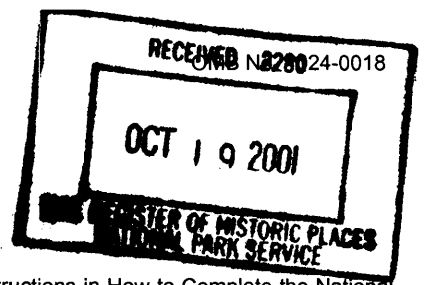


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1307

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name GLOVER SCHOOL

other names/site number Florida Master Site File (FMSF) # 8Hi1019

2. Location

street & number 5104 Horton Road, Bealsville N/A  not for publication

city or town Plant City N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33566

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Janet Snyder Hatterson 10/10/2001  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

for  
Edson H. Beall 11/29/01  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: civic

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls WOOD  
CONCRETE  
roof ASPHALT  
other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

**Period of Significance**

1933-1951

**Significant Dates**

1933

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teresa Maio, Senior Planner/ Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist; Brent Tozzer, Historian

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September, 2001

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Bealsville Inc. , c/o Henry Davis, President

street & number P.O. Box 3623 telephone 813-737-1352/737-4620

city or town Plant City state FL zip code 33564-3623

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
DESCRIPTION**

---

**SUMMARY**

The Glover School is a ten-acre site at 5104 Horton Road, Bealsville, near Plant City, in unincorporated Hillsborough County, Florida. The campus consists of five vernacular, gable-roofed structures arranged in an L-shape.

**SETTING**

The school occupies a ten-acre plot, southeast of Plant City and west of the Hillsborough-Polk County line, along State Road 60 (SR 60). The site is located approximately 7/10 mile north of SR 60, on the east side of Horton Road, in the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 29 South, Range 22 East. The buildings are surrounded by mature live oaks, and the land is generally flat. The surrounding area is rural, consisting primarily of agricultural and residential land uses.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The original Glover School was built in 1933 (Building 1). It originally had a rectangular floor plan, running north-south, and contained two or three rooms (Photos #1 & 2). Several additions were made to this building, including a massed ell on the southwest end, which was lengthened twice (Photos #3-8). The dates of the additions are unknown but antedate 1945. Building 1 and its additions are wood frame with novelty siding. The older section has brick pier foundations. The newer additions have concrete pier foundations. The intersecting gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles. Windows in both sections are a combination of double-hung wooden, 2/2 and 4/4 sashes; 4 and 6 pane wood hoppers; and metal single-hung 8/8 sashes. Exterior details include exposed rafter tails and gable-end vents. There are two chimneys. One is located on the west, exterior, lateral slope and the other is located on the south, interior, lateral slope. Building 1 has several porches. The oldest section has an entrance with a gabled portico, paneled double doors, and concrete steps on the north end (Photo #1). Along the west elevation, there is a three-bay porch supported by concrete piers (Photo #8). Its shed roof is supported by square wood columns. The porch shelters three, separate single-leaf wood panel doors. The south elevation of the original section has an offset portico supported by round metal posts on a concrete floor (Photo #4). The interior floor plan is irregular, with four major spaces. Original interior features include wood floors and trim. A metal roofed walkway runs along the north side of the ell, then angles, and runs approximately fifteen feet to connect to Building 2 (Photo #7).

Building 2, constructed in 1945, is a masonry vernacular, concrete block structure with a side-gable roof and linear floor plan (Photo #9). The continuous foundation of this building is concrete block, approximately two feet high. There are two chimneys located along the east, exterior, and rear slope. The building is divided into three classrooms. Restrooms are located at the south end of the building, at grade (Photo #10). A pillared gallery runs the length of the west face, interrupted at the center by a cross-gable portico. Two pairs of square

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
DESCRIPTION**

---

wooden columns support the portico. The gallery floor is poured concrete. There are three sets of poured concrete steps on the gallery: one on the north end, one on the south end, and one in the center. Four wood-paneled doors with two-light transom windows open onto the gallery. The east side of the building has three sets of metal, single-hung 1/1 sashes in groups of three, filling the windows (Photo #11). The windows are set within the original window openings that have been blocked in along the sides and tops of the openings. All three classrooms in Building 2 are typical, with concrete floors, wood baseboards, wood trim surrounding the doorways and transoms, original chalkboards with wood sills, and built-in wood bookcases (Photo #12). Artificial lighting is provided by fluorescent balusters that are suspended from the exposed roof framing.

Building 3, like Building 2, is a masonry vernacular, concrete block structure with side-gable roof, a lengthwise gallery, and wood paneled doors (Photo #13). The foundation is continuous, concrete block. This building was constructed in 1949 and consists of four classrooms that run east to west, facing south. A breezeway runs between the two classrooms at the east end, separating the building into two sections and providing a connection to building 2 on the south. A wall of aluminum, multi-pane, awning windows covers the north side of both sections (Photos #14 & 15). There are three chimneys along the north lateral slope and one on the east gable end. The layout of the classrooms and the finishes in Building 3 are similar to Building 2. However, in the corner of each room, there is a small closet with a sink and toilet (Photo #16).

Building 4 is placed just north of Building 3. It is a wood frame vernacular structure with novelty siding and a gable roof (Photo #17). Wood brackets are visible under the eaves on the west end (Photo #18). The west end also has a single wood paneled door under a gabled wood portico. The south side of the building has a porch with a shed roof and a wood plank deck (Photo #19). Two paneled doors open on to the deck. The north side of the structure has six large window openings that are currently boarded up (Photo #17). This building was built circa 1930 and moved to the site in 1950.

Building 5 is located away from the other structures near the southwest corner of the site. Built in 1949, it is also a wood frame vernacular structure with novelty siding (Photo #20). Windows are wooden double-hung sash, 1/1, in singles, pairs, and groups of three. It was used as a classroom.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
SIGNIFICANCE**

---

**SUMMARY**

The Glover School is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black. It is located in unincorporated Hillsborough County, in the close-knit black community of Bealsville, founded by freed slaves in 1868. Bealsville citizens, in an effort to provide education for their children, raised money and secured land for their own school when the school board would not provide one. Built in 1933, the school served the community's educational needs until its closure in 1980. It continues, however, to be the central focus of the Bealsville community, a source of its pride. In many ways, the history of the Glover School parallels the history of black education in Florida. The effects of Emancipation, Jim Crow laws, the 1947 Minimum Foundation Program, desegregation, and student bussing may be studied through the history of the Glover School. Once integration programs were in place, students who once went to Glover were bussed to other schools. The school closed in 1980, partly due to lack of students. As the school was closed, distraught residents petitioned the Board of Public Instruction to give the buildings and property back to Bealsville. In 1981, Hillsborough County residents formed Bealsville, Inc., and the school board returned the ten-acres of land and the buildings to the Bealsville organization.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The history of the Glover School is intimately linked to the history and development of the Bealsville community. Bealsville's history begins at the close of the Civil War. Located seven miles south of Plant City, around the intersection of Horton Road and State Road 60, it was originally named Howell's Creek on December 24, 1865. Sometime after this, the community became known as Alafia. The area's earliest settlers were freed slaves from Hopewell, Knights, Springhead, and other surrounding communities. Homesteading near the north prong of the Alafia River, the early settlers included Steve Allen, Isaac Berry, Peter Dexter, Neap Henry, Mills Holloman, Bryant Horton, Mary Reddick, Abe Segenger, Roger Smith, Jerry Stephens, and Robert Story. As with other rural settlements in Hillsborough County, life centered on farming, church, and school.<sup>1</sup>

