

Volume 6

October-November, 1935

No. 1

1935 ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS



PROF. JOHN W. BATE

Pioneer Educator of Kentucky, Principal of the Bate High School at Danville, and teacher of Negro Youth for more than fifty years.

"An Equal Educational Opportunity for Every Kentucky Child"

The K. N. E. A. Journal

Official Organ of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association

Vol. VI

October-November, 1935

No. 1

Published by the Kentucky Negro Educational Association

Editorial Office at 1925 W. Madison Street

Louisville, Kentucky

Atwood S. Wilson, Executive Secretary, Louisville; Managing Editor.
W. S. Blanton, Frankfort, President of K. N. E. A.

Board of Directors

J. L. Bean, Versailles
R. L. Dowery, Manchester

E. T. Buford, Bowling Green
V. K. Perry, Louisville

Published Bimonthly during the school year: October, December,
February and April

PRICE 50 CENTS PER YEAR OR 15 CENTS PER COPY

Membership in the K. N. E. A. (One Dollar) includes subscription to
the Journal

Rates for Advertising space mailed on request

Present Circulation, 2,000 Copies. 1935 K. N. E. A. Membership 1,394

CONTENTS

Page

Officers of the K.N.E.A. for 1935-36	2
Greetings from the President.....	3
K.N.E.A. Committees for 1935-36.....	5
Dedication—John W. Bate of Danville.....	7
Editorial Comment.....	7
Minutes of the 1935 General Sessions of the K.N.E.A.	11
Departmental Sessions at the 1935 Convention.....	17
Resolutions Adopted at the 1935 Convention.....	28
The Report of the Legislative Committee.....	30
The Financial Report of the Secretary.....	32
The Auditing Committee Report.....	35
The Creative Genius of the Negro.....	36
K. N. E. A. Killings.....	38
K. N. E. A. Announcements.....	40
The K.N.E.A. Honor Roll for 1935.....	41
Enrollment by Districts and Counties.....	44
The Constitution of the K.N.E.A.	46
Membership Roll of the K.N.E.A.	49

K. N. E. A. Officers For 1935-36

GENERAL OFFICERS

W. S. Blanton, President.....	Frankfort
Ellen L. Taylor, First Vice-President.....	Louisville
H. R. Merry, Second Vice-President.....	Covington
Atwood S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Louisville
L. V. Rannels, Assistant Secretary.....	Winchester
G. W. Parks, Historian.....	Richmond

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. S. Blanton, (Chairman Ex-Officio).....	Frankfort
E. T. Buford, (Term Expires 1937).....	Bowling Green
R. L. Dowery, (Term Expires 1937).....	Manchester
J. L. Bean, (Term Expires 1936).....	Versailles
Victor K. Perry, (Term Expires 1936).....	Louisville

DEPARTMENTAL AND CONFERENCE CHAIRMEN

T. R. Dailey, High School and College Department.....	Paducah
Lucy Harth Smith, Elementary Education Department.....	Lexington
M. L. Copeland, Rural School Department.....	Hopkinsville
R. L. Carpenter, Music Department.....	Louisville
Whitney M. Young, Vocational Education Department.....	Lincoln Ridge
W. H. Fouse, Principals' Conference.....	Lexington
Blanche Elliott, Primary Teachers' Conference.....	Greenville
Ouida Wilson, Art Teachers' Conference.....	Louisville
Henry Frizell, Science Teachers' Conference.....	Mayfield
Helen L. Yancey, English Teachers' Conference.....	Louisville
Ann L. Rucker, Librarians' and Teacher Librarians' Conference	Frankfort
Lyle Hawkins, F. E. R. A. Teachers' Conference.....	Louisville
H. A. Kean, Athletic Directors' and Physical Education Teachers' Conference	Frankfort
Augusta M. Emanuel, Foreign Language Teachers' Conference	Louisville

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

E. W. Whiteside, First District.....	Paducah
H. E. Goodloe, Second District.....	Russellville
Hattie Daniel, Third District.....	Louisville
G. W. Adams, Fourth District.....	Elizabethtown
Nora H. Ward, Fifth District.....	Newport
J. W. Bate, Sixth District.....	Danville
Roy Higgins, Seventh District.....	Vicco
W. E. Newsome, Eighth District.....	Cynthiana
W. L. Shobe, Ninth District.....	Middlesboro

K. N. E. A. Committees For 1935-36

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. J. H. Ingram (Chairman) Business Manager, K.S.I.C., Frankfort, Ky. 2. S. L. Barker, Principal, Western High School, Owensboro, Ky., Former Member Board of Directors. 3. Atwood S. Wilson, Principal, Central High School, Louisville, Ky., Secretary K.N.E.A. 4. R. E. Clement, Dean, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky. 5. D. H. Anderson, President, W.S.I.C., Paducah, Ky. 6. L. N. Taylor, Rural School Agent, State Dept. of Education, Frankfort, Ky. 7. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky. 8. W. H. Humphrey, Principal, John G. Fee High School, Maysville, Ky. 9. J. W. Roberts, K.S.I.C., Frankfort, Ky. 10. W. H. Fouse, Principal, Dunbar High School, Lexington, Ky. 11. C. B. Nuckolls, Principal, B. T. Washington School, Ashland, Ky. 12. Whitney Young, Principal, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Mrs. E. D. Mack, President State P.T.A., 1646 St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky. 14. Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Supervisor, Christian County Schools, Hopkinsville, Ky. 15. L. W. Gee, Hopkinsville, Ky. 16. R. B. Atwood, President, K.S.I.C., Frankfort, Ky. 17. J. W. Bate, Principal, Bate High School, Danville, Ky. 18. G. W. Adams, Principal, Bord-Washington School, Elizabethtown, Ky. 19. W. L. Shobe, Principal, Colored High School, Middlesboro, Ky. 20. P. W. Williams, Principal, Colored High School, Leno, Ky. 21. H. E. Goodloe, Principal, Colored High School, Russellville, Ky. 22. Mrs. A. V. Weston, care of Lincoln High School, Paducah, Ky. 23. Paul Guthrie, Principal, Colored School, Richmond, Ky. 24. H. R. Merry, Principal, Lincoln Grant School, Covington, Ky. 25. E. T. Buford, Principal of State St. High School, Bowling Green, Ky. 26. C. L. Timberlake, Uniontown, Ky. |
|---|---|

AUDITING COMMITTEE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul Guthrie (Chairman) Principal, Colored High School, Richmond, Ky. 2. J. D. Stewart, Bookkeeper & Accountant, K.S.I.C., Frankfort, Ky. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. M. J. Sleet, Business Manager, W.K.I.C., Paducah, Ky. |
|---|--|

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A. L. Garvin, Louisville, Chairman 2. A. S. Wilson, Louisville 3. H. C. Russell, Frankfort | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. A. E. Myzeek, Louisville 5. H. S. Osborne, Paris 6. W. Scott Mitchell, Winchester 7. W. O. Nuckolls, Providence |
|---|---|

COMMITTEE ON STUDYING TRANSPORTATION TO NEGRO SCHOOLS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E. T. Buford, Bowling Green, Chairman 2. Mrs. Blanche Elliott, Greenville 3. J. W. Bate, Danville | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Mrs. Dolly Wilson, Maceo 5. P. Moore, Hopkinsville 6. Carl M. Burnside, Lancaster 7. W. L. Bowman, Bardstown |
|--|--|

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. L. Barker, Chairman, Principal, Western High School, Owensboro 2. W. O. Nuckolls, Principal, Rosenwald High School, Providence 3. J. W. Bate, Principal, Bate Memorial High School, Danville | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Supervisor, Christian County Colored Schools, Hopkinsville 5. J. Bryant Cooper, Principal, Phyllis Wheatley School, Louisville 6. Miss Marie S. Brown, 1300 Atkins Ave., Paducah 7. W. H. Perry, Principal, Madison Junior High School, Louisville |
|--|---|

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

1. W. E. Newsom (Chairman) Principal, Bannecker School, Cincinnati (Eighth District)
2. E. W. Whiteside, Principal, Lincoln High School, Paducah (First District)
3. H. E. Goodlee, Principal, Colored School, Russellville (Second District)
4. G. W. Adams, Elizabethtown (Fourth District)
5. Miss Hattie Daniel, 1512 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, (Third District)
6. Nerah H. Ward, Principal, Southgate St. School, Newport (Fifth District)
7. J. W. Bate, Principal, Bate High School, Danville (Eighth District)
8. Roy Higgins, Vicks, Ky. (Seventh District)
9. W. L. Shobe, Principal, Colored School, Middlesboro (Ninth District)

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

1. J. Francis Wilson (Chairman) Maceo, Ky.
2. R. L. Dowery, Manchester, Ky.
3. Mrs. Rebecca J. Tilley, Shelbyville.

SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

1. Miss Estella M. Kennedy (Chairman) 3 yr., Harrods Creek, Ky.
2. Mrs. Bettie Davis, 2 yr., Georgetown, Ky.
3. H. S. Osborne, 2 yr., Paris, Ky.
4. Mrs. J. J. Egester, 3 yr., W.K.I.C., Paducah, Ky.
5. Alwood S. Wilson (Ex-officio Member) Louisville, Ky.
6. E. T. Buford, 3 yr., Bowling Green.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1. R. E. Clement, (Chairman) Louisville Municipal College, Louisville
2. T. R. Dailey, W.K.I.C., Paducah, Ky.
3. R. B. Atwood, K.S.I.C., Frankfort.
4. H. C. Russell, K.S.I.C., Frankfort.
5. L. N. Taylor, State Department of Education, Frankfort
6. S. L. Barker, Western High School, Owensboro
7. Miss Maude E. Brown, Central High School, Louisville
8. F. A. Taylor, Jackson Jr. High School, Louisville
9. A. S. Wilson, Louisville
10. Dr. E. M. Norris, Frankfort
11. Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, Lexington
12. Dr. G. D. Wilson, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville
13. W. H. Fouse, Principal Dunbar High School, Lexington

Brown's Letter and Print Shoppe

533 S. 10th Street

Phone WA-9601

Louisville, Kentucky

The Analysis of Our Work, Compose the Three
Essentials of Good Business

A Comparison Confirms This Sstatment

Editorial Comment

PROF. JOHN W. BATE

On the outside cover of this Journal is the likeness of Prof. John W. Bate, A. B., A. M., principal of Bate High School, Danville. Prof. Bate was educated in the schools of Louisville, Ky, then graduated with honor from Berea College, receiving his Master's degree from that fine old institution. He came to Danville in 1881. At that time, the school system was unorganized. The idea of grading was wholly unknown. The building was old and dilapidated, the grounds unsightly, the entire place presented an unattractive appearance.

