



MIAMI

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ART

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OTHER

This is a personal 15 day trip map to Miami by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: South Beach + Art Deco District			
****	Miami Beach Botanical Garden	Raymond Jungles	2000 Convention Center Drive	The Miami Beach Botanical Garden is a urban green space founded in 1962. It was transformed in 2011 designed by South Florida landscape architect Raymond Jungles. The new landscape showcases native Florida plants and trees including bromeliads, palms, cycad, orchids and many others. There is a Japanese garden, native garden and bio-swale, and water gardens including ponds, fountains, and a wetland with mangrove and pond apple trees. Free Admission. Tue-Sun (9am-5pm)
*****	Holocaust Memorial	Kenneth Treister	1933-1945 Meridian Ave	The Holocaust Memorial of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation opened in 1990 on the former home of Holocaust survivors William and Florrie Loeb and their son Robert, who immigrated from Rotterdam, Netherlands after the bombing and occupation by the Nazis. The committee decided that Miami Beach was the perfect location for such a memorial, as South Florida has one of the highest populations of Holocaust survivors in the United States, with many of them residing within the city limits. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9.30am-sunset)
*****	Miami City Ballet	Arquitectonica	2200 Liberty Ave	The home of the Miami City Ballet, Ophelia and Juan Js. Roca Center, is a cultural facility that includes 8 studios. It was built in 1993 reinterpreting Art Deco styles. Each of the eight spacious, sunlit studios has marley-covered, sprung floors. Miami City Ballet (MCB) was founded in 1985 by Toby Lerner Ansin, a Miami philanthropist. Miami City Ballet features an international ensemble of over 50 dancers. The company has an active repertoire of 88 ballets and performs over 75 times annually.
*****	Bass Museum of Art	Russell Pancoast Arata Isozaki (new wing)	2100 Collins Avenue	The Bass Museum of Art is a contemporary art museum founded in 1963 and opened in 1964. John Bass and Johanna Redlich were Jewish-immigrants from Vienna who resided in Miami Beach. As President of the Fajardo Sugar Company of Puerto Rico, John Bass was also an amateur journalist, artist and composer. Mr. Bass collected both fine art and cultural artifacts. In 1963, the couple bequeathed a collection of more than 500 works to the City of Miami Beach, under the agreement that a Bass Museum of Art would remain open to the public in perpetuity. The museum opened in what was formerly the Miami Beach Public Library and Art Center, a 1930s Art Deco building designed by Russell Pancoast, grandson of Miami Beach pioneer John Collins. The building itself already had a rich history on Miami Beach as the first public exhibition space for art in South Florida. The new wing is by Arata Isozaki. General admission \$15, \$8 students. Wed-Sun (10am-5pm)
*****	Peter Miller Hotel	Russell Pancoast	1900 Collins Avenue	Once the Peter Miller Hotel, the four interconnected buildings were designed by world-renowned architect Russell Pancoast, who was credited with shaping the architectural landscape of Miami Beach. After construction was completed in 1936, the Peter Miller Hotel had the distinction of serving as one of the U.S. Army's Air Force Training Command centers during World War II. Lennox Hotel is pleased to uphold this celebrated legacy. It was restored by architect Kobi Karp.
*****	Temple Emanu El Synagogue	Kenneth Treister	1701 Washington Avenue	Temple Emanu-El is the oldest Conservative congregation on Miami Beach and is considered one of the most beautiful synagogues in America. Its impressive and eclectic Byzantine and Moorish architecture features a rotunda building and copper dome that stands more than



				ten stories tall. The original sanctuary was built in 1947 and the present building in 1966. Mon–Thu (9am–5pm), Fri (9am–3pm/7–9pm), Sat (10am–2pm), Sun (9am–11am)
☆☆☆☆	City of Miami Beach City Hall Annex	Perkins and Will	1700 Convention Center Dr	Miami Beach City Hall Annex office liner which also includes a seven-storey parking garage and public entry square was completed in February 2010. Inspired by its unique tropical location, The Miami Beach City Hall Annex manipulates light and shadow to mimic the flow of the beach's gentle tropical breeze. This is accomplished via a sophisticated surface of undulating metal blades that veils 7 levels of parking and public services.
☆☆☆☆	New World Symphony	Frank Gehry	500 17th St	The New World Symphony's orchestral academy designed by Frank Gehry was completed in 2011. Called New World Centre, the building includes a 756-seat performance hall surrounded by 'sails' that reflect sound and act as projection screens. The facade features a 7,000 square-foot projection wall onto which live concerts can be projected and enjoyed by visitors in the adjacent 2.5-acre Miami Beach SoundScape landscaped park, designed by Dutch firm West 8.
☆☆	Miami Beach Community Church	Walter DeGarmo	1620 Drexel Ave	Miami Beach Community Church was built in 1921 making this sanctuary the oldest in Miami Beach. The Miami Beach Community Church on Lincoln Road was built by Carl Fisher for his wife Jane Fisher. It was designed by Florida's first registered architect, Walter DeGarmo. According to her autobiography, the couple were strolling along Lincoln Road – back then little more than a path amongst the mangroves – around Christmastime 1919 when Jane decided the nascent community needed a church.
☆☆☆☆	Lincoln Theater / H&M	Thomas W. Lamb	541 Lincoln Rd	Lincoln Theatre, at 541 Lincoln Road, designed by famed theater architect Thomas W. Lamb in association with Robert E. Collins, and opened as a movie house in 1936. The Lincoln was host to many Miami movie premieres, but finally closed in the early 1980's. Then it was used for performances of the New World Symphony which moved to Frank Gehry-designed building in 2011. In 1990, the NWS purchased the Lincoln outright and began a nearly million-dollar renovation and restoration project. While the interior was gutted and refurbished, the exterior restored to its original Art Deco and Moderne appearance.
☆☆☆☆	Colony Theatre	?	1040 Lincoln Rd	The landmark Colony Theatre on Lincoln Road in Miami Beach opened January 25, 1935, and was built for the Paramount chain. It was listed in 1950 with a seating capacity of 894. It is a glorious example of the Art Deco style, and one of the city's most well-known examples of that style of architecture. After decades serving as a movie house, the Colony Theatre was renovated in 1976 for performing arts.
☆☆☆☆	Parking Garage	Herzog & de Meuron	1111 Lincoln Road	The mixed-use development called 1111 Lincoln Road in Miami Beach comprises four different parcels. An existing building, the former Suntrust building, a mixed-use structure for parking, retail and a private residence becomes attached to the Suntrust building. A two-story building with the relocated bank on the ground floor and four residences on the upper floor faces Alton Road, with a landscaped alley and surface parking lot behind it. The parking lot, built in 2010, is one of the best recent projects on Miami Beach. The structure is the architecture. The car park is an organism made up of a family of concrete slabs, deployed as floor plates, columns and ramps. The best part of it, however, is on the top floor, amazing skyline views.
☆☆☆☆	1111 Lincoln Road Extension	Herzog & de Meuron	1664 Lenox Ave space 3, Miami Beach	Lincoln Road was conceived as a framework for changing activities and uses. After several years of successful operation and the economic transformation of Lincoln Road's western terminus, it became feasible to further activate the development with a renovation of the existing project and an addition of a new building containing retail and residential units on the empty parcel to the north of the former Suntrust office building, which was completed in 2018. The resulting building is a non-descript white box that is a twin of the two-story bank and residential building on Alton Road.
☆☆☆☆	Española Way Promenade	-	Española Way + 14th & 15th Streets	Staying on Espanola Way, cross over Washington Avenue to the oldest intact area on the Beach. This block of Espanola Way, between Washington Avenue and Drexel Avenue, was designed by Robert Taylor in 1925 for N. B. T. Roney, and was known as the "Spanish Village" and was originally intended as an artist colony. Although the extending balconies and wooden trellises are gone, one can still feel the Hispanic environment. Red tiled roofs, open loggias, and asymmetrically placed turrets remain, as does the original rust and beige stucco. Looking north and south, don't miss a glance at the alleyways halfway down the block. Craft market here on weekend afternoons. The Campton Apartments, 1455 Washington Ave were featured in the film Ace Ventura.



