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Tampa Historic Hike

Tampa, FL

Distance: 6.1 mi (9.8 km) + 1.0 mi (1.6 km) optional
Ridden: 3.3 mi (5.4 km)
Time: about 6 hrs (3 h 15 m walking + 2 h 10 m at stops)
Difficulty: Moderate
Stops: 26
Route: Loop

Scan to open this hike

historictrails.org/hikes/tpa3m7z

By HistoricTrails.org

A hike through the historic parts of the city of Tampa, covering the history of Tampa from its native inhabitants, Spanish exploration, the era of the immigrants and into modern times. The route begins at the Tampa History Museum, passes modern skyscrapers and century old buildings, visits the historic Tampa Bay Hotel, follows Bayshore Boulevard to the Gasparilla pirate ship and rides the streetcar to historic Ybor City, ending at the hike's highlight - the S.S. American Victory Ship.

Free hike kit — generated October 25, 2026

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About This Hike

This hike takes you through the historic parts of the city of Tampa. The hike will cover much of the history of Tampa, from its native inhabitants, Spanish exploration, the era of the immigrants and into modern times. The experience begins with a walk through the Tampa History Museum. You will then walk through modern skyscrapers and century old buildings. The hike will visit the historic Tampa Hotel, which is now the University of Tampa. Follow Bayshore Boulevard to the Gasparilla pirate ship. The Tampa streetcar will take you to the historic Ybor City district. Walk down 7th Avenue through the history of Tampa's immigrant neighborhoods. The streetcar takes you back to the hike's highlight - The S.S. American Victory Ship.

The historic City of Tampa is located on the West Coast of Florida, an area that is commonly referred to as Tampa Bay. This city is rich in culture and history, featuring unique buildings and structures and showcases some of the area's most breathtaking views of the bay.

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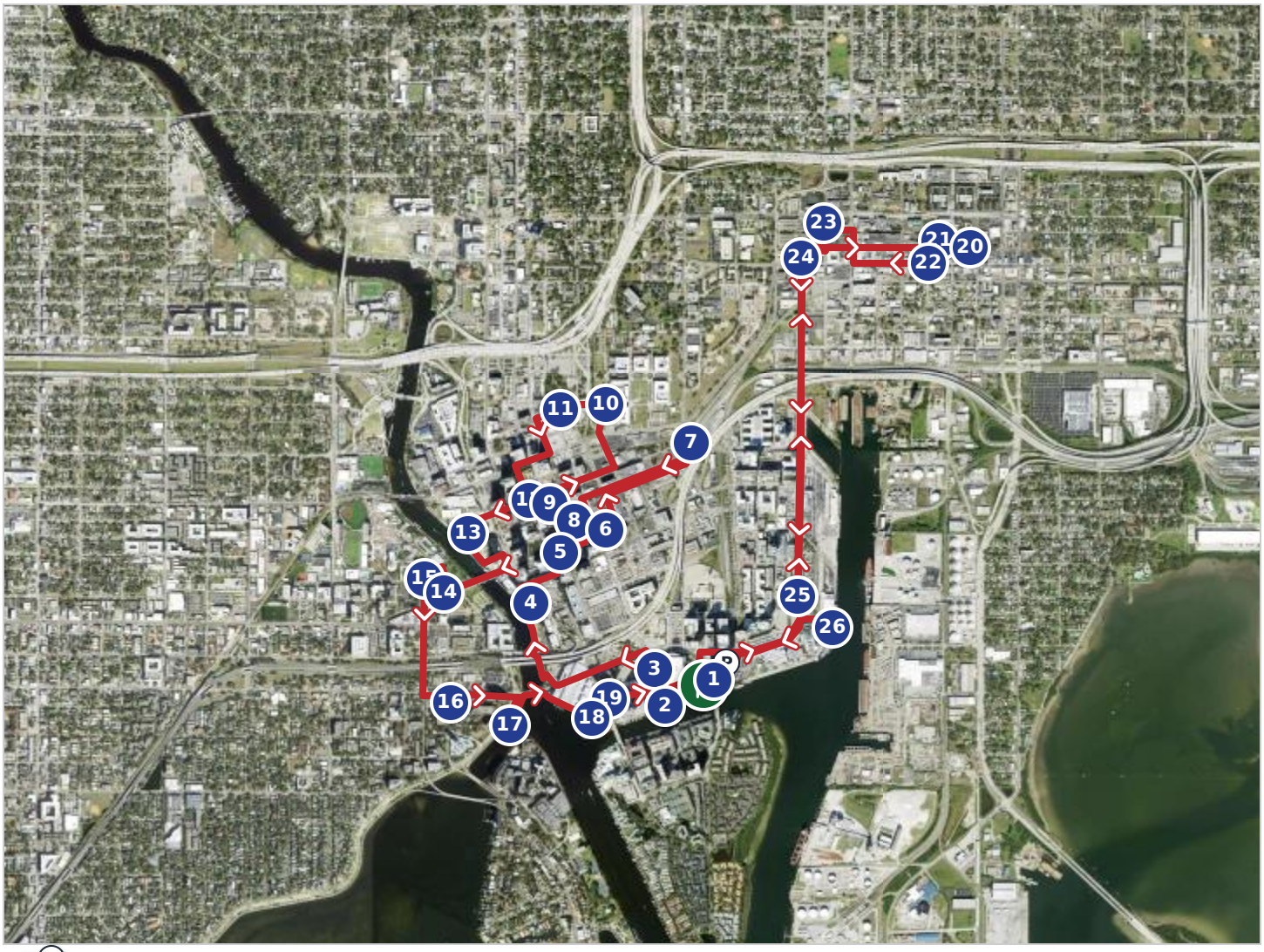
Hike Map

