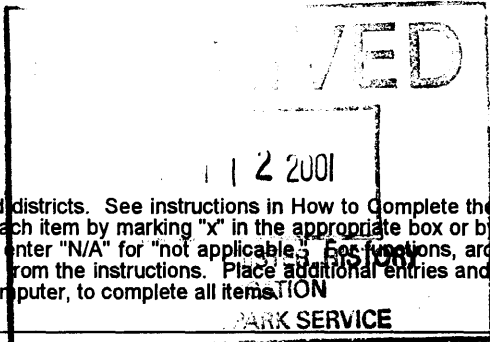


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number College Park Residential Neighborhood

2. Location

street & number See district map N/A not for publication

city or town Lake Worth N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33460

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.)

Jane E. Snyder Matthews 1/4/2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida Division of Historical Resources
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) _____

Edson H. Beall 2/9/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1925-1949

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

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	
90	33	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
90	33	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE/Masonry Vernacular
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission;
Mediterranean Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
roof Clay Tile
other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 22 apprx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for Zone 17, Easting 593900, Northing 2947000

UTM grid for Zone 17, Easting 594300, Northing 2946520

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 Amy Groover & Jo-Anne Peck, Architectural Historians, Janus Research; Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist
organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 2001
street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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 Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The College Park Historic Residential District is an approximately 22 acre residential area of the city of Lake Worth in Palm Beach County, Florida. The district consists of primarily one- and two-story single family dwellings that were constructed between 1925 and 1949. The buildings exhibit a variety of architectural styles, including Mediterranean Revival, Mission, Masonry Vernacular, and Colonial Revival. Some of the primary residences have outbuildings, such as garage apartments, garages, and sheds. Of the 123 primary and secondary buildings in the district, 90 are contributing and 33 are noncontributing.

SETTING

The city of Lake Worth, named for that section of the Intracoastal Waterway lying west of the barrier island separating the city from the Atlantic Ocean, is a tourist and recreation oriented community with a population of approximately 30,000 located on the east coast of Florida, about five miles south of the city of West Palm Beach. The city is part of a continuous urban area that includes the nearby communities of Palm Beach, Lantana, Palm Springs, and Boynton Beach. Major highways serving Lake Worth include U.S. Interstate 95, located immediately west of downtown; U.S. Highway 1, which runs through the downtown area; and State Road A1A (South Ocean Boulevard), which runs north-south along the barrier island separating Lake Worth from the Atlantic Ocean. Air travel to the area is provided by Palm Beach International Airport, located about four miles northwest of the downtown area of the city.

College Park Historic District is located north of downtown Lake Worth and is roughly bounded on the west by an alleyway one block east of Dixie Highway, the west side of North Federal Highway on the east, the south side of Maryland Drive on the north, and the north side of 19th Avenue North on the south. To the north and south of the district, the street layouts shift and the area is visually disconnected from the surrounding neighborhoods. West of the district is a commercial strip of historic and non-historic buildings along highly traveled Dixie Highway.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The College Park Historic District consists of parts of ten city blocks (Photos 1-9). Seven streets traverse the district from east to west. From the north these are Maryland Drive, Columbia Drive, Cornell Drive, Dartmouth Drive, Fordham Drive, Princeton Drive, and Vanderbilt Drive. Only Pennsylvania Avenue bisects the district north-south. The district is made up primarily of single family residences, some of which have outbuildings such as garages and small sheds. Of the contributing primary structures, 46 percent were built from 1925-1930 and 54 percent were built from 1940-1949.

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Section number 7 Page 2 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

College Park was platted in a grid pattern with each street named after a prominent American college or university. The lots are narrow, and potential buyers usually found it necessary to buy at least two lots to accommodate their homes. The wide streets are laid out in traditional suburban format, with driveways from the main street leading past the side of the house to porte-cocheres, attached garages, or rear secondary structures. Sidewalks are located along the street, and concrete walkways lead to the front doors. A service alleyway separates the neighborhood from the busy commercial strip along Dixie Highway. Typical landscape features of the neighborhood consist of grass lawns, palm trees, and other various types of foliage suitable to a subtropical climate.

The buildings in the College Park Historic District vary in form and style. They represent styles common to South Florida from the 1920s through the 1940s. In general, the outbuildings either reflect the stylistic characteristics of the main building on the property or are wood frame vernacular structures. The predominant house style within the district is Masonry Vernacular. There are thirty-seven (37) examples of this house type in the district. The other contributing styles in the district are Mission (22), Mediterranean Revival (7), Dutch Colonial Revival (2), and Frame Vernacular (1).