Art Deco Walk: The most important buildings in Art Deco style.				
☆☆☆☆☆	US Post Office	?	1300 Washington Ave	The Miami Beach Post Office is a historic 1937 Art Moderne U.S. Post Office building in Miami Beach. This building was manufactured in a "stripped classic" design, in a style known as Depression Moderne. By 1977, it had seen better days, and the MDPL petitioned the federal government to refurbish it. What we have today is perhaps one of the most striking of its kind. Inside, muralist Charles Hardman, with funding from the WPA, created an elaborate painting of Ponce de Leon's invasion of Florida.
☆☆☆☆☆	Old City Hall	Martin Luther Hampton	1130 Washington Ave	Miami's Old City Hall was built in 1927 to the Mediterranean Revival design. A symbol of the city's resurrection after the disastrous Hurricane of 1926, the 9-story city hall tower included a fire station in the north wing. Disused when City Hall moved to City Center in 1975, it regained civic importance as an element of the Miami Beach Police and Court Facility complex, serving as the home of the Miami Beach branch of the county court system.
☆☆☆☆☆	11th St. Diner	-	1065 Washington Avenue	11th St. Diner is housed in an original Art Deco diner built in 1948 by Paramount Dining Car Company of Haledon, New Jersey. It was transported to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania in 1992 and opened the same year. Although this diner was moved to Miami Beach, its Art Deco style is compatible with the indigenous buildings.
☆☆☆	Wolfsonian-FIU	Mark Hampton	1001 Washington Ave	Originally designed in 1926 as a storage facility, the current Wolfsonian Museum building stands today very much as it did in the 1920's, a large block building with marginal fenestration. The decoration is in the best spirit of the Spanish Baroque Revival. Above and around the doorway is a nice example of cast stucco work in a Neo-Churrigueresque style. General admission \$12, students \$8 and free admission on Fridays 6-9pm. Mon, Tue, Thu, Sat (10am-6pm), Fri (10am-9pm), Sunday (12-6pm)
☆☆	Astor Hotel	T Hunter Henderson	956 Washington Ave.	The Astor Hotel Miami Beach was designed by architect T. Hunter Henderson in 1936 as a masterpiece of Art Deco luxury. When it was refurbished much of its original features were upgraded. Don't miss the lively downstairs drinking den - Astor Social Club - of throwback 1920s glam, complete with leopard-print loungers. The Astor Hotel is featured on the National Register of Historic Places and is a stop on the Art Deco Historic & Architectural South Beach Tour.
☆☆☆☆☆	Park Central Hotel	Henry Hohauser	640 Ocean Drive	The Celino Hotel was originally built in 1937 and known as "The Blue Jewel" of Ocean Drive. This pastel-hued classic is the famed street's tallest Art Deco hotel, and its grand lobby once welcomed celebrities such as Clark Gable, Carole Lombard and Rita Hayworth. The Park Central has elaborate decorative motifs: an inset porch, porthole windows above the entrance, echoed by circular motifs at the top, a tripartite front with vertical fluting, abstract designs in the spandrels of the central bay, and a sleek stainless-steel sign. The 1988 renovation was carried out by Beilinson Architects.
☆☆☆☆	The Colony Hotel	Henry Hohauser	736 Ocean Drive	The Colony Hotel was built in 1935 as one of the best-known hotels in the street. There are several series of thin horizontal bands either side of the sign and short vertical bars along the central part of the roofline with a zig-zag pattern on both sides. At night the character of the whole area changes when the neon is lit. No building said "Art Deco" quite like the Colony Hotel, it is a symbol of the Miami Beach Art Deco District.
☆☆☆☆	Waldorf Towers Hotel	Albert Anis	860 Ocean Drive	The Waldorf Towers Hotel is a building designed by the architect Albert Anis in the year 1937. Born in Chicago in 1899, Anis was part of the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago and he worked there for a while before moving to Miami. With its round corner, this hotel is one of the most distinctive in the area. In December 2001 it completed a comprehensive multi-million-dollar renovation which prevented it from its demolition (which is a destiny many other hotels are facing). Sometimes hotels with nautical motifs, like the lighthouse tower here, are defined as Miami Beach Tropical Deco. The porch is more classical but is hidden by the umbrellas.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Breakwater Hotel	Anton Skislewicz	940 Ocean Drive	The Breakwater Hotel was built in 1936 by Yugoslavian architect Anton Skislewicz. WWI pilot Anton Skislewicz designed two of the District's most iconic buildings, the Plymouth and Breakwater Hotels. While he may not have been as prolific as other Art Deco architects of his time, his work is among the most iconic and long-standing of his peers. The Breakwater Hotel shows the use of clean lines, symmetry and zigurat (zig zag) shapes that typify art deco. Bright colours weren't used when the buildings were built in the 1930s, but in the 1980s they were repainted.
☆☆☆☆	Edison Hotel	Henry Hohauser	960, Ocean Drive	Edison Hotel was designed by Henry Hohauser and opened in 1935. The Mediterranean-style hotel temporarily served as a training headquarters for World War II soldiers. It features a swimming pool,



				which most hotels from its era don't have. The urge to recreate medieval Spain was popularized in the 1920's and persisted into the 1930's. Carrying out this Hispanic myth, Hohausser dressed up this concrete facade with Romanesque motifs, such as the twisted columnettes.
★	Art Deco Welcome Center	?	1001 Ocean Drive	The Art Deco Welcome Center offers visitors world-class customer service along with information on preservation and awareness of the Art Deco "Historic" District, through its daily "Official" Art Deco Walking Tour, Self-guided Audio tour, Art Deco Museum lectures, films, exhibits, and other educational events. Art Deco Walks daily at 10:30 am/ Thurs 10:30 am and 6:30 pm. Tours last 90 min. General admission \$30, \$20 for seniors, veterans and students.
★★★★★	Essex House Hotel	Henry Hohausser	1001 Collins Avenue	The Essex, built in 1938, wraps around the corner of the avenue and is prominently announced by a finial which bears its name. Notice the cubic decoration around the door and windows on the first floor. The Essex employs a very popular streamlined motif—the three lit-e lines. One might call them "racing stripes" today. This hotel has all the deco elements. Porthole windows along the top storey. Eyebrows proving shade for the windows on the lower storeys. A rounded corner with the hotel name in neon.
★★★★★	Casa Casaurina	Alden Freeman	1116 Ocean Drive	Amsterdam Palace, originally called Casa Casuarina, was the former home of Gianni Versace (who was shot to death in 1997 on the steps). It was built in 1930 as a Spanish-style mansion with an open courtyard just inside the entrance. The facade has a medieval flavor with its two-story splayed "Gothic" archway and double wooden doors. It reopened in 2009 as a boutique luxury hotel, restaurant and event space.
★★★★★	Victor Hotel	L. Murray Dixon Perkins + Will	1144 Ocean Drive	The Victor was designed in 1936 by Florida architect Lawrence Murray Dixon. Known as the "Dean of Deco," Dixon's work on the Victor reflected his classic art deco flourishes... clean lines, bold curves, and playful detail. Despite its height, a horizontal emphasis is provided by the extended window ledges. Aside from a decorative feature, these ledges act as an awning. Much of the building's original 1936 architecture still remains, but in 2003 it got a huge renovation by Perkins + Will. Interior design by Jacque Garcia.
★★★★★	Leslie Hotel	Albert Anis	1244, Ocean Drive	In 1937, Ed Singer received a construction permit from Miami Beach to build a three-story hotel at Ocean Drive. His hotel was designed by renowned architect Albert Anis. Singer named his new hotel the "Edsinger". During World War II the "Edsinger" was leased by the US Army-Air Force's Technical Training Command for military use during the war. Miami Beach became the training ground for over 500,000 troops from 1942 to 1945. The Miami Beach Hotels served as barracks, restaurants became mess halls and the nearby golf courses and beaches were drill fields. The "Edsinger" was returned to civilian use in 1944. Ed Singer sold this property the same year and later it was renamed as "Leslie Hotel". In 2014, after 77 years of its birth, Leslie Hotel re-opened its doors after a profound renovation by DN'A Design & Architecture. The Ace Ventura movie, features the hotel in the opening scene, with Ace walking northbound from this hotel.
★★★★★	The Carlyle Hotel	Richard Kiehnel and John Elliot	1250 Ocean Drive	The Carlyle Hotel was built in 1939. The flat facade undulates and wraps around the entire structure, creating an effect of continuous motion. The horizontality of the extended window ledges is balanced by the pronounced, tripartite facade which reaches up in a strong vertical thrust. The canopy here for the front porch is also the base for the upper stories, which is supported by delicate fluted columns. The decoration at the top is filigreed masonry. This stylish hotel was featured in the film "The Birdcage".
★★★★★	Cardozo Hotel	Henry Hohausser	1300 Ocean Drive	Cardozo Hotel was built in 1939 and named after Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo who died in 1938. There are no sharp edges to this entire building. The streamlined, rounded corners reaffirm the 1930's devotion to speed, mobility, and freedom. Take a look around the corner of this hotel down 13th Street: the hotel continues with a small garden separating the two major blocks of the structure. Although there is a strong sense of horizontality, accented by the bands of eyebrows and modified string courses, both the side and front facades have emphatic central bays. It's owned by Gloria Estefan.
★★★★★	Winter Haven Hotel	Albert Anis	1400 Ocean Drive	Winter Haven Hotel was built in 1939. Unlike many of the Art Deco hotels, this one is taller. Still it has the typical tripartite front and extended eyebrows around the corners. Although its facade went through intensive restoration in 2008, it looks very much the same. Don't miss the grand cruise ship inspired staircase and the floors of ubiquitous terrazzo.



