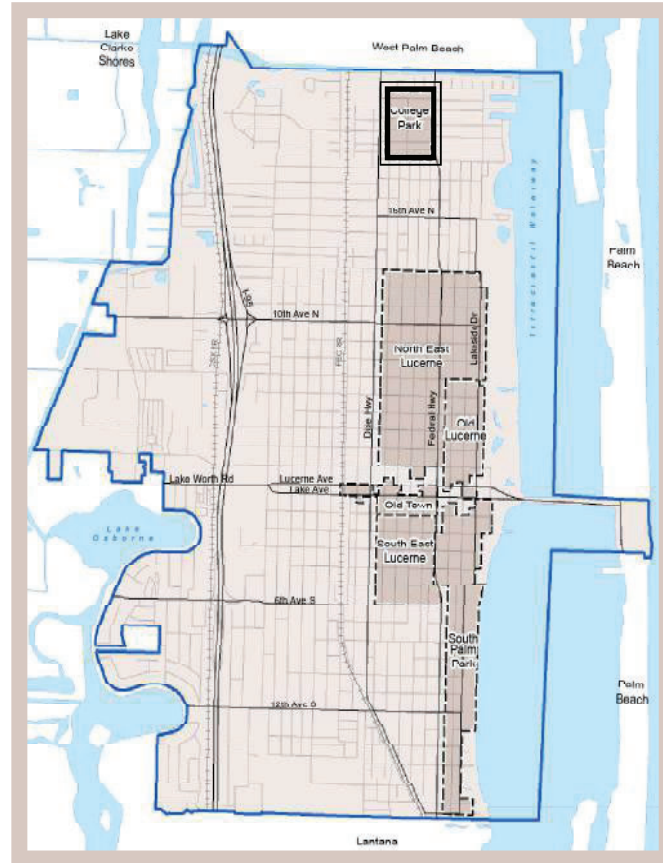


## HISTORIC DISTRICTS IN LAKE WORTH BEACH

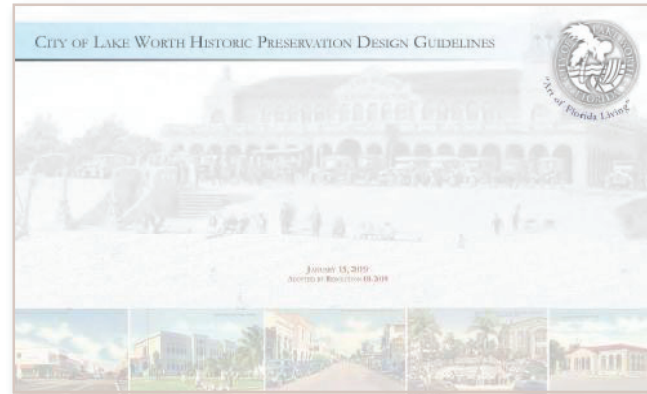


- The Lake Worth Beach first adopted a Historic Preservation ordinance in 1997, and has since created six Historic Districts which are illustrated on the map above.
- Neighborhoods may be nominated for historic designation by any person. Staff evaluates the area to determine if it meets the criteria for designation as set forth the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. If the criteria is met, the Historic Resource Preservation Board conducts a public hearing, a staff report is presented and a recommendation is made to the City Commission. The City Commission may then designate the area as a historic district by vote.
- Studies show that Historic Districts can add tremendous value for homeowners including Ad-Valorem Exemptions for qualifying improvements, stabilized property values, and creating a sense of pride and ownership in the neighborhood.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For additional information on Historic Preservation in the City of Lake Worth Beach please refer to,