Masonry Vernacular Style

Thirty-seven of the contributing homes in the district are Masonry Vernacular. The construction of Masonry Vernacular homes began in the College Park neighborhood in the 1920s and continued throughout the 1940s and 1950s. This category includes what is often referred to as "Minimal Traditional" residences that occasionally exhibit a few traditional decorative details, particularly around windows and entrances. Masonry Vernacular residences in the district are generally one-story concrete block homes with flat or low sloping gabled or hipped roofs. The residence at 331 Princeton Drive (Photo 10) is the one example of a Masonry Vernacular home built during the 1920s. The rectangular plan house has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails. A central door has side lights to the right, and the major fenestration of the house is 6/1-light wood frame double-hung windows. The exterior walls are coated with rough textured stucco. The house 311 Columbia Drive (Photo 11), constructed c. 1947, is a typical example of a post-World War II one-story Masonry Vernacular home in the neighborhood. The house has an irregularly shaped exterior plan and a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. A side chimney with a flat overhanging cap is located on the east elevation. Windows consist of metal casement and aluminum awning types. The exterior walls are concrete block covered in smooth stucco.

Mediterranean Revival Style

All of the Mediterranean Revival style houses were built in the 1920s. The majority of these homes are two stories in height and have exterior walls covered with textured stucco. The flat or low sloping hipped or gabled roofs are usually covered with clay tiles. Some of these structures also have rear garages and garage

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Section number 7 Page 3 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

apartments with Mediterranean Revival detailing. Perhaps the most elaborate Mediterranean Revival style house in the district is the one at 309 Cornell Drive (Photo 12). The massive two-story structure has an irregular ground plan and a variety of roof types, including gable, shed, and flat. The shaped sections of the roof are surfaced with clay tile, while the flat section is covered with tar and gravel and features a low parapet pierced by canales. There are a wide variety of window types, including 1/1-light double hung sash, multi-light wood casement windows, and multi-light fixed windows. Some of the windows are arched, while other have flat heads. The house also features multi-light French doors that open onto a small walled patio in front of the shallow main entrance porch.

One of the most notable features of the house is a second story oriel window bay that occupies the northwest corner of the house above the main entrance porch. The three-sided bay is supported at the base by shaped brackets and features a bas-relief shield on its front wall. The entrance porch is integrated into the main body of the house and is supported at the front by a square post flanked by shaped brackets and a massive stuccoed pier that rises from the patio wall and is pierced by an arched opening. A second story niche on the main facade houses a small statue of the Virgin Mary.

Another, less elaborate example, is the house at 326 Fordham Drive (Photo 13). The two-story house features an irregular plan with a central chimney and multi-level, low sloping, front-gabled roofs covered in barrel clay tiles. The asymmetrical façade has paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows, 6 pane casement windows and an arched batten door with six panes and exposed nail heads. The exterior walls are coated with roughly textured stucco. The one-story residence at 308 Dartmouth Drive (Photo 14) is notable for the elaborate twisted columns on its arcaded front porch. The two-story house at 311 Fordham Drive (Photo 15) lacks the elaborate detailing of 309 Cornell, but it also features an arcaded entrance porch with twisted columns and has a walled patio at the front of the building. Arched French doors open onto the patio and are mirrored by a large arched casement window in the second story.

Mission Revival Style

The Mission style buildings in the College Park Historic District were all built in the 1920s. Generally simpler in design than the two-story Mediterranean Revival style homes of the same period, the Mission style residences are typically one or two stories in height and have flat roofs obscured by shaped parapets. A large example in the district is the house at 229 Fordham Drive (Photo 16). The main facade is dominated by a massive, one-story arcade that articulates the main entrance porch, porte-cochere, and sun room. The two main arches rest on huge piers that lack capitals or other decoration. The only distinctive decorative elements found on the facade are the bas-relief shields found in the arch spandrels. The porch, porte-cochere and sun room are all united by a flat roof that is surrounded by a shaped parapet. The second story of the house also has a flat roof with a shaped parapet. At one corner of the facade is a narrow tower bay that rises above the second story parapet. The bay has a gable roof and features a narrow arched window in its center.

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Section number 7 Page 4 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
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DESCRIPTION

A more sedate example of the Mission style is the two-story house at 307 Dartmouth Drive (Photo 17). It has a small, corner entrance porch with two arches, and the large sun room on the main facade is covered, like the porch, with a hipped roof. Both roof elements are surfaced with clay tile. The main roof, found on the second story, is flat and is surrounded by a shaped parapet. The exterior walls are covered with textured stucco, as is an exterior chimney that features a plain cap. Tripartite wood casement windows are found on both stories of the house. Those on the second story are sheltered by small shed roofs that are covered with clay tile and supported by carved brackets. The major first story windows have metal awnings that may, or may not be, original elements. At the rear of the property is an original two-car garage that partly mimics the stylistic character of the main structure.

Dutch Colonial Revival Style

Two homes in the neighborhood are classified as Dutch Colonial Revival style. Both 226 (Photo 18) and 230 are two-story, gambrel roofed buildings with shed dormers on the main elevation. The exterior walls of both residences are surfaced with stucco, and exposed rafter ends can be seen beneath the eaves of the roof. Both buildings also have a one-story, flat roofed extension on one of the narrow elevations.

