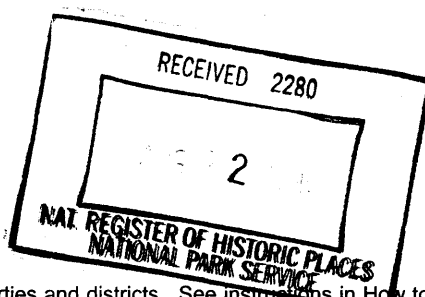


917



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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 The Edge House

other names/site number FMSF #: LA3407

2. Location

street & number 1218 West Broad Street N/A not for publication

city or town Groveland N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Lake code 069 zip code 34736

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.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 8/17/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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 Signature of the Keeper Daniel J. Vician Date of Action 10/5/06

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: office building

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls ALUMINUM
WOOD

roof METAL

other GLASS

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902- date construction completed

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edge, Elliot E.- designer/builder

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 Approximately 1.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 1 4 8 2 0	3 1 5 9 9 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

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 Koehne, Kendall/Jessica Forbes, Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2006

street & number 500 South Brounough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL 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 Kendall Koehne

street & number 1218 West Broad Street telephone 352-551-9400

city or town Groveland state FL zip code 34736

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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Edge House is located at 1218 West Broad Street (Highway 50), in Groveland, Lake County, Florida. It is a two-story Queen Anne Style residence built in 1902. The building displays craftsmanship typically applied to large, formal residences, and is the only Queen Anne style home in the city. The Edge House is well-preserved and retains its integrity to a very high degree. The frame house has an irregular foot print, and a steeply-pitched, complex hip roof with gables, dormer windows, and a corbelled brick chimney. Fenestration is asymmetrical, and includes rectangular double-hung wooden sash windows, and leaded glass transoms. Verandas cover the main façade on the first and second stories, and extend around the east elevation.

To save the Edge House from demolition and preserve this Groveland landmark, the Edge House was moved in 1988 almost one mile west of its original location when a fast-food restaurant company decided to build on the house's original site. The Edge House, still within the city limits of Groveland, is situated on one acre and maintains the same orientation as it did on its original site, facing north toward Highway 50. The 1.3 acre property is surrounded by non-historic commercial and residential buildings, and vacant property.

SETTING

Groveland, originally known as Taylorville, is approximately 30 miles west of Orlando. It is a small city that has experienced economic fluctuations throughout its history. Groveland is historically known for its pine forests and citrus groves. In the early 1900's, Groveland became the location of one of the largest lumber mills in the South due in large part to the efforts of Elliot E. Edge, the builder and original owner of the Edge House. E.E. Edge was instrumental in the founding and growth of Groveland when he established the town's original lumber mill. The Edge House was constructed on the site of the Edge Turpentine Still, which was the hub of the early settlement.

The primary roads servicing Groveland are east/west State Highway 50, State Highway 19 running north, and State Highway 33 running south. Highway 50 and Highway 19 intersect in downtown Groveland. Highway 50 is the east-west highway across Central Florida which was created by legislation pushed through by House Representative Lacy Day Edge, son of E.E. Edge. Highway 19 runs from Palatka in north Florida to Groveland, and is a highly traveled route from the Florida Turnpike, which is located 6 miles from the city. Highway 33 runs from Groveland to Lakeland, intersecting with Interstate 4 which is approximately 24 miles south of Groveland.

The Edge House at its new location is directly on Highway 50 and faces north, as it did in 1902 (Photo #1). Though it was located in what would develop as the downtown of Groveland, at its original location the Edge House was surrounded by open farmland until the city developed around it. The Edge House is now the only structure on a 1.3 acre property, and no historical buildings are adjacent to it, making the location very similar

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Section number 7 Page 2 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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to its original siting. There is no known archaeological site on this property. With its pier foundation, ground disturbance by the Edge House is minimal.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Edge House is an early 1900's Queen Anne Style residence. The two-story frame building has an asymmetrical plan with bays. The building measures approximately 53 feet by 37 feet and has an irregular footprint (Photo #2). The building has a steeply-pitched complex hip roof with gables on the north and south ends, and gable dormer window on the east and gable dormer vent on the west side. A corbelled brick chimney pierces the east slope. Horizontal wood siding serves as the exterior walls. Horizontal aluminum siding was added to most exterior walls sometime after the 1988 move. Fenestration is asymmetrical, and includes 1/1 double-hung wooden sash windows, and transoms with leaded glass in diamond patterns.

