOOC MAKES NATIONAL TOP 20

We have received some big, exciting news about the Patrick Henry Massive Open Online Course! The class, titled Patrick Henry: Founding Father, which is taught by John Ragosta and presented by the University of Virginia in partnership with the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, was named to this year's list of the Top 20 best MOOC courses available nationwide. In fact, the course placed at number 14 on the list, and was the only course available through the University of Virginia to make the cut. The list ranking the best MOOCs is put together by a third party organization called Class Central, and is based on indepen-

dent ratings by validated learners across all the platforms courses are available on, and in every language in which they are taught. There are over 9,400 courses offered by 800 universities enrolling over 78 million students each year. That makes hitting number 14 a huge accomplishment and a great honor.

The course (which we reported on in a previous issue) is open to anyone interested in broadening their knowledge of Patrick Henry, the Revolution, or early American history. It's an entirely online format, meaning that it is accessible to anyone and can be completed at the learner's preferred pace. Lectures *(continued on page 8)*

## A BIRTHDAY NATURALIZATION

Red Hill celebrated Patrick Henry's 282nd birthday this year by combining it with one of our outstanding yearly events. The annual Naturalization Ceremony is a staff and community favorite, and having the event this year on Henry's birthday made it even more special.

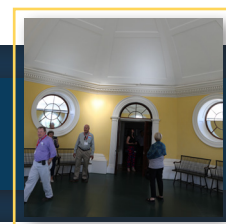
The Naturalization Ceremony is the final step for immigrants to the United States who have completed the rigorous process of obtaining their citizenship. It is when they finally get to take their oath and cross the threshold to becoming full citizens. This year we had thirty new citizens from twenty-one different countries take the oath and celebrate their new status at Red Hill. "Every American should witness one of these events," says Hope Marstin: "To see the joy and pride on the faces of our newest citizens will bring tears to your eyes." She voiced the feelings of many staffers and members of the community who return to this particular event year after year for just that reason.

Between the new citizens, their families, and other guests from

across the community, this year's event was attended by over three hundred guests. Before the ceremony, breakfast for the citizens and their families was provided by the Red Hill Chapter of the DAR, and afterward the Patrick Henry Auxiliary served lunch for all in attendance. The Brookneal Women's Club was also present, serving lemonade and

water as well as providing the new citizens with the opportunity to register to vote—an exciting way for many to mark their new official status. Of course, it wouldn't be a birthday party without cake! There were red, white, and blue cupcakes to celebrate Henry's birthday, as well as a lovely wreath laid on his grave.

*(continued on page 5)*



## PRE-SCHOOL VISIT (CONT.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

Each year, Red Hill partners with the Virginia Commission for the Arts to provide local pre-schools with the ability to enjoy this fun-filled day at no cost to them.

Kim and Jimbo Cary have been coming to Red Hill annually since 2009. The Carys sing folk music that helped to form Virginia's cultural foundation.

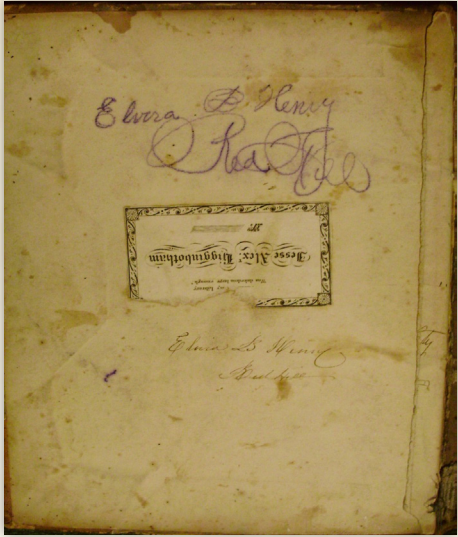
They showed students their wide-variety of instruments including a gourd banjo, mandolin, fiddle, saxophone, drums from Mali, and an African xylophone called the balafon. The students also participated by using rhythm sticks and gourds to keep the beat with the Carys as they sang. Kim and Jimbo even got the teachers involved with their large collection of puppets with

which the teachers were able to dance around the room.

