



TRIP TO CUBA

LA HABANA | VIÑALES

EXPLORE HAVANA CUBA

05 DAYS | 04 NIGHTS

TRIP OUTLINE

DAY 01	MIAMI - LA HABANA	WELCOME TO CUBA
DAY 02	LA HABANA	EXPLORE COLONIAL & CLASSIC HAVANA
DAY 03	LA HABANA - VIÑALES	DAY TRIP TO VIÑALES
DAY 04	LA HABANA	EXPLORE HEMINGWAY'S CUBA
DAY 05	HABANA - MIAMI	ADIOS CUBA

DETAILED TRIP OUTLINE



DAY 1 MIAMI - LA HABANA | BIENVENIDOS A CUBA

ARRIVE TO HAVANA | JOSE MARTI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

CITY TOUR | VIA SCENIC ROUTE

HOTEL CHECK IN | HOTEL

WELCOME DINNER | PALADAR SAN CRISTOBAL

VISIT AND TOUR | FORTALEZA DE SAN CARLOS DE LA CABAÑA
ENTERTAINMENT | CEREMONIA DEL CAÑONAZO

WELCOME CUBAN DRINKS | EL FLORIDITA

DAY 2 LA HABANA | EXPLORE COLONIAL & CLASSIC HAVANA | CULTURAL CITY TOURS

MORNING CITY WALKING TOUR | LA HABANA COLONIAL

VISIT AND TOUR | THE 4 COLONIAL PLAZAS

Plaza Vieja | Plaza Del La Catedral | Plaza De Armas | Plaza De San Francisco

LUNCH | AL CARBON PALADAR

AFTERNOON CITY WALKING TOUR | LA HABANA CLASICA

VISIT AND TOUR | CAPITOLIO NACIONAL

VISIT AND TOUR | FORMER CENTRO GALLEGO

VISIT AND TOUR | FORMER TEATRO NACIONAL – TEATRO ALICIA ALONSO

DINNER | ATALIER PALADAR

DAY 3 **LA HABANA** | DAY TRIP TO VIÑALES | EXPLORE EL CAMPO CUBANO

TRAVEL TO VIÑALES

VISIT | LA TERRAZA (MIRRADOR NEXT TO HOTEL LOS JASMINEZ)

LUNCH | FINCA ECOLOGICA EL PARAISO

TOUR | HORSEBACK RIDE DOWN TO THE VALLEY

DINNER | LA FONTANA PALADAR

DAY 4 **LA HABANA** | HEMINGWAY'S CUBA

VISIT AND TOUR | FABRICA DE TABACO IN OLD HAVANA

VISIT AND TOUR | "FINCA VIGIA" HEMINGWAY'S CUBA RESIDENCE

VISIT AND TOUR | NECROPOLIS DE LA HABANA

LUNCH | HABANA61 PALADAR

VISIT AND TOUR | FORMER RESIDENCE CONDESA DE REVILLA DE CAMARGO
MARÍA LUISA GÓMEZ-MENA | MUSEO DE ARTES DECORATIVAS

VISIT AND TOUR | FORMER RESIDENCE ITALIAN-CUBAN POLITICIAN, ORESTES
FERRARA | MUSEO NAPOLIONICO

VISIT | ESCALINATA DE LA UNIVERSAD DE LA HABANA

OLD AUTOMOBILE TOUR | ANTIQUE AMERICAN CARS

DINNER | VISTAMAR PALADAR

ENTERTAINMENT SHOW | 1950's HAVANA CUBAN SHOW | TROPICANA NIGHT
CLUB

DAY 05 **LA HABANA - USA** | ADIOS CUBA

FREE MORNING

CHECK OUT | HOTEL

AIRPORT TRANSFER | HOTEL JOSE MARTI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

AIRPORT CHECK IN | JOSE MARTI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DEPART | LA HABANA - MIAMI

DAY 1 MIAMI - LA HABANA | BIENVENIDOS A CUBA

DAY DETAILS



ARRIVE TO HAVANA | JOSE MARTI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



CITY TOUR VIA SCENIC ROUTE An introductory driving tour of Havana (Vedado and Old Havana) in your way to lunch in el Vedado district of Modern Havana. Travel back in time as you arrive in Cuba, sit back and enjoy a city tour via your scenic route as you enter the City of Havana. Drive along the water front The Malecon; the Metropolitan balcony that borders the coast for about 12 kilometers, from the entrance of Havana Bay (La Punta Castle) to the fortress of La Chorrera, near the mouth of the river Almendares.



OPTION 1 HOTEL CHECK IN | HOTEL NACIONAL DE CUBA The decision to build a luxury hotel was taken in the late 1920s. The American firms McKim, Mead & White and Purdy & Henderson Co., tasked with the planning and construction, completed the palatial edifice in 14 months. The hotel exhibits an eclectic architectural style, reflecting Art Deco, Arabic references, features of Hispano-Moorish architecture, and both neo-classical and neo-colonial elements. There are even details from the centuries-old Californian style. The resulting unique example of so many schools of architecture is the most unusual and interesting hotel in the Caribbean region. The HOTEL NACIONAL DE CUBA was opened on the night of 30 December 1930. The Hotel Nacional de Cuba is a historic luxury hotel located on the MALECÓN in the middle of VEDADO, Havana, Cuba. It stands on TAGANANA hill a few meters from the sea, and offers a view of Havana Harbor, the seawall and the city. It opened in 1930, when Cuba was a prime travel destination for Americans. In its 80 plus years of existence, the hotel has had many important guests. The hotel was built on the site of the SANTA CLARA BATTERY, which dates back to 1797. Part of the battery has been preserved in the hotel's gardens, including two large coastal guns dating from the late 19th Century.



OPTION 2 HOTEL CHECK IN | IBEROSTAR PARQUE CENTRAL HABANA VIEJA The elegant 5-star IBEROSTAR Parque Central Hotel is located in central Havana, Cuba. Known for its Spanish colonial-style architecture, which pulls in the rich culture of the streets, our top hotel is regarded as the best hotel in Havana. The IBEROSTAR Parque Central Hotel is an excellent starting point for tourists wanting to dive into Cuba's history and explore the most authentic streets and corners in Havana. Whether you are staying with us as a family holiday or a couple's getaway, our top hotel in the Havana is guaranteed to be an unforgettable experience.