Alterations

Exterior alterations to historic residences in the College Park Historic District typically involve the replacement of original roofing materials with composition shingles, the enclosure of front porch areas, and the replacement of original wood sash and casement windows with jalousie or awning windows. Because most of the residences in the district have stuccoed masonry exterior walls, changes in exterior siding is rare.

Noncontributing Resources

There are thirty-seven noncontributing resources in the College Park Historic District. Of these, the majority were built after 1949 and do not meet the age requirement for contributing structures. Many are similar in style and scale to the post-World War II contributing structures.

The remaining noncontributing buildings were built during the period of significance, but have been substantially altered over time. During the survey of the district, each resource's essential physical features were evaluated to see if they were visible enough to convey their significance. If a building endured major and/or multiple incompatible alterations and additions, it was considered to be a noncontributing resource, because the majority of its architectural integrity was lost or obscured. Several of the historic buildings that have been insensitively modified include rear garages and garage apartments.

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Section number 7 Page 5 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

BUILDING LIST

Contributing Buildings

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date Built</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>
<u>Columbia Drive</u>			
304	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
304-r	c. 1946	Outbuilding	N/A
309	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
310	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
310-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
311	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
314	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
326	c. 1940	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
326-r	c. 1940	Outbuilding	N/A
327	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
330	c. 1925	Residential	Frame Vernacular
<u>Cornell Drive</u>			
308	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
308-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
309	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
309-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
312	c. 1930	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
313	c. 1930	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
318	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
322	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
330	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
331	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
335	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
338	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
338-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A

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COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

Dartmouth Drive

307	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
307-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
308	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
308-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
310	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
310-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
315	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
320	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
323	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
326	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
329	c. 1948	Residential	Mission

Fordham Drive

227	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
227-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
229	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
302	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
302-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
311	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
311-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
312	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
316	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
317	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
318	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
321	c. 1949	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
322	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
322-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
325	c. 1949	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
326	c. 1925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival
333	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
334	c. 1941	Residential	Masonry Vernacular

Princeton Drive

211	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
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COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

Princeton Drive (cont.)

215	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
226	c. 1926	Residential	Dutch Colonial Revival
226-r	c. 1926	Outbuilding	N/A
230	c. 1926	Residential	Dutch Colonial Revival
230-r	c. 1926	Outbuilding	N/A
237	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
305	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
308	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
308-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
315	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
318	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
318-r	c. 1947	Outbuilding	N/A
322	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
330	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
331	c. 1925	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
333	c. 1925	Residential	Mission
333-r	c. 1925	Outbuilding	N/A
335	c. 1925	Residential	Mission

Vanderbilt Drive

224	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
224-r	c. 1947	Outbuilding	N/A
226	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
231	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
231-r	c. 1946	Outbuilding	N/A
232	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
235	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
240	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
245	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
246	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
303	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
305	c. 1946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
315	c. 1948	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
333	c. 1949	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
335	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular

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PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

19th Avenue North

228	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
236	c. 1947	Residential	Masonry Vernacular
236-r	c. 1947		

Noncontributing Buildings

Address Date Built

Columbia Drive

311-r	c. 1947
314-r	c. 1925
315	c. 1946
319	c. 1953
320	c. 1950
327-r	c. 1925

Cornell Drive

314	c. 1976
318-r	c. 1925
321	c. 1973
325	c. 1955
326	c. 1993

Dartmouth Drive

319	c. 1978
320-r	c. 1925
323-r	c. 1925
327	c. 1952

Fordham Drive

229-r	c. 1925
313	c. 1959

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PALM BEACH COUNTY
DESCRIPTION

Fordham Drive (cont.)

316-r c. 1925
317-r c. 1925

Princeton Drive

221 c. 1950
225 c. 1950
231 c. 1950
235 c. 1951
301 c. 1951
311 c. 1979
316 c. 1955
319 c. 1955
331-r c. 1925
335-r c. 1925

Vanderbilt Drive

302 c. 1951
321 c. 1966
325 c. 1975

19th Avenue North

232 c. 1976

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Section number 8 Page 1 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
SIGNIFICANCE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The College Park Historic District is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The district's historical significance is based on its strong association with the early residential development of Lake Worth. First platted in December of 1924, the neighborhood developed as one of Lake Worth's initial middle-class suburbs north of the city's downtown business core. The College Park neighborhood represents an early attempt at the northward expansion of the City of Lake Worth. In the 1940s, the neighborhood experienced another building boom indicative of the substantial construction activity surrounding the World War II and its aftermath. College Park possesses architectural significance through the various architectural styles of its residences, particularly the Mission and Mediterranean Revival styles of the 1920s Land Boom era. Consisting of residential buildings and secondary buildings built between 1925 and 1949, the College Park Historic District reflects the residential architectural development of Lake Worth from the mid-1920s to the late 1940s.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

During Florida's Colonial (1513-1820) and Territorial (1821-1844) periods, the area of Lake Worth remained largely unsettled by persons of European origin. During the 1850s and 1860s Florida's southeast coast remained sparsely settled, consisting primarily of subsistence farmers, fishermen, and a few remaining Seminole Indians. However, the settlement pattern began to change in 1870 when the first permanent community was established along the eastern shore of Lake Worth, currently the site of the Town of Palm Beach.¹ Until 1880, when a post office was established in the area, only isolated homesteads were found in the areas now making up the cities of West Palm Beach and Lake Worth.