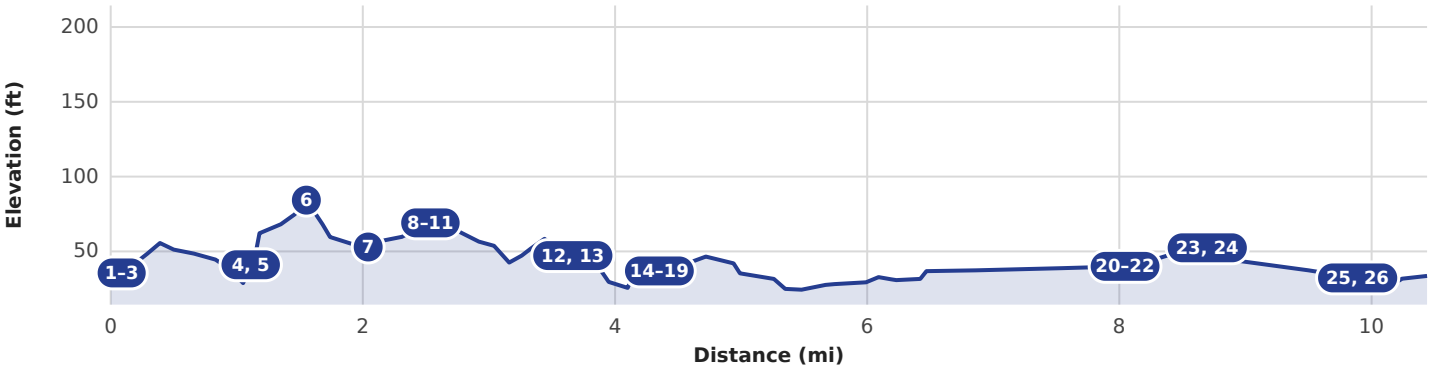


Trail start · Parking

Satellite imagery © Esri — route and numbered waypoints as drawn by the hike author.

Elevation Profile

↑ 248 ft (76 m) gain · ↓ 243 ft (74 m) loss · 24–85 ft (7–26 m) elevation



Distance along the full route, including 3.3 mi (5.4 km) ridden and a 1.0 mi (1.6 km) optional section.

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The Trail, Stop by Stop

1 A Day at the Museum (Tampa Bay History Center) (27.94228, -82.44973) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

The Tampa Bay History Center is a state of the art museum built in 2009. It houses many exhibits that highlight the history of the Tampa Bay Area. Features include: Native American artifacts, sports memorabilia, cigars, immigrant history, war history, cattle drive stories, local pioneer stories and tales of explorers. The museum is highly recommended and will provide perspective as you walk the rest of the hike.

The Winds of Change movie is not a necessary watch and can be skipped. However, the Coacoochee movie was amazing! It was a great technical presentation and also had balanced views.

Everything on the first and 2nd floors is worth seeing. The third floor is for traveling exhibits; so in most cases, the exhibits featured there will not be relevant to Tampa history.

Just outside the museum is Hero's Plaza. Look around there and then walk to the four arch dome by the water. This is a Seminole War tribute.

2 Harbor Island (27.94108, -82.45212) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Across the water you will see Harbor Island. Harbor Island was originally a small natural island that was built up to become a port facility in the 1900s. It had a rail yard with a large swinging drawbridge and phosphate elevators. In 1979, the land was purchased from the Seaboard Coast Line and was redeveloped for residential, office and retail purposes. If you look to the left, the small bridge you see replaced what used to be a large swinging rail bridge. Before the 1980's, the island looked like a rusted shipwreck.

