MAR 1994

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 an 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 <u>Old Northwoo</u>	od Historic District	
other names/site number		
2. Location		
Highway, 26t	ghly by Broadway, North th Street, and 35th Stree	
•		·
state Florida	codeFI. county Palm Beach	code <u>099</u> zip code <u>33407</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	ation	
Historic Places and meets the process and meets the process and meets the process meets the Na nationally statewide statewide signature of certifying official/Title Florida State Historic State of Federal agency and bureau	he National Historic Preservation Act, as amendibility meets the documentation standards for recedural and professional requirements set forth intional Register criteria. I recommend that this poly. (See continuation sheet for additional corplants SHPO Date Preservation Officer, Divisor Date at Deputy SHPO Date Preservation Officer Divisor Date The Divisor Date Date Divisor Date Date Divisor Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Date	gistering properties in the National Register of a 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property roperty be considered significant mments.) 3/11/94 ion of Historical Resources
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	1	
4. National Park Service Certifica	ation low	• ()
I hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	ation Signature of the Kee	Entered in the entere
determined not eligible for the National Register.		
removed from the National Register.		
other, (explain:)		

Old Northwood Historic District Name of Property

Palm Reach Co., F1. County and State

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)			
🛣 private 💮 🗀 building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing		
Typublic-local Typublic-local	320	115	buildings	
☐ public-State ☐ site ☐ public-Federal ☐ structure	0	0	sites	
□ object	0	0	structures	
	0	<u>0</u>	objects	
	320	115	Total	
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A	Number of cor in the National 0	ntributing resources p Register	reviously listed	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Function (Enter categories from	-		
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling	DOMESTIC/ single dwelling multiple dwelling secondary structure			
multiple dwelling				
secondary structure				
GOVERNMENT/ Fire Station	GOVERNMENT/	Fire Station		
7. Description			447	
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	•	
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals	foundation concrete walls wood, stucco, brick			
Late 19th and Early 20th Century				
American Movements				
	roof ceramic t	ile, asphalt		
	other			

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	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
for National Register listing.)	Community Planning and Development
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Architecture
☐ 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.	Period of Significance
□ 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.)	Significant Dates of the Section Secti
Property is:	
□ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
\square B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	N/A
\square D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A
\square E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
☐ F a commemorative property.	
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
within the past 50 years.	Arch: John Volk, William Manley King, Theodore Rissfeldt
	Blder: J.C.Paty, Cliff Ewing, Decamara and
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	Chace, Newlow and Stephens, C. Trevail
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibilography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one	e or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
 □ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) 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 #	 ☑ State Historic Preservation Office ☐ Other State agency ☐ Federal agency ☐ Local government ☐ University ☐ Other Name of repository:
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	

5 9 3 8 1 0 2 9 5 8 4 2 0 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

3 1 7 5 9 4 1 8 0 2 9 5 7 4 9 0 ☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

UTM References

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/titleColin Rayner, Margaret Dew/ Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 1994 street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough telephone (904) 487-2333 ______ state ______ zip code32399-0250 city or town <u>Tallahassee</u>

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.) _____ telephone __ street & number _____ __ zip code __ city or town ___ _ state _

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 to amend existing 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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number $\underline{7}$ Page $\underline{1}$

MAR 28 1904

NATIONAL REGISTER OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

SUMMARY

The Northwood Historic District consists of a twenty-two block area in West Palm Beach, Florida, north of the downtown commercial core. The district is bounded by North Dixie Highway (formerly known as Palmetto) on the east, Broadway on the west, 26th Street on the South and 35th Street on the north. The district is primarily residential and consists mainly of one and two story single family residences and outbuildings, such as garages and garage/apartments. The district contains 435 buildings. Of these, 320 are contributing (74%) and 115 are non-contributing buildings. The majority of the contributing structures were constructed between 1921 and 1926. Many of the contributing buildings exhibit architectural designs consistent with contemporary state and national trends in architecture.

PAST SETTING AND PRESENT APPEARANCE:

The earliest development of West Palm Beach was bounded by South Boulevard (on the south), 25th Street on the north, Lake Worth on the east, and Australian Avenue (and the adjacent Lake Mangonia and Clear Lake) on the west. Areas to the north and south of this were platted during the land boom of the early 1920s. The area west of Australian Avenue was not platted and developed until after World War II. The city has continued its westward expansion since that time.

The Old Northwood Historic District consists of 22 blocks or portions of blocks, located in four plats or portions of plats. The area was platted as rectangular blocks, running east/west, with an alley down the middle of the block. Each block had nine lots facing north, nine lots facing south, five lots facing east and a like number facing west. An alley also ran behind the east and west facing lots. Lot sizes were primarily 50' X 125'. The area has a well-defined residential character, with uniform set backs of approximately 20 feet, sidewalks, mature vegetation, and recently erected neighborhood markers (photo 1).

In the years following World War II, tourism in the state of Florida grew and Dixie Highway became a busy north/south thoroughfare in the city. The character of

MAR 1 8 1994

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	7	Page	2
Section	number		Page	

NATIONAL
REGISTER
OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, WEST PALM
BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY,
FL.

Broadway, once a tree-lined boulevard, began to change. During the 1950s it developed into a "motel row" for the growing tourist trade. However, when Interstate 95 opened around 1970, just east of Australian Avenue, newer and more modern motels and hotels were built near the Interstate exits and the older motels on Broadway lost much of their business. New ways of maintaining a profit had to be found and many were converted to small apartments or were used as housing for transients. Their upkeep declined. Broadway also became a major north/south artery into the business district. As commuters headed into the downtown area from north of the Old Northwood Historic District, they frequently used east/west streets in the neighborhood to cut through to Dixie Highway, hoping to avoid traffic delays. This rush hour traffic pattern adversely impacted the neighborhood.

As in most cities, crime became an increasing problem in West Palm Beach in the 1970s and 1980s and the impact was felt in the Old Northwood Historic District. In 1988 a neighborhood association was formed and began to address some of the problems. In December of 1992 the association was successful in getting the entrances to the neighborhood from Broadway closed off, thus preventing the rush hour cross-traffic and returning a sense of physical cohesiveness to the neighborhood.

DESCRIPTION

The residences in the Old Northwood Historic District are generally 1-2 stories and most have irregular plans. They have a variety of roof shapes, covered mainly with ceramic tile or composition shingles. A high degree of integrity has been maintained throughout the neighborhood. A variety of formal styles is seen in the district. The majority of the outbuildings are stylistically related to the primary structures. The outbuildings consist of garages, garage/apartment combinations, and garages that have been converted to apartments. They are both one and two stories.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number $\frac{7}{2}$ Page $\frac{3}{2}$

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

The most prevalent style in the district is the Mediterranean Revival, with 126 residences exhibiting features of the style. These houses show great variety in their designs. A highly decorated variation is the two-story stucco residence at 511 32nd Street (photo 2). The entrance is canted at the juncture of two wings of unequal length and is placed in a decorated surround. The entrance bay terminates in a squat tower with a tile hip roof. Arched windows are dominant on the first floor. Several windows of the second floor, including a group of three on the south facade have Venetian-inspired surrounds. A wrought iron balconet is also a dominant feature of the south facade.