During the late-1800s, the volume of travel along the Intracoastal Waterway and Atlantic coast began to increase dramatically. In 1881, it was proposed that a canal should be constructed to connect the Lake Worth area with Pablo Creek, near Jacksonville, to facilitate settlement of the area. By 1886, there were approximately 200 residents living in the area of the present-day city of Lake Worth.² Railroads quickly began to replace water transportation throughout Florida during the 1880s. In 1888, the Jupiter and Lake Worth Railway—an offshoot of the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway—extended from Jupiter to the north end of Lake Worth. Called the Celestial Railway, this rail line provided service for the area until Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway forced it out of business in 1896. Flagler's F.E.C. Railway arrived in the

¹ Donald W. Curl, *Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History*, (Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1986), pp. 13-17.

² Historic Properties Associates, Inc., "Historic Properties Survey of the City of Lake Worth, Florida Phase II," 1991, p. 1.

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Section number 8 Page 2 COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
PALM BEACH COUNTY
SIGNIFICANCE

newly founded community of West Palm Beach in 1894, and the immediately surrounding area began to grow rapidly; however, the development of the community of Lake Worth continued only slowly.³

Following the completion of the railroad from Daytona to Miami in 1896, the larger region along the east coast gradually grew more civilized as the permanent population increased and the masses of winter tourists began to arrive.⁴ The F.E.C. became the primary mode of transportation for tourists traveling south to Florida, and for crops and goods traveling to northern markets. Although the railroad encouraged significant development in the surrounding towns of West Palm Beach, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach, and Boca Raton, Lake Worth remained a small agricultural community during the 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century.

In 1912, a significant event in the development of Lake Worth took place during an ambitious program of land reclamation initiated during the term of Florida governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward (1905-1909). Consisting of a series of massive dredging projects, the reclamation program created new areas for settlement and agricultural land out of portions of the Everglades. Area citrus growers and truck farmers profited greatly from land reclamation, and a general population and building boom ensued in southeast Florida.

Prompted by the reclamation effort, the Palm Beach Farms Company platted Lucerne, now known as the City of Lake Worth, and set about developing the town site as a new agricultural community.⁵ Soon after the platting of the town site, the settlement's name was changed from Lucerne to Lake Worth so it would not be confused with another Florida town having the same name.⁶

By the end of 1912, the town had 308 residents and seventy-seven buildings. The construction of another forty-eight buildings had begun by 1913, the same year the Town of Lake Worth was incorporated. By 1914, a small commercial district had emerged around Lake Avenue and Dixie Highway, and a tract of land equal in size to the original town plat had been platted along the town's southern boundary.⁷

During the years of America's involvement in World War I, development in Lake Worth slowed considerably as local residents joined the rest of the country in assisting the war effort. Despite the redirection of the nation's economy, one infrastructure project that would have a profound effect on the development of Lake Worth as a resort town was the construction of a wooden draw bridge across Lake Worth, connecting the town with the barrier island.

³ George W. Pettengill, "The Story of Florida Railroads, 1834-1903," *Railroad and Locomotive Historical Society*, July 1952, p. 106.

⁴ Donald W. Curl, *Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History*, (Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1986) p. 21.

⁵ "Town of Lake Worth Growing Fast," *Florida East Coast Homeseeker*, October 1913, pp. 367-98.

⁶ *Lake Worth Herald*, February 28, 1963.

⁷ *Lake Worth Herald*, February 20, November 5, 1914.

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Between 1920 and 1926, Lake Worth and much of the rest of South Florida experienced tremendous development and growth as a result of the Florida Land Boom. The 6,000 miles of railroad track and 1,600 miles of roadway that had been completed during this period literally paved the way for a massive population increase, and subsequent real estate and building boom.⁸ As the rush for land in Florida intensified, the population of Lake Worth soared. The population increased from 1,106 residents in the early 1920s to 6,000 by 1930. The town limits were extended several times during the boom, and, in 1924, the town was reincorporated as a city. Building kept up with the rapid population explosion, as many homes and commercial buildings were built during this time. Commercial and industrial activity was largely contained between Dixie Highway and the F.E.C. railroad tracks. Residential neighborhoods, first developing west from the train tracks to A Street, included Lake Worth Heights in early 1924 and College Park in December of the same year. The rapid pace of growth and development continued unabated as the Land Boom reached its peak in the winter of 1925.⁹ From that point, construction began to slow in Lake Worth.

