



The Top of Florida: A Historical Narrative for the Charles B. Anderson House, Pasco County, Florida

Submitted to:

Pasco County Library Services Department
8012 Library Road
Hudson, Florida 34667

January 21, 2022

850.296.3669 | paleowest.com | 916 E. Park Avenue | Tallahassee, Florida 32301

THE TOP OF FLORIDA: A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE FOR THE CHARLES B. ANDERSON HOUSE, PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Prepared by:

Shannon Bruffett, Ph.D.
Matt Marino, M.A., RPA

Prepared for:

Pasco County Library Services Department
8012 Library Road
Hudson, Florida 34667

PaleoWest Manuscript No. 22-034

PaleoWest
916 E. Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

January 21, 2022

CONTENTS

1.0	THE EARLY HISTORY OF PASCO COUNTY AND BAILLIE’S BLUFF	4
2.0	THE ARRIVAL OF CHARLES B. ANDERSON AND THE TAMPA CONNECTION ..	7
3.0	STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH: THE CREATION OF THE CHARLES B. ANDERSON HOUSE.....	14
4.0	REFERENCES	18

FIGURES

	Figure 1. Historic map showing the location of the Anclote area (at left) in relationship to local railroad lines, c. 1883. Lands highlighted in blue were owned by subsidiaries of the Disston Land Company.	5
	Figure 2. Sponge market at Baillie’s Bluff, c. 1890. Note erosion along shore from the 1888-1889 hurricane season that contributed to the decline of the sponging in the area by the early-1900s.....	5
	Figure 3. African American workers with sponge boats along the shore of Baillie’s Bluff in Pasco County, c. 1880	6
	Figure 4. Newspaper photograph of Major John Gribbel, Tampa Gas Company president and former owner of the Anderson House site, c. 1917.....	8
	Figure 5. November 1914 photograph of the Lake Hamilton citrus grove later purchased by Montana rancher Charles B. Anderson in 1918.....	8
	Figure 6. Photograph of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station overlooking citrus grove bordering Lake Hamilton, Florida, c. 1920.....	9
	Figure 7. Newspaper illustration of the First National Bank of Lake Hamilton	10
	Figure 8. Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association headquarters and packing house, c. 1922	10
	Figure 9. Barrels and crates of citrus awaiting shipment at Elfers Citrus Growers Association packing house, c. 1931	11
	Figure 10. Photograph of Elfers Citrus Growers Association storage building along railroad siding, c. 1926	12
	Figure 11. Undated photograph of expanded Lake Hamilton Growers Association packing house	12
	Figure 12. Pasco county growers’ exhibition at the Florida State Fair in Tampa, Florida, c. 1923	13
	Figure 13. “Tavern Brand” citrus crate label, a product of the Elfers Citrus Growers Association.....	15
	Figure 14. “Whoopie Brand Florida Citrus” crate label, product of the Elfers Citrus Growers Association	15
	Figure 15. Undated photograph of “Seald-Sweet” juice stand in Lake Hamilton	16
	Figure 16. Newspaper photograph of the Charles B. Anderson house after being repurposed as the Pasco Fine Arts Center, c. 1996.....	17
	Figure 17. Newspaper photograph of volunteers Francis Mallett (left), Gordon Baker (center), and Mary Vinson (right) standing on the porch of the Baker House, c.1991 ...	17

1.0 THE EARLY HISTORY OF PASCO COUNTY AND BAILLIE'S BLUFF

Legend has it that the development of the area that would later become the site of the historic Charles B. Anderson House began in 1844, when Georgia native Peter Karr Baillie came to Florida to map the area from Cedar Key south just prior to the territory gaining statehood the following year. Many of the Seminole who had been displaced from other areas of Florida led an uprising soon after, and Baillie was ultimately forced to temporarily abandon the Gulf Coast (Tampa Tribune 1989). Next came Walter Lowe in 1852, who first encountered the Anclote Keys and the abundance of sponges central Florida's Gulf Coast had to offer. The discovery stirred a great deal of interest in the area, but the Civil War prevented any commercial sponging efforts until the late-1860s. It was at this time that Baillie returned to purchase 22 acres of "high prime coastal land" for one dollar an acre from the State of Florida through its Internal Improvement Fund (Cannon 2011; Pasco Tribune 1988).