North Elevation

Verandas extend across the main (north) first and second story facades and wrap around to the east elevation (Photos #2 & 6). The verandas are decorated with tapered round classical columns and railings with spindle balusters. The floors of both verandas and the ceiling of the first floor veranda are tongue and groove wood (Photo #3). Large square newels and hand railing are at the veranda steps (Photo #4). The first story veranda shelters the main entrance. The wooden main door has a single large light in the upper half, with a decorative trim above the window. The lower half of the door is divided into three panels, two small panels which are side-by-side, with one larger panel below. Each panel is decorated with a star-burst design. The bay to the east of the door has two windows and one large single-hung window with a transom window with the leaded glass. The windows and door are trimmed in plain boards. The second story veranda with hip roof shelters three windows evenly spaced across the elevation. Within the north gable are two double-hung sash windows (Photo #5). Aluminum siding is only on the first story of the elevation.

East Elevation

The verandas of both the first and second stories wrap to the east elevation (Photo #6). The first story side entrance is entered off the veranda, and is within the north angle of a bay. The door has a single large light in the upper half and plain panels in the lower half, and a small knob which rings a bell. The bay also contains one window and one large single-hung window with a leaded diamond pattern transom (Photo #7). The third window is at the south end of the veranda. The doors and windows are trimmed with plain boards. Beyond the veranda are three windows and the entrance to the rear (south) porch (Photo #8). The first window is a small fixed window; the other two windows have double-hung sashes.

The second story veranda provides shelter for two solid wood exterior doors and two windows. The windows and doors are trimmed with plain boards. On the veranda beyond the northernmost door is a sleeping porch

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Section number 7 Page 3 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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screened with seven openings (Photo #9). The bay which contains a solid frame door and one window is within the sleeping porch (Photo #10). To the south of the veranda/sleeping porch are two windows trimmed with plain boards. The exterior wall within the sleeping porch did not receive aluminum siding. The corbelled brick chimney pierces the roof at the northeast elevation. A gable dormer with window extends from the roof slope (Photo #9).

South Elevation

The south elevation has a steep gable roof and the gable contains a window with paired sashes (Photo #11). Two double-hung sash windows are located in the second story. A first-story, small screened porch with hip roof extends from the east half of the elevation, with the entrance to the east. The west side of the elevation has a one-story extension with a gable roof and three windows.

West Elevation

The northern veranda at the first story wraps slightly to the west elevation, up to a window recessed west of the main entrance (Photo #12). A centrally located bay with hip roof is on the first story with a window and multi-light pattern in the upper half. A first-floor extension with shed roof is at the southwest corner. A door with six lights in the upper half and solid panels in the lower half has no steps for access. The extension also has three 16-light casement windows grouped at its northwest corner. The second story has three windows. The west slope of the roof contains a gable dormer with a rectangular louvered vent.

Interior

Pine wood floors are present throughout most of the house. Most first floor walls and ceilings are plaster; most second floor walls and ceilings are bead board. Ceilings are at ten feet on the first floor and nine feet on the second floor. Decorative moldings, trim, and baseboards with ornamental corner accents are present. The windows, doors, metal fixtures and hinges are mostly original.

