It all starts with the reefs. Everything that makes The Florida Keys & Key West one of the World’s most unique and intriguing destinations is a result of the living, breathing coral reefs that form, surround and protect this exotic archipelago.

Originally inhabited by Native American tribes, The Spanish claimed The Keys during Ponce de León’s 1513 expedition. They saw little of value in the stony islands, but they mapped and named The Keys to help their ships navigate The Florida Straits as they carried gold and silver from the New World to the old one.

The maps...weren’t always accurate. And frequent shipwrecks created an entire industry for pirates and salvagers alike, helping Key West become, at one point, the richest city in America. But it wasn’t until Henry Flagler’s miraculous Oversea Railway appeared in 1912, that The Florida Keys began to look like the place we cherish today. Washed away in the Labor Day Hurricane of 1935, the remains of the railroad became The Overseas Highway, and the rest is history. In 1990, the entire area was named a National Marine Sanctuary, ensuring the protection of North America’s only living coral barrier reef for generations to come.

These days, it’s easy to get here by air, by sea, or by car on one of America’s most scenic highways. But with spectacular diving, fishing and snorkeling, a vibrant art and music scene, a vast array of accommodations and history at every turn, it’s harder than ever to leave. From Key Largo to Key West, you’ll find artifacts of another era, evolving and adapting like the coral that surrounds us.
KEY LARGO

Through much of the 19th century, Key Largo was a thriving farm community, producing fruits and vegetables for sale in the mainland and Key West. The shallow waters surrounding the island made shipping difficult and expensive, but Flagler’s railroad brought bounties of great riches. Sadly, the train rolled right on through to the deepwater harbors further south, and the promise of cheaper produce imported from the Caribbean and South America. Between the depleted soil and the Great Depression, Key Largo’s farming industry faded into history by the early 1900s. But as the railroad, and later the Overseas Highway came along, Key Largo evolved and adapted, becoming the gateway to a far more accessible Keys adventure. While the Key Largo Chamber of Commerce is located at MM 106 (Bayside) – 800-822-1088.

JOHN PENNEKAMP CORAL REEF STATE PARK

MM 98

Explore an archaeological paradise for divers and snorkelers alike, with stunning coral formations and shipwrecks dating to the early 1800s. Named for the journalist who led efforts to preserve Florida’s coral reefs, the park is named for one of Monroe County’s most colorful mayors. The town of Planter was erased by the railroad in the early 1900s. Today, you’ll find a boat ramp, baseball fields and picnic areas. An entrance fee is charged for non-Monroe County residents.

AFRICAN QUEEN

MM 100 Holiday Inn

Experience two iconic Humphrey Bogart moments at the same time with a voyage on the legendary African Queen, right here in Key Largo. Originally known as Rock Harbor, residents voted to rename the town Key Largo to capitalize on the popularity of the classic vessel. The vessel was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. For information, call 305-451-8080.

REEF HOUSE

MM 98.7

The oldest house in Key Largo is home to REEF, the Reef Education Environmental Foundation. REEF is committed to protecting marine environments around the world by engaging the public in events like the Lionfish Derby, a competition to help reduce the population of this invasive species.

TAVERNIER

MM 92-93

Established in the early 1870s on the southern end of Key Largo, Tavernier was originally known as Planter. The tiny farming town consisted of a small store, a community dock, and the only post office between Miami and Key West. The arrival of Flagler’s railroad marked the end of the line for Planter. With mail and primary transportation by way of the railroad, Planter’s post office and dock were no longer needed. And less expensive pineapples from Cuba destroyed Planter’s pineapple economy. By 1891, the town took on the train station name of Tavernier. But while the town’s name may have changed, the names of some of the earliest settlers – Albury, Lowe and Johnson – can still be found everywhere.

HARRY HARRIS COUNTY PARK

MM 92.5, 305 E. Beach Road

Located on the site of the original Keys settlement of Planter, the park is named for one of Monroe County’s most colorful mayors. The town of Planter was erased by the railroad in the early 1900s. Today, you’ll find a boat ramp, baseball fields and picnic areas. An entrance fee is charged for non-Monroe County residents.