Upon being emancipated after the Civil War, the former slaves gathered at the plantation of Sarah Howell and sent a delegation of five individuals, including Mr. Dexter, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stephens, Ms. Reddick, and Mr. Horton, to survey prospective home sites. Remaining on Mrs. Howell's plantation until the land was selected, the eleven founding members of Bealsville moved to their new property in late 1865. Through the 1866

---

<sup>1</sup>"Bealsville, Founded 98 Years Ago, Has Fascinating History," *Plant City Courier* December 19, 1963, 3; Canter Brown, Jr., *African Americans on the Tampa Bay Frontier* (Tampa, FL: Tampa Bay History Center, 1997), 42-43; Bruton and Bailey, *Plant City, Its Origin and History*, 63-65; U.S. Department of the Interior, "General Land Office, Automated Records Project, Pre-1908 Homestead and Cash Entry Patents." There is conflicting information from both primary and secondary sources as to the original name of Bealsville. Both "Bealsville, Founded 98 Years Ago..." and Brown cite the original name as Howell's Creek, whereas Bruton and Bailey and Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board's *The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County*, 28, state the name was Alafia; cf., Glover, "Mary Reddick."

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
SIGNIFICANCE**

Southern Homestead Act, families homesteaded property ranging from 40 to 160 acres. Yet, this did not guarantee that the claimants, and others like them, would become landowners. To retain title, the claimants had to construct homes, clear the land, and procure farming implements. Despite these seemingly overwhelming odds, the community succeeded through the assistance of Mrs. Howell, who provided desperately needed horses and equipment. They built log homes from trees that they cleared from their future farmland. Andrew Williams, son of Mary Reddick, created roads for the community with a grubbing hoe, a mule, and a plow. Mr. Horton planted the first orange tree, and Alfred Beal followed suit, planting the first orange seeds, starting a long heritage of orange production in Bealsville.<sup>2</sup>

The community founded Antioch Baptist Church in 1868, the first among five churches established in Bealsville. As soon as the church was built, a school was started within its walls, and William Glover procured the school's first teacher. Other black communities in Hillsborough County (e.g., Citrus Park) created schools within church buildings, or churches within school buildings. The Antioch Church, the school, and a cemetery were established on land that had been donated by Alfred Beal. Furthermore, when property owners in the area had defaulted on mortgage or tax payments, Mr. Beal bought the property and resold smaller lots back to Bealsville residents. This set a precedent of keeping the Bealsville property in the hands of local families, a pattern that continues today.<sup>3</sup> In 1923, the black community officially became known as Bealsville, in honor of Beal. The name Bealsville distinguished the community from neighboring Alafia, located to the south.

As in other nascent black communities, education was of the utmost importance. In 1873 the residents of Antioch built a one-room log cabin school which remained in existence for the next seventy years. Originally the school was named Antioch School. It was renamed Jameson School when moved near the cemetery on Sam Hicks Road.<sup>4</sup> One-room schoolhouses were the norm in black communities, even after large, brick schools with improved facilities became common among the white population. Jim Crow laws, and the 1897 *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling that declared "separate but equal" status to be constitutional, kept the vast majority of school funding going to white schools only.<sup>5</sup> Like many other communities, the citizens of Antioch made do with their one room school long after it was obsolete.

<sup>2</sup> "Bealsville, Founded 98 Years Ago, Has Fascinating History," *Plant City Courier* December 19, 1963, 3; Brown, *African Americans on the Tampa Bay Frontier*, 42-43; Ethel Glover, "Mary Reddick," (unpublished manuscript, Bealsville Historical file, Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives, 1987); Kathleen S. Howe, "Stepping into Freedom: An Analysis of the African-American Community in Hillsborough County, Florida during the Reconstruction Era," (M. A. Thesis, University of South Florida, 1997), 57-62; Chris Jennewein, "Bealville," *East Hillsborough Tribune* August 15, 1974, 10-F.

<sup>3</sup> Bruton and Bailey, *Plant City, Its Origin and History*, 63; Glover, "Mary Reddick"; Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, *The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County*, 28.

<sup>4</sup> Glover, "Mary Reddick"; Hugh Gramling, "Song, Prayer, Work: Freedom Offered New Life in New Community," *Plant City Courier* February 5, 1970, 5-B; Jennewein, "Bealville," 10F; Peggy Peterman, "Bealsville Residents Angry at Closing of School that is their Educational Heritage," *St. Petersburg Times* January 11, 1981, 2F.

<sup>5</sup> J. Irving E. Scott, *The Education of Black People in Florida*, (Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company, 1974), 1.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
SIGNIFICANCE**

---

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

Eventually, Bealsville outgrew the log cabin school, and in 1932, after having been turned down by the school board for a new school, the community took matters into its own hands. Bealsville residents held fish fries and musicals to raise money for a new building. William Glover, a Bealsville resident, donated ten acres of land to the effort. Armed with over \$1,000 and a plot of land, the citizens went again to the school board and requested a new school. This time their request was granted.<sup>6</sup> The school board matched the money, and a wood-frame building with novelty siding and three rooms was built on the donated property in 1933. One year later, the Bealsville PTA named the school after William Glover.<sup>7</sup>

Even with the new building, providing a good education was made difficult by lack of school supplies. The first principal of the school, Rayford Allen, recalled that the school had "no writing paper or supplies—not even toilet paper for the toilets." Ethel Glover, a teacher at the school for many years, recalled that her "materials in her first year included two erasers, a broom, and a box of crayons."<sup>8</sup> Rayford Allen made repeated trips to see the school board to acquire needed supplies.

Black education in Florida got a well-needed boost with the passage of the State's Minimum Foundation Program in 1947. The State recognized that "separate but equal" was rarely if ever equal. The program took steps to make sure that all schools, black and white, had a minimum of necessary facilities to function properly. Although the educational system for black students in Florida had improved, inequities still remained.<sup>9</sup> At the same time, major changes were happening at Glover School. Area one-room schools were consolidated and black children from Keysville, Hopewell, Coronet, and Trapnell all came to the Glover School. In 1945, a new concrete block building with three classrooms was constructed at Glover. In 1949, two concrete block buildings were built, adding four additional classrooms to the campus.<sup>10</sup> A wood frame building was later moved onto the site, providing two more classrooms. In the end, there were five separate structures being used for classes.

Because of the importance of agriculture to the rural economy, the school operated as a "Strawberry School." Strawberry Schools, customary in rural Hillsborough County, operated at different times of the year, or had disjointed schedules, to accommodate farm families and the harvesting of their crops. Bessie Gray stated, "Our little school out here begin[s] their term in April and closes in December. They do that to allow the parents to us[e] their children in the field to pick strawberries. Some work out for others and make money for themselves." Mrs. Ida White, who began teaching at Glover in 1948, also recalled that Glover had been a

---

<sup>6</sup> Frances Griggs, "Bealsville Residents Fight For Reopening of School," *Tampa Tribune*, 28 December 1980, 1A.