☆☆☆☆☆	Crescent Hotel	Henry Hohausen	1420 Ocean Drive	Crescent Hotel was built in 1938 and unlike most Art Deco facades, this one is asymmetrical. The top two stories extend over the porch and are supported by fluted piers. The ever-present Deco eyebrows Art here are rounded and continue around the corner. The bold fluting emphasizes the vertical and curve. Located just beside another jewel, Mc Alpin Hotel.
☆☆☆☆☆	Mc Alpin Hotel	L. Murray Dixon	1424 Ocean Drive	This hotel, created in 1940 and two years after the Crescent Hotel, relates to its sister next door. Both are about the same height with roof lines that seem continuous and even windows and eyebrows are the same height. Unlike the Crescent Hotel, the McAlpin, has the standard Art Deco tripartite facade. The vertical member in the central bay would have originally had a marquee. The signage over the door is very stylized.
☆☆	Jewish Museum of Florida	H. Frasser Ros	301 Washington Ave	The Jewish Museum of Florida-FIU is located in two restored historic buildings that were formerly synagogues, at 301 & 311 Washington Ave. The main museum building, at 301 Washington Ave., was built in 1936, is on the National Register of Historic Places, has Art Deco features, a copper dome, a marble bimah and 80 stained glass windows. The adjacent building located at 311 Washington, which served as Miami Beach's first synagogue, was purchased by the museum in 2005 and restored in 2007 as a museum expansion. The museum's core exhibit, MOSAIC: Jewish Life in Florida, includes more than 500 photos and artifacts that depict the Jewish experience in Florida since 1763. General admission \$12, students \$8. Free Admission on Saturday. Tue-Sun (10-5)
☆☆☆☆☆	Apogee Condominium	Sieger-Suarez	800 S Pointe Dr	Apogee Condos South Beach, built in 2007, is located on the last great waterfront site at the southern tip of Miami Beach in the SoFi (South of Fifth) neighborhood. With ultra-luxury residences from 4,000 to 6,500 square feet, Apogee Condos were designed by Sieger Suarez Partnership. It has a total of 67 residences, (4 per floor).
☆☆☆☆☆	Portofino Tower	Sieger-Suarez	300 S Pointe Dr	Portofino Tower is a residential tower built in 1997 and it's is 484 ft (148 m) tall. It is actually the fourth tallest skyscraper in Miami Beach. The 29th floor is was designed for amenities, including a health spa and gymnasium. The tower was designed with laminated glass windows in order to protect residences from extreme atmospheric conditions. All of the glass used in the construction of the tower underwent wind tunnel and missile impact tests. Interesting Art Deco and use of colors for a skyscraper.
☆☆☆☆☆	South Pointe Park	Hargreaves Associates	1 Washington Ave	If you like landscape architecture, which I do very much, this is a must visit. The revitalization of this underutilized public park transforms it into a neighborhood and regional destination through the integration of diversified urban park programs, regional gardens and restored native habitats, and the connection with urban circulation systems. It includes an integrated system of rainwater collection and harvesting. Amazing views of the massive cruise ships entering and leaving Biscayne Bay. Mon-Sun (7.30am-6pm)
Zone 2: Downtown + Financial District				
☆☆☆☆☆	Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts	Cesar Pelli	1300 Biscayne Boulevard	Built in 2006, The Arsht Center consists of two main buildings – the Sanford and Dolores Ziff Ballet Opera House and the John S. and James L. Knight Concert Hall and a tower – connected by an outdoor plaza. The tower from a 1929 Sears store, the earliest example of Art Deco in Miami, was preserved and incorporated into the plaza design. The buildings are punctuated by large glass and steel curtain walls at their entries. However, the most interesting part it's on the interior. FREE Tours Mon + Sat (departing from the lobby of the Ziff Ballet Opera House).
☆☆☆☆☆	Perez Art Museum Miami	Herzog & deMeuron	Bicentennial Park	The Pérez Art Museum Miami –officially known as the Jorge M. Pérez Art Museum of Miami-Dade County—is a contemporary art museum built in 2014. This building is the new home to a growing collection of international artworks by some of the world's foremost artists. A cantilevered canopy creates a series of outdoor spaces connecting the museum with the adjacent park, and offers generous views over Biscayne Bay. Simultaneously oriented towards the park, the water and the city, the new PAMM is an open and inviting structure from all sides alike. This is another successful project by the amazing Swiss architects. General admission \$16, \$16 students. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm). Thu (10am-9pm), Fri-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Phillip and Patricia Frost Museum of Science	Grimshaw Architects	1101 Biscayne Blvd	The exciting 250,000 square foot Phillip and Patricia Frost Museum of Science (Frost Science) in Miami, FL brings together an aquarium, planetarium and science museum onto one campus in downtown Miami's Museum Park. Grimshaw's response to the project brief resulted in a complex of four buildings situated in an open-armed stance, inviting



				visitors to walk amongst them and opening up the building to the outdoors. General admission \$29, online tickets are cheaper. Mon-Sun (9.30am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	One Thousand Museum Miami	Zaha Hadid	1000 Biscayne Blvd	One Thousand Museum by Zaha Hadid Architects (1000 Museum) is a high-rise residential condominium built in 2019. After the death of Hadid, the Project Director of Zaha Hadid Architects, Chris Lepine, completed the project. The deep foundation required drilling to record depths of over 170 feet (52 m). The exotic design of the building features a curving exoskeleton partially obscuring the balconies that also serves structural purposes, allowing the interior space to have fewer columns. To meet the architect's designs of smoothness and finish, the columns were finished with glass fiber reinforced concrete permanent form works. The effect of the design and height on wind loading is part of the reason the foundation had to be very deep.
☆☆	Lyric Theater	Geder Walker	819 Northwest 2 nd Ave	The Lyric Theater is a historic theater built in 1913 originally for blacks in Miami. The 400-seat theater was built, owned and operated by Geder Walker, a black man from Georgia. In 1915, The Miami News described the Lyric Theater as, "possibly the most beautiful and costly playhouse owned by Colored people in all the Southland." The Lyric Theater served as a symbol of black economic influence, as well as a social gathering place free of discrimination. By 1989, the Theater, the lone surviving building in "Little Broadway," was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and Phase 1 of restoration of the former showplace began. In 2000, after extensive rehabilitation, the newly restored Lyric Theater opened once again to audiences. The theater officially reopened to the public in February 2014.
☆☆☆☆☆	Freedom Tower	A. Fuller, Schultze & Weaver	600 Biscayne Boulevard	Freedom Tower was originally built in 1925 as the headquarters and printing facility of the newspaper The Miami News. The newspaper went out of business for more than 30 years later, laying the building vacant for some time. When the Castro regime came into power in Cuba and political refugees flooded South Florida looking for a new start, the Tower was taken over by the U.S. government to provide services to the immigrants. Currently used as a museum and a memorial to Cuban immigration to the US. Beautiful Mediterranean Revival style. Check admission to expositions (normally FREE). Sun-Wed (1-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	American Airlines Arena	Arquitectonica + 360 Architecture	601 Biscayne Boulevard	The American Airlines Arena (AAA) is a sports and entertainment arena built in 1999 as home to the Miami Heat of the NBA. It has a giant aircraft painted on top of the arena's roof, visible from airplanes taking off and landing. The American Airlines Arena has 2,105 club seats, 80 luxury suites, and 76 private boxes. The Waterfront Theater is Florida's largest theater which is housed within the arena, that can seat between 3,000 and 5,800. The theater can be configured for concerts, family events, musical theatre and other stage shows. Amazing Bay views from the front part.
☆☆☆☆☆	Miami Dade College	Perkins&Will	300 NE 2nd Ave	The Academic Support Center, completed in 2012, seamlessly unites both learning and administrative functions into a cohesive whole. The new building, located on the eastern entry corridor of the campus, centralizes all student services departments for the more than 120,000 students. An open-grid paving system conceals a shallow custom rain water cistern by the main entry, beautifully illustrating roof rain-water harvesting.
☆☆☆	JFK Torch Of Friendship	Valerio Capote	Bayfront Park	The Torch of Friendship is a monument dedicated in memory of president John F. Kennedy. Built in 1960, The Torch of Friendship was built to signify the passageway for immigrants coming from Latin America and the Caribbean. The gas fed flame was meant to act as a welcoming beacon for all new and old immigrants to the nation. In 1964 it was re-dedicated to the memory of the American president John F. Kennedy. After serious damage in 1974, Capote rebuilt the monument at no charge. The perpetual flame has been extinguished occasionally.
☆☆☆	Bayfront Park	Isamu Noguchi		Bayfront Park is a 32-acre public space in Downtown Florida along Biscayne Bay. Originally constructed in 1924 to the design of Warren Henry Manning, it officially opened in March, 1925. Beginning in 1980, it underwent a major redesign by Japanese-American modernist artist and landscape architect, Isamu Noguchi. Speaking to his philosophy that play could encourage a new appreciation of sculpture, Noguchi designed "Slide Mantra," a marble slide sculpture located in the park.
☆☆☆	Klipsch Amphitheater	-	301 North Biscayne Boulevard	Klipsch Amphitheater at Bayfront Park is a 7,500-seat waterfront amphitheater that reopened in 2009 after a multi-million dollar renovation. This outdoor venue is surrounded by a hilly lawn, where food vendors set up stands. It's often booked at weekends for Latin, reggae, rap and rock festivals. Good spot for live-music shows and excellent views over Biscayne Bay.
☆☆☆	Challenger Memorial	Isamu Noguchi	S of Bayfront Park	The Challenger Memorial, designed by sculptor Isamu Noguchi and designer Buckminster Fuller, was dedicated in the southwest end of



