

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION

Whereas on the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Morthampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all case when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Analysis

On Jan. 1, 1863, U.S. President Abraham Lincoln declared free all slaves residing in territory in rebellion against the federal government. This Emancipation Proclamation actually freed few people. It did not apply to slaves in border states fighting on the Union side; nor did it affect slaves in southern areas already under Union control. Naturally, the states in rebellion did not act on Lincoln's order. But the proclamation did show Americans-- and the world--that the civil war was now being fought to end slavery.

Lincoln had been reluctant to come to this position. A believer in white supremacy, he initially viewed the war only in terms of preserving the Union. As pressure for abolition mounted in Congress and the country, however, Lincoln became more sympathetic to the idea. On Sept. 22, 1862, he issued a preliminary proclamation announcing that emancipation would become effective on Jan. 1, 1863, in those states still in rebellion. Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in America--this was achieved by the passage of the 13TH Amendment to the Constitution on Dec. 18, 1865--it did make that accomplishment a basic war goal and a virtual certainty.

Credits

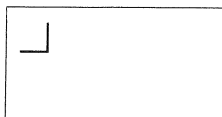
DOUGLAS T. MILLER

Bibliography: Commager, Henry Steele, *The Great Proclamation* (1960); Donovan, Frank, *Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation* (1964); Franklin, John Hope, ed., *The Emancipation Proclamation* (1964).

Prepared by Gerald Murphy (The Cleveland Free-Net - aa300)
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- [Emancipation Proclamation](#)



13th Amendment

An Overview of the 13th Amendment

What is the 13th Amendment?

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except a punishment for crime whereof the parch shall have been exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Date Proposed

The 13th Amendment was proposed on January 31st, 1865.

President of the United States

Andrew Johnson was the President of the United States at the time of the ratification of the 13th Admendment, he assumes Presidency subsequent to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Stipulations of the 13th Amendment

The 13th Amendment declares slavery as illegal; in addition forced servitude is also deemed to be illegal-- this Amendment is regarded as the finalization of the abolishment of slavery.

The 13th Admendment illustrates the distinction (s) between sevitude, slavery, and consensual labor is any type of labor that takes place through the implementation of theat (s), physically restraint of an individual with regard to the proliferation of labor, exploitative or blackmail-based activity in order to continue labor, and the implementation of fear in order to solidify servitude.

'Debt-servitude'-- or servitude implemented in order to force the repayment of debt is considered unconstitutional within the stipulations set forth within the 13th Amendment

13th Admendment Facts

The previous 12 Amendments were passed within the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

2 legal statutes presenting punitive recourse with regards to the passing of 13th Admendment were enacted; the "Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law" and "Conspiracy Against Rights"

The Emancipation Proclamation (1863) was issued by President Abraham Lincoln in the mist of the Civil War, which is considered to be the primary facilitator of the proposition- and subsequent ratification - of the 13th Amendment

States Ratifying the 13th Amendment

- 1. Alabama - 2. Arkansas - 3. California - 4. Connecticut - 5. Delaware 6. Florida - 7. Georgia**
- 8. Illinois - 9. Indiana - 10. Iowa - 11. Kansas - 12. Kentucky - 13. Louisiana - 14. Maine - 15. Maryland**
- 16. Massachusetts - 17. Michigan - 18. Minnesota - 19. Mississippi - 20. Missouri - 21. Nevada**
- 22. New Hampshire - 23. New Jersey - 24. New York - 25. North Carolina - 26. Ohio - 27. Oregon**
- 28. Pennsylvania - 29. Rhode Island - 30. South Carolina - 31. South Dakota - 32. Tennessee**
- 33. Texas - 34. Vermont - 35. Virginia - 36. Washington - 37. West Virginia - 38. Wisconsin**

James Smalley Bate, Plantation
Jefferson County 4MI NORTH OF
LOUISVILLE KY.

JAMES SMALLLEY BATE

JARRARD BATE
EDWARD BATE
DEPUTY SHERIFF
PHIL BATE
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER
JERRY BATE
BAGGAGE MASTER
JOHN BATE
FARMER

FREEDOM OF THE
SLAVES

CLARENCE BATE
MAGISTRATE OF
JEFFERSON COUNTY

JOHN T. BATE
BANK OFFICIAL
(NANETTE)
GAVE FREEDOM TO J.W. BATE'S
MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN

BLACK - NANCY BATE

PODE EAS

SISTER
DIED OF SCARLET
FEVER

BROTHER
DIED OF SMALL
POX

BROTHER
DIED OF SMALL
POX

PROF. JOHN W. BATE
EDUCATOR & FOUNDER OF BATE SCHOOL
DEC 22, 1854 - 1945

IDA WHITE

#1
DIE

WILLIAM BATE
DENTIST
- FEB 1978

VIVIAN BATE
TEACHER

HELEN BATE
TEACHER

CLARENCE BATE
FARMER

DR. LANGSTON F. BATE
MY BELOVED DADDY
DEC 21, 1899 - JULY 14, 1977
BORN IN DANVILLE KY.

CAMMIE BATE
KINGCREEP

MONROE
PEELER

YVONNE
PEELER

TINA LOUD
HYSON

KENNETH
BATE

RUSSELL D. GRIGSBY
JAN 11, 1932 - DEC 2, 1976

JACQUELINE H. BATE
BORN WASH. DC,
MARCH 23, 1932 -

DARYL GRIGSBY

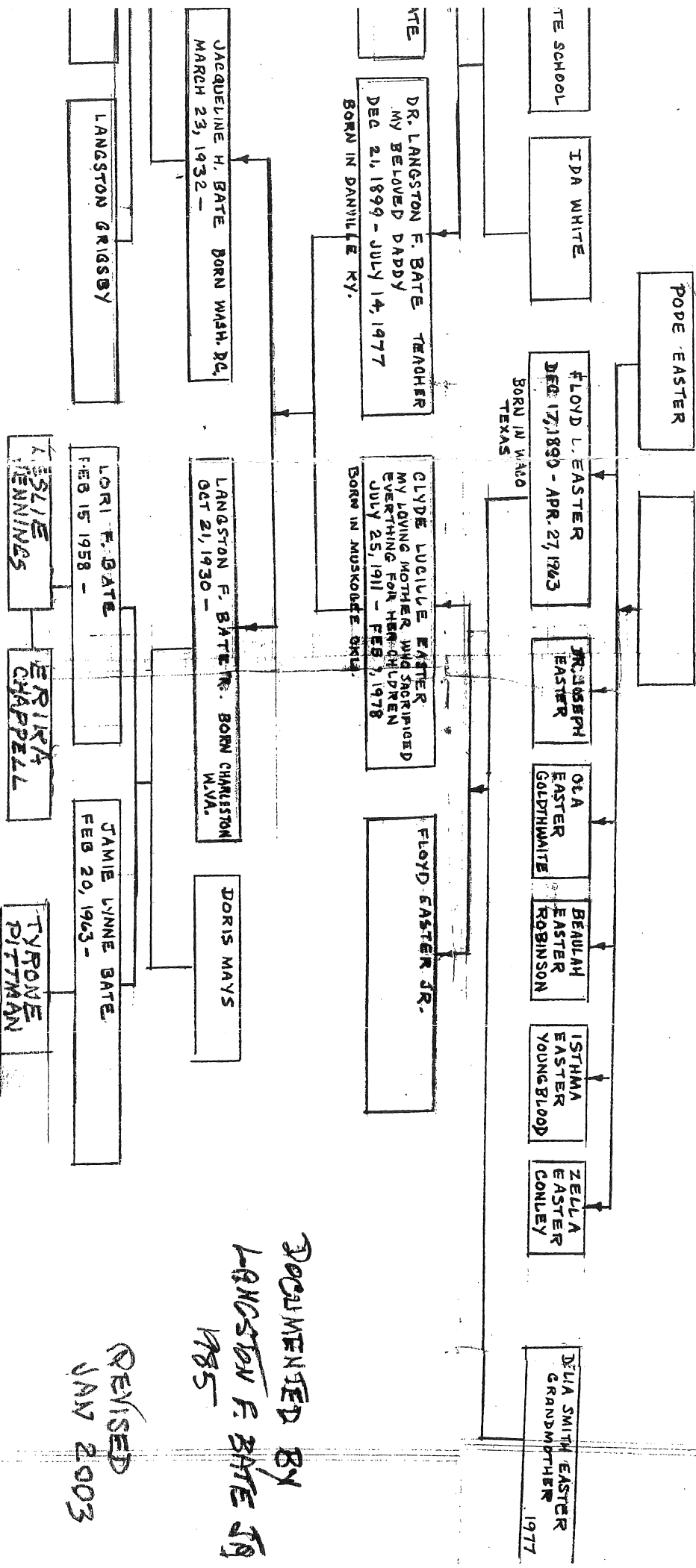
MICHAEL GRIGSBY

LANGSTON GRIGSBY

LAUREN
GRIGSBY

MICHAEL
GRIGSBY

y Bate



DOCUMENTED BY
LANGSTON F. BATE JR
1985

REVISED
JAN 2003



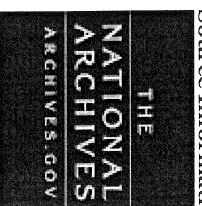
1900 United States Federal Census

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Name: | John W Bate | |
| Age: | 45 | |
| Birth Date: | Dec 1854 | |
| Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Home in 1900: | Danville, Boyle, Kentucky [Boyle] | |
| Race: | Black | |
| Gender: | Male | |
| Relation to Head of House: | Head | |
| Marital Status: | Married | |
| Spouse's Name: | Ida W Bate | |
| Marriage Year: | 1887 | |
| Years married: | 13 | |
| Father's Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Mother's name: | Nancy Thomas | |
| Mother's Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Occupation: | | |
| Household Members: | Name | Age |
| | <u>John W Bate</u> | 45 |
| | <u>Ida W Bate</u> | 35 |
| | <u>John W Bate</u> | 3 |
| | <u>Clarence D Bate</u> | 1 |
| | <u>Lungsten F Bate</u> | 5/12 |
| | <u>Nancy Thomas</u> | 68 |
| | <u>Ida Adams</u> | 18 |

Source Citation: Year: 1900; Census Place: Danville, Boyle, Kentucky; Roll: T623_509; Page: 16B; Enumeration District: 14.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.



Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1900 United States Federal Census, the Twelfth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, relationship to the head of household, color or race, sex, month and year of birth, age at last birthday, marital status, number of years married, the total number of children born of the mother, the number of those children living, birthplace, birthplace of father and mother, if the individual was foreign born, the year of immigration and the number of years in the United States, the citizenship status of foreign-born individuals over age twenty-one, occupation, and more. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1900 Federal Census.

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TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Kentucky
County BaylorTownship or other division of county North Bay DistrictName of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division DanvilleEnumerated by me on the 15 day of June, 1900, William M. Darden Enumerator.

Name of Institution

Supervisor's District No. 5th
Enumeration District No. 14 Sheet No. 16

Ward of city, Post Office

168

| LOCATION. | | NAME | RELATION. | PERSONAL DESCRIPTION. | | | | | | | | | | NATIVITY. | | | CITIZENSHIP. | | | OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION. | | EDUCATION. | | | OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE. | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---|--|----------------|------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| IS CRISIS. | ROUTE NUMBER. | | | Number of dwelling-house in the order of valuation. | Number of family, in the order of valuation. | Color or race. | Sex. | DATE OF BIRTH. | Age at last birthday. | Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced. | Number of years married. | Mother of how many children. | Number of these children living. | Place of birth of this person. | Place of birth of father. | Place of birth of mother. | Year of immigration to the United States. | Number of years in the United States. | Naturalization. | Months not employed. | Attended school (in months). | Can read. | Can write. | Can speak English. | Owned or rented. | Owned free or mortgaged. | Farm or house. |
| 51 | | Wm. L. L. | Head | W | M | Feb 1871 | 29 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | Wm. L. L. | Wife | W | F | Oct 1874 | 25 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Aug 1885 | 14 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Nov 1885 | 14 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Sept 1887 | 12 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Jan 1888 | 12 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Apr 1888 | 12 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | May 1888 | 11 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Sept 1888 | 11 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Oct 1888 | 10 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Nov 1888 | 10 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Dec 1888 | 9 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Jan 1889 | 9 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Feb 1889 | 8 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Mar 1889 | 8 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Apr 1889 | 7 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | May 1889 | 7 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Jun 1889 | 6 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Jul 1889 | 5 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Aug 1889 | 4 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Oct 1889 | 3 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Nov 1889 | 2 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Dec 1889 | 1 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Jan 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Feb 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Mar 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Apr 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | May 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Jun 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Jul 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Aug 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Sep 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Oct 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Nov 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | M | Dec 1890 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | | Wm. L. L. | Child | W | F | Jan 1891 | 0 | | | | | | Kentucky | Kentucky | Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | | | |



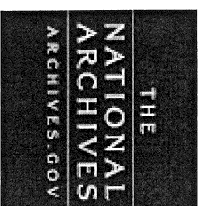
1910 United States Federal Census

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Name: | John W Bate | |
| Age in 1910: | 54 | |
| Birth Year: | 1856 | |
| Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Home in 1910: | Precinct 13, Boyle, Kentucky | |
| Race: | Mulatto | |
| Gender: | Male | |
| Relation to Head of House: | Head | |
| Marital Status: | Widowed | |
| Father's Birthplace: | Virginia | |
| Mother's Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Neighbors: | | |
| Household Members: | Name | Age |
| | John W Bate | 54 |
| | John W Bate Jr. | 13 |
| | Clarence W Bate | 11 |
| | Langston F Bate | 10 |
| | Helen K Bate | 8 |
| | Vivian B Bate | 6 |
| | Amanda Guan | 18 |

Source Citation: Year: 1910; Census Place: Precinct 13, Boyle, Kentucky; Roll: T624_465; Page: 244; Enumeration District: 0026; Image: 1034; FHL Number: 1374478.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1910 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.
Original data: Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page:

**Description:**

This database is an index to the head of households enumerated in the 1910 United States Federal Census, the Thirteenth Census of the United States. In addition, each indexed name is linked to actual images of the 1910 Federal Census. The information recorded in the census includes: name, relationship to head of family, age at last birthday, sex, color or race, whether single, married, widowed, or divorced, birthplace, birthplace of father and mother, and more.