Local tradition suggests that the land, which would soon become known as "Baillie's Bluff," was initially given to Baillie after saving the life of a Seminole chief's son, although this could not be substantiated (Tampa Tribune 1989). Shortly after his acquisition, Baillie constructed a small home and established a mercantile store that catered to local fishermen. The store was one of what was then one of western Polk County's earliest businesses, and although relatively successful, was sold along with the remainder of his holdings to Eugenie I. Stephens of Cedar Key (who was once the wife of Jacksonville boat builder and fisherman Preston H. Nason) for reasons unknown after four short years of ownership in 1871 (Cannon 2011; United States Census 1880).

Naval shipments from Baillie's Bluff to Key West became commonplace by the 1870s. As the area's sponging and cattle industry continued to grow, its success inspired Key West resident and Englishman Samuel Baker to purchase forty acres in the area, constructing the historic Samuel Baker house two years later on two acres along present-day Moog Road (Pasco Tribune 1988). The Silver Spring Ocala and Gulf Railroad (Figure 1) connected the area with several other nearby towns such as Brooksville and Clearwater, but also provided a valuable link to Henry Plant's Florida Southern Railroad, which provided transportation to Tampa, Bartow, and Orlando as well (State Library and Archives of Florida 1880).

As a result of these and other improvements, Pasco County was formed as Florida's forty-fifth county on June 2, 1887 (Cannon 2011; Morris 1955: 30). Eugenie Stephens Nason died in Jacksonville in February 1886, leaving the bluffs property and estate to her heir and son-in-law, Captain Charles Floyd of Jacksonville, who relocated its sponging operation from venerable Anclote Key to the mainland in 1890. Floyd retained ownership of the bluffs for just over a decade before selling the property to Samuel Baker in 1897. For Floyd, the sale proved quite timely, as two devastating hurricanes struck nearby Crystal River during the 1888-1889 storm season, damaging several of the schooners regularly used by local spongers (Tampa Tribune 1981; Cannon 2011).

The sale of Baillie's Bluff to Baker combined with the damages sustained by the hurricanes (Figure 2) brought about several changes to the area by the turn of the century. Dissatisfied with the change in ownership of the bluff, African American sponging crews (Figure 3) relocated their operations back to the Anclote Keys, while other spongers established another operation about forty miles to the south of the bluff, closer to the Anclote River. In order to attract coastal workers and fishermen, Baker and his brother Benjamin combined to create the Pavilion Church and



Figure 1. Historic map showing the location of the Anclote area (at left) in relationship to local railroad lines, c. 1883. Lands highlighted in blue were owned by subsidiaries of the Disston Land Company. Note the isolated block just east of Anclote, which likely later became the site of Elfers, Florida (Image Courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Florida Map Collection, FMC0182).



Figure 2. Sponge market at Baillie's Bluff, c. 1890. Note erosion along shore from the 1888-1889 hurricane season that contributed to the decline of the sponging in the area by the early-1900s (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Reference Collection, RC20122).



Figure 3. African American workers with sponge boats along the shore of Baillie's Bluff in Pasco County, c. 1880 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Print Collections, PR10375).

Reading Room at the bluff, along with a small mercantile store that catered to local fishermen and spongers by the early-1900s. Samuel Baker also received approval to establish a post office in 1900, naming it "Security" in hopes of cementing a reputation for the area as a safe haven for fishermen and spongers (Cannon 2011).

For the Bakers, the success of the sponging industry was short-lived, however. Once Greek divers began to flock to nearby Tarpon Springs, a bitter rivalry between them and the Key West "conchs" who had arrived decades prior prompted Samuel Baker to sell the Baillie Bluffs property to young sponge-house worker Joseph M. Blackburn for \$900 in November 1912. Tarpon Springs soon became the center of sponging operations in the state, and within a short time the bluff was largely abandoned by the industry that had sustained its economy since the 1860s (Cannon 2011). The area was designated as a historic site for its contribution to the development of Pasco County, and local officials placed a marker in 1976 recognizing its significance (Tampa Tribune 1989).

