1. NAME

COMMON: Miami Woman's Club
AND/OR HISTORIC:

SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 1737 N. Bayshore Drive
CITY OR TOWN: Miami
STATE: Florida

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Eleventh

3. CLASSIFICATION

<table>
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PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural  ☐ Commercial  ☐ Government  ☐ Park  ☐ Transportation  ☐ Comments
☐ Commercial   ☐ Industrial   ☐ Military   ☐ Private Residence  ☐ Other (Specify)  ☐ Community
☐ Educational   ☐ Military     ☐ Religious  ☐ Museum    ☐ Other (Specify)  ☐ Service Center
☐ Educational   ☐ Museum      ☐ Scientific ☐ Scientific

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Miami Woman's Club
STREET AND NUMBER: 1737 N. Bayshore Drive
CITY OR TOWN: Miami

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Dade County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: 73 West Flagler Street
CITY OR TOWN: Miami

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Florida Historic Sites Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1940

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
STREET AND NUMBER: Department of State, The Capitol
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee
STATE: Florida
CODE: 12
The Miami Woman's Club is a four and one-half story, U-shaped structure which is located in Miami, Florida and overlooks Biscayne Bay. The building was designed by August Geiger in 1925, and is a typical "boom-time" structure with Renaissance Revival overtones seen particularly in the upper quarter of the building. The flat roof was originally topped by delicate metal cresting, but the effects of the salt sea air caused corrosion and the cresting was removed in 1951. The roof is covered with red Spanish barrel tile, and the exterior walls are buff colored stucco. A garden courtyard is enclosed on three sides by the building, and a screened gate encloses it on the fourth side. A portico on the south side of the building marks the entrance to the Woman's Club. This entrance consists of double glass doors with decorative iron grille work. The entry leads to a formal lobby which features elegant decorative fixtures and ornamental chandeliers. The garden court entrance is used by the International Fine Arts College of Fashion, an educational institution which occupies a portion of the club building. The base of the building is scored to resemble stone. Exterior walls are unadorned, with the exception of those facing onto the garden courtyard. Originally, there were open galleries on the upper floors. These were eventually closed to provide additional space for the Woman's Club.

Fenestration at the upper level on the main facade consists of seven semi-circular windows—one pair in the center above the main entry, with three regularly placed on each side. On the east side there are nine, semi-circular windows—one pair at each corner of the building, and five regularly placed windows in between. At the other levels, windows are both casement and sash type, and rectangular in shape. The interior courtyard is surrounded by three semi-circular windows.

The building contains numerous meeting rooms, an auditorium, a formal library, studio rooms, and several banquet rooms of various sizes. On the first and second floors, classroom facilities for the Fashion College are found.

There have been few modifications to this building since its construction in 1926. It has withstood both the effects of the salt air and several hurricanes, including the disastrous storm of 1926. The Miami Woman's Club has maintained the premises through the years, and essential repairs have been made when required. Size of the building and its sound construction make this one of the more significant structures of its type in the city. It is a significant example of "boom time" construction in South Florida, and remains one of Miami's landmark buildings.
3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)
☐ Pre-Columbian
☐ 16th Century
☐ 18th Century
☑ 20th Century
☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1926

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
☑ Architecture
☐ Prehistoric
☐ Historic
☐ Agriculture
☐ Art
☐ Commerce
☐ Communications
☐ Conservation

Education ☑
Engineering ☐
Industry ☐
Invention ☐
Landscape ☐
Architecture ☑
Literature ☐
Military ☐
Music ☑
Political ☐
Religion/Philosophy ☐
Science ☐
Sculpture ☐
Social/Humanitarian ☑
Theater ☐
Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Miami Woman's Club was organized in 1900, and has maintained an unparalleled record of community service to the city. Both civic and cultural interests have been associated with the club since its founding at the turn of the century. The history of the Miami Woman's Club is really a history of the development of the city of Miami, and the club played a vital role in that development.