The Carys made sure that the students realized Patrick Henry's connection to the colonial-era music that they played, as Patrick played the violin. The room was filled with harmonies, animal sounds, and folk music. The parents and teachers love how engaged and excited

# From the Red Hill Collection

## ELVIRA HENRY'S COOKBOOK



No woman may have left her mark on Red Hill more firmly than John Henry's wife, Elvira McClelland Henry. Her creativity can still be seen, from the landscaping and boxwoods around the physical home, to the remains of the greenhouse where she grew her lemons and oranges. We also know the original Henry house was enlarged by John and Elvira, and included a larger dining room. Perhaps more guests would then be able to enjoy the delicious treats from the talented hostess.

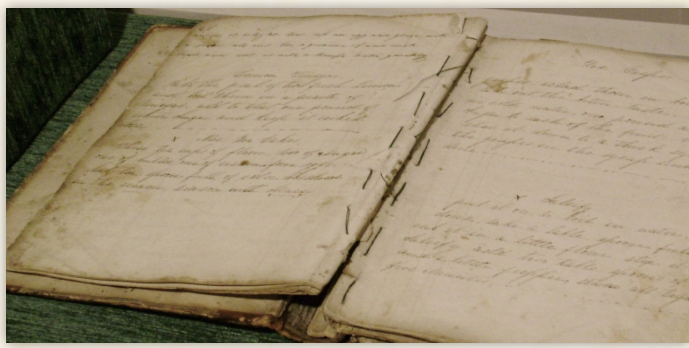
Elvira and John made Red Hill their home during all of their lives together. During her years here, Elvira compiled over one hundred recipes in a handwritten, leather-bound book which is still preserved to this day. Across the top of the front cover, in her own hand, is written, "Elvira Henry's Cooking Book". The book can be seen at Red Hill, thanks to Susan Hill Dabney who graciously donated the prized possession which had

been handed down through the generations from her great-grandmother, Elvira Henry.

The Red Hill Gift Shop has available a sampling from Elvira Henry's Cooking Book. The booklet contains copies of several recipes, handwritten by Elvira, as well pictures and a few fun anecdotes. Try out a recipe and let us know how it turned out.

By the way, according to Elvira, if you want to make her orange marmalade, you must first, "Gather your oranges from your greenhouse..."

After all, doesn't everybody have a greenhouse? 🍃



“

*...her creativity can still be seen...*

”

the students are as they attend. Students left this field trip with a knowledge of new songs, as well as an admiration for Patrick Henry. Red Hill will continue to sponsor this event for many years to come. 🍃



## BUILDING UPDATE: WALLS GOING UP

The new Eugene B. Casey Education & Events Center here at Red Hill is being framed for walls! In our last issue we reported

that the foundations had been laid. Since then, the basement has been enclosed and steps installed. It's starting to look more and more like the

building it's going to be, and we are looking forward to seeing the rest of it as it continues to go up. While rain and bad roads slowed progress a bit



# Living History

## at Red Hill



### spinning & weaving

Our Living History program is a hands-on, interactive educational program that provides students with the opportunity to see, touch, and experience elements of life at Red Hill as they would have been during Patrick Henry's time. The program offers a variety of different learning stations at which students (and sometimes our adult visitors, too) have the opportunity to interact with costumed docents. Stations are located in different spaces across the Red Hill grounds, depending on where each craft would have been practiced during the colonial period. Our Spinning and Weaving demonstrations are held in the Slave Cabin,

as the spinning at least would likely have been a primary activity of female slaves on the plantation. At this station, docents show students how to spin cotton and wool into yarn and how various dyes are made. The demonstration is a guest favorite, as each student gets to take home a souvenir from the lesson.

To begin the lesson on how wool is spun, docents first explain to the group how wool is produced. Most students know the first part, which is that wool comes from sheep. But the process from sheep to shawl takes more steps than most realize. Generally, the raw material would come from sheep raised right there on

the plantation. Each spring, the sheep would be sheared for wool. Coming right off the animal, that raw material would be very dirty. The process for cleaning was called "skirting," which meant that the wool would be trimmed, removing hay and dirt before giving it a good wash. Once the wool was cleaned of debris, it would be washed using lye soap and hot water. Washing wool is a tricky process as it can't go from hot to cold water; otherwise it will shrink and mat together—though sometimes that's an intended effect. In fact, the result of doing it on purpose is how we get felt. A batch of carded or combed wool is called "rollag," *(continued on page 8)*