JOSEPH ALBURY HOUSE

2000 Overseas Highway, Ocean Drive

A survivor of the 1935 hurricane, the house was swept from its foundation near the water to its present site close to the road, and has remained there ever since. Today it houses the offices of VNA & Hospice of The Florida Keys.

OLD TAVERNIER POST OFFICE

Postmaster Harold Albury built this two-story, hip-roofed building to house both his family and the post office. Completed in 1926, it quickly became the center of the community.

ISLAMORADA

MM 92-63

Named “the purple isle” by early Spanish explorers, Islamorada is actually a village of islands encompassing Plantation Key, Windley Key, Upper and Lower Matecumbe Key and the offshore islands of Indian Key and Lignumvitae Key. Notable historic structures on Islamorada was swept away during the 1935 Labor Day Hurricane, but the area has thrived ever since, and is now known as the Sport Fishing Capital of the World.

WINDELY KEY

MM 85

Formed out of two separate land masses brought together by Flagler’s railroad, Windley Key served as a work camp for World War I veterans hired to build the Overseas Highway. A quarry on Windley Key provided coral rock used to sheath the Federal Building in Key West, as well as the Hurricane Monument in Islamorada. This remarkable stone is preserved at the Windley Key Fossil Reef State Geological Site. For more information, call the Long Key State Recreation Area at 305-664-4815.

UPPER MATECUMBE

The first settlers in what would later become Islamorada were members of the Russell and Pinder families, who began fishing and farming here in the 1880s. They were soon joined by The Parkers, completing the islandâ€™s trio of principal land owners. Over time, affluent visitors from the north discovered the incredible vistas and built winter homes on the ocean.
CHURCH & SCHOOL SITE
wind-blown trees, typical of the Art Moderne style.

THEATER OF THE SEA
Established in 1946, Theater of The Sea is one of the oldest marine mammal facilities in the world, with lush tropical gardens and lagoons that are home to dolphins, sea lions, sea turtles, sharks, stingrays, alligators and birds.

HISTORY OF DIVING MUSEUM
Learn about the special role The Florida Keys has played in the history of man’s exploration of the ocean through the world’s most extensive collection of artifacts, antiques, books and photographs.

PIONEER CEMETARY AND METHODIST CHURCH & SCHOOL SITE
Note the Angel statue marking the grave site of Elza Dolores Pinder. During the 1935 hurricane, the statue flew through the air and landed intact, except for a broken wing, which remains unhealed.

HURRICANE MONUMENT
Constructed in 1937, this roadside monument commemorates more than 400 lives lost in the 1935 hurricane. The monument contains the body of one hurricane victim as well as the ashes of many others. The design motifs features churning waves and wind-blown trees, typical of the Art Moderne style.

LIGNUMVITAE KEY STATE BOTANICAL SITE
Named for an endangered hardwood native to the area, this 280-acre island forest on the bay side is accessible by boat from Robbie’s Marina. The first English-speaking settlers arrived here in 1840, and in 1897, wealthy Miami chemist William J. Matheson bought the island and built a home which now serves as the visitor center. Rangers guided tours are given December through April. Tours are available twice daily, Friday through Sunday. Tour boat services, as well as boat and kayak rentals, are available from Robbie’s Marina. And don’t miss the chance to feed tarpon right from the dock. For tour reservations, call 305-664-2540.

INDIAN KEY STATE RECREATION AREA
This tiny island on the ocean side of the Overseas Highway was once a thriving town built from a fortune made in the wrecking industry. Salvager Jacob Houman bought the island in 1882 to avoid paying taxes in Key West. By 1892, the island proved so lucrative that the Federal government opened a customs station and post office, soon followed by homes, wharves, warehouses and a resort hotel.

LOWER MATECUMBE
During the Great Depression, Lower Matecumbe served as a Federal Emergency Relief Administration work camp for war veterans building the Overseas Highway. Many of these workers perished in the storm surge from the 1935 hurricane, but the bridge footings they constructed are still visible on the bay side. Although the Hurricane Monument in Islamorada commemorates their deaths, perhaps the work they left behind is their true memorial.