<sup>7</sup> "Bealsville, Founded 98 Years Ago, Has Fascinating History," *Plant City Courier* December 19, 1963, 3.

<sup>8</sup> Peggy Peterman, "Bealsville Residents Angry at Closing of School that is Their Educational Heritage," *St. Petersburg Times*, January 11, 1981, 2F.

<sup>9</sup> Scott, 12.

<sup>10</sup> Bealsville, Incorporated, *Glover School Homecoming Reunion*, June 1983, 3.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 **Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
SIGNIFICANCE**

---

Strawberry School. In 1962 the school board officially changed Glover School, along with the other area strawberry schools, to a winter schedule.<sup>11</sup> The 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision, *Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka*, would have a profound impact on schools all over the country. With segregation now illegal, schools had to adjust to the change. Desegregation did not occur overnight, and it was not until 1972 that its effects were felt at Glover. In that year, Glover went from being a school with grades one through eight to being a sixth grade center and kindergarten. Glover's teachers now taught white and black children side by side; however, Bealsville residents had to watch while their own children were bussed miles away for grades one through five.<sup>12</sup>

Carrie L. Johnston, a Glover student in the 1940s, recalled the curriculum of that time. The training was in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Students were not lumped into grades, but worked on different lessons within the classroom; once those lessons were learned, the students moved into a new group. Each day began with the Lord's Prayer, the pledge of allegiance to the flag, and the singing of a hymn. Most lessons were oral, because there were few books; those they had were shared. The books were passed around the classroom so everyone in the class had a chance to read. Classroom furniture was scarce also. Wooden benches were the norm, until used desks were donated from white schools. The school's outhouse structure was a "three-seater." The school buildings had no running water; students drew water from a well. Lunches were brought from home. After lunch was play time with little adult supervision, and the children made up their own games. Singing was a traditional part of the girls' activities. When Ms. Johnston was thirteen, she moved to the state of New York. The New York school board did not know how to interpret her school record, so they tested her. As a result, she was placed in the tenth grade and graduated from high school at age sixteen, testifying to the excellent education she received at the Glover School.<sup>13</sup>

The Glover School was also a major gathering place for community events. The school organized a Parent-Teachers' Association. Annually, the community gathered for all-day celebrations at May Day and Emancipation Day<sup>14</sup>. Everyone in Bealsville, students, their families, and church groups, assembled at the

---

<sup>11</sup> Ida White, Interview by Guy Hagen, 19 October 1994, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida; France Griggs, "Bealsville, Residents Fight for Reopening of School," *Tampa Tribune*, December 28, 1980, 1A,6A; Mark Fisher, "Glover School...Residents Against Phase Out of School," *East Hillsborough Tribune* March 18, 1976, 1; Gwen Hays, Property Given School Board Returned to Bealsville Community," *Florida Sentinel Bulletin*, September 29, 1981; Jennewein, "Bealville," 10-F; Quote from Library of Congress, The WPA Life Histories Collection, "Ed and Ida Gray--Farmers," March 17, 1939, 5; Scott, 1.

<sup>12</sup> Bealsville, Incorporated, 3.

<sup>13</sup> Johnston, Carrie L. Interview, June 2000.

<sup>14</sup> Wiggins, William H. and DeNatale, Douglas, Eds. *Jubilation: African American Celebrations in the Southeast*. Columbia, SC: McKissick Museum, 1993. 76, "School Homecomings."

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
SIGNIFICANCE**

---

Glover School on those days. Families brought hot foods, cooked and served in covered dishes from their homes. The children recited poems, sang songs, danced around a maypole, and played games<sup>15</sup>.

In May 1980, much to the dismay of Bealsville residents, Hillsborough County made the decision to close Glover School's doors completely. Bealsville citizens appealed the decision to no avail. In the 1981 effort to preserve the Glover buildings and grounds in the Bealsville community, those citizens formed Bealsville, Incorporated, a non-profit group.<sup>16</sup> They were successful: Hillsborough County returned both the land and buildings to them. Since that time, Bealsville, Inc., has raised funds and supervised needed repairs to the buildings, allowing their continued use. Through the efforts of Bealsville, Inc., the former school now provides space for a Drug and Alcohol Substance Abuse Counseling Center, the Hillsborough County's Senior Nutrition and Activities Program, civic group meeting rooms, and the office of Bealsville, Inc. Future plans include use of the buildings for a community museum, day care center, and a youth-outreach mentoring program. In 1993, Bealsville, Inc., applied for and received local landmark designation for the school campus.

---

<sup>15</sup> *American Memory: Florida Folklife from the WPA Collections: 1937-1942*. Ethnographic collection, <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/flwpahtml/flwpahtml.html>> includes the sound recording "All Around the Maypole," a ring play known since childhood and sung by Ellabell Singleton in 1939.

<sup>16</sup> Frances Griggs, "Bealsville Residents Make History With Corporation," *Tampa Tribune*, 27 November 1980.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

---

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

Bealsville, Inc. *Glover School Homecoming Reunion*. Bealsville, Inc. Papers: Bealsville, Florida, 1983.

Brown, Canter, Jr. *African Americans on the Tampa Bay Frontier*. Tampa, FL: Tampa Bay History Center, 1997.

Bruton, Quintilla Geer and Bailey, David E., Jr. *Plant City: Its Origin and History*. Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Company, 1984.

*East Hillsborough Tribune*. "Bealville." August 15, 1974, pg. 10-F.

—. "Glover School...Residents Against Phase Out of School." March 18, 1976, pg. 1.

—. "A School Closes." May 17, 1980, pg. 2-EH.

Florida Department of State. *The Black Experience: A Guide to Afro-American Resources in the Florida State Archives*. Tallahassee, FL: Division of Library and Information Services, Bureau of Archives and Records Management, 1988, 1991. Pgs. 4, 5, 24, 25. Document available at <http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/barm/BlackExperience/blackexperience.html> Accessed September 14, 2001.

—. Goodwin, Gary and Walker, Suzanne, Eds. *Florida Black Heritage Trail*. Tallahassee, FL: Division of Historical Resources, 1994.

*Florida Sentinel Bulletin*. "Property Given School Board Returned to Bealsville Community." September 29, 1981.

Franklin, Vincent P. and Anderson, James D., eds. *New Perspectives on Black Educational History*. Boston: G.K. Hall and Company, 1978.

Hagen, Guy. *Elementary Science Education in Rural Hillsborough County, Florida*. Unpublished Paper, University of South Florida, 1994. USF Library, Special Collections, Glover School file. Pgs. 8-11, "Observations and Description: Glover School."

Howe, Kathleen S. *Stepping into Freedom: An Analysis of the African-American Community in Hillsborough County, Florida, during the Reconstruction Era*. MA Thesis, University of South Florida, 1997.

Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board. *The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County: An Inventory of the Built Environment*. Tampa, FL: Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

---

—. *Glover School Designation Report*. Tampa, FL: Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, 1994. Amended, October 1999.

