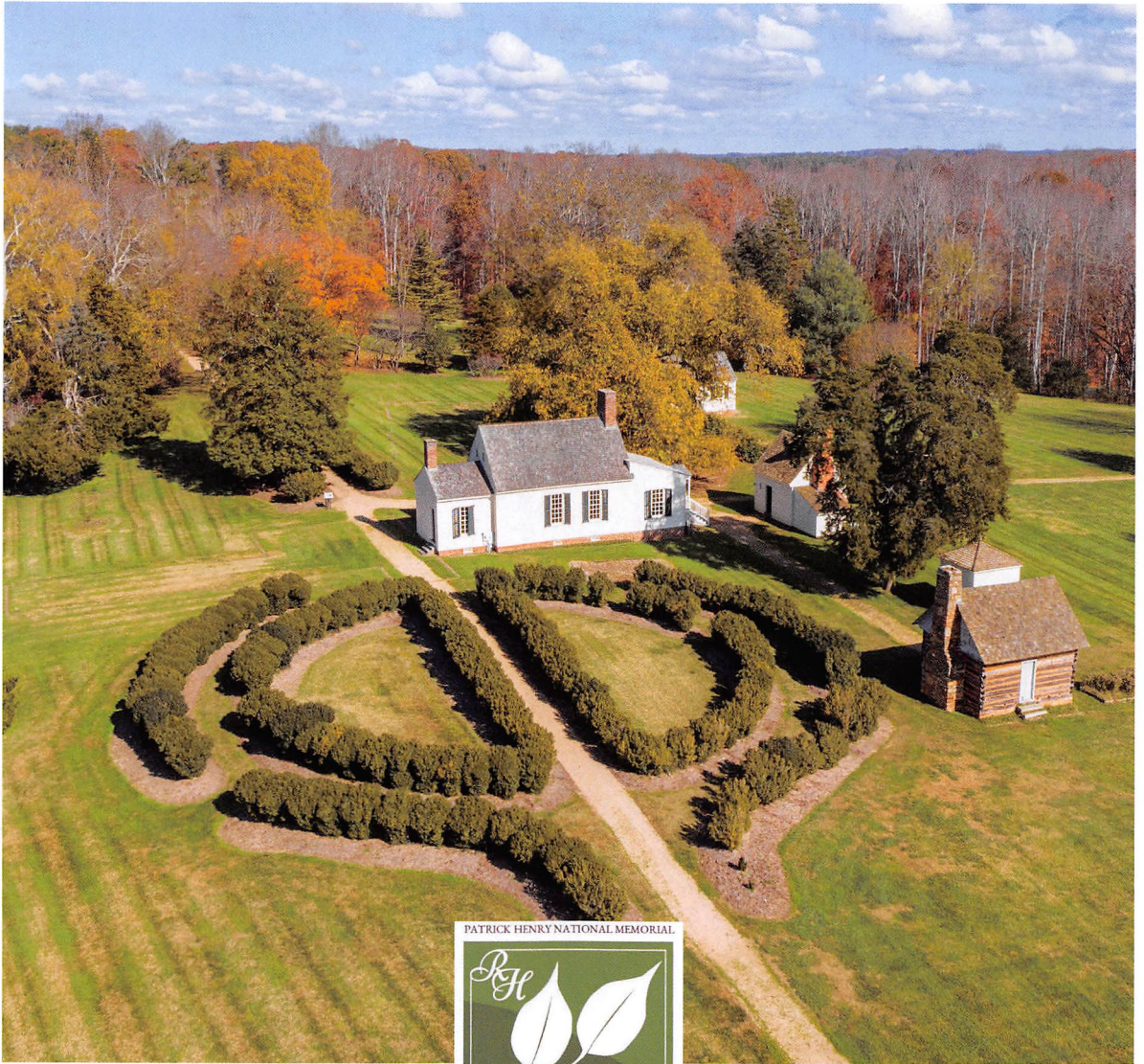


PATRICK HENRY'S RED HILL WELCOME

The final home and burial site of America's patriot, Patrick Henry.