With the dauntless confidence of youth, Prof. Bate took charge. His thorough training and careful preparation recommended him. His superior ability, clean upright life, his honesty, courtesy, industry, and kindness soon won the respect and confidence of the public. He possessed the fine quality of making and holding friends among both races.

By perseverance, patience, and devotion to duty he has secured for Danville an accredited standard high school, answering the rigid requirements of modern educational ideas.

The school house is a beautiful brick building containing sixteen rooms, besides a dining hall, domestic science room, and a spacious auditorium, the latter having a seating capacity of 700. The building is steam heated, provided with indoor fountains, play rooms, showers, laboratory, library and other conveniences necessary for the modern school.

Bate High School, named in honor of the principal, has a faculty of thirteen teachers and an enrollment of over 400. Its pleasant location, beautiful building, spacious, attractive grounds make the school property value over \$80,000—one of the show places of Danville.

Among its graduates, more than a thousand in number, we find a Ph. D., M.D., D.D.S., several with D.D., social service workers, musicians, postal clerks, lawyers, and many teachers. Some of the finest persons in the entire country are proud to call Bate High School their Alma Mater.

In Prof. Bate, we find the finest and noblest qualities which a man can possess. He is a pioneer educator of Kentucky. His life is a benediction and an inspiration to all. He has given more than fifty years of faithful service to the Negro youth of Kentucky.

Contributed by Mrs. Susie B. Fish
and Mrs. Melinda Doneghy

THE 1935 ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

In this issue of the K. N. E. A. Journal, there appears the names and addresses of the teachers in Kentucky who enrolled in the K. N. E. A. during the school year 1934-35. The 1935 membership is the highest in the history of the K. N. E. A. Moreover, an analysis of the membership reveals that ninety-two per cent of the colored teachers in Kentucky are members of the K. N. E. A. There are, in Kentucky, about 1,525 colored teachers, and of this number, 1,394 enrolled in our organization. This leaves approximately one hundred tucky, about 1,525 colored teachers, and of this number, 1394 en-

In Memoriam

JOHN WILLIAM BATE

Our Dearly Beloved John William Bate. A. B., A. M., Principal emeritus of Bate School, named in his honor, was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1854.

He was a brilliant educator of Kentuckt, having spent fifty-nine years at Bate School. His entire life was devoted exclusively to work in the education of Negroes of Danville and Boyle County.

Professor Bate departed these torturous paths of life and crossed the bridge to the land of "Eternal Joy" in his ninety-first year. His passing was a sad and irreparable loss to his family, school, and friends.

His cordial smile and sunny disposition may have passed with his body; but his deep influence, characterized by lofty ideas and true ambitions, shall forever reign! He was a pioneer educator; his life was a benediction and inspiration to all; in him we found the finest and noblest qualities which a man could possess.

MELINDA L. DONEGHY

Mrs. Melinda L. Doneghy was born in Danville, Kentucky. She received her A. B. degree from Kentucky State College and has a forty-four year teaching record in Bate School. As a teacher, perhapes no other character in the school has rendered a greater or more unselfish service.

As an educator, she was affiliated with the educational organizations of her state, and her contributionhave been worthwhile.

As a community worker, she was a respected leader who did much to cement the inter-racial good will which exists in the community. Being blessed with a striking personality and smilling disposition, it was convenient for her to make friends.

Mrs. Doneghy departed this life Febuary 27, 1944; yet, she had been such a leader and bullder of exceptiona qualities that she had made in herself in herself a place in the highest rank which nether rhe time nor death could erace or blot out.

Our Dearly Beloved John William Bate A. B., A. M., Principal Emeritus of Bate School, named in his honor, was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1854.

He was a brilliant educator of Kentucky, having spent fifty-nine years at Bate School. His entire life was devoted exclusively to work in the education of Negroes of Danville and Boyle County.

Professor Bate departed these torturous paths of life and crossed the bridge to the land of "Eternal Joy" in his ninety-first year. His passing was a sad and irreparable loss to his family, school and friends.

His cordial smile and sunny disposition may have passed with his body; but his deep influence, characterized by lofty ideals and true ambitions, shall forever reign! He was a pioneer educator; his life was a benediction and inspiration to all; in him we found the finest and noblest qualities which a man could possess.

Mrs. Melinda L. Doneghy was born in Danville, Kentucky. She received her A. B. degree from Kentucky State College and had a forty-four year teaching record in Bate School. As a teacher, perhaps no other character in the school has rendered a greater or more unselfish service.

As an educator, she was affiliated with the educational organizations of her state, and her contributions have been worthwhile.

As a community worker, she was a respected leader who did much to cement the inter-racial good will which exists in the community. Being blessed with a striking personality and smiling disposition, it was convenient for her to make friends.

Mrs. Doneghy departed this life February 27, 1944; yet, she had been such a leader and builder of exceptional qualities that she had made in herself a place in the highest rank which neither time nor death could erase or blot out.

Two Bate High Graduates, Professor H. E. Goodloe And William Summers Become Principals and Head Bate High Until Integration in 1967.



H. E. Goodloe
1941-1950



William Summers
1950-1967

Mr. Summers was a native of Danville and a graduate of Bate School. He did undergraduate work at Simmons University where he received an A.B. degree in 1926, after which he transferred to Butler University where he completed two years of pre-medical training.

From 1927 to 1943 he taught mathematics and science and served as basketball coach at West Side High School in Harrodsburg. While at Harrodsburg, Mr. Summers taught biological science for one summer term in the Louisville Municipal College.

He returned to Danville in 1944 as a teacher and basketball coach at Bate School. He became Principal in 1950 and continued in that capacity until July 1, 1967.

Mr. Summers received his Master's Degree in school administration from the University of Kentucky in 1953 and furthered his studies to gain 17 graduate hours above his M.A. degree.

Message to the Class of 1964

As you approach the close of the school year you also close one important epoch in your preparation for life. For some of you formal education will be pursued further: For some of you it will end. You may at this stage pause long enough to ask yourself this question. Has my education increased my capacity for acceptable living, for worthwhile citizenship?

You may well accept this one great truth - that you have no right to exist; unless your life expresses itself in terms of worthwhile things accomplished.

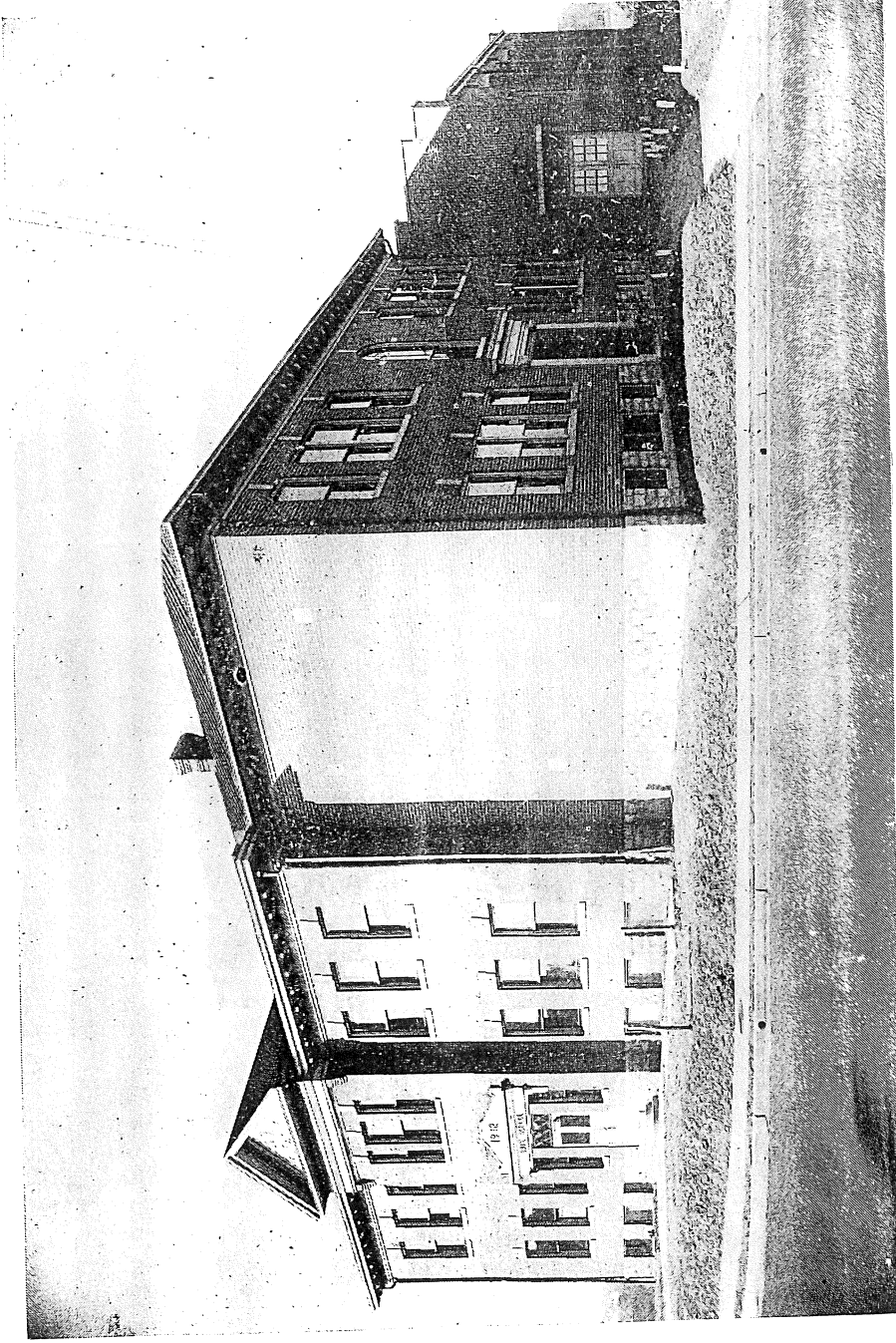
Professor H. E. Goodloe was born in Perryville, Kentucky in 1892, where he spent the early years of his life attending a one room school. He continued his schooling in Danville where he finished the ninth grade attending Bate High School in its first year of organization. He then moved on to Kentucky Normal, an Industrial Institute at Frankfort (now known as Kentucky State University) from which he graduated in 1913, with the equivalent of two years of College.