The initial development of the College Park residential neighborhood was very brief because of the sudden downturn in Florida's real estate market. Several factors contributed to the failure. In the spring of 1925, many investors began to cancel all Florida real estate transactions as they became panicked by news of bogus real estate ventures. Also, in August of 1925, the F.E.C. railroad refused to ship anything but perishable goods into the state, halting building construction in the area. Two hurricanes struck South Florida in 1926 and 1928. The latter storm entered the peninsula at Palm Beach on September 16, 1928, and a portion of the eye passed directly over Lake Worth. Few buildings in Lake Worth escaped unharmed, as some 8,000 homes and hundreds of commercial buildings were destroyed county-wide. Much of Lake Worth flooded, and numerous buildings were swept from their foundations. The storm killed thousands of people in the Lake Okeechobee area and contributed to the decline in the real estate boom in Lake Worth.¹⁰ When the Stock Market crashed in October 1929, Florida real estate was virtually worthless.¹¹

Following the 1928 hurricane, most construction in Lake Worth was associated with repairing damaged structures. However, a limited amount of new construction was undertaken, including several New Deal construction, conservation, and recreation projects. These federally-assisted projects gave way to accelerated growth in the late-1930s as the city began to recover from the most severe effects of the Great Depression. This modest growth continued into the 1940s and gained momentum with the military build-up that accompanied the country's entrance into World War II. While there were no military installations constructed in the immediate Lake Worth area, the community experienced significant population growth that can be attributed largely to Southeast Florida's role as a host for training bases and industry associated with the war effort. During the war, the city's population rose from 7,406 in 1940 to 10,615 by 1945. Following the war, the number of residents

⁸ Historic Properties Associates, Inc., "Historic Properties Survey of the City of Lake Worth, Florida Phase II," 1991, p. 5.

⁹ Curl, p.88.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Curl, pp. 93-94.

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continued to increase as the economy prospered. These new residents erected homes in the neighborhoods that had been platted but not developed during the Land Boom.

More recently, Lake Worth's population has continued to rise with the influx of new residents. In 1980, the population reached 27,048, and leveled off at 28,327 in 1993. The growth and development that has accompanied the population increase has, in turn, caused many people in the community to take notice of the changes occurring around them. Residents have recognized the importance of identifying and preserving historic resources for continued use in the community.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

In December of 1924, the Edgeworth Realty Company of West Palm Beach filed the plat for College Park, a subdivision north of the recently reincorporated City of Lake Worth. Albert O. Greynolds served as the Edgeworth Realty Company's president, John Waldrop acted as vice-president, A.E. Person was treasurer, and J. Leo Gleason was the secretary.¹² Born in Clarksburg, Virginia, Greynolds worked as a rancher and contractor in North Dakota and a road and general contractor for the Standard Oil Company as a young man. In 1910, he came to West Palm Beach to make his fortune. During the first decades of the twentieth century, Greynolds was instrumental in the development of municipalities such as West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Kelsey City (presently known as Lake Park), and Lantana, as well as Lake Worth.¹³

As president of the Navanja Rock Company; Ojus Rock Company; and Greynolds and Monroe, Incorporated, Greynolds was responsible for the construction of numerous roads, highways, and sidewalks throughout Palm Beach and Broward counties. Serving as a road builder, Greynolds executed some of the most important road contracts in southeast Florida, including the construction of the entire stretch of the Dixie Highway through Broward County. He also owned quarries which furnished all of the rock used during road construction and provided road-oiling equipment for maintenance and repair.¹⁴

In addition to his road building enterprises, Greynolds participated in several residential construction and realty businesses. With Manford B. Monore, Greynolds operated the road building operation and the Greynolds and Monroe Realty Company. In the late-1910s, their realty company owned a substantial amount of property in the Palm Beach Heights neighborhood (presently known as the Grandview Heights Historic District, NR 1988) where they constructed numerous houses.¹⁵ During the 1920s, Greynolds and Clark also conducted

¹² Palm Beach County Plat Book 3, Page 36. Attached as Figure 1.

¹³ The Book of Florida: An Illustrated Description of the Advantages and Opportunities of the State of Florida, (Florida Editors Association, 1925) p. 214.

¹⁴ Harry Cutler, History of Florida, Past and Present, Historical and Biographical, Vol. III, (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1923), p. 34.

¹⁵ Amy Groover and Jo-Anne Peck, "Grandview Heights Historic District National Register Nomination Form," July 1997.

