



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Please see cover nomination.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (38 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Specify repository:**

Bureau of Historic Preservation

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

**UTM References**

A 17 58 09 20 28 53 250  
 Zone Easting Northing

C         

B           
 Zone Easting Northing

D         

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Miami, Lots 11 through 14, less the northerly 5 feet, of Block 2 of the plat of SAN JOSE (PB 3-158)

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary follows the historical and legal description of the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Tulie W. Taylor, Historic Sites Specialist Sarah Eaton, Miami Planning  
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date 2-10-1992 Dept. \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number 500 S. Bronough St. telephone (904) 487-2333  
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32309

## DESCRIPTION

The Miramar Public School, 109 N.E. 19th Street, is a masonry, two-story Neo-Classical style building clad in stucco. Designed by the architectural firm of Mayer and Dobson, it was constructed in 1926. The building has a T-shaped exterior plan and a flat roof with parapets. Its structural system is comprised of concrete block construction resting atop a concrete foundation.

The principal (south) elevation is symmetrical and features a central projecting bay with a full-height porch that contains the building's main entrance. The roof of the porch is supported by four fluted Ionic columns and the parapet contains a masonry entablature embellished with the building's name: "Miramar Public School". The entrance doors are accentuated by a scrolled pediment which contains a decorative masonry cartouche bearing the building's initials and construction date: "M.S. 1926". The metal frame replacement windows found throughout the principal elevation are triple set within each bay's broad rectangular openings. Fenestration is regular.

The side and back elevations of the building lack columns but otherwise have the same fenestration and decorative ornamentation found on the principal elevation.

The school has a central hall interior plan. Administrative offices are located near the front entrance. A groin vaulted ceiling is located at the junction of the north-south and east-west corridors. Stairs at the end of each corridor provide access to the second story.

The Miramar Public School has undergone few modifications and maintains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Miramar Public School is significant at the local level under Criterion C as a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style in an institutional building. The building is architecturally noteworthy for its stylistic features, portico details, size, and relationship to the surrounding neighborhood.

The visual composition of the Miramar School represents a good adaptation of the Neo-Classical Revival style to the South Florida climate. The building's excellent design, craftsmanship, and detailing are evident in its strong symmetrical composition, articulated projecting entrance, and the masonry ornamentation found throughout the various elevations. It was completed in 1926 at a cost of \$145,000.4

The design of the Miramar School is indicative of the popular 1920s trend to design Miami's institutional buildings in nationally recognized architectural styles. Throughout the Florida Boom years, the neo-Classical style was popular because of its sense of permanence and establishment. Other examples of the style in Miami include the Dade County Courthouse (NR 1989) and the Old U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (NR 1989).

The construction of the Miramar School in 1926 reflects the growing demand for city services that resulted from Miami's residential expansion northward during the 1920s Florida Land Boom. Land for a new school was purchased as early as 1923 to accommodate the new residents in the popular Miramar subdivision, but the school was not completed until 1926.