The club was first known as "The Married Ladies' Afternoon Club" and was presided over by Mrs. Curtis W. Gardner. Among the charter members are found the names of many notable pioneer families. Included among the membership was Mrs. James M. Jackson, wife of Dr. Jackson, for whom Jackson Memorial Hospital was named.

Organized for both social and literary purposes, the club soon expanded its interests into varied phases of civic work. One of the first projects was the establishment of a small library. The club provided library service to the city of Miami and worked toward the establishment of a municipal library system. The first traveling library was inaugurated in 1928 with a bookmobile operating from the Flagler Memorial Library. Flagler Memorial Library was the main library until 1937 when the Miami Public Library System was created. The club maintained an impressive record of library service to the community for a period of 42 years, and is credited with the founding of the present public library system in Miami.

In 1903, the club joined the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and in 1905 became affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. At this same time, the members were beginning to lead in the formation of the Dade County Federation.

The Miami Woman's Club was chartered on July 24, 1911, and through their outstanding record of community leadership and service, had attracted the attention and interest of Henry Flagler. In 1912, Flagler's interest in the club and its expanding library program caused him to donate a tract of land on East Flagler Street at Second Avenue as a site for a club house. As specified in the agreement, a clubhouse-library

(con't.)
building valued at not less than $10,000 was to be erected within a year. No mortgages, liens, or bonds were to be attached to the property. The building was to be designated as a public library, free reading room and as headquarters for club activities. The building, costing $13,000, most of which was obtained through donations, was completed in 1913, eleven days after Henry Flagler died. Following the conditions of the agreement with Flagler, the club established and maintained what was the only free public library in Miami, and which was the forerunner of the Miami Public Library System that exists today.

As the club's activities expanded, so did the membership. Need for a larger facility became apparent, and the search for new quarters began. A site north of Flagler Street, facing Biscayne Bay, was chosen, and in March, 1925, construction was begun. The building was designed by August Geiger, and constructed by F. H. Foster. Its design followed the popular Spanish style, which prevailed in south Florida during the "boom" period. In March of the following year, the first meeting was held in the new building. This structure, considered one of the largest and most elaborate buildings of its type, was named the Flagler Memorial Library and Club House. It was so masterfully constructed that the disastrous hurricane of 1926 did only minimal damage to the structure.

During the interval between the sale of the original club house on Flagler Street and the move to the present facility, the club temporarily met in the home of Julia Tuttle, one of Miami's most prominent pioneers. Other temporary facilities included the Presbyterian and White Temple Churches in Miami.

The Miami Woman's Club has maintained a long and impressive record of services to the community and the State. An active record of distinguished service in all phases of war work during World Wars I and II was maintained. During World War II, a portion of the club house was turned over to the Dade County Red Cross for their activities in production of medical supplies and materials.

In 1916, the club founded the Travelers Aid Society. The City Curb Market was begun under their direction. In addition, the club established the first library for the black community in 1938. A scholarship program was begun; the Dade County Blood Bank was organized; and the club assisted in rebuilding the Fort Dallas structure when it was relocated in Lummus Park in 1925. The club house was opened for annual school exhibits, and also
provided a meeting place for various civic and social organizations. The Miami Conservatory of Music was housed in the club building for the ten-year period from 1937 to 1947.

Enthusiastic support of community and State projects continues to play a significant role in the activities of the Miami Woman's Club. A permanent art gallery of national and international artists is maintained in the club house.

The numerous awards of recognition bestowed upon the Miami Woman's Club are indicative of the valuable contributions made toward the cultural advancement of the entire south Florida area. The club building continues to function as an important community center, and is one of the city's most significant landmarks. The Miami Woman's Club is a fitting memorial to the generosity and interest of Henry M. Flagler, and to the untiring efforts of the women of Dade County who worked unselfishly over the past seven decades.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Attached Sheet

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property: 1.71 acres

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

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name and Title: Mary K. Evans, Historic Sites Specialist

Organization: Div. of Archives, History & Records Mgt.