				Bayfront Park on January 28, 1988. Commemorating the seven astronauts killed aboard the space shuttle Challenger in 1986, the 100-foot tall abstract steel sculpture of a spiraling double helix is painted white and stands in a recessed cement triangular base.
☆☆☆☆	One Biscayne Tower	Humberto Alonso, Pelayo G. Fraga + Enrique Gutiérrez	2 S Biscayne Blvd	One Biscayne Tower is an office skyscraper built in 1974 and significantly renovated in 1990. When built in 1972, it ended the Dade County Courthouse's 44-year reign as the tallest building in Miami. It held this status until the Southeast Financial Center was topped off in 1984. The building, although relatively short compared to many of the newer skyscrapers in Miami, remains a symbol of the city. It appears often on most postcards of the skyline and remains a signature building of Miami, due to its being a symbol of prosperity for the Cuban exile community. The building itself was designed by the exiled Cuban architects Humberto P. Alonso, Pelayo G. Fraga & Associates and E.H. Gutierrez & Associates. Beautiful main lobby made of Rojo Alicante and Carrara Marble.
☆☆☆☆☆	50 Biscayne	Sieger Suarez	50 Biscayne	50 Biscayne is a fifty-seven storey skyscraper condo built in 2007. The size and stature of 50 Biscayne conceives a significant part of the Biscayne Wall, which is a series of buildings and parks stretching along the Biscayne Bay. The tower's architecture is based on the Miami Modern (abbreviated as MiMo) style, and has many design features that pay tribute to landscape architect Roberto Burle Marx's emphasis on natural aesthetics seen along the bay.
☆☆	Olympia Theater at the Gusman Center	John Eberson Richard J. Heisenbottle (1990s Restoration)	174 E Flagler St	The Olympia Theater is a theater originally built in 1926 as a silent movie palace. By the late 1960, the use of the theater declined. Plans were underway to demolish the theater and convert the space into a parking lot. In 1970, the venue was purchased by businessman and philanthropist, Maurice Gusman. He later hired famed local architect, Morris Lapidus to renovate the main auditorium. Throughout its history, the venue has served as a movie theater, concert venue and performing arts center. The exterior is badly preserved but if you have a chance visit the auditorium. FREE Tours are available Tue + Thu (2-3pm) ONLY by appointment.
☆☆☆☆	Old United States Post Office and Courthouse	Kiehnel and Elliott and Oscar Wenderoth	100 NE 1st Ave.	The Old U.S. Post Office and Courthouse is a historic courthouse built in 1914. This three-story, Neo-Classical building was the first major federal facility to be constructed in Miami. In August, 1914, the Miami Weather Bureau Office was relocated from the Bank of Bay Biscayne Building to the third floor of the old federal building. Weather instruments were installed on the roof of the building. It was from this location that the warnings from the Weather Bureau Central Office in Washington were disseminated for the Great Miami Hurricane of 1926 and the Okeechobee Hurricane of 1928. The Miami Weather Bureau Office remained on the third floor from 1914 to 1929, although the weather instruments were moved to the Seybold Building in 1927. In 1937, it became the home of the first savings and loan association by the U.S. government.
☆☆☆☆☆	Miami-Dade County Courthouse	A. Ten Eyck Brown and August Geiger	73 West Flagler St	The Miami-Dade County Courthouse, formerly known as the Dade County Courthouse, is a historic courthouse built in 1928. Jail cells occupied the top nine floors because these heights offered "maximum security" and were considered escape proof. In 1934 a prisoner used a fire hose to lower himself to freedom. In the years following, more than 70 prisoners escaped from this prison. It is still in use as the main civil courthouse of Miami-Dade County. Mon-Fri (9am-4pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Stephen P. Clark Government Center	Hugh Stubbins and Associates	150 Northwest 1st Street	The Stephen P. Clark Government Center, known also as Government Center, Miami-Dade Center, or County Hall, is a skyscraper built in 1985. It is the headquarters building of the Miami-Dade County government. Many county offices are located in or near the building. The local and federal courthouses are located within five blocks of the building. The tower is 510 ft (155 m) tall, and has 28 stories. It has one of the highest height-to-floor ratios of any skyscraper, at 18.2 feet (5.5 m) per floor. The Government Center Metro Station is located inside the building, giving it easy access to public transit. It is named after the former Mayor of Miami-Dade County and Mayor of Miami, Stephen P. Clark (1924-1996).
☆☆☆☆☆	South Miami-Dade Cultural Center	Philip Johnson	101 W Flagler St	The South Miami-Dade Cultural Arts Center opened its doors in October 2011 and ushered in a new era for Cutler Bay and Greater South Dade. The state-of-the-art venue designed by award-winning architectural firm Arquitectonica is home to a 961-seat main stage theater, a black box theater, lab theater and backyard concert lawn, as well as classrooms and a dance rehearsal studio. Dedicated to multi-disciplinary cultural arts, The Center stages everything from opera to film, musicals, bands, dance and stand-up comedy, while also acting as a community gathering place with education and outreach at the core of its mission.



	James L. Knight International Center	Pei Cobb Freed & Partners	100 Southeast 2nd Street (Miami Tower)	The James L. Knight Center Complex is a contemporary entertainment and convention complex built in 1987. The complex is named after famed newspaper publisher, James L. Knight. Since its opening, the complex has hosted many business, entertainment and political events. Annually, it hosts Miami Dade College graduation ceremonies. The tower consists of two separate structures: A 10-story parking garage and the 37-story office tower. Beautiful, elaborate night-time illuminations. It has the world's only elevated metro station in a skyscraper. Mon-Fri (10am-5.30pm)
	Southeast Financial Center	SOM	200 S Biscayne Blvd	Southeast Financial Center consists of a 765-foot (233 m) tall office skyscraper and its 15-story parking garage. It was previously known as the Southeast Financial Center (1984-1992), the First Union Financial Center (1992-2003), and the Wachovia Financial Center (2003-2011). In 2011, it retook its old name of Southeast Financial Center as Wachovia became Wells Fargo and moved into its new headquarters, the nearby Wells Fargo Center building. When topped-off in August 1983, it was the tallest building south of New York City and east of the Mississippi.
	Icon Brickell	Arquitectonica	501 Brickell Avenue	Icon Brickell, completed in 2008, features three soaring towers with 1,794 residential condominium units, a W Hotel and a destination restaurant. The W Hotel tower houses a boutique hotel in conjunction with residences, offering hotel services for both guests and owners. Amenities available for residents and hotel guests include a 28,000 SF (2,600 SM) spa and luxury swimming pools. The Icon Brickell South Tower is adjacent to its twin, the Icon Brickell North Tower. They are the same height and share the same amount of floors. The North is the same height as the South Tower, but is shaped differently.
	500 Brickell	Arquitectonica	500 Brickell Avenue	500 Brickell is a luxury high-rise condominium development built in 2008. Residential complex is made of two attached 42-story towers containing a total of 633 residential units on 40 levels, approximately 20,500 SF of retail on two levels and a ten-level, 1,100-space parking structure. The twin towers are separated by a 90' wide void creating and framing views of the city between them. Crowning that void is an illuminated 75' diameter oculus made of lightweight cladding and supported by innovative space framing technology. Linking the towers from below is a ten-story garage podium whose kaleidoscopic-colored circles contrast the building's monochromatic forms.
	Brickell City Centre	Arquitectonica + ArquitectonicaGEO	701 S Miami Ave, Miami	Brickell City Centre, a 2016 mixed-use project in the heart of Miami, has been integrally woven with a lush native and adapted tropical landscape that sets a new standard for urban lifestyle landscapes. Landscape Architect, ArquitectonicaGEO, collaborated closely with the architects of Arquitectonica to design an extraordinary multi-level environment. From streetscapes and internal retail concourses, to residential and hotel amenity decks, open air restaurants and 40th floor sky lounge, and planted bridges that span the blocks, the landscape is designed to enhance the spare elegance of 5.4 million square feet of office, residential, hotel, retail and entertainment space.
	One Brickell Square	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill	801 Brickell Avenue	One Brickell Square is an office building that was completed in 1985. Located on one of the main streets of downtown Miami, this project includes space for retail and amenities, with an entrance plaza that complements the architectural design.
	Colonnade Plaza	O. K. Houstoun, Jr. & H. Maxwell Parish	1201 Brickell Ave	Colonnade Plaza, formerly Mutual of Omaha Building (1969), was built in 1926 as the original home to The Mark Store building in Miami. In the 1980s, it received a facelift and became Metromall. Not much is known about this little jewel on Brickell Ave but to me it looks like an amazing white and modern cathedral.
	Espirito Santo Plaza	Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates PC (KPF)	1395 Brickell Ave	Brickell Arch, formerly known as Espirito Santo Plaza, is an office skyscraper built in 2002. The 505-foot (168 meter), 36-story building is located on the southern end of Brickell Avenue in the Financial District. Brickell Arch features a concave parabola design on its front glass façade, loosely mimicking the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. One of Miami's common nicknames is "The Gateway to Latin America", which also closely resembles St. Louis's nickname, "The Gateway to the West". It is said to welcome people to the United States as the arch welcomes people to the west. The building is the North American headquarters for the Espirito Santo Bank, a Conrad Hotel as well as some residential units occupy the remaining space. Amazing views from the Conrad Hotel (floors 17-23) atrium. The building has been featured twice in Burn Notice.
	Simpson Park Hammock Pavilion	Oppenheim Architecture + Design	South Miami Avenue and SW 15th Road	Built in 2009, Simpson Park Hammock's history dates back to 1913 when residents requested that 5.5 acres of native hardwood hammock be preserved as a natural area. Since then there have been many highs and lows and this new pavilion structure, by Miami architect Chad Oppenheim and Swiss landscape designer Enzo Enea, was part of