Jones, Maxine D. "The African-American Experience in Twentieth-Century Florida." Gannon, Michael, Ed. *The New History of Florida*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 1996. Pgs. 383-384.

Library of Congress. WPA Life Histories Collection. "Ed and Ida Gray—Farmers." March 17, 1939, 5.  
—, American Folklife Center. *American Memory: Florida Folklife from the WPA Collections: 1937-1942*.  
Ethnographic collection, <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/flwpahtml/flwpahtml.html>> accessed  
October 3, 2001, includes the sound recording "All Around the Maypole," a ring play known since  
childhood and sung by Ellabell Singleton in 1939.

Mormino, Gary and Pizzo, Anthony P. *Tampa: The Treasure City*. Tulsa, OK: Continental Heritage Press, 1983.

*Plant City Courier*. "Bealsville, Founded 98 Years Ago, Has Fascinating History." December 19, 1963, pg. 3.  
—. "Song, Prayer, Work: Freedom Offered New Life in New Community." February 5, 1970, pg. 5-B.

Plant City, FL. Quintilla Geer Bruton Archives. Glover, Ethel. *Mary Reddick*. Unpublished manuscript, 1987.

*St. Petersburg Times*. "Bealsville Residents Angry at Closing of School That is Their Educational Heritage."  
January 11, 1981, pg. 2F.

Scott, J. Irving E. *The Education of Black People in Florida*. Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company, 1974.

*Tampa Tribune*. "Bealsville Residents Fight for Reopening of School." December 28, 1980, section A.  
—. "Bealsville Residents Make History With Corporation." November 27, 1980.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States. *General Land Office, Automated Records Project, Pre-1908 Homestead and Cash Entry Patents*. Florida. CD-ROM.

University of South Carolina, McKissick Museum. Wiggins, William H. and DeNatale, Douglas, Eds.  
*Jubilation: African American Celebrations in the Southeast*. Columbia, SC: McKissick Museum, 1993.

White, Ida. Interview by Guy Hagen, October 19, 1994. Tampa, FL: Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**Glover School, Bealsville,  
Hillsborough County, Florida  
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

---

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property encompasses the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 23, Township 29S, Range 22E.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property has been historically associated with the Glover School, and includes the entire parcel originally donated by William Glover in 1932.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
PHOTOGRAPHS**

---

**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department (PGMD)
6. Building 1 - Partial N elevation, facing SW
7. 1 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department
6. Building 1 - Partial E elevation, facing W
7. 2 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department
6. Building 1 - Partial E elevation, facing SW
7. 3 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department
6. Building 1 - Partial S elevation, facing N
7. 4 of 20

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
PHOTOGRAPHS**

---

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department
6. Building 1 - Partial S elevation, facing N
7. 5 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 1 - Partial W elevation, facing NE
7. 6 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department
6. Building 1 - Partial N elevation, facing SE
7. 7 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 1 - Partial N elevation, facing S
7. 8 of 20



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
PHOTOGRAPHS**

---

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 2 - Partial W elevation, facing NE
7. 9 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 2 - Partial W elevation, facing NE
7. 10 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 2 - Partial E elevation, facing NW
7. 11 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 2 - Interior view of classroom facing N
7. 12 of 20

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
PHOTOGRAPHS**

---

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 3 - Partial S elevation, facing NE
7. 13 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 3 - Partial N elevation, facing SE
7. 14 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 3 - Partial N elevation, facing S
7. 15 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 3 - Interior view of classroom, facing W
7. 16 of 20

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 5

**Glover School, Bealsville  
Hillsborough County, FL  
PHOTOGRAPHS**

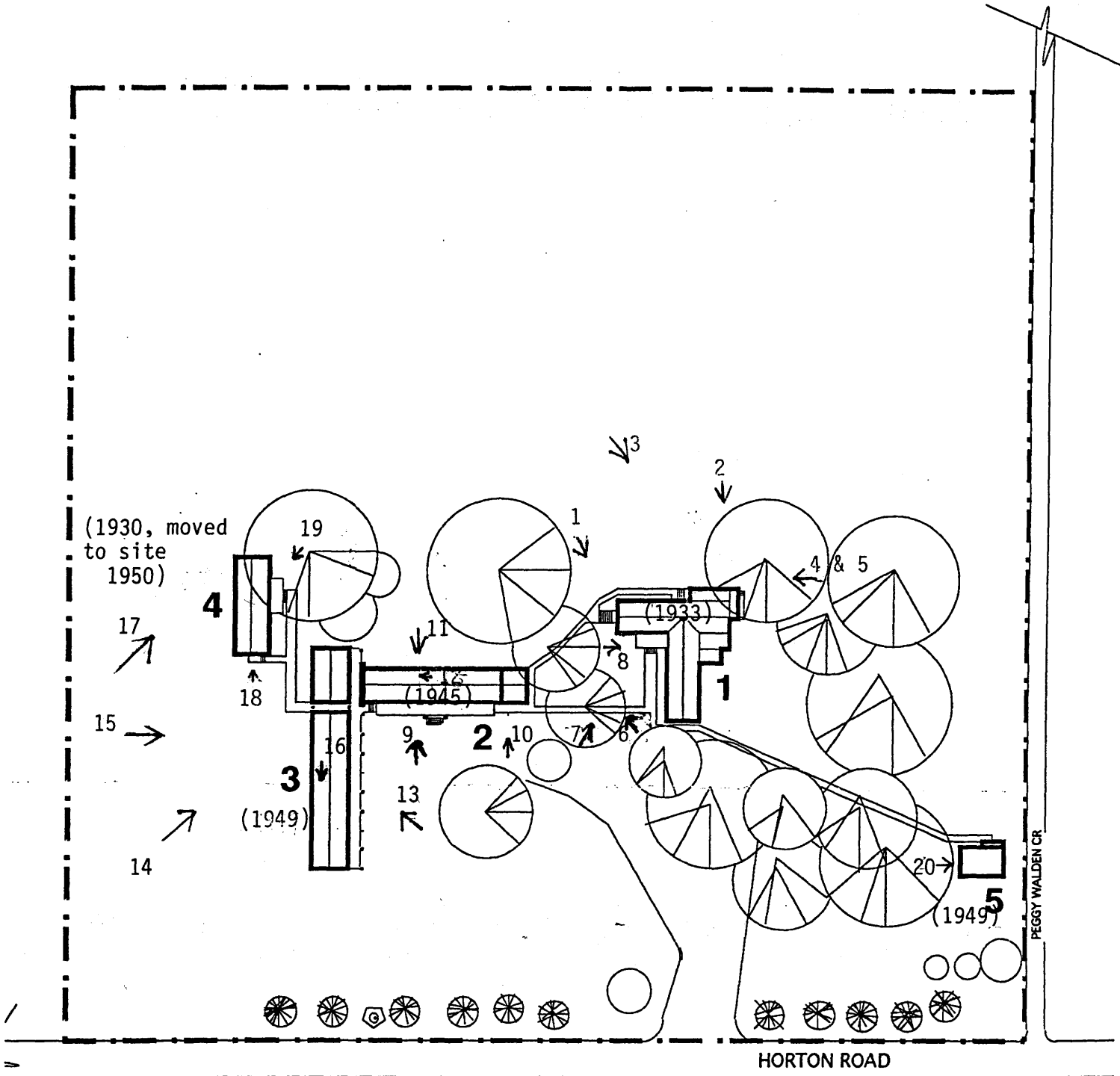
---

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 4 - Partial N elevation, facing SE
7. 17 of 20