PATRICK HENRY NATIONAL MEMORIAL



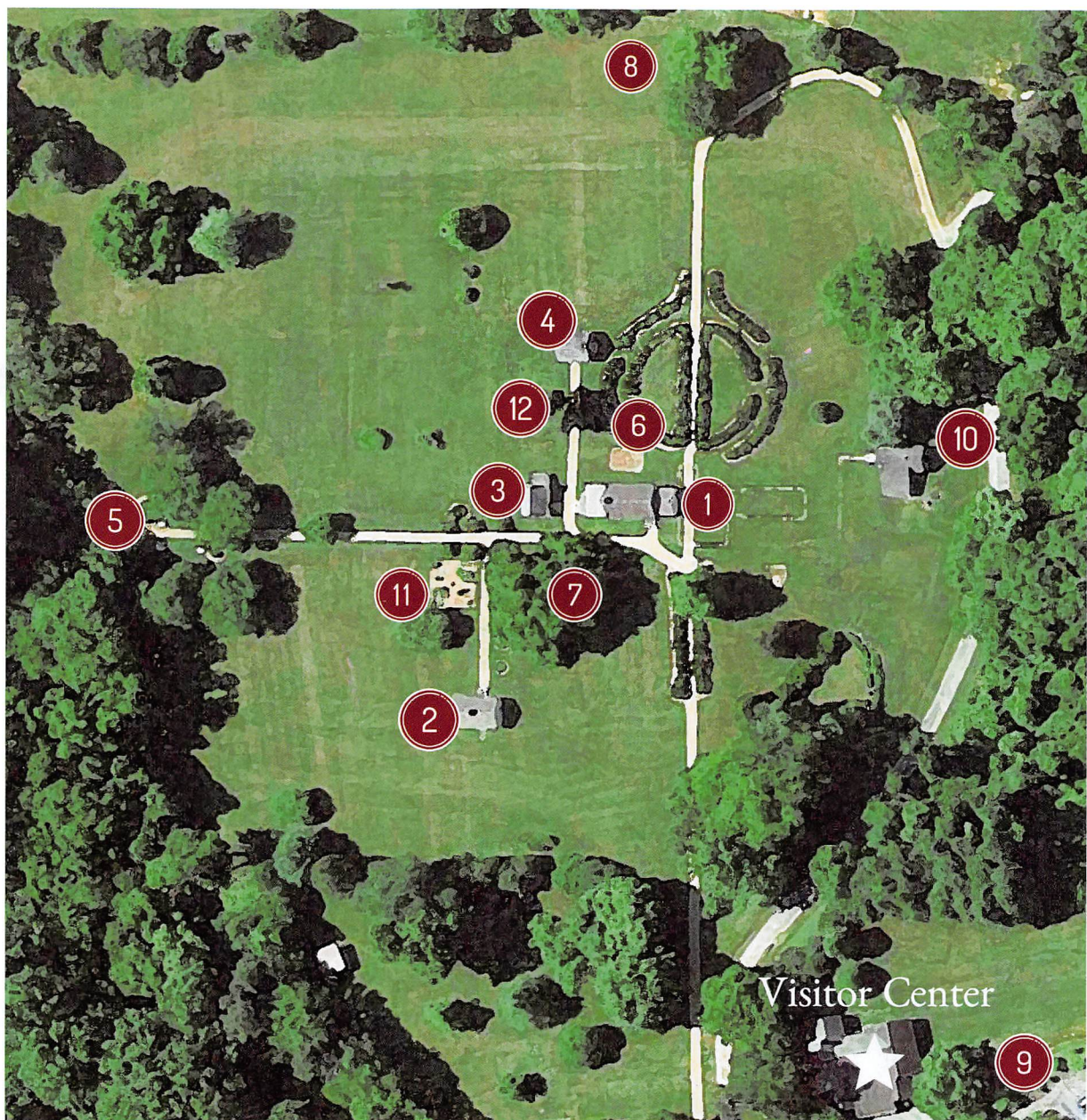
Red Hill

1 Patrick Henry House

Patrick Henry's house was a simple one-and-a-half story structure built by Richard Marot Booker in the 1770s. Destroyed by fire in 1919, the original home is believed to have had two rooms on the first floor, consisting of a master bedchamber and parlor, with a loft above the stairs for additional sleeping. The front of the house faced south toward the river. During Patrick Henry's years at Red Hill, the house accommodated between eight to fourteen family members. The house, which stands here today, was rebuilt on the original foundations in 1957. The rooms are furnished with both antique and reproduction pieces, as well as actual Henry pieces, reflecting the inventory taken shortly after Patrick Henry's death. The main room of the house is where the Henrys ate, socialized, played games and music, and entertained guests. The small room to the right of the entry passage contains antiques and memorabilia pertaining to Patrick Henry and Red Hill. This room was added to the original home in 1832 to connect the old house to the two-story addition added by his son, John Henry. From the porch on the east end of the house was another addition added by John and Elvira Henry in 1833, which they used as a nursery.

2 Law Office

Probably built during the early 1770s as an overseer's house by the plantation's previous owner, Richard Booker, Patrick Henry used this building as his law office, study, and children's classroom. While in "semi-retirement" from practicing law, Patrick used this room to keep record of his land holdings and plantation business. The room to the right is set up as living quarters for Patrick and Dorothea's oldest boys. After fire destroyed the main house in 1919, Patrick Henry's great-granddaughter, Lucy Henry Harrison, converted the old law office into her dwelling. The law office was restored on its present site in 1961.