An elaborate example of the style is the house at 505 32 (photo 3). The main block of the house projects forward and features a triple window arrangement on both floors. The entrance bay is set back, on the west side of the house. An elaborate entry door surround features spiral columns with finials. A decorative stucco panel is placed over this.

An excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style is the two-story stucco residence at 520 27th Street (photo #4). It resembles an Italian villa with its large one-story porch extending across much of the main facade. The porch features large segmental arched openings supported by columns with decorated capitals. The deep eave of the tile roof is supported by brackets. The walls have a rough stucco finish.

The residence at 509 26th was built in 1925 (Photo 5). A gabled, single-story projection, containing the entrance and a porch, sits before the two-story residence. An exterior chimney is centrally placed. The house has a tile roof and a balconet on the second floor.

The endless variations on the Mediterranean Revival style are provided by combining various details and ornamentation. The residence at 519 28th Street has a projecting one-story porch with spiral columns between the segmental arches of the porch (photo 6). The entrance door

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	7	Page	4
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OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

has a decorated surround surmounted by a small balcony. The 1926 residence at 425 29th Street features a bracketed tile roof (photo 7). A one-story hipped roof section dominates the facade. The two-story stucco residence at 522 29th has a tile roof (photo 8). The entrance is recessed in a small porch with arched openings. A prominent exterior chimney on the main facade is flanked by multipaned doors surmounted by decorative semicircular panels. The two-story stucco residence at 429 30th was built in 1925 (photo 9). The entrance is recessed in a small arched opening. the entrance are French doors opening onto a small balconet with a wrought iron railing. The house at 501 26th Street, built in 1925, is two stories in height (Photo 10). features a projecting gabled entrance that echoes the front facing gable roof. An exterior chimney is placed between the second story windows. The wing set back on the east end of the house features a castellated parapet. The Kathryn Building at 532 26th Street was built as a duplex (photo It features the curvilinear parapet that is frequently associated with the Mission variation of the Mediterranean Revival style. The centrally located entrance has an arched stone and brick surround. The deep eaves are bracketed.

The district has many other less ornate and smaller residences that reflect the Mediterranean influence. Some embody characteristics of the Mission Revival variation of the style. The Mission Revival variation is seen in the single-story stucco residence at 436 29th Street (photo 12). The entrance is sheltered by an arched portico. The flat roof is hidden by a shaped parapet. Another example of a modest Mediterranean Revival house is the small, but elegant, residence at 442 31st (photo 13). The one-story stucco residence was constructed in 1922. The entrance is recessed in an arched opening. The main facade is distinguished by triple arched, multi-light windows.

#### **BUNGALOW**

Nine residences in the district feature Bungalow designs. The residence at 418 31st Street is a good example of the Bungalow style (Photo 14). The one-story stucco residence has a low profile. A porch that extends across the facade is integrated under the gable roof of the residence. The eave features knee brackets and exposed

# National Register of Historic Places OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number _____7 Page ____5_

rafters. Battered piers mark the corners of the porch. Another example is at 426 30th St (photo 15). The porch of this 1923 bungalow has been infilled with awning windows, although the original porch openings are still visible.

#### COLONIAL REVIVAL

The six Colonial Revival residences in the district show the diversity of this style. The two-story frame residence at 502 28th Street is a typical Colonial Revival style of the 1920s (photo 16). It features a small pedimented portico, low gable roof, and end wall chimney. The residence at 3215 Spruce Avenue has elements of the Dutch Colonial variation, as exemplified by its gambrel roof and semi-circular entrance portico (photo 17).

#### Neoclassical

The one-story stucco residence at 441 26th Street is the only building in the district to exhibit Neoclassical features (photo 18). This 1922 house has a recessed central entrance protected by a curved portico supported by paired Doric columns. The parapet of the flat roof has a fret-work balustrade.

#### ART MODERNE

The only non-residential building in the district is the 1938 Fire Station at 3601 North Dixie Highway (photo 19). It is also the only building in the district to exhibit elements of the Art Moderne style.

#### **VERNACULAR**

Approximately 50 residences in the district could be classified as vernacular. They do not exhibit specific stylistic features, but have elements that may be traced to builder's guides or that follow a building tradition. The house at 434 32nd falls into that category (photo 20). The entrance of the two-story structure is protected by a small gabled projection, supported by brackets. Exposed rafters

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	7	Page	6	
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OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

are visible under the deep eaves. A screened porch projects from the east side of the house. The two-story hip roofed house at 401 29th Street is a simple vernacular structure (Photo 21). This house, built in 1924, has exposed rafters and is fenestrated with aluminum awning windows.

#### **OUTBUILDINGS**

An unusual feature of this district are the alleyways that run east/west through the middle of the blocks and north/south behind the property that fronts onto Broadway and North Dixie Highway. This feature provided access for deliveries, trash pick-up, and provided a secondary entrance, especially useful for residents of garage There are a number of garage/apartments in the apartments. district. Many were built contemporaneous with the primary The garage/apartments usually provide garage structure. space on the first floor with an apartment on the second floor. Some of the garages in the district have been converted to small apartments, but usually retain their basic garage appearance. A typical garage/apartment is behind 509 30th Street (photo 22). This two-story, concrete block structure has garage openings onto an east/west alley. Living space on the second floor is accessed by an exterior The garage/apartment at the rear of 505 32nd stairway. Street also has an alley-way garage entrance (photo 23). screened porch and living space are on the second floor. Typical one-story, two-car garages are seen at the rear of 445 30th Street and 442 31st Street (photo 24). The 442 31st Street garage has a hip roof and paired doors that swing open like a regular house door. The doors have eightlight panels in the upper portions. The 442 31st Street garage is stucco with a tile pent roof over the over-head garage doors.

#### **ALTERATIONS**

Alterations to individual structures consist primarily of replacement windows, enclosed porches, and the addition of aluminum siding. The Bungalow at 426 30th Street has had its porch enclosed, but the porch openings are still clearly visible (photo 15). Some of the garages in the district have been converted to apartments or small rental units.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	7	Page	7
OCCHOIL	HUHHDE		гаус	

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

#### NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Non-contributing buildings were constructed after 1942 or are pre-1942 structures whose integrity has been compromised by significant, non-historic alterations.

Note: no attempt has been made to classify the garage or garage/apartments into stylistic categories although they often have some similarity to the primary structure in materials or simple design features.

#### CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

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429

418	residence	1922	Vernacular
418 rear	garage	1922	-
422	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
423	residence	1923	Med. Rev.
423 rear	garage	1923	**
438	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
438 rear	garage/apt.	1925	-
441	residence	1922	NeoClassic
441 rear	garage/apt.	1922	-
445	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
501	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
501 rear	garage/apt.	1925	-
505	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
505 rear	garage/apt.	1925	-
509	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
509 rear	garage	1925	-
514	residence	1924	Med. Rev.
516 *	residence	1925	Med. Rev
516 rear	garage/apt.	1925	-
524	residence	1923	Med. Rev
524 rear	garage	1923	-
532	duplex	1926	Med. Rev.
27th Street			
425	residence	1924	Bungalow
425 rear	garage	1924	-

1923

Med. Rev

garage residence

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\frac{7}{}$  Page  $\frac{8}{}$ 

429 rear	garage/apt	1923	_
430	residence	1938	Colonial Rev.
435	residence	1924	vernacular
435 rear	garage/apt.	1924	vernacular
437	residence	1927	Med. Rev
437 rear	garage	1927	-
440	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
442	residence	1924	vernacular
442 rear	garage/apt.	1925	<b>-</b>
443	garage/apt.	1926	Med. Rev.
503	residence	1922	Bungalow
503 rear	garage/apt	1921	-
506	residence	1922	vernacular
506 rear	garage/apt.	1940	-
509	residence	1922	vernacular
510	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
512	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
512 rear	garage	1925	-
517	residence	1937	vernacular
517 rear	garage/apt.	1937	-
520	residence	1924	Med. Rev.
520 rear	garage	1924	-
521	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
529	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
.*			
28th Street			
Socii Dereec			
419	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
419 rear	garage	1926	-
420	residence	1925	Med. Rev
420 rear	garage	1925	
424	residence	1924	Med. Rev
424 rear	garage	1924	-
440	residence	1937	vernacular
441	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
441 rear	garage/apt.	1926	-
442	residence	1922	vernacular
442 rear	garage	c. 1922	-
502	residence	1922	Colonial Rev.
502 rear	garage	1922	-
516	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
516 rear	garage	1930	
518	residence	1923	Bungalow
518 rear A	apartment	1923	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
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### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number ___7 Page __9

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

_					
	518 rear	В	garage	1940	-
	519		residence	1926	Med. Rev.
	519 rear		garage/apt.	1926	_
	520		residence	1923	Med. Rev
	520 rear		garage	1924	-
	521		residence	1923	Bungalow
	521 rear		garage	1923	-
	522		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
	522 rear		garage	1924	-
	523		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
	523 rear		garage	1924	-
	523 rear	В	apartment	1924	•
	531		residence	1923	Med. Rev.
	531 rear		garage	1923	
	534		residence	1923	vernacular
	534 rear		garage	c. 1923	<u> </u>
	535		residence	1923	Med. Rev.
	20th Ctw	- <b>-</b> -			
	29th Stre	<u> </u>			
	401		residence	1924	vernacular
	411		garage/apt.	c. 1926	vernacular
	417		residence	1925	vernacular
	425		residence	1926	Med. Rev.
	425 rear		garage	1926	-
	428	•	residence	1925	Med. Rev
	430		residence	1938	Colonial Revival
	434		residence	1925	vernacular
	434 rear		garage/apt	c.1925	_
	436		residence	1925	Med. Rev.
	436 rear		garage	1925	-
	437		residence	1926	vernacular
	437 rear		garage	c. 1926	· <del></del>
	444		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
	444 rear		garage	1924	-
	445		residence	1925	Med. Rev.
	445 rear		garage	1925	-
	516		residence	1926	Med. Rev.
	516 rear		garage/apt	c. 1926	-
	522		residence	1923	Med. Rev.
	522 rear		garage	1923	-
	523		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
	523 rear		garage	1924	-
	52 <del>9</del>		residence	1924	Med. Rev

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\frac{7}{2}$  Page  $\frac{10}{2}$ 

Section number7 Page	10	FLORID	<b>)A</b>	
520 waaw	garago.	1924	_	
529 rear	garage residence	1924	Med. Rev	
530			med. Rev	
530 rear	garage residence	1924 1926	Med. Rev.	
534 534 rear		1926	med. Rev.	
554 leal	garage	1920		
30th Street				
407	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
415	residence	1923	Med. Rev	
415 rear	garage	c. 1924	-	
417	residence	1937	vernacular	
417 rear	garage	c. 1930	-	
418	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
418 rear	garage	1924		
419	residence	1923	Med. Rev.	
419 rear	garage	1923	<del></del>	
420	residence	1925	Med. Rev.	
420 rear	garage	1925	-	
425	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
425 rear	garage	1925	-	
426	residence	1923	Bungalow	
426 rear	garage	1923	-	
428	residence	1925	Med. Rev.	
429	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
429 rear	garage/apt.	1925	•••	
432	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
444	residence	1938	vernacular	
444 rear	garage	c. 1939		
445	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
445 rear	garage	c. 1924	was Dans	
500	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
500 rear	garage/apt.	1924	-	
501	residence	1922	vernacular	
501 rear	garage/apt.	c. 1922	-	
509	residence	1938	vernacular	
509 rear	garage	1938	Properties:	
514	residence	1922	Bungalow	
515	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
515 rear	garage	1924	Mod Don	
519	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
519 rear	garage	1924	- Mad Dave	
521	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
521 rear	garage	1924	<del>-</del>	

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\frac{7}{2}$  Page  $\frac{11}{2}$ 

526		clubhouse	1925	Med. Rev.
528		residence	1924	Med. Rev
528	rear	garage	1924	***
529		residence	1924	Med. Rev
529	rear	garage/apt.	1924	-
531		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
531	rear	duplex/garage	1924	-
532		residence	1925	Med. Rev
532	rear	garage/apt.	c. 1925	-
31st	t Street			
410		residence	c. 1929	vernacular
415		apartment	1925	Med. Rev.
415	rear	garage/apt.	1925	•
418		residence	1922	Bungalow
418	rear	garage	1922	vernacular
421		residence	1926	Med. Rev.
432		residence	1927	vernacular
	rear	garage	1927	vernacular
439		garage/apt	1927	Med. Rev
442		residence	1922	Med. Rev
	rear	garage	1924	
443		residence	1923	Med. Rev.
	rear	garage	c. 1924	•
511		residence	1924	vernacular
	rear	garage	1924	-
512		residence	1923	Med. Rev
	rear	garage	1923	
516		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
	rear	garage	1924	
519		residence	1924	Med Rev.
	rear	garage	1925	wad Dan
520		residence	1923	Med. Rev
	rear	garage	1923	
523		residence	1938	vernacular
525		residence	1923	vernacular
528		residence	1940	vernacular
531		residence	1924	Med. Rev.
534		residence	1924	Med. Rev
	rear	garage	1924	
535		residence	1926	vernacular
535	rear	garage/apt.	c. 1926	•