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real estate business in the West Palm Beach area. Individually, Greynolds developed a 1500-acre subdivision in Lantana called Greynolds Highlands as well as Southland Park along the Intracoastal Waterway in West Palm Beach.¹⁶

Located nineteen blocks north of downtown and to the northeast of the Lake Worth Heights subdivision platted earlier that year, the original portion of College Park was bound to the north and south by undeveloped land. The eastern boundary was primarily Olive Street (North Federal Highway), but a portion of the development extended beyond Olive Street to Lake Worth. The west side of the neighborhood was bounded by Dixie Highway. The lot sizes were generally 25 by 110 feet or 50 by 115 feet. In an effort to differentiate this subdivision from the existing developments, the streets were named for various universities, rather than employing the numerical or alphabetical street names found throughout much of Lake Worth.¹⁷

On December 3, 1924, the Lake Worth Herald announced the much anticipated opening of the College Park subdivision. Large numbers of speculators, developers, and potential home buyers attended the initial sale of the lots. According to the front page article, more than ninety percent of the property was sold within three hours of the first public opening. Advertisements in the Palm Beach Post noted that records in Palm Beach County were “smashed” by the opening of College Park as total sales reached \$554,700 for 617 lots. Improvements planned for the subdivision included a “white way” of ornamental electric lights on every street, water service, streets paved from curb to curb, and sidewalks.¹⁸

The Edgeworth Realty Company also announced the purchase of an additional thirty-acre tract of land on the opening day of the College Park auctions. The property was acquired at the price of \$4,000 an acre. Previously owned by W.B. Drake, A.C. Daniels, and D.P. Council, this tract consisted of the land between the south boundary of the College Park subdivision and the north boundary of the City of Lake Worth. Therefore, the purchase further eliminated the distance between the new development and the Town.¹⁹

By December 12, 1924, lots within the new subdivision were almost completely sold-out.²⁰ In an effort to control the development of the neighborhood and maintain exclusivity, the developers placed restrictions within the property deeds when land was purchased. These restrictions determined that buildings for business purposes be relegated to the lots bordering Dixie Highway. Lots between Dixie Highway and Olive Street

¹⁶ “Greynolds and Clark Have New Realty Office,” Palm Beach Post, April 28, 1925; “Will Stage Big Barbeque,” Palm Beach Post, November 8, 1925.

¹⁷ Palm Beach County Plat Book 3, Page 36.

¹⁸ “College Park Opened on North Dixie Way,” Lake Worth Herald, December 3, 1925, p. 1; Advertisement, Palm Beach Post, December 2, 1924.

¹⁹ “College Park Company Buys 30-Acre Tract,” Lake Worth Herald, December 3, 1924.

²⁰ Advertisement, Palm Beach Post, December 12, 1924.

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required that the construction of dwellings cost at least \$5,000 to \$5,500, and that the lots on the east and west sides of Olive Street be restricted to residences with a construction cost of no less than \$6,000.²¹

At the start of 1925, the West Palm Beach City Commission voted to extend the southern city limits to within sixty feet of the College Park neighborhood and the newly established subdivision of Worthmore Park. Although the two subdivisions were not then included within Lake Worth's municipal limits, because they were originally promoted as Lake Worth developments, West Palm Beach decided not to annex them. Nevertheless, the neighboring city was planning to construct a bridge over the Palm Beach Canal which would link the two municipalities.²² On January 20th, the Edgeworth Realty Company petitioned the Lake Worth City Commission to include College Park within the town limits. By January 28th, the area between Lake Worth's old northern corporate limit and the Palm Beach Canal was officially annexed as part of the Town.²³

As building activity was reaching a new high point in Lake Worth, College Park advertisements in the local newspapers continued to entice potential investors and home builders into purchasing property in "the Wonder Subdivision." Promotions claimed College Park was the "greatest" realty investment of the year. Several reasons given for the development's guaranteed success included its prime location on Dixie Highway where thousands of tourists pass each day; the upcoming completion of the municipal golf course and fishing pier; close proximity to good schools, churches, and businesses; five minute walk to the ocean; and, of course, the "high class property with building restrictions."

In early-1925, College Park's rapid development was evident. Newspaper headlines declared that building activity had increased by 300 percent. Development was particularly notable in the north Lake Worth area which included College Park.²⁴ Also, that segment of the Dixie Highway between West Palm Beach and Lake Worth had been completed, making the neighborhood even more accessible to northern travelers and potential residents heading south.²⁵

Based on vigorous land sales and ensuing construction, Greynolds decided to expand the College Park neighborhood. Two additions to the original subdivision were platted in March and May of 1925. These additions extended College Park's boundaries to the north and east of the original platted portion.²⁶

²¹ Advertisement, Lake Worth Herald, December 31, 1924, p. 19.

²² "City To Extend Limits Beyond Canal On South," Palm Beach Post, January 9, 1925, p. 1.

²³ "College Park Will Be Annexed To Lake Worth," Lake Worth Herald, January 21, 1925; "Town Extends Limits Through College Park," Lake Worth Herald, January 28, 1925; "Lake Worth Town Limits Enlarged," Palm Beach Post, January 30, 1925.

²⁴ "Building Increases 300%," Lake Worth Herald, March 18, 1925.

²⁵ "Dixie Highway Opened Through To West Palm Beach," Lake Worth Herald, March 25, 1925.

²⁶ Palm Beach County Plat Books 11, Page 48; Book 12, Page 20.