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[illegible]



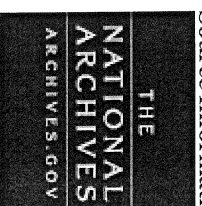
1920 United States Federal Census

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| Name: | John W Bate | |
| Age: | 64 | |
| Birth Year: | abt 1856 | |
| Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Home in 1920: | Danville, Boyle, Kentucky | |
| Race: | White | |
| Gender: | Male | |
| Relation to Head of House: | Head | |
| Marital Status: | Married | |
| Spouse's Name: | Lettie R Bate | |
| Father's Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Mother's Birthplace: | Kentucky | |
| Home owned: | Own | |
| Able to Read: | Yes | |
| Able to Write: | Yes | |
| Neighbors: | | |
| Household Members: | Name | Age |
| | <u>John W Bate</u> | 64 |
| | <u>Lettie R Bate</u> | 43 |
| | <u>John W Bate</u> | 22 |
| | <u>Clarence W Bate</u> | 21 |
| | <u>Langston Bate</u> | 20 |
| | <u>Helen K Bate</u> | 17 |
| | <u>Vivian A Bate</u> | 16 |

Source Citation: Year: 1920; Census Place: Danville, Boyle, Kentucky; Roll: T625_558; Page: 54; Enumeration District: 40; Image: 1015.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1920 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.



Original data: Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. (NARA microfilm publication T625, 2076 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: . Note: Enumeration Districts 819-839 are on roll 323 (Chicago City).

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1920 United States Federal Census, the Fourteenth Census of the United States. It includes all states and territories, as well as Military and Naval Forces, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Panama Canal Zone. The census provides many details about individuals and families including: name, gender, age, birthplace, year of immigration, mother tongue, and parents' birthplaces. In addition, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1920 Federal Census.

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STATE North Carolina
COUNTY Rocky

TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY _____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION

SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 116 SHEET NO. 5
ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 48
WARD OR CITY Rocky
DAY OF January 1920
ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 5th

| PLACE OF BIRTH | NAME | RELATION | SEX | RACE | AGE | MARRIED | CITIZENSHIP | EDUCATION | NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN | | | | OCCUPATION | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----|------|-----|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Place of Birth | Native | Foreign | Place of Birth | Native | Foreign | Place of Birth | Native |
| 1 | 511 7677 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 2 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 3 | 509 72103 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 4 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 5 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 6 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 7 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 8 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 9 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 10 | 501 75 01 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 11 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 12 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 13 | 78 122 20000 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 14 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 15 | 510 79 103 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 16 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 17 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 18 | 505 50 104 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 19 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 20 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 21 | 516 51 105 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 22 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 23 | 520 52 106 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 24 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 25 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 26 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 27 | 521 53 107 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 28 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 29 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 30 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 31 | 522 54 108 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 32 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 33 | 523 55 109 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 34 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 35 | 524 56 110 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 36 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 37 | 525 57 111 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 38 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 39 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 40 | 526 58 112 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 41 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 42 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 43 | 527 59 113 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 44 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 45 | 528 60 114 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 46 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 47 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 48 | 529 61 115 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 49 | | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |
| 50 | 530 62 116 | Green, John | M | W | 31 | 31 | 18 | 18 | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. | Rocky, N.C. |



1930 United States Federal Census

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name: | J W Bate |
| | [L W Bate] |
| Gender: | Male |
| Birth Year: | abt 1860 |
| Birthplace: | Kentucky |
| Race: | Negro (Black) [Black] |
| Home in 1930: | Danville, Boyle, Kentucky |
| Marital Status: | Married |
| Relation to Head of House: | Head |
| Spouse's Name: | Lettie Bate |
| Father's Birthplace: | Kentucky |
| Mother's name: | Mary Rowe |
| Mother's Birthplace: | Kentucky |
| Household Members: | Name |
| | J W Bate |
| | Lettie Bate |
| | Mary Rowe |
| | Age |
| | 70 |
| | 53 |
| | 80 |

Source Citation: Year: 1930; Census Place: Danville, Boyle, Kentucky; Roll: 4584819; Page: 21B; Image: 249 0; Family History Library Film: 2340470.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1930 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2002.

Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1930. T626, 2,667 rolls.

Description:

Containing records for approximately 123 million Americans, the 1930 United States Federal Census is the largest census released to date and is the most recent census available for public access. The census gives us a glimpse into the lives of Americans in 1930, and contains information about a household's family members and occupants including:

birthplaces, occupations, immigration, citizenship, and military service. The names of those listed in the census are linked to actual images of the 1930 Census.

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State Florida
 County Bay
 Incorporated place Quincy City
 Ward of city _____
 Block No. _____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
 POPULATION SCHEDULE

Enumeration District No. 11-11
 Supervisor's District No. 7
 Sheet No. 21B

Unincorporated place _____

Estimated by us on April 15, 1930. Cor. J. A. H. _____

| NAME | | RELATION | HOUSE DATA | PERSONAL DESCRIPTION | | EDUCATION | PLACE OF BIRTH | INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION | CITIZENSHIP, ETC. | OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY | REMARKS |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Full name as given at birth | Relationship to head of household | Value of home owned or rented | Value of land owned or rented | Married | Color or race | Age at last birthday | Married condition | Age at first marriage | Place of birth | Language spoken at home | Whether able to read and write English |
| 440 441 022 | Robert Davis | Head | 1/2 | W | W | 32 | Married | 1902 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 442 443 023 | Robert Davis | Wife | 1/2 | W | W | 28 | Married | 1902 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 444 445 024 | Robert Davis | Son | 1/2 | W | W | 10 | Single | 1918 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 446 447 025 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 8 | Single | 1922 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 448 449 026 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 6 | Single | 1924 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 450 451 027 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 4 | Single | 1926 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 452 453 028 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 2 | Single | 1928 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 454 455 029 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 456 457 030 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 458 459 031 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 460 461 032 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 462 463 033 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 464 465 034 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 466 467 035 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 468 469 036 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 470 471 037 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 472 473 038 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 474 475 039 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 476 477 040 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 478 479 041 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 480 481 042 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 482 483 043 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 484 485 044 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 486 487 045 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 488 489 046 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 490 491 047 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 492 493 048 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 494 495 049 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 496 497 050 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 498 499 051 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 500 501 052 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 502 503 053 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 504 505 054 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 506 507 055 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 508 509 056 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 510 511 057 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 512 513 058 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 514 515 059 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 516 517 060 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 518 519 061 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 520 521 062 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 522 523 063 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 524 525 064 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 526 527 065 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 528 529 066 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 530 531 067 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 532 533 068 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 534 535 069 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 536 537 070 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 538 539 071 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 540 541 072 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 542 543 073 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 544 545 074 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 546 547 075 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 548 549 076 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 550 551 077 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 552 553 078 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 554 555 079 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 556 557 080 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 558 559 081 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 560 561 082 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 562 563 083 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 564 565 084 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 566 567 085 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 568 569 086 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 570 571 087 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 572 573 088 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 574 575 089 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 576 577 090 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 578 579 091 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 580 581 092 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 582 583 093 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 584 585 094 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 586 587 095 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 588 589 096 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 590 591 097 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 592 593 098 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 594 595 099 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |
| 596 597 100 | Robert Davis | Daughter | 1/2 | W | W | 0 | Single | 1930 | Florida | English | Yes |

John Bate overcame slavery and then hunger to build up a school for Negro children

Freedom comes at 9

"I was born at the Bate farm six miles from Louisville on the Old River Road," he begins. "When I was 9 years old the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, on January, 1863, caused a stampede of Negroes toward all the larger cities in the South. My mother joined this exodus with her little brood, which numbered three boys and one girl, of whom I was the only one to survive these first hard years. She did not have a cent of money and had no plans for the future.

"We finally reached Louisville and found it already overrun with slaves. They were living in cellars, barns, attics and all sorts of out-of-the-way places, so we felt we were fortunate when we were able to rent a miserable back room on Walnut Street near Hancock. We had little furniture except a lounge on which my mother slept. We four children slept on quilts on the floor. John Bate often kept body and soul together by eating scraps from garbage cans, or stealing from farmers.

Soon we were forced to move. You know why." Professor Bate, looking back over the years can smile at their early misfortunes. "We finally found a room back of a store on Walnut Street near Green Street, now called Liberty. This was a very unfortunate move for water seeped in on the floor of this room and stood in puddles. My sister contracted some sort of fever from living in this situation that proved fatal.

"We moved next to an office in a stable. It really was an office in name only for it was dark, poorly ventilated and unbelievably dirty. My mother attempted to make it more livable by papering the walls with old newspapers and scrubbing everything she could get her hands on. At the same time she was working to support the family--washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning. No one slept on the floor now for we had secured a second lounge from some sources

Professor Bate paused a moment in his narrative and then continues, "Just as things seemed to be going well, disaster struck again. My mother took the smallpox. We never knew when she had been exposed to the disease, but it was prevalent in Louisville in those days. My two little brothers were stricken and soon died, but my mother was left an invalid after the horrible malady had run its course.

Steal from farmers

"My first job," he continues, "was the feeding of geese for a Jewish family named Levi, who lived on the south side of Market Street. I received 50 cent a week for my labor and as it only took an hour or two a day, I got other odd jobs. I worked hard to support my mother and myself; I didn't do it very well, but we lived. One of our most cherished possession at this time was a monkey stove with two caps on top.

"My friend and I stole vegetables from the farmers" produce wagons while the were unloading on Market Street. I hadn't been taught it was wrong to steal. I had just accepted stealing along with the other things in my existence. The farmers were really very kind to the colored boys and would give us vegetables if we asked them. Once I lived three months on raw vegetables and became very fond of beets, carrots and cabbage. I did not know it then but I was getting a good supply of vitamins.

At the age of 10, Bate was playing in the alley where he lived, when a white missionary and teacher-Kate Gilbert of Brookline, Mass. asked him if he wanted to go to school, according to a 1939 story in The Danville Messenger. Through the child said, "No," he eventually accepted her offer to educate him.

Two years later, Bate entered the Ely Norman school in Louisville. But when he was 13, Miss Gilbert left the school and Bate went to work in a tobacco factory from 7a.m. to 9p.m. at a salary of \$6 a week (later \$9) to raise enough money to follow her to Berea, say the Messenger and Courier-Journal

Bate had raised enough money to continue his education at Berea College in 1872. He worked as a janitor to help pay for his education, and he said he also did odd jobs such as "sawed wood, white washed, rang the college bells."

Bate taught summer school in Madison County at \$20 a month, and in 1879 came to Danville to teach summer school. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Berea College in 1881, and went to earn a master's degree there in 1892.

"Wishing to serve my people by teaching". He sent out ten application for positions and received eight favorable replies. From the eight, he chose Danville. There were two reasons: It was a college town, Centre College and Caldwell College were here at that time; also it was a temperance town. There were no grog shops in Danville.

"When I arrived in town (Danville), I found a one-room school, that was built by the Freedmen's Bureau under the direction of John O. Howard, director of the bureau. The Freedmen" Bureau was created by an act of Congress just following the War Between the States. Bate is quoted as saying in the Courier-Journal. "The school was not even popular among the Negroes, for they followed the white people of Danville in their admiration of the private school." Too, the colored people suspected that a teacher without Reverend before his name would not amount to much.

"The Baptist had their own privat school ant the principal of that school "put all sorts of obstacles in my way." Even urged me to give up that little common school and go back to Berea.

But Bate neatly side-stepped them, proceeding to employ the daughter of the black Baptist minister as primary teacher. Two years later, the Baptist school folded.

Though two rooms were added to the school on Stanford Road after Bate began teaching there, increasing enrollment demanded more space, according to The Messenger story.

"By 1910, 259 pupils were enrolled and more rooms were needed. They had no money and Professor Bate raised by private subscription \$1,900, which was used in starting work on a new building."

In 1912, the Board of Education appropriated \$5,000 for construction of a new building, which was named for Bate. At that time, Danville had three schools for black students; the Boyden School in the Presbyterian Church on Walnut Street; Fisher's School on Second Street; and Bate School. Bate was city-and county supported while the other two schools were financed privately.

In 1921, by a requirement of the State, Bate became a part of the Danville School System. As the enrollment increased and teachers were added, the High School was incerased to four years. By 1927, the building was enlarged by the addition of four more classrooms, a gym and a principal's office. Woodwork, home economics and athletics became a part of the curriculum; they were later discontinued but restored in 1940 and '41. Clubs became a part of the schools program as extra curricular activities and were sponsored by teachers.

The progress of Bate School, its contribution to the community and its abiding influence upon its students were iniated by the dedication, untiring efforts and forethought of Professor Bate. In 1939, an appreciation affair was given for Professor by the teachers and citizens of Danville for his years of service to the community.

John Bate's diplomacy and dedication resulted in a 59-year career as a teacher, administrator, and educational leader. His descendents have carried on his commitment to education and spiritual well-being in their professions as teachers, professors, scholars, and public servants. In a 1943 letter, John Bate acknowledged the positive influence of John Fee and other Berea founders, "whose examples and teachings were exemplified in the lives and the work of Bereans who became ministers, doctors and teachers and who are proud ... to call Old Berea their alma mater.' " In reciprocation of his great respect for Berea, the College honored John Bate as its oldest living graduate in 1944. In conferring the citation of honor, President Hutchins said of John Bate, "Your Alma Mater honors you for your sincere devotion to the Cause of Education and to your fellow [people]. Through adversity and difficulty you gained your education so that you might serve others... You have won for yourself a place of honor and affection in the hearts of your students, and the place of a respected citizen in your community."

I came to the school at (age) 26 and retired from Bate School at 85,"Bate said in The Courier-Journal article.

"I found a one-room school and I left a building with twenty rooms.

"I was the one teacher and now there are fifteen.