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number __7___ Page __12___

414 rear

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Med. Rev

32nd Street			
414	residence	1923	Med. Rev
419	residence	1937	vernacular
419 rear	garage	1937	vernacular
430	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
430 rear	garage/apt.	1926	_
433	residence	1924	Bungalow
433 rear	garage/apt.	1924	•
434	residence	1923	verncular
434 rear	garage	1923	-
440	residence	1926	Med. Rev
443	residence	1922	vernacular
443 rear	garage	1922	<b>-</b>
505	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
505 rear	garage	1926	<b>-</b>
511	residence	1924	Med. Rev.
511 rear	garage	1924	<del></del>
512	residence	1926	Med. Rev
512 rear	garage/apt.	1926	-
516	residence	1926	Med. Rev
516 rear	garage/apt	1926	-
523	residence	1923	Med. Rev.
523 rear	garage/apt.	1925	-
525	residence	1923	vernacular
525 rear	garage	1924	<del>-</del>
528	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
528 rear	garage	1925	-
529	residence	1924	Colonial Revival.
529 rear	garage	c. 1924	
530	res.	1925	vernacular
533	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
533 rear	garage	c. 1926	-
33rd Street			
411	residence	1924	vernacular
411 rear	garage	1924	vernacular
412	residence	1923	Med. Rev
412 rear	garage	1925	_
413	apartment	1925	Med. Rev
414	residence	1924	Med. Rev

apartment 1924

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number ____7 Page 13____

426	residence	1921	Bungalow
426 rear	garage	c. 1924	_
428	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
428 rear	garage	1925	_
431	residence	1938	vernacular
436	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
436 rear	garage/apt.	c. 1926	<b></b>
441	residence	1923	vernacular
441 rear	apartment	1923	•
442	residence	1922	vernacular
442 rear	garage	1922	-
443	residence	1925	Med. Rev
443 rear	garage/apt.	1925	-
445	residence	1925	Med. Rev
505	residence	1924	Med. Rev
505 rear	garage	c. 1924	-
512	residence	1924	Med. Rev.
515	residence	1923	vernacular
515 rear	garage	c. 1924	-
517	residence	1925	Med. Rev
517 rear	garage	1925	-
519	residence	1923	vernacular
519 rear	garage	1923	-
520	residence	1924	Med. Rev
521	residence	1938	vernacular
522	residence	1925	Med. Rev
522 rear	apartment	c. 1925	-
523	residence	1923	Colonial Rev.
524	residence	1924	Med. Rev
524 rear	apartment	c. 1924	<del></del>
525	residence	1924	Med. Rev
525 rear	garage	1924	Med. Rev
•			
34th Street			
410	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
410 rear	garage	1925	-
411	residence	1925	Med. Rev.
411 rear	garage	c.1925	
432	residence	1926	Med. Rev.
432 rear	garage	c. 1926	
432 rear 435	residence	1925	Med. Rev
435 rear		1925	1.100 • 1/0 A
435 rear 436	garage residence	1925	Med. Rev.
47 <u>0</u>	Testrence	<b>ルフムマ</b>	TIGHT TICA .

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number ____7 Page __14___

436 rear	garage/apt.	1924	**	
437	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
445	residence	1937	vernacular	
509	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
509 rear	garage/apt.	c. 1926	<b></b>	
513	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
516	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
516 rear	garage	c. 1925		
520	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
520 rear	garage	c. 1925		
521	residence	1925	vernacular	
521 rear	garage	1925	-	
524	residence	1926	Med. Rev	
524 rear	garage/apt	c. 1926	-	
525	residence	1925	Med. Rev.	
528	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
528 rear	garage	c. 1925	-	
529	residence	1925	Med. Rev.	
532	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
532 rear	garage	1925	-	
35th Street				
409	residence	1925	Med. Rev.	
410	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
410 rear	garage	c.1926	<b>-</b>	
412	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
412 rear	garage	1924	<del>-</del>	
431	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
435	residence	1926	Med. Rev	
437	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
512	residence	1925	Med. Rev.	
512 rear	garage	1925	m Maria de Maria	
513	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
513 rear	garage	1924	er Maria Brasil	
517	residence	1925	Med. Rev	
517 rear	garage/apt	1925		
524	residence	1923	vernacular	
524 rear	garage	1923	was Dane	
525	residence	1924	Med. Rev	
525 rear	garage	c. 1925	- Mad Da	
555	residence	1924	Med. Rev.	
555 rear	garage	1924	_	

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\frac{7}{2}$  Page  $\frac{15}{2}$ 

North Dixie			
3015	apartment	1941	vernacular
3601	Fire Station	1936	Art Moderne
Spruce			
2607	garage/apt.	1937	vernacular
3001	residence	1923	Med. Rev.
3001 rear	garage/apt	1923	•••
3119	residence	1922	vernacular
3119 rear	garage	1922	-
3215	residence	1924	Colonial Revival.
3215 rear	garage/apt.	1930-35	-
3218	residence	1925	vernacular
3218 rear	garage	1925	vernacular
3504	garage/apt.	1937	vernacular
3510	garage/apt	1925	Med. Rev.

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\frac{7}{}$  Page  $\frac{16}{}$ 

•		
NON-CONTRIBUTING	BUILDINGS:	
26th Street		
422 rear	garage/apt.	1950s
426 427	residence	<pre>c. 1970 c. 1953</pre>
427 427 rear	residence	<pre>c. 1953 1948</pre>
427 Teal 430	garage/apt residence	c. 1953
434	residence	c. 1950
500	residence	c. 1962
508	duplex	c. 1958
508 rear	garage/apt	c. 1958
532 rear	residence	1952
27th Street		
430 rear	garage/apt	1945
436	residence	c. 1970
447	residence	c. 1950
447 rear	garage	c. 1950
500	residence	1952
500 rear	residence	c. 1952
505	residence	<ul><li>c. 1950</li><li>c. 1950</li></ul>
505 rear 510 rear	garage/apt	1952
510 rear 519	grage residence	c. 1952
525	residence	c. 1957
28th Street		
421	residence	c. 1952
427	residence	c. 1946
429	residence	c. 1946
430	residence	c. 1948
433	residence	c. 1952
436	residence	c. 1948
439	residence	c. 1952
445	residence	c. 1948
511	residence	1952

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\underline{\phantom{a}7}$  Page  $\underline{\phantom{a}17}$ 