In the center of Havana, the IBEROSTAR Parque Central Hotel is nestled in the heart of Havana. Thanks to its coveted location, the hotel is within close proximity to the Capitol's featured tourist sites, lined with music and the best attractions and popular destinations such as Bar Floridita and La Bodeguita del Medio. Unmatched Views. Guests can admire unbelievable city views from the charming French windows and doors of the hotel.

Our hotel allows for unrivalled vistas of Havana's distinct glass buildings including the Capitol Building, the Great Theatre of Havana, and the Fine Arts Museum. Guests can also enjoy the most spectacular views from the IBEROSTAR Parque Central Hotel's pristine rooftop swimming pool. Luxury and Comfort. Every comfort and luxury that you could hope for in a hotel is offered at the IBEROSTAR Parque Central. All rooms are fully furnished and provide a wide array of facilities. Accommodation choices range from our Double Rooms to the majestic Presidential Suite.



WELCOME DINNER | SAN CRISTOBAL PALADAR Located in Centro Habana San Cristóbal is named after its owner, chef and driving inspiration, Carlos Cristóbal Márquez Valdés. The place belies its location in Central Havana and exudes authenticity and charm. Cluttered, eclectic, this is a still lived-in space occupying the downstairs floor of an early 20th-century mansion. Piles of old books are stacked atop beautiful old furniture; unique black and white photos jostle for space with antique record covers and bull fighting posters, while a selection of clocks, religious artefacts and even a full-size zebra pelt add to the mix. China elephants share the front room with a model Red Indian and a shrine to the black Virgin Mary.



FORTALEZA DE SAN CARLOS DE LA CABAÑA The FORTALEZA DE SAN CARLOS DE LA CABAÑA, colloquially known as La Cabaña, an 18th-century fortress complex, the third-largest in the

Americas, located on the elevated eastern side of the harbor entrance in Havana, Cuba. The fort rises above the 200-foot hilltop, along with Morro Castle. Up to the mid XX century it was home to one of the most notorious prisons. Today declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO, the complex is now part of a historical park, along with the EL MORRO fortress, and houses several museums open to the public. As you walk thru the fortress in your way to the top of the where the ceremony takes place every night, you will have the opportunity to mingle and shop from local Cuban artist that every night set up their art booths in the old cobble streets of the fort. At 9 PM every evening, a cannon is fired and the so-called "EL CAÑONAZO DE LAS 9", a custom kept from colonial times signaling the closure of the gates in the city wall takes place. Foreign travelers and locals to the city have the unique opportunity to witness a tradition that began in the eighteenth century. You will also have a unique chance to mingle with hundreds of Cubans who are drawn to the ceremony each night. The saying goes among the Cuban people that if you are a real Cuban, you must have attended the shooting of the cannon at least once in your lifetime.



CEREMONIA DEL CAÑONAZO After dinner, around 8 PM, we will walk towards the AVENIDA DEL PUERTO where our bus will pick you up to travel across the Havana bay via the TÚNEL DE LA HABANA or the TÚNEL DE LA BAHÍA, which links the historic forts on the eastern bank with the opulent Spanish Colonial architecture of the Old City, With a fascinating history, bringing locals and foreigners alike to the great city of Havana for over fifty years, before the tunnel, people had to travel approximately 25 kilometers around Guanabacoa to cross the harbor whereas now it only takes a driver 45 seconds traveling at a speed of 60 kph to reach the other side. The 733 meter-long tunnel was built between 1957-1958 by the French company *French Societé des Grand Travaux de Marseille* and the excavation work was conducted by the Cuban company

PERFORADORA PANAMERICANA owned and operated by Cuban engineers Gerardo and Fernando Pérez Puelles.

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WELCOME CUBAN DRINKS | EL FLORIDITA This legendary Havana bar, one of many regularly frequented by papa Hemmingway, is classy and smart, presided over by waiters in natty red jackets. Proud of its reputation as the The Cradle of the Daiquiri, there is really only one drink to order here it would be remiss not to. The décor is plush and upscale and the room is dominated by the long central bar though there's further seating in the back. The mood is mature and sophisticated. Its appeal resides mainly in its literary heritage but if you want to cool off on a hot afternoon or prop up the bar in honor of the man himself, it's worth a visit. Serves a mean platter of sautéed shrimp as well, though it has to be said that the food is pretty steeply priced for what you get.



MORNING CITY WALKING TOUR | LA HABANA COLONIAL Walk through the main streets and squares of the historic center of Old Havana, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Filled with architectural jewels spanning five hundred years, La Habana Vieja enchants Cubans and visitors with one of the finest ensembles of urban edifices in the world. At a conservative estimate, Old Havana accumulates over 1000 buildings of historical significance, with myriad examples of architecture ranging from 16th-century Spanish Colonial to 17th Century Cuban Baroque to 19th Century Neoclassical to 20th Century Eclectic Modern, including Art Nouveau and Art Deco. In the morning visit LA ALAMEDA DE PAULA, LA PLAZA DE SAN FRANCISCO DE ASSISI, LA PLAZA DEL CRISTO and LA PLAZA VIEJA, in the afternoon visit LA PALZA DE ARMAS and LA PLAZA DE LA CATEDRAL, all which are of the greatest colonial architectural heritage of Havana.