"I found six students and I left a school with 600."

When Bate died in September 1945 at the age of 91, he had devoted 58 years to black education in Danville, retiring from his position as principal of Bate School in 1942.

Bate left his widow, Lettie Bate, five children--three of whom earned college degrees--and a legacy.

BEREA COLLEGE
ALUMNI RECORDS

Copies
in file

Full Name

John William Tate

Class

1881

Graduate

Non-Graduate

Honorary Graduate

Post-Graduate

(Please underscore group to which you belong.)

Place and Date of Birth

Dec. 22nd. 1855

Full Name of Parents

John and Nancy Tate

Preparatory School

Berea College

Entered Berea

1873

Left Berea

1881

Literary Society

Phi Delta

Degrees (with source and date of each)

A.B. 1891 A.M. 1891 Berea College

Positions Held Since Leaving College

Prin. Col. school, Danville Ky.

Present Occupation

Prin. Colored school.

Membership in Learned Societies

Publications

Date of Marriage

Oct. 24, 1881

Maiden Name of Wife

Ida White

Maiden Name

Children

John Jr. Clarence, Langston, Helen Vivian

Names of Any Member of Your Family Who Have
Been or Are Connected With Berea

Home Address

509 Russell St. Danville Ky.

Business Address

Date of Signature

January 24, 1916

Date of Death

This sheet will be placed in the permanent file of the Alumni Records. We should be glad to have on the other side of the sheet any further facts which you think it well to preserve in our records.

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ALUMNI RECORDS

Con. file
into folder

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9-23-41
DOWLING ...

Now, Mr. Bates, I know it's a long time since all this happened -- but, do you remember the day when Lincoln freed the slaves?

BATE ...

I certainly do, Mr. Dowling. I was 9 years old, and I was asleep in the little cabin where I lived with my mother and brothers and sisters, when Mother heard the news. She woke me up and said, "Son, we're free. Mr. Lincoln freed us." Then we all got down on our knees, and gave our thanks to the Lord.

DOWLING ...

What did you do after that?

BATE ...

We left the farm where we'd been slaves and went to the big city - Louisville - to start off on our own. The place was jammed with slaves who had been set free. We got a little room where all of us had to sleep on the floor. In those days we never stayed put very long. One week we lived back of a store - another in a stable. Then the small-pox came. And when it was over, my mother and I were alone in the world.

DOWLING ...

Mr. Bate, what did you do about food during those trying days?

BATE ...

Like every ex-slave, I went all over town picking scraps of food out of pails in people's alleys - picking up vegetables grocers threw out when they weren't good enough to sell. But I made up my mind that someday things were going to be different -- that I was going to do something for my people -- to help us all get a better chance in life. But I guess I couldn't have done anything if a white missionary hadn't found me one day.

BATE ... (CONTR'D)

She was very good to me. She sent me to school and taught me how to read and write. I had never even known there was an Atlantic Ocean before, or a Pacific. I had never heard of Christopher Columbus, or Queen Victoria, or people living over in a place named China. It was like discovering a new world. When I found out how men had fought and worked all over the world hundreds and hundreds of years just to make men free and enjoy life, I was more sure than ever I had to do something like that, too.

DOWLING ...

How did you go about it?

BATE ...

Well, sir, every moment I wasn't in school, I worked, saving money to go to Berea College, following one of my favorite teachers who had gone there to work. Then I worked my way through college -- sawed wood, white-washed, -- anything to earn a nickel. When I got my degree I went to Danville, Kentucky and got a job teaching in a one-room school for colored children. There were only 6 of them and I was their only teacher. Little by little our school grew. The folks in Danville saw that the children in our school -- free children -- were learning to be useful, learning to help the town more than they ever could as slaves. They decided to build us a larger school. It got to be known as the Bate School. Gradually the students at our school began going out into the world, becoming doctors, scientists, lawyers, businessmen. Today, Bate has 20 rooms where one stood before. Instead of 6 students, there are five hundred -- boys and girls learning to be good Americans. I guess

BATE ... (CONT'D)

any of you people think of going to school as something ordinary -- something you take for granted. But as I think of the time when I was a little boy, a slave, just the chance to go to school seems like a gift from Heaven. At this very moment, as I look back on the days when I and millions of my fellow-men learned through Mr. Lincoln the meaning of freedom, other millions all over the world are fighting to preserve their own freedom. Few Americans know what it means to be a slave. But I know. And I say every American can thank God he lives in a country where all men are free, where the people will remain free forever.

FROM REELER FILES

Interview with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bate at their home in Danville, December 23, 1943. 34-5

Interview with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bate at their home in

Danville, December 23, 1943.

Mr. Charles Fairchild lived in a house on the present Union Church grounds opposite Boone Tavern. The house and connecting store had been owned by Mr. Clark, but both house and store were both badly damaged by fire. Mr. Clark became discouraged and sold out to Charles Fairchild. Mr. Bate was ill there for two months, but he finally recovered and taught in Berea for three months in the summer of 1879. The school for colored children at Danville began in 1872. The law assigned to the schooling of colored children a certain part of school funds. Certain taxes and fines were set aside for this purpose.

When Mr. Bate began teaching he had a salary of \$20.00 a month for the first three months. At the end of the three months he was not paid. In fact he had to wait for the entire sum of \$60.00 until January although he had begun teaching in the late summer. On his first return trip to Berea from Danville, he walked, starting early in the morning, stopping at Lancaster at noon, and arriving in Berea after dark.

When the school for colored children was set up in Danville, there were six trustees, three white, and three colored. The town was a very aristocratic one, and did not welcome people of foreign birth. There were several schools, but all were private schools except one small one which was known as a common school.

The Bates have two sons. They have ten grand children, seven boys, and three girls, and one great grand child.

To start the school for colored children, the colored people

following the advice of their white friends, bought ground and donated it to the federal government. Through the help of the American Missionary Association a one-room building was erected. The room measured about 30 by 40 feet. The building was erected about 1868 or 1869. In Louisville a normal school was built, having 12 rooms. The government transferred it to three trustees, wealthy colored men, Adam Withers, Orange Tinsley, Sam Green, a Baptist circuit rider preacher. Their son, J. W. Bate, Jr., is a dentist in Cleveland with a large practice. His address is 4887 E. 55th Street. Their son Langston is a professor in a teachers' college and has charge of the department of science. *See Colored who's who* The college has an enrollment of something like 700 students. Some months ago a Mrs. Bate came from Louisville to call upon him. She was the wife of Clarence Bate's son. His father was named John Bate. She came from Glenview, the old Bate home which *on old River Rd.* was then about five miles out from Louisville but is now a suburban part of the city. Mr. Bate remarked to me, "You see my master was my father, so that Clarence the son, my young master, was my half brother." His wife was Octavia Bate.

Clarence Bate bought a place out on the Brownborough Road. A lady in Danville, Mrs. Morris Faris, knew Mrs. Bate and said she was a dealer in antiques. "A most wonderful thing occurred in my life in 1860 when I was six years old. My grandmother and my uncle ran away from slavery. My mother heard Octavia Bate say that I was her boy. This worried her for fear she might want to have the money she could claim by selling me, and in the night she brought me to free colored friends in

Early Days in Kentucky and Elsewhere

By W. C. BARRICKMAN

NOTED NEGRO EDUCATOR BORN A SLAVE.

Life is full of inconsistencies, and its many contradictions are puzzling. Man with all his knowledge cannot explain them, and when he attempts to do so succeeds only in making a complicated problem more perplexing.

When the people of the South established the Confederacy their chief purpose was not to perpetuate slavery. It was abhorred and condemned as much by the South as it was by people elsewhere. Abraham Lincoln did not wage war against the Confederate States to free the slaves, and his Emancipation Proclamation was intended primarily to end the war and to preserve the Union.

Slavery was wrong, morally, socially and economically, and the citizens of the Southern States, more familiar with its daily aspects, realized the fact more clearly than others. They knew, too, the hardships and the tragedies of a sudden freedom that inevitably followed for the negroes, who were not prepared for the responsibilities imposed upon them when freedom came. Misled and deceived by selfish and unscrupulous men, many of the liberated bondsmen thought freedom meant idleness, unrestrained liberty, economic independence and social equality. They looked to the government for "forty acres and a mule." Under the leadership of the "Carpet Baggers", they were given political office and power far beyond their abilities and comprehension.

Here and there, however, was found a negro, born in slavery, with common sense enough to realize that with opportunity comes obligations, and to discharge these so as to merit the respect of his fellow man he must be prepared to make his life useful and conducive to self-respect. Such a man was Booker Washington, and Kentucky produced another in John William Bate, now at the age of eighty-five, principal of Bate High School in Danville, one of the best Negro schools in the State. Prof. Bate, as he is called, and he has earned the title, has worked unceasingly for the members of his race, and is one of Danville's best known and most highly respected citizens, having the good-will and regard of white and colored people

alike.

John William Bate was born a slave, December 22, 1854, on the plantation of James Smally Bate, on the old River Road in Jefferson County, four miles above Louisville.

The Bate homestead, adjoining the Zachary Taylor home on the Brownsboro Road, was among the first of the old homes located along the Ohio between Louisville and Prospect.

Sixty years ago the renowned "Narrow Gauge steam-cars" stopped at each of these old-time homes—Bullitt's, Chrisler's, Rudd's, Blankenbaker's, and "Woodside"—the Bate place—which eventually passed into the possession of the late John M. Atherton.

Edward, Phil, Jerry, John and Jarrard Bate were sons of James Smally Bate, and all of them were once prosperous and well-known to the citizens of the neighborhoods along the River and Brownsboro Roads.

This John will say Father I think BACKACHE CAUSED BY—

Backache may be caused by sluggish kidney's. If excess acid and other wastes are not regularly eliminated it may also lead to getting up nights, burning, scanty or frequent flow, leg or rheumatic pains, headache or dizziness. Keep kidneys active same as bowels. Get a 25c box of Bukets from any druggist. Your 25c back in 4 days if not pleased. Locally at C. L. Davis, Druggist, LaGrange. 52-3t

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For many years Ed. Bate was a familiar figure at the courthouse in Louisville, where he served as deputy in the sheriff's office. His brother, Jerry, was the baggage master at the old L. & N. station when it was at Tenth and Main Streets. Phil Bate was a partner in Col. Harry Weissenger in a tobacco manufactory in Louisville, which was finally sold to the "tobacco trust" for almost a million dollars.

All of James S. Bate's sons left the old home place and went to Louisville, except John. He remained on the farm and for many years was a frequent member of the "country club" that congregated, sometimes at Harrod's Creek, sometimes at Matthews, then known as "Gilman Point."

John Bate's son, Clarence, called "Squire", was for many years one of the magistrates of Jefferson County, and was once the Master of Harrod's Creek Masonic Lodge, No. 456, as was his son, John T. Bate. The latter was an official in Major John H. Leathers' "Bank of Louisville," located at Fifth and Market Streets in the old Bull Building. Living the easy life of the well-to-do planter, enriched by the labor of many slaves, the Bate family enjoyed a life that has now disappeared. John Bate, the father, spent much of his time and more of his patrimony at the old Galt House in Louisville; driving a team of spirited thoroughbreds to a buggy without a top, he made an impressive appearance on the old River Road as he drove to town. At home he was open-handed and liberal. The "big house" was thronged with visitors at all seasons; there were many slaves to do the work, and they were well-treated. "They were permitted and encouraged to raise chickens and hogs for themselves," says Prof. Bate, and carried their own produce to the city for sale, using the proceeds for their own needs. "My mother was a 'house-servant', and was taught to read and allowed to make preserves and pickles," and sold them, keeping the money for her own use. Then came the "War Between the States," and hard times knocked at the doors of all the easy-going Southerners. John Bate, perhaps anticipating the outcome, perhaps of necessity, gave her freedom to Prof. Bate's mother and to her four small children. That may have been what they wished, but it was cruel, nevertheless. They went to town, and experienced for the first time in their lives the responsibilities of this so-called freedom. "We moved to the city," writes Prof. Bate, "with one lounge bed, no table, no money, and with no help from any source. We slept on the floor; we moved four times in a single year because my mother could not pay the rent, though she labored

hard all day and far into the night, washing, cooking, sewing, doing anything and everything to provide for us. I look back upon these trying days, wondering how she ever accomplished as much."

Prof. Bates did what he could to help; his sister died of scarlet fever and his two brothers of small-pox, abetted, no doubt, by a lack of proper nourishment and medical care. The "American Missionary Society" with Federal aid sent men and women from the North into the South to "protect" the former slaves, and to teach them. Two of these missionary teachers became interested in the little Bate boy, then ten years old. He had never been to church or to school, and at first, declined their efforts to help him, but later entered the missionary school for a time. In 1872 Prof. Bate enrolled as a student in Berea College in Madison County where he spent nine years, teaching summer schools in Madison during vacations. He had by now learned the importance of education and the need of both mental and manual training by the Negroes, if they were to be really free and independent. In 1881 he graduated with an A. B. degree, and in 1892 received his Master's degree from Berea. He began teaching in Danville that year and has remained there since. In 1912 the Boyle County Board of Education built the Bate High School, to which additions have been made, the last just completed consisting of six rooms to provide for an industrial department in which domestic science and manual training will be taught. In building this latest addition, the Danville Chamber of Commerce has effectively co-operated. The school now has twenty-four rooms, and will be able to care for a nursery the elementary grades, a High School and an industrial department.

"I am training my boys and girls for useful lives and good citizenship," says this eighty-five-years-old teacher and genuine philosopher; "I want to prepare them for the work they must do when they leave school; cooks and house maids, home-makers, carpenters and wood-workers are always in demand. I never tell them to aim higher than they can expect to go," and in that remark Prof. Bate has expressed a great secret of success. Shakespeare said "Not failure, but low aims, is crime," which is well enough, but in practical life may lead to disaster. The one-time slave boy, now an honored and respected exponent of the best of his race, from his training and experience has so amended the Bard of Avon's wisdom that it really means something. Kentucky, the South and the Nation need more worthy men like John William Bate.