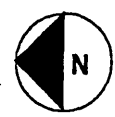
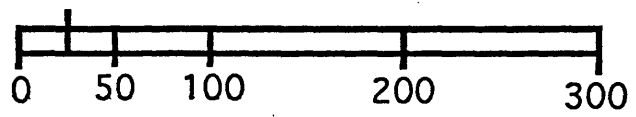
1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 4 - W elevation, facing E
7. 18 of 20



1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Parviz Moosavi
4. September 6, 2000
5. Hillsborough County Planning & Growth Management Department
6. Building 4 - Partial S elevation, facing NW
7. 19 of 20

1. Glover School, 5110 Horton Road
2. Hillsborough County, FL
3. Joseph Johnston
4. July 21, 2000
5. Bealsville Incorporated
6. Building 5 - N elevation, facing S
7. 20 of 20



**SITE PLAN  
GLOVER SCHOOL**



Legend: Trees=   
 Palm trees= 

**1** = Building Number  
**1→** = Photo

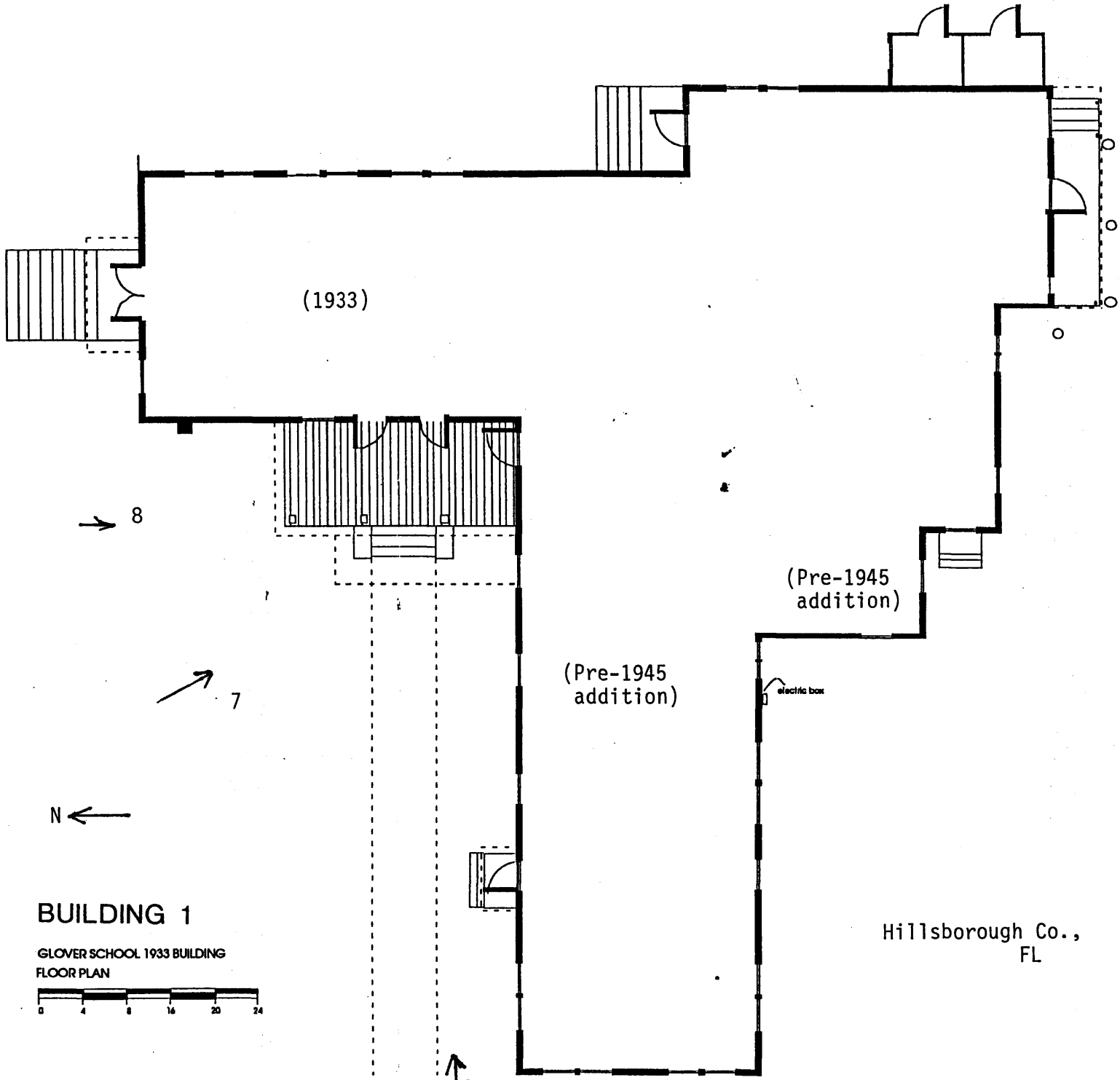
Hillsborough CO., FL

1 ↙

3 ↘

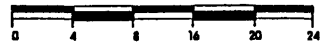
2 ↓

4 & 5 ←



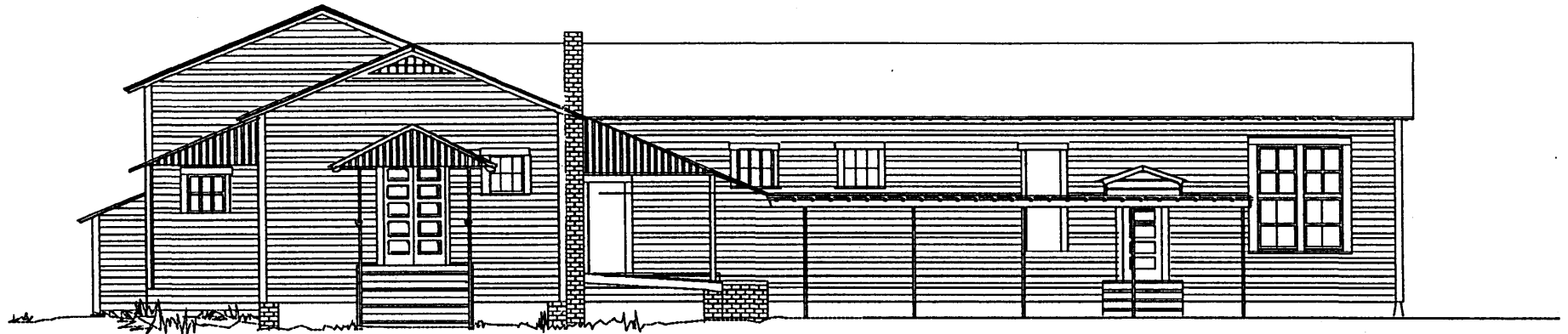
# BUILDING 1

GLOVER SCHOOL 1933 BUILDING  
FLOOR PLAN

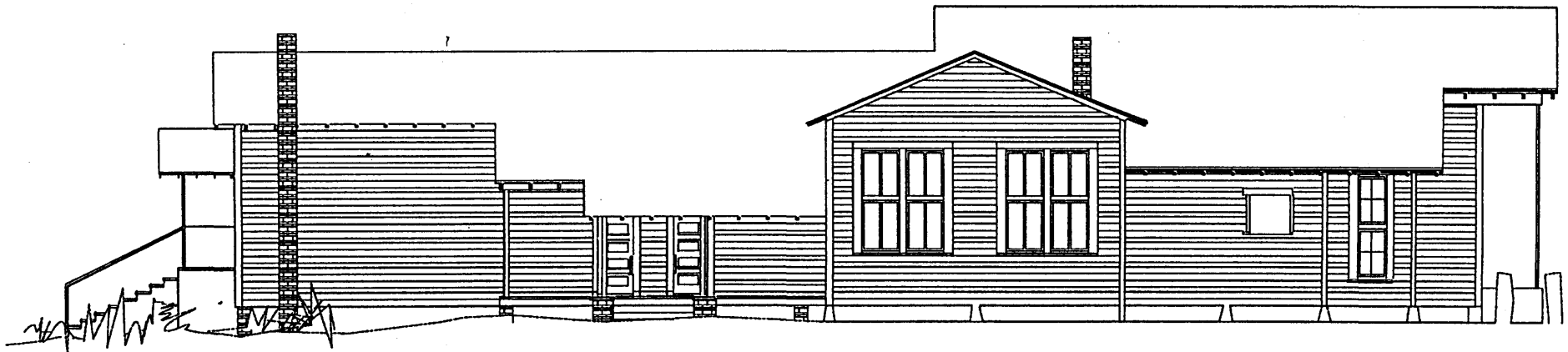


Hillsborough Co.,  
FL

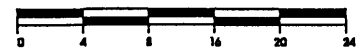
BUILDING 1

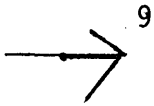


GLOVER SCHOOL Hillsborough Co., FL  
1933 BUILDING  
NORTH ELEVATION



GLOVER SCHOOL Hillsborough Co., FL  
1933 BUILDING  
WEST ELEVATION





11



12



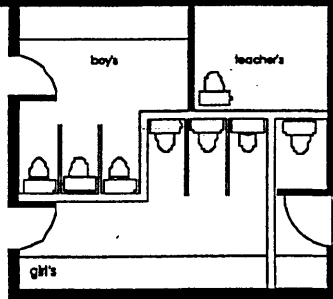
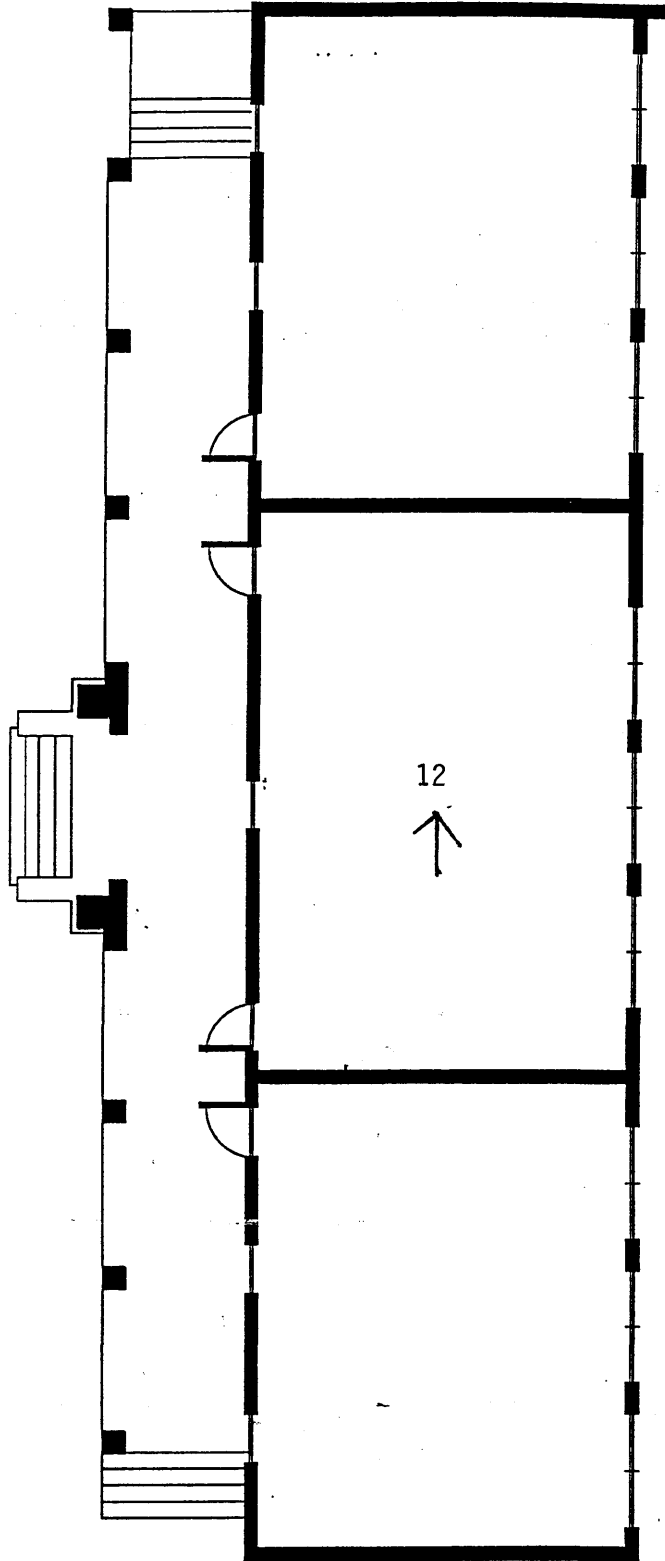
10