2.0 THE ARRIVAL OF CHARLES B. ANDERSON AND THE TAMPA CONNECTION

With the decline in the sponging industry came a vibrant agricultural boom for southwest Pasco County. The area near Baillie's Bluff became Elfers once a post office was established in 1909 with Levi D. Elland as its first postmaster. The community was named in honor of Elland's wife, whose maiden name was Elfers (Miller 2019). Prior to his sale of the Baillie's Bluff property in 1912, Samuel Baker also sold the acreage he had purchased in 1882 to Major John Gribbel (Figure 4), a World War I veteran and wealthy investor and businessman from Philadelphia who lived in Tampa. As president of the Tampa Gas Company and, what the Tampa Morning Tribune described as "a large stockholder in varied industries," Gribbel employed his economic means to also purchase two additional tracts in the area with the intention of establishing citrus groves in Elfers. As the Tampa Morning Tribune reported, by July 1913 Gribbel had "started the work on his partly improved places, the old Peacock and Baillie places," and "the work is on full blast" (Miller 2019; Tampa Morning Tribune 1913).

The Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad established a rail line in Elfers for the transportation of its citrus in 1914, which was soon complimented by construction of a brick schoolhouse, a train depot, a church, and several residences. Thanks to the investments of men like Gribbel and a host of others with ties to Tampa, upon a visit to the area in 1917 with his friend, close associate, attorney, and Tampa Electric Company President, Peter O. Knight (who along with his son Joe also owned property in Elfers), Gribbel proclaimed that Elfers was "looking splendid and that the prospects are bright for its future development" (Tampa Tribune 1981; Tampa Morning Tribune 1917).

Shortly after Samuel Baker's sale of his holdings to Major John Gribbel, rancher Charles Branson Anderson arrived with his family from Bozeman, Montana to purchase a citrus grove in Polk County's small town of Lake Hamilton (Figure 5) after touring the area with his family via automobile in 1918 (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1918). Charles was born in Streator, Illinois to parents George Washington Anderson and Mary Margaret "Marie" Hagerman on February 16, 1864. George Anderson established a residence in Bozeman as early as 1820 and married Mary Hagerman in 1856. Anderson's mother passed away in 1902, prompting his father to remarry in 1904 to Elizabeth Gray, who survived him in death in 1910. Prior to the elder Anderson's passing, he established a hardware business in Bozeman with Charles, from which he retired in 1893 (The Miner 1910). Charles married Mary Agnes Bursk in July 1865 in LaSalle County, Illinois, and had six children including, Lee Bursk Anderson, who was born on May 8, 1890 in Lasalle, Illinois and joined him in Lake Hamilton by 1919 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1935).

Prior to Anderson's arrival, a small community near Lake Hamilton was established after William Hosmer built a home and opened a small store in the area in 1913. Described once as "the Top of Florida" due to its location along a ridge, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (Figure 6) constructed a station in Lake Hamilton in 1904, which was followed by the addition of a post office in the same year. By 1915, the small town boasted a Board of Trade with no less than forty members, and in 1916 its Ornamental League contracted R.T. Wedding to plat the town. The plan included boulevards surrounding three lakes and beautification of the train depot and local school grounds (Town of Lake Hamilton 2021; Morris 1955: 21).



Figure 4. Newspaper photograph of Major John Gribbel, Tampa Gas Company president and former owner of the Anderson House site, c. 1917 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1917).



Figure 5. November 1914 photograph of the Lake Hamilton citrus grove later purchased by Montana rancher Charles B. Anderson in 1918 (Image courtesy Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative, Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 19005).



Figure 6. Photograph of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station overlooking citrus grove bordering Lake Hamilton, Florida, c. 1920 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Reference Collection, RC18158).

Signaling the area's growth, newspaper accounts reported in 1920 that "the prosperous Lake Hamilton portion of the state was represented in Tampa yesterday by Charles B. Anderson, who spent several hours mingling with friends and attending to business matters" (Tampa Morning Tribune 1920). Anderson's visit was but one indication that Tampa had quickly become one of Pasco County's prime markets by the 1920s thanks to access to the Anclote River, railroad lines, and the improvement of several roads in the area (Tampa Tribune 1981). Given this, and his association with Peter O. Knight and others from the Tampa business community, Anderson established a family home in the city's affluent Hyde Park neighborhood just four years later, which still stands along South Dakota Avenue (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2021).