ANNE’S BEACH
Named for local environmentalist Anne Eaton, Anne’s Beach offers a wide expanse of calm, clear water. A force in the community until her death in 1992, Anne Eaton worked to preserve the environment and the area’s historic properties. In 1971, she had a wood-frame Albury “Conch” house trucked from Tavernier to a site overlooking the ocean in Lower Matecumbe, where it remains today. She restored the home to its pristine 1922 condition, and named it “Last Resort.”

CRAIG KEY
Originally a fishing camp and flag stop on the railroad, this tiny man-made island’s true claim to fame is that it was ground zero for the 1935 Labor Day Hurricane – the storm that defined modern Keys history. It remains the most intense storm to ever make landfall in the United States.

LONG KEY & LONG KEY BRIDGE
MM 64-68
In the early part of the 20th century, Henry Flagler’s upscale Long Key Fishing Camp was a playground for the rich and famous, and mecca for the world’s best saltwater anglers. The party came to a crashing end with the 1935 hurricane, and the resort never reopened. Today, you can camp at Long Key State Park, and you can still fish the legendary flats. But you can also hike, kayak, swim and bird watch – on a mile long trail through five natural bird habitats.

CURRY HAMMOK State PARK
The largest uninhabited parcel of land between Key Largo and Big Pine Key, the park protects large areas of mangrove swamps, rockland hammocks and seagrass beds essential to The Florida Keys ecosystem. Two miles of the Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail pass through the park, following the route of the Overseas Railroad and providing foot and bicycle access to Marathon. With miles of pristine coastline, it’s also an ideal place for kayaking, paddleboarding, kiteboarding, birding and camping. For more information, call 305-289-2690.
THE MIDDLE KEYS
Mile Marker 63 to 47

MARCHAND
MM 63-47
Located on Vaca Key, Marathon takes its name from the railroad workers who started to feel like their job would never end. They made rapid progress from Homestead through the Upper and Middle Keys, but when they reached the southern end of Vaca Key, they faced seven miles of open water. More than 100 years later, the Seven-Mile Bridge they created remains a masterpiece of modern engineering. Before the bridge, Marathon was the last stop for the railroad, and the town grew and prospered. Buildings from this era are still visible on the Overseas Highway, which now runs on the old railroad bed.

MUSEUMS OF CRANE POINT HAMMOCK
MM 50 Bayside
Created by the Florida Keys Land & Sea Trust in 1976 to prevent the area from being developed, Crane Point Hammock is a 65-acre oasis of hardwood trees, nature trails and educational displays, providing a glimpse of another era. The Children’s Museum offers marine touch tanks and interactive experiences. And the Marathon Wild Bird Center rehabilitates injured and orphaned birds.

ADDERLEY HOUSE
MM 50 Bayside, in Crane Point Hammock
Built by Bahamian sponger George Adderley in 1903, this home is the only standing structure in Florida made of Tabby construction. Tabby is a concrete-like stone made from burned oyster, conch and other shells mixed with sand. The home once anchored Adderley Town, a community of 10 houses built by other Bahamians. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

MUSEUMS OF CRANE POINT HAMMOCK
MM 50 Bayside
The Children’s Museum offers marine touch tanks and interactive experiences. And the Marathon Wild Bird Center rehabilitates injured and orphaned birds.

DOLPHIN RESEARCH CENTER
MM 39
What began in 1958 as a roadside attraction known as Santini’s Porpoise School is now a renowned facility fostering education, research and rescue, and promoting peaceful coexistence between marine mammals, humans and the environment. Behavior sessions and educational presentations are offered throughout the day, including the opportunity to enjoy a face-to-fin encounter in the Dolphin Lagoon. To learn more, call 305-289-1121.

MARATHON AIRPORT
MM 52-51
Today’s modern Marathon airport belies roots that date back to the late 1930s, when U.S. leaders realized we were heading towards another world war. Government workers descended on Marathon to build a runway capable of handling the military’s most formidable airplane, the B-7 Flying Fortress. During WWII, planes stopped in Marathon on their way to Africa and the European Theater. Marathon Airport’s main runway is the same one on which those legendary aircraft landed and took off.