Street and Number: Department of State, The Capitol

City or Town: Tallahassee

State: Florida

Code: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

   National □ State □ Local X

Name ________________________________

Title Historic Preservation Officer

Date ________________________________

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

____________________________

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date ________________________________

ATTEST:

____________________________

Keeper of The National Register

Date ________________________________
9. Bibliography


Historical Museum of Southern Florida and the Caribbean. Special collection including photographs, newspaper articles, and miscellaneous materials, Miami, Florida.


ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE FLORIDA

Date Entered DEC 27 1974

Name

- Mote-Morris House
- Lester, A. D., House
- Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
- "Old Bradford County Courthouse"
- Miami Woman's Club

Location

- Leesburg
  Lake County
- Quincy
  Gadsden County
- Fruitland Park
  Lake County
- Starke
  Bradford County
- Miami
  Dade County

COPY OF CONCLUDING NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. Lawton Mainor Chiles, Jr.
Hon. Edward J. Gurney
Hon. William V. Chappell
Hon. Don Fuqua
Hon. Paul G. Rogers
### National Register of Historic Places

#### Property Map Form

**1. Name**

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**Address:** 1737 N. Bayshore Drive

**3. Map Reference**

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**Requirements:** Property boundaries, where required, and north arrow.
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
HISTORIC SITE DATA SHEET

Site No. 8 DB 390 1009 830
Site Name 1737 N. Bayshore Dr. 830

Other Name(s) for Site
Other Nos. for Site

NR Classification Category: Building 916
County Dade 808

Instruction for locating (or address) 1737 N. Bayshore Dr.
                                Miami, Florida 33132

Location: Miramar Plaza Amend 33-1C 813  
           see cont sheet 868

Owner of Site: Name: Miami Womans Club 902
Address:
            1737 N. Bayshores Dr. 902
            Miami, Florida 33132

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:
Name:
Address:

Reportor (or local contact) Rodriguez, Ivan A. (Dade County Historic Survey) 904
Name:
Address:

Recorder: Name & Title: Monroe, Elizabeth B. (HSS) 818
Address: FDAHRM

Survey Date 7808 820  Type of Ownership Corporate 848
Inventory Status 914

Previous Survey(s): (enter activity/title of survey/name/date/repository)

Survey/Dade County Historic Survey/Rodriguez 7808
Dade County Park & Recreation

Recording Station 804
Specimens (Inventory Numbers) 870
Date of Visit to Site 828  Recording Date 832
Photographic Record Numbers 78N115HPS (FRMe 18, 19, 20) 860

78N082HPS (FRMe 12)
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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY

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OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

UTM Coordinates: 17 521540 2852720
Zone Easting Northing

Description of Site:
Site Size (approx. acreage of property)

Condition of Site:
Check one
☐ Excellent 863
☐ Good 863
☐ Fair 863
☐ Deteriorated 863
☐ Ruins 863
☐ Unexposed 863
☐ Relocated 863

Integrity of Site:
Check one or more
☐ Altered 858
☐ Repaired 858
☐ Restored (1) Date: (1 858)
☐ Unaltered 858
☐ Moved (1) Date: (1 858)
☐ Destroyed 858
☐ Original Site 858

Condition of Site (Remarks): ( ) 863

Threats to Site:
Check one or more
☐ Zoning (1) 878
☐ Development (1) 878
☐ Deterioration (1) 878
☐ Borrowing (1) 878
☐ Transportation (1) 878
☐ Filt (1) 878
☐ Dredge (1) 878
☐ Other (See Remarks below): 878

Threats to Site (Remarks): 879
LOCATION (Continued):

Subdivision name

Block no.

All lot 3 less S 20 ft E. of Original shore & lot 4 Inc.