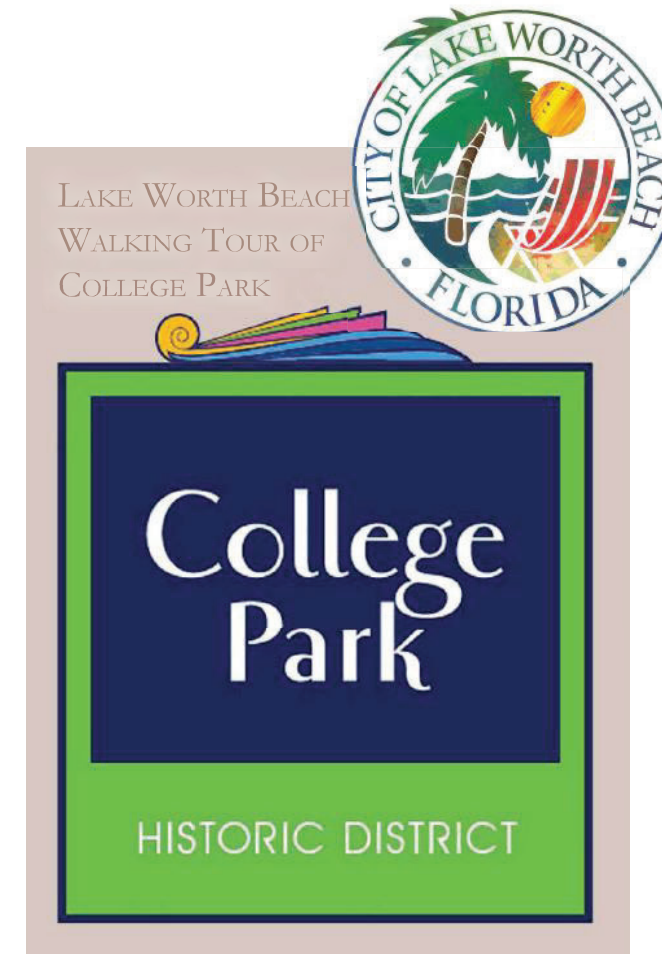
- The *City of Lake Worth Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines* where guidance home styles and appropriate home improvements are illustrated and detailed. The *Historic Preservation Design Guidelines* are available on the City's website.
- Residents are always welcome to contact the City's Historic Preservation Planner and staff with questions and requests for assistance. The City also has extensive historic property files available to the public and are available for review and reproduction by contacting City staff.



City of Lake Worth Beach  
Department of Community Sustainability  
*Division of Planning, Zoning & Historic Preservation*

1900 2nd Avenue North, Lake Worth Beach, FL 33461  
Phone 561.586.1687

For more information:  
[lakeworth.org/business/historic-preservation](http://lakeworth.org/business/historic-preservation)





# COLLEGE PARK

The neighborhood that would come to be known as College Park was an early development that expanded the emerging city beyond its central downtown core northward. College Park's significant growth occurred primarily between 1925 - 1928 and 1945 - 1949.

By December 12, 1924, lots within the new College Park subdivision were almost completely sold-out. In an effort to control the development of the neighborhood and maintain exclusivity, the developers placed restrictions within property deeds when land was purchased. These restrictions determined that lots between Dixie Highway and Olive Street (renamed North Federal Highway) required the construction of dwellings that cost at least \$5,000 to \$5,500, and the lots east and west sides of Olive Street (renamed North Federal Highway) required the construction of residences costing no less than \$6,000. As a result, many noteworthy buildings were constructed along North Federal Highway, particularly between Columbia Drive and Princeton Drive.