OLD SEVEN-MILE BRIDGE
MM 47-40
Knights Key Bridge
The southern tip of Marathon served as the staging area for the building of the Seven-Mile Bridge. Knights Key was the end of the line for the railroad until 1912, when service opened straight through to Key West. Not content to wait for the completion of the railroad, Flagler built a home port for the Peninsular & Occidental steamship line, which hauled passengers and freight to Cuba, and many of the materials necessary to build the bridge. The Port of Marathon was dismantled with the completion of the Seven-Mile Bridge, and while no visible traces remain, its legacy lives on in every mile of the Overseas Highway.

BOOT KEY
MM 48
Located adjacent to Vaca Key within the city limits of Marathon, Boot Key is a largely undeveloped island next to a 38-acre tract of land from which the U.S. Government broadcasts Radio Marti, transmitting newscasts and programs in Spanish to Cuba.

PIGEON KEY
MM 47
The tiny island of Pigeon Key played a huge role in the evolution of The Keys, serving as home to hundreds of workers during construction of the original Seven-Mile Bridge. Today, it’s home to 8 buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Among them, you’ll find the railroad museum, which displays an extensive collection of historic artifacts from the railroad, including concrete “bones” used to test the strength of mixtures used to construct the bridge. Pigeon Key is accessible by ferry from the Pigeon Key Gift Shop at MM 47 on Knight’s Key. For complete information, call 305-243-3599.

DOLPHIN LAGOON
MM 63 to 47
Learn more, call 305-289-1121.

KNIGHTS KEY
MM 47
Even with today’s technology, a bridge spanning 7 miles of open water is an extraordinary undertaking. In 1912, it was the 8th wonder of the world. An engineering marvel, the bridge employed multiple construction techniques. To the north, concrete piers support huge steel girders, on which the rails – and later the road – were laid. In the deepest water, a 233-foot long swinging span allowed passage between the Gulf and the Atlantic. And the southern end is marked by 210 53-foot concrete arches. After the 1935 hurricane, the bridge was widened to accommodate automobiles, serving travelers to The Lower Keys until the new bridge opened in 1982. Accessible from Little Duck Key, the southeastern end of the historic bridge remains a breathtaking place for walking, hiking and fishing.
BAHIA HONDA STATE PARK
MM 39
Bahia Honda marks the beginning of The Lower Keys, where the ground changes from coral rock to limestone. At the 524-acre Bahia Honda State Park, you’ll find one of the world’s most beautiful beaches, with soft sand, clear water and spectacular views of the old Bahia Honda Bridge.

OLD BAHIA HONDA BRIDGE
MM 36
Built between 1909 and 1912, this was the only truss bridge in the Oversea Railroad. When it was converted from railway to road, it proved too narrow for two-way traffic. So engineers built a one-mile highway on top of the trusses, which can still be seen from the new bridge today.

NO NAME KEY
MM 34-35
Visible from Spanish Harbor Channel Bridge, No Name Key saw the establishment, in 1915, of the first school in The Lower Keys outside of Key West. Later, speculators’ plans for large-scale development on the island led to the construction of a controversial bridge linking No Name Key to neighboring Big Pine Key, but environmental obstacles prevented the realization of further schemes. In fact, the island didn’t even have electricity until 2013. The No Name Pub is a beloved spot for those who choose to live off the grid, simply because it’s so hard to find.

BIG PINE KEY
MM 29.5–33
Rustic, wooded and brimming with wildlife, Big Pine Key is a beautiful place to commune with nature. Dedicated to preservation, Big Pine is home to the National Key Deer Refuge, providing a safe haven for the tiny, endangered species. You’ll also find The Blue Hole here. Once a rock quarry used to build Flagler’s railroad, today it’s the only freshwater lake in The Keys, and home to a variety of wildlife including alligators, turtles and birds. The Lower Keys Chamber of Commerce is located at MM 31 (Ocean side). 1-800-872-3722

LOOE KEY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
MM 27 Dawsondu
Located 5 miles offshore of Big Pine, Looe Key is a coral reef named for the HMS Looe, which ran aground here in 1744. The large, U-shaped reef is home to more than 150 species of fish and 50 species of coral, and its varying depths make it an excellent site for scuba and snorkeling. The Marine Sanctuary is accessible by boat from Little Torch Key (MM 28) or Big Pine Key (MM 30 – 33).