First Floor

The first floor contains an entrance hall, living room, dining room, kitchen, sunroom, toilet, full bathroom, and laundry room. Within the main door is a large entrance hall which extends almost one-half the width and one-half the depth of the house (Photo #13). It contains a staircase at the southwest corner (Photo #14). Anchored by two large, elaborate newel posts, the staircase has ornamental spindles and a decorative handrail. To the northeast is an opening into the living room through an ornate lattice with carved wood columns that rest on wooden ledges (Photo #15). The intricate carving of the lattice is a symmetrical design beginning in the center with a circle and weaving to either side with swirls, curves and webs. The living room contains a bay in the north wall that overlooks the veranda. The living room fireplace is brick with a brick facing and hearth, and a surrounding oak mantel with a rectangular mirror (Photo #16). The mantel and lattice were imported from New Orleans when the house was constructed. The dining room is on the east side and can be entered through

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Section number 7 Page 4 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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openings in all four walls, including the entrance hall, the living room, an exterior door to the east veranda, and the kitchen to the south. The living room is separated from the dining room by a pair of large paneled wood pocket doors (Photo #17). The dining room contains a bay in the east wall (Photo #18). The dining room opens to the kitchen through a swinging door. The kitchen, small toilet, pantry and porch are south of the dining room. The kitchen contains three windows and a solid wooden door that opens to the south porch. At the south wall of the entrance hall is a solid wood door that accesses rooms in the southwest corner of the floor. A sunroom, and a full bathroom and laundry room are in this corner. The sixteen-light casement windows mentioned on the west elevation are in the sunroom. The full bathroom contains a claw foot tub that was originally located in the second floor bathroom.

Second Floor

The second floor is divided into a central hall, four bedrooms and a bathroom. From the entrance hall, the staircase leads to the second story where the staircase turns to the east for three additional steps to the hall (Photo #19). The central hall widens at the top of the stairs to provide a balcony overlooking the stairwell. The balcony also has elaborate newel posts, ornamental spindles and a decorative handrail. Most walls and ceilings are bead board and are accented with moldings (Photo #20). The bathroom is directly north of the stairwell, and contains a claw foot bath tub. Two bedrooms have doors on the east side of the hall, one to the north, and one to the south. The doors have solid raised panels. Transom windows are above the bedroom doors. The large north bedroom has a fireplace, three windows overlooking the north veranda, one window in the west wall (Photo #21), and a door exits onto the east veranda. The largest of the eastern bedrooms exists onto the sleeping porch.

Attic

The attic can be accessed through a drop down door in the central hall of the second floor (Photos #19 & 20). The attic receives natural lighting from windows in the gables in the north and south elevations, and east dormer. The west dormer contains an air vent.

ALTERATIONS

Major alterations to the house were accomplished during the historic period. The sleeping porch was probably added to the second story verandah in the early 20th century when these porches were widely popular. The south wall of the kitchen was expanded into the space used for a south porch extension, making the porch smaller.

The balusters and railing around the first story verandah were added after the relocation in 1988, as was the aluminum siding. The gable roof extension on the south elevation was a porch that was enclosed when a bathroom and laundry were installed. The shed roof extension onto the corner of the southwest was made at

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Section number 7 Page 5 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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this time. A louvered vent replaced a window in the west gable dormer. In the 1880s the height of the brick chimney was reduced.