				the first phase of a public/private partnership to revitalize this historic park and return it to the community. This is probably one of the most peaceful places in Miami. It embodies a symbiotic relationship between nature and architecture as the structure becomes interwoven within the canopy of the hammock while minimizing ecological site impact. Mon-Sun (8am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Atlantis Condominium	Arquitectonica	2025 Brickell Avenue	The Atlantis Condominium is a landmark 20-story luxury condominium building built between 1980-1982. The building is known for its glass facade and primary color scheme and the 5-story palm court which is cut out of the building. The palm court features a red spiral staircase, a jacuzzi, and a palm tree. The Atlantis's claim to fame was when it was featured on the opening credits of the television series "Miami Vice", and being used as an exterior filming set in two episodes. This building is an icon to the Miami skyline.
Zone 3: Little Havana				
☆☆☆☆☆	Little Havana	-	SW 8th St. and SW 12th Ct.	This little Cuban district, often called Calle Ocho, has one of the most authentic latin atmospheres. Little Havana is home to many Cuban exiles, as well as many immigrants from Central and South America. Don't expect extravagant street art or people wearing costumes, it's not about fancy dresses or crazy artists but about the atmosphere. If you want to taste some local culture, take a peek at Maximo Gomez Park and you'll meet local artists, watch cigar rollers, and listen to traditional Cuban music. To me there's nothing better. If you love good food, you're on the right place too.
☆☆☆☆☆	Cuban Memorials	-	2 blocks of SW 13th Ave south of Calle Ocho	The two blocks of SW 13th Ave south of Calle Ocho contain a series of monuments to Cuban and Cuban-American heroes, including those who died in the Cuban War of Independence and anti-Castro conflicts. The memorials include the Eternal Torch in Honor of the 2506th Brigade for the exiles who died during the Bay of Pigs Invasion; a huge Cuba brass relief; Jose Martí Memorial and a Madonna Statue.
☆☆☆☆☆	Cuba Ocho	-	1465 SW 8th Street Suite 106-107	As a museum and performing art center one of the most important activities here is the music and dance; it is an eclectic place, the artworks we exhibited in the museum are continuously changed. So much so that Cubaocho completely transforms itself every week to present to the public a variety of styles in music, fine arts... Tue-Sun (11am- till late)
☆☆☆☆☆	Maximo Gomez Park Mural	Oscar Thomas	SW 8th Street and SW 15th Ave	Little Havana's most evocative reminder of Cuba is Máximo Gómez Park ('Domino Park'), where the sound of elderly men trash-talking over games of dominoes is harmonized with the quick clack-clack of slapping tiles. The heavy cigar smell and a sunrise-bright mural of the 1994 Summit of the Americas add to the atmosphere. The mural depicts the Presidents of all the American nations who attended the 1st Summit of the Americas in Miami in 1994. Mon-Sun (9am-10pm)
☆☆☆	Tower Theater	?	1508 SW 8th St	MDC's Tower Theater, is one of Miami's oldest cultural landmarks. When it opened in December 1926, it was the finest state-of-the-art theater in the South. On October 3, 1931, after extensive remodeling under the leadership of Robert Law Weed, the theatre re-opened its doors. The exterior was developed in an Art Deco style with a prominent 40-foot steel tower that quickly became a neighborhood landmark. The Theater was now a member of Wolfson-Meyer Theatrical Enterprises of Miami. During the late fifties and throughout the sixties, large numbers of Cuban refugees fled to Miami. The area surrounding S.W. Eighth Street - "Calle Ocho" - became a place of new beginnings. Soon MDC's Tower Theater altered its programming to include English-language films with Spanish subtitles, and eventually Spanish-language films. However, after almost sixty years of operation, MDC's Tower Theater was closed to the public in 1984. Now under the auspices of Miami Film Festival, MDC's Tower Theater continues to serve as a gathering place for cultural connections in Little Havana.
☆☆☆☆☆	Bay of Pigs Museum	-	1821 Southwest 9th Street	This small museum is more of a memorial to the 2506th Brigade, otherwise known as the crew of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion. Whatever your thoughts on the late Fidel Castro and Cuban Americans, pay a visit here to flesh out one side of this contentious story. You'll likely see a few survivors of the Bay of Pigs, who like to hang out here surrounded by pictures of comrades who never made it back to the USA. Unfortunately the museum's collection is slated to move to a new building way out in Hialeah Gardens, so call before visiting to check where things are at. FREE admission. Mon-Sat (9am-4pm)
Zone 4: Coconut Grove				
☆☆☆☆☆	Villa Vizcaya	Hoffman Burrell	3251 South Miami Avenue	The Vizcaya Museum and Gardens, previously known as Villa Vizcaya, is the former villa and estate of businessman James Deering, of the



				Deering McCormick-International Harvester fortune. It was built in 1922 as a winter residence and conceived as a modern interpretation of an 18th century Italian villa. The early 20th century Vizcaya estate also includes: extensive Italian Renaissance gardens; native woodland landscape; and a historic village outbuildings compound. The landscape and architecture were influenced by Veneto and Tuscan Italian Renaissance models and designed in the Mediterranean Revival architecture style, with Baroque elements. General admission \$22, students \$15. Wed-Mon (9.30am-4.30pm)
☆☆	Dinner Key	-	3400 Pan American Drive	Dinner Key is a marina complex in the Coconut Grove neighborhood of Miami. It was originally an island, but was connected to the mainland in 1914 by filling in the intervening space. An early source attributes the name to the fact that the island was a convenient place to stop to eat while traveling by boat between the mouth of the Miami River and Snapper Creek south of Miami. Formerly, it has been the location of Coast Guard Air Station Dinner Key and International Pan American Airport – it was one of the world's largest airports and the main hub for air traffic between N-S America. The former terminal building is now Miami City Hall. Miami City Hall is the local government headquarters for the City of Miami, Florida. It has been located in the former Pan American Airlines Terminal Building which was completed in 1934.
☆☆	CocoWalk	Gail Byron Baldwin	3015 Grand Avenue	CocoWalk, built in 1994, was an upscale lifestyle center in the Coconut Grove neighborhood of Miami, Florida. The center housed over thirty stores and services, including a movie theater, shops, and multiple restaurants. It is lined with high-end retail and boutiques, fine dining and bistro cafes, live entertainment and music ranging from jazz to Latin fusion, and a 15-screen luxury movie theater that serves a variety of international wines and beers, as well as small-plate offerings including desserts. Sun-Thu (10am-9pm), Fri-Sat (10am-11pm)
☆	Coconut Grove Playhouse	Kiehnel and Elliott	3500 Main Hwy	The Coconut Grove Playhouse was a theatre built in 1937. The theater was renowned as the second movie theatre on the east coast of Florida to be air conditioned and having the largest Wurlitzer organ in the United States. In the 1950s George Engle, an oilman, bought it and spent over \$1 million (equivalent to \$47 million in 2017) in renovations having the architect Alfred Browning Parker convert it to a live theatre. It was used for a variety of shows until closing in 2006. It has not been used since.
☆	Barnacle Historic State Park	-	3485 Main Highway	The Barnacle Historic State Park is a 5-acre (2.0 ha) Florida State Park in the Coconut Grove. It was originally built in 1891 as the home of Ralph Middleton Munroe, one of Coconut Grove's founders, as well as founder and Commodore of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club. Ralph Munroe purchased 40 acres (160,000 m2) of bayfront land in 1886 for \$400 in addition to one of his sailboats, the Kingfish, valued at an additional \$400. His boathouse was built in 1887 and he lived on its upper floor until his main house was completed in 1891. The house, a one-story structure, was raised off the ground on wood pilings. Its central room is octagonal in shape and Munroe called his home "The Barnacle," presumably because it resembled one. It remained a bungalow until 1908 when more space was needed for his growing family. The whole structure was lifted and a new first story inserted below. In 1912 a library was built adjacent to the house. The Barnacle survived the disastrous 1926 hurricane and Hurricane Andrew in 1992 with only minimal damage. It offers a glimpse of Old Florida during The Era of the Bay. Tours at 10am and 11.30am; 1pm and 2.30pm. General admission \$2, house tours \$3. Fri-Mon (9am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Plymouth Congregational Church	Clinton McKenzie Robert Law Weed (addition of 2 transepts)	3400 Devon Road	The Plymouth Congregational Church is a historic church built in 1917. The land was donated by George Spalding and George E. Merrick. The church was built by a single man, Felix Rebom, using only a hatchet, a trowel, a plumb line, and a T-square. Its architecture was modeled after the old Spanish missions of Mexico. The front façade is highlighted by a curvilinear gable surmounted by twin bell towers. The door itself is approximately 375 years old and came from a monastery in the Pyrenees Mountains. The church was enlarged in 1954 by Robert Law Weed with the addition of two transepts and a new chancel.
☆☆☆☆	The Kampong	Edward Clarence Dean and Max Strang	4013 South Douglas Road	The Kampong, A 9-acre botanical garden in the Coconut Grove, was bought as a winter home by the famed horticulturalist Dr. David Fairchild and his wife Marian in 1916. For many years he managed the Department of Plant Introduction program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., searching the world for plants that could be useful and successfully introduced into the United States. Fairchild introduced around 30,000 plant species and varieties into the U.S. At his home in Florida, Fairchild created a garden that contained many of the plants that he obtained throughout his trips. In 1931



