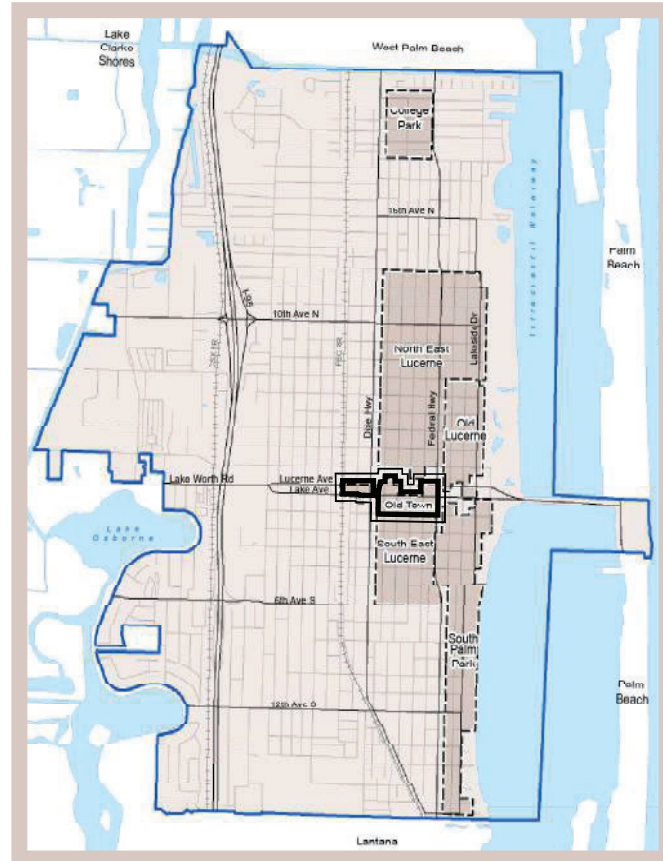


HISTORIC DISTRICTS IN LAKE WORTH BEACH

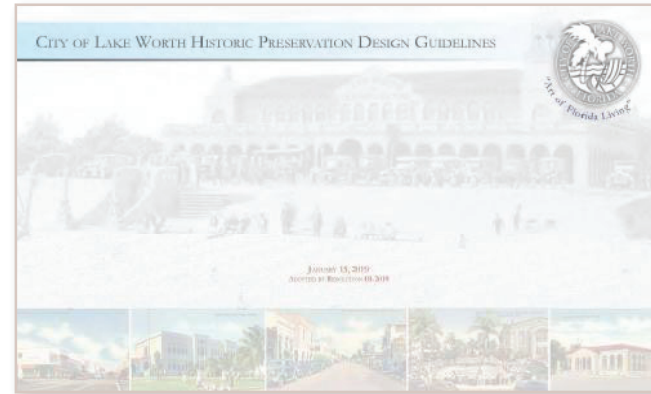


- The City of Lake Worth Beach first adopted a Historic Preservation ordinance in 1997, and has since created six Historic Districts which are illustrated on the map above.
- Neighborhoods may be nominated for historic designation by any person. Staff evaluates the area to determine if it meets the criteria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



LAKE WORTH BEACH
WALKING TOUR OF
COLLEGE PARK



Old
Town

HISTORIC DISTRICT



OLD TOWN

The approximately 16 acre district known as “Old Town” is the commercial core of downtown Lake Worth Beach, and is home to a variety of historic building styles. Most of the historic building stock in “Old Town” is from the 1920s, but the time period for which the district derives its significance spans from 1912 through 1949.

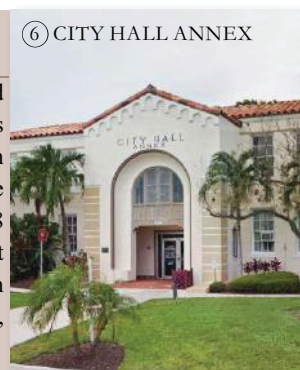
During that time Lake Worth Beach was blossoming as a result of increased transportation access, the construction of social and recreational gathering places, and other public facilities which would serve both residents and tourists. The Post Office and Bank of Lake Worth both opened in 1912, and the town incorporated a year later.

Other businesses were established to draw more visitors including a club house built in Pioneer Park that served as a meeting and event space. The club house was later replaced by the Municipal Auditorium building, which is now Lake Worth’s City Hall. In 1919, the Casino and Bathing Pavilion was constructed on the island and became a very popular tourist attraction.