Con números se representan en el mapa los siguientes elementos:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Bar Monserrate | 9. Hotel Ambos Mundos | 17. Museo de Arte Religioso |
| 2. Hotel Los Frailes | 10. Café París | 18. Basílica Menor de San Francisco de Asís |
| 3. Café del Oriente | 11. Instituto Cubano del Libro | 19. Hostal Valencia y Hostal El Comendador |
| 4. Hotel Conde de Villanueva | 12. Restaurante La Bodega del Medio | 20. Restaurante La Taberna del Galeón |
| 5. El Mercurio | 13. Monumento José de la Luz y Caballero | 21. Plaza de Armas |
| 6. Maqueta del Centro Histórico | 14. Restaurante El Patio | 22. Asamblea Provincial del Poder Popular |
| 7. La Torre de Marfil | 15. Lonja del Comercio | |
| 8. Hotel Florida | 16. Plaza de San Francisco de Asís | |



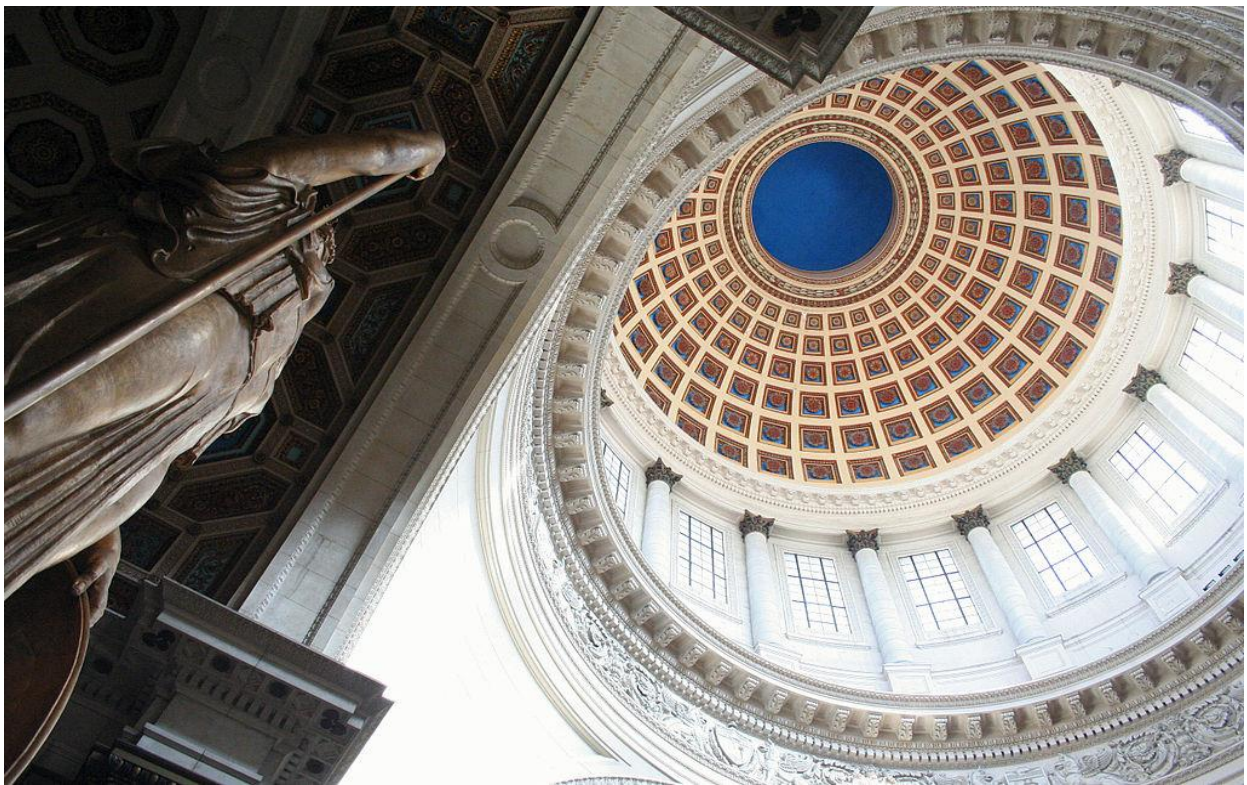
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CITY WALKING TOUR | LA HABANA VIEJA



LUNCH AL CARBON PALADAR Al Carbón, a new restaurant in Havana, is a strong addition to Havana's fine dining scene. Al Carbón follows a decorative similar to Ivan y Justo, charmingly mixing antiques and vintage objects of various periods. The menu provides ample choices, from ubiquitous tuna tartar starters to the savory and highly recommended suckling pig tacos. In fact, pork is king here. The piglet charcoal-grilled in the wood oven is a fantastic, rich, and crunchy tour de force.



AFTERNOON CITY WALKING TOUR | LA HABANA CLASICA



VISIT AND TOUR | CAPITOLIO NACIONAL | El Capitolio, or National Capitol Building in Havana, Cuba, was the organization of government in Cuba until after the Cuban Revolution in 1959, and is now once again the seat of the government. "El Capitolio" has a size of 681 by 300 ft. Its design is compared to that of the United States Capitol, but is not a replica, its copula is higher than the

one in of the USA and is profiled after the dome of Saint Paul Cathedral in London. Completed in 1929 it houses the world's second largest indoor statue. The project began on April 1926, during the Gerardo Machado administration. Construction was overseen by the U.S. firm of Purdy and Henderson. Prior to the Cuban Revolution of 1959, the Cuban Congress was housed in the building. When the Congress was abolished and disbanded following the Cuban Revolution in 1959, the building lost its purpose as the House of the People. Later it ended up as the headquarters of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment.

According to its designer, Eugenio Rayneri Piedra, who had studied architecture in the United States, the inspiration for the cupola came from the Panthéon in Paris and Saint Pauls Cathedral in London. The cupola, which is stone clad around a steel frame which was constructed in the United States and imported to Cuba. At almost 92 m (302 ft) high, the dome was the highest point in the city of Havana until the 1950s (this honour now belongs to the José Martí Memorial). It was the third highest cupola in the world at the time of its construction.