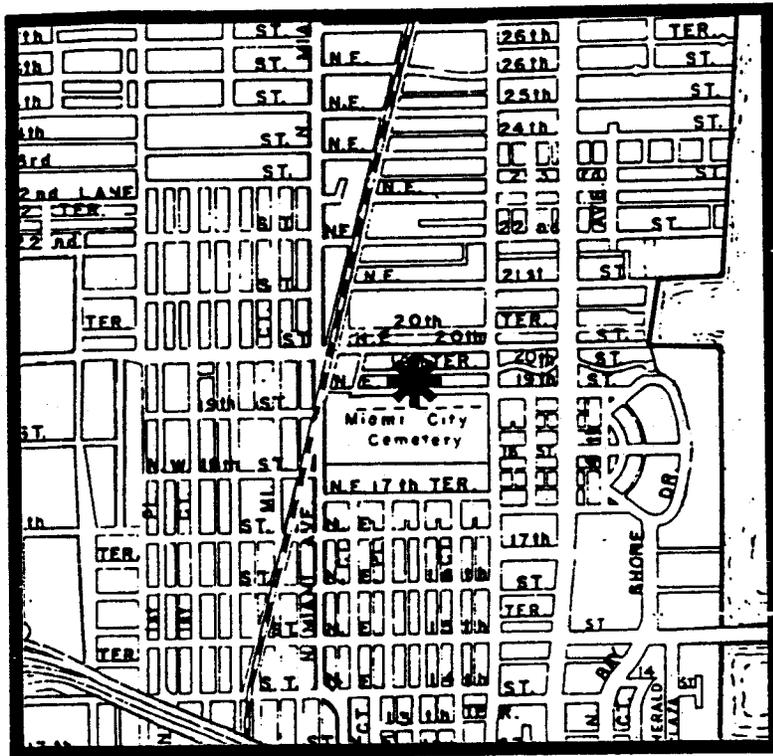
The Miramar School closed its doors during the mid-1970s. Several years later it reopened as an educational and orientational assistance facility for Cuban refugees arriving in the United States via Mariel, Cuba. During the early 1980s, the school housed the Haitian Refugee Center. At present, the building is once again in operation as an elementary school serving grades three through five.

The Miramar Public School has the distinction of being one of Miami's oldest surviving schools whose architectural fabric has remained virtually intact. Although the architects for the building have been identified, research has provided no biographical information on them. The building is significant as a reflection of the development of Miami's architectural styles during the 1920s Florida Boom.

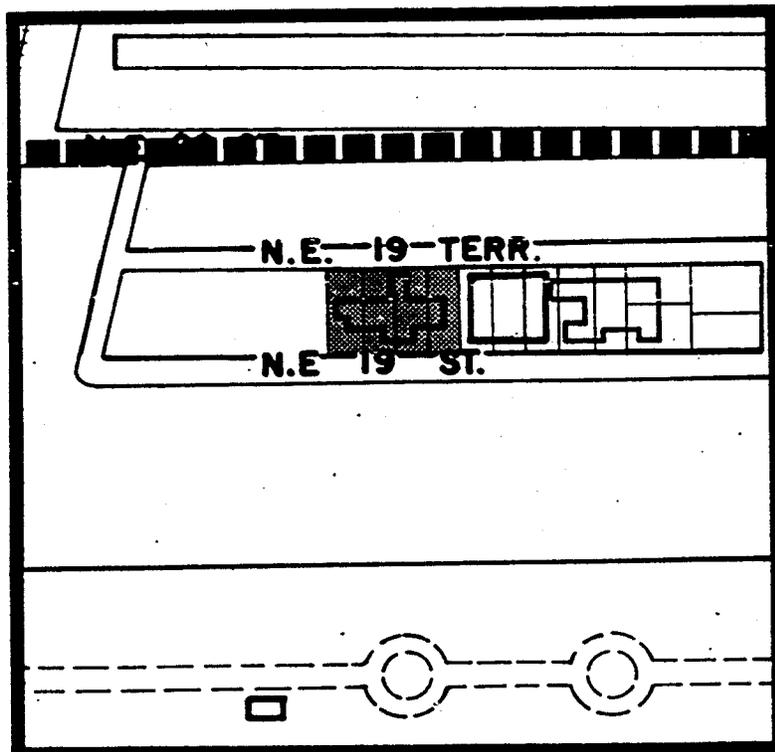
# MIRAMAR PUBLIC SCHOOL

109 N.E. 19 STREET

Miami, Florida



location



> = photo angle

SCALE 1/3 inch = 100 feet

Shaded area = nominated property



NORTH

site plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DA 1460

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Miramar Public School

MULTIPLE NAME: Downtown Miami MRA

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Dade

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/88  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/22/88  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/06/88  
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/89

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88002974

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: Y LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 1/3/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*See attached comments*