1. Patrick Henry House
2. Law Office
3. Hearth Kitchen
4. Coachman's Cabin
5. Henry Family Cemetery
6. Greenhouse Site & Boxwood Garden
7. Osage Orange Tree
8. Garden Spot Overlook
9. Quarter Place Trail
10. Blacksmith Shop & Carriage House
11. Herb Garden
12. Smokehouse

3 Hearth Kitchen

Eighteenth-century kitchens were built away from the main house to reduce the risk of fire to the main house and excessive heat and smells. This reconstructed kitchen, which includes a warming oven and a hearth, replicates the original kitchen that Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson examined when the structure was removed for the 1911 expansion of the Henry house. Critty, the enslaved cook, was responsible for preparing meals for the Henry family and any guests who were visiting the plantation. She likely lived in the loft above the kitchen with her three sons, Harrison, Coleman, and Jack White.

4 Coachman's Cabin

Rebuilt in 1961 of logs salvaged from original cabins along the Quarter Place Trail, this was home to Harrison and his wife Milly. Harrison was born an enslaved person in the 1790s. As a child, he worked in the Henry house and was later trained as the coachman. When they were emancipated, Harrison and Milly remained on the property and the cabin was given to them as their own possession by William Wirt Henry, Patrick's grandson. Harrison lived to be 102 years old. He died in the early twentieth century, as he was known to Patrick Henry's great-granddaughters who lived here at the time as "Uncle Harrison."

5 Henry Family Cemetery

In 1798, Patrick and Dorothea's infant daughter Jane passed away at Red Hill and is believed to have been buried here, thus starting the family cemetery. Patrick Henry is buried beside his second wife, Dorothea Dandridge Henry. Other family members marked in the graveyard include John Henry, the youngest son of Patrick Henry, his wife Elvira McClelland Henry, and their daughter Laura Helen Carter. It is believed Patrick's son, Alexander Spotswood Henry, is buried next to him, as well as an obelisk at the front of the cemetery where Patrick's infant great-grandson John is buried. Several other family members are likely buried in this cemetery, but their grave markers are no longer present.

6 Greenhouse Site & Boxwood Garden

Archaeological excavations in 2001 revealed this “macadam” stone surface, which may have been the floor of a greenhouse or orangery used by Elvira Henry. Similarly, paved walks were used in the boxwood garden which Elvira planted. She used the greenhouse as an additional entertaining space but also cultivated lemon and orange trees so she could use and sell the citrus.

7 Osage Orange Tree

Over sixty-five feet tall, with branches that span more than ninety-three feet and a circumference over three hundred twenty-eight inches, the Osage orange tree (*Maclura pomifera*) near Patrick Henry’s house is the largest of its species in America and has been estimated at over three hundred fifty years old. Named for the Osage tribe of Missouri, who used the dense wood for their bows, young saplings were planted “horse-high, hog-tight, and bull-strong” in the west to fence livestock. This tree likely was passed along the North Indian trade network to the Saponi Indians who lived in the area.

8 Garden Spot Overlook

Patrick Henry called Red Hill “one of the garden spots of the world.” He would often stand on this ridge in the morning hours and give orders and directions to the enslaved workers in the low lands. The scenic vista of fields and forests in the Staunton River Valley has changed little since Henry’s day. From this spot, visitors can see Charlotte, Campbell, and Halifax counties.

9 Quarter Place Trail

This one-mile trail encompasses the land that the enslaved and later free black population lived on at Red Hill. Sites include a reconstructed cabin, original cabin foundations, tobacco barn, ordering pit, and African American Cemetery in which 147 individuals are buried. Ongoing research to uncover the lives of those who dwelled here is actively being pursued.

10 Blacksmith Shop & Carriage House

Essential to any plantation for making metal objects, the blacksmith shop at Red Hill also serviced the needs of those in the community who did not have their own forge. Excavated coal clinkers and a hammer suggest that the blacksmith shop sat a few yards west of the Visitor Center. The blacksmith in Patrick Henry's day was likely an enslaved person named Jessee. Jessee would have been responsible for making items such as nails, hinges, horseshoes, and kitchen utensils, as well as for repairing farm tools. The reconstructed carriage house is near its original site.

11 Herb Garden

Herbs were grown on eighteenth and nineteenth-century plantations for use in medicines and cooking. Dorothea Henry would have taught her daughters herbal remedies that they would use when they had families of their own.

12 Smokehouse

Smokehouses were used to both cure and store meat until consumption. Prior to smoking, the fresh cuts were placed into tubs of salt for six weeks to extract the water. After smoking over a fire pit for two weeks, the meat was often coated with pepper, a natural insect repellent.