SUGARLOAF
MM 16.5-20.5
In 1912, English entrepreneur Charles Chase set out to create a sponge farming empire in the waters of Sugarloaf Sound. He soon built a town here, which he named for himself. The sponging business thrived until a London bank froze Chase’s assets at the start of World War I. Squeezed by lack of funding and a devastating sponge blight in 1927, Chase declared bankruptcy and sold his holdings to R.C. Perky, who embarked on a folly of his own.

KEY WEST
MM 4.6
Key West is more Bahamian than mainland, and closer to Havana than Miami. Restoration, renovation and preservation have become a way of life in the Island City, which includes a large historic district with over 2,000 historic buildings. Many of the district’s homes were built by shipbuilders of the past, featuring the “Carpenter Gothic” gingerbread for which Key West is famous.

KEY WEST AQUARIUM
1 Whitehead Street
A state-sponsored Emergency Relief Administration project, this is the world’s first open-air aquarium. The Square itself is named for Key West’s own Stephen Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

KEY WEST MUSEUM OF ART AND HISTORY AT CUSTOM HOUSE
281 Front Street
Completed in 1891, this Romanesque Revival edifice once housed the Court of Inquiry in the 1898 sinking of the Maine in Havana Harbor. Today it serves as home to a collection of art and artifacts that reflect the history of The Florida Keys.

NAVAL STOREHOUSE/MEL FISHER MARITIME HERITAGE MUSEUM
200 Greene Street
Constructed by the Navy as the U.S. Naval Store House, this impressive building now houses artifacts from 17th century shipwrecks discovered by renowned treasure hunter Mel Fisher.

LITTLE WHITE HOUSE MUSEUM
111 Front Street
Harry Truman lived here – at least for 175 days of working vacations. Donated to the state of Florida in 1987, the house was privately restored and is now a museum dedicated to President Truman’s tenure.

THE LOWER KEYS
Mile Marker 47 to 0
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PRESIDENTIAL GATES
Caroline and Whitehead Streets
These gates have welcomed Presidents and world-stage dignitaries to the main entrance of the Naval base since 1906. They were opened to the public for the first time in 1987.

AUDUBON HOUSE & TROPICAL GARDENS
205 Whitehead Street
Once the home of wrecker and harbor pilot John Huling Geiger, the house was restored in 1960 as a museum, framed by a spectacular tropical garden. Original Audubon paintings are on exhibit in the house.

OLD CITY HALL
510 Greene Street
Built in 1891 as a Victorian Italianate city hall, the building was renovated and returned to service as Key West’s Chamber of Commerce in 1991. Its original first-floor open air market now houses offices.

CURRY MANSION
511 Caroline Street
A replica of a Newport cottage, this exuberant Beaux Arts estate was a wedding gift from Milton Curry to his bride in 1905. Today, it’s a beautifully restored Bed & Breakfast, with spectacular gulf views from the widow’s walk.

GEORGE BOWNE PATTERSON HOUSE
522 Caroline Street
This Queen Anne house was built for the city’s postmaster and U.S. District Attorney and his wife.

DR. JOSEPH YATES PORTER HOUSE
429 Caroline Street
This majestic French Second Empire residence was home to Florida’s first public health officer, who was instrumental in eradicating yellow fever.

OLDEST HOUSE MUSEUM
322 Duval Street
Reportedly the oldest dwelling in The Keys, it is managed by the Old Island Restoration Foundation as a museum to the Wreckers of yore. The site includes the only surviving Cook House, or detached kitchen, in South Florida.

ST. PAUL’S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
401 Duval Street
Built in 1887, this Gothic Revival church is notable for its stained glass and stirring pipe organ.

KEY WEST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
600 Eaton Street
Fondly referred to as “Old Stone”, the city’s oldest religious building was completed between 1877 and 1892.

RICHARD PEACON HOUSE
712 Eaton Street
This 1890s house’s principal facade takes its cue from the octagon design of the mid-19th century. Recent owners have included designers Angelo Donghia and Calvin Klein.

BAHAMA HOUSES
730 Eaton Street and 409 William Street
Following the devastating 1846 hurricane, two brothers-in-law disassembled their houses in Green Turtle Cay and brought them to Key West.