RELOCATION

The Edge House was originally located on Broad Street (Highway 50) one block west of the intersection of Highway 50 and Highway 19, in downtown Groveland. The house was situated with the main entrance facing north toward Broad Street (Highway 50). Hardee's Restaurant chose to build on the site of the Edge House. To avoid destruction and to preserve a major landmark of Groveland's history, the Edge House was moved to its present location in 1988. Because of the house's significance to the people of Groveland, the move was a momentous occasion for residents. Over 200 people watched and many walked as it was transported down Highway 50. At its present location, the Edge House is a little less than one mile west of its original location. The Edge House is situated on 1.3 acres and is the only structure on the property with a yard and several large trees. Maintaining the same orientation in its new location as it did in 1902, the Edge House faces north, and is located on Highway 50.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Edge House is significant under criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1902, the Edge House is an excellent example of a Queen Anne Style residence and is the only example of the style in the City of Groveland.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Edge House, as it is known to area residents, was the home of the Edge Family and was located on one of the first homesteaded properties in the city. The home was built in 1902 by one of Groveland's founding citizens, Elliot E. Edge. Edge founded the Edge Lumber Company, which for a time was the largest lumber mill in the State of Florida. To facilitate easier communications between logging camps, he was instrumental in establishing a telephone system, which, with the help of his son Lacy Day Edge, later grew into the Florida Telephone Corporation. To provide supplies to the workmen of the area, Edge established a commissary which became the Edge Mercantile Company. This company, which operated for 80 years, grew to be the largest mercantile business in Lake and Sumter counties, serving farmers and grove owners. When Groveland was incorporated in 1922, Edge was one of the first elected city officials. The Edge Memorial Methodist Church was named in memory of him after his death in 1934.

Edge's son, L. D. Edge, had the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to the Florida State Legislature. In addition to serving as a State Senator, L.D. Edge served as Speaker of the House. During his House tenure, he pushed through legislation that created a paved east-west highway across Central Florida, which is known as State Highway 50. L. Day Edge was elected as Groveland's first Mayor after the city incorporated in 1922. For years the Edge Family ran the town's only funeral home and served as the bank. The family also ran the oldest operating Standard Oil gas station until it closed in 1977. L. D. Edge was one of the founders of Florida Telephone Company and founded the Peoples' State Bank of Groveland. In addition to commercial operations, L.D. Edge was the pioneer in Lake County in the production of Sea Island cotton and tobacco. He also handled and financed the cultivation of other agricultural products including watermelons, cucumbers, and citrus. L.D. Edge died in 1971.

The Edge House is one of the oldest homes in Groveland. It was originally located in the middle of the city, near the intersection of Highway 50 and Highway 19. To avoid destruction after a fast food restaurant decided to build on the home site, the Edge House was moved in 1988, approximately one mile west of its original location, but remains within the city limits.

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Section number 8 Page 2 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Queen Anne Style emerged around 1880 as a popular residential design favored by the affluent, and remained fashionable in America through the first decade of the twentieth century. The name, Queen Anne, is misleading, for the style draws heavily upon earlier Jacobean and Elizabethan precedents rather than the more restrained Renaissance architecture associated with the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). Richard Norman Shaw, an English architect, is credited for developing the style for grand manor houses in the 1860s. One of the first American examples of the style, the Sherman House in Newport, Rhode Island, was designed by H.H. Richardson and completed in 1874. The American Architect and Building News, one of America's premier architecture journals, featured early models, which helped to disseminate the style throughout the country. Typically expansive in scale, those buildings were often too large for America's diminishing family size. About 1900, a variety of other styles, primarily Colonial Revival and Prairie, eclipsed the Queen Anne style in popularity.

Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include a vertical emphasis through the use of steeply pitched roof lines with gable extensions and disrupted exterior wall surfaces. Wall texture variation is a common feature of the style, with exterior wall fabrics ranging from brick, rough-face cast block, or stone veneers, to various wood shingles and sidings. Canted bay extensions and polygonal or conical towers protrude from corner walls. Decorative truss work and patterned shingles often adorn gable ends. Queen Anne buildings typically feature asymmetrical porches, usually one story high and extending across one or several side walls. Verandas are embellished with turned posts, spindle work, and decorative brackets. Later models often display Colonial Revival details, including Palladian windows in gable ends and round columns with classical capitals along verandas and porches. Doors and windows are typically simple in design. Doors usually have a single large pane of glass set into the upper portion and window sashes with only a single pane of glass, a frequent variant being a single pane surrounded by small or rectangular panes on several sides.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Edge House is an important architectural landmark in Groveland. Completed in 1902, the building is the only Queen Anne Style building in the city. The Edge House reflects many Queen Anne Style construction features, primarily its asymmetrical plan, steeply-pitched, complex gable roof with dormers, and bay windows. The verandas include classical columns and spindle balusters and handrails. The majority of the house's windows are double hung sash. The center windows of the bays on the east and north sides of the home have leaded diamond pattern transoms. Like the windows, the doors of the Edge House are in keeping with the Queen Anne Style as they contain one single large pane of glass in the upper portion of the door. The large entry hall was an occasional feature of houses with a high volume of public visitors, for it allowed an area to greet and conduct business or short visits without introducing individuals into the family areas. The formal living area adjacent to the main entry was standard within Queen Anne arrangements. These elements