29th Street		
429 510 511 511 rear 517 525 526 533	residence residence residence apartment residence residence residence residence	c. 1970 c. 1948 c. 1980 c. 1980 c. 1968 1952 c. 1946 c. 1958
30th Street		
428 514 rear 518 518 rear 520 520 rear	garage/apt garage residence garage residence garage	1946 c. 1950 1952 c. 1952 c. 1950 c. 1950
<u> 31st Street</u>		
429 431 435 440 521	residence residence residence residence residence	<ul><li>c. 1950</li><li>c. 1946</li><li>c. 1950</li><li>c. 1965</li><li>c. 1946</li></ul>
32nd Street		
420 422 425 435 441 524 530 rear	residence residence residence residence residence residence garage/apt	<ul> <li>c. 1950</li> <li>c. 1950</li> <li>1952</li> <li>c. 1945</li> <li>c. 1950</li> <li>c. 1950</li> <li>c. 1980</li> </ul>

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number  $\frac{7}{2}$  Page  $\frac{18}{2}$ 

33rd Street		
420	residence	c. 1965
425	residence	c. 1950
427	residence	c. 1950
432	residence	c. 1945
444	residence	c. 1950
504	residence	c. 1950
508	residence	c. 1975
509	residence	c. 1945
518	residence	1948
34th Street		
412	residence	c. 1975
417	residence	c. 1958
418	residence	c. 1945
418 rear	garage	c. 1945
422	residence	c. 1950
423	residence	c. 1950
426	residence	c. 1950
427	residence	c. 1950
437 rear	garage	1956
443	residence	c. 1945
444	residence	c. 1945
504	residence	c. 1950
505	residence	c. 1945
508	residence	c. 1950
513 rear	garage/apt	1946
517	residence	c. 1950
525 rear	garage/apt	1946
35th Street		
405	residence	c. 1945
405 rear	garage	c. 1945
425	residence	c. 1952
436	residence	c. 1950
440	residence	c. 1950
441	residence	c. 1945
447	residence	c. 1950
447 rear	garage/apt.	c. 1950

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH,

### **United States Department of the Interior**National Park Service

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____7 Page _19 ____

c. 1950 residence 500 c. 1950 garage 500 rear c. 1945 residence 501 garage/apt. c. 1945 501 rear residence garage/apt. residence c. 1950 506 c. 1950 506 rear c. 1963 515A 515B (rear) residence 516 residence c. 1963 c. 1950 c. 1950 garage/apt. residence 516 rear 1956 518 residence c. 1975 521 c. 1990 residence 527 Spruce residence residence garage residence garage/apt. residence c. 1950 2614 c. 1950 2901 c. 1950 2901 rear c. 1950 2919 c. 1950 2919 rear c. 1952 3201 residence residence residence garage residence c. 1950 3319 c. 1952 3401 c. 1950 3415 c. 1950 3415 rear c. 1945 3501 North Dixie 1945 gargage/apt. 3015 rear

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

	OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC
Section number 8 Page 1	DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH
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#### SUMMARY

The Old Northwood Historic District is locally significant under criteria A and C for community planning and development and for architecture. The distinctive neighborhood and its architectural components are reflective of the Florida land boom This was one of the largest areas to be developed of the 1920s. in West Palm Beach during the land boom period and a crosssection of West Palm Beach citizens resided here. of the buildings were constructed between 1921 and 1926 and exhibit a wide variety of styles, including a number of Mediterranean Revival examples. The district also includes representative examples of work by several noted local architects and a large number of builders working in West Palm Beach during the 1920s. The district maintains the integrity of setting, design, materials and scale that reflect its historical period of development.

#### HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first permanent residents of European stock arrived in present day Palm Beach County during the 1870s. Most settled on the east shore of Lake Worth, now the site of the Town of Palm Beach. These early settlers established farms on both sides of Lake Worth, at first primarily cultivating pineapples. Growing vegetables for northern shipment quickly became more profitable and replaced pineapples as the major product of the area.

In November of 1884, the Reverend Elbridge Gale retired to the area and became the first to build a cabin on the west side of Lake Worth. He filed a patent on the SE 1/4 of Section 9 in 1891 and named his 160-acre homestead "Mangonia" (from mango). Gale had brought a Mangova Mango tree from West India and planted it on his land. By 1894 a small settlement had grown up north and west of his property and was also known as Mangonia. This community eventually became a part of West Palm Beach.

Jacob T. Earnest filed a patent on the west 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 9 in 1892. The following year he sold the property to George B Swift. Swift, in turn, sold the property in 1895 to the Lake Worth Fruit Company. In 1917 the property was purchased by the Lake Worth Realty Company. Both the Gale property and the Earnest property became part of the Northwood Development land.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	8	Page	2
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OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

The original plat for the Town of West Palm Beach was filed in November of 1893 by Henry Flagler. Flagler had visited the area the previous year, investigating a route for expansion of his Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad to Miami. Impressed with the beauty of the area, he decided to create an exclusive resort community, Palm Beach. He envisioned the resort as a paradise, isolated from commercial activity. this end he purchased property on the west shore of Lake Worth in order to establish the town of West Palm Beach which would serve as the business district of Palm Beach. Flagler's plat extended from Lake Worth to Clear Lake. The streets were laid out in alphabetical order from Althea on the north to Fern on the south. The avenues also ran alphabetically from Lantana on the east to Water on the west (neither exists today). Flagler's newly named Florida East Coast Railroad reached West Palm Beach the same year, bringing building materials, tourists, workers and The first lots in the town of West Palm Beach were sold in February 1894 and a construction boom was underway. November 5, 1894 the community voted to incorporate as a town.

West Palm Beach experienced wide population swings during the first decades of the twentieth century. Between 1895 and 1900 the population dropped 52% from 1192 to 564. This was probably attributable to a decline in construction activity on Palm Beach, the freeze of 1894-1895 which devastated the citrus industry, and nationwide recessions in the late 1890s. Despite these changes in fortune, the city was able to establish a sewer system, a water pumping station, electricity, and phone service.

The population expanded dramatically between 1900 and 1910, rising to 1743, a 209% increase. The city was granted a charter by the Florida Legislature in 1903. Phenomenal population growth occurred all along the east coast of south Florida and spurred the creation of Palm Beach County from Dade County in 1909. West Palm Beach was named the county seat.

By 1920 the population of West Palm Beach had grown to 8659. The city was well established as the center for commercial activity in Palm Beach County and as a tourist spot for the middle class. The completion of the Palm Beach Canal in 1917, providing access to inland farming areas, made West Palm Beach the shipping point for the county's agricultural products both by rail and by water.

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Section number 8 For 3

Commission Sheet

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

West Palm Beach was caught up in the fever of the Florida land boom in the 1920s. By 1927 the entire city east of Australian Avenue had been platted, although little building had occurred north of 36th Street or south of Southern Boulevard. Major office and commercial projects, including the city's first skyscrapers, were undertaken. Thousands of workers poured into West Palm Beach to aid with the construction of new buildings.