*History of education  
in ~~Downtown~~ Miami  
& specific role of  
Miramar School*

COM./CRITERIA Return  
VIEWER Aschil  
CIPLINE Arch Hist  
DATE 1/3/89

MENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count  resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic  current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph  
 completeness  
 clarity  
 applicable criteria  
 justification of areas checked  
 relating significance to the resource  
 context  
 relationship of integrity to significance  
 justification of exception  
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage  verbal boundary description  
 UTM's  boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps  USGS maps  photographs  presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed *Conny Schlegel* Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 1/3/89

## Reviewer's Comments

The cover nomination and the individual forms for the properties within the Miami Multiple Resource Area clearly illustrate the importance of the historic resources still remaining in the core of Miami's downtown. The residential buildings and the commercial buildings are all well documented, and the forms explain clearly the significance of these properties in the city's commercial and residential growth periods. Many institutional buildings, primarily religious institutions, also have been nominated. The properties in this category constructed during the boom times of the 1920s reflect the growth of the city during that time. This context is documented briefly in the cover form. The National Register has therefore accepted several of these properties under the area of significance "Religion" or "Community Development."

The significance of several of these institutional properties, however, is not demonstrated in the documentation. Five of the nominations included within the Miami Multiple Resource Area nomination, four churches and one school, are therefore being returned for further analysis. In two cases, the Greater Bethel AME Church and the St. John's Baptist Church, the significance of the buildings in community developmental history is not established. What specific role did these churches play in the social, religious, and institutional history of Miami? In two other cases, the Ebenezer Methodist Church and the First Presbyterian Church, the significance of the architectural design and the role of this particular building in religious history and the community's developmental history is not documented either, especially since these properties are significantly less than fifty years of age. The importance of Ebenezer Methodist in the riots of the 1980s must be stated in historical terms, using historical research methods, and may have to wait to be recognized with the perspective of scholarly review. Finally, the history of education in the city and the role of the Miramar Public School in this historical pattern needs to be documented in that specific nomination--this is particularly key because education as an area of significance was not covered in the cover nomination.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Miramar Public School

Returned by NR 1988/89.

and or common Miramar Elementary School

DA 1460

7/20/88/21/91

2. Location

street & number 109 N.E. 19th Street

not for publication

city, town Miami

vicinity of

state Florida 33132

code FL

county Dade

code FL 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name B. P. I. Dade County

street & number 1410 N. E. 2nd Avenue

city, town Miami

vicinity of

state Florida 33132

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dade County Courthouse

street & number 75 W. Flagler Street

city, town Miami

state Florida 33130

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

FMSF-Miami Multiple Resource  
title Historic Preservation Survey

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date June, 1985

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Bureau of Historic Preservation

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida 32399-0250

# 7. Description

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved

date

1971

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1938	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1926

Builder/Architect Mayer&Dobson - Ward and Ward

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see Bibliography for Cover Nomination

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Miami

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 17 580940 2853000  
Zone Easting Northing

B           
Zone Easting Northing

C         

D         

E         

F         

G         

H         

Verbal boundary description and justification

Miami, Lots 11 through 14, less the northerly 5 feet, of Block 2 of the plat of SAN JOSE (PB 3-158) - the boundary follows the historic and legal description and boundary

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Eaton / Vicki L. Welcher, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date October, 1988

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

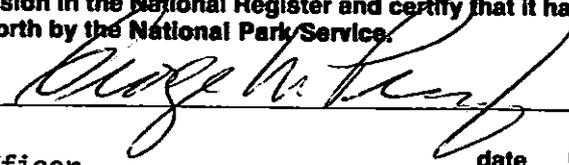
city or town Tallahassee, state Florida 32399-0250

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 17, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 The Miramar Public School

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DESCRIPTION:

Condition: Good

The Miramar Public School is two-story masonry structure laid out in a modified cruciform plan. Construction of the building began in 1926 according to plans provided by the architectural firm of Mayer and Dobson.<sup>1</sup> The building's structural system is comprised of concrete block construction resting atop a concrete foundation. The appearance of the building is characteristic of the Neo-Classical style of architecture.