His career in education had its beginning as he took up duties in a Washington County one room school. He remained there for one year and then accepted his first Principalship with jurisdiction over a two-teacher school in Barbourville.

After one year, Mr. Goodloe moved to Columbia, Kentucky where he served as principal of an Adair County School for ten years. During his last year in Adair County he received a scholarship to study at Hampton Institute in Virginia. After which he accepted a Principalship at Russellville and served there for ten years. While there he furthered his education by studying at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. He received his M.A. degree from Fisk in educational administration.

Bate School in Danville, where he had been a student was his next stop, where he served as principal for ten years. While at Bate he became interested in the reorganization of the Bate School curriculum and as a result of his efforts in this interest, he was awarded the distinguished "Lincoln Institute Key" for outstanding achievement in the field of curriculum revision in 1947. He furthered his education while in Danville by studying in the summer months at Wilberforce University, Simmons University and the University of Cincinnati.

In the Spring of 1947 he went to Owensboro to serve as principal of Western High School where he remained until his retirement in 1962. He received a Key from the City of Owensboro and many other tributes and honors.



School Building

Foreword

With joy and pride we, the Class of 1946 and the Faculty of Bate School, present this, the first volume of BATESONIAN, to our friends.

We hope to show you the activities and true spirit of our school.

If our efforts are appreciated, we shall feel duly rewarded.

Thanks

We are keenly conscious of the encouragement given and the interest shown by the entire faculty, our parents, and our friends. Most especially are we grateful for the financial support given us by the business concerns of our city. Through their contributions the publication of this annual was possible.

Contents

Dedication
The Faculty
In Memoriam
Class of 1946
The Undergraduates
Activities
Advertisements

Manille Tg.

Jan. 9, 1945-

Miss Katharine A. Griggs

Dear friend,

Your enjoyable letter dated Dec. 21st was received on Dec. 22nd my 90th birth day with feelings of great joy and gratitude. The Cake was delicious and the Cake decorations were beautiful all so thoughtful of you and all so fully appreciated.

I am thinking now and planning at this early date but I might again get to Berea to see Mr. Hutchins and you and some others whom I missed on my last visit.

I would like to see Mrs. Hodge Mrs. Frost the grandson of Pres. Fairchild Mrs. Ballard any relative of the Paulings Brannaman or Hanson families I hope to accomplish this as soon as the weather becomes warmer and more pleasant.

Wishing you the Happiest of all

Sincerely your friends
O. L. W. & W. H. R.

Happy New Years

Danville, Ky.

Dec. 4th 1944.

Miss Katharine C. Griggs.

Dear Friends -

We have been living for the past few months in the hope and expectation of visiting dear old Berea again, but we have been disappointed time after time on account of transportation.

We even thought once of taking a Bus. to Richmond and transfer to Berea. in another Bus. We finally concluded that we would not be able to make the round trip in one day but we still live with the wish in our hearts that the very pleasant day will yet come when we can

enjoy in the home of my Alma Mater. again the kind and hearty treatment of yourself and of others whom we were fortunate to meet as we can never forget how friendly how cordial we were treated by every one whom we met.

As long as we live we will not forget how delightfully how joyfully you managed a visit for us that we think of almost daily.

We trust this letter will find you and other friends well and happy. My wife joins me in wishing you
A. B. B. & M. B.

Berg. Bate, John W.
No. 31

509 Russell St.
Hamville N.Y.

July 21-1946

Miss Katharine C. Griggs,
Berea College
Berea N.Y.

Dear Miss Griggs:

I am always glad to hear from you even though I may be a little slow answering when I received the lovely little cake.

Christmas I made several attempts to write you and express my many many thanks but each time my eyes would fill with tears and I could not see.

It would dawn on me so forcibly how my dear husband did love Berea.

In telling me of his school days spent there he would always say I hear Old Berea.

Miss Griggs I am pleased to give you the desired information concerning our children.

Mr. John William Bate Resident Cleveland Ohio

Address 2302 E. 87 St.

Mr. Langston Fairchild (PhN) Washington D. C.

Add. 2123 Eye St. N.E. Apt. 10

Mrs. Helen K. Andrews 705 Central Ave Cincinnati Ohio

Mrs. Vivian Reeler 1003 Benton Rd. Greensboro N. C.

Clarence is at home with me.

I have had a lovely trip to Greensboro N.C.
This summer I witnessed the graduation of
Viranus daughter from Bennett College.
She also played the leading part in a Greek play
She was Antigone.
I felt very proud of her.

Yours Sincerely

Lettie R. Bate

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

SEPT 16 707AM.

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

VEV12 TWS PAID 3=WUX NEWYORK NY SEPT 15 944P

PROF AND MRS JOHN BATE=

509 RUSSEL ST DANVILLE KY=

SEP 16 AM 7 10

OUR INVITATION NOW DEFINITE FOR TUESDAY NIGHT SEPT 23. WE WILL WIRE YOUR RAILROAD STATION TWO ROUND TRIP PULLMAN TICKETS DANVILLE TO NEWYORK AND RETURN. WE WILL ALSO WIRE YOU SOME EXPENSE MONEY FOR SUCH THINGS AS TAXI FARES IN NEWYORK SO THAT YOU CAN GET AROUND QUICKLY. WILL WIRE YOU LATER NAME OF HOTEL AT WHICH WE HAVE RESERVED ROOM FOR YOU AND TIME OF YOUR FIRST APPOINTMENT WITH US WHICH WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE TWO PM SUNDAY SEPT 21ST. YOU MUST TAKE TRAIN WHICH WILL GET YOU IN NEWYORK SUNDAY MORNING.

SINCERELY YOURS=

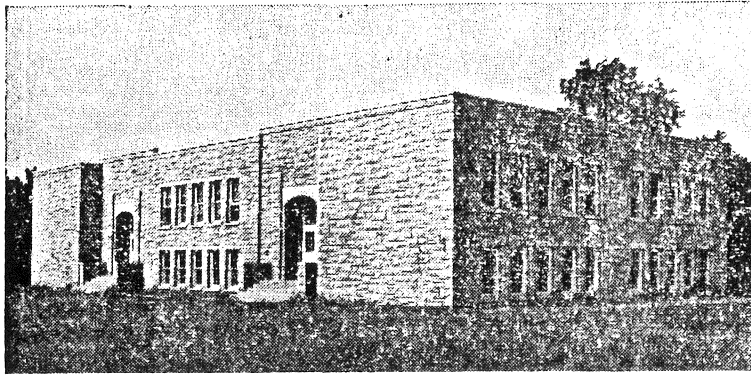
VIVIEN SKINNER WE THE PEOPLE 285 MADISON AVE NYC.

23 PM 21 285.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Lincoln High School

J. T. EMBRY,
Superintendent



M. F. PERKINS,
Principal

Stanford, Kentucky

Stanford, Kentucky
September, 24, 1941

Prof. John Bate
Danville, Ky.

Dear Prof. Bate:

We considered it quite an opportunity and honor to have had the privilege of listening to you last evening on "We the People" program (This assignment was made by our English Instructor). We are sure that after your address many people had a better understanding of the hardships essential to success.

Your name shall forever live in the minds of your people because of the great work you did toward organizing and making "Bate School" what it is today.

You are certainly a credit to your race and we are sure that through your address, you have given many a person the courage to continue despite hardships.

We your neighbors are glad to share in congratulations and Best Wishes for a Happy Life.

The English Department
(Mrs) Mamie Summers Grimeley
Instructor

FROM PEELER FILES

509 Russell St

Danville, Ky.

April 5th 1944

Miss Katharine C. Griggs
Berea Ky.

Dear Friend,

As my wife is writing this letter for me
you need not fear catching the influenza
and cold which has kept me invalided at
home the entire month of March but I am
much better now but it seems other
troubles are about to arise, although we
had three sons in World War one we have two
Grandsons who has reached the age of
eighteen and must report for Classification and
we pray there will be no World War II which will
catch our Great Grand Son. but in the midst of
these troublesome experiences your kind and
cheerful letter brought back to our minds and
hearts that there are friends who take pleasure in
looking up old people in such a friendly
manner as to gain something of the events
of the days of long ago

We deeply appreciate all the fine things
you said of us and hope that we shall

I will be able to relate to you some of the real conditions and happenings of Berea in the early seventies.

When I arrived in Berea in 1872 from Louisville Ky. Pres. Fairchild had been Pres. of the College only four years.

I would like to tell you how the students in Harvard Hall lived in those old days without any conveniences we had to do our own washing and often our own cooking.

I often wonder how much of the old Berea is still in existence omitting the two old dormitories I remember some of the old Citizens whose names are as follows Hansons Lesters Vanninkles Branamans Pawlings and others.

On my visit to Berea I noticed nothing for which I had and still have the greatest admiration as the gigantic Chestnut Oak trees which ornament the greater part of the Campus.

If I can secure transportation I am planning to come to Berea Decoration Day. I can not close without telling you how much we appreciated the delicious fruit cake and the beautiful decorated sugar your Christmas presentation. The sugar was the admiration of all who saw it.

Sincerely,

John W. Bates

Danville, Ky.

May 19, 1930

Dear Ed,

I am enclosing
your arm band designating
our class year, which band
I know you will wear in
your left arm above the elbow
I am also, sending I wish's last
note - Its a little unfortunate
that the Commencement and the
Court take place the same day.