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Section number 8 Page 3 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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combined make the Edge House an excellent example of Queen Anne Style of architecture and retains a high degree of its historic architectural integrity.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary encloses Lot 7 of the Anderson's Subdivision less the south 150.63 feet (Plat Book 4 page 17) of Groveland, Lake County, Florida. Approximately 1.3 acres. Parcel #: Lot 7, Anderson's Sub. No. 1, according to the map or plat thereof as recorded in the Plat Book 4, Page(s) 17, Public Records of Lake County, Florida, less the South 150.63 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Edge House was moved to this parcel of land in 1988. The land is comparable in setting and orientation to the downtown location.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. The Edge House, 1218 West Broad Street, Groveland, Florida
2. Lake County, Florida
3. Kendall Koehne
4. February 14, 2006
5. 12737 Monte Vista Road, Clermont, FL 34711
6. View showing (north) façade displaying same orientation in new location as previous location. Facing southeast.
7. Photo #1 of 21

Number 1 through 5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. View showing front (north) façade and east elevation. Facing southwest.
7. Photo #2 of 21

6. View showing first floor side (east) veranda, tongue and groove. Facing south.
7. Photo #3 of 21

6. View showing first floor main (north) entrance and bay with multi-light pattern window. Facing south.
7. Photo #4 of 21

6. View showing second floor veranda (north) windows and north gable. Facing south.
7. Photo #5 of 21

6. View showing east elevation. Facing west.
7. Photo #6 of 21

6. View showing side entrance (east), bay with multi-light pattern window. Facing west.
7. Photo #7 of 21

6. View showing back porch (east). Facing west.
7. Photo #8 of 21

6. View showing second floor (east) veranda/sleeping porch, dormer window, and corbelled brick chimney. Facing west.
7. Photo #9 of 21

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Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 2 **EDGE HOUSE, GROVELAND, LAKE COUNTY,
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6. View showing sleeping porch, bay (east). Facing south.

