

1. Cannon Road can be seen angling across the mountain at the spillway near the filtration plant at south end of Water Street.

2. Fort Piano, between Cross and First Streets, looking across New Creek and up about 100 yards were the trenches of Fort Piano where cannons were positioned. Now overgrown, was still visible in 1980.

3. Taylor Home built 1852, occupies the site at the end of Hughes Street on Willow Avenue. Original four room log structure, home of Tannery Superintendent, has modern additions.

4. Tannery and Shoe Factory were located on Willow Avenue in the mid-1800's, destroyed during Civil War.

5. McCarty Old Stone House, built 1815, oldest standing home in Keyser, built by early settler Patrick McCarty on Armstrong Street. "Paddytown" was named for him.

McCarty had a store near his home, furnishing needs for settlers, as well as other standard 1815 articles, also had a lime kiln in the Limestone area.

6. Alkire House, located at Mill Meadow at intersection of Armstrong Street and Limestone Road. Original Alkire home was built by the Singletons in 1783. It was destroyed by fire and replaced in 1851 by the brick Alkire Mansion.

7. Blacksmith Shop was located near the bridge that crosses New Creek on Armstrong Street.

8. New Creek Station: the Baltimore and Ohio, (B & O), trains stopped at New Creek Station, as Keyser was known during the Civil War.

The first Depot was across the tracks from and near Southern States store.

Passengers could stop over, enjoy meals and stay in the New Creek Hotel built in 1852 by George Washington Mosley at the end of Mozelle Street. It faced the railroad, beside the Depot.

Around the 1840-1850's Paddytown almost died, but with the popularity of the B & O on this route west, the town began booming .

During the Civil War, it was an important stop on the B & O Railroad used by the North for transporting soldiers, equipment and supplies.

9. Courthouse : WV became a border state in 1863 when it separated from Virginia. The Mineral County Courthouse was completed in 1868 after Mineral County was created from Hampshire County. This area around the Court House became the Town Square. The Court House is on the National Register of Historical Places.

10. Courthouse Square:

Old Union Blacksmith Shop on East Street was on this Square, as well as a second one located at 107 West Street.

The first school building built for white children stood where the Magistrate Court Annex is now located on West Street.

About 1870 a two-story brick building was built to replace other temporary quarters previously used for educating children.

Across the street, at 116 East Street, is the site of the second Presbyterian Church, which replaced Mt. Hope Presbyterian, destroyed by fire during the Civil War.

Keys Hotel located at the corner of Armstrong & East Streets dates back to 1872. This original structure still stands almost the same today as nearly 150 years ago.

11. Janes Church, oldest church building in Keyser, located on Church Street, built in 1876. It is an active Historically African American United Methodist Church today .

12. Lincoln School, located beside Janes Church Fellowship Hall, the first African American grade school in Keyser, which was in use until 1957.

13. Mt. Hope Presbyterian Church & Cemetery located at the top of the Cliffs on Overton Place. During the Civil War, a 9 pound cannon was placed on the large rock facing South, up the New Creek Valley. Standing where Fort Piano can be seen to the left, Fort Fuller (Fort Kelly) to the right and a clear view of the New Creek Valley - no evidence of the remains. Members of the McCarty family were among those buried here, where only remnants remain of the cemetery today.