A large, stylized, light blue signature of P. Henry, written in a cursive script. The signature is positioned at the bottom of the page, below the text of the 'Smokehouse' section.

ABOUT RED HILL

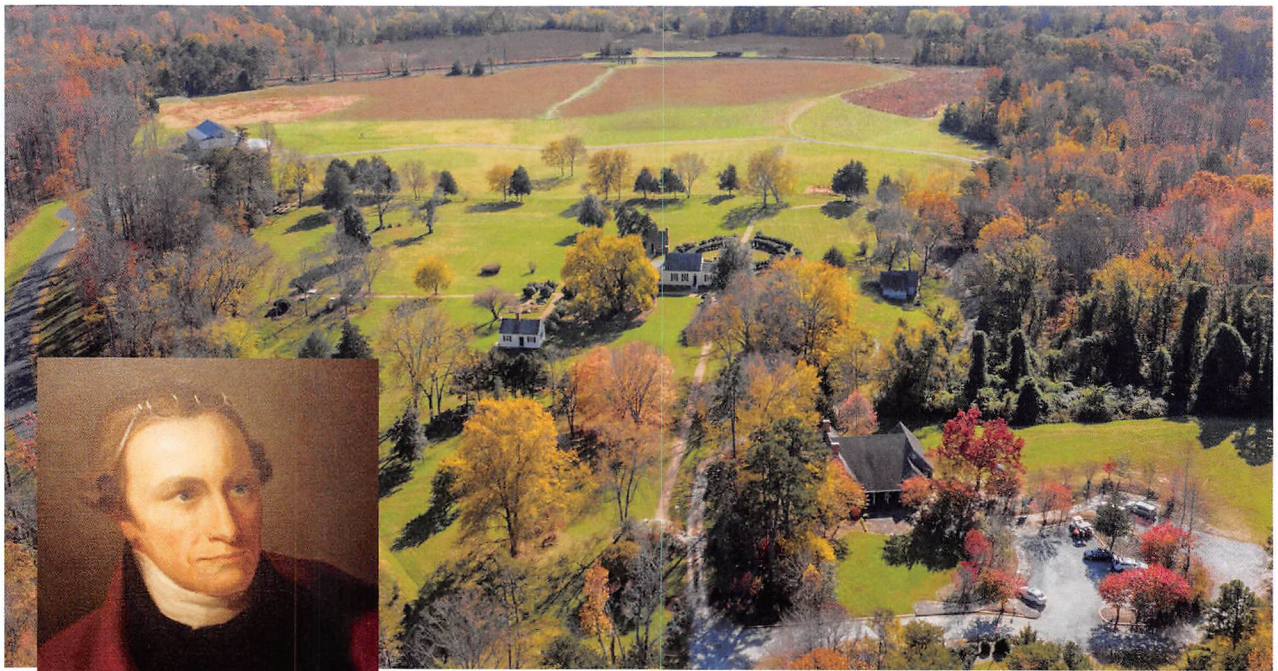
The grounds at Red Hill contain Patrick Henry's law office, reconstructed house, kitchen, smokehouse, carriage house, and blacksmith shop, as well as a surviving coachman's cabin that has been relocated. The grounds offer a spectacular view of the Staunton River Valley, walking trails including the Quarter Place Trail culminating at the African-American Cemetery, and Patrick Henry's grave and family cemetery. On the grounds stands the National and State Champion Osage Orange Tree.

Patrick Henry's Red Hill is the last home and burial site of Founding Father Patrick Henry. Located less than 40 miles from Lynchburg, Red Hill offers a landscape that has changed little from the days when Patrick Henry strolled the grounds.







Commonwealth Courtyard

The bronze bust of Patrick Henry is a replica of the one sculpted by F. William Sievers, which is on display at the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond. The flags lining the courtyard include the flag of the United States, the Virginia State flag, and the Grand Union flag, which flew over the Capitol building at Williamsburg. The other flags represent the seven states admitted to the Union from the vast territory that comprised Virginia in 1776: Kentucky (1792), Ohio (1803), Indiana (1816), Illinois (1818), Michigan (1837), Wisconsin (1848), and West Virginia (1863).



PATRICK HENRY (1736-1799)

Patrick Henry embodied the spirit of American courage and patriotism. He is recognized today, as he was among his contemporaries, as the orator of liberty and "Voice of the Revolution." His compelling speeches kindled the fires of the Revolution and fueled the effort to secure freedom. Henry's was the first voice raised against England in her attempt to impose taxation without representation, but perhaps his greatest contribution to the nation was in working toward the adoption of the Bill of Rights. The first governor of Virginia, Henry served five terms. In 1794, he retired to Red Hill and resumed his private legal practice. On June 6, 1799, death came to Patrick Henry and "The Voice of Revolution" was silenced forever.

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