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By the beginning of February, eighteen homes valued at over \$100,000 were already planned for immediate construction.²⁷ At this time, the James Ebert Company of West Palm Beach proposed to erect a \$9,000 model home on Fordham Drive. Offered as an inspiration for potential home builders, this distinctive residence with Spanish architectural features included electrical appliances and fully furnished rooms.²⁸ An \$8,000 residence and garage at 323 Dartmouth Drive was financed by Philip Geerling. Listings in the local city directory also indicate that homes were constructed on Columbia, Dartmouth, and Princeton Drive during 1925.²⁹ Most of the homes built at this time exhibited elements of the popular Mediterranean Revival or Mission styles.

The decline of the Land Boom became evident throughout Florida in the latter portion of 1925. Delays in construction were caused by a shortage of building materials and an overburdened transportation system which could not efficiently accommodate the movement of supplies. This situation was further exacerbated by the Florida East Coast Railroad's embargo on freight shipments. Despite these obstacles, the local building inspector claimed in December of 1925 that the embargo was not affecting the home building industry, and the Town continued to go forth with road surfacing plans in the College Park area.³⁰

Although the Land Boom had ended in 1926, city directories dating from 1926 through 1928 and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for 1926-1928 indicate that residential buildings continued to be constructed in College Park. In January of 1928, the Palm Beach Post was reporting that construction in the subdivision was still active, and a stucco house on Dartmouth was under construction.³¹ However, College Park was far from being completely built out, and numerous empty lots remained throughout the area in the late-1920s.³²

Following the bust of Florida's real estate market, the September 1928 hurricane, and the subsequent stock market crash of 1929, the pace of building activity throughout Lake Worth dramatically slowed. The hurricane of 1928 destroyed 2,584 homes in Lake Worth and damaged approximately 11,389 residences.³³ In addition, mortgage financing was virtually nonexistent, and the majority of builders were out of work. Building permits for the College Park neighborhood indicate that during the early to mid-1930s little construction occurred in College Park.³⁴ Toward the late-1930s, the federal government adopted housing industry revitalization measures such as the insuring of bank deposits, the refinancing of home mortgages, and the

²⁷ Advertisements, Lake Worth Herald, January 14, 1925, January 28, 1925, February 4, 1925.

²⁸ "Ebert Company Plans for Model Homes Here," Lake Worth Herald, February 4, 1925.

²⁹ West Palm Beach City Directory, (Asheville: Florida-Piedmont Directory Company, 1926).

³⁰ "Five Blocks of Dixie Ready for Surfacing," Lake Worth Herald, December 16, 1925; "Building Still Active Here Says Inspector," Lake Worth Herald, December 23, 1925.

³¹ "Lake Worth Building is Reported Active," Palm Beach Post, January 1, 1928.

³² West Palm Beach City Directory, (Asheville: Florida-Piedmont Directory Company, 1926-1928); Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1926-1928, on file at the Lake Worth Historical Museum.

³³ "City Was Storm-Wrecked in 1928," Lake Worth Herald, January 24, 1952.

³⁴ Lake Worth Building Permits, Lake Worth Building Department, City Hall.

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initiation of publicly financed construction projects. With these new federal programs, building activity in Florida slowly began to increase.

In the 1940s, during and after World War II, the widespread demand for housing again intensified. Returning veterans were offered low-interest, long-term mortgages and new technology allowed for houses to be built quickly and cheaply. In August of 1947, the most building permits were issued in Lake Worth since July of 1925, the height of the Land Boom.³⁵ Because the neighborhood still had an abundance of vacant lots, new Masonry Vernacular concrete block houses were constructed in College Park during the 1940s.

The growth and development of the College Park Historic District in many ways mirrored the progress of South Florida during the Land Boom and World War II and Aftermath-eras. These two distinct time periods were integral to the formation of the state as well as Lake Worth. College Park's development and planning was instrumental to the early expansion of the City beyond the central downtown core. The district also represents the fast growing speculative neighborhoods of the 1920s. As a residential area, the College Park Historic District was home to many locally influential people, but also housed the middle-class residents who flooded into the State in the 1920s, and later in the 1940s. Based on these historical associations, the College Park Historic District remains a significant link to the developmental history of Lake Worth.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The College Park Historic District is architecturally significant at the local level for its various examples of residential architecture dating from 1925 to 1949. This district possesses a high concentration of Mediterranean Revival, Masonry Vernacular, and Mission style houses. The district also possesses a number of intact garages, and garage apartments. Most of the buildings within the district maintain their architectural integrity, and several appear to meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their architectural significance.

The Mediterranean Revival and Mission style houses have stucco exteriors and clay tile roofs. Mediterranean Revival style residences (Photos 12-15, 23, 25, 36) often feature a variety of details including twisted columns, shaped parapets, arches, and plaster ornamentation. The Mediterranean Revival style flourished in Florida during the 1920s and 1930s, capturing the picturesque resort image the State was promoting to its winter visitors and new residents. Mediterranean Revival domestic buildings are chiefly associated with middle- and upper-class suburban housing developments. The style was also applied to commercial, hotel, club, and school buildings. Although architects looked to the romantic heritage of the Spanish colonial settlement of Florida for inspiration, there was little interest in historic accuracy which resulted in a mixture of architectural features and

³⁵ Lake Worth Herald, August 7, 1947.