If we can get Smith to
come out in ^{the} morning at ten
or eleven, we may be able to
keep him till we are through.
I suppose you write again, as I
shall, and beg his presence for
a little while in a.m. Also, I
think the President himself ought
to be informed of our Reunion

I am requesting you to perform this duty. I am fully aware of the changed conditions at Berea, and assure him that my conduct will not embarrass anybody but will be in harmony with prevailing conditions in any Kentucky community.

With sincere respect and love
at all times, I am your old
classmate
John W. Tate
509 Russell St.

1003 Bentbow Rd.
Greensboro N.C.
Sept. 29, 1941.

Dear Mother & Dad,
We certainly did
enjoy Papa's talk over
the radio. We are so
happy that he will
have some pleasant
memories to go over
during the long winter
months. So many of
our friends called & said
how fine it was. Mrs
Winters said "Viva I
couldn't help but cry."

full cleaning next wk.
This place can stand a pump
& water.

Mrs Peeler has had
company for a week or
rather we have had them
as we do all the enter-
taining, taking out etc.

Write us about your

Tip - Love

Baby

Did Papa get the tele-
gram the sent? I had
just mailed a letter to
you when I rec'd your
letter about the trip. Did
you get it?

It has been unseason-
ably warm here. makes
everything dusty & hot.

Mom was vaccinated
for smallpox & it really
stuck. He is about over it
now.

I plan to begin my

Bate Colored School

Started in 1880.

1886 - Bate was under the county supervision

1896 Class graduates

1. Malinda Williams 2 John P. Caldwell 3 George M. Higgins
4 Mary E. Higgin 5 Lula Moore 6 T.F. Richardson
7 Sara Rowe 8 Henry C. Thomas

In 1915 the graduate was- Eugene Lankford and in 1920 - John Frye

Advocate paper clipping 1896 -

Brick building built in 1912 had been a one room school before that

In 1915 it had 12 rooms - 7 teachers - 2 graduates..

Bate was under the county 1912 - 1915.

1915 Mrs Lydia Lewis - Supt.

teacher Gertrude Sledd 1915 - 1916 --- 1919 - 1961

She was born 1890 lived to be 101 died July 1991

1919 Mr. Fallis was supt.

1920 Bate school was taken over by the City with Mr. L.C. Bosley as supt.

John William Bate was born 1854 - died 1945

1881 age 26 founded a one room school with 6 students. He taught 51 years - retired in

1939 at age 85. He left a 20 room school - 15 teachers - 600 pupils.

1920 Bate came under the direction of Danville City Schools - L.C. Bosley - Supt.

In 1922 Bate

school had 397 pupils enrolled.

John Frye - born 1905 - graduated 1920 - father was a physician

Bunny Davis - Hall of Fame in basket ball, football, base ball, and he coached at Harrodsburg Ky.

Bertha Bowman - Historian - retired teacher

Helen Fisher Frye born 1919 - graduated 1937 in Boyle county taught 39 years at Bate.

Attended Ky. State University, Indiana University, Centre and University of Ky. Doran -

Sledd house dedicated in 1997 was home of Gertrude Sledd.

Principal 1920 - 1933 - J.W. Bate

Advisor 1941 - 1950 - H.E. Goodloe

Principal - 1950 - 1964 - W.C. Summers

From Slavery To Principal

"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."

Professor Bates 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.

The History of Bate School

by Gertrude Sledd

The history of Bate High School extends from 1915 to 1964. It is the administration of three Principals, Prof. John W. Bate, Prof. Eugene Goodloe, and Prof. William Summers.

Prof. Bate came to Danville in 1881. He was employed to teach in the one room school built by the Freedman's Bureau. The school term was three months, and he received thirty dollars a month which was paid by the State.

Later, during the superintendency of Mr. John W. Rawlings, two rooms were added to the one room structure. By 1910 the enrollment had increased to 250 pupils. More rooms were needed. By 1912, the County Board of Education appropriated \$5000 which was supplemented by \$1900 raised by private subscriptions and a new building was constructed.

In 1915, the High School was added. It was two years and Miss Lydia Lewis was Superintendent. Mrs. Gertrude Sledd was employed as teacher. She and Prof. Bate taught the High School.

In 1917, Mrs. Emmogene Burdette Langford of Cincinnati, Ohio and Miss Elizabeth Penman, deceased, were the first class to graduate.

In the Fall of 1917, Mrs. Sledd went to Paducah to teach, and Miss Annie Singleton of Louisville was employed as her successor. Miss Singleton stayed one year. A teacher was not employed to replace her. Therefore there were no graduates in 1919. Mrs. Sledd returned to Bate School in the Fall of 1919. The school was still under the County Board of Education and Mr. Fallis was the Superintendent.

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 increased to four years.

In 1927, the building was enlarged by the addition of four class rooms, a gym and a principal's office.

Woodwork, home economics and athletics were part of the curricula. Woodwork and home economics were discontinued for a time, but were restored in 1940 and '41.

The Girl's Reserve now Y Teens and Hi Y were student clubs sponsored by the teachers.

In 1939, an appreciation was given for Prof. Bate by the teachers and citizens of Danville for his years of service to the school and Community. He retired in 1941.

The progress of Bate School; its contribution to the Community and its abiding influence upon its students were initiated by the dedication, untiring efforts and forethought of Prof. Bate.

The teachers who served with him were Mrs. Melinda Doneghy, Mrs. Susie Fish, Miss Maggie Jones, Mrs. Florine Ingram, Mrs. Mary Belle Allen Jones, Mrs. Margaret Bridgewater Taylor, Miss Louise Richardson, Miss Loraine Griffin McGee, Mrs. Jessie Roach, Mrs. Margaret Helm, Mrs. Loraine Hayes, Miss Virginia Curd, Miss Valarie Griffith, Mrs. Lucille Mumford, Mrs. Mayme Summers Grimsley, Mrs. Viola Smith Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Cunningham, Mr. William Goodwin, Mr. Frank Fisher, Mr. Sanford Roach, Mr. Eugene Goodloe, Miss Virginia Smothers, Mrs. Martha Rowe Patton, and Miss Edna Reid.

(cont. on next page)

The history of Bate High School extends from 1915 to 1964. It is the administration of three Principals, Prof. John W. Bate, Prof. Eugene Goodloe, and Prof. William Summers.

Prof. Bate came to Danville in 1881. He was employed to teach in the one room school built by the Freedman's Bureau. The school term was three months, and he received thirty dollars a month which was paid by the State.

Later, during the superintendency of Mr. John W. Rawlings, two rooms were added to the one room structure. By 1910 the enrollment had increased to 250 pupils. More rooms were needed. By 1912, the County Board of Education appropriated \$5000 which was supplemented by \$1900 raised by private subscriptions and a new building was constructed.

In 1915, the High School was added. It was two years and Miss Lydia Lewis was Superintendent. Mrs. Gertrude Sledd was employed as teacher. She and Prof. Bate taught the High School.

In 1917, Mrs. Emmogene Burdette Langford of Cincinnati, Ohio and Miss Elizabeth Penman, deceased, were the first class to graduate.

In the Fall of 1917, Mrs. Sledd went to Paducah to teach, and Miss Annie Singleton of Louisville was employed as her successor. Miss Singleton stayed one year. A teacher was not employed to replace her. Therefore there were no graduates in 1919. Mrs. Sledd returned to Bate School in the Fall of 1919. The school was still under the County Board of Education and Mr. Fallis was the Superintendent.

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 increased to four years.

In 1927, the building was enlarged by the addition of four class rooms, a gym and a principal's office.

Woodwork, home economics and athletics were part of the curricula. Woodwork and home economics were discontinued for a time, but were restored in 1940 and '41.

The Girl's Reserve now Y Teens and Hi Y were student clubs sponsored by the teachers.

In 1939, an appreciation was given for Prof. Bate by the teachers and citizens of Danville for his years of service to the school and Community. He retired in 1941.

The progress of Bate School; its contribution to the Community and its abiding influence upon its students were initiated by the dedication, untiring efforts and forethought of Prof. Bate.

The teachers who served with him were Mrs. Melinda Doneghy, Mrs. Susie Fish, Miss Maggie Jones, Mrs. Florine Ingram, Mrs. Mary Belle Allen Jones, Mrs. Margaret Bridgewater Taylor, Miss Louise Richardson, Miss Loraine Griffin McGee, Mrs. Jessie Roach, Mrs. Margaret Helm, Mrs. Loraine Hayes, Miss Virginia Curd, Miss Valarie Griffith, Mrs. Lucille Mumford, Mrs. Mayme Summers Grimsley, Mrs. Viola Smith Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Cunningham, Mr. William Goodwin, Mr. Frank Fisher, Mr. Sanford Roach, Mr. Eugene Goodloe, Miss Virginia Smothers, Mrs. Martha Rowe Patton, and Miss Edna Reid.

In 1941, Mr. Goodloe became Principal. He was innovative and worked for the improvement of the school. Woodwork was restored and the Business Department was added. The Batesonian, the school annual, was his idea and the Chatterbox, the school paper was published.