3 Lightning Strike (Tampa Bay Times Forum) (27.94268, -82.45267) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

This venue opened in 1996 and has since been used for basketball, arena football, concerts, civic events and of course, hockey. Many people are surprised that Florida has a hockey franchise. In the late 1980s the NHL announced an expansion into the South. Tampa got its team in 1992, followed by the Mighty Ducks in Anaheim, and the Florida Panthers in South Florida. The Lightning won the Stanley Cup in the 2003-2004 season.

The land here was previously a park called Rex Beach Park, until the 1960s.

4 MacDill Park Riverfront (27.94555, -82.45876) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

This park has many signs that cover the founding and history of MacDill Air Force Base and its contributions to Tampa.

During the early days of Tampa this area was used as a wharf for small boats and businesses. An early business of note was the Oyster Saloon. In 1837, the saloon was the location of the first cigar rolled in Tampa.

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5 City Hall (27.94782, -82.45729) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Just before City Hall is the Tampa City Hall Plaza. It has two markers - you should read the Rough Riders one. This location provides a nice view of City Hall.

Built in 1915, City Hall itself is one of a few examples of Art Deco architecture popular in the Tampa area. It is closed on weekends and there is not much to see inside. The clock on the top of the building includes the name "Hortense" and it weighs 2,840 pounds.

On the way to the next waypoint is the Masonic Lodge, which was built in 1928 to house one of Tampa's oldest organizations, the Freemasons, founded in 1850. Next door is the Scottish Rite building, built in 1921. As you walk past the Scottish Rite building, check out the side - it's pretty impressive.

6

Park and Courthouse (Joe Chillura Courthouse Square) (27.94881, -82.45504) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Joe Chillura Courthouse Square opened in 2000. It has many historical signs incorporated into its history walk. The signs are informative; but, are not that interesting and can be skipped. Walk along the Kennedy side and then see the sign in the ESE corner. It includes information about the dome in the park, inspired by the old 1982 county courthouse.

Hillsborough county was formed in 1834 and was named for Wills Hill, Lord Hillsborough. He is famous for commissioning an early survey of Florida. After you have seen the square, if you look to the east you will see the Hillsborough County Courthouse, built in 1952. This structure was built on the home of William Hooker - the Florida 'Cattle King' of the late 1800s. The home was later turned into a hotel. To the right is a Confederate Soldiers memorial, dedicated in 1911. To the left, you will notice that it includes a war memorial for WWI, WWII, and the Korean War. Behind that is a very unique temple to cisterns.

To the north and one block east on Twiggs Street is the George E. Edgecomb Court House, which houses the Florida State Circuit Court 13th Circuit for Hillsborough County. This is a branch of the Florida State Court system and hears cases not handled by county courts. Cases are those over $15,000 in contention, felonies, property titles and appeals from county courts. It has a large bronzed tribute statue out front.

7 Train Station (Tampa Union Station) (27.95256, -82.45084) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Tampa's Union Station was how most people arrived to Tampa before the interstate highway system. This building was built in 1912 in the Italian Renaissance revival style. The station combined the operations of three separate lines that operated in Tampa. As train travel declined, the building began to decay due to a lack of maintenance. In 1984, it closed and passengers used a portable building for ticketing and a waiting room. Restoration of the structure was completed in 1998 and again serves as the rail station for Tampa.

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8

Places of Worship (St. Andrew's Episcopal and Sacred Heart) (27.94918, -82.45664)

Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

The church with the orange colored steeple is Saint Andrews Episcopal Church. This church was built in 1904 in historic Spanish Mission style architecture. If the church is open, walk in and look around. The wood rail around the front is from the original 1871 wooden church that once stood on the same location.

Leave the church and head back north a block on Marion Street and head left to the Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Construction started in 1898 and was completed in 1905, making it the oldest Catholic church in Tampa. The building was built mostly in the Romanesque style with a 135 ft tall dome. The church was built on the grounds of the old wooden St Louis Church, which was built in 1860 in honor of the Fr. Luis Cancer, a missionary who was killed in Tampa in 1549. If open, please look inside; it has some amazing architectural elements.

9 Florida Ave (27.94988, -82.45781) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

North of the Catholic Church on Florida Ave is the old neoclassical granite Post Office and US Federal Courthouse, built in 1902.

Just past the Courthouse and to the right (a block away) you can see the First Presbyterian Church, built in 1924 and expanded in 1949. The congregation dates back to 1854.