Charles B. Anderson remained a strong proponent for the development of Lake Hamilton and Florida's rapidly growing citrus industry throughout the 1920s. He was a co-founder of the Lake Hamilton Growers Association in 1919 and helped to establish the First National Bank of Lake Hamilton (Figure 7) in 1920, serving as its first president. Also in the interest of promoting the area, he acted as a director for the Massachusetts and Florida Realty Company by 1921 (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1920). Described by the Tampa Sunday Tribune as "an organization developed for the purpose of promoting and assisting in the promotion of any kind of development that might be of benefit to South Central Florida," the group's goals focused largely on the construction of paved roads and other infrastructural improvements throughout the region, including the completion of the Gulf Coast Highway (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1921a). As its president, Anderson was joined by his son Lee, who managed the Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association (Figure 8) from its inception. By 1924 it was packaging over 130,000 boxes of fruit each season (Tampa Morning Tribune 1924). As a result of the Andersons's efforts, combined with the completion of its segment of the Gulf Coast Highway, Lake Hamilton was formally chartered as a town in 1925 (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1921b).



Figure 7. Newspaper illustration of the First National Bank of Lake Hamilton, c.1920 (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1920).



Figure 8. Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association headquarters and packing house, c. 1922. The structure was built at a cost of roughly \$45,000 in 1921 (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Reference Collection, RC10162).

Complimenting the success of the Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association was the Elfers Citrus Growers Association, which was co-founded as part of a joint effort with the Florida Citrus Exchange by Peter O. Knight's son, Joe, in 1919. Joe Knight, like Major John Gribbel and a host of others from Tampa, was instrumental in Elfers's early success as he established the extensive Sans Souci grove, built a home in the area in 1912, and wrote a number of newspaper and magazine articles promoting its citrus industry. As a result of his tireless efforts, the Elfers Citrus Growers Association (Figure 9 and Figure 10) completed construction of a fully-modernized packing house in November 1920, and five years later, Elfers was incorporated as a city with a population of roughly 300 persons (Tampa Tribune 1985). When chaos consumed its citrus industry in 1929, it was Knight, who along with several other community stakeholders, that formed the committee of fifty men who ensured its future for decades to come (The Chronicle 1974).

Like its Elfers counterpart, the Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association enjoyed a great deal of success, and by 1929 the organization hired Winter Haven Architect Charles F. Kuhn to design an addition to its packing house that would be built at a cost of roughly \$40,000 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1929). The addition was completed by 1930 (Figure 11), as Charles Anderson maintained his influence as one of the directors of the Florida Citrus Exchange in 1934 (News- Banner 1930; Tampa Sunday Tribune 1934a). Annual promotional events, such as the Florida State Fair and Florida Orange Festival allowed Pasco County citrus growers to showcase their products as early as the 1920s, and by the 1930s, the Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association exhibited several citrus displays that were often recognized for their creativity and appeal (Figure 12; Tampa Morning Tribune 1932). Despite the national economic effects of the Great Depression, due to promotions such as these, and the contributions of Charles and Lee Anderson, Florida's citrus industry was shipping over 50,000 train car loads each season by the mid-1930s, largely as a result of the Florida Citrus Exchange and cooperatives such as the Lake Hamilton Growers Association (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1934b).



Figure 9. Barrels and crates of citrus awaiting shipment at Elfers Citrus Growers Association packing house, c. 1931 (Image courtesy Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative, Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 8264).



Figure 10. Photograph of Elfers Citrus Growers Association storage building along railroad siding, c. 1926 (Image courtesy Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative, Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 7634).



Figure 11. Undated photograph of expanded Lake Hamilton Growers Association packing house (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Louise Frisbie Collection, FR0161).



Figure 12. Pasco county growers' exhibition at the Florida State Fair in Tampa, Florida, c. 1923 (Image courtesy Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative, Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 18879).

3.0 STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH: THE CREATION OF THE CHARLES B. ANDERSON HOUSE

The 1930s would prove to be a challenging decade for both the city of Elfers and the Anderson family. As the Great Depression began to take its toll, many local farmers and grove owners feared losing their lands due to excessive taxes as result of the city's incorporation. In response, they elected Florida Senator Sam Getzen, who introduced a bill in the State Legislature that abolished its municipal government by 1933 (Tampa Tribune 1985). Similar to these landholders, the Anderson family was not without its share of hardships. Just two years after the City of Elfers had been dissolved, tragedy struck Charles B. Anderson's family when his son Lee Bursk Anderson unexpectedly died of complications from an appendicitis operation in May 1935, just weeks after his father was elected as vice president of the Lake Hamilton Growers Association. Anderson's son would leave behind two children and a widow, and the loss brought an unprecedented level of grief to the whole family (Tampa Morning Tribune 1935a; Tampa Morning Tribune 1935b). Charles B. Anderson somehow managed to press on however, returning to his post as a director for the Florida Citrus Exchange once again in 1936 as representative of the Tampa, Lake Region (Tampa Morning Tribune 1936a).