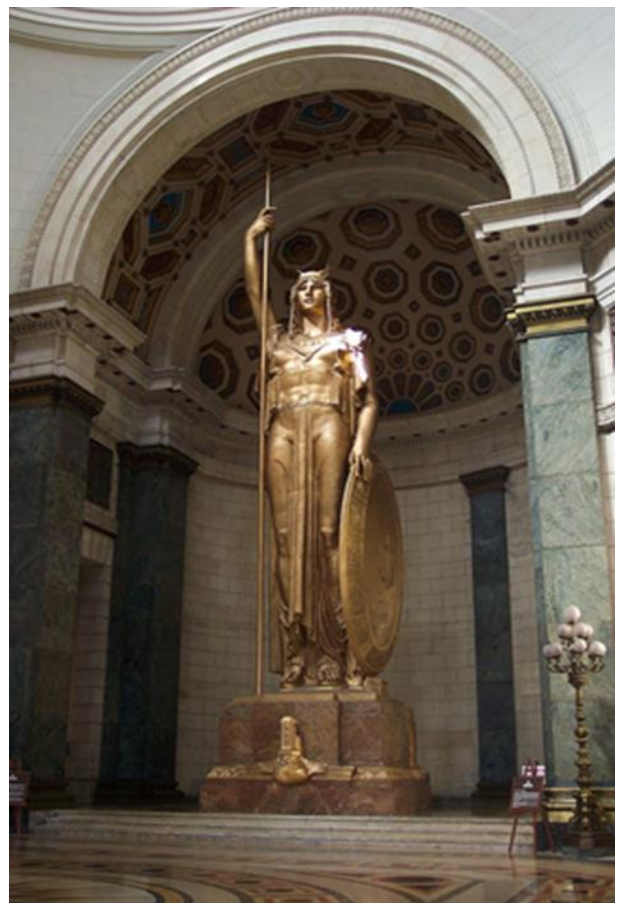
Around the building are gardens laid out by French landscape architect and designer Jean-Claude Nicolas Forestier at the time of the original construction. Based on the designs of some of the beautiful simple European gardens they consist of areas of lawn bordered by paths and highlighted by palms. Four groups of Royal Palms accent the design. The 55 steps leading to the main entrance, known as La Escalinata are flanked on either side by 6.5 m (21 ft) statues by the Italian artist Angelo Zanelli. To the left is Work (El Trabajo) and to the right The Tutelary Virtue (La Virtud Tutelar). The steps lead up to the central portico, which is 36 m (118 ft) wide and more than 16 m (52 1/2 ft) tall. There are 12 granite Roman style columns arranged in two rows and each over 14 m (46 ft) tall. Beyond the portico, three large bronze doors with bas-reliefs by Zanelli allow access to the main hall.

To either side of the main hall is the Salón de Pasos Perdidos (Hall of Lost Steps), named for its acoustic properties. The inside of the main hall under the cupola is dominated by the huge Statue of the Republic (La Estatua de la República). The statue, also by Zanelli, was cast in bronze in Rome in three pieces and assembled inside the building after its arrival in Cuba. It is covered with 22 carat (92%) gold leaf and weighs 49 tons. At 15 m (49 1/4 ft) tall, it was the second highest statue under cover in the world at the time, with only the Great Buddha of Nara being taller. The statue stands on a plinth 2.5 m (8 1/4 ft) high bringing the total height to 17.54 m (57 1/2 ft). A Creole Cuban, Lily Valty served as the model for the body for Zanelli, and the inspiration for the statue came from Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom.

Embedded in the floor in the center of the main hall is a replica 25 carat (5 g) diamond, which marks Kilometre Zero for Cuba. The original diamond, belonged to Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and have been sold to the Cuban state by a Turkish merchant, was stolen on 25 March 1946 and mysteriously returned to the President, Ramón Grau San Martín, on 2 June 1946. To either side of the main hall is the Salón de Pasos Perdidos (Hall of Lost Steps), named for its acoustic properties. These halls, with inlaid marble floors and gilded lamps, lead to the two semicircular chambers that formerly housed the Parliament and Chamber of Deputies. The Parliament chamber to the right of building is backed on to by the President's office which has a door opening directly onto the dais. A range of different lamps are seen throughout the building. These were all designed specifically for the building by Cuban designers and the majority of them manufactured in France.

In the Centre of the building are two patios which provide light and ventilation for the offices of first (ground), third and fourth floors. The north patio features another statue The Rebellious Angel (El Ángel Rebelde) which was donated to the building after the inauguration. There is a small fifth floor, and a sixth floor which gives access only to part of the cupola.







VISIT AND TOUR | THE FORMER PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

Across the street from the *LOMA DEL*

ANGEL as you exit the Old Havana city grid one encounters *LA AVENIDA DE LAS MISIONES*. Finished construction in 1910's, as the arrival promenade to the new presidential palace at the time, originally was the grounds where once stood the old city walls - Missions Avenue formerly Monserrate Street. Today you will see the remains of old city wall at the steps of the former Presidential Palace port cache. In 1863 the Old city walls were been demolished and the city was spilling west into what is known today as Centro Habana. The Cuban Presidential Palace

was built between 1909 and 1920 to be the seat of the provincial government in Havana, but President Mario García Menocal chose to host the Executive Power. In 1974 it became a Museum and in 2010 was declared a National Monument.

In 1909, General Ernesto Asbert, then governor of Havana, decided to build a new headquarters which accommodated the Provincial Government. The project was designed by the architects Rodolfo Maruri (Cuban) and Paul Belau (Belgian), while the construction phase was assumed by the General Contracting Company from the USA. The interior decoration was the responsibility of Tiffany Studios directly from Paris, France. The building, designed as a great example of Eclecticism, consumed for its completion a budget that exceeded more than half million pesos. All floors and stairs were coated with Carrara marble. In 1917 the history of the property had an important twist that marked its subsequent fate. Later that year, the First Lady of the Republic, Mariana Seva visited the construction site and was captivated by the magnificence of the building and its privileged location.

Mario García Menocal, her husband and president, put his hand to the legal arguments necessary and dispossessed the Provincial Government of the palace property. In early 1918 everything was arranged for the building to become Presidential Palace of the Republic of Cuba. On January 31, 1920 the Executive Mansion was officially opened, although the work, in all its details, was not completed until the day March 12, 1920. From January 1, 1959 until 1965, the Presidential Palace was the seat for the Council of Ministers. On January 4, 1974, the former Presidential Palace became the permanent seat of the Museum of the Revolution and was declared a National Monument with Resolution No. 01 on March 13, 2010.