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forms. Therefore, characteristics of Spanish, Italian, Moroccan, Renaissance, Rococo, and Baroque architecture were then adapted for comfortable and modern family home designs.

The Mission style originated in California during the 1880s and 1890s in response to its Spanish heritage and the romantic Franciscan mission churches found along the state's coastline. In keeping with Florida's Spanish roots, the Mission style also became popular in the State during the Land Boom years. Mission houses are simple in design and were inexpensive to build. The district features one- and two-story versions of the Mission style which often display flat roofs obscured by a shaped parapet and/or red barrel-tile roof overhangs, stucco wall surfaces, and arched openings. Since the defining characteristic of the Mission style is simplicity, texture and substance are the most important features of this style. Examples of Mission style houses in the district are shown in photos 16-17, 22, 28, 30, 34.

The affordable Masonry Vernacular houses were a response to the need for practical and affordable living facilities. These houses have little ornament and low roof pitches with one front facing gable. Except for one example, the Masonry Vernacular buildings within the historic district were constructed during the 1940s. Since World War II, concrete block has been the most common building material found in South Florida's residential areas. These 1940s buildings feature stucco exterior walls with ornamentation scored into the stucco, decorative brick window sills and door surrounds, and attic vents exhibiting various motifs. Examples of Masonry Vernacular houses in the district are shown in photos 10-11, 20, 27, 38-39.

The other style represented in the historic district Dutch Colonial Revival, add flavor to the mix but has too few examples to contribute significantly to the overall appearance of the area.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the College Park Historic District is shown as a dashed line on the accompanying map of the district.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the highest concentration of historic buildings built within the period of significance in the College Park Historic District. The boundaries have been drawn to exclude noncontributing buildings primarily found around the edges of the district.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Columbia Drive, College Park Historic District
2. Lake Worth (Palm Beach County), Florida
3. Photo by JoAnne Peck
4. April 1999
5. Janus Research, St. Petersburg, Florida
6. Streetscape, Looking East From Alley
7. Photo 1 of 45

Items 3-5 are the same for the remaining photos.

1. Dartmouth Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking East From Alley
7. Photo 2 of 45

1. Dartmouth Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking West From North Federal Highway
7. Photo 3 of 45

1. Fordham Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking East From Alley
7. Photo 4 of 45

1. Fordham Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking West From North Federal Highway
7. Photo 5 of 45

1. Pennsylvania Avenue
6. Streetscape, Looking South From Cornell Drive
7. Photo 6 of 45

1. Princeton Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking East From Alley
7. Photo 7 of 45

1. Princeton Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking East From Pennsylvania Avenue
7. Photo 8 of 45

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1. Vanderbilt Drive
6. Streetscape, Looking East From Alley
7. Photo 9 of 45

1. 331 Princeton Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 10 of 45

1. 311 Columbia Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 11 of 45

1. 309 Cornell Drive
6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 12 of 45

1. 326 Fordham Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 13 of 45

1. 308 Dartmouth Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 14 of 45

1. 311 Fordham Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 15 of 45

1. 229 Fordham Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 16 of 45

1. 307 Dartmouth Drive
6. Main (North) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 17 of 45

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PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1. 226 Princeton Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation
- 7. Photo 18 of 45

- 1. 304 Columbia Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 19 of 45

- 1. 309 Columbia Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
- 7. Photo 20 of 45

- 1. 310 Columbia Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 21 of 45

- 1. 314 Columbia Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 22 of 45

- 1. 327 Columbia Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 23 of 45

- 1. 318 Cornell Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 24 of 45

- 1. 322 Cornell Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 25 of 45

- 1. 331 Cornell Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 26 of 45

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 335 Cornell Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 27 of 45

1. 338 Cornell Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 28 of 45

1. 310 Dartmouth Drive
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 29 of 45

1. 315 Dartmouth Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 30 of 45

1. 320 Dartmouth Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 31 of 45

1. 329 Dartmouth Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 32 of 45

1. 227 Fordham Drive
6. Main (North) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 33 of 45

1. 302 Fordham Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 34 of 45

1. 312 Fordham Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 35 of 45

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PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1. 316 Fordham Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 36 of 45

- 1. 333 Fordham Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
- 7. Photo 37 of 45

- 1. 334 Fordham Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 38 of 45

- 1. 322 Princeton Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 39 of 45

- 1. 333 Princeton Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 40 of 45

- 1. 335 Princeton Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 41 of 45

- 1. 232 Vanderbilt Drive
- 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
- 7. Photo 42 of 45

- 1. 235 Vanderbilt Drive
- 6. Main (North) Elevation, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 43 of 45

- 1. 303 Vanderbilt Drive
- 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 44 of 45

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COLLEGE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 333 Vanderbilt Drive
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 45 of 45