7. Photo #10 of 21

6. View showing south elevation. Facing north.

7. Photo #11 of 21

6. View showing west elevation. Facing east.

7. Photo #12 of 21

6. Interior view showing entrance hall, staircase, door to former apartment. Facing south.

7. Photo #13 of 21

6. Interior view showing entrance hall, main door, opening into living room. Facing north.

7. Photo #14 of 21

6. Interior view showing opening from entrance hall into living room. Facing east.

7. Photo #15 of 21

6. Interior view showing fireplace. Facing east.

7. Photo #16 of 21

6. Interior view showing opening from dining room to living room. Facing north.

7. Photo #17 of 21

6. Interior view showing dining room bay. Facing east.

7. Photo #18 of 21

6. Interior second floor view showing balcony at top of stairs. Facing south.

7. Photo #19 of 21

6. Interior second floor view showing central hall, bead board walls and ceilings, transom windows. Facing north.

7. Photo #20 of 21

6. Interior second floor view showing front (north) bedroom. Facing east.

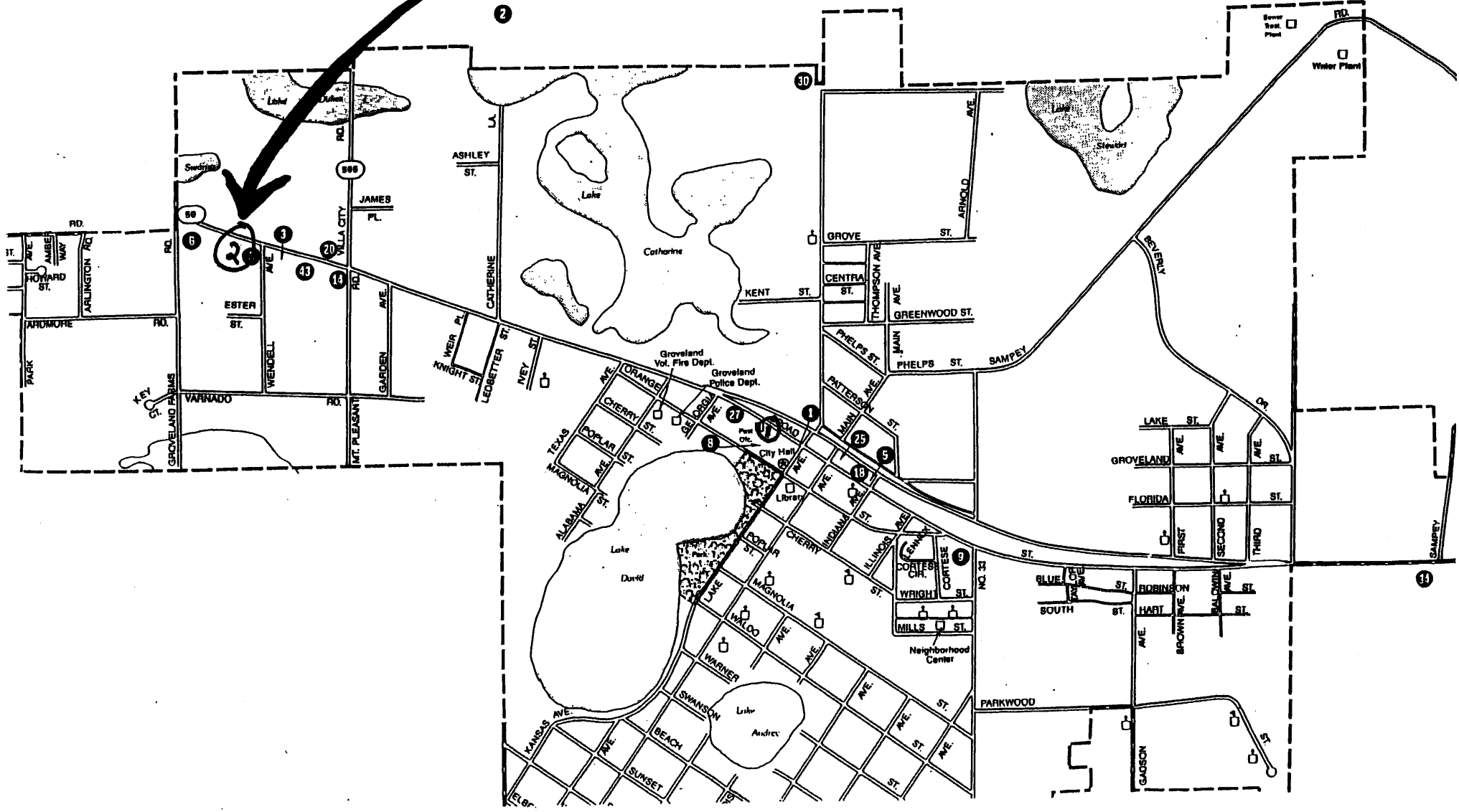
7. Photo #21 of 21

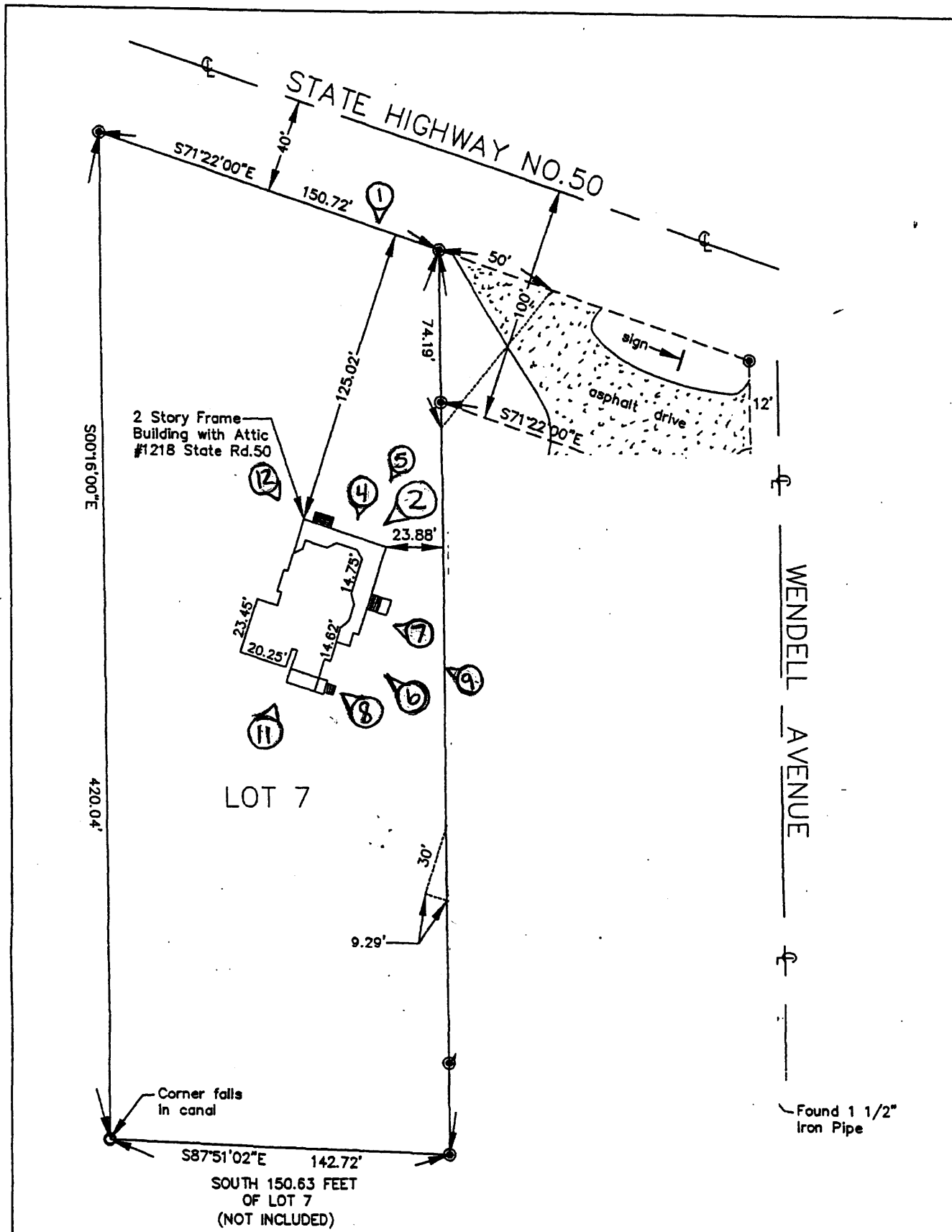