*In each issue "Living History at Red Hill" will introduce our readers to one of the living history programs that our visitors encounter.*

this winter, things are moving along steadily now. Currently the project is on track to be finished with construction by the end of October. 🍂



“ ...an uplifting day for everyone involved. ”

# NATURALIZATION & BIRTHDAY

*(Continued from page 2)*

The ceremony itself was conducted by the Honorable Norman K. Moon, Senior U.S. District Judge, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia. Representatives from Senator Mark Warner’s office, Senator Tim Kaine’s office, and Congressman Tom Garrett’s office presented a gift to each citizen. Children from Timberlake Christian School sang patriotic songs, and the Junior ROTC from Chatham High School presented the colors. Patrick Henry Jolly was there to offer remarks in character as his 5th great-grandfather. Speeches were also made by two of the new citizens, on what it meant to them to become Americans, moving many in the audience to tears.

Linda Shepperd, the Director of Tourism for Halifax County, gave a speech which included one of

the defining quotes of the day and its significance, saying, “This morning you arrived as foreign nationals. This afternoon you will leave as Americans. There will never be an asterisk by your name saying that you were naturalized. As of today, you are just as American as your neighbors who were born here. Just as American as those who trace their ancestors to the 1600’s.” She also urged everyone taking their oath to vote, run for office, and exercise their privilege as members of a democracy to become involved in the process of shaping the nation they want to be a part of. Naturalization was once again an uplifting day for everyone involved. This event is held each year in May, and we highly encourage you to come be a part of it next year! 🍂



## ASSOCIATIONAL REPUBLICANISM: ANTIFEDERALISTS IN CONTEXT, 1790-1830 (THESIS EXCERPT)

Associational Republicanism, an individualism that is limited and functions through voluntary collective contributions, largely embodies the Founders' conception of liberty. Rather than a new concept, associational republicanism is rooted in 18th and 19th century political discourse and exhibits tenets of modern day conservative and libertarian political theories. Anchored in the achievements of the 18th century, this school of thought infers that civil liberties were protected under a system of natural law, upheld by public and private institutions, and were strengthened by the free marketplace of ideas, the unhindered realm of economics, and through the belief that the common interest of all members of society would assure individual rights.<sup>1</sup> The discovery of republicanism as the "reigning social theory of eighteenth-century America" has been increasingly utilized by historians to examine the Constitutional debates and the factional divisions of the Antebellum era while also denoting the "ornate rhetoric of classical political theory" that shaped 18th and 19th century political discourse.<sup>2</sup> The tradition of the individual operating in a self-moderating society is not a new phenomenon brought on purely by Enlightenment thought. Rather, the principles of limited government and representative republicanism espoused by the Antifederalists that were passed on to the second generation of republicans who rose up in the 19th century to carry on their mission, shares deep bonds rooted in the forums of ancient Greece and Rome, Western Christendom, and the constitutional republican framework of medieval Europe. In these trajectories march the plight of the individual against the encroaching development of invasive nation-states. However, the individual is not alone. Together, through associating with other defenders of liberty, can the rights of all be ensured.

Generational misconceptions of the intentions and political ideology of the opponents to the ratification of the Constitution led to an ingrained misrepresentation of the Antifederalists that lingers to this day. Not only have they been considered wayward politicians, but

also as men lacking vision and confidence in the new American republic. However, after decades of obscurity and mistreatment, recent historians reinterpreted these "men of little faith" into stalwart representatives of the republican tradition. Significantly inspired by libertarianism and the findings of conservative academics, present scholarship has overwhelmingly reprised Antifederalists as true Founders and as unwavering defenders of liberty. Despite a critical gap of historiography throughout the 19th and 20th century, the continuation of the Antifederalist tradition did not stop because academics failed to recognize their value. Far from it. The American public harbored the convictions of 1788 deep within their hearts from which voluntary devotion to the Founding principles overflowed and consciously shaped their actions for generations thereafter. From the 1800s onwards, instead of solely looking to the state for guidance, citizens from all walks of life ventured to apply the lessons their forefathers had taught them through the proceeding decades. During the 19th century, Europeans would look on curiously and attempt to apply the benefits of America's republican experiment as a salve to their own national crises. Friendships forged in blood and ink during the 1780s would connect the advances of liberty beyond America's shores. Farmers, authors, politicians, diplomats, and revolutionaries from both sides of the Atlantic all would operate in associations, collectives of individuals committed to upholding the heritage that the Antifederalists had bestowed to those capable of perceiving their vision of the future.