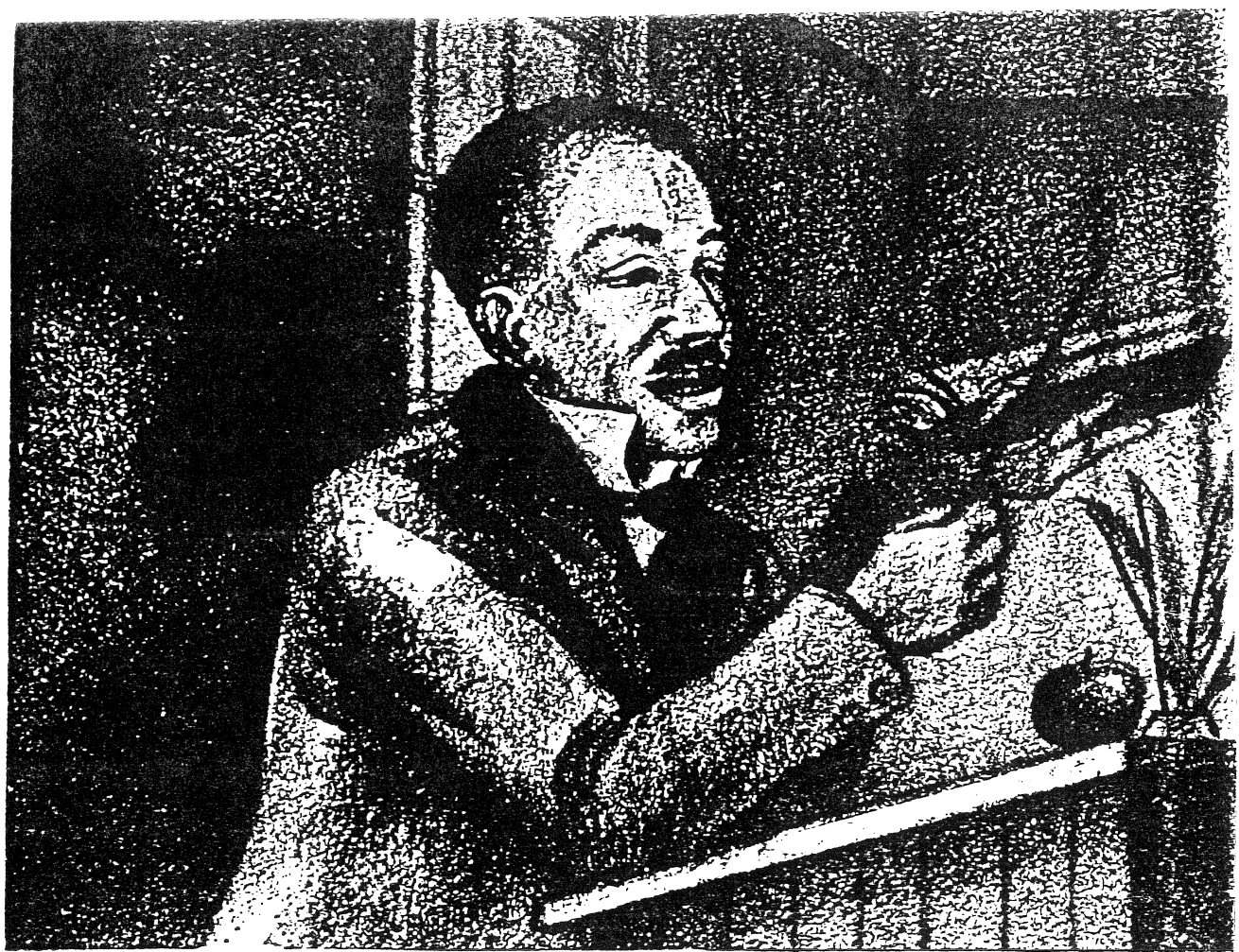
In 1949, he accepted the Principalship of the Owensboro Colored High School.

Mr. William Summers succeeded Mr. Goodloe in 1949. His philosophy of education was to make good citizens. This was his guiding principle in the administration of the school programs.

In 1953, an addition consisting of about \$200,000 was completed, making Bate School one of the best in the State.

Bate High School was discontinued in 1964, as a result of the Integrations Act of 1954.

By Gertrude Sledd



Danville Has Its Own Booker T. Washington

By ELIZABETH HAGAN

DRAWINGS BY ORVILLE CARROLL



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

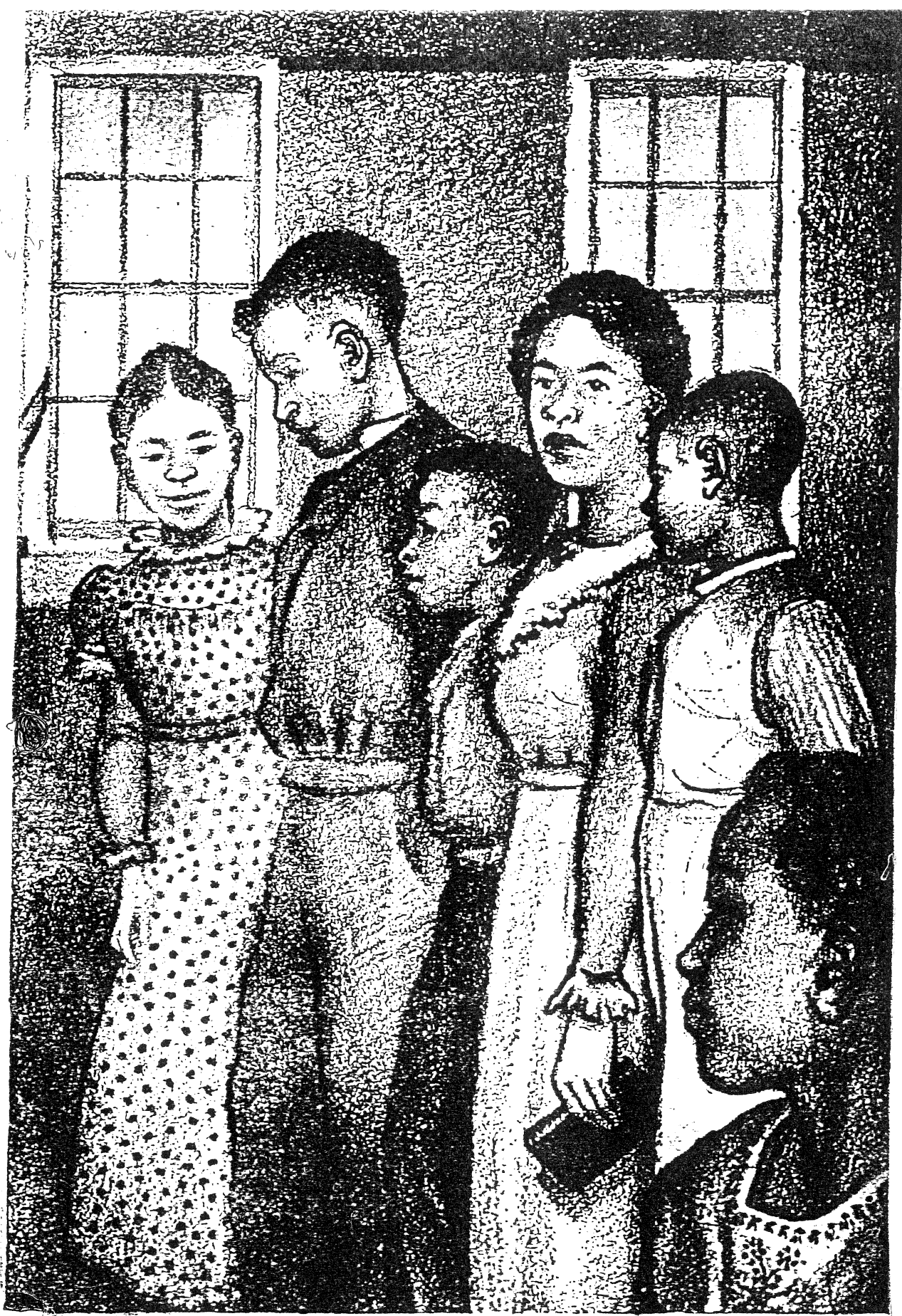
ALMOST any day you pass along Russell Street in Danville, Ky., you'll find a kindly, dignified Negro, with gray hair and mustache, holding court on his front porch, from which he greets, and receives greetings from, Negro and white passersby alike.

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

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



When Professor Bate called his first class at "that little common school" at Danville in 1882. He discovered that he had a one-room institution and a student body that numbered exactly six.

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.

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 \$5. \$6 I would have

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, and my mother was left an invalid after the horrible malady had run its course. I helped to nurse the

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 good piece of meat, when I had seen that for the first time 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,



John Bate came to Louisville with his family body and soul together by eating scraps from

When Professor Bate called his first class at "that little common school" at Danville in 1882, he discovered they had a one-room school and 1 student, both of them numbered exactly six.

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 years in all. At that time tuition was \$3 per month and board was \$5, 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.

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.

"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 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.



the slaves were freed, and often kept garbage cans, or stealing from farmers.

Editor's note: February has been named Black History Month. This story recounts the life and contributions of one of Danville's pioneers in education, the man for whom Danville Bate Middle School was named, John W. Bate.

Professor John W. Bate knew what it meant to struggle. Born into slavery in 1854, he eventually worked his way through college and served as principal of Bate High School. Dr. J.H. Biles, superintendent of Danville schools when Bate died in 1945, said then that Bate made the school "undoubtedly outstanding among colored schools anywhere."

A Louisville Courier-Journal story during his life called Bate "Kentucky's own Booker T. Washington."

Bate's ascent from a young boy in a penniless family to a graduate of Berea College was a long and difficult one, full of the setbacks that characterized blacks' lives at that time.

Bate, who was born near Louisville, described his family's life when they moved into Louisville after the Emancipation Proclamation gave them freedom in 1863. A nine-year-old child at the time, Bate remembered that his mother "did not have a cent of money and had no plans for the future."

The Courier-Journal article quotes Bate as he told of those early days:

"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."

The family soon was forced to move to a room behind a store, also on Walnut Street. Water leaking into the room gave his sister "some sort of fever ... that proved fatal."

Their next move was to an office in a stable, "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."

Smallpox soon killed Bate's two brothers, and left his mother an invalid. Thus Bate was the only child left. He did what he had to do for his mother's and his own survival.

Bate took a job feeding geese for 50 cents a week, and did other odd jobs.

"My friends and I stole vegetables from the farmers' produce wagons while they were unloading on Market Street," he recalled. "I hadn't been taught it was wrong to steal. I had just accepted stealing along with the other things in my existence."

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. Though 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 7 a.m. to 9 p.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 stories.

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 on to earn a master's degree there in 1892.

"When I arrived in town (Danville), I found a one-room school," 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."

There was a Baptist school in Danville then, too, and that principal "put all sorts of obstacles in my way."

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, 250 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.

Bate School became part of the Danville school system in 1921, and the school was changed from a junior high to a full four-year school. In 1978, Danville Bate Middle School, a new building for Danville students in grades six through eight, opened its doors.

The portrait of the man who was in large part responsible for the school's success hangs in the entrance hall.

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.

"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."

Noted Colored Educator Dies

Professor John W. Bate, Berea Graduate Dies At Danville At The Age Of 90 Years.