The exterior of the building is clad in stucco and capped by a flat roof behind a masonry parapet wall. The principal elevation of the building is 11 bays long, with the center three bays set within a projecting entrance and the other eight bays evenly split between the side wings. The projecting section of the elevation contains four tall fluted Ionic columns which serve to shelter a small porch leading to the building's entrance. The entrance is characterized by wooden and glass doors which appear to be original. All the fenestration of the principal elevation, as most of that found on the other elevations, appears to be original to the building with awning-type windows set within metal frames. The four Ionic columns support a masonry entablature that is embellished with the building's name on its architrave: "Miramar Public School." The entrance is surmounted by a scrolled pediment which contains a decorative masonry cartouche bearing the building's initials and construction date: "M.S. 1926." The windows found in the principal elevation are triple set within each bay's broad rectangular openings. The side elevations of the building carry the same decorative ornamentation found on the principal elevation, except that there are no columns found anywhere else. A smooth stucco surface, inset with the original windows, serves to characterize the other building elevations.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2 The Miramar Public School

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One of the most striking features of the Miramar School is its interior floor plan which survives intact. The classrooms are laid out along the cruciform corridors, with an auditorium found in the northwest quadrant of the area delineated by the cruciform. The auditorium spans one and one-half stories, and below it is located the school cafeteria. The offices for the school are located within the projecting center section of the principal elevation. At the junction of the corridors is a groin vaulted ceiling, and at the ends of the corridors are stairs that provide access to the second floor.

This building has undergone relatively few modifications, and its architectural integrity remains unaltered.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 The Miramar Public School

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Specific Date: 1926

Architects: Mayer and Dobson

Builders: Ward and Ward

The Miramar Public School is architecturally significant as a fine example of Neo-Classical Revival style in Miami.<sup>2</sup> The building is architecturally noteworthy for its stylistic features, portico details, size, and relationship to the surrounding neighborhood.<sup>3</sup> The Miramar School also possesses historical associations with the growth of the Miramar subdivision in the 1920s and with the recent influx of Cuban and Haitian refugees during the early 1980s.

The visual composition of the Miramar School represents a good adaptation of the Neo-Classical Revival style to the South Florida climate. The excellence of the building's design, craftsmanship, and detailing is evident in its strong symmetrical composition, articulated projecting entrance, and the masonry ornamentation found throughout the building elevations. It was completed in 1926 at a cost of \$145,000.<sup>4</sup>

The design of the Miramar School is indicative of the popular 1920s trend to use a nationally recognized architectural style upon the institutional buildings being constructed in the young city. Throughout the Boom years, the Neo-Classical style was a popular choice for institutional buildings for it provided the structure with a sense of permanence and establishment. The Miramar School has the distinction of being one of Miami's oldest surviving schools whose architectural fabric has remained virtually intact. Although the architects for the building have been identified, research has provided no biographical information on them.

The construction of the Miramar School in 1926 reflects the growing demand for city services that resulted from Miami's residential expansion northward during the Boom. Land for a new school was purchased as early as 1923 to accommodate the new residents in the popular Miramar subdivision, but the school was not completed until 1926.<sup>5</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 The Miramar Public School