The "Edge House"
Groveland, Florida 1907

- ① Previous Location
- ② Current Location

EDGE HOUSE, Groveland, Lake County, Florida
 Locator Map





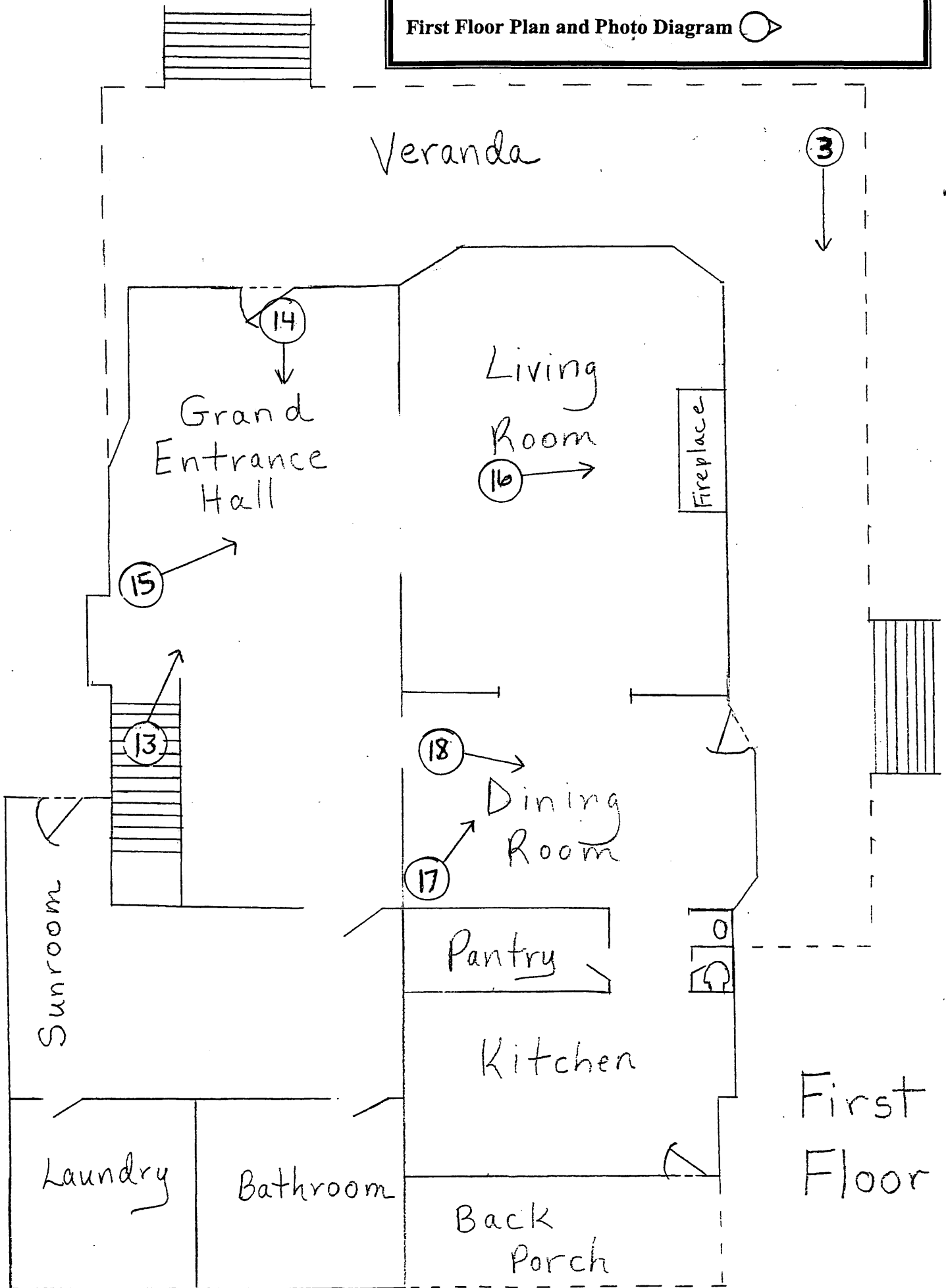
EDGE HOUSE, Groveland, Lake County, Florida

Site and Boundary Map

Photo Diagram ○▶

EDGE HOUSE, Groveland, Lake County, Florida

First Floor Plan and Photo Diagram



EDGE HOUSE, Groveland, Lake County, Florida

Second Floor Plan and Photo Diagram

10

Veranda

21

Bedroom

Fireplace

19

Bathroom

Bedroom

Sleeping Porch

20

Bedroom

Bedroom

Second Floor