The land boom peaked in the winter of 1924-25. Four factors contributed to the failure of the real estate market. Dishonest Florida real estate ventures were widely publicized in northern newspapers beginning in the spring of 1925. Because of problems getting their cars unloaded, the Florida East Coast Railroad placed an embargo on shipments to south Florida in August of 1925, making building materials unavailable. Two terrible hurricanes struck south Florida in quick succession. Miami and the surrounding communities were severely damaged by a hurricane in September, 1926. On September 16, 1928, a devastating hurricane swept across Palm Beach County, destroying nearly 8,000 homes, killing as many as 2,000, and leaving more than 2,500 families homeless. The final blow to the Florida real estate market was the stock market crash of October 1929.

Very little construction took place during the Great Depression. After the Depression, West Palm Beach experienced only moderate growth. Although the economy improved during World War II, many areas that had been platted prior to the decline of the real estate market had few, if any houses constructed until the post-War era. Expansion of the population west of Australian Avenue became pronounced in the 1960s. The population and economic base began to shift away from the downtown area.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHWOOD SUBDIVISION

Old Northwood developed as a result of the land boom. The 400 acres for the subdivision were purchased in early 1921 from a Colorado corporation, the Lake Worth Realty Company, by the Pinewood Development Company. The Lake Worth Realty Company had acquired the land in 1914 at a cost of about \$75 per acre. The Pinewood Development Company noted that the land had increased in value by 850% since 1914. Included in the acreage was the former homestead of pioneer settler, the Reverend Elbridge Gale. At Gale's request the lot on which he had planted Florida's first Mangova mango tree was resold to him, as he wanted to see that

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section	number	8	Page	_4
			····	

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

the tree was taken care of. Also included in the purchase was the former Jacob T. Earnest homestead.

The Old Northwood Historic District is made up of the first three Northwood plats, filed between November 1921 and April 1923, and part of the North Palm Beach Plat, recorded in 1915. All eleven Northwood additions to these plats were developed by the Pinewood Development Company, made up of David F. Dunkle, Orrin Randolph, and G.W. Bingham. Clearing of the land began in September of 1921 and the first lots were offered for sale. The subdivision was divided to create five lots on each acre, and they initially sold for \$1,200 per lot. In 1926 the Pinewood Development Company was reformed as the Northwood Investment Company, with Dunkle as President.

The subdivision was highly advertised in local papers. main selling points were its cast concrete curbing, sidewalks, city water and gas mains, electric lights, and its street surfaces. The street were "rocked, rolled and oiled." Rock was placed on the street beds and crushed by a steamroller. then sprinkled on top of the rock to keep the dust from rising. Another touted advantage was the close proximity of the subdivision to the heart of West Palm Beach. The primary downtown commercial street, Clematis, was only a mile and onehalf to the south. Also seen as unusual and advantageous was the provision of a fourteen-foot alley in the rear of each lot. addition to advertising, the developers offered prizes and free rides to potential purchasers. Their sales tactics were successful. By November, 1921, 125 lots had been sold. 100 homes were constructed by September of 1924. In April 1925 the company was advertising that only 11 lots were remaining for sale in the subdivision and that \$60,000 worth of homes had been sold in one week during that month.

An additional amenity was provided for the subdivision in June 1925 with the formation of the Northwood Tennis Club. The Northwood Investment Company built a club house at 526 30th Street (Photo 25) and tennis court and announced a forthcoming series of tournaments. The club house was converted to a residence in 1937 with minimal changes to the exterior. The tennis courts are no longer extant.

A decline in the real estate market was evident by August of 1925 and the most active period of Northwood's development came to an end. A few undeveloped lots were built on in the 1930s and

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number	8	Page	5
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OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

1940s. The neighborhood remained relatively stable until the 1950s. Then, the construction of motels along Broadway, the movement to newer suburbs and subdivisions beginning in the 1960s, and the increase in urban crime led to a gradual decline in the area that was not reversed until the late 1980s.

#### David Dunkle

David Forrest Dunkle was born in Pennsylvania in 1888. He opened a law office in West Palm Beach in 1914 after graduating with a law degree from Stetson University. Following military service, in 1920 he was elected to a two-year term as Mayor of West Palm Beach. His career took a different turn in 1920 when he founded the Palm Beach Guaranty Company, an organization that financed building projects, and erected the Guaranty Building at 120 S. Olive Avenue in 1922. Dunkle was one of the organizers of the American National Bank and a director of the First American Bank and Trust Company. Dunkle was actively involved in real estate development. As president of the Pinewood Development Company, he helped develop the Northwood area, Northwood Terminals, Northwood Hills, Northshore Terrace, Northmore, and Broadmoor. Dunkle did not fare well when the bottom dropped out of the Florida real estate market. He was arrested and charged with embezzlement of Palm Beach Guaranty Company funds. convicted in December, 1928.

#### Orrin Randolph

Orrin Randolph earned a degree in civil engineering in Colorado in 1906 and worked on engineering projects for railroads and on irrigation and land reclamation projects in Colorado and New Mexico. In 1912 he came to Florida to carry out a drainage and agricultural development project for the Palm Beach Farms Company. He also became the chief engineer for the Lake Worth Drainage District and was instrumental in its land reclamation projects. He became president of the Palm Beach Bank and Trust Company and president of the Bank of Lake Worth. He organized the Northwood Development Company and was involved in other development projects. He also served on the West Palm Beach City Planning Board.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

Section number .	8	Page	6
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#### G. W. Bingham

G. W. Bingham, an Alabama native, studied law at Georgetown and Columbia Universities. He then served six years as secretary to Florida congressman W.F. Aldrich and practiced law four years in Oklahoma before moving to Florida. While residing in West Palm Beach, Bingham concentrated on developing real estate for townsites and subdivisions. He served as president of Pinewood Development Company. He was also president of the Golden Gate Development Company, developing Golden Gate, south of Stuart and president of the Northwood Bank and Trust Company. He was defeated when he ran as a Republican for the 4th congressional district of Florida, but set a new high in votes for a Republican candidate.

#### ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT:

The buildings in the Old Northwood Historic District reflect contemporary national and statewide trends in architecture during the period in which they were designed. They have suffered few major alterations and the majority of intrusions are located on the edges of the district and along Spruce Avenue, the major interior north/south street. Within the district are representatives of several identifiable styles as well as a sampling of vernacular forms.

#### MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Mediterranean Revival was the most popular style for residential architecture in Florida during the 1920s and this style is the most frequent in the Old Northwood Historic District. Approximately 35% of the residences show some variation of this style. The style contains architectural elements derived from the area around the Mediterranean Sea, especially Italy and Spain. It is found most frequently in states which have a Spanish Colonial heritage, as Florida does, but its use gained some popularity nationally. Various aspects of the Mediterranean Revival have been categorized as Spanish Colonial or Mission Revival, but the end result is a wide array of eclectic buildings. All variations have some general characteristics including a preference for tile roofs, stucco walls, arched entrances and windows, porches, patios, balconies, complex roof lines, and ceramic tile decorations. The

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number _	8	Page	7
Section number -		ı agc —	

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

curvilinear dormer and roof parapet and the use of quatrefoil windows is more specifically associated with Mission Revival buildings. The Mission Revivial derives its name from the California masonry tradition in architecture established by Franciscan missionaries. The style was renewed and popularized through the 1915 Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. Most of the Exposition buildings were designed in the New York office of Bertram Goodhue. The Mediterranean Revival style was further popularized when it was adopted by railroad companies for stations and resort hotels. Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence and a number in the Northwood Historic District exhibit Mission-variety characteristics.