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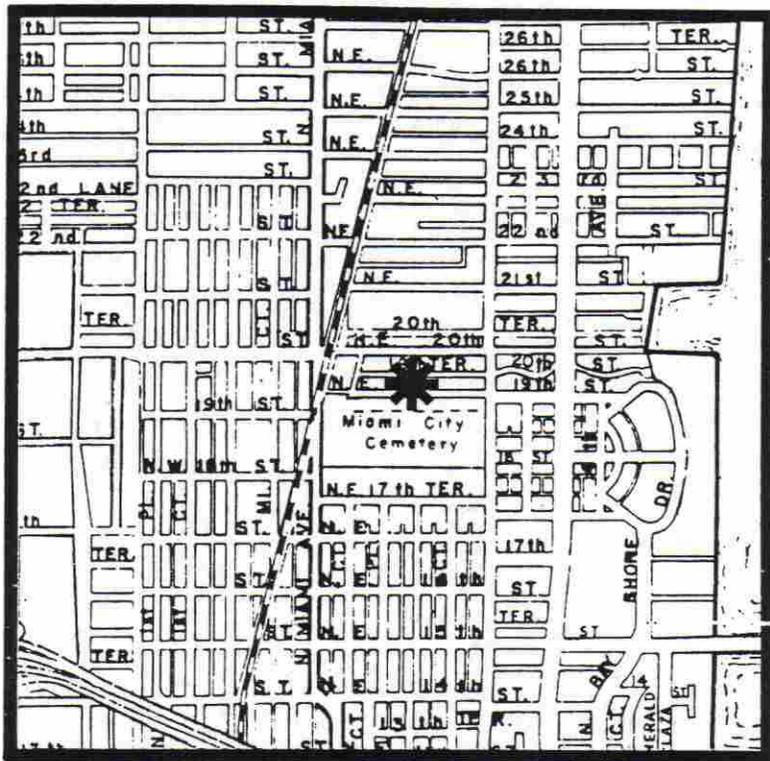
The Miramar School had closed its doors during the mid-1970s but reopened during the "Mariel Boatlift." It was here that the Cuban refugees arriving in the United States via Mariel, Cuba were provided educational and orientational assistance. With the cessation of Cuban refugees arriving, the school turned its focus to house the Haitian Refugee Center during the early 1980s. At present, the Haitian Refugee Center has been relocated, and the School is operating as an elementary school serving Grades 3 through 5.6

#### NOTES

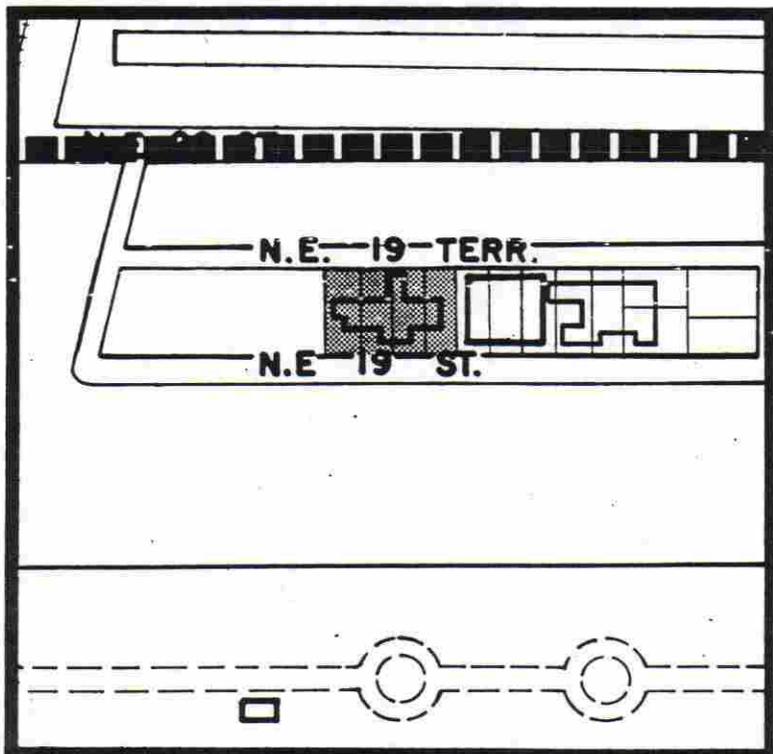
1. City of Miami, Building and Zoning Department, Building Permit applied for 20 January 1926; and "School Contracts Awarded," The Miamian, August 1925, p. 11.
2. State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, "Florida Master Site File: Historic Site Data Sheet" for 109 N. E. 19th Street, "Statement of Significance."
3. See note 2 above.
4. See note 2 above.
5. "Miramar School," General Index to Minutes of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade.
6. "Miramar Elementary," District and School Profiles: 1985-86 (Miami, Florida: Dade County Public Schools, Office of Educational Accountability, April 1986), p. 110.