In August 1936, the owner of the Baker House, Major John Gribbel, died in his summer home in Maine at the age of 78 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1936b). The next year, Charles B. Anderson was re-elected as one of the directors of the Elfers Citrus Growers Association, in addition to his many commitments in Lake Hamilton (Tampa Sunday Tribune 1937). As part of the Florida Citrus Exchange, Anderson became more involved with the organization and purchased John Gribbel's seventy-acre grove from his estate in 1937, which contained the Samuel Baker House within its boundaries (Tampa Tribune 1981;Ballinger 2016: 8.1).

The Andersons and their daughter Margaret briefly lived in the house Samuel Baker built during their stay in the area, but by 1938, Charles B. Anderson commissioned Tampa architect Gary Boyle to design a more modern structure that would serve as the family's "grove residence" (Tampa Morning Tribune 1943; Orlando Sentinel 1990). Constructed by Swedish immigrant Godfrey "Guy" Kuenzi roughly fifty yards east of the Baker House, the Anderson House (as it came to be commonly known) featured several unique and innovative features. Consisting of two stories, the house had its own basement, complete with a trash chute leading from the kitchen to its incinerator, elaborate mahogany indoor paneling, an electric garage door opener, continuous electrical outlets throughout, a walk-in shower, telephone room, walk-in storage closets, and a host of other amenities uncommon to other homes constructed in Florida during the 1930s. Nearly as unique was the home's elaborate five-foot-long dog house, located to the south of the house and made of concrete, complete with its own foyer and concrete walk (Kuenzi 2021; Ballinger 2016:7.1-7.4).

In addition to constructing a more modern home for his family in Elfers, Charles B. Anderson continued to be a driving force in the Florida Citrus Industry during the late-1930s. He served as a vice president for the Tampa subsidiaries of the Florida Growers Loan and Guaranty Company in 1937, and as Elfers combined with Pinellas County to ship nearly two million crates of citrus that season, the Elfers Citrus Growers Association elected him as its president in August 1938 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1937a; Tampa Morning Tribune 1937b;Tampa Morning Tribune 1938). Combined with his leadership, its creative and attractive branding (Figure 13 and Figure 14), and its "Seald Sweet" (Figure 15) guarantee for freshness, the association continued to thrive, and as an indication of his influence, Anderson was elected to represent the North Pinellas division of the Florida Citrus Exchange in 1939 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1939).



Figure 13. "Tavern Brand" citrus crate label, a product of the Elfers Citrus Growers Association (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Florida Collection, Florida Crate Label Collection).



Figure 14. "Whoopee Brand Florida Citrus" crate label, product of the Elfers Citrus Growers Association (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Florida Collection, Florida Crate Label Collection).



Figure 15. Undated photograph of “Seald-Sweet” juice stand in Lake Hamilton, Florida (Image courtesy State Library and Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, Louise Frisbie Collection, FR0134)

Charles B. Anderson would remain a prominent figure in Florida’s citrus until July 8, 1943, when he died at the family’s grove home in Elfers at age 79 (Tampa Morning Tribune 1943a). He was survived by his wife Mary, two daughters, Ruth Wetmore and Margaret Kuenzi (bride of Godfrey “Guy” Kuenzi, builder of the Anderson House), two sons Donald W. Anderson and Charles B. Anderson, Jr., ten grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. Mourners gathered at his funeral in Tampa to commemorate the loss of one of the greatest men ever to grace Florida’s citrus industry (Tampa Morning Tribune 1943b).

Following the loss of its patriarch, Mary Anderson and other family members continued for many years to live at the home Godfrey “Guy” Kuenzi had built for his father-in-law. In 1960, Mary Anderson died at age 95 in Tarpon Springs, leaving behind three daughters, two sons, eleven grandchildren, and seventeen great-grandchildren, and by the 1970s, the family’s grove home began to fall into disrepair (Tampa Tribune 1960). Recognizing the significance of the Anderson and Baker houses to the area’s history, Pasco County Commissioners purchased the 2.3-acre property at 5740 Moog Road for \$112,000 in 1981 with hopes of transforming the two structures for public use as a library and museum (Pasco Tribune 1981).