#### Colonial Revival

The interest in America's colonial heritage can be traced to the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Since that time it has remained a popular building style, adaptable to a variety of free interpretations. Its popularity, in part, is related to a patriotic and nationalistic sentiment that is expressed through a desire to have an American architecture style that is distinct from European models. In its simple and uncomplicated forms it was felt to be expressive of the national character. interest in the Colonial Revival style occurred concurrent with American's involvement in World War I. The enormous popularity of the style in the 1930s has been associated with the publicity given in that decade to the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. Colonial Revival designs are rarely historically correct, but are reflections of a variety of forms, such as the Salt Box, Federal, and Georgian styles. They may also reflect Dutch or German influences. A great variety of American architecture falls into the very broad Colonial Revival category.

#### Bungalow

The term "Bungalow" was popularized in the early twentieth century to describe a cottage-like dwelling, informal in plan, elevation and detail. A house form called a Bungalow was developed in California, influenced by the Craftsman heritage, by the Shingle style, and by Japanese architecture. Bungalows commonly feature a low profile, single story under a low pitched gable roof, with exposed rafters, ridge beams, and purlins. A

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Caation	number	Q	Dana	8
Section	number		Page	

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

large front porch is common and the porch roof is frequently supported by battered piers. Occasionally, low shed dormers are used.

#### Art Moderne

This style is generally considered the late phase of the Art Deco period and was popular during the 1930s and 1940s. Machine-inspired imagery gave the style a sleek and modern appearance. Characteristic elements of the style included rounded corners, smooth surfaces, horizontal banding, and long stretches of windows. Aluminum, chrome, neon lighting and glass blocks were popular building materials in Art Modern structure.

#### Vernacular

Vernacular architecture embraces a diversity of folk and mass-produced building forms that were transmitted by memory or by pattern book. Primary consideration was given to providing functional and comfortable spaces for the owners. Several buildings in the Old Northwood Historic District utilize traditional building techniques and forms. Frequently vernacular buildings reflect a local adaptation to landscape, climate, and cultural patterns. Nineteenth century industrialization made it possible to standardize and mass produce building elements and to disseminate them across the country. Decorative features were often applied liberally, exhibiting stylistic references without in and of themselves constituting a style of architecture.

#### ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS WORKING IN NORTHWOOD

Only a few architects have been identified as working in the Old Northwood Historic District. The majority of the residences were probably built on speculation and designed and built by contractors. Over fifty contractors are known to have constructed at least one house in the district. Little information about the builders is known. They are often found in city directory listings for only a few years. Probably they were drawn to Florida to fill a demand for contractors during the land boom period, and then moved on or returned to their places of origin when the real estate market crashed. Among architects and

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	number	88	Page	9
Section	HUHHDEI		ı ayc	

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

the most active builders working in the Old Northwood Historic District were the following:

ARCHITECTS:

John Volk

John Volk (1901-1984) was one of the most prolific architects working in the West Palm Beach area. Volk was born in Austria and during his childhood, moved with his family to New Rochelle, New York. He graduated from the Columbia University School of Architecture in 1921 and then studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in New York City. From 1923 until 1927 he was employed as a draftsman and designer for several established architects in New York. He first visited Florida in 1925 and with acquaintances he had known in Larchmont, New York, formed a corporation that constructed homes and dealt in real estate. This firm, called the Craig-Stevens-Volk Company, operated from 1925 through 1927. In 1927 Volk moved to Palm Beach and established his own architectural practice

In 1925 the Craig-Stevens-Volk Company began the construction of five houses on speculation in the Old Northwood Historic District: 440 32nd; 505 32nd (photo 3); 511 32nd (photo 2); 512 32nd; and 516 32nd Street. These houses, designed in the popular Mediterranean Revival style, probably represent Volk's earliest work in Florida. He went on to design elegant and opulent mansions for wealthy Palm Beach residents. His practice also extended to the Midwest and northeastern states and the Caribbean Islands. Although known primarily as a residential designer, Volk also was the architect of numerous commercial buildings.

#### William Manley King

William Manley King studied architecture and engineering at the Georgia School of Technology before beginning his professional practice in Birmingham, Alabama in the office of Harry Wheelock. After a short period, the two formed a partnership that lasted ten years. King and his wife visited south Florida during a vacation in the fall of 1920. Impressed with the resources and opportunities, he moved and opened an office in West Palm Beach in 1921. He became consulting

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section	number	8	Page	10
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OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

architect for the Northwood Construction Company, builders of Northwood. Undoubtedly, many of the homes in the subdivision are based on his designs, although only one, 509 34th Street (photo 26), has been documented. He designed the city seal and several West Palm Beach schools. He was especially interested in the design of movie theaters. Active in civic affairs, King served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as President of the Kiwanis Club. He served on the City Planning Board for six years and was chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals for thirteen years. He was also a director of the Palm Beach Loan and Saving Company.

#### Theodore B. Eissfeldt

Eissfeldt was born and educated in Milwaukee. He was trained in drafting and designing and served an apprenticeship in the woodworking trade. He practiced as an architect in Milwaukee and in Chicago before moving to Lake Worth in 1917. In Florida he found success combining his abilities as an architect with the business of contracting. His speciality was designing and building homes for wealthy clients and he worked in Palm Beach, West Palm Beach and Lake Worth. The 1926 West Palm Beach city directory lists Eissfeldt as president of the High Mound Const Company; there is no listing for him after this. In the Old Northwood Historic District he has the distinction of designing and building the home of David Dunkel, at 501 30th Street (Photo 27) and the residences at 415 30th; 419 30th (photo 28); 412 33rd and 516 34th Streets (photo 29).

#### **CONTRACTORS:**

#### J.C. Paty

John C. Paty is listed only in the 1926 and 1927 city directories. His works in Northwood include 501 26th Street (photo 10); 505 26th Street; 516 28th Street; and 425 30th.

#### Cliff Ewing

Ewing is listed in city directories from 1920 to 1929, part of the time as Ewing and Wilkinson. In September of 1924 the C. B. Ewing Company had contracts to build seven homes in the

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

0	OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC
Section number $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$ Page $\stackrel{11}{=}$	DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PALM BEACH CO., FL.

district. Works in the district by Ewing include 512 27th Street (photo 30); 428 29th; 444 29th (photo 31); 523 29th; 529 29th; 519 30th; 521 30th; 528 30th; 529 30th (photo 32); 531 30th; 443 31st (photo 33); 511 31st; 516 31st (photo 34); 519 31st; 534 31st; 525 33rd; 525 34th (photo 35); 437 35th; and 513 35th. The residence at 445 29th Street was built by Ewing and Wilkinson.