On the right you will pass the US Federal District Courthouse, the Sam Gibbons US Courthouse, which looks like a high rise condo or office building. This building is only 17 stories tall, but is the height of a standard 35 story building. It houses only about 120 employees.

On the way you'll see the Kress Building (1929) on the left side. Note the old painted signage high on the side of the building. Next door is the old Woolworth Building, erected in 1920. Woolworth was an early version of a superstore like Walmart.

Past that you will see the historic Floridan Hotel. The hotel was built in 1926 and was the tallest building in Florida until 1966. In its time, this hotel was known for its grandeur and luxurious appeal, hosting stars like Gary Cooper and Elvis. It declined in the 1960s and by the 1980s was dilapidated. It has since been restored.

Past the hotel you will see the 1960s-looking Methodist Church. This congregation started in 1846 and the old chapel was later built in 1948.

A block to the left you will see the Henderson Building that once housed a music company. If you take the next turn on Harrison Street you will see a Tampa Postcard mural.

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10

Optional Spur: Harlem Academy and St. Paul A.M.E. Church (27.95421, -82.45504)

Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

The red brick building is the St. Paul A.M.E. Church. The congregation was started in 1870 and is the oldest African American congregation in Tampa. After experiencing dwindling membership it closed its doors in 2010. The church was built in 1914 and has been visited by many dignitaries including: Martin Luther King, Jr., who preached there, Bill Clinton, Rev. Jessie Jackson and Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

On the grounds next to the red brick church was once the historic Harlem Academy. The school was a three story structure built in 1871 for African American students. Although the school was closed and demolished in 1965, many former students of the Harlem Academy went on to become prominent citizens.

A few blocks to the north, Rev. Billy Graham began his famous career in the now demolished Saratoga Bar in 1939.

Until the 1940s, there were many cigar factories, which eventually moved to other parts of town. Southeast downtown was another area where many cigar factories were located. These buildings were demolished because of decay and are now used for parking. Most of the empty lots and new buildings downtown stand where the factories once were.

11 Optional Spur: Oaklawn Cemetery (27.95397, -82.45725) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Oaklawn Cemetery was Tampa's first public burial ground. It is the final resting place for most of Tampa's early inhabitants including Vicente Ybor, mayors, slaves, pirates, confederate soldiers and yellow fever victims. With about 1700 graves onsite, the cemetery is quite large; you could spend some time here. It is recommended that you walk straight in and only see sites along the main path. At the first intersection, Tampa's first mayor was buried. Continue straight to a placard showing the sections. Visit Vincent Ybor's grave to the right (large above ground white one). Next, head to the wrought iron fenced area of the pioneer missionaries and then head back out. As is the case with any part of the hike, if you do not feel safe, do not go in.

Heading back toward Franklin Street: Franklin Street was Tampa's main street and was the first paved street, the first to have electric lights and the first to get sidewalks.

12 Tampa Theatre (27.95006, -82.45886) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

The Tampa Theatre was built in 1926 as one of America's most elaborate movie palaces and was the first air conditioned building in Tampa. The inside of the theatre is a sight unto itself. It has the feel of a Mediterranean courtyard with stars, gargoyles and statues. From its opening until the late 1960s, the theatre was the center of Tampa culture. By the early 70s the theatre was in danger of being demolished as people began to move out into the suburbs. It was saved from demolition and today hosts many events. They do offer tours for $5 a person and 90 minutes; it is recommended that you come back and see it some other time. However, if someone is at the front, you may want to ask if you can pop in and take a peek.

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13 Museums and Curtis Hixon Park (27.94858, -82.46180) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Curtis Hixon Park was built on the grounds of the demolished old convention center. Restrooms are located on the south side of the park. The site now plays host to the Tampa Art Museum and the Children's Museum. As you walk towards the Hillsborough River, you will see the spires. The Tampa Bay Hotel is across the river. Hillsborough River was the heart of Tampa's commercial and cultural life in the early days.

Walking along the river toward the round skyscraper: the black skyscraper to the east of the round one with the unusual bottom is the Park Tower, built in 1973 to be Tampa's first skyscraper.

Near the bridge was the location of the Tampa Ferry. In 1888, the ferry ceased operations with the construction of the city's first bridge, a wood bridge for the Tampa Bay Hotel.

14 Plant Park (27.94601, -82.46302) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Before you go into Plant Park, note the domed church on Kennedy. Built in 1923, this is the First Baptist Church of Tampa; its congregation dates from 1859.