				Marian's sister Elsie and her husband, Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, acquired the adjoining property on the north to use as their winter home. Fairchild and his wife made the Kampong their permanent home from 1928 until their deaths in 1954 and 1962 respectively. 1h tours Wed-Sat (10.30am-12pm). General admission \$20, students call for discount. Reservations are needed in advance. Tue-Fri (9am-5pm), Sat (10am-4pm) by appointment only.
☆☆☆☆	Marjory Stoneman Douglas House	George Hyde	3744 Stewart Avenue	The Marjory Stoneman Douglas House was built in 1926 as the home of the author, activist, and Medal of Freedom honoree Marjory Stoneman Douglas (1890-1998). It is a single story wood frame structure, its exterior finished in a variety of surfaces, including half-timbered stucco, brick, and wooden timbering. It has a T-shaped plan, and stylistically resembles an English country cottage, with a curving roof made of steam-shaped wooden shingles. Exterior wood is typically cypress, and windows are irregularly placed. The house is set in a densely-planted yard, designed to afford some shade to the structure, and frequently obscuring its shape. The interior is finished in hardwood flooring, with plaster walls, and plaster ceilings with exposed beams.
☆☆☆☆	Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden	William Lyman Phillips	11935 Old Cutler Rd	Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden is an 83-acre (34 ha) botanic garden, with extensive collections of rare tropical plants including palms, cycads, flowering trees, and vines. It was built 1938 and later in 2012 became the home of the American Orchid Society. Outstanding collection of taxonomically arranged and well-documented tropical plants. General admission \$25, students \$12. Mon-Sun (9.30am-4.30pm).
Zone 5: Coral Gables				
☆☆☆☆☆	Biltmore Hotel	Schultze and Weaver	1200 Anastasia Ave	The Miami Biltmore Hotel is a luxury hotel in Coral Gables built in 1926. The tower is inspired by the Giralda, the medieval tower of the cathedral of Seville. When completed it became the tallest building in Florida at 315 feet (96 m) holding the record until 1928 when the Dade County Courthouse was built. At one time the pool was the largest pool in the world and among the many attractions was swimming instructor (and later Tarzan actor) Johnny Weissmuller. It served as a hospital during World War II and as a VA Hospital and campus of the University of Miami medical school until 1968. Abandoned for many years it became a hotel again in 1987.
☆☆☆☆☆	Congregational United Church of Christ	Kiehnel and Elliott	3010 De Soto Boulevard	The Coral Gables Congregational Church was designed by the architect Richard Kiehnel of Kiehnel and Elliott in 1923 and is regarded as a fine example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. George Merrick, architect and developer of Coral Gables, built the church to honor his father. It has been known to encourage artistic and musical pursuits for youths. In particular the Coral Gables Congregational Church Composition Prize which, in 2006, was won by Australian composer Gordon Hamilton. Mon-Sun (9am-4pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Coral Way Entrance Monuments	George Merrick	cnr Red Rd & Coral Way	Coral Gables-designer George Merrick planned a series of elaborate entry gates to the city. Among the completed gates worth seeing is the Coral Way Entrance.
☆☆☆☆☆	Coral Gables Country Club Prado Entrance	George Merrick	Cadiz + Country Club Prado	Coral Gables was planned by George Merrick as one of the first communities in the United States. He started selling lots for it in 1921. Merrick designed the city to have four entry arches. This archway is located at the NW corner of the City of Coral Gables for the Country Club Prado section. The archway was designed to look like a Mediterranean plaza. There are two walkways made of brick and stucco with wood trellises covered in bougainvillea. In between the walkways there used to be a reflection pool but it no longer holds water. There also used to be a waterfall.
☆☆☆☆☆	Alhambra Water Tower	Denman Fink	Alhambra Cir.	The Alhambra Water Tower was built in 1924 to conceal a steel water tank. It was designed by H. George Fink and Denman Fink, to look like a lighthouse. The water tank was used as part of the City's water system until 1931, when the city began purchasing water from the City of Miami. Another water tower located in the area of Indian Mound Trail was destroyed by the Hurricane of 1926. The Alhambra Water Tower was rehabilitated in 2011-2012.
☆☆☆☆☆	Granada Entrance Monuments	George Merrick	SW 8 ST and Granada Blvd	Coral Gables-designer George Merrick planned a series of elaborate entry gates to the city. The Granada Entrance is among the completed gates worth seeing. It's made of coral rock, offered by George Merrick for free to be used in the construction of homes and major landmarks. Very monumental.
☆☆☆☆☆	Coral Gables Merrick House	George Merrick	907 Coral Way	The Coral Gables Merrick House (also known as the Merrick House or Merrick Manor) is a historic house built in 1925 as the family residence of George E. Merrick, founder of the city of Coral Gables. On April 13, 1973, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places, and since then it has been restored to its 1925 appearance by the City of Coral Gables, and is open to the public for tours twice a week. 45



				min Tours Sundays and Wednesdays (1, 2 and 3 pm). General admission \$5.00, students \$3. Sat-Sun (1-4pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Venetian Pool	Phineas Paist artist Denman Fink	2701 de Soto Boulevard	The pool was created in 1923 from a coral rock quarry, where much of the original coral rock was used to border and further accentuate the pool. In its early days, the "Venetian Casino" was the destination for many celebrities but it was also a site for orchestrated concerts, in which the pool was emptied so the orchestra would perform on the pool bottom. What makes this place special though, are the loggias, porticos, palm trees and signature bridge. General admission \$13 per adult and \$8 for children ages three to 12. Reopens March 3, 2020.
☆☆☆☆☆	Coral Gables City Hall	Phineas Paist and Harold Steward	405 Biltmore	The Coral Gables City Hall is a historic site built in 1928 in the Mediterranean Revival architectural style. It is three stories tall, built of local limestone, has a stuccoed exterior, tile roof, central 3-stage clock tower, and a Corinthian colonnade. It was major element in the plan of George E. Merrick, founder of Coral Gables, to create a Spanish-Mediterranean city. The tower interior is highlighted by a mural, painted by Denman Fink, which depicts the four seasons. Mon-Fri (8am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Miracle Theater	William H. Lee	280 Miracle Mile	The Miracle Theater opened in 1948 as a neighborhood movie house. The original 1600 seat venue was designed by architect William H. Lee. The City of Coral Gables purchased the historic moviehouse and, in 1990, the Miracle Theater began renovations to become a performing arts center while retaining the original Art Modern interior. Currently, the theatre is the home to the Actor's Playhouse Theatre Company. The center provides three performance spaces. The 600-seat mainstage auditorium was completed in 1995 and a 300-seat second stage was completed in 1998. The third space is a multipurpose/ black box studio.
☆☆☆☆☆	Coral Gables Museum	?	285 Aragon Ave	Coral Gables Museum was built in 1939 as the Police and Fire Station. Completed in 1939 as a Works Progress Administration project, it was designed by Phineas Paist. The Police and Fire Station is of architectural distinction through its use of native keystone (oolitic or coral rock) in contrast to the concrete block construction of the Public Service Building. In 2003, steps are taken to preserve the building and its legacy and by 2011, it is reopened to the public as the Coral Gables Museum. Collection includes historical artifacts and mementos. Interesting historic walking tours around Coral Gables on Saturdays at 11am. General admission \$10, students \$8. Mon-Fri (12-6pm), Sat (11am-5pm), Sun (12-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Alhambra Towers	ACi Inc	121 Alhambra Plaza	Alhambra Towers located in Coral Gables is Spanish Mediterranean style mixed use complex built in 2002. It was inspired in the Cathedral towers of Sevilla, Cordoba and Leon. The West Tower is crowned by a replica of 'The Giraldisillo.' The flatiron design of the building responds to the rich heritage of George Merrick's original 1925 Spanish Mediterranean style vision for the City of Coral Gables, Florida. The building composition and mass are organized in the classic tower idiom of "base, middle and top" with harmonic, syncopating rhythms of proportion, color, materials, and finishes.
☆☆☆☆☆	University of Miami	-	1320 S Dixie Hwy	The University of Miami (informally referred to as UM, U Miami, U of M or The U) is a private research university established in 1925. The university offers 132 undergraduate, 148 master's, and 67 doctoral degree programs, of which 63 are research/scholarship and four professional areas of study. UM offers a large library system with over 3.9 million volumes and exceptional holdings in Cuban heritage and music. The University offers tours of its Coral Gables campus through the Office of Admission but must be scheduled by appointment only. Don't miss the Richter Library, BankUnited Center, the School of Business and the School of Engineering.
☆☆	School of Business		5250 University Dr, Coral Gables	The University of Miami Patti and Allan Herbert Business School is an academic unit of the University of Miami, located in Coral Gables. It was founded in 1929. In the 1940s, the school expanded its undergraduate offerings to include majors in accounting, commerce, finance, and political science. The school grew to almost 2,000 students. In 1948, its full-time MBA program began, and in 1957, it was accredited by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB).
☆☆	Richter Library		1300 Memorial Dr	The Otto G. Richter Library on the Coral Gables campus is the central interdisciplinary library for the University of Miami. The Richter Library opened in 1962 with gifts from the estates of Otto G. Richter and Meyer Gold, and from the George A. Brockway Foundation. The Richter Library is one of six UM Libraries whose collective mission is to provide UM faculty, students, researchers, and staff with the highest quality access to collections, information services, learning support, and



				digital expertise in support of the University's mission to transform lives. Mon (12-10pm), Tue-Fri (7.30am-2am), Sat (9am-10pm), Sun (10am-10pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	The Jorge M. Perez Architecture Center	Leon Krier with Merrill Pastor Architects	1215 Dickinson Drive	Built in 2006. It houses a lecture hall, an exhibition space and multimedia classroom. Interesting use of geometry outside and inside. It seems positively medieval when placed beside the Bauhaus-inspired buildings of the rest of the architecture school.
☆☆☆☆☆	University of Miami School of Architecture	Arquitectonica	Architecture 49, 1223 Theo Dickinson Dr, Coral Gables	Extending Arquitectonica's longtime association with the University of Miami School of Architecture (Bernardo Fort-Brescia, Laurinda Spear and their son Raymond Fort have all served on the school's faculty), the Thomas P. Murphy Design Studio Building cements the firm's commitment to the University and its hometown through the design of a one-of-a-kind laboratory and collaborative space for the next generation of architects. The new 20,000-square-foot LEED-certified studio building was completed in 2018. Located at the center of an intersection, the building creates a plaza and adjoining pathway that links the campus to the Miami Metrorail.
☆☆☆☆☆	The Watsco Center	Ellerbe Becket + Spills Candela	1245 Dauer Drive	The Watsco Center (originally named the University of Miami Convocation Center) is an 8-000 seat multi-purpose arena on the campus of the University of Miami in Coral Gables built in 2003. It hosts concerts, family shows, trade shows, lecture series and university events. In 2005, it was renamed the BankUnited Center, after Miami Lakes-based BankUnited. In 2016, Miami-based air conditioning company Watsco acquired the naming rights. Very monumental.

