United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic  Fire Station No. 2
and or common  Old Fire Station No. 2

2. Location

street & number  1401 North Miami Avenue
not for publication

city, town  Miami
vicinity of
state  Florida
code  FL 33133
county  Dade
code  FL 025

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td>x public</td>
<td>x occupied</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>building(s)</td>
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<td>commercial</td>
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<td>structure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>site</td>
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<tr>
<td>object</td>
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4. Owner of Property

name  City of Miami
street & number  3500 Pan American Drive

city, town  Miami
vicinity of
state  Florida
code  FL 33133

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  Dade County Courthouse

street & number  75 W. Flagler Street

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title  SCSR—Miami Multiple Resource Historic Preservation Survey
has this property been determined eligible?  x yes  no

date  June, 1985

depository for survey records  Bureau of Historic Preservation

city, town  Tallahassee
state  Florida
code  32399-0250
7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
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<th>Original Site</th>
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</table>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See Continuation Sheet
DESCRIPTION:

Condition: Fair

Fire Station No. 2 is a two-story structure executed in the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. The building is a masonry structure completed according to plans provided by the architect August Geiger. The fire station was constructed in 1926 and is prominently placed at the intersection of North Miami Avenue and N. W. 14th Street.

The exterior of Fire Station No. 2 is characterized by a square tower flanked by lower wings which contain arched entrances providing vehicular access to the building. The tower is capped by a hipped pyramidal roof sheathed with Mission tiles. The pedestrian entrance to the building is situated next to the tower at the southwest corner of the building. The wings of the building are capped by gable roofs which are contained with masonry coping at the gable ends.

The elevations of Fire Station No. 2 are embellished with detailing characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival architectural style. Masonry quoins serve to highlight the corners of the second story, and window openings are recessed within the planar stuccoed elevations. Over the vehicular entrances are two projecting balconies embellished with a decorative twisted column.

The fenestration of the building is comprised of some original wood casement-type windows set within wooden frames and double-hung windows also set within wooden frames. A small number of the window openings contain recent replacements of swinging-type windows set within metal frames.

Over the years, a number of alterations have modified the appearance of the building, but its original design intent is visible and readily perceived. Later metal overhead garage doors have replaced the original wooden swinging doors that provided vehicular access to the building.
8. Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>invention</td>
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</table>

Specific dates 1926  Builder: Architect August C. Geiger

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See Continuation Sheet
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Specific Date: 1926
Architect: August C. Geiger

The appearance of Fire Station No. 2 is significant as a reflection of architectural tastes and urban expansion in Miami during the 1920s. The fire station is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style. The construction of Fire Station No. 2 reflects the city's response to the growing demand for municipal services during the rapid growth occurring at the height of Miami's Boom in 1925.

Fire Station No. 2 is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture as evidenced through the articulation of its elevations and the application of decorative ornament. The building is architecturally noteworthy for the use of stylistic features and ornamental details which classify it as a representative structure in the Mediterranean Revival mode. Although there were several fire stations constructed incorporating Mediterranean Revival details, Fire Station No. 2 is one of only two remaining stations.

The design of Fire Station No. 2 represents the work of August C. Geiger in South Florida. Geiger was born in 1888 and came to Miami from New Haven, Connecticut in 1905. He was the architect for the Dade County School Board and designed many of the most imposing municipal and institutional buildings in Miami and Miami Beach. August C. Geiger was the tenth registered architect in the State of Florida and one of the most active and prominent in South Florida.

The Miami Fire Department was organized in 1899 but did not have its first fire station until 1907. The first motorized fire-fighting equipment appeared in 1910 and consisted of a "Webb" combination chemical engine and hose cart. Several fire stations were built during the first two decades of the twentieth century, but it was not until Miami's Boom that the city responded to the rapid suburban expansion by embarking on a massive construction project. Several fire stations, including the original No. 2 that had been constructed in 1915, were replaced with new buildings at this time.
Fire Station No. 2 is significant both historically and architecturally within the context of the city as a whole, but also particularly important within the context of its surrounding neighborhood. The fire station is now vacant, although it had been recently used as a combination day care and community center for the Overtown community. At present, the future of the fire station is uncertain, although it has recently been proposed that the building be used to house the city's fire museum.

NOTES
1. City of Miami, Building and Zoning Department, Building Plans on Microfilm, Roll 16, Plan M-33.
2. State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, "Florida Master Site File: Historic Site Data Sheet" for 1401 North Miami Avenue, "Statement of Significance."
4. See note 3 above.
5. See note 2 above.
7. See note 6 above.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see Bibliography for Cover Nomination

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: less than 1 acre

Quadangle name: Miami

UTM References:

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>818</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification:

Miami, The southerly 40 feet of Lot 10 and Lot 11 of Block 16 of the plat of
ROBBING-GRAHAM AND CHILLINGWORTH (PB A-49). Boundary follows historic and legal boundary.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>code</th>
<th>county</th>
<th>code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Sarah Eaton
Organization: Bureau of Historic Preservation
Date: October, 1988
Street & number: 500 South Bronough Street
Telephone: (904) 487-2333
City or town: Tallahassee
State: Florida
Zip: 32399-0250

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

[ ] national  [ ] state  [X] 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

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

Date: 4