Read the sign about the The Tampa Bay Hotel. Then, head back 100 feet and enter the park. Head right on the path toward the central spire fountain and then continue northeast until you see an old wall and a cannon. These 1918 24-pounder cannons are from Fort Brooke. During the Civil War a Union raiding party damaged the guns by blowing off one side pivot and the damage can still be seen on the two guns. It was here that Desoto may have landed, the other alternative being to the south in Manatee County.

15 The Tampa Bay Hotel (27.94661, -82.46400) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Welcome to Tampa's most beautiful building. This building was originally built by Henry Plant in 1891 as the premier hotel out of the eight built for his rail line. Plant had a steamship line that took passengers to exotic Caribbean destinations from Tampa. The line was over a quarter mile long and covered six acres. During its peak use times, the Tampa Bay Hotel was a destination for many celebrities and contains the first elevator installed in Florida. The grounds spanned across 150 acres and included a golf course, bowling alley, racetrack, casino and indoor heated pool. The minarets are part of the Moorish Revival theme selected by Plant. During the Spanish American War, the US used the hotel as a base of operations. Generals planned the campaign in the hotel's rooms and lobbies and the soldiers camped on the grounds. Teddy Roosevelt stayed in a suite during the planning of the war.

In 1930, the hotel was closed and passed to Tampa Bay Junior College, which later became the University of Tampa. If it is open, walk up to the veranda and go inside the lobby of the hotel. The main lobby and the side rooms are quite interesting.

Heading back toward Kennedy Blvd. you will see a memorial to President Kennedy. In the other direction, you will see a large naval gun. On the way south on Hyde Park Ave., after the Crosstown, you'll see the restored Peter O. Knight house.

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16 Hyde Park (27.94128, -82.46266) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Hyde Park begins its history as a neighborhood in the 1880s after Henry Plant built the bridge across the Hillsborough River. Houses popped up quickly all the way to the site of Old Hyde Park Village and down Bayshore Blvd. Many of the multi-story houses you see were built in the 1890s-1920s.

The Hutchinson House, built in 1908, is an example of Second Empire architecture because of its French style roof made of hand cut slate tiles. It has 18-inch thick brick walls and five fireplaces. In 1932, it was a hospital, then a rooming house, then a fraternity house. It was later renovated by a lawyer to bring it back to its original state. This is a private residence - so please do not walk up to it.

17 Arrgh! (Gasparilla Pirate Ship) (27.94026, -82.45978) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

At this dock you will see the pirate flagship used during the Gasparilla Festival (it is docked here almost all year long). Jose Gaspar was a pirate who raided the coast of west Florida between about 1890 and 1921. In 1821, the USS Enterprise (not Star Trek) lured his ship into a battle and he leapt to his death, anchor in hand. It is unclear how much of the Gaspar story is truth or legend. The first Gasparilla Festival was held in 1904.

Heading north from the ship is the Platt Street drawbridge, built in 1926. Along the way, there is a Christopher Columbus statue.

18 Fort Brooke and the Mouth of the Hillsborough River (27.94059, -82.45576) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Where the convention center now stands was once a large prehistorical Timuca temple mound. Fort Brooke was built in 1824 next to the mound. The purpose of the fort was to contain the Seminole Indians, control the river and curtail illegal activities in the newly acquired Florida territory. The wood palisade fort was the major outpost in West Central Florida during the Seminole Wars and the Civil War. During those years many buildings were built on the grounds. Union forces captured the fort in 1864 and the post was decommissioned by the Army in 1883.

Look to the southwest and you will see Tampa General Hospital. The hospital was established here in 1926 on a small island called Grassy Island. The buildings you see were built during later expansions of the hospital.

Grassy Island would later become a part of the now much larger, man-made Davis Island. In the 1920s mud was dredged from Tampa Bay to create a resort community here and development stalled in the 1930s. Many interesting structures on the island are from that era. It is well worth driving through when you get a chance. The island has its own airport and yacht club.

19 StreetCar (TECO Line) (27.94138, -82.45484) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Time to take the streetcar! The streetcar you are about to ride opened in 2002 and was modeled after Tampa's electric street cars from 1892-1946. You are going to head to stop #1 in Ybor city.

The street car will pass the Forum, the Tampa History Museum and the Florida Aquarium. On your left you will see what once used to be the warehouse district; it has since become a thriving neighborhood. After the aquarium, you will see the Port of Tampa to the right. Here, ships are still repaired and much of West Central Florida's exports and imports come through here. You will get to see this area from the Victory Ship as well.

20 Centennial Park Station (27.96102, -82.43715) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Disembark here and head west one block to the next stop.