Zone 6: North Miami beach + North Beach

☆☆☆☆	Park Grove Apartments	OMA and Shohei Shigematsu	1595 NE 135th St, North Miami	The Related Group and Terra Group have unveiled the first phase of Park Grove, the multi-tower residential development designed by Partner-in-Charge Shohei Shigematsu of OMA New York. Named the Club Residences and Two Park Grove, the first two towers are now move-in ready. OMA first won the design competition in 2013 with a scheme that would connect Coconut Grove's community scale to the Biscayne Bay and honor the neighborhood's natural beauty. Inspired by the Bay, Shohei Shigematsu and OMA envisioned the towers as barrier islands, each uniquely independent yet maintaining a linked intimacy.
☆☆☆☆☆	The Ancient Spanish Monastery	Unknown	16711 West Dixie Highway	This Spanish Cistercian monastery, constructed in the 12th century, is one of the oldest buildings in the Western Hemisphere. Built in the town of Sacramenia (Segovia) in 1141 and later in 1925 shipped to New York City (structures were dismantled stone by stone, packed in more than 11,000 wooden crates, numbered for identification and shipped to the US) and finally reassembled in North Miami Beach. Admission is \$10 for adults and \$5 for students and seniors. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
☆☆☆☆	Jade Signature Condominium	Herzog & de Meuron	16901 Collins Ave, Sunny Isles Beach	Like the great Miami hotels we have come to admire, Jade Signature Condominium (completed in 2018) is a building rooted directly in the landscape and the city around it. Interior and exterior are seamlessly bound together. The street connects to the lobby, the lobby overlooks the pool, and the pool is on the beach. Jade stands in contrast to the wall of parking plinths that usually form a barrier between the city and the beach. The relationship with nature, the environment, and the surroundings are at the core of this project.
☆☆☆☆☆	Temple Menorah	Morris Lapidus	620 75th Street	Temple Menorah was originally designed by Gilbert Fein and constructed as the North Shore Jewish Center in 1951 as a conservative Jewish Synagogue. Temple Menorah was expanded according to a design by Morris Lapidus in 1963. Lapidus added the belvedere tower at the northwest corner, the vertical pilasters on the north façade, and the modernist arches on the west façade. Gilbert Fein and Morris Lapidus are among the most prolific and significant Miami Modern or MiMo architects who practiced on Miami Beach in the 1950s and 1960s. Great example of MIMO (Miami Modern) architecture.
☆☆☆☆☆	Ocean Surf Hotel	Anton Skislewicz	7436 Ocean Terrace	Built in 1940, by renowned Architect Anton Skislewicz, The Ocean Surf Hotel is an Art Deco landmark destination along a two-block stretch of the Ocean Terrace area of the historic North Beach area of Miami Beach.
☆☆☆☆☆	Eden Roc Renaissance	Morris Lapidus	4525 Collins Avenue	The Eden Roc Miami Beach is a resort hotel built in 1956. The building contains the Nobu Hotel Miami Beach. It was designed by Morris Lapidus in the Miami Modern style, and was completed in 1955-56. Renovated in 2008, the hotel has 621 guest rooms, including 96 suites. Morris Lapidus designed the Eden Roc for a site immediately to the north of his Fontainebleau Miami Beach hotel built in 1954. The hotel was designed for Harry Mufson, who was a then-estranged former partner of Fontainebleau owner, Ben Novack. Mufson told Lapidus "I don't want



				any of the French stuff you used at the Fontainebleau. That's for kids." So, he designed this fine example of MiMo (Miami Modern) architecture.
☆☆☆☆☆	Fontainebleau Resort Hotel	Morris Lapidus	4441 Collins Avenue	The Fontainebleau Miami Beach (also known as Fontainebleau Hotel) is a hotel designed by Morris Lapidus. Built in 1954, The Fontainebleau is one of the most historically and architecturally significant hotels on Miami Beach. The hotel was built by hotelier Ben Novack on the Harvey Firestone estate. Novack owned and operated the hotel until its bankruptcy in 1977. The hotel closed a large part of its property in 2006, though one building remained open to hotel guests, and the furnishings were available for sale. The expanded hotel and its new condominium buildings re-opened in November 2008.
☆☆☆☆☆	Faena Forum	OMA	3300-3398 Collins Ave, Miami Beach	As the cultural core of the Faena District, the Forum provides a focal point to the neighborhood and to the mid-Beach zone at large. The ensemble of three buildings – the Faena Forum, Faena Bazaar and Parking—enrich Faena's hotel and residential components along Collins Avenue, providing a dynamic symmetry between the district's cultural and commercial programming across Miami Beach's main thoroughfare. The Forum's circular plan enables the public domain to expand, activating pedestrian movement within the district. A 45-foot cantilever allows the landscaped plaza to slip under the Forum along Collins, providing a dramatic sense of arrival. It was completed in 2016.
Zone 7: Little Haiti + Miami Design District				
☆☆☆☆☆	Little Haiti Cultural Center	Bernard Zyscovich	212 NE 59th Terrace	This cultural center hosts an art gallery with often thought-provoking exhibitions from Haitian painters, sculptors and multimedia artists. You can also find dance classes, drama productions and a Caribbean-themed market during special events. The building itself is quite a confection of bold tropical colors, steep A-framed roofs and lacy decorative elements. Don't miss the mural in the palm-filled courtyard. The best time to visit is for the Big Night in Little Haiti, a street party held on the third Friday of every month from 6pm to 10pm. Mon-Fri (10am-9pm), Sat (10am-4pm)
☆☆☆☆	Living Room Sculpture	-	Cnr NW 40th St & N Miami Ave	Just to remind you that you're entering the Design District is a big, surreal public art installation of, yep, a living room – just the sort of thing you're supposed to shop for while you're here. Actually, the Living Room, by Argentine husband-and-wife team Roberto Behar and Rosario Marquardt, is an 'urban intervention' meant to be a criticism of the disappearance of public space. But the piece could just as easily be a metaphor for the Design District as a whole: a contemporary interior plopped into the middle of urban decay.
☆☆☆☆☆	Museum Garage	WORKac + Nicolas Buffe + Clavel Arquitectos + K/R and J. MAYER. H.	Miami, FL 33137	The Museum Garage is located in the Miami Design District, a neighborhood dedicated to innovative art, design and architecture. Featuring the work of five designers, the seven-story mixed-use structure will feature ground-floor retail spaces and capacity for 800 vehicles. For the project, In 2015, Design District developer Craig Robins, commissioned architect and curator Terence Riley to develop the concept for Museum Garage. WORKac, J. Mayer. H, Clavel Arquitectos, Nicolas Buffe were selected to create the garage's facades, along with Riley's own architectural firm K/R (Keenen/Riley). The project was completed in 2018.
☆☆☆☆☆	ICA Miami Museum	Aranguren&Gallegos Arquitectos	61 NE 41st St, Miami, FL 33137	The new Headquarters of ICA MIAMI Foundation, completed in 2017, is a museum that offers itself to the city and is conceived to become an international artistic reference and an icon of Miami's cultural offer. The architectural tool used to achieve this target is based on a luminous cubic volume, as a "Magic Box", a "Boite à Miracle", open on its two north and south fronts through two perforated and reflective facades. Free guided tours are available at 1pm every day. Free admission. Tue-Sun (11am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	TOM FORD Miami	Aranda Lasch	103 NE 39th St, Miami	Art Deco is the inspiration for this commercial building in Miami completed in 2015. Located in the city's new Design District, the building houses Tom Ford, Lanvin, and Omega stores. Miami's historic architecture is defined by the Art Deco movement from the 1920s to the 1940s where bold geometric motifs shape the city's landmarks. Inspired by the pleated Art Deco patterns found in its architecture and fashion, the building is given a texture that seeks to revisit the exuberance and ornament of Miami's golden era. Mon-Sat (11am-8pm), Sun (12-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Dior Miami Facade	Barbaritobancel Architectes	162 NE 39th St, Miami	The building, completed in 2016, does not want to appear as an institution or a museum; and its generous shop windows open to the immediate public place. The drawing is influenced by the suggestive inspirations of Miami, images of sun and beaches along with an idea of dynamism, youth, and contemporary design. Through large curved movements of white concrete, clear figures of the 'plissée' take shape,