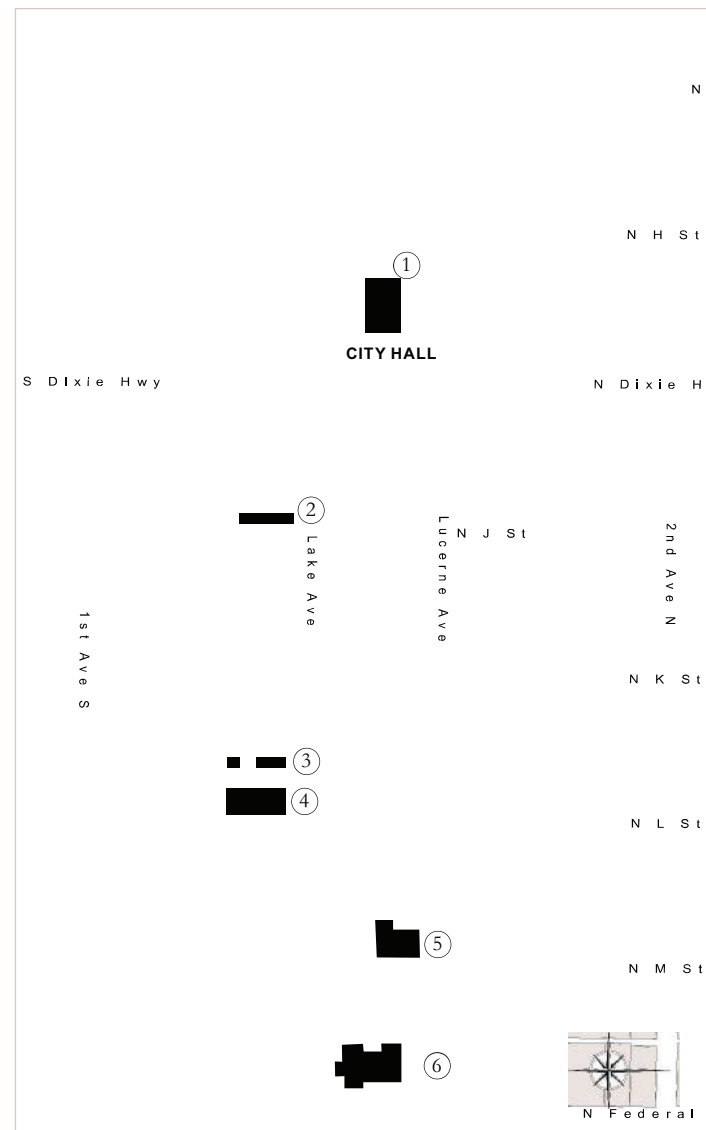
The Old Town district is primarily characterized by two-story, rectilinear buildings with flat roofs. The two-story versions of the “commercial block” featured large, glass storefronts on the ground level with offices above. Architectural styles found in this district include Mediterranean Revival (the former Scottish Rite Temple), Moorish Revival (City Hall), Neoclassical (the former Bank of Lake Worth), Art Deco (the former Oakley Brothers Theater, and subsequently the Worth theater), and the Mission style.

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Constructed c. 1916 as a rusticated block schoolhouse, the building was sold to the City of Lake Worth Beach and became City Hall in 1927. The building required repair after the 1928 Okeechobee Hurricane. The architect Floyd King designed a Mediterranean Revival reconstruction of City Hall, which is now the City Hall Annex.



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



MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

The structure was designed by locally renowned architect G. Sherman Childs c. 1941. The one-story building is an example of Mediterranean Revival architecture and displays a triple-arched, front portico. The building has two public frontages facing North M Street and Lucerne Avenue.



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

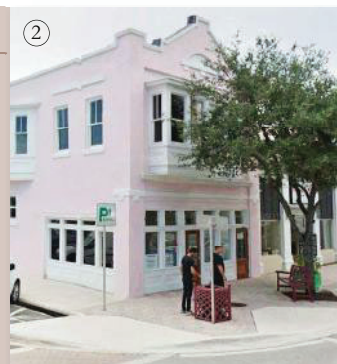
MOORISH REVIVAL

Begun in 1933 and completed in 1935, the former Municipal Auditorium is an example of the Moorish Revival style. Since the late 1970s, the building has housed City Hall. This distinctive building is a two-and-a-half story stucco structure and is heavily ornamented.



MISSION

Built in c. 1920, this building is an example of commercial Mission Revival architecture. The building has two public frontages facing Lake Avenue and South J Street and has many character defining features including a stepped parapet, projecting bay windows, and a commercial storefront.



WOOD FRAME VERNACULAR

This c. 1912 structure is an example of commercial Frame Vernacular architecture. The front façade displays neo-classical detailing with square engaged pilasters, a bracketed cornice, a front portico roof supported by Doric columns and storefront windows.



ART DECO

This c. 1939 building is an example of commercial Art Deco architecture. The building has two public frontages facing Lake Avenue and South L Street. Originally the Oakley Brothers Theater, the building is currently the home of the Cultural Council of Palm Beach County.



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