First armed resistance to British rule of America was at Old Brunswick, N. C., November 20, 1765.

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Tina

Louisville's First Families -A SERIES OF GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES

Author - KATHLEEN JENNINGS

Published by THE STANDARD PRINTING CO.- Louisville, KY 1920

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"BERRY HILL"

The Bate home at Glenview, built by James Smalley Bate shortly after 1800. The house is a splendid example of farm colonial architecture and is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. Baylor Hickman.

The Bate Family. Chapter XII.

BERRY HILL" was the Virginia home of James Smalley Bate, and for that reason the Kentucky pioneer chose that name for his extensive acreage on the Ohio river, his estate covering the land which is now the suburb of Glenview, and the Bate residence being the Glenview Farms, home of Mr. and Mrs. Baylor Hickman.

Dr. James Bate, a surgeon, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in St. Mary's, Maryland, was the father of the Kentucky settler.

Dr. Bate married Susannah Bond, the daughter of James Bond, whose five sons fought in the Delaware Blues. The Bates removed to what is now Martinsburg, W. Va., and it was there that on attaining his majority James Smalley Bate married Lucy Moore Throckmorton, granddaughter of John Robinson, speaker of the House of Burgesses, and great granddaughter of Sir Alexander Spotswood, first Colonial governor of Virginia.

When James Smalley Bate and his family came to Kentucky in 1789, their first location was Harmony Landing on the river above Prospect.

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They moved shortly to Falls of Ohio, and their first home here was a twelve-room log house on "Berry Hill." The second house was of brick and stood about five hundred yards from the third house on "Berry Hill," which was started shortly after 1800, and is now the Hickman home. The house and grounds were planned and laid out, a composite of the old Bate place in Maryland and Virginia.

James Smalley Bate was interested in the civic life of Louisville, and he was one of the founders of Christ Church Cathedral, and gave the land on which the church was built. He died in 1834, leaving a large fortune to his seven children, each receiving 500 acres of the estate. James Smalley Bate is buried in the old Glenview cemetery and here lies his mother, Susannah Bond Bate, who was born in 1740. Dr. James Bate died in Virginia during the Revolution.

The black walnut forest to the side of the homestead furnished the beautiful wood which is found in the mantels, and the woodwork and floors throughout the dwelling. The forest itself was uprooted in the Louisville cyclone and the side of the house was badly damaged also. According to a tradition in the family, expert carvers were paid \$150 apiece for the work on the mantels, which are exquisite in design. The doors

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for the house were brought on packmules from Virginia, and as the house was finished before the doors arrived, it was necessary to hang mattresses in the apertures when the family took possession of the house.

The little attic room in the cupola, high up over the front door, is said to have been the household bank, and here James Smalley Bate kept the treasure chest with its stock of gold from which the expenses of the estate were drawn, and into whose coffers poured the wealth of this substantial and prosperous landholder, who did so much to advance agricultural pursuits in Jefferson county.

Gerard Bond Bate inherited the Bate home, "Berry Hill," and he sold it in 1869 to James C. McFerran, who, with his son, John B. McFerran established a famous trotting horse farm on the Glenview Farms. Later it was the home of John E. Green, and for some years has been owned by the Hickmans.

John Throckmorton Bate, who was born in 1809 at Berry Hill, and lived to be eighty-eight years old, spent his life in that vicinity. In 1834, the year of his marriage, to Eleanor Anne Locke, he built "Woodside" within a mile of his father's home. The house still standing is a splendid example of the Virginia farmhouse colonial of white brick. In this house lived three generations

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of Bates, the last owner in the family being John Throckmorton Bate, son of Clarence Bate and Octavia Zantziger, and grandson of John Throckmorton Bate.

The name of "Woodside" was changed to "Arden" when the beautiful place was purchased by Peter Lee Atherton, who continues to make it his year-around home. Many fine pieces of mahogany furniture bought for Berry Hill and Woodside are still in possession of the Bate family in Louisville. A quantity of the family silver was lost in a fire a few years ago.

James Smalley Bate and his wife, Lucy Moore Throckmorton, were the parents of the following children: Catherine, James Smalley, Robert, Susan, Lucy, Gerard Bond and John Throckmorton Bate.

Catherine Bate married Henry Washington, a Virginian and close kinsman of George Washington, who as a very young man left the Old Dominion for the Kentucky settlements. No other member of his immediate family ventured this way, and when one of his descendants was seeking an accurate genealogy of the family it was necessary to make a trip to Virginia to secure data from the Washington Bibles.

There are three children of Catherine and Henry Washington living at Irvington, Ky. Mary Washington, who married Theodore Munford,

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recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday; Georgiana, who married Richard Herndon, the mother of Jesse M. Herndon, of Irvington, and Bate Washington, whose wife was Mary Helm. Emmaree Washington, daughter of Bate and Mary Washington, is the wife of B. Perry Weaver, of Louisville, and the mother of Ben Helm Weaver, Burton Perry Weaver and Mary Washington Weaver.

Glorvine Eugenia Washington, daughter of Henry and Catherine, married Alfred Harris, and from her is descended a granddaughter, Catherine Washington Harris, the wife of Dr. Clint W. Kelly. She is the mother of Dr. Alfred Harris Kelly, whose wife was Amy Gunn Snowden before her marriage;

Dr. Clint W. Kelly, Jr., Wager Swayne Kelly and Edwin Parson Kelly. Susan Washington, another daughter, married Dr. Joseph Morrison Tydings, the Methodist minister, and their son Richard H. Tydings and his wife, Nell Mansir, with their four children: Joseph Mansir, Anna Ray, Richard, Jr., and Mary Avery Tydings, make Louisville their home.

Lucy Washington married Junius Alexander, and their son, Dr. Junius B. Alexander, lives here.

Lucy Bate, who married George Gray, had five children, but left few descendants. A daughter,

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Lizzie Gray, married Mann William Satterwhite, and was the mother of George Satterwhite, who married Laura Hays, and of Bessie Satterwhite, the wife of Walter Stouffer, and mother of Walter Stouffer, Jr.

Mary Gray married Dr. Coleman Rogers, and their only living child is Mary Rogers, Mrs. William O. Andrews, of St. Louis, and the mother of four children. William Gray married Nellie Snowden, and has living here one granddaughter, Eleanor Gray, the wife of Rudolph C. Krauss. Lucy Gray was never married. Ella Gray, one of the four daughters of Lucy Bate and George Gray, is the widow of Norbourne G. Gray, and has one son, Coleman Gray, who makes his home in New York.

Gerard Bond Bate, who inherited the home place, died a bachelor. He was a Harvard graduate, and a man of great culture and refinement.

John Throckmorton Bate married Eleanor Anne Locke, and had two sons, Octavius Bate, who died as the result of an accident while a student at Centre College, and Clarence Bate, who was educated at Brown's, a classmate of Elihu Root and John Hay.

Clarence Bate married Octavia Zantziger, daughter of Major Richard Zantziger, and his wife, Mary Bullitt. There were four children of

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this marriage, three living, Octavius L. Bate, a bachelor; John Throckmorton Bate, who married Margaret Mitchell, and Octavia Zantziger Bate, who is the wife of Dr. Clarence Graves, head of the Baptist Mission of the South, at Nashville.

John Throckmorton and Margaret Bate have two children, Margaret, the wife of Allen Ford Barnes, of San Antonio, and the mother of Margaret Ford Barnes, and John Throckmorton Bate, Jr., a student of medicine at University of Virginia.

Susan L. Bond Bate married in August, 1826, Richard Taylor Robertson, the son of Isaac Robertson, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, and his wife Matilda Taylor, daughter of Commodore Richard Taylor. The Robertsons left Louisville to make Brandenburg their home. They had thirteen children, and from one of these, a daughter, Susan Eliza Robertson, a number of Louisville people are descended. She married her cousin, Richard Alexander Bate, a son of James Smalley Bate II, and his wife, Virginia Alexander.

Susan Eliza and Richard Alexander Bate have a daughter and two sons in the city, Fanny Barbour Bate (Mrs. Theodore S. Drane), Dr. Richard

Alexander Bate, who married Julia Hornsby Calloway, a descendant of Daniel Boone's

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companion, Col. Calloway, the Indian fighter, and Virginus A. Bate, who married Eliza Johnson.

Lucy Moore Throckmorton Bate, another daughter, married Henry Watts Clark, of Chicago, and James Smalley Bate married Nell Semple, a cousin, and lives in Henry county.

James Smalley Bate and his wife, Virginia Alexander, had a family of eight children, and their home was a part of the Glenview Farms. The couple lived there, died there, and their children are making their home on the land. Two daughters, Lucy and Ellen Bate, married Major Walker Taylor, Confederate veteran, and nephew of Gen. Zachary Taylor. From Lucy Bate Taylor, the first wife, are descended James Taylor and his sister, Virginia Taylor, who live on the Bate land on the Brownsboro road. Ellen Bate Taylor, the second wife, leaves three daughters, the Misses Taylor, who also live out on the Brownsboro road. Another daughter of James Smalley and Virginia Bate is Virginia Alexander Bate, who lives on a portion of the old farm.

Robert Bate, son of James Smalley Bate and Lucy Moore Throckmorton, married Fannie Barbour, and had four sons, Gerard Bate, a bachelor; William Bate, who married Lucy Washington; Philip Bate, whose wife was Helen Bullitt, and

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Edward Bate, who married Fannie Mayo, and has two children, Rebekkah Bate Welch, of New York, and Yandell Bate, U. S. A.

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Bate School History

By

H. Kenneth Alcorn

This brief history of Bate school is compiled from copies of documents located at Berea College, Special Collections Department of Hutchins Library and documents furnished by the Danville Schools Alumni Association. Some of the documents are copies of originals in Professor Bate's own hand, accountings taken at the time of an occurrence, interviews, and retrospective writings by journalists. This accounting of events while comprehensive is deliberately concise to accommodate the requirements of the program in which it is published. For a more complete accounting, please review the source materiel in the Bate High School Alumni Association archives.

Bate Middle School is named in honor of a freed slave, Professor John W. Bate.

"Fifty-nine years are a long time to work in one place. I could write a volume about my years of teaching in Danville, but if you would like a summary in a few words, here it is: I came to the school at 26 and retired from Bate at 85. I found a one-room school and I left a building of twenty rooms. I was the one teacher and now there are fifteen. I found six students and I left a school with 600".

Those are the words of "Danville's own Booker T. Washington", Professor John W. Bate talking to Elizabeth Hagan of the *Louisville Courier Journal*® in an interview on August 10, 1941.

Professor Bate started his primary education at the age of ten and entered college at 16. He began teaching in a Danville summer-school program while still in his undergraduate studies at Berea College in 1879. In 1881, he received his Bachelor's Degree from Berea and started teaching in a one-room school in Danville Kentucky.

Following the advice of their white friends, the Danville Colored citizens had bought land and donated it to the Federal Government sometime prior to 1868. The Freedman's Bureau with the help of the American Mission Association had funded the construction of the one-room school building that was erected on the property circa 1868.

Knowing that the schools usually consisted of 12 rooms, Professor Bate believed there was some dishonest use of the funds by the builder, which accounted for the decrepit building's small size and inferior

construction. It only measured about 30 feet by 40 feet. Later, two rooms were added to the hopeless structure.

The Colored People of Danville and the surrounding county following the example of their white counterparts usually chose private schools to educate their children. They did not immediately accept the "Common School of Kentucky". The Common School was one of four schools in Danville for Black students at that time. The Boyden school was in the Black Presbyterian Church on Walnut Street, there was Belle Watson's school, and the other was the privately owned Fisher's Polytechnic on South Second Street.

Nevertheless, in its first thirteen years, the Common School enrollment had grown from six to 300 pupils with an average daily attendance of 260. During this time, the Common School only included nine grades and graduate candidates had to pass a state examination to receive their diplomas. In 1894, there were fifteen candidates for diplomas and nine of them were successful. In 1896, there were eight graduates from the school, followed by seven at the 11th annual commencement in 1897. Other triumphs during that school year included establishing a school library of 400 volumes and the buying of an organ.

By 1897, the enrollment had reached 372 children. The dilapidated old frame building quickly became inadequate to accommodate the rapid student population growth. The school had over 400 hundred children enrolled by 1907 and the old frame building was in a state of decay. Consequently, in that year an effort was taken to fund the construction of a new building. The district Colored People voted the constitutional limit for school purposes of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars to fund the construction.

There were about \$150 thousand of taxable property in the district among the Colored population bringing \$800 for three years and a total of \$2,400 from taxation. The vote carried by a whopping eighty percent showing how willing the black property owners were to tax themselves so their children could have the advantages of an education. Professor Bate also raised by private subscription over \$500 coming from the Colored People and he was confident of raising that much more.

Professor Bate expected a liberal assistance from the White People of the city also. When interviewed by a *Danville Messenger*® reporter, he had only approached three of the businessmen in town and had received a contribution of \$100 from each of them.

The County Board of Education appropriated \$5,000, which was supplemented by the \$1,900 raised by private pledges to fund the construction. The new building was built in front of the old frame structure in 1912 and it was named Bate School. Soon after that, Danville citizens stopped referring to it as the "Little Common School". Bate School was now recognized as one of the best facilities for Colored children in the State of Kentucky. Thirteen students passed the State examination that year, permitting them to move into the new high school department taught by Professor Bate. Eleven were pupils from Danville and two were from Parksville.

Sometime after accepting the new building, Professor Bate made a cunning move to establish Bate School in this, as he put it, "aristocratic community". Since he did not have Reverend in front of his name and with Danville being a temperance town, the Baptist having their own private school "put all sorts of obstacles in my way" said Professor Bate. He said, the principal even urged him to "give up that little Common School and go back to Berea". Professor Bate said "I've always liked to fight in a nice way, so do you know what I did? I employed the daughter of the Colored Baptist minister (Miss Gertrude Spillman) to be my primary teacher. When she first showed up to take up her duties, she brought ten little children from the Baptist congregation with her". Professor Bate had found his way to win acceptance of the school in this sophisticated community. Two years later, the Baptist school folded.