Their efforts proved mostly successful, as by the end of the decade the Anderson house was repurposed and occupied by the Pasco Fine Arts Center (Figure 16). The Baker House was renovated in the early 1990s by a citizens’ group of volunteers led by Samuel Baker’s grandson, Gordon, and Charles B. Anderson’s granddaughter, Mary Vinson (Figure 17), who briefly lived in the home during the 1940s after inheriting it from him (Pasco Tribune 1988; Tampa Tribune 1991). Local preservation efforts did not stop there. By 1996 both the Baker House and Anderson House were added to the National Register of Historic Places as a compliment to Pasco County’s Centennial Park Branch Library which was constructed at the site (Tampa Tribune 1996a). The Anderson House continued to serve as the home of the Pasco Fine Arts Council through the mid-2000s, but once the organization relocated its studio, the structure began to fall into disrepair and has since stood vacant (Tampa Tribune 2005).



Figure 16. Newspaper photograph of the Charles B. Anderson house after being repurposed as the Pasco Fine Arts Center, c. 1996 (Tampa Tribune 1996b).



Figure 17. Newspaper photograph of volunteers Francis Mallett (left), Gordon Baker (center), and Mary Vinson (right) standing on the porch of the Baker House, c.1991 (Tampa Tribune 1991).

4.0 REFERENCES

Ballinger, Patrick W.

- 2016 "Historical Structure Form, Florida Master Site File, Charles B. Anderson House, Site Number 8PA00561," Florida Division of Historical Resources, flheritage.com. Web. Accessed 15 November 2021.

Cannon, Jeff

- 2011 "Tracing the History of Bailey's Bluff," patch.com. Web. Accessed 16 November 2021.

Chronicle, The

- 1974 Dill, Glenn, "The Empire Sans Souci," 20 June. fivay.org. Web. Accessed 18 November 2021.

Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

- 2021 "Parcel Result, Folio: 186547-0000," gis.hcpafl.org. Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.

Hillsborough County Public Library Cooperative

- 1923 "[Exhibition of] Pasco County: Tampa, Fla.," Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 18879. digitalcollections.hcplc.org. Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.
- 1926 "Elfers Citrus Grower's Association Storage Building, Single-Story Wood with Clerestory and Loading Dock on Railroad Siding by Road: Elfers, Fla.," Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 7634. digitalcollections.hcplc.org. Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.
- 1931 "Barrel Crates and Boxes of Citrus Awaiting Shipment on Floor of Packing Plant: Elfers, Fla.," Burgert Brothers Digital Photographic Collection, Print Number PA 8264. digitalcollections.hcplc.org. Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.

Kuenzi, Charles

- 2021 Conversation with Shannon Bruffett via email, November 2021.

Miller, Jeff

- 2019 "History of Pasco County: A Timeline," fivay.org. Web. Accessed 18 November 2021.

Miner, The

- 1910 "Dies at Bozeman (Special Dispatch to the Miner)," 27 July, p. 1.

Morris, Allen

- 1955 *The Florida Handbook: Fourth Biennial Edition*, Tallahassee, Peninsular Publishing.

News-Banner (Murfreesboro, TN)

- 1930 "Industrial News Briefs," 5 July, p. 5.

Orlando Sentinel

- 1990 "Flashback, 1949: Construction," 30 August, p. I-8.

Pasco Tribune

- 1981 Pounds, Geoffrey. "Commission Saves Pair of Landmark Homes," 14 September, p. 1, 3.
- 1985 Jeffares, Carol. "Would an Elfers by Any Other Name be the Same?," 30 November, p.1.
- 1988 "Baker House Brings Back Pasco's Past," p. 1.