Antifederalists supported genuine federalism yet were derisively mislabeled by those who stole their moniker. Opposed to a broad constructionism of the Constitution, other circular themes espoused in their writings were opposition to a powerful central government and extended republics, belief in direct citizen participation in political and community affairs, and their mistrust of industrialists and politicians far removed from the sphere that their regulations and policies affect. While numerous sources are to be contrasted, the balanced

approach of the Impartial Examiner, who earns his title for conceding issues brought against impractical Antifederal solutions, reveals a fundamental aspect circulating within each of the arguments penned by his anonymous colleagues: that the adoption of the Constitution did not wholly resolve the underlying problems facing the republic. The Constitution alone was not enough. Unlike Cecelia Kenyon's charge, Herbert Storing notes how Antifederalists did not "fail to see the opportunity for American nationhood that the Federalists seized so gloriously."<sup>3</sup> However, they could not embrace an opportunity so problematic "that it could be neither grasped nor let alone without risking everything. The Antifederalists were committed to both union and the states; to both the great American republic and the small, self-governing community; to both commerce and civic virtue; to both private gain and public good."<sup>4</sup> Antifederalist opposition held rational reasons for caution and restraint. Rather than weak-willed, they grappled with the tension of reconciling contradictions within their suggested solutions while unable to fully accept an America devoid of the very principles which crafted her origin.

The writings of the Impartial Examiner, attributed to Patrick Henry, were written in contrast to Federalist James Wilson's denials of the necessity for a Bill of Rights found within Federalist no. 10. The Impartial Examiner's grievances are echoed by the submissions of other Antifederalist writers, the Federal Farmer, Brutus, and Plebian; each indicating causes for dissent among the states and issues brought about by potential consolidation. Regarded for his emotional appeals and splendid eloquence, Patrick Henry raised concerns for defenders of the Constitution as to whether it would pass ratification in Virginia. Disdained by others friendly to the adoption of the Constitution, such as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, Henry's oratory skills were nonetheless admired by his compatriots and rivals. Richard Henry Lee notably commented on Henry's inability to offer "solid argument and strong reasoning" but alongside Gouverneur Morris,

they firmly acknowledged his “power of speech to stir men’s blood.”<sup>4</sup> Unable to alter Henry’s influence or counter his prolific rhetoric ability to sway his audience, Jefferson and Madison concluded that their best remedy to Henry’s interruption of their plans for the Constitution was “devoutly to pray for his death.”<sup>5</sup>

Incapable of preventing Henry from inspiring a large following, Federalists resorted to heresy and false allegations that claimed he desired the dissolution of the Union. Henry viewed this as nothing more than a scare tactic to discredit him, as had been done successfully to other Antifederalist speakers, and to frighten voters into a premature adoption of Virginian ratification. Although inaccurate, the swirl of rumor would force him to moderate his tone slightly, causing him to proclaim his love for the American Union and to deny support for small confederacies, which he dubbed as merely “little evils” in the face of the ‘absolute despotism’ of a consolidated government.”<sup>5</sup> Melvin Yazawa’s *Contested Conventions* reveals that Henry did theoretically side with a southern confederation as a reality, though not an ideal one. If obligated, he saw that non-ratifying states could join together into a separate confederation from the United States. Regardless, Henry and his affiliates would not stand idly by while the association between the states unraveled.<sup>5</sup> Like other Antifederalists, Henry did not desire to abandon the Articles of Confederation which assured state sovereignty, yet, after the ratification of the Massachusetts convention, there remained little hope in reviving the “Old Confederation.” In light of such circumstances, opponents to ratification could either abandon their position altogether or compromise by conceding to ratify an imperfect Constitution they yet hoped to correct through the addition of further amendments.