The new high school only consisted of two grade years in 1915. Miss Spillman taught one and Professor Bate taught the other. In the fall of 1917, Miss Spillman went to Paducah, Kentucky to teach and Miss Annie Singleton of Louisville, Kentucky was employed as her successor. Miss Singleton only stayed one year and a teacher was not hired to replace her. Therefore, there were no graduates in 1919. Miss Spillman returned to Bate in the fall of 1919. Miss Spillman married Mr. Sledd in 1921 and would spend the summers in Paducah with her husband.

Bate School was under the County Board of Education then. In 1921 by a requirement of the State of Kentucky, Bate School became a part of the Danville School System. As the enrollment increased and teachers were added, the High School was increased to four years. The building was enlarged again in 1927 with the addition of four classrooms, a gymnasium, and a principal's office.

A 1939 interview published in the *Danville Messenger*® characterizes Professor Bate, of the Phi Delta Literary Society, as "being highly educated. But instead of inspiring the Colored boys and girls to become college graduates and training them for the professions in competition with white people, he endeavors to train them in the work they will be called upon to do when they leave school, such as domestic science, carpentry, and woodwork. He is now working toward having an industrial department added to the school along with domestic science".

Professor Bate appeared before the Danville Chamber of Commerce in 1939 seeking the cooperation of the city businessmen to work with him to reestablish the industrial department at the school at an estimated cost of \$10,000. He explained, at one time the school had an industrial and domestic science department that was a model for other schools. But for the lack of room, it was discontinued in 1927. The students had won many of the prizes offered by the Kentucky Negro Education Association in manual training work, woodwork, chair bottoms, canning, and the like. Professor Bate was successful in gaining the businessmen's support.

Although it could not be confirmed by this author's research, Professor Bate is believed to be a member of the Omega Psi Phi (ΨΦΩ) Fraternity. His association to this group is evidenced by his adopting of its colors (Purple & Gold) and mascot (Bulldog) as symbols of Bate School.

Further evidence that bears this out is his association with Dr. Carter G. Woodson the founder of what is now known as Black History Month. It was at the Conclave that elected the Eight Grand Basileus, that Carter G. Woodson inspired the establishment of National Achievement Week to promote the study of Negro life and history. Dr. Woodson is a Berea alumnus and renown member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternal Order.

Continuing in the tradition of their predecessors, it was not unusual for Bate graduates upon completion of their under-graduate studies to return to Dear O'le Bate to teach those that came after them.

In 1941 with his sight growing dim Professor Bate retiring from Bate School, passed the mantle to a Bate graduate, Mr. Hannibal E. Goodloe. Mr. Goodloe served as advisor and administrator of Bate School for the first five years of his tenure. He was very innovative and worked for the improvement of the school. The Batesonian School Annual was his idea and the Chatterbox school paper was published. Under his supervision, woodwork was restored and the Business Department was added. When he was appointed principal in 1946, he served in that capacity until 1950 when he was succeeded by Professor William Summers, still another Bate alumnus.

Professor Summers' education philosophy was to make good citizens. During his administration in 1953 an addition to the building costing over \$200,000 was completed, again placing the Bate School facilities among the best in the state.

Also, in the mid 50's, following the Brown V, Board of Education Supreme Court Decision and the 1954 -- Civil Rights Act, a revolutionary change in the way Black youth were educated began to occur in Danville. The move was to an integrated school system. This proved to be the most profound change in the history of the school. The gradual shift caused the black community to seemingly lose a part of its identity.

While still under Professor Summers' supervision, Bate High School was discontinued in 1964. The students joined the Danville School system both in the Elementary and High School grades. Three Bate Schoolteachers joined the faculty of Danville High School. The Bate School building was razed, a new one constructed and an integrated Bate Middle School was opened in 1978. The portrait of the man who was for the most part responsible for the school's success hangs in the entrance hall.

Professor Bate passed the Bate School legacy to us on Saturday, September 8, 1945. A legacy that should be celebrated protected and enhanced. *May 28, 1999*

From Courier Journal - Sunday, August 10, 1941

"Danville Has Its Own Booker T. Washington," By Elizabeth Hagan

Almost any day you pass along Russell Street in Danville, Ky., you'll find a kindly, dignified Negro, with gray hair and mustache, holding court on his front porch, from which he greets, and receives greetings from, Negro and white passersby alike.

He is Prof. John W. Bate, Kentucky's own Booker T. Washington, who is the oldest living alumnus of Berea College and the genius behind the building of Danville's famous Bate School for Negro boys and girls. It is a long span of Kentucky and racial history he surveys, ranging from the years he spent as a freed slave striving to find food for his mother in the streets of Louisville, to the happy day in June of 1941 when his portrait was hung in the Bate School hall of fame.

The Bate School is his life, for it was fifty-nine years ago that he first came to it fresh from Berea College. The school had one room in 1882; today it has twenty. It had one teacher; today it has fifteen. Its enrollment was six students; today it numbers 600. How did this all come about? The philosophy of its aged patriarch is revealing:

"I've always fought in a nice way to get what I've wanted for my people," he explains, "and I've always used diplomacy." To these statements of principle he adds that "Ill-gotten gains always bring unhappiness."

Professor Bate is glad to trace the saga of his people in Kentucky through a recounting of his experiences from his childhood as a slave on a farm near Louisville to the day when the young people of his race attend modern schools presided over by trained teachers. The years have robbed his memory of few details of the first hard years after the freeing of the slaves.

FREEDOM COMES AT 9

"I was born at the Bate farm six miles from Louisville on the Old River Road," he begins. "When I was 9 years old, the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, on January, 1863, caused a stampede of Negroes toward all the larger cities in the South. My mother joined this exodus with her little brood, which numbered three boys and one girl, of whom I was the only one to survive these first hard years. She did not have a cent of money and had no plans for the future."

"We finally reached Louisville and found it already overrun with slaves. They were living in cellars, barns, attics and all sorts of out-of-the-way places, so we felt we were fortunate when we were able to rent a miserable back room on Walnut Street near Hancock. We had little furniture except a lounge on which my mother slept. We four children slept on quilts on the floor."

"Soon we were forced to move. You know why." Professor Bate, looking back over the years can smile at their early misfortunes. "We finally found a room back of a store on Walnut Street near Green Street, now called Liberty. This was a very unfortunate move for water seeped in on the floor of this room and stood in puddles. My sister contracted some sort of fever from living in this situation that proved fatal."

"We moved next to an office in a stable. It really was an office in name only for it was dark, poorly ventilated and unbelievably dirty. My mother attempted to make it more livable by papering the walls with old newspapers and

and scrubbing everything she could get her hands on. At the same time she was working to support the family--washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning. No one slept on the floor now for we had secured a second lounge from some source."

Professor Bate pauses a moment in his narrative and then continues, "Just as things seemed to be going well, disaster struck again. My mother took the small-pox. We never knew when she had been exposed to the disease, but it was prevalent in Louisville in those days. My two little brothers were stricken and soon died, but my mother was left an invalid after the horrible malady had run its course. I helped to nurse the family during the epidemic but did not take the disease. Years later I was vaccinated but the vaccination was not effective so I must have always been immune.

"Since my mother could no longer go out to work, we were forced to exist on scraps out of garbage pails, and wilted vegetables thrown away by the white people. I remember fighting over a particularly nice fragment of meat I had 'seen first,' for the children I ran with were as destitute as I was.

"One of my companions was called 'Bones' for he felt that all the bones in the garbage were his special property. Another we called 'Meat Skin' as that was his choice of food. I was called 'Fatty,' so what I ate must have agreed with me." Professor Bate laughs heartily at the picture he conjures up in his mind's eye of a fat little Negro hunting garbage in the alleys of Louisville.

STEAL FROM FARMERS

"My first job," he continues, "was the feeding of geese for a Jewish family named Levi, who lived on the south side of Market Street. I received 50 cents a week for my labor and as it only took an hour or two a day, I got other odd jobs. I worked hard to support my mother and myself; I didn't do it very well, but we lived. One of our most cherished possessions at this time was a monkey stove with two caps on top.

"My friends and I stole vegetables from the farmers' produce wagons while they were unloading on Market Street. I hadn't been taught it was wrong to steal. I had just accepted stealing along with the other things in my existence. The farmers were really very kind to the colored boys and would give us vegetables if we asked for them. Once I lived three months on raw vegetables and became very fond of beets, carrots and cabbage. I did not know it then but I was getting a good supply of vitamins.

"White missionaries from the North were now coming to Louisville to open schools for the freed Negroes, since there had been no education for my people up to that time. These missionaries would hold schools in basements, churches or any vacant building they could find.

"One day a missionary caught me stealing on Market Street. I was so dirty she couldn't tell whether I was white or black so she sent me to a coal shed for a bath. When I came out, she took me to a school located on Fifteenth Street between Walnut and Grayson, quite a distance from my home.

"Professor Robins was principal of this school, but a Miss Stephens of Wisconsin was my favorite teacher. I liked being in school and tried to do what was expected of me.

"I went to school to these missionaries in 1866, '67, '68 and '69 but finally quit because Miss Kate Gilbert, a teacher who had been very kind to me, left Louisville for Berea College.

"I said, I'll follow her if I have to go to work," so that is exactly what I did. I worked in a tobacco factory during 1870-71 and saved most of my money for

my education at Berea.

"The boys around the plant would gamble on Saturday by putting twenty shiny nickels (nickels had just come in use in 1871) in a jackpot, then each would take a number of throws with the dice. One Saturday I hit the jackpot twice so I had forty nickels in my old greasy cap and went in Friedman's Bank where I kept my account. 'Son,' the cashier said when he checked my money, 'you will never have any luck with money you win gambling.' He was right for the bank did fail before I finished my education.

"I was in Berea nine year in all. At that time tuition was \$3 per month and board was \$6, so I would have had enough money from my two years' labor to last four years if the bank had not failed. As it was I worked at anything--sawed wood, white-washed, rang the college bells."

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"When I arrived town, I found a one-room school that had been built by the Freedmen's Bureau under the direction of John O. Howard, director of the bureau. You remember the Freedmen's Bureau was created by an act of Congress just following the War Between the States. The school was not even popular among the Negroes, for they followed the white people of Danville in their admiration of the private school. Too, the colored people suspected that a teacher without Reverend before his name would not amount to much.

"The Baptists had their own private school and the principal of that school put all sorts of obstacles in my way. He even urged me to give up 'that little common school' and go on back to Berea.

"I've always liked to fight in a nice way, so, do you know what I did? I employed the daughter of the colored Baptist minister to be my primary teacher. The first day she came to take up her duties she brought ten little children of the Baptist congregation with her. In two years' time the Baptist school went out of existence. Don't you see, you must always use diplomacy.

"The first two years I taught in Danville the school term lasted only three months and I received \$60 as my entire salary. The third year I taught the term was extended to six months--later to seven, then eight and now nine.

"Fifty-nine years are a long time to work in one place. I could write a volume about my years of teaching in Danville, but if you would like a summary in a very few words here it is:

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Biography: Bate, John U.
No. 4

J.W. Bate, one of the early graduates of Berea, is a credit to Berea, as his life achievements show. He worked his way through college during the hard years after the Civil War, and since then has made a name for himself at Danville, where he established the Bate High School, one of the best schools for Negro boys and girls in Kentucky. He has done much for the colored people and is interested in their progress.

At this time he is intent upon establishing an Industrial Department in the high school, to parallel with the Domestic Science Department.

The Alumnus, 1939, December

The Strength And Achievements Of Professor John W. Bate

Some Called Him Danville's "Booker T. Washington"

By Elizabeth Hagan - 1941
Courier-Journal Sunday Magazine

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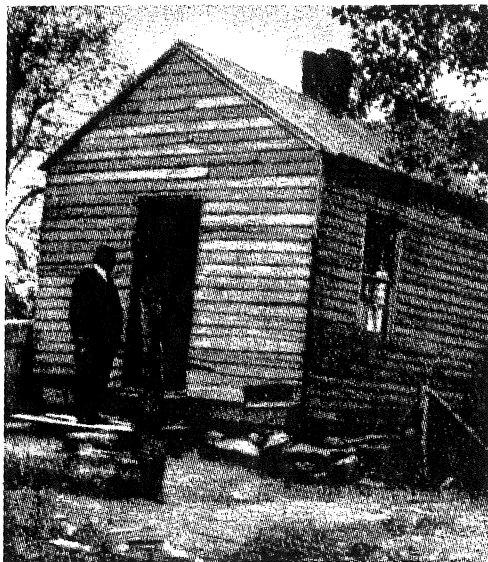
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In the days when Professor Bate began teaching most schools were primitive in comparison with today. However, during his lifetime Bate saw vast improvements of schools for both white and black students. Above is a typical school for black students about 1910.



Sketch depicts a young John Bate at an early stage in his wonderful teaching career. His is truly a story that should never be forgotten. In September of 1941 he was invited to New York City to appear on CBS Radio's "We The People," a nationally broadcasted show. The famed educator told his story to the nation.

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Students Didn't Smoke

"I remember President E. H. Fairchild wending his way with a lantern to the little box-like chapel that stood on the hill. The walls of this early chapel had the thickness of one plank, which often failed to prevent the wintry wind from taking part in the 'inside activities.'

"So strong was the Christian faith of the faculty members of that day, though I do not believe there were any rules forbidding smoking or the use of intoxicating liquors, that in all my nine years at Berea I never saw an intoxicated student or one using tobacco in any form.