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21 Centennial Park (27.96137, -82.43862) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Ybor was founded in 1885 by cigar manufacturers. The city was highly populated with Cuban, Spanish, Italian and Jewish immigrants, making it one of the few multiethnic towns in the American South at the time. Centennial Park was built to commemorate Ybor City's rich cultural Latin heritage. Here, Mayor Nuccio has a statue that commemorates the contributions of immigrants to Tampa's society. Take some time to observe the statues and markers. If you are here on a Saturday, they often have the Ybor Market in the park, which you can visit.

Behind the park to the north is the Ybor City Museum State Park. You can probably skip visiting it because it is quite small and for the cost, much of the information it provides was already covered in the Tampa Bay History Museum.

22 7th Street (27.96034, -82.43918) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Although now an entertainment district, 7th Street was once the thriving main street for Ybor City. The buildings along the street are mostly from the golden age of Ybor (1902-1929). Here you can see the wrought iron balconies popular at the time. Many of the large solid buildings in the area were built as social clubs, catering to the ethnic groups. The historical markers along the way will tell the history of 7th Street. Things to see in order as you head west on 7th street: cross over and see the Italian Club on the south side of the road. Then, continue on the south side and look at the architecture on the north side. Finally, cross over to the north side of the road and head to Centro Ybor, where you will find a statue of Vicente Martinez-Ybor, the developer of Ybor City.

On the way to the next waypoint along Avendia Republica de Cuba, you will see a pink building built by Vicente Ybor that was the headquarters for his land company in 1895. It was then converted to a clinic a few years after. The clinic closed in 1980 and the building was restored in 1998 to match elements of the period in which it was built.

23 Cuban Connection (Cuban Club and Cherokee Club) (27.96211, -82.44430) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

This was the social club for Tampa's Cuban immigrants. Tampa's Cuban community was a cornerstone of Ybor City and this building was its nucleus. As Cuba moved toward independence from Spain, the Cuban community was heavily involved in the struggle. On the second floor you can peek in the doors to see the entrance to the theatre. Around the corner is the marker for this building.

Head back to 9th Avenue and Avendia Republica de Cuba. The building at the corner made of brick with the many arched porticos is the Cherokee Club. Read the marker to learn about the who's who of the 1890s right here in Tampa! Cross the street heading south to learn more about Tampa's cigar industry.

24 Hitch a Ride (Streetcar back) (27.96060, -82.44548) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

Take the Downtown/Channelside car (head South) and get off at Station 7. Give your feet a rest and take the trolley to the most exciting feature of the hike, the American Victory Ship!

Around the corner to the south of the station is the Ybor City sign. If you have time before the next trolley, you can snap a picture.

25 Cumberland Avenue Station (27.94589, -82.44562) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

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26 Victory Ship (S.S. American Victory) (27.94450, -82.44390) Google Maps Apple Maps

Suggested stop: 5 min

The American Victory Ship is a WWII era merchant ship that was converted into a floating museum. Victory ships were built to move the materials needed for the European and Pacific campaigns. During the Atlantic War, ships like these carried the critical supplies to Great Britain and our other allies. The American Victory Ship is one of four fully operational WWII ships in the country. Twice a year, the ship is taken out for a cruise!

To return, it's better to walk to the west of the Tampa History Museum parking area, then take the trolley, since you are midpoint between the stations.

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Planning Your Hike

Getting There

Trail start: Parking — Tampa Bay History Center (Parking)

Miles do not include the trolley distance. Estimated time: 6-7 hours. Difficulty: Easy, no elevation changes. Start point: Tampa Bay History Museum.

The hike begins with the Tampa History Museum, which opens at 10am. The address is 801 Old Water Street, Tampa, FL 33602 and they can be reached at (813) 228-0097. **Parking:** Park by the Tampa History Museum. Additional parking is available at the South Regional Parking Garage by the Tampa Bay Times Forum, Channelside and the Aquarium. GPS Start Point: 27°56'31.25"N 82°27'0.93"W.

Accommodations: Many youth groups can camp at a Boy Scout Camp. Camp Owen J. Brorein is the recommended site for camping close to the hike: 32 minutes to the Northwest, operated by Greater Tampa Bay Area Council, 16901 Boy Scout Road, Odessa, FL 33556.

Where to eat: Be sure to grab a cuban sandwich with beans and rice at Carmines in Ybor. There are also many other places with Tampa flavor to choose from.

Available tours: There are tours available in the Tampa History Museum, the Ybor Museum and the American Victory Ship. It is recommended that you call ahead to make arrangements for group tours.