In a letter dated March 5, 1788 published in the *Virginia Independent Chronicle* and directed to the “free people of Virginia,” the *Impartial Examiner*’s essay speaks urgently to his readership, benevolently addressing his fellow citizens with the “language of sincerity and candor” to recall the importance of the

civil compact that ought to frame government flowing from the “natural state of liberty.”<sup>3</sup> In a series of linked letters, he calls upon their character as freemen and as “valiant defenders of their country... exhibiting such bright examples of true patriotic heroism” to not be inconsistent by giving up the independent sovereignty of each state.<sup>3</sup> His letters indicate an appreciation of federalism, directly pondering “for what can be more truly great in any country than a number of different states in the full enjoyment of liberty—exercising distinct powers of government; yet associated by one general head, and under the influence of a mild, just, and well-organized confederation duly held in *equilibrio*?”<sup>3</sup> Poetic by nature, the diction within his writing harkens to the biblical words of Christ which display the merit of equal members functioning in tandem while performing their own unique roles within individualistic spheres of influence. His text provides an allegory of how the federal states mirror the trinity, suggesting that by functioning together, the association of states “will form a beautiful species of national grandeur,” thus spreading “glory all around.”<sup>3</sup>

Separate independence existed in each portion of the federal union, promoting harmony and a defense from a consolidation of power and its predictable abuses. The *Impartial Examiner* clarified the stance of each party, showing how the Federalists “seem not to regard any fundamentals in government” unless the plan for the Constitution involved benefitting measures, while those opposed are “marked with the epithet of anti-federal.”<sup>6</sup> He urged his readers to remember that the Revolution brought about an enduring aspiration of “union between the American states,” and that opposers to ratification were not in fact, unfriendly to federal concepts.<sup>6</sup> Yet “on the sound of names they build their fame,” the *Impartial Examiner* denotes; the Federalists mislabeling their so-called “anti-federal” opponents who “seem to act on the broader scale of true federal principles.”<sup>6</sup> Illustrating how the Antifederalists were promoting more refined aims of the American Revolution in comparison to the “advocates for the

new code [who] wish[ed] all sovereignty to be lodged in the hands of Congress,” the *Impartial Examiner* challenged the proposed scale of national government.<sup>6</sup> He saw the ratifying of the Constitution as an action, which would not strengthen the “thirteen independent states, but form one extended empire by compounding the whole, thus destroying the sovereignty of each.”<sup>6</sup> On the contrary, the Antifederalists hoped to preserve the essence of each member of the confederation while also desiring a federal system that would “cement the union in the strongest manner.”<sup>6</sup> The words of the *Impartial Examiner* express the willingness of “Antifederalists” to place the constellation of conjoined republics under a loose federal hold, one which the author viewed as a great blessing to the endurance of the nation. Despite the struggles experienced during the administrations of Washington and Adams, many Antifederalists did not view an increase of power in the hands of an elected few a risk worth potentially dismantling the unity that currently existed among the states.

In a different portion of his letters, the *Impartial Examiner* warned of the lessons taught by history: that “dangerous consequences generally result from large and extensive powers. Every man has a natural propensity to power, and when one degree of it is obtained, that seldom fails to excite a thirst from more.”<sup>3</sup> He additionally predicted the peril posed by a state due to how luxury and prosperity produce a climate ripe for bribery and corruption. He feared that a powerful group or individual could absorb and wield further authority to the point of erecting an “aristocratic or monarchic tyranny.”<sup>3</sup> The clink of gold in the hands of merchants and bureaucratic civil servants poses as a lure to gather more wealth, and in time, to subvert the original structure and purpose of the government. After the “ardent glow of freedom evaporates, the charms of popular equality, which arose from the republican plan, insensibly decline; the pleasures, the advantages derived from the new king of government grow stale through use.”<sup>3</sup> Echoing the premonition envisioned by fellow (*continued on page 10*)

## LIVING HISTORY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 4)

and at that point it is ready to be spun into yarn. Students learn the steps involved in producing clothes as they help to spin wool on the wheel into yarn.

The finished yarn gets dyed in skeins, and students learn all about the strange things used to produce the colors of the finished product. Cochineal bug (pronounced co-shen-eel) dyes wool and cotton a deep red color. This beetle is found in desert regions in South and Central America, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, among other places. Blackberries would be used to produce a light purple and goldenrod flowers would produce yellow dye. Orange dye would come from Osage Orange tree bark. Blue would be created with indigo and brown dye would come from black walnuts. Also the wool and cotton could be left undyed in their natural color. A spice used in Patrick Henry's day called alum would keep the dye from washing out.