Professor John W. Bate, a distinguished educator of the negro race, passed away at his home in Danville on Saturday, September 8. He graduated from Berea College in the class of 1881, the two other members of the class being the late Edwin B. Smith of Richmond, Kentucky and the late Edward F. White of Indianapolis. Born a slave in 1855 and soon after the close of the Civil War left without the care of his mother, he had to find food and lodging as best he could. Miss Kate Gilbert then a teacher in Louisville and later on the staff of Berea College befriended him and interested him in going to school. At the commencement exercises in June 1944 Berea College bestowed upon Professor Bate a citation of honor as one who over a period of 59 years had built up a school of outstanding merit for the colored children of Danville. Berea College felt special satisfaction in thus honoring its oldest living graduate.

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.

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

To John W. Bate, the first person I want to introduce, goes the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of Berea College. He is a Negro and was born a slave near Louisville in 1855. He came to Berea in 1872, worked his way through college, graduating with an A.B. degree in 1881. His whole life, following his graduation, has been devoted to educational work at Danville, Kentucky, where he has become one of that city's most respected citizens. He established Bate High School, one of the best schools for Negro boys and girls in Kentucky. It stands there today—a monument to this grand old gentleman.

*Q.M. 1881
written by Wilson Evans 30 June
Alumnus 1881 '43 pp. 34-35*

Several months ago Mr. Bate visited me in my office. He is an old man now, almost blind, but his mind is still young. He is a real gentleman and a great scholar. He is one of Kentucky's outstanding citizens and an alumnus of whom we can well be proud. His love for Berea has remained undiminished through the years. In writing to me some time ago he said, "It is a pleasure for me to recall vividly the simplicity and earnestness as the outstanding characteristics of the faculty members of that day. So strong was their Christian faith and example that their influence had its effect in the life of nearly every student, to the extent that many were converted, becoming Christians before leaving the campus. I do not believe there were any rules forbidding smoking and the use of intoxicating liquors but in all the nine years of my stay in Berea I never saw a student under the influence of intoxicants or using tobacco in any form on the campus."

"I cannot close this brief sketch without reverently giving the names of the band of Christian workers, namely: President E. H. Fairchild; Reverend John G. Fee; Prof. J. R. Rogers; Prof. L. V. Dodge; Prof. B. S. Hunting; and P. D. Dodge, whose examples and teachings were exemplified in the lives and the work of Bereans who became ministers, doctors and teachers and who are proud even to this glad hour to call Old Berea their Alma Mater."

ville; 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, to whom the citizens affectionately refer as OUR BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

To this presentation of honor President Hutchins replied as follows:

Berea College 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 practiced the finest teachings of this College.

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

President Board of Trustees

B. *Q.M. 1881 Feb. 1945*
John W. Bate, outstanding Negro educator, and oldest living graduate of Berea College passed away September 10, at his home in Danville. Born a slave December 22, 1855, on the Bate farm in Jefferson county, Mr. Bate and his mother and three other children were freed in 1863 and joined the exodus of freed Negroes to Louisville. Young John attended the Mission School in Louisville until his favorite teacher, Miss Kate Gilbert, left for Berea and he decided to follow her. John Bate received the A. B. degree from Berea in 1881 and an honorary A.M. degree ten years later. His life, following his graduation from Berea, was devoted to educational work at Danville where he founded the Bate high school, a school which at the time of his retirement, at the age of eighty-five, had grown from one room to twenty, from one teacher to fifteen and from six students to six hundred. On Commencement day, 1944, Mr. Bate was given a citation of honor by Berea College in recognition of his service as an educator. Mr. Bate is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters. Funeral services were held in the Bate high school at Danville, and interment was in a cemetery in Lexington. Berea people attending the funeral were: Miss K. C. Griggs, Mrs. R. A. Stafford, Dr. J. W. Raine and Mr. A. J. Chidester.

WORDS USED BY MR. HATCHER IN PRESENTING
MR. BATE FOR CITATION OF HONOR 6/44

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 (Dec. 22, 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 Mission 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, to whom the citizens affectionately refer as OUR OWN ROCKER T. WASHINGTON.

John Bate was married in 1886 to Ida White of Danville. He points with pride to the success of his three sons, one a dentist in Cleveland, one a teacher in a prominent Negro school, and one operating a laundry in Danville. They have two married daughters one living in Cincinnati and the other in North Carolina.

BEREA COLLEGE

CONFERS THIS
CITATION OF HONOR
ON

JOHN WILLIAM 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 YOUR-
SELF 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 LIV-
ING GRADUATE, A SON WHO HAS TREASURED AND PRACTICED THE FINEST
TEACHINGS OF THIS COLLEGE.

GIVEN IN THE CITY OF BEREA, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, ON THE TWENTY-
SECOND DAY OF JUNE, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED
AND FORTY-FOUR.

Francis S. Webster
PRESIDENT OF BEREA COLLEGE
FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

For many years Ed. Bate was a familiar figure at the courthouse in Louisville, where he served as a 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 Maple Streets. Phil Bate was a partner of 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 St. Matthews, then known as "Gilman's Point."

John Bate's son, Clarence, usually 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. Bates. 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 products 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 started on a journey of discovery."

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.

This John was the father of Edward, Phil, Jerry, John and Jar-

rard 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.

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 kidney's 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

FARM LOANS

4 1/2 % Interest

SUBURBAN LOANS

\$3.17 Per Month Per \$1,000.00

Franklin Title & Trust Co.

Louisville, Ky.

R. D. Mann, Mgr. Farm Loan Dept.

Sauer Insurance Agency

Correspondent, LaGrange, Ky.

For
**MORE
MONEY**
from Cattle, Hogs
and Sheep in 1940
try
**TATUM-
EMBRY**
Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville

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.

Editorial Comment

PROF. JOHN W. BATE

On the outside cover of this Journal is the likeness of Prof. John W. Bate, A. B., A. M., principal of Bate High School, Danville. Prof. Bate was educated in the schools of Louisville, Ky, then graduated with honor from Berea College, receiving his Master's degree from that fine old institution. He came to Danville in 1881. At that time, the school system was unorganized. The idea of grading was wholly unknown. The building was old and dilapidated, the grounds unsightly, the entire place presented an unattractive appearance.

With the dauntless confidence of youth, Prof. Bate took charge. His thorough training and careful preparation recommended him. His superior ability, clean upright life, his honesty, courtesy, industry, and kindness soon won the respect and confidence of the public. He possessed the fine quality of making and holding friends among both races.

By perseverance, patience, and devotion to duty he has secured for Danville an accredited standard high school, answering the rigid requirements of modern educational ideas.

The school house is a beautiful brick building containing sixteen rooms, besides a dining hall, domestic science room, and a spacious auditorium, the latter having a seating capacity of 700. The building is steam heated, provided with indoor fountains, play rooms, showers, laboratory, library and other conveniences necessary for the modern school.

Bate High School, named in honor of the principal, has a faculty of thirteen teachers and an enrollment of over 400. Its pleasant location, beautiful building, spacious, attractive grounds make the school property value over \$80,000—one of the show places of Danville.

Among its graduates, more than a thousand in number, we find a Ph. D., M.D., D.D.S., several with D.D., social service workers, musicians, postal clerks, lawyers, and many teachers. Some of the finest persons in the entire country are proud to call Bate High School their Alma Mater.

In Prof. Bate, we find the finest and noblest qualities which a man can possess. He is a pioneer educator of Kentucky. His life is a benediction and an inspiration to all. He has given more than fifty years of faithful service to the Negro youth of Kentucky.

Contributed by Mrs. Susie B. Fish
and Mrs. Melinda Doneghy

THE 1935 ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP

In this issue of the K. N. E. A. Journal, there appears the names and addresses of the teachers in Kentucky who enrolled in the K. N. E. A. during the school year 1934-35. The 1935 membership is the highest in the history of the K. N. E. A. Moreover, an analysis of the membership reveals that ninety-two per cent of the colored teachers in Kentucky are members of the K. N. E. A. There are, in Kentucky, about 1,525 colored teachers, and of this number, 1,394 enrolled in our organization. This leaves approximately one hundred thirty, about 1,525 colored teachers, and of this number, 1394 en-

PROGRAMME

— OF THE —

Colored State Teachers' Association,

— TO BE HELD AT —

DANVILLE, KY., JULY 3, 7 & 8, 1907

OFFICERS

C. C. MONROE, Lexington.....President.
G. W. TALBOTT, Louisville.....Vice President.
MISS RACHEL J. DAVIS, Louisville.....Secretary.
F. P. ADAMS, Brownsboro.....Treasurer.
J. M. MAXWELL, Louisville.....Editor Teachers' Column in Courant.

Vice Presidents.

FIRST DISTRICT—C. H. BROOKS, Paducah.
SECOND DISTRICT—A. H. PAYNE, Campbell County.
THIRD DISTRICT—H. GIBSON, Warren County.
FOURTH DISTRICT—W. M. GRAY, Logan County.
FIFTH DISTRICT—MRS. EMMA DAVIS, Hardin County.
SIXTH DISTRICT—WILLIS TALBOTT, Mead County.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—C. H. PARRISH, Jefferson County.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—JOHN T. BELL, Jefferson County.
NINTH DISTRICT—S. R. SINGER, Kenton County.
TENTH DISTRICT—J. W. HAWKINS, Campbell County.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CHAS. STEELE, Scott County.
TWELFTH DISTRICT—J. C. GRAVES, Bourbon County.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—JOHN W. BATE, Boyle County.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—G. B. MILLER, Madison County.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—CHAS. HARRIS, Mason County.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—FRANK HUMMONS, Clark County.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—W. H. MASON, Taylor County.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—J. H. SHERLEY, Barren County.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements.

MRS. S. PARR, Danville, MRS. J. W. BATE, Danville,
MISS M. L. TIBBS, Danville, MISS MARTHA TADLOCK, Danville.

Reception.

MRS. M. B. WALLACE, Danville, MR. PRESTON SHIRLEY, Danville,
MR. J. R. SLAUGHTER, Danville, U. S. BRUMFIELD, Danville.

Music Director.

CHAS. HARRIS, Maysville.

Assistants.

MISS RACHEL J. DAVIS, Louisville, MISS HATTIE B. ROSS, Lexington.

Committee on Programme.

