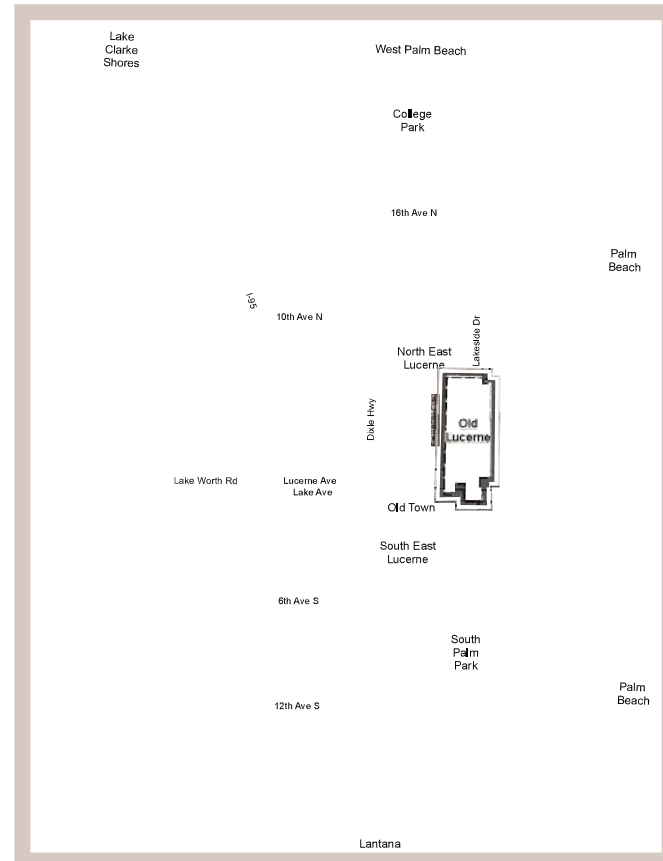


HISTORIC DISTRICTS IN LAKE WORTH BEACH

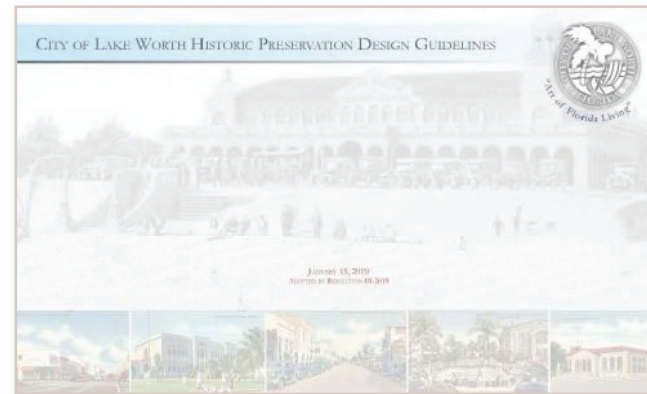


- The City of Lake Worth Beach first adopted a Historic Preservation ordinance in 1997, and has since created six Historic Districts which are illustrated on the map above.
- Neighborhoods may be nominated for historic designation by any person. Staff evaluates the area to determine if it meets the criteria 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,