Next, the yarn would be either knit or woven into the actual material for garments and other

linens. Students each have the opportunity to use the loom and spinning wheel. Textiles hanging around the cabin were all made by students over time. Each student gets to take a plied bracelet of wool home that they spun themselves!

When teaching students about cotton, docents explain that we actually grow the cotton in our garden that we use for our spinning and weaving. Cotton has seeds, and in the colonial period it was the job of children to pick each one out before cotton could be used. In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin which revolutionized production. It made cotton less expensive so that colonial families could better afford finer clothes.

The final textile material shown to the students is flax, which undergoes a slightly different process. Most times, there is a separate station showing how to take flax plants and work them into linen. Linen was quite expensive, so most commoners wore a mix of wool and flax which was called linsey-woolsey. Patrick Henry

himself wore linsey-woolsey and soldiers' uniforms were made of linsey-woolsey during the Revolutionary War.

Providing a hands-on program is imperative to promoting lifelong learning and inspiration in students. Studies have shown that if you can engage all of a child's senses in conveying new information, it will stick with them for life—so these living history demonstrations are a great way to augment the history that kids are learning in the classroom! 



## MOOC (CONT.)

(continued from cover)

by John Ragosta are available as videos. The course currently holds a 4.8 out of 5 stars, and the glowing reviews speak for themselves.

One student says of the course, "a terrific orator representing a terrific orator! Dr. Ragosta's sincere passion for this forgotten founder made me want to know more."

Another said, "I am an AP U.S. History teacher in California with a deep love for revolutionary and colonial history. This course was so fascinating and inspired me to do more research on Patrick Henry. One of the best courses I've encountered on Coursera." A glowing review from a history buff stated: "this is one of the finest courses that I

have taken, having studied early American history and culture for over 50 years. John Ragosta sets a new standard for understanding the vital role of Patrick Henry in shaping the American republic...something that all serious students of early American history need to know." The rest of the reviews go on in a similar way, and it is so gratifying to see



## SMALL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION AWARD


We're excited to announce that at this year's Small Museum Association Conference in Maryland, Red Hill's own Hope Marstin was presented with the Hunter-Burley Award. This award recognizes an individual's outstanding contributions to the advancement of public access and professional growth for an individual institution. Hope received a beautiful compass with the engraving "Leading By Example." The back states that Hope has "led the way with great tact and dependability." She "motivates others to perform at their best, leading the entire team toward ultimate success." This award definitely fits Hope Marstin as she has led the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation (board, staff and volunteers) forward by enhancing and growing Patrick Henry's Red Hill to a place of recognition among its peers.

The Small Museum Association serves small museums all over the United States. This Association helps develop and maintain a peer network among people who work for small museums, giving them oppor-

tunities to learn, share knowledge and support one another, so that they, in turn, can better serve their institutions, communities and profession. This year the conference was held at The Hotel at the University of Maryland with over 250 museum professionals in attendance. Topics included museum education, grant writing, social media, internships, strategic planning, conservation of artifacts, serving the local community and more. Overall, the staff agreed that participating in the conference was a great experience in itself—a chance to network and learn what others in the field of small museum work are doing.

The award came as a surprise to Ms. Marstin, who was nominated with help from Board Chair Mark Holman and the Red Hill staff without her knowing. Together they worked to get her to the event so that she could receive the award surrounded by her friends and colleagues. Mark Holman shared his excitement about Hope receiving the recognition saying, "Hope is a shining example of what leadership looks like in a

growing museum." And as Red Hill continues to move forward and grow across every dimension, she has done an amazing job helping to lead the way. "She's developed an incredible sense of culture in the organization... she is insightful and sensitive to the needs and interests of all the different stakeholders from guests to board to donors." We couldn't be more pleased to see her hard work and efforts acknowledged by an organization like the Small Museum Association.

Congratulations, Hope! We are proud to have the small museum professional of the year here at Red Hill! 




*...a place of recognition among its peers.*

people from such varied backgrounds and interests coming to appreciate Henry in a new light. It's clear that John Ragosta delivers exactly what is promised in the course summary, bringing the forgotten founder back into the central spotlight of the Revolution and founding of the nation where he belongs.