C. H. PARRISH, Louisville, MISS ELLA ROSS, Lexington,
MISS M. V. ROBINSON, Louisville.

BATE COLORED SCHOOL, BATE HIGH SCHOOL, BATE SCHOOL
Grades 1 - 12 1880 - 1964

Professor John Bate was born into slavery in 1854. He over-came many obstacles to get his education but he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Berea College in 1881 and earned a Masters degree from there in 1892 to be Principal of Bate Colored School of Danville, Ky. with grades 1 - 12. Starting in a one room school in 1880 by 1910 there were 250 pupils enrolled. As the school continued to grow Professor Bate raised, by private subscription, \$1,900 to start a new school. The Board of Education appropriated \$5,000 so the new school was ready by 1912.

By 1920 the school came under the Danville City Schools supervision instead of the County with L.C. Bosley as Superintendent.

In 1939 Professor Bate retired at the age of 85. He was quoted as saying, "I found a one room school and I left a building of 20 rooms. I was the one teacher and now there are 15. I found 6 students and I left a school of 600." When he died in 1945 the Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Biles, said, "Bate made the school outstanding among colored schools anywhere."

In 1964 the students of Bate School joined the students of the Danville Schools both in the Elementary and High School grades. Three of Bate School ^{teachers} joined the faculty of D.H.S.

The school located on Stanford Ave., was used by the Danville School system until . It was torn down to make way for a new Middle School in 1978. This school was named Bate Middle School in honor of Professor Bate

The Principals of Bate Colored School were:

- Mr. John W. Bate 1880 - 1939
- (Mr. H. E. Goodloe was advisor 1939 to 1946)
- Mr. H. E. Goodloe 1946 - 1950
- Mr. W. C. Summers 1950 - 1964

EVENING—8 O'CLOCK.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

THE RELATION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO POPULAR EDUCATION.

W. H. McRidley, Cadiz.

DISCUSSION.

SYMPOSIUM.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE A POTENT FACTOR IN PUBLIC REFORMS.

Miss Mary Anderson, Frankfort, Ky.; Mrs. Lizzie Morris, Louisville, Ky.;
Miss Mary V. Cook, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Lena Coleman,
Louisville, Ky.; Miss Mary E. Britton, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. L. C. Cluke,
Lancaster, Ky.

VOCAL SOLO.

Miss Annie E. Lewis, Linton, Ky.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION THE SAFEGUARD OF THE RACE.

A. H. Payne, Hopkinsville, Ky.

THE ESSENTIAL EDUCATION.

C. F. Sneed, State University.

DISCUSSION.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING—10 O'CLOCK.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AND ITS FUTURE.

Samuel R. Singer, Covington, Ky.

DISCUSSION.

CHRISTIANITY AND ITS RELATION TO NEGRO EDUCATION.

J. O. Graves, Paris, Ky.

MUSIC.

Miss Ella Taylor, Lexington, Ky.

THE CONDITION OF COLORED SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN KENTUCKY.

Members.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT—MORAL SUASION. WHICH?

J. C. Saunders, Versailles, Ky.

DISCUSSION.

AFTERNOON—2 O'CLOCK.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

EVENING—8 O'CLOCK.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY EXERCISES.

By visitors, under the direction of the Committee on Programme, Music
Director and President.

ADJOURNMENT.

FIRST DAY.

EVENING—8 O'CLOCK.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

John W. Bate, Danville.

RESPONSE.

S. E. Smith, Elizabethtown.

ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President C. C. Monroe, Lexington.

VOCAL SOLO.

Miss Ella Williams, Lexington.

ADJOURNMENT.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING—10 O'CLOCK.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

POEM.

Wm. H. Perry, Louisville.

SYMPOSIUM.

ARE COLORED TEACHERS JUSTIFIED IN ADVOCATING MIXED SCHOOLS?

W. T. Peyton, Louisville; C. C. Burnet, Bowling Green;
C. H. Brooks, Paducah

INSTRUMENTAL SOLO.

Miss Hattie B. Ross, Lexington.

ADJOURNMENT.

AFTERNOON—2 O'CLOCK.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

SPECIALISM IN EDUCATION.

Wm. H. Mayo, Frankfort.

DISCUSSION.

HOW CAN WE EXTEND THE SYMPATHIES OF TEACHERS?

Chas. Steele, Georgetown.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Thomas S. Wolfolk, Lexington.

DISCUSSION.

— OF THE —

—TO BE HELD AT—

OFFICERS

Vice Presidents.

COMMITTEES

Arrangements.

Reception.

Music Director.

CHAS. HARRIS, Maysville.

Assistants.

MISS RACHEL J. DAVIS, Louisville, MISS HATTIE B. ROSS, Lexington.

Committee on Programme.

C. H. PARRISH, Louisville, MISS ELLA ROSS, Lexington,
MISS M. V. ROBINSON, Louisville.

From Slavery To Principal

"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."

Professor Bates 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.

The History of Bate School

by Gertrude Sledd

The history of Bate High School extends from 1915 to 1964. It is the administration of three Principals, Prof. John W. Bate, Prof. Eugene Goodloe, and Prof. William Summers.

Prof. Bate came to Danville in 1881. He was employed to teach in the one room school built by the Freedman's Bureau. The school term was three months, and he received thirty dollars a month which was paid by the State.

Later, during the superintendency of Mr. John W. Rawlings, two rooms were added to the one room structure. By 1910 the enrollment had increased to 250 pupils. More rooms were needed. By 1912, the County Board of Education appropriated \$5000 which was supplemented by \$1900 raised by private subscriptions and a new building was constructed.

In 1915, the High School was added. It was two years and Miss Lydia Lewis was Superintendent. Mrs. Gertrude Sledd was employed as teacher. She and Prof. Bate taught the High School.

In 1917, Mrs. Emmogene Burdette Langford of Cincinnati, Ohio and Miss Elizabeth Penman, deceased, were the first class to graduate.

In the Fall of 1917, Mrs. Sledd went to Paducah to teach, and Miss Annie Singleton of Louisville was employed as her successor. Miss Singleton stayed one year. A teacher was not employed to replace her. Therefore there were no graduates in 1919. Mrs. Sledd returned to Bate School in the Fall of 1919. The school was still under the County Board of Education and Mr. Fallis was the Superintendent.

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 increased to four years. In 1927, the building was enlarged by the addition of four class rooms, a gym and a principal's office.

Woodwork, home economics and athletics were part of the curricula. Woodwork and home economics were discontinued for a time, but were restored in 1940 and '41.

The Girl's Reserve now Y Teens and Hi Y were student clubs sponsored by the teachers.

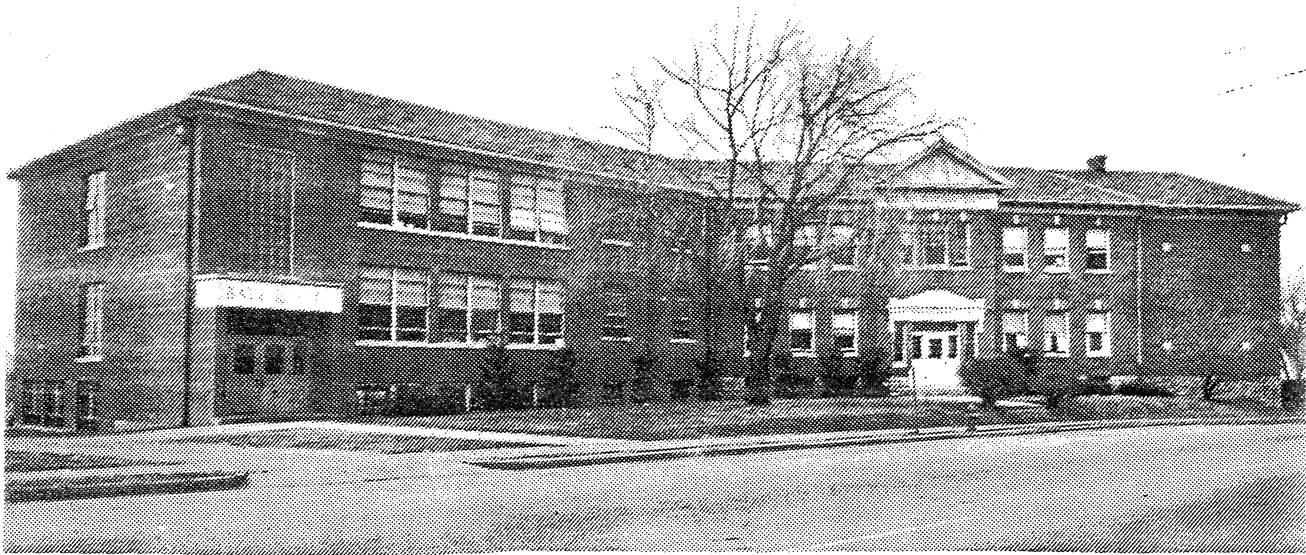
In 1939, an appreciation was given for Prof. Bate by the teachers and citizens of Danville for his years of service to the school and Community. He retired in 1941.

The progress of Bate School; its contribution to the Community and its abiding influence upon its students were initiated by the dedication, untiring efforts and forethought of Prof. Bate.

The teachers who served with him were Mrs. Melinda Doneghy, Mrs. Susie Fish, Miss Maggie Jones, Mrs. Florine Ingram, Mrs. Mary Belle Allen Jones, Mrs. Margaret Bridgewater Taylor, Miss Louise Richardson, Miss Loraine Griffin McGee, Mrs. Jessie Roach, Mrs. Margaret Helm, Mrs. Loraine Hayes, Miss Virginia Curd, Miss Valarie Griffith, Mrs. Lucille Mumford, Mrs. Mayme Summers Grimsley, Mrs. Viola Smith Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Cunningham, Mr. William Goodwin, Mr. Frank Fisher, Mr. Sanford Roach, Mr. Eugene Goodloe, Miss Virginia Smothers, Mrs. Martha Rowe Patton, and Miss Edna Reid.

(cont. on next page)

The History of Bate School (cont.)



In 1941, Mr. Goodloe became Principal. He was innovative and worked for the improvement of the school. Woodwork was restored and the Business Department was added. The Batesonian, the school annual, was his idea and the Chatterbox, the school paper was published.