# MIRAMAR PUBLIC SCHOOL

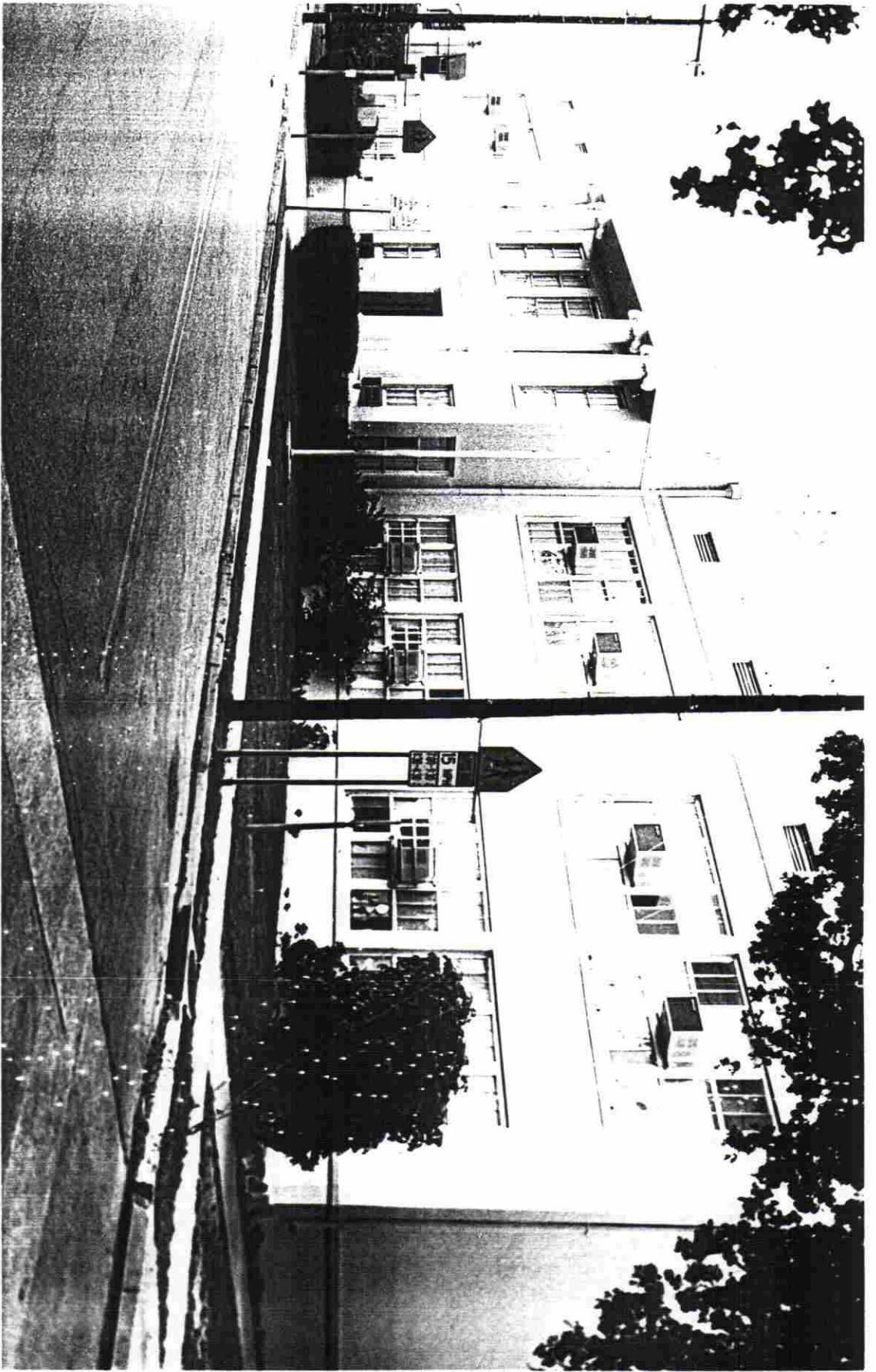
109 N.E. 19 STREET



location



site plan



## DESCRIPTION:

Condition: Good

The Miramar Public School is two-story masonry structure laid out in a modified cruciform plan. Construction of the building began in 1926 according to plans provided by the architectural firm of Mayer and Dobson.<sup>1</sup> The building's structural system is comprised of concrete block construction resting atop a concrete foundation. The appearance of the building is characteristic of the Neo-Classical style of architecture.

The exterior of the building is clad in stucco and capped by a flat roof behind a masonry parapet wall. The principal elevation of the building is 11 bays long, with the center three bays set within a projecting entrance and the other eight bays evenly split between the side wings. The projecting section of the elevation contains four tall fluted Ionic columns which serve to shelter a small porch leading to the building's entrance. The entrance is characterized by wooden and glass doors which appear to be original. All the fenestration of the principal elevation, as most of that found on the other elevations, appears to be original to the building with awning-type windows set within metal frames. The four Ionic columns support a masonry entablature that is embellished with the building's name on its architrave: "Miramar Public School." The entrance is surmounted by a scrolled pediment which contains a decorative masonry cartouche bearing the building's initials and construction date: "M.S. 1926." The windows found in the principal elevation are triple set within each bay's broad rectangular openings. The side elevations of the building carry the same decorative ornamentation found on the principal elevation, except that there are no columns found anywhere else. A smooth stucco surface, inset with the original windows, serves to characterize the other building elevations.

