The Northwood Neighborhoods began to be established in the 1920s with the arrival of Henry Flagler’s Florida East Coast Railroad. The ma-
jon’s railroads. By 1925-1930 the company was in financial difficulty, but Flagler was able to keep the railroads running. The company continued to expand its service, including the Palm Beach Central Line, which connected Palm Beach to West Palm Beach. In 1926, Flagler built the Royal Poinciana Hotel, which became the center of the city’s social life. The hotel was designed by architect Addison Mizner, who is known for his Mediterranean Revival style. Mizner’s designs were a departure from the traditional architecture of the city and helped to establish West Palm Beach as a fashionable destination.

The central business district of West Palm Beach was established in the early 1920s, with the construction of the Palm Beach County Courthouse and the Seaboard Air Line Railway Station. The courthouse was designed by architect Addison Mizner, who is known for his Mediterranean Revival style. The courthouse was completed in 1926 and is considered to be one of the finest examples of the style in the United States. The railway station was completed in 1928 and is considered to be one of the finest examples of the style in the United States.

The city grew rapidly in the 1920s, with the construction of new buildings and the expansion of existing ones. The city’s population grew from 1,500 in 1920 to 20,000 in 1930, and it was estimated that the city would have a population of 50,000 by 1935. The city was known for its luxurious hotels and its high end shopping, and it was considered to be a fashionable destination for people from around the world. The city was also known for its winter climate, which made it a popular destination for people from colder climates.

However, the city’s growth was not without its challenges. The city was prone to flooding, and it was frequently affected by hurricanes. In 1928, the hurricane of 1928 devastated the city, and it was estimated that the damage was in the billions of dollars. The city was slow to recover, and it took several years for the city to begin to rebuild.

In the 1930s, the city began to develop a new vision for the future. The city began to focus on developing its downtown area, and it began to build new buildings and renovate old ones. The city also began to develop new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.

In the 1950s, the city began to experience a new wave of growth, and it was estimated that the city’s population would reach 50,000 by 1960. The city was also known for its new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.

In the 1970s, the city began to develop a new vision for the future. The city began to focus on developing its downtown area, and it began to build new buildings and renovate old ones. The city also began to develop new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.

In the 1980s, the city began to develop a new vision for the future. The city began to focus on developing its downtown area, and it began to build new buildings and renovate old ones. The city also began to develop new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.

In the 1990s, the city began to develop a new vision for the future. The city began to focus on developing its downtown area, and it began to build new buildings and renovate old ones. The city also began to develop new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.

In the 2000s, the city began to develop a new vision for the future. The city began to focus on developing its downtown area, and it began to build new buildings and renovate old ones. The city also began to develop new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.

In the 2010s, the city began to develop a new vision for the future. The city began to focus on developing its downtown area, and it began to build new buildings and renovate old ones. The city also began to develop new parks and recreational areas, and it began to attract new businesses and industries.
The district is significant for its association with Palm Beach to WPB. The first WPB historic district to be included on the National Register of Historic Places. The Northwest neighborhood was first settled in 1868, when the African American community was moved from the Skyline District. The district is significant for its collection of semimodern commercial architecture typical of early 20th-century and its association with the development of commerce in the city.

The district consists of five properties ranging from 1895 to 1910. The 1925 Gothic revival style Church is one of the last remaining buildings of the Early Settlement Era (1884–1920) in WPB.

Additional Features

- The 1925 Gothic revival style Church is a landmark and architectural gem.
- The Society of the Four Arts is a cultural center in the heart of West Palm Beach, featuring art exhibitions, lectures, and concerts.
- The Museum of Art, Palm Beach is the largest art museum in South Florida, showcasing a diverse collection of American and European art.
- The Kravis Center for the Performing Arts is a world-renowned venue for opera, ballet, and symphony performances.
- The Flagler Museum is a museum dedicated to preserving and interpreting the history of Flagler's Gilded Age mansions.
- The Palm Beach Public Library is a vital resource for community members, offering a wide range of programs and services.
- The Central National Bank Building is a historic site that has been restored and repurposed as a modern office space.
- The Flagler Memorial Bridge is an iconic landmark connecting West Palm Beach to Palm Beach Island.
- The Lake Worth Lagoon is a popular destination for boating, kayaking, and other water activities.
- The Town of Palm Beach is a historic neighborhood known for its preservation of early 20th-century architecture.