KEY WEST HISTORIC SEAPORT
631 Greene Street
Formerly known as Key West Bight, this historic waterfront has been a maritime hub for 200 years. Today it’s home to restaurants, bars, shops and museums, and a departure point for boating and watersports.

HARRIS SCHOOL
812 Southard Street
Built in 1909, this is Key West’s oldest surviving public school. It is constructed of locally fabricated, rusticated concrete block and features a crenelated parapet – a castle-inspired wall treatment.

KEY WEST CEMETERY
701 Pauline Street
This 1.5 acre site was established following the 1846 hurricane. Two internationally significant plots are the Los Martires de Cuba and the Navy plot honoring sailors who died on the U.S.S. Maine in 1898.

WILLIAM ALBURY HOUSE
730 Southard Street
One of several houses constructed by Bahamian-born citizens, its most spectacular features are its wraparound verandas and its belvedere, a rooftop lookout with windows.

JOHN LOWE, JR. HOUSE
620 Southard Street
Born in Green Turtle Cay in the Abaco Islands, Bahamian John Lowe came to Key West as a teenager, working for his brother-in-law William Curry. He built the earliest section of this house (ca. 1872) with lumber from his Greene Street sawmill. His son enlarged it in the 1880s. During WWI, it served as a hospital.

BENJAMIN CURRY, JR. HOUSE
610 Southard Street
Built by another Bahamian from the Abacos and a cousin of William Curry, ca. 1876.

SAN CARLOS INSTITUTE
516 Duval Street
Founded in 1871 as a cultural center for the Cuban community, this club served as a rallying point for the 1895 independence movement led by patriot Jose Marti. The present building was designed by a Cuban architect and built in 1924.

LA CONCHA HOTEL
430 Duval Street
For many years Key West’s tallest building, the hotel was constructed during the tourism boom of the 1920s and served as a way station on the journey by rail and by steamship to Havana.

MONROE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
500 Whitehead Street
Readily identified by its Second Empire clock tower, this two-story brick building with its classical portico was built in 1890.
THE LOWER KEYS
Mile Marker 47 to 0

CORNISH MEMORIAL A.M.E. ZION CHURCH
702 Whitehead Street
The congregation was organized at the conclusion of the civil war by Maryland-born freedman Sandy Cornish and other black citizens. The 1894 frame building is one of a half dozen churches that serve the Bahama Village community.

KEY WEST ARMORY
600 White Street
The city’s only wooden government building, the twin-towered structure was built after the Spanish-American War.

CHARLES PENDETON HOUSE
718 Eisenhower Drive
Built by the controversial publisher of The Equator Democrat in 1891.

BAYVIEW PARK/MARTI STATUE
1332 Truman Avenue
Donated to the city by cigar magnate Eduardo Gato, the site features a statue of Jose Marti, a Confederate soldier and sailors memorial, and a new veterans plaza and bandstand.

KEY WEST LIGHTHOUSE & KEEPER’S QUARTERS MUSEUM
938 Whitehead Street
The lighthouse was completed in 1848 following destruction of its predecessor in the 1846 hurricane. In 1894, it received an addition to achieve its current 90-foot height. The restored keeper’s cottage focused on early 20th century life.

ALFONSO/CARRASCO HOUSE
1001 Eaton Street
Built in 1890, this was the home of the Cuban Consul. Its most spectacular feature is the two-story circular cornered porch with elaborate scrollwork gingerbread.

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS HOUSE
513 Truman Avenue
Originally constructed on Bahama Street, the famous playwright relocated this dwelling to its current location when he moved to Key West after WWII. He lived here until his death in 1983.

CHARLES THOMPSON HOUSE
1314 Seminary Street
The owner of this 1902 house was most famous as Ernest Hemingway’s fishing partner and as “Karl,” a character in Hemingway’s The Green Hills of Africa, which depicts their 1933-1934 safari.

HENRY GOVERNMENT CENTER AT THE HISTORIC TRUMAN SCHOOL
1001 Truman Avenue
Dedicated as a grammar school in 1914, the building is now used for Monroe County offices.

BASELICA OF SAINT MARY STAR OF THE SEA
1010 Windsor Lane
Built in 1905, this Catholic Church features a three-story octagonal-towered convent and a natural rock grotto containing the statues of Our Lady of Lourdes and Bernadette, who help protect Key West from experiencing the full force of hurricanes. The church served as a hospital during the Spanish-American war.