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A Reminder!
Father's Day Is
June 21.
A Gift Subscription
To The
Kentucky Explorer
Makes A Nice Father's Day Gift.
One Your Father Will Enjoy The
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|--|-------------|
| Balance on hand April 1st, 1940- | \$29,399.04 |
| Total received during the month-- | \$817.81 |
| Total of balance and receipts----- | \$30,216.85 |
| Total disbursed during the month----- | \$7,266.01 |
| Balance on hand at close of the month----- | \$22,950.84 |

Superintendent Birkhead submitted a recommendation for the approval of the following teachers and employees of the Board of Education for the year 1940-1941. It was moved by Dr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Erskine that Superintendent Birkhead's recommendation be accepted and that the teachers as listed below be elected with the salary as recommended:

Mr. Edward F. Birkhead, Superintendent Danville City Schools \$3,600.00

Danville High School. Paul B. Boyd, Principal. \$3,000.00

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Miss Pansy Dinkle. | \$1,320.00 | MAPLE AVENUE SCHOOL. | |
| Miss Elizabeth Hagan | \$1,216.00 | Mrs. Edna Lanier Toliver, Principal | \$1,350.00 |
| Miss Lillian F. Bosley | \$900.00 | Miss Mattie Sallee. | 1,132.00 |
| Mrs. Irene S. May | \$1,101.80 | Miss Louise Raines. | 960.00 |
| Mr. S.R. Cummins | 1,200.00 | Miss Elizabeth L. Cheek. | 972.00 |
| Miss Lois Drake | 1,080.00 | Mrs. Mary N. Wilder | 1,008.00 |
| Mr. W.T. Griffin | 1,296.00 | Mrs. Una A. Wycoff | 1,008.00 |
| Mr. Henry C. Lair | 900.00 | Miss Nancy Thompson. | 1,029.00 |
| Miss Virginia A. Bradley | 1,116.00 | Mrs. Christine M. Vaughn. | 988.00 |
| Miss Edna F. Woford | \$900.00 | Mrs. Edith A. Woberil | 1,053.00 |
| Mr. Charles E. Allen | 1,248.00 | Miss Emily Reeves | 810.00 |
| Miss Susie L. Lanier | 1,080.00 | Miss Margaret L. Ross. | 800.00 |
| Miss Fleece K. Robinson | 1,116.00 | Miss Eva Smith. | 1,118.00 |
| Mr. Ernest Woford | 1,360.00 | Miss Mary Ellen Duncan. | 1,024.00 |
| Mrs. Georgetta W. Evans | 973.50 | Miss Vermell Wise. | 924.00 |
| Mr. Harry Fitzpatrick | 1,000.00 | Mr. Donald May | 900.00 |
| Mr. J.R. Mountjoy | 1,819.44 | BATE SCHOOL, COLORED. | |
| Mr. Stanley F. Kozarski | 1,100.00 | John W. Bate, Prin. Emeritus. | \$600.00 |
| Miss Mary Adams | 1,650.00 | H.E. Goodloe, Principal. | 900.00 |
| Miss Charlotte F. Smith. | 1,056.00 | Maggie Jones | 709.00 |
| Mr. Carl Vannoy | 1,200.00 | Margaret Andrews | 676.00 |
| Miss Reva Kemp | 1,056.00 | Lillian Caldwell | 739.00 |
| Mr. William M. Baker | 1,100.00 | Susie Fish | 735.00 |
| Miss Josephine Moore | 1,020.00 | Franklyn Fisher. | 632.00 |
| Mrs. S.R. Cummins. | 1,000.00 | Florine Ingram. | 649.00 |
| Miss Mary G. Hogsett. | 1,000.00 | Frances Richardson. | 625.00 |
| Mr. Joe Hibbs | 1,000.00 | Melinda Doneghy. | 796.00 |
| <u>BROADWAY SCHOOL.</u> | | Elizabeth Mitchell. | 615.00 |
| Miss Jennie Rogers, Prin. | \$1,300.00 | Gertrude Sledd. | 867.00 |
| Miss Martha R. Eversole. | 1,092.00 | | |

ALMOST any day you pass along Russell Street in Danville, Ky., you'll find a kindly, dignified Negro, with gray hair and mustache, holding court on his front porch, from which he greets, and receives greetings from, Negro and white passersby alike.

He is Prof. John W. Bate, Kentucky's own Booker T. Washington, who is the oldest living alumnus of Berea College and the genius behind the building of Danville's famous Bate School for Negro boys and girls. It is a long span of Kentucky and racial history he surveys, ranging from the years he spent as a freed slave striving to find food for his mother in the streets of Louisville, to the happy day in June of 1941 when his portrait was hung in the Bate School hall of fame.

The Bate School is his life, for it was fifty-nine years ago that he first came to it fresh from Berea College. The school had one room in 1882; today it has twenty. It had one teacher; today it has fifteen. Its enrollment was six students; today it numbers 600. How did this all come about? The philosophy of its aged patriarch is revealing:

"I've always fought in a nice way to get what I've wanted for my people," he explains, "and I've always used diplomacy." To these statements of principle he adds that "Ill-gotten gains always bring unhappiness."

Professor Bate is glad to trace the saga of his people in Kentucky through a recounting of his experiences from his childhood as a slave on a farm near Louisville to the day when the young people of his race attend modern schools presided over by trained teachers. The years have robbed his memory of few details of the first hard years after the freeing of the slaves.

Freedom comes at 9

"I was born at the Bate farm six miles from Louisville on the Old River Road," he begins. "When I was 9 years old, the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, on January, 1863, caused a stampede of Negroes toward all the larger cities in the South. My mother joined this exodus with her little brood, which numbered three boys and one girl, of whom I was the only one to survive these first hard years. She did not have a cent of money and had no plans for the future.

"We finally reached Louisville and found it already overrun with slaves. They were living in cellars, barns, attics and all sorts of out-of-the-way places, so we felt we were fortunate when we were able to rent a miserable back room on Walnut Street near Hancock. We had little furniture except a lounge on which my mother slept. We four children slept on quilts on the floor.

"Soon we were forced to move. You know why." Professor Bate, looking back over the years can smile at their early misfortunes. "We finally found a room back of a store on Walnut Street near Green Street, now called Liberty. This was a very unfortunate move for water seeped in on the floor of this room and stood in puddles. My sister contracted some sort of fever from living in this situation that proved fatal.

"We moved next to an office in a stable. It really was an office in name only for it was dark, poorly ventilated and unbelievably dirty. My mother attempted to make it more livable by papering the walls with old newspapers and scrubbing everything she could get her hands on. At the same time she was working to support the family—washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning. No one slept on the floor now for we had secured a second lounge from some source."

Professor Bate pauses a moment in his narrative and then continues, "Just as things seemed to be going well, disaster struck again. My mother took the smallpox. We never knew when she had been exposed to the disease, but it was prevalent in Louisville in those days. My two little brothers were stricken and soon died, but my mother was left an invalid after the hor-

family during the epidemic. Years later I was vaccinated but the vaccination was not effective so I must have always been immune.

"Since my mother could no longer go out to work, we were forced to exist on scraps out of garbage, pails, and wilted vegetables thrown away by the white people. I remember fighting over a particularly nice fragment of meat I had 'seen first' for the children. I ran with were as destitute as I was.

"One of my companions was called 'Bones' for he felt that all the bones in the garbage were his special property. Another we called 'Meat Skin' as that was his choice of food. I was called 'Fatty,' so what I ate must have agreed with me." Professor Bate laughs heartily at the picture he conjures up in his mind's eye of a fat little Negro hunting garbage in the alleys of Louisville.

Steal from farmers

"My first job," he continues, "was the feeding of geese for a Jewish family named Levi, who lived on the south side of Market Street. I received 50 cents a week for my labor and as it only took an hour or two a day, I got other odd jobs. I worked hard to support my mother and myself; I didn't do it very well, but we lived. One of our most cherished possessions at this time was a monkey stove with two caps on top.

"My friends and I stole vegetables from the farmers' produce wagons while they were unloading on Market Street. I hadn't been taught it was wrong to steal. I had just accepted stealing along with the other things in my existence. The farmers were really very kind to the colored boys and would give us vegetables if we asked for them. Once I lived three months on raw vegetables and became very fond of beets, carrots and cabbage. I did not know it then but I was getting a good supply of vitamins.

"White missionaries from the North were now coming to Louisville to open schools for the freed Negroes,

VETERAN EDUCATOR



JOHN W. BATE

The above likeness of John W. Bate veteran educator appeared on the outside cover of the October-November issue of the K.N.E.A. Journal of 1935. A high tribute was paid Prof. Bate in a story of his life's work at Danville. The story of Prof. Bate who is principal of the Bate High School, named in his honor, said that for more than fifty years he has been an ardent supporter of the K.N.E.A., and an outstanding principle in the state. Prof. Bate who is now close to 85 years old visited the Leader office this week while attending the K.N.E.A. convention. He left \$6.00 for three weeks' tuition to The Louisville Ten-

There had been no ed- for my people up to t time. These missionaries would hold schools in ements, churches or any vacant building they could l.

'One day a missionary caught me stealing on Market et. I was so dirty she couldn't tell whether I was t or black so she sent me to a coal shed for a bath. en I came out, she took me to a school located on eenth Street between Walnut and Grayson, quite istance from my home.

'Professor Robins was principal of this school, but iss Stephens of Wisconsin was my favorite teacher. ked being in school and tried to do what was ex- ed of me.

'I went to school to these missionaries in 1866, '67, and '69 but finally quit because Miss Kate Gilbert, acher who had been very kind to me, left Louis- e for Berea College.

'I said, 'I'll follow her if I have to go to work,' so is exactly what I did. I worked in a tobacco fac- during 1870-71 and saved most of my money for education at Berea.

'The boys around the plant would gamble on Satur- by putting twenty shiny nickels (nickels had just e in use in 1871) in a jackpot, then each would take umber of throws with the dice. One Saturday I hit jackpot twice so I had forty nickels in my old greasy and went in Friedman's Bank where I kept my ac- t. 'Son,' the cashier said when he checked my ey, 'you will never have any luck with money you

win gambling.' He was right for the bank did fail be- fore I finished my education.

'I was in Berea nine year in all. At that time tuition was \$3 per month and board was \$6, so I would have had enough money from my two years' labor to last four years if the bank had not failed. As it was I worked at anything—sawed wood, white-washed, rang the col- lege bells."

Professor Bate was honored by the Berea Alumni in February, 1941, as the oldest living graduate of that in- stitution, having received his A. B. degree in 1881 and his M. A. degree ten years later.

Students didn't smoke

"I remember President E. H. Fairchild wending his way with a lantern to the little box-like chapel that stood on the hill. The walls of this early chapel had the thick- ness of one plank, which often failed to prevent the wintry wind from taking part in the 'inside activities.'

"So strong was the Christian faith of the faculty members of that day—though I do not believe there were any rules forbidding smoking or the use of intoxicating liquors—that in all my nine years at Berea I never saw an intoxicated student or one using tobacco in any form.

"Wishing to serve my people by teaching, I sent out ten applications for positions and I had eight favorable replies. You wonder why I chose Danville out of the eight? Well, there were two reasons: It was a college town, Centre College and Caldwell College were there at that time; also it was a temperance town. There were no grog shops in Danville.

"When I arrived in town, I found a one-room school that had been built by the Freedmen's Bureau under the direction of John O. Howard, director of the bureau. You remember the Freedmen's Bureau was created by an act of Congress just following the War Between the States. The school was not even popular among the Negroes, for they followed the white people of Danville in their admiration of the private school. Too, the col- ored people suspected that a teacher without Reverend before his name would not amount to much.

"The Baptists had their own private school and the principal of that school put all sorts of obstacles in my way. He even urged me to give up 'that little common school' and go on back to Berea.

"I've always liked to fight in a nice way, so, do you know what I did? I employed the daughter of the col- ored Baptist minister to be my primary teacher. The first day she came to take up her duties she brought ten little children of the Baptist congregation with her. In two years' time the Baptist school went out of ex- istence. Don't you see, you must always use diplomacy.

"The first two years I taught in Danville the school term lasted only three months and I received \$60 as my entire salary. The third year I taught the term was ex- tended to six months—later to seven, then eight and now nine.

"Fifty-nine years are a long time to work in one place. I could write a volume about my years of teaching in Danville, but if you would like a summary in a very few words here it is:

"I came to the school at 26 and retired from Bate School at 85.

"I found a one-room school and I left a building of twenty rooms.

"I was the one teacher and now there are fifteen.

"I found six students and I left a school with 600."

High Honor For Danville Teacher Of Renown—

Tonight at 7 o'clock, Prof. John W. Bate, Principal Emeritus of the Bate High School, of this city, will speak over a nationwide hook- up on "We, The People" program out of New York. You will hear him over WHAS at the above time. Prof Bate was sent for by New York Radio people to come there and deliver his talk. Only a few weeks ago the Courier-Jour- nal ran a full page eulogy on this distinguished teacher, who it will be recalled started life as a slave and all along this long, weary way, which was studded with prickly paths, all sorts of draw- backs, hardships, etc., he emerged a citizen, whom "We, the White People," can point to with justi- fiable pride. The page that the Courier-Journal devoted to him, was run in colors, and the very splendid all-coverage story of the life of this former slave was writ- ten by Miss Elizabeth Hagan, a brilliant teacher in the Danville High School. Danville will listen in this evening with a bit of un- usual pleasure and pride at what the Professor shall have to say.

dletown. Race Relations Sunday with a colored guest minister is an annual occurrence; there is an occasional seminar; colored friends were recently invited to a Sunday school class; and as for generations now, colored and white women come to the Friday sewing-worship-and-lunch program long known as Women's Industrial.

At a Lower Division Sunday morning group studying the psychology of religion we discussed the sense

of guilt that troubles so many thinking white people because of the things we let happen to colored Americans. From that discussion evolved a worship service centered on the historical background and present significance of the Berea seal. The service was planned and carried out by a group of about twenty students.

This program will be shared with the readers of the *Alumnus* at a later date.

THE SOUTH FACES THE FUTURE

(Continued from page 233)

would strive for their attainment. The basis for a great South in the future is present, but workers who have the vision and the training to lead the way are few. Every study has shown this to be the greatest lack in our Southern economy. There

is a deep and powerful current which is running on to a better future for the South, and all of you who will set your sails to move with this tide will have a part in helping the South face successfully its rendezvous with the future.



B. A. W. No.
May, 1945

John W. Bate

Watchman Tell Us.....