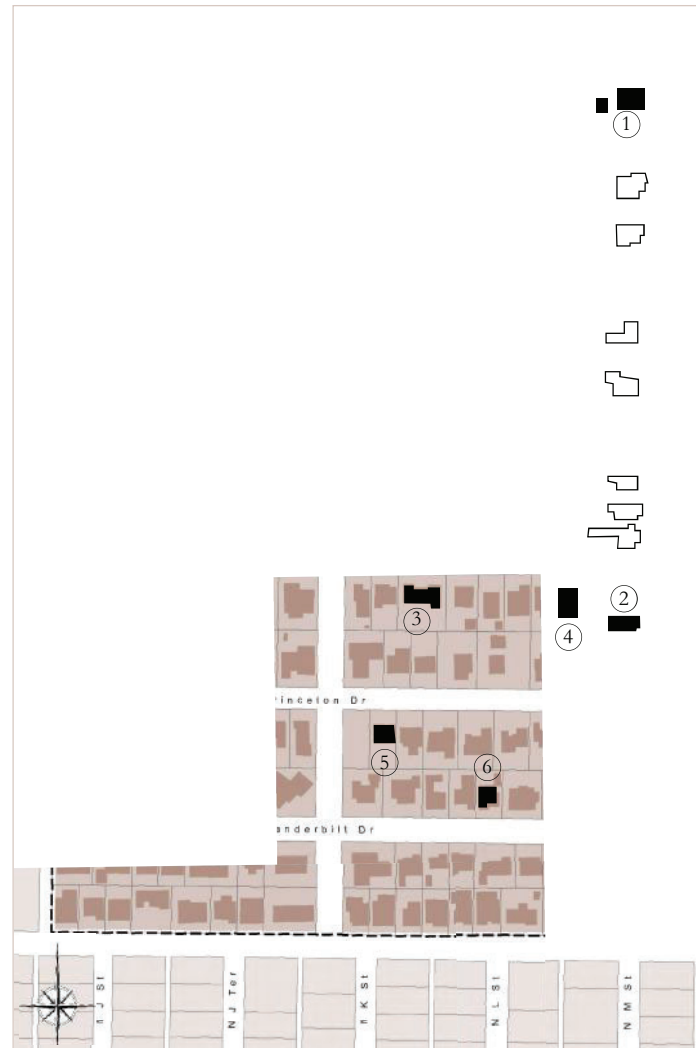
The predominant house style in the College Park Local Historic District from the Land Boom years of the 1920's is the Mediterranean Revival style. Most of the contributing primary residences represent this architectural style. Built between 1925 and 1926, these homes are generally 2-story wood frame buildings covered with textured stucco. The flat or low sloping hipped or gabled roofs are usually covered with clay tiles. Many of these structures have rear garages and apartments with Mediterranean Revival detailing.

## MINIMAL TRADITIONAL



The structure was designed by the architect Howard Chilton c.1946. The one-story residence is an example of Minimal Mid Century Modern architecture. The dwelling displays an irregular floorplan with a flat roof and a projecting eyebrow. Smooth stucco serves as the exterior finish.

These are representative examples of historic styles in the College Park Historic District.



There is a large concentration of Mediterranean Revival and Mission style architecture along Federal Highway in College Park. Those structures are outlined in black.

## MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

This c. 1964 one-story residence is an example of Wood Frame Minimal Traditional architecture. The dwelling displays a rectangular plan with a gable roof from which projects a cross gable extension and carport.



These examples do not reflect the complete collection of contributing structures in the district.

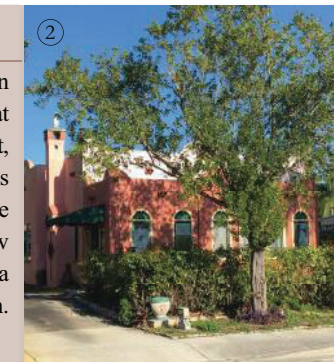
## MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Often asymmetrical in its massing and adorned with ornamentation, the Mediterranean Style is prevalent in College Park. Building elements were made out of a variety of materials including terra cotta, cast stone, and wood.



## MISSION

Mission style is often characterized by the use of a flat roof surrounded by a parapet, which often undulated or was curvilinear. Buildings were either wood frame or hollow clay tile construction, with a smooth or textured stucco finish.



## RANCH



Designed by Dillard Duff c.1952, this structure is an example of Linear Ranch style architecture. The building has a hip roof and smooth stucco finish. City permit records indicate this home was built for Mr. and Mrs. Cook at a cost of \$15,000.

## MASONRY VERNACULAR

Designed by civil engineer Earl H. Martin c. 1963, this home is an example of Masonry Vernacular architecture. The structure has an irregular plan, hip roof, smooth stucco finish, and was built for \$26,900 in 1963.



Please contact the Historic Preservation Division for a full listing of contributing structures.