

## HISTORIC HOLLYWOOD LAKES SECTION



Hollywood's oldest neighborhood, located east of U.S. 1 between Washington and Johnson Streets, is experiencing a rebirth. The neighborhood is desirable, not only for its charming historic houses but also for its pedestrian friendly environment. Hollywood Lakes has features in common with the growing number of Neo-traditional areas being patterned after pre-World War II communities.

Hollywood Boulevard, lined with homes and Royal Palms, provides visitors their first impression of the neighborhood. Historically, the most grandiose homes graced the main boulevard entering a town. Joseph Young followed this design element and many large homes from that period still exist on the Boulevard.

Houses occupy 50' lots clustered around green public spaces. Joseph Young set aside land for parks and open space. Many of these green spaces still exist today. These include Hollywood Golf and Country Club, Young Circle, North and South Lakes and Jefferson Park.



Garages are placed to the rear of the lots. In older neighborhoods, alleys, which are used for pleasant walks as well as maintenance and access to garages and apartments, are features of each street. Electric lines are placed along the alley to create uncluttered front views of the residences.



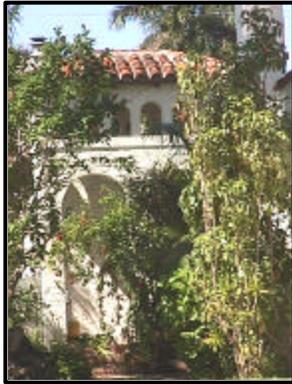
Many of the houses built in the 1920's were designed to capture the southeast breezes from the Atlantic Ocean. Hollywood Lakes was planned as a large residential section of expensive homes with twin manmade lakes flanking Hollywood Boulevard as focal points for beauty, symmetry, and aquatic activities. Young enticed potential homeowners with assurance of open spaces, unobstructed lake views, cool breezes and natural ventilation. Open porches served as venues for entertainment and conversation as well as crime deterrents.

In the 1920's more than twenty apartments and hotels were built in the Hollywood Lakes and Central Hollywood neighborhoods. The housing variety allowed a diversity of age groups and income levels to coexist. Many of the houses have apartments or garages in the rear, some of which provided servants' quarters.

The pedestrian and bicyclist are important to the traditional neighborhood. Residents can walk to shops, the beach, parks, the Hollywood Golf and Country Club, and the Art and Culture Center. Several churches, most of them built pre-World War II, are neighborhood fixtures. Hollywood Central Elementary, the Performing Arts Center, and the Woman's Club are all within walking distance.

## Architectural Styles

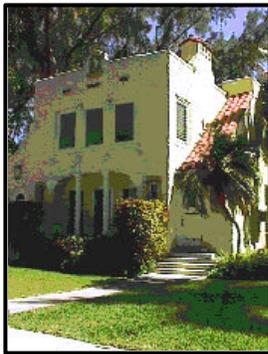
### Mediterranean Revival Style



Mediterranean Revival style is the predominate style of Historic Resources on Harrison and Tyler Streets. This style, popular during the early development years of South Florida, is derived from a combination of architectural features found in countries that border on the Mediterranean Sea, primarily Italy and Spain. Gabled and hipped roofs are covered with barrel tiles. Doors and windows are highlighted with spiral columns, pilasters, stone carvings or tile. Arches are a common feature. Loggias, balconies and patios extend living space to the outdoors. Stucco, limestone, terra cotta and glazed tile are materials most frequently used. Fine examples of the Mediterranean Revival style are located at

1350 Harrison Street (1925), 1230 Harrison Street (1933), 1021 Harrison Street (c.1928) and 1112 Tyler Street.

### Mission or Spanish Colonial Style



This style is also widely found on early houses in Hollywood. It was inspired by early mission churches in California but still uses some Mediterranean Revival elements. Flat roofs are enhanced by parapets which can be straight or curved. The parapets are often edged with a raised molding. A single row of barrel tile sometimes enhances the roof line. Arched doorways or windows are common features. Scuppers are used to drain the roof. Stucco exteriors can be rough textured or smooth. Some example of the Mission style can be found at 1025 Tyler (c.1924), 1012 Harrison Street and 1029 Harrison Street. A variation of the Mission style, the Pueblo style, has rough-hewn roof beams. An interesting example is found at 1240 Tyler Street.

### Art Deco or Art Moderne



Art Deco or Art Moderne is a unique style that was developed in 1925 during the “Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industries Moderne” in Paris. The style is a blend of art and industry. Angular features play a prominent role. Decorations are limited to geometric or abstract forms. Vertical fluting is common, as are bas-relief, panels, etched glass and nautical or tropical motifs. Two exceptionally fine examples can be found at 1421 and 1407 Harrison Street.

## Traditional



This style of architecture was popular in the United States from the 1930's through the 1950's. Loosely based on Colonial precedents, the style frequently features low-pitched roofs, decorative shutters, front-facing gables, thick chimneys, a simplified façade and a porch roof support. The style is either one or two story. A combination of brick and stone is another frequent feature. The simplest designed

houses are called minimal. Those examples are found at 1055 and 1140 Harrison Street.

## Bermuda



The Bermuda style is a tropical adaptation of the neo-classic or Georgian style found on the British colony of Bermuda. Deeply pitched roofs are either hipped or gabled and provide virtually no overhang. The roof is either shingled or tiled. Windows stand flush to exterior walls. Overhead aches, semicircular fanlights and wooden

shutters are found on the front entrance. The entrance is frequently enhanced by a curved banister known as "welcoming arms." A very nice example of the Bermuda style is found at 1601 Harrison Street.

## Masonry Vernacular



Masonry Vernacular was also a form of construction used during the early period of development in Hollywood. The scarcity of brick precluded its use in this area so builders used clay tile, oolitic limestone or concrete blocks. Houses that are Masonry Vernacular are symmetrical with some variation due interior space. Roofs are either gabled or hipped with composition shingles. Either double hung or casement windows are used. Ornamentation is usually limited to cast stone columns and piers, dormer windows, and rafter eave brackets. An example of Masonry Vernacular is found at 1329 Tyler street.

## Frame Vernacular



Wood Frame Vernacular builders represent the typical methods of construction used by pioneers in South Florida. It does not adhere to any academic style. It uses the builder's experiences and the available local materials to create a useful and practical building. These structures are usually rectilinear in form and are noted for stark simplicity. High-pitched roofs are generally pre 1920's while the lower pitched roofs are post 1920. Exteriors are vertical board are

batten, clapboard or shingles. The Hollywood woman's Club located at 501 North 14<sup>th</sup> Ave. is a fine example of Frame Vernacular.

## Prairie



The Prairie style is considered one of the few indigenous American styles. Features include a low-hipped roof with wide overhangs; a symmetrical front façade and entryway; massive square porch supports of masonry and boxed windows. Additional features are wide one-story porches and geometric patterns of glass in the boxed windows. There is a distinct horizontal plane on Prairie style houses. Frank Lloyd Wright is the master of this style, which originated in the Midwest during the 1920's. A fine example of the Prairie style is found at The Rookery, 1244 Harrison Street.