Lot no.
### Historic Site Data Supplement

**Site Name:** 1737 N. Bayshore Dr.

**International Fine Arts College**

**Present Use (check one or more as appropriate):**

- [ ] Agricultural 850
- [ ] Commercial 850
- [x] Educational 850
- [ ] Entertainment 850
- [ ] Government 850
- [ ] Industrial 850
- [ ] Military 850
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**Cultural Classification:**

- American 840

**Specific Dates: Beginning**

- +1925 844

**Developmental Stage:**

- 20th Century 842

**Period (check one or more as appropriate):**

- Pre-Columbian 845
- 16th Century 845
- 17th Century 845
- 18th Century 845
- 19th Century 845
- 20th Century 845

**Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate):**

- Aboriginal 910
- Archaeology 910
- Preservation 910
- Archaeology Historic 910
- Agriculture 910
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- Sculpture 910
- Social/Humanitarian 910
- Theater 910
- Transportation 910
- Other (Specify) 910

**Remarks & Recommendations:**

- 835

- 16
Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

This masonry construction structure represents an outstanding example of Mediterranean architecture in Dade County in the 1920's and 1930's. It is architecturally noteworthy for its stylistic features, details, size, waterfront location, adaptability to the area's climate. (See National Register Form).

It was built in 1925. The original owner or agent was Woman's Club. Built as the Miami Woman's Club, it also housed the Flagler Memorial Library at present the struction houses the International Fine Arts College.

(See National Register Nomination Form, their building is on the National Register of Historic Places).

Major Bibliographic References:

Unpublished Source

**ARCHITECTURAL SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT**

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Site No. ________
Site Name 1732 N. Bayshore Dr.
OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING (FREE TEXT) (865==):

ROOF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:

MAIN ENTRANCE: east; facade offset left and right; wrought iron; double gates through one story arcade opening to central courtyard entrances flanked on interior by parapet wall with single row of mission tile and three colossal compass (see Cont.)

WINDOW PLACEMENT: 1st floor 5 bays, 2nd floor 3 bays, 3rd floor 3 bays.

WINDOW SURROUNDS AND DECORATION: 4th story facade center, plain surround

masonry sills with scallop 'lintels (2nd story only) wing ends; single large infilled bays on 3rd story with 2 sets of double Tuscan columns on (see Cont.)

PORCHES, VERANDAS, GALLERIES AND BALCONIES: Arcades, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on wings overlooking courtyard; one wing only, 1st, 3 rectangular bays with lintels; 2nd story, compass arches with infill, iron railing (see Continuation sheet)

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT AND COLOR: Beige and terracotta; main parapet wall with sloping Spanish tile at top across facade; rusticated water table at facade wing ends with cap rail; turret with flat roof with corner pendants north wing at top; round molded plaque with dolphin motif on 1st story parapet wall gracing arch tops.

INTERIOR COMMENTS:

OTHER (SPECIFY): 3rd story window decoration (compass arch with fanlight Corinthian keystone, with multiple string courses) around entire building; building flanks interior courtyard ground level on N.S. and E. sides with parapet wall on west side, (facade); carport at south end of building.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS (FREE TEXT) (857==): Infill of 3rd story arcade with glass jalousie

OUTBUILDINGS (FEATURES OF SITE) (876==): Building south of Bayshore Park

SURROUNDINGS (CLASSIFICATION) Commercial

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS (FREE TEXT) (859==): at N.E. corner of N. Bayshore Drive and N.E. 17 St. at bay

14
CONTINUATION SHEET

(865) CONTINUATION OF MAIN ENTRANCE:

arches with three tiers of carved wood battens and wire mesh as infill; up 2 steps. 865=

(865) CONTINUATION OF WINDOW SURROUNDS AND DECORATION

interior with iron rail infill; 3rd story parapet with sloping mission tile and jig cut rafters above windows; 2nd story with transoms and scalloped lintels; 1st story, 3 colossal compass arches, façade center with fan lights. 865=

(865) CONTINUATION OF PORCHES, VERANDAS, GALLERIES AND BALCONIES:

3rd story rectangular with corbeled upper corners and scalloped lintels. 865=
**UNIVERSAL STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**  
*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

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<th>SCALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USGS Miami Quad.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1962 (revised 1969)</td>
<td>1:24000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REQUIREMENTS:** PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.
FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