VISIT THE FORMER CENTRO GALLEGO | FORMER TEATRO NACIONAL Make your way towards the *PARQUE CENTRAL* but first as you exit the *MUSEO NACIONAL DE ARTE*, don't skip taking a peek inside the Former *BACARDI OFFICE TOWER*, an extraordinary example of Art Deco architecture. The building was designed by architects Rafael Fernández Ruenes, Esteban Rodríguez Castell and José Menéndez, for the Bacardi rum company. The art deco landmark was completed in

1930 and was at the time the largest building in the city. After the Cuban revolution and the confiscation of Bacardi by the revolutionary government, the building continued to be used for offices. At the end of the 1990's, it was renovated by the city historian's office. In the heart of Havana, on the *PASEO DEL PRADO*, opposite Central Park and located between the Capitol and the historic *HOTEL INGLATERRA* (now operated by Starwood Hotels, an unprecedented accomplishment after the new USA-CUBA relations since December 17, 2014), stands the imposing Galician Center of Havana and National Theater. An architectural gem of Havana that re open its doors this January after a multimillion restoration by the city historian's office.

Inaugurated on April 15, 1838 as the most important theater in the capital and one of the largest in the continent, *EL TEATRO TACON* was replaced in 1914 by the Galician Center that was built on the entire city block. The architectural work salvaged the original theater stage and seating from the Tacon Theater, and adjusted the remainder of the complex with a new façade. The architectural work was of the Belgian architect Paul Belevu (same architect of the Presidential Palace) and built in neo-baroque style. In its main façade, it houses four marble sculptures representing allegories of charity, education, music and theater, work of Giuseppe Moretti. The items were placed in a balanced way, balconies, windows, cornices, the proportion of its towers and trim unit achieve an elegant rhythm. In 1913 work was completed on the Social Palace and in 1915 the theater was completed. Today the building houses its original splendor and frames the *GRAN CAPITOLIO NACIONAL DE CUBA* also currently undergoing a major multimillion restoration by the Office of the Historian of Havana.





DINNER ATELIER PALADAR Atelier is a contemporary space in an idiosyncratic Havana mansion, with a large main room and two balconies with boundless cushions. An antique hob outside and old sewing and adding machines inside give the place a retro feel. Atelier is run by Niuris Higuera, who has long nurtured her passion for exciting food: the menu changes every day. While Niuris is the inspiration, Enrique is the experienced chef and together they create an eclectic range of dishes, including falafels, pato confitado (duck confit), lomito de res con camarones y espuma de apio al olivo (sirloin steak with shrimp and celery mousse), conejo al vino (rabbit in wine) to cerdo asado (roast pork).

DAY DETAILS



TRAVEL TO VIÑALES Depart to *EL VALLE DE VIÑALES*, in the province of *PINAR DEL RIO* known as “The land of the best snuff in the world.” In this one-day trip to the valley you will enjoy and experience the life of a Cuban peasant as it was colonial times. The *VALLE DE VIÑALES* is encircled by mountains and its landscape is interspersed with dramatic rocky outcrops. Traditional techniques are still in use for agricultural production, particularly of tobacco. The quality of this cultural landscape is enhanced by the vernacular architecture of its farms and villages, where a rich multi-ethnic society survives, illustrating the cultural development of the islands of the Caribbean, and of Cuba. Viñales Valley is a “living landscape” with a high degree of authenticity in terms of location and setting, forms and designs, materials and substances, uses and functions, traditions and techniques, and spirit and feeling. It has been able to preserve its specific character, while adapting to modern conditions of life and receiving flows of visitors. The property’s attributes thus express its Outstanding Universal Value truthfully and credibly.



VISIT | LA TERRAZA (MIRADOR NEXT TO HOTEL LOS JASMINEZ) A beautiful building, in complete harmony with the Viñales Valley landscape, of which it gives a peculiarly panoramic view. Set like a belvedere at the edge of Viñales Valley, is an exquisite architectural masterpiece that was designed to ensure that guest fully enjoy this unparalleled natural landscape from this terrace. From this look-out terrace (mirador) enjoy the fascinating landscape of VIÑALES which consists of fertile valleys dotted with palm trees and peculiar mogote hills (rounded limestone outcrops). The many paths meandering through the surrounding countryside are punctuated by the rich plant and animal life. There are numerous caves and green plantations, where tobacco growing has remained unchanged for several centuries. The valley has an area of 51 sq mi and is located in the SIERRA DE LOS ÓRGANOS, just north of VIÑALES in the PINAR DEL RÍO Province. Tobacco and other crops are cultivated on the bottom of the valley, mostly by traditional agriculture techniques. Many caves dot the surrounding hillfaces CUEVA DEL INDIO or CUEVA DE JOSÉ MIGUEL. The conspicuous cliffs rising like islands from the bottom of the valley are called mogotes. Many endemic plants and animals are specific to this valley. The VALLE DE VIÑALES is a wonderful tourist destination. It is one of the lushest parts of Cuba.



LUNCH | FINCA ECOLOGICA EL PARAISO With constructed wooden decks overhanging a panorama of tobacco fields, drying houses and craggy mogotes, this aptly named restaurant has food that stands up to its sensational views. The unwritten menu gives a three-way choice between chicken, pork, and fish, all prepared country-style with copious trimmings.



HORSEBACK RIDE DOWN TO THE VALLEY Step in time of the early colonial period and ride horses

down a majestic trail into the grand VALLE DE VIÑALES. In your journey stop at a peasant's private cigar plantation, meet him – this young local peasant will offer you cigars rolled by his old father and uncle – a family tradition not lost under his generation. He will communicate in perfect English and welcome you to his own private world. If you decide not to horseback ride down to the Valley, meet those who did at the peasant's house. Other will go down to the Valley via motor coach.