By DOROTHY M. HARVEY

WHAT IS BEREA doing to help interracial understanding?" is a query that alumni often write back across the years and miles that separate them from the campus but not from their concern that Berea shall give more than lip service to the words on her seal.

As one invited to write whatever I wish to share with the alumni, I can think of no more timely topic than a brief sketch of recent evidences of the continuing desire in this community to build interracial rapport.

Berea believes that true education lies not in indoctrination but in making possible rich experiences through which students can discover for themselves values that endure, causes in which they can invest their lasting loyalty. The surest guarantee of mutual understanding and appreciation of the worth of one's fellow men comes through participation in primary relationships of shared experience as well as through academic study which brings appreciation of the fine qualities in another race through discovery of its contributions to the enrichment of all human life.

Last Commencement one of the marshals elected by the Junior class to lead the academic procession was a young man who has been made welcome in Berea that he might continue his college work, interrupted by the evacuation of all Japanese-Americans from the Pacific coast.

The quality of his spirit promptly won the respect and soon the affection of his fellow students here.

Jimmie Yen whose "1000 character" educational program has been of instrumental value to his country gave the Commencement address. He was received with enthusiasm. After his speech came the award of a citation of honor to a white-haired man who was seated beside President Hutchins on the platform. Dr. Hatcher made a formal presentation of this guest to the President and as these words sounded through the auditorium, there was a sudden stir of surprised interest and excitement:

"Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting for honorary citation JOHN WILLIAM BATE, tireless student, scholar, educator, efficient and faithful servant of his race and of the nation, oldest living graduate of Berea College. Born in slavery, December 22nd, 1854; plunged into unspeakable poverty by emancipation; a member of the despised race; caught the vision of complete living and rich service through education; laid his foundations for education in Missions schools of Louisville; entered Berea as a student at the age of sixteen; received from Berea the A.B. degree in 1881, and an honorary M.A. degree in 1896; studied in Germany. By his unimpeachable character,

vital interest in the community, and achievement he has won the signal honor of First Citizen of Danville, whom the citizens affectionately refer to as OUR OWN BOOKER T. WASHINGTON."

Berea's oldest living graduate smiled at us quietly, and as the significance of Dr. Hatcher's words dawned upon the audience, the prolonged thunder of applause held a quality of delighted appreciation that brought a catch in one's throat . . . Other parts of the program came—do some of you recall the flight of steps down which you once hurried from the platform, diploma in hand? Enough flurried souls have tripped in their long robes at those very steps so that now the man student chosen as marshal takes his stand there to lend a steady hand . . . Not staged as a dramatic incident, just a Berea incident it was that our 1944 Commencement including the honoring of a famous Chinese teacher; Berea's eldest son in the teaching service, a Negro; and a contemporary student, Shoji Oniki, a Japanese-American.

Mrs. Charles Johnson, wife of the sociology professor at Fisk University commented in a chapel talk recently that there are thus far so few opportunities for the best of the white group and the best of the colored group in America to come to know one another. She was invited to Berea to speak at the Women's Guild of Union Church and the Guild shared her with the college. She opened her speech to the student

body with these words: "I assume that we meet on the ground of a common concern." She gave us practical ideas, some of them similar to those suggested by Lillian Smith in her famous article in *South Today*, "There are Things to Do." Mrs. Johnson commented that good race relations are nothing more than good manners. As American soldiers being shipped overseas are told that they cannot antagonize and patronize other races if they are to work along with them in the war effort, so must we back home give up obsolete attitudes toward one another if we are to live and work together as fellow Americans.

The large gathering at the Guild meeting included a number of our colored Bereans as special guests. Mrs. Johnson spoke as one woman to another and gave a straightforward presentation of the indubitable fact that we as American women who are Christians share a common responsibility for helping the underprivileged minority groups . . . not only the Negroes but the Japanese-Americans and the Jewish-Americans who stand in need. A mixed party of twenty had dinner together at the Tavern that evening.

The National Student YWCA has ever been in the vanguard of those who dare interracial friendship, and our Berea College YWCA continues true to its tradition of meetings, panel discussions, and distribution of reading material relevant to race relations, and in its sponsorship of colored speakers. Two delightful contributors to our campus life this

spring have been Dr. Clements, president of Atlanta University whose Sunday night chapel talk so impressed the students that they packed Fireside Room for further opportunity to know him. Mrs. Sanoma Nixon, from Hiram House, Cleveland, came as special speaker on social work to this year's Occupational Conference for Upper Division Women. The next day she met with a group of students and read her own poetry.

The Kentucky-Tennessee District YWCA Board, an interracial group, meets annually at Boone Tavern, and the Southern Regional Council of the Student YWCA of which a Berea senior is the present chairman has voted to have its regional Council interracial this year. Of course, for years Berea has entertained interracial conferences of students. Our delegates recently attended a similar conference of Kentucky State College at Frankfort, rooming with Negro girls and sharing domestic duties with them as a matter of course. It was the first time that the college had had an interracial conference and Dr. Ira Reid, sociologist at Atlanta University commented publicly on the "normalcy" of the experience.

Two of our college juniors were members of the first interracial work camp held in the South, under the American Friends Service Committee last summer. At the interracial conference at Fisk they came to know personally some of the outstanding leaders in the field of race relations and the colored ones ex-

pressed eagerness to visit Berea. For the past two winters a group of colored and white Bereans has been meeting at the Art House or in homes not primarily to discuss problems "but to be together sharing experiences of music, recreation, and handicrafts."

Our library has several of the leading Negro publications, and another interested group on campus has just given a subscription to the Negro daily paper, *The People's Voice*, published in New York, and edited by Adam Clayton Powell who has just been elected as congressman from Harlem district in that city.

Not all the Berea staff feel personally responsible for helping students to come into an understanding of the basic principles involved in easing interracial tensions and in furthering mutual appreciation, but there is steady, quiet work going on as an intrinsic part of our educational pattern. The last movie for which our beloved Benton Fielder planned was "The Negro Soldier," shown twice to large audiences at Phelps Stokes. As I walked out from it with Mrs. Peck, she remarked quietly, "I wish we had shared that with our friends at Middletown—there is so much more we could share than we do."

Union Church continues to add its contributions. The outlying work project has at last been coordinated with a college course in the teaching of religion so that fourteen students are doing field work under the supervision of Mr. Klein, some of them at Bob Town high school and at Mid-

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

(COLORED.)



"AS IS THE TEACHER, SO WILL BE THE SCHOOL."

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

COUNTY, SS.:

James W. Bates having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having passed an examination in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, English Composition, Geography, History of the United States, Physiology and Hygiene, and Elements of Civil Government, with the results indicated in the annexed Class, is, hereby, granted a Certificate as a qualified Teacher for the Common Schools of said County, for the term of Four years.

CLASS

First

EXPIRES

July 1893.

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Spelling | 85 |
| Reading | 95 |
| Writing | 97 |
| Written Arithmetic | 88 |
| Mental Arithmetic | 85 |
| Grammar | 87 |
| English Composition | 89 |
| Geography | 89 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| History of the United States | 90 |
| Physiology and Hygiene | 89 |
| Elements of Civil Government | 100 |
| Theory and Practice of Teaching | 100 |
| School Laws | 100 |
| Has Taught | Months 29 |
| Takes Educational Journals | 90 |

GENERAL AVERAGE

90 5/10

COMMON SCHOOL LAWS.

ARTICLE X.
TEACHERS.

§ 1. No person shall be deemed qualified to teach any common school herein provided for, unless such person shall first have obtained a certificate of qualification to teach the subjects embraced in the common-school course, signed by at least two members of the County Board of Examiners.

90.59

12/10/87

90

Memorandum for Professor Hatcher, Re: John W. Bate, 509 Russell Street

6-16-44

Danville Kentucky

Two or three years ago a day or two before Commencement Mr. and Mrs. Bate came to Berea, I think as a result of correspondence with Mr. Wilson Evans, Alumni Secretary. Mr. Evans kindly told me these people were in his office on the first floor, and at a suggestion I came down to meet them. After they had had a short conference with President Hutchins I had the pleasure of showing them about the campus somewhat. At that time they had a car of their own, and we dropped around to the Draper Building and also stopped in Phelps Stokes Chapel. It proved that Mr. Bate venerates and loves the memory of Miss Kate Gilbert as much or more than any other person he knew at Berea. His sight was very dim. However, at that time he made every effort to see the picture in the Chapel and spoke of her with reverence and affection. I might note in passing that Mr. Fred Hall has also spoken to me of Miss Gilbert as an unusually gifted teacher. He told me that when he and his brother went to spend a year or two as students in Germany, after they had studied German under Miss Gilbert at Berea, even their German teachers expressed approval of the excellent instruction they must have had.

On December 23, 1943, I had the opportunity I had been looking for to get over to Danville. Mrs. Stearns kindly included me in a group of people who was taking over to the federal hospital beyond Danville. It was my good fortune that Dean Baker was driving over a couple of hours later and was able to stop for me at the Bate home and come in a minute and meet Mr. Bate and his wife.

Though I learned by telephone that Mr. Bate was suffering from a heavy flu cold, and I expected I might see only Mrs. Bate, I had a splendid visit with them both. The day before he had been honored by friends, both white and colored, in celebration of his 89th birthday. At this time his sight was much more dim, and apparently he could see practically nothing. His wife who belongs to a Danville family and whom he married in 1886 is also quite light in coloring.

(his and wife)

In the course of conversation he spoke of his acquaintance with, in recent years, some members of the Bate family, and he said quite naturally, "You see my master was my father and my young master Clarence Bate was my half-brother."

In addition to some of the incidents recorded in the sheets attached herewith, he reminisced somewhat as follows: His first trip back to Berea from Danville was made on foot. He started early in the morning and reached Berea by nightfall.

When the school for colored children was set up in Danville there were six trustees, three white and three colored. The town was a very aristocratic one, all schools being private schools except one small one known as a common school. To start the school for colored children the colored people followed the advice of white friends, bought ground and donated it to the federal government. In 1863 with the help from the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association a building was erected but much to the disappointment it was an inferior affair with only one room, 30 by 40 feet. Mr. Bate felt sure that there was some dishonest use of the funds by the builder which accounted for its small size and inferior quality. As I understood Mr. Bate correctly the school was ultimately put in charge of three well-to-do colored men as trustees; Adams Withers Orange Tinsley, and a Baptist circuit rider, Sam Green. The Bates have much pride in the place their sons have made for themselves in the world. John W. Bate, Jr. is a dentist in Cleveland with a large practice and an office well situated on a corner of E. 85th Street, another son Langston whom I found listed in a colored "Who's Who" is a professor in a teachers' college with an enrollment of about 700. A third son operates a laundry in Danville.

- 2 -

One married daughter lives in Cin. the other in N.C. students. He is the head of the science department. Mr. Bate had pride in telling me that when his son was ^{in 1891} studying at the University of Chicago, President Robert Hutchins wrote to Mr. Bate, Sr. that he should by all means assist their son to continue his studies. This they did at considerable sacrifice and he received his Ph.D. from Chicago University.

He told me in some detail of a most important event in his life when he was six years of age. His mother greatly feared from the remarks that she had heard that they might possibly sell her son. She took him in the night to Louisville, a walk of about five or six miles to the home of a negro, Harry Laws, who maintained a station of the underground railway for helping negroes to flee across the Ohio. He told me of the incidents of the next few weeks.

In Berea he had the experience of many others in suffering from typhoid fever, at which time he was taken care of in a house owned by Charles Fairchild on the present site of Union Church. He told with much feeling that no less a person than President Fairchild himself took care of him part of the time and Mr. F. F. Hall tells me that his grandfather, President Fairchild, had a reputation for his ability to care for the sick.

Regarding his two classmates his comment was, "Ed Smith a fine scholar and Ed White my classmates were just like brothers to me. The last time we were together at Berea we were arm bands marked 'Year of 1891.' Each of us was called upon for a speech. While a student at Berea I had seven years of Latin, four years of Greek, and seven of Mathematics."

K.C. Gungis

Berea College, Berea, Ohio.
No. 19

B E R E A C C O L L E G E

Confers this
CITATION OF HONOR

on

JOHN W. BATE

Educator, school builder, friendly adviser and leader
of his people.

Your Alma Mater honors you for your sincere devotion
to the Cause of Education and to your fellow men. Through
adversity and difficulty you gained your education so that
you might serve others. For six decades the leader of a
school in the city of Danville - a school which grew from one
room to twenty, from one teacher to fifteen, from six
students to six hundred - you have won for yourself a place
of honor and affection in the hearts of your students, and
the place of a respected citizen in your community.

Berea College confers this Citation of Honor on its
oldest living graduate, a son who has treasured and prac-
ticed the finest teaching of this College.

Given at Berea, Kentucky this the twenty-
second day of June, nineteen hundred forty-four.

President Board of Trustees

Rites Are Held For Prof. John W. Bate, Negro Educator

9-11-1945

GAVE 58 YEARS TO LOCAL
SCHOOL NAMED FOR HIM;
WAS BEREAS GRADUATE

Funeral services were held at one o'clock this afternoon at Bate auditorium for Professor John W. Bate, 91-year-old colored educator and principal emeritus of Bate colored school, who died Saturday at his residence, 509 Russell street.

The oldest living graduate of Berea college at the time of his death, Prof. Bate was for 58 years connected with the city and county school systems of Danville and Boyle county. He retired in 1942 from the principal-

was built in 1912 and named for him. Born in Louisville in 1854, Professor Bate attended Berea college, entering in 1872 and working his way through its academy and college classes until he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1881. Ten years later he was awarded his master of arts degree.

Prof. Bate's entire life thereafter was devoted exclusively to work in the education of Negroes in Danville and Boyle county, where he became outstandingly beloved and respected among the citizenry.

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VOLUME XLVII

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Professor Bate's funeral occurred on Tuesday afternoon on this week. The large audience which filled the gymnasium of the Bate School, the profusion of flowers and the impressive service gave ample testimony to the high regard in which Professor Bate was held not only by the colored people but also by the white residents of Danville.