Site No. 810-396
1009= Site Name Miami Woman's Club
830=

Other Name(s) for Site

Other Nos. for Site
906=

Type of Site Building
832=

Location of Site:
County Dade
808=

Instructions for locating site (or address) Miami Woman's Club
1737 N. Bayshore Drive
Miami, Florida
813=

Ownership:

Owner of Site: Name Miami Woman's Club
902=
Address 1737 N. Bayshore Drive
903=

Occupant, Tenant or Manager:
Name same as owner
904=
Address
905=

Form Prepared By:

Reporter (or local contact):
Name Mrs. D. Knox Van Scoyoc, President
816=
Address 1737 N. Bayshore Drive
817=

Recorder:
Name & Title Evans, Mary K., Historic Sites Specialist
818=
Address Div. of Archives, History & Records Mgt.
819=
Department of State, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida
820=

Date of Site Survey 9-73

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s) (Enter title of survey, date, whether Federal, State, County or Local, Location of Survey Report(s) and Material's Collected).
Florida Historic Sites Survey
1940

State

Div. of Archives, History & Records Mgt.
Department of State, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Fla.

Photographic Record Numbers 72-N-08-7; 73-C-03-166-169
860=
The Miami Woman's Club is a four and one-half story, U-shaped structure which is located in Miami, Florida and overlooks Biscayne Bay. The building was designed by August Geiger in 1925, and is a typical "boom-time" structure with Renaissance Revival overtones seen particularly in the upper quarter of the building. The flat roof was originally topped by delicate metal cresting, but the effects of the salt sea air caused corrosion and the cresting was removed in 1951. The roof is covered with red Spanish barrel tile, and the exterior walls are buff colored stucco. A garden courtyard is enclosed on three sides by the building, and a screened gate encloses it on the fourth side. A portico on the south side of the building marks the entrance to the Woman's Club. This entrance consists of double glass doors with decorative iron grille work. The entry leads to a formal lobby which features elegant decorative fixtures and ornamental chandeliers. The garden court entrance is used by the International Fine Arts College of Fashion, an educational institution which occupies a portion of the club building. The base of the building is scored to resemble stone. Exterior walls are undecorated, with the exception of those facing onto the garden courtyard. Originally, there were open galleries on the upper floors. These were eventually closed to provide additional space for the Woman's Club.

(continued)
Penetration at the upper level on the main facade consists of seven semi-circular windows—one pair in the center above the main entry, with three regularly placed on each side. On the east side there are nine, semi-circular windows—one pair at each corner of the building, and five regularly placed windows in between. At the other levels, windows are both casement and sash type, and rectangular in shape. The interior courtyard is surrounded by three semi-circular windows.

The building contains numerous meeting rooms, an auditorium, a formal library, studio rooms, and several banquet rooms of various sizes. On the first and second floors, classroom facilities for the Fashion College are found.

There have been few modifications to this building since its construction in 1926. It has withstood both the effects of the salt air and several hurricanes, including the disastrous storm of 1926. The Miami Woman's Club has maintained the premises through the years, and essential repairs have been made when required. Size of the building and its sound construction make this one of the more significant structures of its type in the city. It is a significant example of "boom time" construction in South Florida, and remains one of Miami's landmark buildings.
The Miami Woman's Club was organized in 1900, and has maintained an unparalleled record of community service to the city. Both civic and cultural interests have been associated with the club since its founding at the turn of the century. The history of the Miami Woman's Club is really a history of the development of the City of Miami, and the club played a vital role in that development.

The club was first known as "The Married Ladies' Afternoon Club," and was presided over by Mrs. Curtis W. Gardner. Among the charter members are found the names of many notable pioneer families. Included among the membership was Mrs. James M. Jackson, wife of Dr. Jackson, for whom Jackson Memorial Hospital was named.