DINNER | LA FONTANA PALADAR A place with over 20 years of experience in gastronomy, credited by its unmistakable flavor and the way they please their followers. La Fontana offers a manu of true Cuban contemporary cuisine, and the highest standard of service, capable of satisfying the most demanding tastes. A place idea for business meetings, concert-dinners, gatherings with friends, family, private parties and intimate dinners. Among the excelente choices presented by the restaurant you'll find Cuban cigars of the finest quality.

DAY DETAILS



VISIT AND TOUR | FABRICA DE TABACO IN OLD HAVANA It's hard to believe that the famous tobacco exporter Mark A. Pollack built this splendid structure located behind the Briones Montoto factory just to store his excellent tobacco. Fully renovated in recent years, the gorgeous building is housing a Partagás worksite while its walls shine a gleaming white.

Touring a Cuban cigar factory is a journey back in time. You walk through the wide doorway with the tropical heat following you inside, and step onto a cracked marble floor, wondering just how many shoes have walked this weathered path before you. The clamor of workers going about their business reaches your ears and grows in volume with every step: *"A shout in rapid-fire Cuban Spanish, a call to an amigo, a friendly laugh, the hearty baritone of a golden-throated lector reading the daily news"*.

Havana is the birthplace of premium cigars, and the city is dotted with cigar factories of all shapes and sizes. Cuban cigarmakers, unlike their counterparts in most of the non-Cuban cigar world, make the entire cigar themselves. The rolling gallery has style, with large windows that open in the middle and a grand stage at the front of the room, where a lector sits, carefully reading the news aloud to the cigarmakers as they work.



VISIT AND TOUR | "FINCA VIGIA" HEMINGWAY'S CUBA RETREAT Ten miles east of Havana is Hemingway's Cuba house - *FINCA VIGIA*, meaning "lookout house". *FINCA VIGIA* is located in the small, working-class town of San Francisco de Paula. The Cuban people have always respected famous writer's choice to live in a modest town, amongst the people he fished with. Hemingway lived in the house from mid-1939 to 1960, renting it at first, and then buying it in December 1940 after he married his third spouse Martha Gellhorn.

Built in 1886 by a Spanish Architect Miguel Pascual y Bager, *FINCA VIGIA* was purchased by Hemingway in 1940 for a cost of \$12,500. The property was located for Hemingway by Gellhorn, who had come to Cuba to be with Hemingway but decided she did not want to live in the small room he rented at the Hotel Ambos Mundos. The *FINCA VIGIA* at the time consisted of 15 acres with a farmhouse. Your guide will provide you with a summary of the property and show you everything from his lighthouse where he often wrote, to his beautiful wooden yacht. There, Hemingway wrote two of his most celebrated novels: *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Old Man and the Sea*. *A Movable Feast* was written there as well. After the Cuban revolution of early 1959, Hemingway was on good terms with the Cuban government, and even officially presented a trophy in Havana in the summer of 1960 to Castro, for winning a sport fishing contest named for Hemingway. Nevertheless, as depression and illness overtook him, Hemingway left Cuba in mid-1960, and the Cuban home that he had lived in for over twenty years. In the fall of 1960 the Cuban government expropriated a great deal of foreign property, and the U.S. government broke off relations with Cuba in October 1960 and imposed a partial financial embargo. After the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961 and Cuba's announcement that it was a Communist state in

May, relations between Cuba and the U.S. deteriorated further. Hemingway was being treated for severe depression in the U.S. through the first half of 1961, and the Hemingway's could not return to Cuba. Hemingway committed suicide in Idaho on July 2, 1961. The official Cuban government account is that after Hemingway's death, Mary Hemingway deeded the home, complete with furnishings and library, to the Cuban people, which made it into a museum devoted to the author. Mary Hemingway, however, stated that after Hemingway's suicide, the Cuban government contacted her in Idaho and announced that it intended to expropriate the house, along with all real property in Cuba. Mary Hemingway negotiated with the Castro government for certain easily movable personal property, plus manuscripts deposited in a vault in Havana. Most of their personal property, with no way to move it out of the country at the time, had to be abandoned. After years of neglect, restoration and preservation work has begun. *FINCA VIGÍA* has made both the World Monuments Fund list of 100 Most Endangered sites, and The National Trust for Historic Preservation's 11 Most Endangered Places.



LUNCH | HABANA61 Specialized in international and Cuban food. Cocktail and ideal environment to share with friends. They are a team of highly qualified professionals who provide excellent food in the style of White Chef. Enjoy tasty dishes and good cocktails in an environment of modern, contrasting design, just light and sound, located in Old Havana.