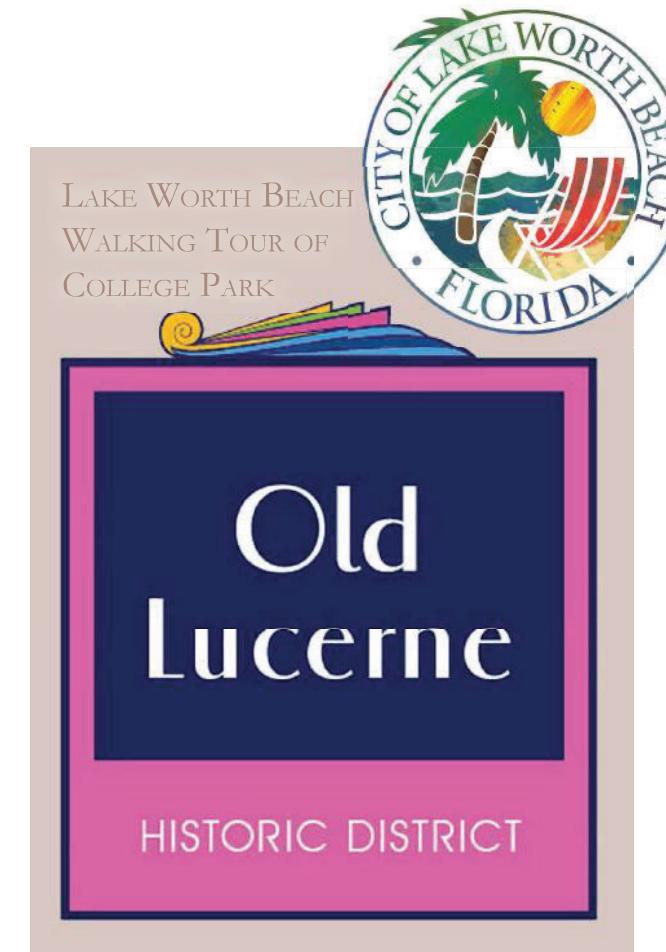
- The *City of Lake Worth Beach Historic Preservation Design Guidelines* where guidance home styles and appropriate home improvements are illustrated and detailed. The *Historic Preservation Design Guidelines* are available on the City's website.
- Residents are always welcome to contact the City's Historic 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



OLD LUCERNE

The region in which Lake Worth Beach is located was largely uninhabited through the Civil War. In 1906, a land reclamation project was initiated with the intent to drain 500,000 acres of the Florida Everglades hoping to convert the wetlands into fertile soil for farming. In 1912, the Palm Beach Farms Company acquired 60,000 acres in the area and named it “Lucerne”. Shortly after platting Lucerne, the establishment of the local post office would reveal that name “Lucerne” was already taken by another Florida town, and so “Lake Worth” became the new town name. The town incorporated the following year in 1913.

The period of significance for the Old Lucerne Historic District was between 1912 and 1949 and was the town’s first speculative settlement. Residential lots are typically 50’ wide with a 20’ front setback, and each residential block is bifurcated by a north/south alleyway.