The course is available on an ongoing basis—meaning that there is still an opportunity to sign up and participate if you haven't already! Whether you are a scholar of American history, a school teacher, a student, or just looking to expand your academic horizons for your own edification, you will find this course to be informative

and compelling. It is listed as a beginner level, so anyone should be able to dive in and learn even if this is your very first time trying out a MOOC.

You can find more information and sign up for Patrick Henry: Forgotten Founder at [www.coursera.org](http://www.coursera.org). 


## ASHLEY BROWN ESSAY (CONT.)

(Continued from page 7)

Antifederalists, the *Impartial Examiner* could only predict the decline of liberty as people of vice and ambition fill the ranks of a strong and expanding federal government until the point that the sovereignty of each state and individual shrinks to nothing unless political restraint is enacted and public virtue restored.

Altogether, the contributions of the *Impartial Examiner* illustrates the “keen Antifederalist insight into the problems of perpetuating the free republic” while simultaneously revealing the flaws inhibited in the narrow alternatives proposed by his party.<sup>3</sup> His approach displays a willingness to cooperate while also directly critiquing major concerns within the Federalist schema that seems to have forgotten that a “free people ought to entrust no set of men with powers, that may be abused without control, or afford opportunities to designing men to carry dangerous measures into execution, without being responsible for their conduct.”<sup>3</sup> He stressed that citizens must “always guard against the effects of vice,—as the securest governments are seldom secure enough; —is it not the greatest

imprudence to adopt a system, which has the apparent tendency to furnish ambitious men with the means of exerting themselves—perhaps to the destruction of American liberty?”<sup>3</sup>

Obscure as the writings of the *Impartial Examiner* are, so too is the notoriety of the man to whom this work is attributed. Henry believed in associations, private and professional, and would frame an ideal, systematic approach to federalism with the same belief. That same ability to persuade delegates with the fortissimo of his voice, appeal to a higher power, and the swell of conviction over legal precedent would continue to equip Henry throughout his conventional dealings, civil administration, and political advocacy during the formative years of the American republic. 

1. Richard Hudelson, “Classical Liberalism” in *Modern Political Philosophy*. New York, New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, (1999): 37-38.

2. Joyce Appleby, *Liberalism and Republicanism in the Historical Imagination*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, (1992): 277-278.

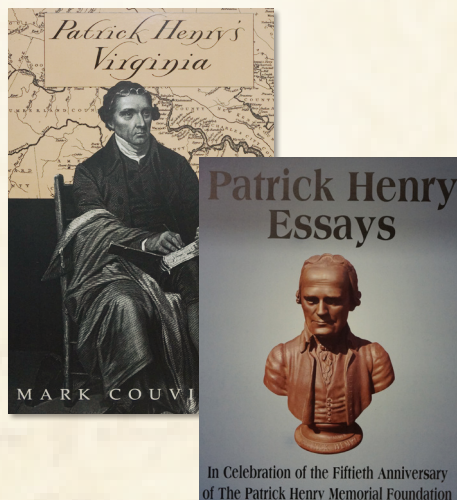
3. Herbert J. Storing, *The Anti-Federalist: An Abridgment, by Murray Dry, of The Complete Anti-Federalist Edited, with Commentary and Notes*. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1981, 4.

5. See Pauline Maier, *Ratification: The People Debate the Constitution, 1787-1788*. New York, 2010. Also Melvin, Yazawa. “Pray for His Death,” *Contested Conventions: The Struggle to Establish the Constitution and Save the Union, 1787-1789*. Baltimore, Maryland: John Hopkins University Press, 154.

6. Yazawa, ed. “Pray for His Death” - Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, December 8, 1784, Republic of Letters, I:353-54” in *Contested Conventions*, 154-155.

7. Herbert J. Storing, ed. “Impartial Examiner no. 2, May 28, 1788, 5.14.25-26” in *The Founders’ Constitution*, Vol. 1, Chp. 8, Document 36. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

ASHLEY BROWN CONDUCTED HER MASTER’S THESIS ON ANTIFEDERALISM AT LIBERTY UNIVERSITY IN MAY 2018. SHE HAS VOLUNTEERED AT RED HILL AS A CURATOR WHILE COMPLETING HER DEGREE.



