When the Merrick family moved to south Florida at the end of the 19th century, Miami had only recently been incorporated into a city, and a small Bahamian village named Cocoanut Grove had sprouted few miles to the south along the coast.

After studying law in New York, George Merrick returned home to maintain his father's citrus plantation, a few miles inland to the west. He soon engaged real estate as a businessman, but as a poet he looked to the landscape and envisioned a city of

Coral Gables was conceived by a team of artists to illustrate Merrick's dream and design the landscaped streets, the public spaces, civic structures, and private residences. Among the central figures of that team was architect H.George Fink, Merrick's relative, who had already been at work in the area with Carl Fisher and August Geiger.

He soon developed a national marketing campaign for one of America's first planned garden suburbs, calling Coral Gables the Miami Riviera and advertising its 40 miles of waterfront in newspapers across northern U.S. cities.

Those he inspired to take the train down the Florida peninsula would arrive in bustling downtown Miami, and then Merrick would bus them down the new Tamiami (Tampa-Miami) Trail where large stone entrance plazas would welcome the visitors into the new development. The tour of public spaces and private lots would culminate at the Colonnade Building where the sales team would close real estate

The new property owners would then need an architect to design a custom home for their newly acquired lots. Just a block south of the real estate office on Ponce de Leon Boulevard they would find Fink's Studio, which he had composed as an expression of a new vision for architecture that would come to be known as Mediterranean. Many of the building components in the studio would be fabricated a little further down the street in the Arts and Crafts Section of the city, and would later be found in the approximately one thousand homes built in Coral Gables in the early 1920's.

Site and Structure

The building is located in the heart of the commercial district on a mid-block lot.

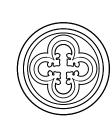
Rather than build out the property to its maximum capacity, it is designed to shape outdoor spaces by sculpting a diverse assemblage of volumes - a collection of buildings - to resemble a fragment of a new city.

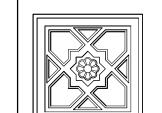
The edifice meets the street with a tall one story gabled structure on the sidewalk and next to it a recessed two story facade and stair tower fronting a terrace, a gesture that gives form to a semi-public space which would have been welcomed in the early days of the community.

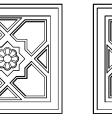
The tail of the building was a single volume space, a drawing room flanked by long thin side gardens to either side allowing for cross ventilation and natural light for the draftsmen.

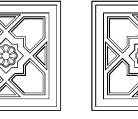


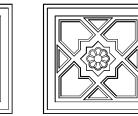
H. GEORGE FINK STUDIO

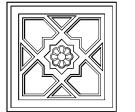


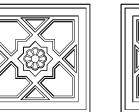


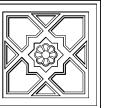


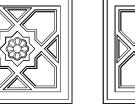




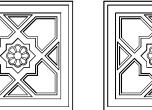


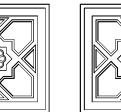


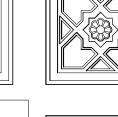


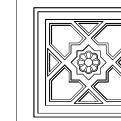


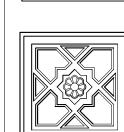
Studio and Executive Offices of H. George Fink, A. I. A.—Now under con-

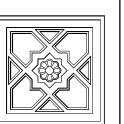


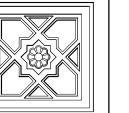


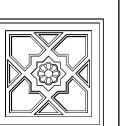


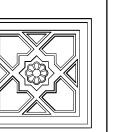


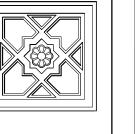












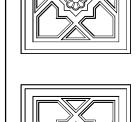
Legacy

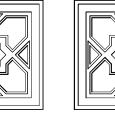
The dream of building a City Beautiful continues today with ongoing growth and development guided by a planning effort to extend the character established by the city's early architectural landmarks.

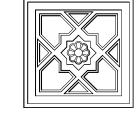
support of the City of Coral Gables in this effort.

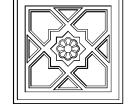


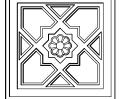


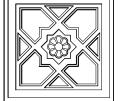


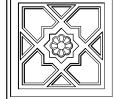


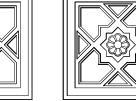


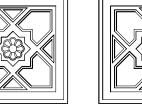


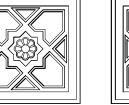




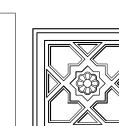


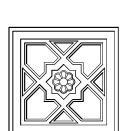


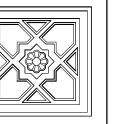


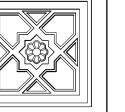


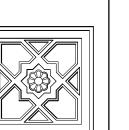














The eclectic amalgam of architectural traditions from many shores of the Mediterranean that is present in the Fink Studio provides a commonality that connects people in spite of their race and history. It represents a collective human culture that lives on with continued renewal.