State Library and Archives of Florida

- 1880 "Sponge Boats off Bailey's Bluff in Pasco County," *Florida Memory*, Print Collections, PR10375. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 16 November 2021.
- 1883 "Map of Land Owned by Disston Company, et al., 1883," *Florida Memory*, Florida Map Collection, FMC0182. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.
- 1889 "Sponge Market Under Trees at Bailey's Bluff," *Florida Memory*, Reference Collection, RC20122. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 16 November 2021.
- 1920 "View from ACL Station – Lake Hamilton, Florida," *Florida Memory*, Reference Collection, RC18158. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.
- 1922 "Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association – Lake Hamilton, Florida," *Florida Memory*, Reference Collection, RC10162. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 16 November 2021.
- n.d. "Lake Hamilton Citrus Growers Association Packing-House," (20th Century) *Florida Memory*, Louise Frisbie Collection, FR0161. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.
- n.d. "Seald-Sweet Juice Shop – Lake Hamilton, Florida," (20th Century) *Florida Memory*, Louise Frisbie Collection, FR0134. floridamemory.com, Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.
- n.d. "Tavern Brand Citrus Label," (1930-1950) *Florida Memory*, Florida Collection, Florida Crate Label Collection, floridamemory.com. Web. Accessed 18 November 2021.

Tampa Morning Tribune

- 1913 "Elfers Prepares for Fruit Tree Planting," 22 July, p. 11.
- 1917 "Reserve Business to Help at War's Close," 17 January, p. 12.
- 1920 "Passing Throng," 28 August, p. 5A.
- 1924 "Lake Hamilton to Supply Exchange with 130,000 Boxes," 3 September, p. 2.
- 1929 "Plan Packing Plant," 13 October, pt.2, p. 9.
- 1932 "Citrus Growers have Program at Orange Fete," 30 January, p. 20.
- 1934a "One New Director Elected on Board of Citrus Exchange," 20 May, pt. 1, p. 12.

Tampa Morning Tribune (continued)

- 1934b "Florida Citrus Season will be Ended June 1: More than 50,000 Cars Shipped to Date," 20 May, pt. 1, p.12.
- 1935a "Citrus Association at Lake Hamilton Elects its Officers, 15 May, p. 20.
- 1935b "Lee B. Anderson of Lake Hamilton, Citrus Man, Dies," 28 May, p. 2.
- 1936a "Commander and Taylor Named Exchange Heads," 5 June, p. 8.
- 1936b "Bank Directors Honor Gribbel in Resolutions: Pay Tribute to Life and Leadership," 16 October, p. 16.
- 1937a "Citrus Board won't Change Juice Content," 14 September, p. 5.
- 1937b "Growers Told Color-Adding May be Dropped," 4 June, p. 6.
- 1938 "Elfers Citrus Growers Elect Anderson President," 6 August, p. 5.
- 1939 "C.H. Walker is Re-elected as Exchange Head: Citrus Officials Named at Annual Meeting," 9 June, p. 22.
- 1943a "Funeral Notices: Anderson, Charles B.," 10 July, p. 2.
- 1943b "C.B. Anderson, Citrus Grower, Dies at Elfers," 9 July, p. 2.

Tampa Sunday Tribune

- 1918 "Passing Throng," 6 October, p. 11A.
- 1920 "Progressive Lake Hamilton's New Bank," 3 October, p. 5B.
- 1921a "Much Development at Haines City," 6 March, p. 5A.
- 1921b "Brogdex to the Fore," (advertisement), 18 December, p. 6A.
- 1937 "Elfers Group Re-elects All Its Officers," 11 July, pt. 1, p. 11.

Tampa Tribune

- 1960 "Funeral Notices, Deaths in Tampa and Elsewhere: Mrs. Mary A. Anderson," 22 October, p. 2.
- 1961 "Funeral Notices: Kuenzi, Mr. Godfrey (Guy)," 22 April, p. 2
- 1989 Jeffares, Carol. "Legend Says Grateful Chief Gave Land," 1 April, Pasco section, p.1
- 1991 "Some Pasco Building Oddities are Historical, Too," 21 January, Pasco Section, p. 3.
- 1996a Horridge, Mathew. "Baker House Up for National Register," 1 June, Pasco Section, p. 10.
- 1996b "Winter Resident Guide: Pasco Scenes," 7 November, p. 43.
- 2005 Hall, Kenneth. "Council Offers Art Exhibits, Classes," 10 November, Pasco Winter Resident Guide, p. 26.

Town of Lake Hamilton

- 2021 "Lake Hamilton Florida: About Lake Hamilton, History of Lake Hamilton," townoflakehamilton.com. Web. Accessed 17 November 2021.