Cost: Estimated costs for the day include parking (Tampa History Museum and Channelside - $10 per car; Forum Parking Garage and Aquarium - $5 per car). Tampa History Center, trolley, Ybor Museum and Victory Ship combined: adults 18+ $31/person; ages 13-17 $26.50/person; under 12 $18.50/person. It is recommended that you call ahead to see if group rates are applicable. The Victory Ship offers a great group rate.

Things you'll need: Sunscreen, lots of water, a compass (real or on smartphone), a camera and money for the streetcar.

Waypoint hours & fees

Waypoint	Hours	Fees	Restrooms	Notes
1. A Day at the Museum (Tampa Bay History Center)	10am-5pm	Adults 18+ $12/person; ages 13-17 $10/person; under 12 $7/person	—	Park by the museum; additional parking at the South Regional Parking Garage by the Tampa Bay Times Forum, Channelside and the Aquarium. Groups should call ahead at 813-675-8981 or email education@tampabayhistorycenter.org. Museum phone: (813) 228-0097.
5. City Hall	Closed on weekends	—	—	There is not much to see inside City Hall.
8. Places of Worship (St. Andrew's Episcopal and Sacred Heart)	—	—	—	You may call 813-229-1595 to see if someone can open Sacred Heart for you.
9. Florida Ave	—	—	—	If you started late or want to keep the hike down to 5 miles, you can turn left at the Floridan Hotel and go to Franklin Street to Waypoint 10.

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Waypoint	Hours	Fees	Restrooms	Notes
10. Optional Spur: Harlem Academy and St. Paul A.M.E. Church	—	—	—	This spur adds 0.6 miles to the hike. If you are going to skip the Liberty ship at the end, then this is a good spur to add.
11. Optional Spur: Oaklawn Cemetery	—	—	—	If you do not feel safe, do not go in.
12. Tampa Theatre	—	Tours are $5 per person and take 90 minutes	—	Come back and tour it some other time; if someone is at the front, ask if you can pop in and take a peek.
13. Museums and Curtis Hixon Park	—	—	—	Restrooms are located on the south side of the park.
15. The Tampa Bay Hotel	—	—	—	If it is open, walk up to the veranda and go inside the lobby.
16. Hyde Park	—	—	—	The Hutchinson House is a private residence - please do not walk up to it.
17. Arrgh! (Gasparilla Pirate Ship)	—	—	—	About 95% of the time, there is a pirate ship at the main dock.
19. StreetCar (TECO Line)	Street cars run every 20 minutes starting at 11am on Friday and Saturday; it opens at noon Sunday-Thursday	Under 17 yrs old, $1.25 each way; over 17 yrs old, $2.50 each way. One day unlimited passes are $2.50/$5.00.	—	You will take the street car one more time; so, you will probably want to get the day pass.
21. Centennial Park	—	—	—	The Ybor Market is often held in the park on Saturdays.
24. Hitch a Ride (Streetcar back)	—	—	—	At Station 7, get off and head toward the east. You should see signs to the Victory Ship.
26. Victory Ship (S.S. American Victory)	10am - 5pm	$5 under age 12, $10 for adults. Back in Time Field Trip Tour takes 1 hour for 10-45 people, $4.00/person.	—	It is recommended that you call ahead. The Victory Ship offers a great group rate.

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Challenge Quiz

Answer as you hike — check your score with the answer key on the last page.

1 A Day at the Museum (Tampa Bay History Center)

1. What Native American tribe lived in Florida when Florida became a state?

A. Tocobaga
B. Seminoles
C. Calusa
D. Timucua

2. What ethnic group was instrumental in Tampa's cigar industry?

A. Cubans
B. Germans
C. Greeks
D. Irish

3. What is the name of the fort that used to be located in downtown Tampa?

A. Fort King
B. Fort De Soto
C. Fort Brooke
D. Fort Myers

3 Lightning Strike (Tampa Bay Times Forum)

4. In the courtyard, who is the statue of (he's holding a hockey stick)?

A. Dave Andreychuk
B. Wayne Gretzky
C. Phil Esposito
D. Vincent Lecavalier

4 MacDill Park Riverfront

5. When did MacDill AFB open?

A. 1938
B. 1941
C. 1945
D. 1950

6. What three New Deal program items were built in Tampa besides MacDill?

A. Seawall, armory and airport
B. Bridge, hospital and school
C. Courthouse, library and post office
D. Dam, canal and railway