One of the most striking features of the Miramar School is its interior floor plan which survives intact. The classrooms are laid out along the cruciform corridors, with an auditorium found in the northwest quadrant of the area delineated by the cruciform. The auditorium spans one and one-half stories, and below it is located the school cafeteria. The offices for the school are located within the projecting center section of the principal elevation. At the junction of the corridors is a groin vaulted ceiling, and at the ends of the corridors are stairs that provide access to the second floor.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Specific Date: 1926

Architects: Mayer and Dobson

Builders: Ward and Ward

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#### NOTES

1. City of Miami, Building and Zoning Department, Building Permit applied for 20 January 1926; and "School Contracts Awarded," The Miamian, August 1925, p. 11.
2. State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, "Florida Master Site File: Historic Site Data Sheet" for 109 N. E. 19th Street, "Statement of Significance."
3. See note 2 above.
4. See note 2 above.
5. "Miramar School," General Index to Minutes of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dade.
6. "Miramar Elementary," District and School Profiles: 1985-86 (Miami, Florida: Dade County Public Schools, Office of Educational Accountability, April 1986), p. 110.

MULTIPLE RESOURCES OF DOWNTOWN MIAMI  
DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

HISTORIC NAME: Miramar Public School

COMMON NAME: Miramar Elementary School

LOCATION: 109 N.E. 19th Street  
Miami, Florida 33137

OWNER: B. P. I. Dade County  
1410 N.E. 2nd Avenue  
Miami, Florida 33132

ACREAGE: Less than one

UTM: 17 580940 2853000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Lots 11 through 14, less the  
northerly 5 feet, of Block 2 of the plat of SAN JOSE (PB 3-158)



1. Miramar Public School
2. Miami, Florida
3. Sarah Eaton
4. 1988
5. Dade County Historic Preservation Board
6. Front elevation facing North
7. Photo 1971