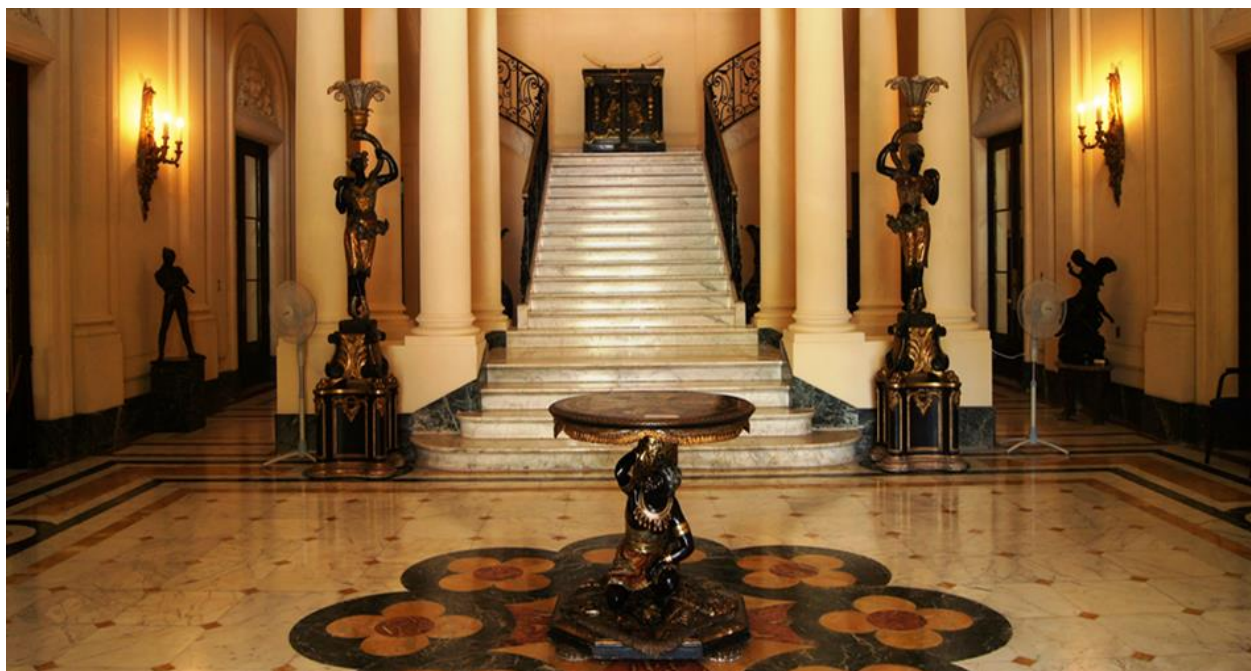


VISIT THE NECROPOLIS DE LA HABANA The Colon Cemetery, or more fully in the Spanish language Cementerio de Cristóbal Colón, was founded in 1876 in the Vedado neighbourhood of Havana, Cuba on top of Espada Cemetery. Named for Christopher Columbus, the 140 acre (57 ha) cemetery is noted for its many elaborately sculpted memorials. It is estimated that today the cemetery has more than 500 major mausoleums, many built by Victor Citarella, chapels, and family vaults. Colon Cemetery is one of the great historical cemeteries of the world, and is generally held to be the most important in Latin America in historical and architectural terms, second only to La Recoleta in Buenos Aires. Prior to the opening of the Colon Cemetery, Havana's dead were laid to rest in the crypts of local church catacombs and then, beginning in 1806, at Havana's newly opened Espada Cemetery.

When locals realized there would be a need for a larger space for their community's dead (due to an 1868 cholera outbreak), planning then began for the Colon Cemetery. It was built by the Galician architect Calixto Arellano de Loira y Cardoso, a graduate of Madrid's Royal Academy of Arts of San Fernando, and who became Colón's first occupant when he died before his work was completed. Yet for all its elegance and grandeur Colon Cemetery conceals as much as it displays. Empty tombs and desecrated family chapels disfigure the stately march of Cuban family memorials even in the most prominent of the avenues, and away from the central cross-streets, ruin. Many of these are the tombs of exiled families, whose problems with caring for their dead

have been complicated by residence in new countries. The first impact of Colon Cemetery is a seemingly endless succession of tombs blinding white in the midday heat, few shade trees and nowhere to sit. In front of the main entrance, at the axes of the principal avenues Avenida Cristobal Colón, Obispo Espada and Obispo Fray Jacinto, stands the Central Chapel apparently modelled on Il Duomo in Florence.

On every side rectangular streets lead geometrically to the cemetery's 56 hectares, designed by Loira to define the rank and social status of the dead with distinct areas, almost city suburbs: priests, soldiers, brotherhoods, the wealthy, the poor, infants, victims of epidemics, pagans and the condemned. The best preserved and grandest tombs stand on or near these central avenues and their axes.