Organized for both social and literary purposes, the club soon expanded its interests into varied phases of civic work. One of the first projects was the establishment of a small library. The club provided library service to the City of Miami and worked toward the establishment of a municipal...
Remarks & Recommendations:

Location of Legal Description:
Dade County Courthouse
73 West Flagler Street
Miami, Florida

Ownership: Private
Status: Occupied
Accessible to the public: restricted

Major Bibliographic References:


Crow, Estella L. History of the Miami Woman's Club, 1900-1955.

Dade County Courthouse, Miami Florida. Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Dade County Records (Subgroup: deeds).


Historical Museum of Southern Florida and the Caribbean. Special collection including photographs, newspaper articles, and miscellaneous materials, Miami, Florida.


Van Scyoc, Mrs. D. Knox. Personal Interview (by Mary K. E@R@S) Miami Woman's Club, Miami, Florida. August, 1973.
Significance continued.

library system. The first traveling library was inaugurated in 1928 with a bookmobile operating from the Flagler Memorial Library. Flagler Memorial Library was the main library until 1937 when the Miami Public Library System was created. The club maintained an impressive record of library service to the community for a period of 42 years, and is credited with the founding of the present public library system in Miami.

In 1903, the club joined the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and in 1905 became affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. At this same time, the members were beginning to lead in the formation of the Dade County Federation.

The Miami Woman's Club was chartered on July 24, 1911, and through their outstanding record of community leadership and service, had attracted the attention and interest of Henry Flagler. In 1912, Flagler's interest in the club and its expanding library program caused him to donate a tract of land on East Flagler Street at Second Avenue as a site for a club house. As specified in the agreement, a clubhouse-library building valued at not less than $10,000 was to be erected within a year. No mortgages, liens, or bonds were to be attached to the property. The building was to be designated as a public library, free reading room, and as headquarters for club activities. The building, costing $13,000, most of which was obtained through donations, was completed in 1913, eleven days after Henry Flagler died. Following the conditions of the agreement with Flagler, the club established and maintained what was the only free public library in Miami, and which was the forerunner of the Miami Public Library System that exists today.

As the club's activities expanded, so did the membership. Need for a larger facility became apparent, and the search for new quarters began. A site north of Flagler Street, facing Biscayne Bay, was chosen, and in March, 1925, construction was begun. The building was designed by August Geiger, and constructed by F. H. Foster. Its design followed the popular Spanish style, which prevailed in south Florida during the "boom" period. In March of the following year, the first meeting was held in the new building. This structure, considered one of the largest and most elaborate buildings of its type, was named the Flagler Memorial Library and Club House. It was so masterfully constructed that the disastrous hurricane of 1926 did only minimal damage to the structure.

During the interval between the sale of the original club house on Flagler Street and the move to the present facility, the club temporarily met in the home of Julia Tuttle, one of Miami's most prominent pioneers. Other temporary facilities included the Presbyterian and White Temple Churches in Miami.
Significance continued.

The Miami Woman's Club has maintained a long and impressive record of services to the community and the State. An active record of distinguished service in all phases of war work during World Wars I and II was maintained. During World War II, a portion of the club house was turned over to the Dade County Red Cross for their activities in production of medical supplies and materials.

In 1916, the club founded the Travelers Aid Society. The City Curb Market was begun under their direction. In addition, the club established the first library for the black community in 1938. A scholarship program was begun; the Dade County Blood Bank was organized; and the club assisted in rebuilding the Fort Dallas structure when it was relocated in Lummus Park in 1925. The club house was opened for annual school exhibits, and also provided a meeting place for various civic and social organizations. The Miami Conservatory of Music was housed in the club building for the ten-year period from 1937 to 1947.

Enthusiastic support of community and State projects continues to play a significant role in the activities of the Miami Woman's Club. A permanent art gallery of national and international artists is maintained in the club house.

The numerous awards of recognition bestowed upon the Miami Woman's Club are indicative of the valuable contributions made toward the cultural advancement of the entire south Florida area. The club building continues to function as an important community center, and is one of the city's most significant landmarks.

The Miami Woman's Club is a fitting memorial to the generosity and interest of Henry M. Flagler, and to the untiring efforts of the women of Dade County who worked unselfishly over the past seven decades.