

14. Historical Marker near Post Office: explains Keyser changed hands 14 times during the Civil War (although the South only held it once for a period of 5 hours in 1864). The other side explains it was a training and staging area for Averill's Rangers, with troops deployed from here.

15. Armstrong Mansion: (also known as the Davis Mansion). The Armstrong family left Keyser because of Southern ties. This home was used by the Union Army during the Civil War. It was later sold to Thomas Davis. Two of Keyser's streets were named for these families.

16. Former Keyser High School: was built near the site of the Armstrong/Davis mansion. Until changes were made on the grounds of KHS, the grave of a confederate soldier was buried on the grounds of the Armstrong mansion to keep his body from lying in the street.

17. Thomas McCoole Home: located on West Piedmont Street, built soon after the Civil War. This was the training grounds of the Paddytown Battalion and Union Troops whose tents were located in this end of town.

18. Fort Fuller: also known as Fort Kelly was built at the present site of the Administration Building at Potomac State College of WV. It was on a high hill and considered almost impossible to reach by the Southern Troops. It was the main Fort, capable of protecting the railroad on the north side, New Creek Valley on the south side and was supported by Fort Piano on the east and Fort William on the west side of town.

19. Carskadon Mansion: Notable because Thomas R. Carskadon was a Vice-Presidential Candidate in 1892. He was considered radical because of his modern ideas on farming, politics, his inventions and life in general. His home had plumbing and conveniences ahead of the times. He built the first silo in eastern United States for his farm. The home is Pre-Civil War.

20. Historic Markers: as you enter Keyser on Route 220 from the South, the marker on the east side, gives same information as the historical marker near the Post Office. Carskadon Mansion Marker on walking trail.