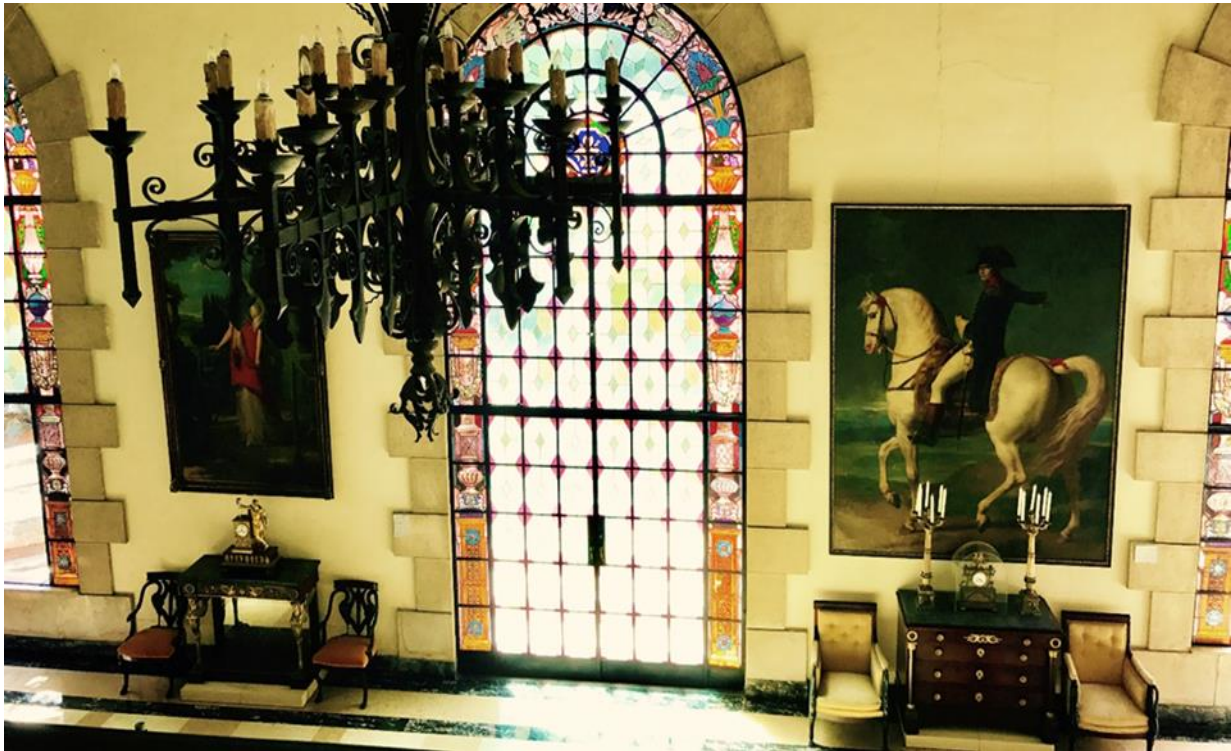


VISIT THE FORMER MANSION CONDESA DE REVILLA DE CAMARGO MARÍA LUISA GÓMEZ-MENA | MUSEO DE ARTES DECORATIVAS

The Museum of Decorative Arts in the Vedado district of Havana, Cuba is a decorative arts museum in the former residence of the María Luisa Gómez-Mena Viuda de Cagiga, Countess of Revilla de Camargo, sister of José Gómez-Mena Vila, the owner of the Manzana de Gómez. It was designed in Paris by architects P. Virad and M. Destuque, inspired in French Renaissance and was built between 1924 and 1927 in a neo-classical style. The National Museum of Decorative Arts was founded on July 24, 1964 after the property was nationalized from the former owners. It has a considerable collection of more than 33,000 works with high artistic and historical value, coming from the reigns of Louis XV, Louis XVI and Napoleon III, as well as Oriental pieces From the 16th to the 20th centuries, among others. Among the highlights of its varied sample we can

underline a great Rococó chest, made by Simoneau for the French castle Sceaux; A collection of Chinese parabanes of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, originating in the province of Chiansi; A clock with machinery made by Martinot, watchmaker of King Louis XV; A secretary who was part of the personal furniture of Queen Marie-Antoinette at the Palace of Versailles, among many others. The building is surrounded by gardens with sculptures of Italian marble made in the 19th century.





VISIT AND TOUR FORMER ITALIAN-CUBAN POLITICIAN MANSION, ORESTES FERRARA | MUSEO NAPOLIONICO

The Napoleon Museum in Havana, Cuba houses one of the most important collections from the 18th and 19th centuries preserved in the Western hemisphere. The Museum (in San Miguel Street, between Ronda and Mazón, on one side of the University of Havana) reopened in March 2011 after a three-year restoration by the City Historian's Office. Napoleon Princess Alix de Foresta, widow of Luis Marie Bonaparte, a descendent of King Jerome, Bonaparte's younger brother, was especially invited to the island for the opening. The museum was founded in 1961, occupying a 1929 Florentine Renaissance style mansion "La Dolce Dimora", the home of an Italian-Cuban politician, Orestes Ferrara. The architects were Evelio Govantes and Félix Cabarrocas, who also designed El Capitolio and the Catalina Laza mansion on Paseo. The museum displays almost 8,000 items, most of them related to the period from the French Revolution through the Second Empire. The collection includes a specialized library, suits, weapons, military equipment, furniture, coins, historic and decorative objects. Artwork is displayed from Louis Tocqué, Jean-Marc Nattier, Nicolas de Largillière, Jean Baptiste Regnault; François Flameng, Andrea Appiani and Robert Lefèvre. The museum displays Napoleon's death mask, brought by Dr. Francesco Antommarchi, the last doctor to treat Napoleon on Saint Helena, who died in Santiago de Cuba; and Napoleon's telescope.



VISIT AND TOUR THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS OF HAVANA The University of Havana located in the Vedado district of Havana, was Founded on January 5, 1728. The university is the oldest in Cuba, and one of the first to be founded in the Americas. Originally a religious institution, today the University of Havana has 15 colleges at its Havana campus.

“Jean Claude Forestier referred to his plans as the Great Urban Works of Havana. His plans essentially transformed the whole city of Havana and remodeling with a new structure never seen before. Such a plan had to be great. Basically, Forestier saw the city in terms of a large garden. Far from being just a system of radial avenues, the aim of his proposal was to take control of the landscape. To him, the architectural plan of the city was inseparable from the urban park plan. Forestier went ahead using a similar approach to design the university campus”



DINNER | PALADAR VISTAMAR Sea, cuisine, moments and people are mixed in Vistamar to provide you an unforgettable experience. For more than twenty years our family has had the immense pleasure of accompanying the people who choose us to turn their visit into happy moments, which we hope will keep forever in their hearts. Our sea; behind our terrace; is also yours if you desire. You can live with it emotions that you won't forget. The sunsets combine perfectly in color and sensation with the dishes coming from the most demanding international and national cuisine. The house where we located this family business was built in the 50s by the renowned architect Miguel Gastón who followed the guidelines of modern architecture. At present, we preserve it with housing and restaurant double function. The peculiar design of the house supported on pillars has allowed us to take advantage of the spaces in a harmonious and functional way, leaving space for the Restaurant and Grill. On the top floor is the restaurant, where, appreciating the extraordinary view of the sea, you will find traditional Cuban dishes and other international cuisine, carefully crafted. On the ground floor, in a more relaxed atmosphere, next to the infinity pool you will enjoy cocktails, and next to the waves of the sea you will taste fresh and light seafood dishes.



OLD AUTOMOBILE TOUR | ANTIQUE AMERICAN CARS Travel back in time as the rest of the night your own personal transportation will be in a 1950's antique American automobile. Enjoy an amazing panoramic views of the city from your classic cars. Engage in a trip along the Malecon as you tour Havana in your way to Tropicana Night Club.



DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENT SHOW | 1950's HAVANA CUBAN SHOW | TROPICANA NIGHT CLUB

Arrive at the Cabaret in style, travel back in time as you ride into the gardens of Tropicana. Enjoy drinks and a cabaret show while stepping into the forbidden Havana of the 1950's. Visit Los Arcos de Cristal, the legendary master piece of modern Cuban architecture completed in 1953. *TROPICANA* the world-known cabaret was originally launched in 1939 at Villa Mina, a six-acre suburban estate with lush tropical gardens in Havana's *MARIANAO* neighborhood.



FREE MORNING

CHECK OUT | HOTEL IN HAVANA

AIRPORT TRANSFER | HOTEL – JOSE MARTI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

AIRPORT CHECK IN | JOSE MARTI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

DEPART | LA HABANA - MIAMI