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5 City Hall

7. Look above the doors for the stone seal: when was Tampa organized?

A. March 4, 1855
B. July 4, 1876
C. July 15, 1887
D. January 1, 1891

8. On the stone seal, what is the name under the ship?

A. Olivette
B. Mascotte
C. Favorita
D. Gasparilla

6 Park and Courthouse (Joe Chillura Courthouse Square)

9. The gold statue in front of the Circuit Court has an inscription in Latin - what does it mean in English?

A. Justice and Liberty
B. Truth and Virtue
C. Law and Order
D. Honor and Duty

7 Train Station (Tampa Union Station)

10. How many track markers remain?

A. Three
B. Four
C. Seven
D. Five

11. In what architectural style was Union Station built?

A. Italian Renaissance Revival
B. Spanish Mission
C. Art Deco
D. Gothic Revival

8 Places of Worship (St. Andrew's Episcopal and Sacred Heart)

12. St Andrews helped establish what ministry?

A. Catholic Charities
B. The Salvation Army
C. Metropolitan Ministries
D. Trinity Cafe

13. Sacred Heart: In honorem of whom?

A. S.S. Gordis Jesu
B. St. Louis
C. Fr. Luis Cancer
D. The Virgin Mary

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10 Optional Spur: Harlem Academy and St. Paul A.M.E. Church

14. How many arches are under the neon sign?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

11 Optional Spur: Oaklawn Cemetery

15. What Union ship fired an 8" shell into the cemetery?

A. USS Enterprise

B. USS Sagamore

C. USS Tahoma

D. USS Monitor

13 Museums and Curtis Hixon Park

16. In what year was the Riverwalk project established?

A. 1966

B. 1988

C. 1976

D. 2002

14 Plant Park

17. What regiment captured the fort in a surprise raid and disabled the guns?

A. 2nd Colored Regiment

B. 42nd Ohio Infantry

C. 1st Florida Cavalry

D. 54th Massachusetts Regiment

15 The Tampa Bay Hotel

18. Outside in the veranda, who was the chairman of the University of Tampa when they rededicated the building?

A. Henry Plant

B. Peter O. Knight

C. David Falk

D. Carl Brorein

16 Hyde Park

19. One house still has its step stone, which was used to aid in getting up on a horse - what is engraved on the stone?

A. Knight

B. Hutchinson

C. Plant

D. Hyde

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17 Arrgh! (Gasparilla Pirate Ship)

20. In what year was the first Gasparilla Festival held?

A. 1898

B. 1904

C. 1911

D. 1921

18 Fort Brooke and the Mouth of the Hillsborough River

21. What is the tallest structure (not including antennas) on Grassy Key/Davis Island?

A. A water tower

B. The airport control tower

C. The yacht club tower

D. A brick smoke stack

19 StreetCar (TECO Line)

22. What is the name of the plaza where you get on the street car?

A. Gaslight Plaza

B. Greco Plaza

C. Centro Plaza

D. Franklin Plaza

21 Centennial Park

23. In what year was Mayor Nuccio born?

A. 1885

B. 1901

C. 1895

D. 1912

24. What is his ancestry?

A. Cuban

B. Spanish

C. Sicilian

D. Sephardic Jewish

22 7th Street

25. What is the name for the Italian-American society?

A. Societa Italia

B. Circolo Italiano

C. Casa d'Italia

D. L'Unione Italiana

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23 Cuban Connection (Cuban Club and Cherokee Club)

26. Who is the large white bust of?

A. Vicente Martinez-Ybor

B. Jose Marti

C. Christopher Columbus

D. Teddy Roosevelt

27. What year was the Cherokee Club established?

A. 1885

B. 1895

C. 1901

D. 1888

26 Victory Ship (S.S. American Victory)

28. What size gun is on the bow?

A. 3"

B. 5"

C. 40 mm

D. 8"

29. What year was the bow gun manufactured?

A. 1941

B. 1943

C. 1944

D. 1945

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Challenge Answers — Leaders Only!

1. B — Seminoles

2. A — Cubans

3. C — Fort Brooke

4. C — Phil Esposito

5. B — 1941

6. A — Seawall, armory and airport

7. C — July 15, 1887

8. B — Mascotte

9. B — Truth and Virtue

10. D — Five

11. A — Italian Renaissance Revival

12. C — Metropolitan Ministries

13. A — S.S. Gordis Jesu

14. C — 5

15. B — USS Sagamore

16. C — 1976

17. A — 2nd Colored Regiment

18. D — Carl Brorein

19. B — Hutchinson

20. B — 1904

21. D — A brick smoke stack

22. B — Greco Plaza

23. B — 1901

24. C — Sicilian

25. D — L'Unione Italiana

26. B — Jose Marti

27. D — 1888

28. A — 3"

29. B — 1943

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