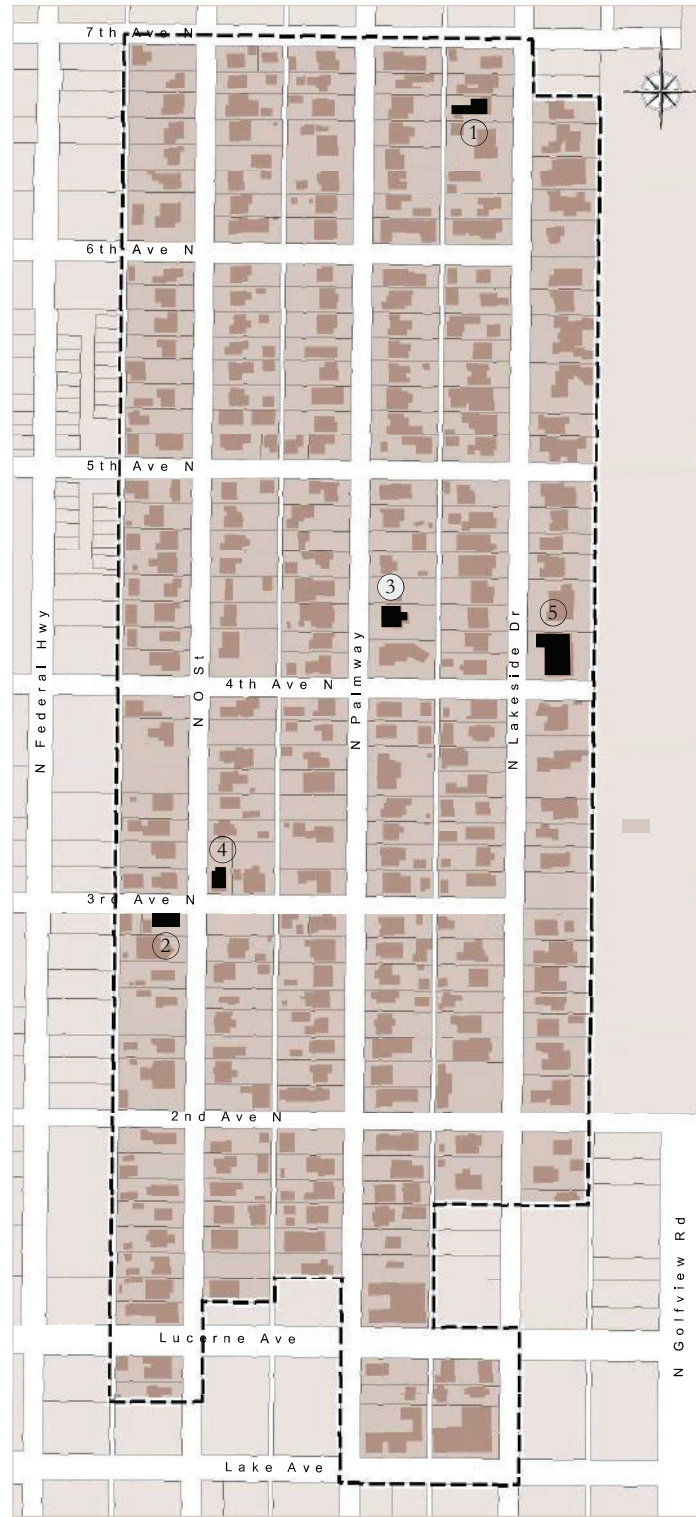
Since it was the epicenter of growth for the new town, the Old Lucerne Historic District contains examples of almost every historic style in Lake Worth Beach. The primary architectural style from the early period of the district is Wood Frame Vernacular; a well-documented building style prevalent throughout the country, in Lake Worth Beach it has taken on the moniker “Coastal Cottage”. The dominance of the Wood Frame Vernacular from the 1910s would give way to other styles such as Masonry Vernacular, Mission, Bungalow, and Mediterranean Revival in the 1920s. From the 1930s through the 1940s, more styles emerged such as Streamline Moderne, Minimal Traditional, Bungalow, and Ranch.

RANCH



The structure was designed by the architect Hilliard T. Smith c. 1958. The one-story residence is an example of Mid-Century Ranch architecture. The dwelling displays an irregular plan with a flat white concrete tile hip roof. Smooth stucco serves as the exterior finish with coquina stone accents.

These are representative examples of historic styles in the Old Lucerne Historic District.



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

TUDOR REVIVAL

This one-and-a-half story residence is an example of Tudor Revival architecture and was built c. 1920. The dwelling has a steep-pitched gable roof, a gable dormer, a gable bay window, and an entrance porch under a front-facing gable.



MISSION

The single-family structure at 231 North O Street was constructed c. 1928 in a Mission architectural style. Character defining features include decorative parapet and medallions, stucco chimney with decorative chimney pot, original wood casement and wood double-hung windows, and a textured stucco finish.



MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

Designed by Caler and Plockelman Architects c. 1950 this structure is an example of Frame Minimal Traditional architecture. Defining features include a double-gable roof and wood siding finish. City records indicate the house was built at a cost of \$16,000.



BUNGALOW

This residence is an example of Bungalow architecture built c. 1925. The dwelling displays a gable roof with exposed rafter tails and bracketed overhangs on the front façade. Wood shake siding serves as the exterior finish and has pier foundations with wood lattice.



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