Stylistic Character

Renaissance, and Moorish.

At the Studio Building, Fink's Mediterranean

Architecture is very much like the Spanish *Plateresco* in

the use of eclectic ornamental motifs: Gothic,

The building's churchlike appearance is derived in the

single volume gabled space with a central opening in the

form of a large Venetian Gothic Window. The tripartite

composition of the window includes two sets of cast

concrete columns supporting cast stone ogee arches and

tracery within the 28 thick east wall. The casement windows contain leaded glass lites as does the transom,

On the recessed facade is an image more akin to a

mosque in Spain with a monumental entrance centered

on a courtyard framed by a garden wall. The doorway is

surrounded by cast stone rosette blocks in the Albanega

and contained by the rectangular Alfiz of cast stone

piers and moldings, over which a wrought iron balcony

A single upper doorway is also decorated with a frame,

an aedicule of composite colonettes and a curved

pediment, all of which are decorated in low relief floral

and geometric figures, and capped with a row of chimera. It's reduced scale set upon the balcony, and even

elevated on pedestals, makes the portal appear

proportionally more commanding of the wall and the

Entering into the Reception, through a double Archway,

and into the tall Private Office, one finds the oversized

chimney has a similar effect, miniaturizing the visitor

Wood brackets support a coffered ceiling and also reveal

another set of grimacing human figures. The beams are

all decorated in geometric colorful patterns. The tall thin

windows have wood screens that further filter light

through eight pointed stars and circles. Ceramic tiles,

some imported from north Africa, decorate the floors

and the stairs. Nearly each riser has a different floral or

geometric pattern, culminating with an inscription on the

last riser as one arrives at the second floor: the motto of

the Nasrid Rulers who built the Alhambra, "There is no

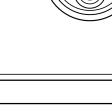
and making the interior of the room appear larger.

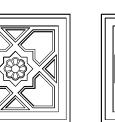
patio, enhancing the its presence to the street.

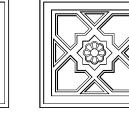
and they are operated with unfolding levers.

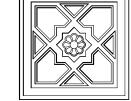
The effort to preserve the historic buildings and landscapes that continue to give value to Coral Gables has recently manifested in the city purchasing the Fink Studio so that it may serve the community as a link to its rich history and a guide for its stewardship.

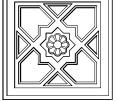
The University of Miami has produced these drawings in



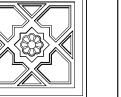






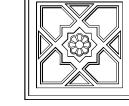


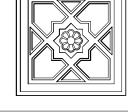


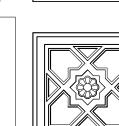


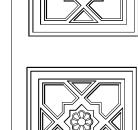


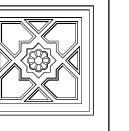


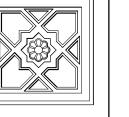


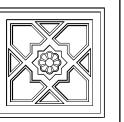


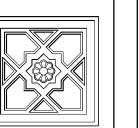


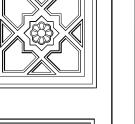


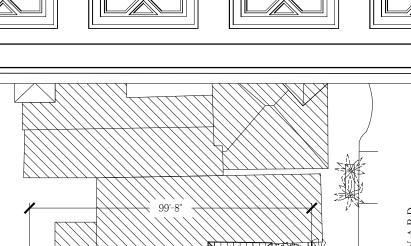


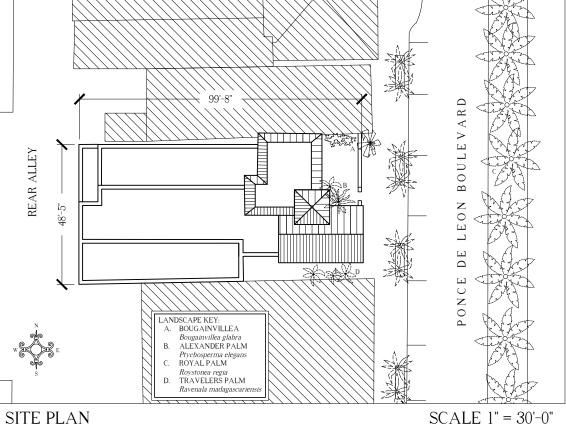












BUILDING NAME: H. George Fink Studio Building LOCATION: 2506 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables, Florida 33134

City of Coral Gables



DATE OF ERECTION: ARCHITECT: H. George Fink BUILDER: George John, Inc.

struction on Ponce de Leon Boulevard.

This 1925 church-like building was the office of prominent architect H. George Fink, who is credited with coining the term Mediterranean to describe the unique Coral Gables-style buildings. It is an outstanding interpretation of this style and an excellent example of Mr. Fink's prodigious talent. Fink was one of Coral Gables' earliest and most prolific architects.

As described by B. Dunlop, H. Blount and D. Spain for the Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau.