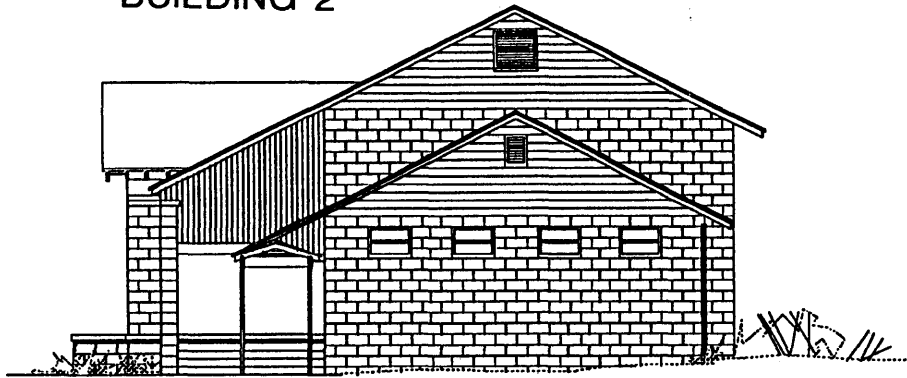
# BUILDING 2

GLOVER SCHOOL  
1945 SECTION  
FLOOR PLAN

Hillsborough Co.,  
FL

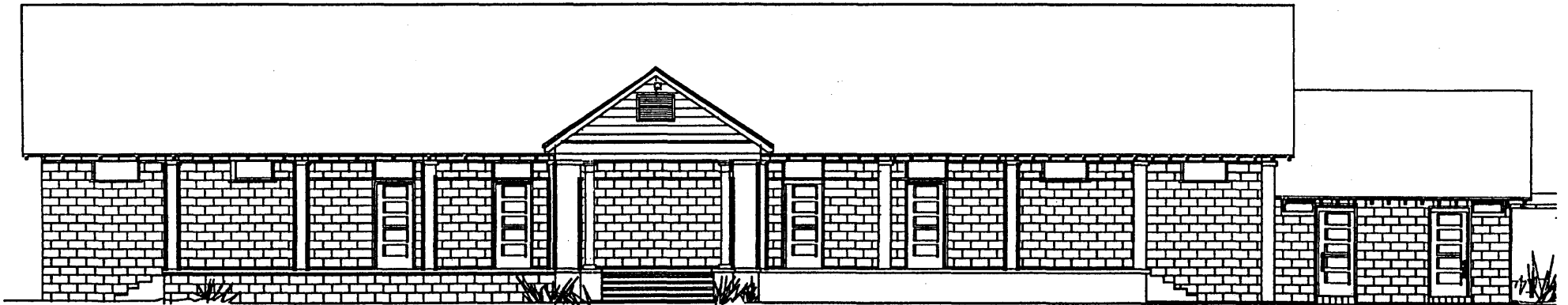
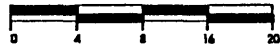