#### Decamara and Chace

Harley Decamara and Clyde Chace are listed in the city directories from 1925 through 1928, although Chace was in West Palm Beach by 1924. Chace, from Los Angeles, in September of 1924 was reported to be preparing to build a number of homes on 34th street, "...of unusual California style, a type of home which will gain favor in this section." Chace built 521 27th Street (photo 36); 523 28th Street; 432 30th; 526 30th (photo 25); 505 33rd St; and 555 35th. The Decamara and Chace firm built 410 34th Street.

#### Newlon and Stephens

This partnership was listed in city directories between 1920 and 1928, but individually they worked in the city much longer. Thomas Stephens was listed until 1939; William Newlon was listed until 1963. Among their works in the district are 440 27th; 424 28th Street; 417 29th; 520 31st; 512 33rd; and 517 33rd (photo 37). William Newlon lived in the district at 401 29th Street and it is reasonable to assume he built the house (photo 21).

#### C.J. Trevail

Charles Trevail occurs in city directory listings from 1920 to 1945. His works in the district include 515 30th; 532 30th; 512 31st; 3001 Spruce (photo 38); and 3119 Spruce.

#### SUMMARY

The Old Northwood Historic District, consisting of over 400 buildings, represents a major boom time development in West Palm Beach. The works of representative architectural styles, architects, and buildings make up the district and reflect the

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number $\frac{8}{2}$ Page $\frac{12}{2}$	
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OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

time of its construction. The district was home to a crosssection of West Palm Beach citizens, including the homes of the
subdivision developers David Dunkle and Orrin Randolph. Other
residents of the neighborhood included Sidney Catts, Jr., an
attorney and son of Governor Catts; Anders Anderson, owner of a
dredging company and president of the School Board; F.M. Brannan,
superintendent of the city Street and Parks Department; David
Moses, owner of a flower shop and landscaping business; and
George Coleman, an attorney.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

Section number  $\frac{9}{2}$  Page  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

#### Public Records

Dade and Palm Beach County plats and deeds, 1872-1960.

West Palm Beach Building Permits, 1919-1960. Building Division, West Palm Beach City Hall.

#### Other Sources

- Behold Your City. West Palm Beach: West Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, 1927.
- Book of Florida. James O. Jones Co., 1925.
- Curl, Donald. Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History. Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1986.
- Cutler, Harry. <u>History of Florida</u>. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1923.
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- "Great Activity in Northwood Building." Palm Beach Post, 23
  March 1926.
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  Palm Beach Post, 17 November 1921.
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  Palm Beach Post, 26 February 1924.
- "Northwood Tennis Club is to be Formed Soon." Palm Beach Post, 5 June 1925.

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

Section	number	9	Page	2
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- Polk Company. West Palm Beach City Directory. Richmond, Va.: R. L. Polk Company, 1916-1987.
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- Sandborn Fire Insurance Maps of West Palm Beach. Sandborn Publishing Co.: Pelham, New York, 1920, 1924, 1926, and 1952.
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## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section number ___10 Page __1___

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.

#### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION;

The official boundaries of the Old Northwood Historic District are those shown on the historic district map.

#### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary emcompasses the most significant concentration of extant resources in the West Palm Beach neighborhood known as Old Northwood. Those resources are associated with the development and growth of the neighborhood during the period 1921-1943. The boundaries follow historic platted streets and subdivision block and lot lines.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number Photo Page _1___

- 1. Streetscape, Old Northwood Historic District
- 2. West Palm Beach, Fl.
- 3. Pat Haston and Colin Rayner
- 4. 1992
- 5. 501 30th Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33407
- 6. Looking west along 400 block of 28th Street
- 7. Photo 1 of 38

Numbers 2, 3 and 5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 1. 511 32nd Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South and east facades, view looking northwest.
- 7. Photo 2 of 38
- 1. 505 32nd Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 3 of 38
- 1. 520 27th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. North facade, view looking southeast
- 7. Photo 4 of 38
- 1. 509 26th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 5 of 38
- 1. 519 28th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking northeast
- 7. Photo 6 of 38
- 1. 425 29th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking northeast
- 7. Photo 7 of 38
- 1. 522 29th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking southwest
- 7. Photo 8 of 38

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number Photo Page 2

- 1. 429 30th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking northwest
- 7. Photo 9 of 38
- 1. 501 26th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 2. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 10 of 38
- 1. 532 26th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 11 of 38
- 1. 436 29th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 12 of 38
- 1. 442 31st Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 13 of 38
- 418 31st Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 14 of 38
- 1. 426 30th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 15 of 38
- 1. 502 26th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking southeast
- 7. Photo 16 of 38
- 1. 3215 Spruce Avenue, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. East facade, view looking northwest
- 7. Photo 17 of 38

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number Photo Page 3

- 1. 441 26th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 18 of 38
- 1. 3601 N. Dixie Highway, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. East facade, view looking northwest
- 7. Photo 19 of 38
- 1. 434 32nd Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 20 of 38
- 1. 401 29th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 21 of 38
- 1. 509 30th Street, rear, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. Garage/apartment with alley access. North facade on right; east facade on left. View looking southwest
- 7. Photo 22 of 38
- 1. 505 32nd Street, rear, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. Garage/apartment with alley access. North facade on right; east facade on left. View looking southwest
- 7. Photo 23 of 38
- 1. 445 30th Street, rear; 442 31st Street, rear. Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. Garage, 442 31st Street, rear, on right; garage, 445 30th Street, rear, on left. East facades, view looking west
- 7. Photo 24 of 38
- 1. 526 30th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 25 of 38

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number Photo Page 4

- 1. 509 34th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 26 of 38
- 1. 501 30th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 27 of 38
- 1. 419 30th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 28 of 38
- 1. Streetscape, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. View looking to the southeast, along 500 block of 34th Street. 516 34th Street on right; 520 34th Street on left
- 7. Photò 29 of 38
- 1. 512 27th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 30 of 38
- 1. 444 29th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993

79

- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 31 of 38
- 1. 529 30th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 32 of 38
- 1. 443 31st Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 33 of 38

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

OLD NORTHWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number Photo Page _5___

- 1. 516 31st Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. North facade, view looking south
- 7. Photo 34 of 38
- 1. 525 34th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 35 of 38
- 1. 521 27th Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 36 of 38
- 1. 517 33rd Street, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1993
- 6. South facade, view looking north
- 7. Photo 37 of 38
- 1. 3001 Spruce Avenue, Old Northwood Historic District
- 4. 1992
- 6. East facade, view looking west
- 7. Photo 38 of 38