Mrs. Stafford, Dr. Raine, Professor Chidester and Miss Griggs attended the funeral. Dr. Raine, making a brief address in behalf of Professor Bate's Alma Mater, quoted from the Berea hymn, "Qui Patitur," words which could well be used in regard to one who, in spite of grave difficulties, had met life triumphantly.



BATE

IDA W. 1864-1910 JOHN W. 1854-1945 LETTIE R. 1876-1959
HELEN B. GLENN 1902-1970

COVE HAVEN CEMETERY LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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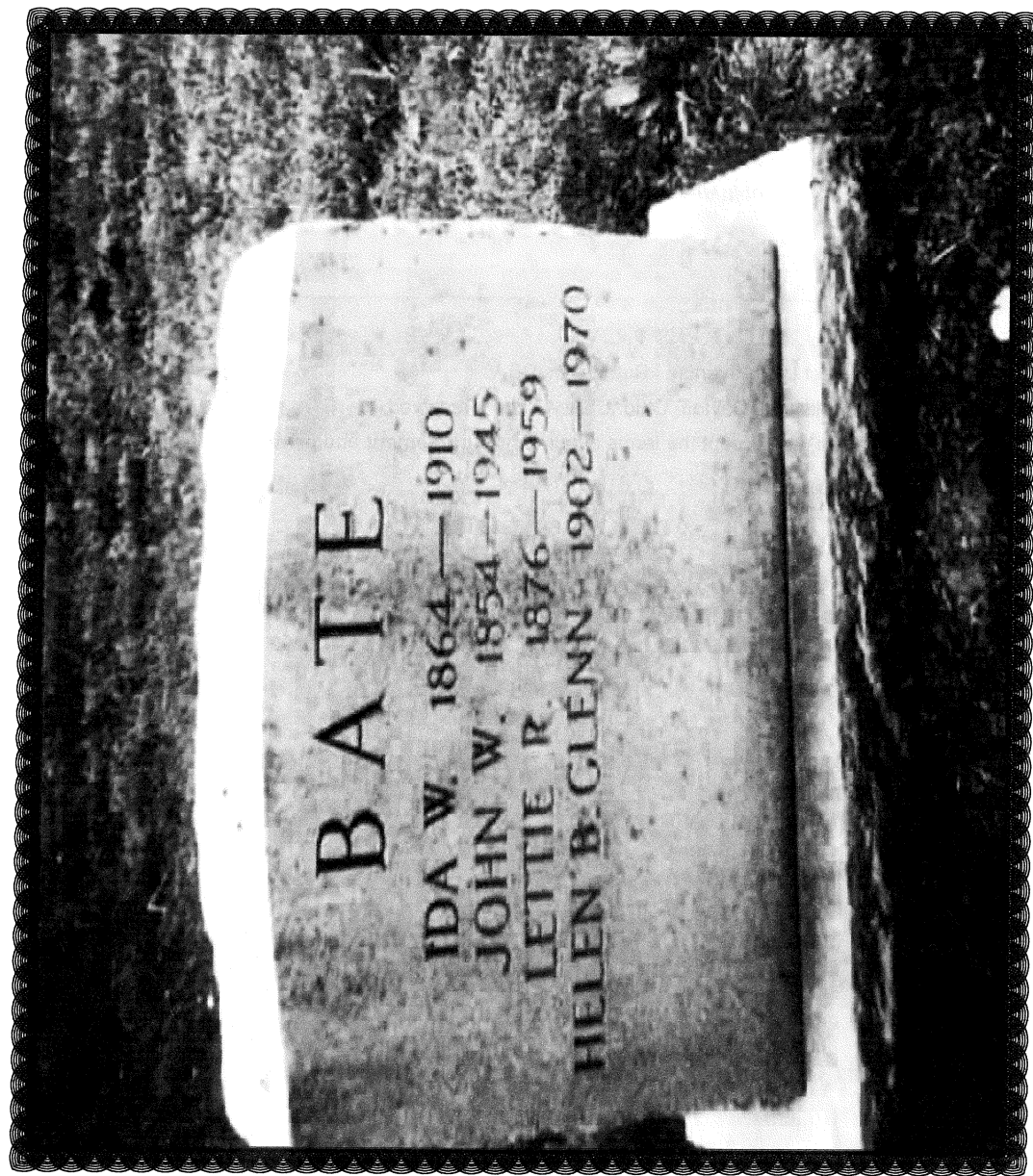
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DANVILLE BATE ALUMNI
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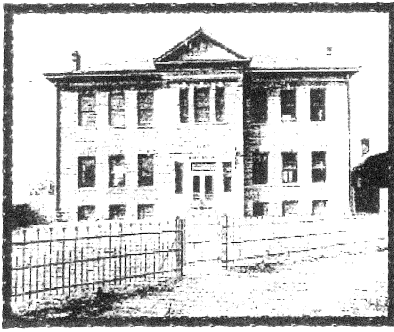
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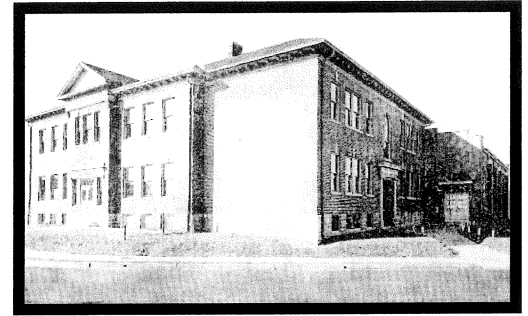
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1912
BATE HIGH SCHOOL
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY



PROF. JOHN W. BATES



1946
BATE HIGH SCHOOL
DANVILLE, KY

From The Danville Messenger, 11-1-1939

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When 13 years old Bate quit school and went to work in a tobacco factory, as the teachers left the school and he didn't want to go to anyone else. He received \$6 a week for the first year and then \$9 a week, working from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. He gave his mother \$3 and saved \$6 of his wages. At the end of the third year, when he was 16 years old, he had saved \$305 and put it in the Freedmen's Saving Bank, of which Horace Morris was cashier.

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Prof. Bate Taught summer school in Madison county from 1876 to 1878, receiving \$20 a month and in 1879 came to Danville to teach summer school, returning to Berea in the fall and graduated from Berea in 1881 with an A. B. degree. He received his Master's degree from Berea in 1892.

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Entered Berea - 1873

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Literary Society - Phi Delta

Degrees (with source and date of each) - A.B., 1881, A.M., 1891, Berea College

Positions Held Since Leaving College - Prin. Col. School, Danville, Ky.

Present Occupation - Prin. Colored School

Date of Marriage - Oct. 24, 1886

Maiden Name of Wife - Ida White

Children - John W. Clarence, Langston, Helen Vivian

Home Address - 509 Russell St., Danville, Kentucky

Date of Signature - January 24, 1926

No 3
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"The boys around the plant would gamble on Saturday by putting twenty shiny nickels (nickels had just come in use in 1871) in a jackpot, then each would take a number of throws with the dice. One Saturday I hit the jackpot twice so I had forty nickels in my old greasy cap and went in Friedman's Bank where I kept my account. 'Son,' the cashier said when he checked my money, 'you will never have any luck with money you win gambling.' He was right for the bank did fail before I finished my education.

"I was in Berea nine year in all. At that time tuition was \$3 per month and board was \$6, so I would have had enough money from my two years' labor to last four years if the bank had not failed. As it was I worked at anything--sawed wood, white-washed, rang the college bells."

Professor Bate was honored by the Berea Alumni in February, 1941, as the oldest living graduate of that institution, having received his A. B. degree in 1881 and his M. A. degree ten years later.

.....
"Wishing to serve my people by teaching, I sent out ten applications for positions and I had eight favorable replies. You wonder why I chose Danville out of the eight? Well, there were two reasons: It was a college town, Centre College and Caldwell College were there at that time; also it was a temperance town. There were no grog shops in Danville.

"When I arrived town, I found a one-room school that had been built by the Freedmen's Bureau under the direction of John O. Howard, director of the bureau. You remember the Freedmen's Bureau was created by an act of Congress just following the War Between the States. The school was not even popular among the Negroes, for they followed the white people of Danville in their admiration of the private school. Too, the colored people suspected that a teacher without Reverend before his name would not amount to much.

"The Baptists had their own private school and the principal of that school put all sorts of obstacles in my way. He even urged me to give up 'that little common school' and go on back to Berea.

"I've always liked to fight in a nice way, so, do you know what I did? I employed the daughter of the colored Baptist minister to be my primary teacher. The first day she came to take up her duties she brought ten little children of the Baptist congregation with her. In two years' time the Baptist school went out of existence. Don't you see, you must always use diplomacy.

"The first two years I taught in Danville the school term lasted only three months and I received \$60 as my entire salary. The third year I taught the term was extended to six months--later to seven, then eight and now nine.

"Fifty-nine years are a long time to work in one place. I could write a volume about my years of teaching in Danville, but if you would like a summary in a very few words here it is:

"I came to the school at 26 and retired from Bate School at 85.

"I found a one-room school and I left a building of twenty rooms.

"I was the one teacher and now there are fifteen.

"I found six students and I left a school with 600."

From The Danville Messenger, 11-1-1939

" Prof. J. W. Bate Still Active in School Work"

Born a slave on December 22, 1854, Prof. John William Bate, principal of the Bate High School, one of the best schools for Negro boys and girls in Kentucky, has achieved much for his race under many handicaps and despite his age of nearly 85 years is still active in educational work. He is numbered as one of Danville's most highly respected citizens and is interested in the program of the Colored people, for whom he has done much.

Prof. Bate is a graduate of Berea College, being highly educated, but instead of inspiring the Colored boys and girls to become college graduates and training them for the professions in competition with white people, he endeavors to train them in the work they will be called upon to do when they leave school, such as domestic science, carpentry, wood work, etc., and is now working toward having an industrial department added to the Bate School, along with domestic science.

Prof. Bate appeared before the Danville Chamber of Commerce recently and asked for co-operation of the business men of the city in his efforts. He received the endorsement of his work and a committee, composed of Joe McCarroll, R. B. Nichols and R. B. Hamilton, was appointed to work with him in the establishment of an industrial department at the school at an estimated cost of \$10,000. Prof. Bate will make a trip to Chicago in a few days and contact officials of the Rosenwald Fund, an organization that is helping to advance the interests of colored schools.

At one time the Bate school had an industrial and domestic science department that was a model for other schools, but for lack of room and finances was discontinued in 1927. The colored boys and girls won many prizes offered by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association in manual training work, wood work, chair bottoms, canning, etc.

REMARKABLE CAREER

Prof. Bate has had a most remarkable career. He has demonstrated what can be done by anyone who has an ambition to succeed. He was born a slave in Jefferson county, six miles from Louisville on the River Road, in the beautiful home still standing and owned by John M. Atherton.

In an interview with Prof. Bate he told the Messenger that the slave children in his home were well cared for and in 1862, early part of the "War Between the States," his Master freed his mother and the children before President Lincoln's proclamation freeing the Negroes. He went with his mother to live in Louisville, and for some time lived from place to place, finally moving to an alley, known at that time as "Goose Alley," now an alley between Preston and Floyd and Jefferson and Market streets. He said they lived a hard life for some time. He had never been to school or to church and his first work was to feed geese for a Jewish family. His mother did washing and house work whenever she could.

Playing in the alley one day he was asked by a white lady if he wanted to go to school and his answer was "No." However, the kindness of the lady--something he had not experienced for some time--impressed him and he agreed to accept the offer of the lady to educate him. The lady's name was Miss Kate Gilbert, of Brookline, Mass. She had a colored woman give him a good bath, something new to him at the time, and a suit of clothes, and sent him to a church missionary school at 15th street, between Walnut and Grayson streets in Louisville. At this time he was ten years old and after two years entered the Ely Norman school at 14th and Broadway, taught by white missionaries, Prof. Robins and Miss Stevens, and conducted by the American Missionary Society, being aided by the government.



BATE
JOHN W. 1854-1945
IDA W. 1864-1910 LETTIE R. 1876-1959
HELEN B. GLENN 1902-1970

When 13 years old Bate quit school and went to work in a tobacco factory, as the teachers left the school and he didn't want to go to anyone else. He received \$6 a week for the first year and then \$9 a week, working from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. He gave his mother \$3 and saved \$6 of his wages. At the end of the third year, when he was 16 years old, he had saved \$305 and put it in the Freedmen's Saving Bank, of which Horace Morris was cashier.

In 1872 Bate left Louisville and entered Berea College at the suggestion of Miss Gilbert, the first person to give him an inspiration to make something out of his life. Berea was a mixed school at the time and Bate worked as janitor to help pay for his board and tuition. During the summer vacation in 1873 he went back to Louisville and worked in the tobacco factory and re-entered Berea in the fall. After attending Berea a couple of years he experienced some bad luck, the Freedmen's Bank failing and he lost his savings of \$250. Berea College at that time burned wood and Bate got the job of sawing wood at \$1.00 a cord and went on with his education.

CAME HERE IN 1879

Prof. Bate Taught summer school in Madison county from 1876 to 1878, receiving \$20 a month and in 1879 came to Danville to teach summer school, returning to Berea in the fall and graduated from Berea in 1881 with an A. B. degree. He received his Master's degree from Berea in 1892.

In 1880 Prof. Bate went back to Madison county and helped build a box school house in the Moberly district and in 1881 came back to Danville for the summer school, after which he taught a subscription school here for the balance of the year.

Full Name - John William Bate

Class - 1881

Graduate

Place and Date of Birth - Dec. 22nd, 1855

Full Name of Parents - John and Nancy Bate

Preparatory School - Berea College

Entered Berea - 1873

Left Berea - 1881

Literary Society - Phi Delta

Degrees (with source and date of each) - A.B., 1881, A.M., 1891, Berea College

Positions Held Since Leaving College - Prin. Col. School, Danville, Ky.

Present Occupation - Prin. Colored School

Date of Marriage - Oct. 24, 1886

Maiden Name of Wife - Ida White

Children - John Mr. Clarence, Langston, Helen Vivian

Home Address - 509 Russell St., Danville, Kentucky

Date of Signature - January 24, 1926