BUILDING 2



Hillsborough Co., FL

GLOVER SCHOOL 1945 BUILDING  
SOUTH ELEVATION



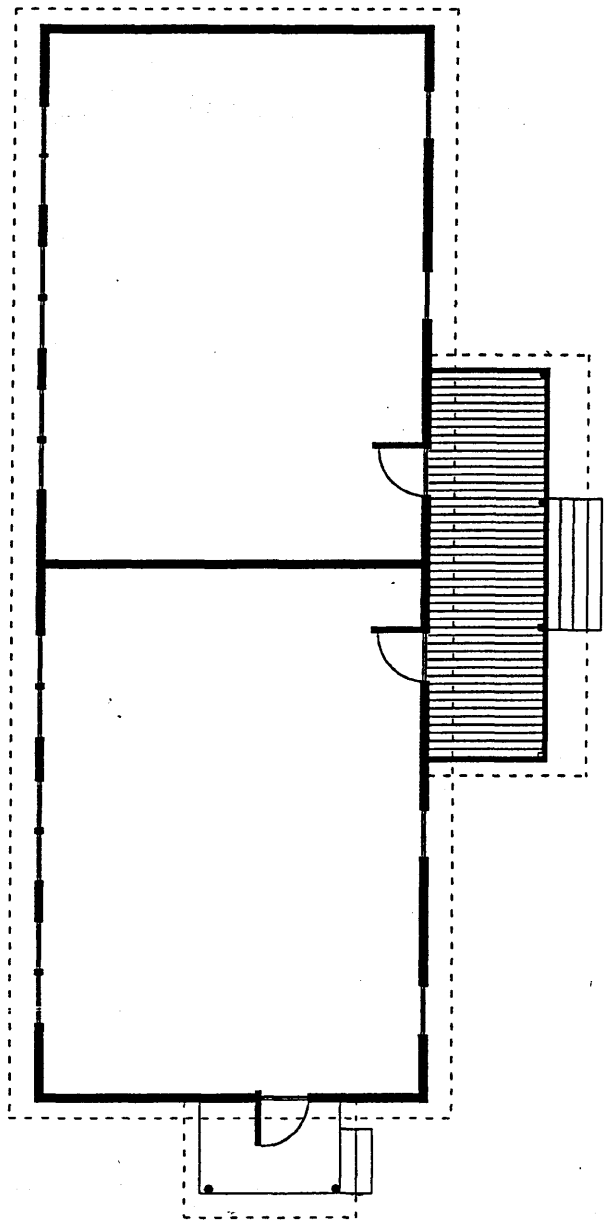
GLOVER SCHOOL 1945 BUILDING  
WEST ELEVATION

Hillsborough Co., FL





19



17

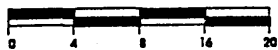


N ←

**BUILDING 4**

**GLOVER SCHOOL  
7TH & 8TH GRADE SECTION**

**FLOOR PLAN**

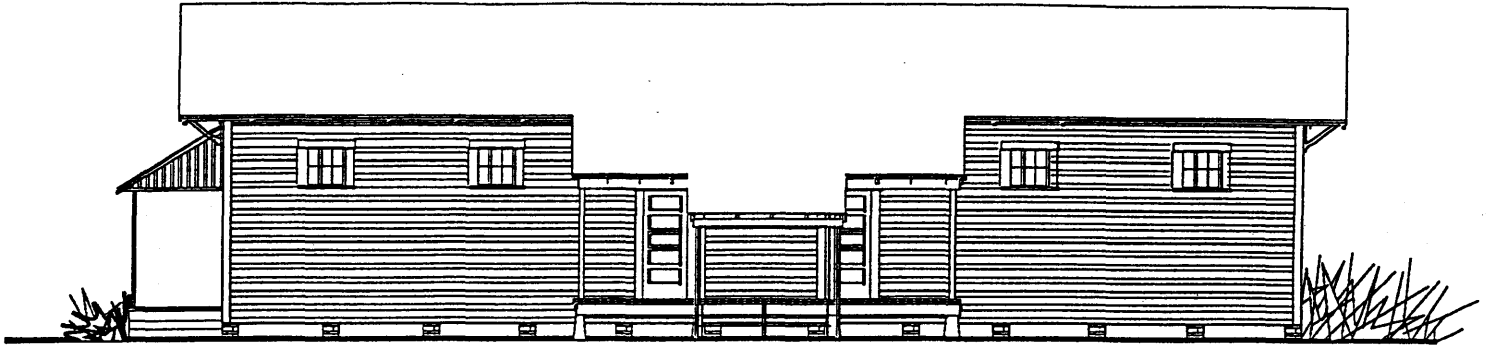


Hillsborough Co., FL

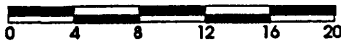


18

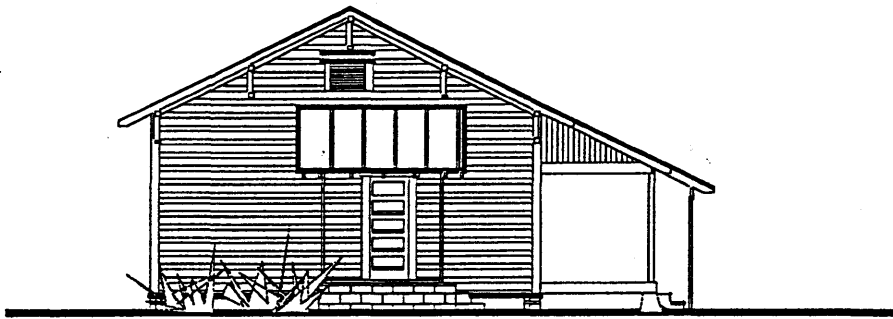
# BUILDING 4



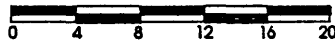
GLOVER SCHOOL 7TH & 8TH GRADE CLASSROOM  
SOUTH ELEVATION



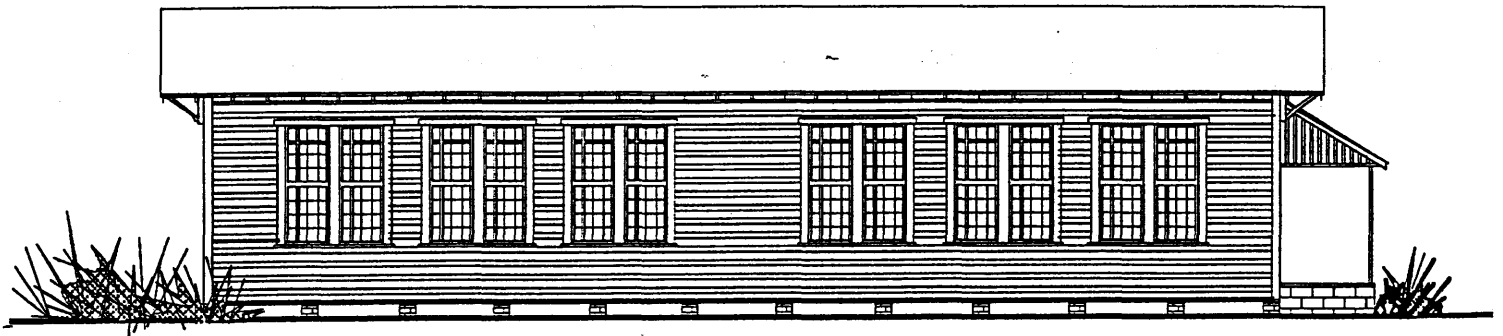
Hillsborough Co., FL



GLOVER SCHOOL 7TH & 8TH GRADE CLASSROOM  
WEST ELEVATION



Hillsborough Co., FL



GLOVER SCHOOL 7TH & 8TH GRADE CLASSROOM  
NORTH ELEVATION

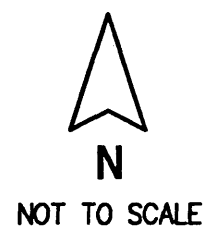


Hillsborough Co., FL

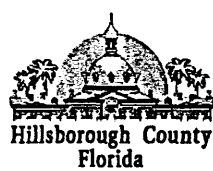


HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY  
 SURVEY PROJECT  
 GRANT NO. F9717

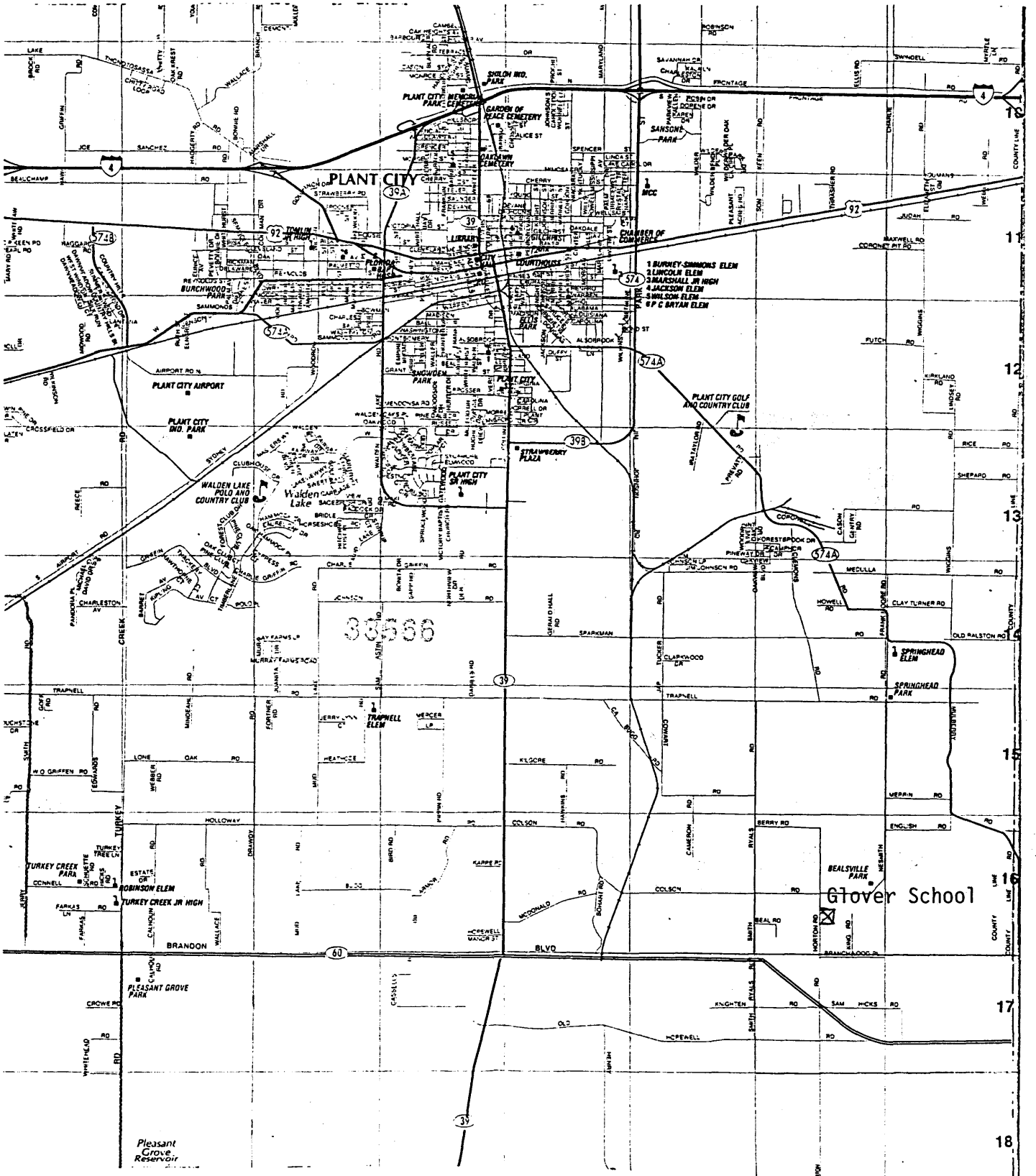
BH101019  
 Glover School  
 5401 Horton Road  
 Hillsborough Co., FL



**LEGEND:**  
 Historic Site



Planning & Growth Management Department  
 Transportation & Area Planning Section  
 OCTOBER 1998



Glover School  
 Hillsborough Co., FL