In 1949, he accepted the Principalship of the Owensboro Colored High School. The teachers who served with him at Bate were Mrs. Melinda Doneghy, Mrs. Susie Fish, Miss Maggie Jones, Mrs. Margaret Helm, Mrs. Lillian Jones, Miss Zula Levingston, Mrs. Florine Ingram, Mrs. T. F. Lauderdale, Miss Ella Pryor, Mr. H. C. Warren, Mr. Thomas Green, Miss Mary Hudson, Mrs. Gertrude Sledd, Mr. William Summers, Miss Edna Jett, Miss Bertha Bowman, Miss Yvonne Wilson, Mrs. Dorothy Blackwell Travis, Mr. Thomas Camper, Mr. Grover Stevens, Miss Maxine Baughman, Mrs. Frances Richardson Truitt, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Cunningham, Mr. Wilmer West, Mr. Sanford Roach, Miss Mary Black, Mr. William Davidson, Mrs. Mary Smothers Roach, Mr. Robert Baines, Miss Geneva Stanley, Mrs. Barbara Smothers Moody, Miss Cordelia Lockett.

Mr. William Summers succeeded Mr. Goodloe in 1949. His philosophy of education was to make good citizens. This was his guiding principle in the administration of the school programs.

In 1953, an addition consisting of about \$200,000 was completed, making Bate School one of the best in the State.

Bate High School was discontinued in 1964, as a result of the Integrations Act of 1954.

The teachers who served with Mr. Summers were Mrs. Margaret Helm, Mrs. Susie Fish, Mrs. Lola Dale, Mrs. Amelia Burton, Mrs. Lillian Jones, Mrs. Helen Fisher Frye, Mrs. Florine Ingram, Miss Zula Levingston, Mrs. Lucy Jones Stephens, Miss Ruby Riffe, Mr. Ozenia Hawkins, Miss Bertha Bowman, Mrs. Lindell Parr, Miss Birdie Edwards, Mr. Charles Dabney, Mr. William Cherry, Mrs. Jewell Lay, Mrs. Mary Pittman, Miss Mary Agnes Riffe, Mrs. Alene Marshall, Mr. Joe Gilliam, Mr. Thomas Camper, Rev. Henry Bevel, Mr. Emmett Broadus, Mrs. Mary Hanley, Mr. Clarence Sams, Mr. Erskine Frison, Miss Anna Riggs, Miss Mary Reid, Miss Ruby Riffe, Mrs. Helen Ross, Mrs. Edna Hogans, Mr. David Kimbell, Miss Geneva Stanley, Mrs. Eunice Caston, Mrs. Loretta Clark.

Superintendents during the existence of Bate School were Miss Lydia Lewis, Mr. O. E. Fallis, Mr. John W. Rawlings, Mr. L. C. Bosley, Mr. Birkhead, Mr. Marvin Glenn, Mr. John E. Robinson, Mr. John Biles and Mr. L. N. Taylor.



The Faculty and Class of 1917 of the

Danville High School

Request the honor of your presence
at this thirty-first annual

Commencement Exercises

First Baptist Church

Wednesday Evening, May Twelfth,

Eleven Hundred-Seventeen,

at 8 O'clock.

HIGH SCHOOL

IMMOGENE BURDETTE

ELIZABETH V. PENMAN

COLOKS:—Lawender and Gold.

MOITYO:—"Virtute, Non Verbis"

Class Flower:—Marshall Neil Rose.

EIGHTH GRADE

Dorothy Mae Doran, Class Honors

Bessie Mae Dunn, Class Honors

Florence Victoria Adams

Zola Mae Livingston

Mary Lizzie Bridgewater

Vivian Amanda Bate

Kate Elizabeth Paulkner

Vance Griffen Smith

Ora Mae Smith

Theodore Roosevelt Lee

Louise Richardson

Sarah Charlotte Mitchell

Lorry Milton Jones

Colors—Green and White.

Motto:—"Our Country First."

Faculty:

Miss Margaret E. Jones

Miss Margaret Bridgewater

Mrs. Irene B. Catlan

Mrs. Susie B. Fish

Mrs. Florence E. Ingram

Miss Lorene F. Coleman

Mrs. Melinda L. Doneghy

Miss Gertrude L. Spillman

Prof. J. W. Bate, Principal

Chorus—"Oh, Hail To Ye Free"

(From Ernani—Verdi.)

Invocation..... Rev. J. H. Steward

Chorus, "Anchored" (Watson arr. by Venable)

Oration, "Modern Victories" (Vance G. Smith)

Solo, "Creole Love Song" (Edgar B. Smith)

Oration, "The New Education" Sarah Mitchell

Chorus, "Out on The Deep when The Sun is Low" (Lohn.) Zula Livingston

Recitation, "The Leper" Mary L. Bridgewater

Solo, "Drifting to Dreamland" (Annie Andrews Hawley) Dorothy M. Doran

Recitation, "Counting Eggs" Elizabeth Paulkner

Double Quartet, "Barcarolle" (J. R. Plaque from the Comic Opera, "The Chinese

Recitation, "Ask Papa" Louise Richardson

Instrumental Solo, "The Answer" Florence V. Adams

Oration, "The Answer" Florence V. Adams

Patriotic Chorus, "Is there any Jailer?

Country than The U. S. A?" (Edridge)

Oration, "The Quest of The Ideal" Imogene Bardette

"Anvil Chorus, (From "Il Trovatore" Verdi

Oration, "The Unroaden Path" Elizabeth V. Penman

Solo "Caracus" Vocal Waltz (H. Lane

Presentation of Diplomas..... Principal

Chorus, "The Fairy Tale" (Sullivan Para-

phrase by Loomis—From the Comic Opera—



BE IT KNOWN THAT

Joe Hattie Faulkner
has completed the Course of Study prescribed by the State Board of
Education in the Common Schools, has passed a proper examination before
the County Board of Examiners and is hereby awarded this Certificate.

Given by order of the Board of Examiners this 17 day of May 1913

J. W. Haulberg
County Superintendent

Approved.

Asa A. Schmitt
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Examiner

Examiner

CHAPTER 1913.

AN ACT for the benefit of the Negroes and Mulattoes of this Commonwealth,
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky:

§ 1. That the capitation and other taxes collected from negroes and mulattoes shall be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the education of their children, as hereinafter provided.

§ 2. In addition to the capitation tax already levied by the laws of this Commonwealth, a tax of two dollars shall be levied on every male negro and mulatto over the age of eighteen years, which shall be assessed and collected as other taxes, and go into the fund aforesaid.

§ 3. The commissioner of taxes in each county shall keep a separate column in his book for the enlistment of taxable property of negroes and mulattoes, and in which the names of all the male negroes and mulattoes over the age of eighteen years shall be recorded.

§ 4. The taxes collected under this act shall be applied exclusively to the support of the negro and mulatto paupers, and the education of negro and mulatto children in the county in which it was collected.

§ 5. The sheriff shall pay over said fund to the county treasurer; and if there be no county treasurer, it shall be the duty of the annual court of claims to elect, every two years, a receiver, to whom the sheriff shall pay the fund aforesaid. The receiver shall execute bond, with good security, approved by the presiding judge, for the faithful performance of his duties. The county treasurer, or receiver, shall hold said fund subject to the order of the annual court of claims.

§ 6. The trustees of each common school district in the county may cause a school to be taught in their district for the education of negro and mulatto children in said district; and shall report to the county school commissioner the number of children in attendance at said school during the year, for not less than three months; and the county school commissioner shall report to the annual court of claims all the negro schools thus taught in the county; and said court shall allow, out of the fund aforesaid, two dollars and fifty cents (\$2 50) for each scholar who has attended school three months, or a longer period. The county judge, when said appropriation is made, shall draw his warrant on the county treasurer, or receiver, in favor of the county school commissioner, for the aggregate amount thereof; and the county school commissioner shall pay the same proportionately to the trustees of each school district, to be applied by them in defraying the expenses of the said school for the year. The county school commissioner shall report annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the number of negro schools taught, number of children in attendance, and amount paid by him on his official bond, for the school fund that passes into his hands. The court may allow him a reasonable sum for his

Report.

To whom paid.

How paid.

Allowance per scholar.

County commissioner.

COMMON SCHOOL REPORT.

services, as aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund. No person shall be a teacher under this act, unless he has first obtained a certificate from the county commissioner, certifying that he is qualified, and is a proper person to teach the schools herein provided for.

§ 7. The residue of said fund shall constitute the negro and mulatto pauper fund of the county. It shall be the duty of the county court to provide for the taking care of the negro and mulatto paupers in the county. It shall be the duty of the court of claims to audit the claims of such persons in the county who have taken care of and provided for negro or mulatto paupers, under the order of the county judge; and when a claim is allowed, the court shall authorize the presiding judge to draw his warrant on the county treasurer, or receiver, in favor of the claimant, for the amount thereof.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to notify any one who is indebted to a negro or mulatto the amount of his taxes under this act, that he will subject the amount thereof to the payment of said tax; whereupon, it shall be the duty of the debtor to pay, when due, the amount of said negro's taxes to the sheriff, and the payment by the debtor shall be a discharge of so much of the indebtedness.

§ 9. An act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the negroes and mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved February 16, 1866, is hereby repealed.

§ 10. The funds collected from each county and paid into the Treasury under said act, shall be drawn from the Treasury by the county court of the county in which they were collected, to be disposed of by said court under the provisions of this act.

§ 11. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved March 9, 1867.

CHAPTER 56.

AN ACT to amend "An act for the benefit of the Negroes and Mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved March 9, 1867.

WHEREAS, A difference of opinion exists in regard to the application of the fund authorized to be raised by an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of the negroes and mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved March 9th, 1867:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That no part of the fund authorized to be raised by the aforesaid act shall be applied to school purposes as therein provided, except whatever excess there may be after providing for the negro and mulatto paupers in each county.

§ 2. No part of said fund collected in the present year shall be applied, except as provided in the first section of this act.

Approved January 9, 1868.

Teachers.

Residue of fund for support of negro paupers.

Garnishes of debt due negro.

Mres. 738.

Negro paupers to be provided for out of fund raised for school purposes.