				between which the spaces of the boutique slide in. The nobility of the smooth and delicate surfaces is given by a contemporary material made of ultra high-density concrete and by marble powder. Mon-Sat (11am-8pm), Sun (12-6pm)
☆☆	City View Garage	IwamotoScott	3800 NE 1st Ave	IwamotoScott was commissioned, together with New York based architects Leong Leong and Southern California based artist John Baldessari, by Dacra and LVMH Real estate to design a portion of the City View Garage in Miami's Design District. Sited along the edge of the Design District adjacent to I195, the building's facade has a strong presence from the freeway, and thus acts as a kind of billboard for the Design District. The main body of the building is a parking structure above a level of retail storefront and includes a small six story office block. IwamotoScott's portion of the facade wraps around the main corner of the garage and encompasses an elevator lobby, exterior stair and the office block.
☆☆	Galerie Emmanuel Perrotin	Oppenheim Architecture + Design	194 NW 30th St	The Galerie Emmanuel Perrotin located in Miami's Design District is an extension of a predominant Paris gallery. The renovation and addition in 2006 maintain the building's original 1950s character, maximizing exhibition space, while simultaneously integrating the mechanical systems in an inconspicuous manner. The gallery will serve not only as an exhibition space but also as a residence for the gallery owner and as a living space for visiting artists.
☆☆☆☆	Wynwood Walls Urban Art	-	Northwest 25th Street	The Wynwood Walls was conceived by the renowned community revitalizer and placemaker, the late Tony Goldman in 2009. He was looking for something big to transform the warehouse district of Wynwood, and he arrived at a simple idea: "Wynwood's large stock of warehouse buildings, all with no windows, would be my giant canvases to bring to them the greatest street art ever seen in one place." Starting with the 25th-26th Street complex of six separate buildings, his goal was to create a center where people could gravitate to and explore, and to develop the area's pedestrian potential. The Wynwood Walls became a major art statement with Tony's commitment to graffiti and street art, a genre that he believed was under appreciated and not respected historically. Amazing art that changes every year. Mon-Thu (10.30am-11.30pm), Fri-Sat (10.30am-12am), Sun (10.30am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Pan American Art Projects	-	2450 NW 2nd Ave	Pan American Art Projects was established in 2001 as an art gallery with the mission to exhibit and promote established and emerging artists from North, Central and South America, providing a context for dialogue between the various regions. The gallery was born from the personal collection of the owner, Robert Borlenghi, who as a founding member of MOCA Los Angeles made his first trip to Haiti in 1990 and found many great artists that were relatively unknown to collectors in the U.S. He made it his mission to collect and exhibit underrepresented artists from Haiti, Jamaica and later Cuba. Tue-Sat (10am-5pm)
☆☆☆☆	Rubell Museum	Annabelle Selldorf		The Rubell Museum, which houses the 7,200-work collection of Don and Mera Rubell, opened in 2019. Housed in six former industrial buildings that have been overhauled by Selldorf Architects, the museum unfolds on a single level, with forty galleries, flexible performance space, an art research library, a bookstore, a restaurant, and a courtyard, across a 100,000-square-foot campus. General admission \$15, students \$10. Wed-Sat (10.30am-5.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Bacardi Building	Enrique Gutierrez Ignacio Carrera-Justiz	2100 Biscayne Blvd	Bacardi Building is a complex of 2 towers built in 1963 and 1973 by Ignacio Carrera-Justiz that served as Bacardi's HQ in USA. The architect had previously worked with Mies van der Rohe on the Bacardi HQ in Mexico City; you could tell from the minimalistic sides of the façade. The other two exterior walls are adorned with fantastic blue and white renderings of a tropical paradise, hand-painted by Brazilian artist Francisco Brennand. Since acquiring the historic tower and museum buildings in 2012, YoungArts has been working to transform the campus into a lively, multidisciplinary cultural center while preserving its beloved structures. Mon-Fri (9am-3.30pm)
Zone 8: Florida International University				
☆☆☆☆	Florida International University Campus	-	11200 SW 8th Street	Florida International University (FIU) is a public research university in Greater Miami founded in 1965. FIU has two major campuses in Miami-Dade County, with its main campus, Modesto Maidique (MMC), in University Park. Its brand-new buildings make this a very interesting architecture point. Remarkable buildings: School of Architecture, School of Business, Viertes Haus, Academic Health Center 2 (No. 4 by Perkins and Will is being built), Charles Perry Primera Casa (PC), Patricia & Philip Frost Art Museum and Herbert and Nicole Wertheim Performing Arts Center.



☆☆☆☆☆	Chapman Graduate School of Business	KPF	11200 SW 8th St (left school of architecture)	The Florida International University Alvah H. Chapman Jr. Graduate School of Business was built in 2011 as the concept of two interlocking courtyards. Its strong diagonal pathway allows east-west breezes to filter through the new complex. The identity of the Alvah H. Chapman Jr. Graduate School of Business at Florida International University in Miami merges a strong link to the Americas with the image and actuality of a modern facility.
☆☆☆☆☆	School of International and Public Affairs	Arquitectonica	School of International and Public Affairs, University Park	In aiming to achieve FIU's vision, the new building provides a state-of-the-art venue for the many activities - classes, lectures, workshops, performances, conferences, and faculty and graduate student research. The structure represents the founding idea of the school as an International University, recognizing the multicultural community of Miami as the crossroads of trade, finance and culture. Faculty from various departments merge here to advance the study of social and political sciences, international relations and humanities to foster interdisciplinary, thematic, and professional degrees and programs alongside the traditional disciplinary offerings. The building, completed in 2010, provides a striking physical symbol of the international dimension of the University's mission and identity.
☆☆☆☆☆	Paul L. Cejas School of Architecture	Bernard Tschumi	11200 SW 8th Street	The Paul L. Cejas School of Architecture Building is a state-of-the-art facility designed by renowned architect Bernard Tschumi built in 2003. It contains as classroom, studio, gallery, workshop and office space. The building is named after former FIU trustee Paul L. Cejas, who (ahem!) donated \$2 million in support of the School of Architecture. Beautiful use of ceramic tiles in tones of yellows, oranges and reds. Design was focused on creating a communal space as a way to activate the student body and promote discussions and interactions, so don't forget to visit its interior too.
☆☆☆☆	Viertes Haus	?	SW from architecture school	Built in 1975, VH houses the Department of Communication Arts, Art & Art History. Check the angled concrete wall, beautiful. Viertes Haus is German for 'fourth house.'
☆☆☆☆☆	Steve and Dorothea Green Library	David M. Harper	SW 107 Av + SW 14 St	The Green Library, built in 1975, is FIU's main library, is the largest building on campus. It underwent an expansion in the 1990s designed by M.C. Harry and Associates. The first floor has classrooms, auditorium spaces, and support services for students, such as tutoring, the writing center, and technology assistance. Also, on the first floor is a snack stop and a Starbucks. Mon-Thu (24h), Fri (12-10pm), Sat (8am-8pm), Sun (10am-12am)
☆☆☆☆	Robert Stempel College of Public Health & Social Work	Perkins&Will	AHC5, 11200 SW 8th St #500	The Stempel Complex at Florida International University was completed in 2014 and houses various academic and research programs combining to form the Extreme Event Institute. This institute studies and provides data to the United States government, NOAA and various international meteorological agencies and institutes on the effects of extreme natural events on people, society, and economics.
☆☆☆☆	Academic Health Center 2	?	E Campus Cir + SW 11th St	The Academic Health Center Buildings were built in 2008. Academic Health Center 2 is home to offices of the College of Medicine and College of Public Health & Social Work. Interesting façade composition.
☆☆☆☆☆	Patricia & Philip Frost Art Museum	Yann Weymouth (HOK)	10975 S.W. 17th Street	The Patricia and Phillip Frost Art Museum (simply known as the Frost Art Museum) is a museum established in 1977 and re-built in 2008. It houses various collections from local and international artists. Highlights from the Frost Art Museum's collection include Haitian paintings, American modern sculptures, paintings, and photographs. Amazing main staircase. FREE admission. Tue-Sat (10am-5pm) Sun (12- 5pm)
Zone 9: Key Biscayne				
☆☆	Miami Seaquarium	-	4400 Rickenbacker Causeway	The Miami Seaquarium is a 38-acre (15 ha) oceanarium located on the island of Virginia Key in Biscayne Bay. Founded in 1955, it is one of the oldest oceanariums in the United States. In addition to marine mammals, the Miami Seaquarium houses fish, sharks, sea turtles, birds, reptiles, and manatees. The park offers daily presentations and hosts overnight camps, events for boy scouts, and group programs. The park was founded by Fred D. Coppock and Captain W.B. Gray and was the second marine-life attraction in Florida. When it opened in 1955, it was the largest marine-life attraction in the world. General admission \$49.95. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Key Biscayne Cruise Tour	-	401 Biscayne Boulevard	There is a 90min tour cruise that departs from Bayside Marketplace, 401 Biscayne Boulevard for seeing this beautiful landscape from the sea, the homes of some of the world's "rich and famous", along the stunning Miami Skyline as well as the Port of Miami and more.
☆☆☆☆	Crandon Park	-	6767 Crandon Blvd	Marjory Stoneman Douglas was a beloved environmental crusader and worthy namesake of this child-friendly nature center. It's a great introduction to South Florida's unique ecosystems, with hands-on exhibits as well as aquariums in back full of parrot fish, conch, urchins,



				tulip snails and a fearsome-looking green moray eel. You can also stroll a nature trail through coastal hammock or enjoy the pretty beach in front. Once a month, the center hosts naturalist-led walks (\$14 per person) through seagrass in search of marine life. It's always a big hit with families. Reserve ahead. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
☆☆☆☆	Cape Florida Lighthouse	-	1200 Crandon Blvd	The Cape Florida Light is a lighthouse on Cape Florida originally built in 1825 and rebuilt in 1855-1856. It was operated by staff, with interruptions, until 1878, when it was replaced by the Fowey Rocks lighthouse. The lighthouse was put back into use in 1978 by the U.S. Coast Guard to mark the Florida Channel, the deepest natural channel into Biscayne Bay. They decommissioned it in 1990. Featured in TV series "Miami Vice". Entrance to the park in \$8.
Zone 10: The Everglades				
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Everglades Safari Park	-	26700 SW 8 St	There is no wilderness in America quite like the Everglades. Called the 'River of Grass' by Native American inhabitants, this is not just a wetland, or a swamp, or a lake, or a river, or a prairie, or a grassland - it is all of those, twisted together into a series of soft horizons, long vistas, sunsets that stretch across your entire field of vision and the toothy grins of a healthy population of dinosaur-era reptiles. Great photographs taken from the Airboat Ride. It's a ride in wilderness coming face to face with alligators & other exotic wildlife. Tours are around \$28. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)

- URL map: <http://goo.gl/maps/3KX6C>
- Image: Painting of "The colony Hotel" by Frank Dalton
- Legend:
 - ***** (1 day)
 - **** (2-3 days)
 - *** (3-4 days)
 - **
 - * (5-7 days)
- Note: Directions are from 1-9 areas in order of importance and proximity.
 1. South Beach + The Art Deco District
 2. Downtown + Financial District
 3. Calle Ocho (Little Havana)
 4. Coconut Grove
 5. Coral Gables
 6. North beach
 7. Little Haiti + Miami Design District
 8. Florida International University
 9. Key Biscayne
 10. Everglades