SLOPPY JOE’S BAR
211 Duval Street
A Key West institution and Ernest Hemingway’s favorite watering hole, Sloppy Joe’s officially opened on December 5th, 1933...the day prohibition ended. The bar moved to its current site in 1937 after Sloppy Joe Russell refused to pay a $1 per week rent increase. Patrons simply grabbed their drinks and their barstools and set up shop across the street at the corner of Greene and Duval.

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Coral Rock House
1401 Reynolds Street
This one-of-a-kind house was constructed in 1903 by photographer Richard William Harrison and his son. Their forward-thinking design elevated the main floor above the flood level.
AFRICAN CEMETERY AT HIGGS BEACH
White Street & Atlantic Blvd.
Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this burial ground contains the graves of hundreds of Africans who died after being rescued from slave ships diverted to Key West in 1860.

GREEN PARROT BAR
601 Whitehead Street
A Key West institution since 1890, this iconic dive bar was once a grocery store for Bahamian settlers in the neighborhood, and became the setting for many famous Mario Sanchez woodcarvings and pencil drawings.

KEY WEST SHIPWRECK MUSEUM
1 Whitehead Street
“Wreck ashore!” Learn how those two words built one of America’s wealthiest cities in the mid 19th century. Experience the golden age of the wrecking industry through film, actors and artifacts.

PEPE’S CAFÉ
806 Caroline Street
Established in 1909 on the old commercial waterfront, Pepe’s is the oldest eating house in The Keys.

USCGC INGHAM MARITIME MUSEUM
AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Southard Street
After more than 50 years of service around the world, the Coast Guard Cutter Ingham now serves as a memorial to Guardians killed in World War II and Vietnam.
THE LOWER KEYS
Mile Marker 47 to 0

FLORIDA KEYS ECO-DISCOVERY CENTER
35 E. Quay Road
In 1990, The Florida Keys was designated a National Marine Sanctuary. Here, you can take a journey into the native plants and animals that call this fragile eco-system home.

THE STUDIOS OF KEY WEST
533 Eaton Street
Key West has long been a haven for artists, musicians, poets and playwrights. The Studios were created to connect artists and audiences in an environment that nurtures creativity.

THOMPSON FISH HOUSE, TURTLE CANNERY AND KRAALS
200 Margaret Street
See exhibits from the Mel Fisher Maritime Heritage Museum and the Turtle Kraals Museum. The converted cannery that houses the museum is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS IN KEY WEST EXHIBIT
513 Truman Avenue
The Tennessee Williams exhibit invites visitors to discover the celebrated playwright's life in Key West through an extensive collection of photographs, articles, books and videos.

TROPIC CINEMA
416 Eaton Street
Situated in the heart of Old Town, the modern Art Deco theater showcases independent films, foreign films and motion picture classics, and serves as a community space for concerts, political forums and lectures.

FORT JEFFERSON
68 Miles West of Key West
Sixty-eight miles to the west of the Island City lay the Dry Tortugas, named by Ponce de León for the large number of sea turtles in the area. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the Dry Tortugas became the "Gibraltar of the Gulf", from which the U.S. would maintain control of the waters from the Gulf of Mexico to the Caribbean. In 1846, workers began constructing a great hexagonal structure on Garden Key, but the Civil War broke out before completion. At the same time, the invention of the rifled cannon, which could easily breach masonry walls, rendered Fort Jefferson obsolete before its time. Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination, authorities sentenced the conspirators to the isolated fortress. During an epidemic of yellow fever, one of these prisoners, Dr. Samuel Mudd, treated both inmates and soldiers alike in a heroic response that led to a Presidential pardon. After the war, the outpost found itself reduced to a lowly coaling station. The ill-fated battleship Maine stopped there in 1898 on her way from Key West to Havana, where her mysterious explosion ignited the Spanish-American War. In 1935, the fort was transferred to the National Park Service, which still operates it. Visitors may travel by boat or seaplane, and tent camping is possible by prior arrangement. For further information about Key West, contact the Key West Chamber of Commerce at 1-800-572-8539.