# 25% OFF Your Summer Reading List

*Patrick Henry's Virginia, Patrick Henry, Elvira Henry's Cookbook, and Patrick Henry in His Speeches and Writing*

Valid in person or by phone order. To receive this discount by phone, please ask for Melissa or Bonnie. Not valid for website purchases.

VALID THROUGH SEPTEMBER 3, 2018

# FACES OF RED HILL

## HOPE MARSTIN



“Oh my gosh, Red Hill is special in so many ways,” begins Hope Marstin, Red Hill’s Chief Officer of Operations, “From the minute I walked in the door, I fell in love with the place and the man.”

Ms. Marstin has worked at Red Hill since 2009. Since being hired nearly ten years ago, Hope has risen to the occasion to take on more and more of the management of Red Hill with a capable and steady hand.

In her capacity as Chief Operations Officer, Ms. Marstin gets to see the ins and outs of everything happening at Red Hill, from visitor experiences to events to preservation efforts and beyond. What she loves most though, is sharing the experience of Red Hill and Patrick Henry

with others. “I love to see who might walk in the door on any given day, traveling from another state or country just to see this place. I love to see the descendants visit Red Hill and the love and gratitude they have for their great-grandfather and his home. But,” she says, “I especially love to see the many school children who visit Red Hill on a field trip. You hear their laughter and voices all over the grounds. You see their small hands making a nail or spinning and weaving, or creating something out of clay. You see the joy on their faces that they are outside experiencing life from the 18th century. You see their awe when they meet Patrick Henry Jolly portraying his great-grandfather. There is noth-

ing like having 50 to 100 children on the grounds.”

Hope’s enjoyment of the children’s programs in particular may stem from the fact that her own first experience at Red Hill—long before she began working here—was as a young student on a 4th grade class field trip. Later, she visited again with her two daughters on each of their 4th grade class trips as well. She remembers the docent who guided those tours by name too, which goes to show what an impact our docents and guides can have on each person who steps through the doors.

Her leadership has recently


*You see the joy on their faces...*

been recognized beyond Red Hill in the small museum community, and no one who has worked with her is surprised to hear that her work is worthy of awards. You can read more about Hope winning the Hunter-Burley Award on page 9. Hope, however, remains modest about the recognition. She says, “I love my job. The staff, volunteers, and our board make my job easy. I have never felt anything but love and support for my work.” There’s no doubt that part of what makes her so great at what she does is her sincere belief in the mission of

Red Hill and the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. “I feel like we are making a difference at Red Hill. We try to preserve Henry’s last home, we try to educate everyone who visits on why this part of history and his role in it are so important. There is nothing more gratifying than to hear someone (visitor, teacher, child) say they love it here.”

While recognition from an outside source is exciting, the most glowing words describing Hope and her work at Red Hill come from her own staff. “Hope’s feathers never get

ruffled!” says Bonnie George about what makes her so great to work for. “She puts everybody’s needs before her own and she’s on top of everything every minute of every day. She runs this place like it’s a piece of cake—and let me tell you, it’s not! She’s my favorite person I’ve ever worked for, and I can’t imagine respecting anyone more.”

It’s clear that Red Hill is lucky to have someone as talented and capable as Hope at the helm. 

*In an effort to recognize the people whose devotion and passion keep the site running, the Newsletter features a “Faces of Red Hill” series that introduces readers to the individuals who help Red Hill to thrive.*

# 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

Chair: Mark Holman

Vice Chair: Gene Smith

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## SUMMER IS A GREAT TIME TO VISIT RED HILL!

Schedule a group tour or living history experience for your class, club, or other organization! You can plan a special visit for your group by getting in contact with us any time by phone at 1-800-514-7463 or by email at info@redhill.org.

## Upcoming Events

### July 4th INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

Experience Independence Day at the home of one of America's Founding Fathers! Event begins at 3pm, gates close at 9pm.

### November 3rd BLUEGRASS, BARBECUE, & BREW FESTIVAL

11am to 5pm. Check out the event website at [www.bluegrassbarbecuebrew.com](http://www.bluegrassbarbecuebrew.com) for more information and to purchase tickets!