

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



4

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Liberty Downtown Historic District

other names/site number CSL-3 through CSL-32, CSL-39 through CSL-41, and CSL-47

2. Location

street & number The first block of Campbellsville Rd, Hustonville and Middleburg streets and Courthouse Square. not for publication N/A

city or town Liberty vicinity X

state Kentucky code KY county Casey code 045 zip code 42539

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Donna M. Neary 12/20/2007  
Signature of certifying official Donna M. Neary, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council / State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patricia Andrews

2/7/2008

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of property**

historic name Liberty Downtown Historic District

other names/site number CSL-3 through CSL-32, CSL-39 through CSL-41, and CSL-47

**2. Location**

street & number The first block of Campbellsville Rd, Hustonville and Middleburg streets and Courthouse Square.  
not for publication N/A

city or town Liberty vicinity X

state Kentucky code KY county Casey code 045 zip code 42539

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Donna M. Neary 12/20/2007  
Signature of certifying official Donna M. Neary, SHPO Date

Kentucky Heritage Council / State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u>  </u> entered in the National Register <u>  </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>  </u> determined eligible for the National Register <u>  </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>  </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u>  </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u>  </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Casey County, Kentucky  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
28	4	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
30	4	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
1 (Casey County Courthouse)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: business  
professional  
financial institution  
specialty store  
department store  
restaurant  
courthouse  
GOVERNMENT

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: business  
professional  
department store  
specialty store  
restaurant  
courthouse  
government office  
GOVERNMENT

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

None

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE  
roof METAL, OTHER (tar built up)  
walls BRICK, CONCRETE BLOCK  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Attached Sheets)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

### Section 7: Description

The Liberty Downtown Historic District, located in Casey County, Kentucky, comprises the city's original business district. The focal point of the district is the historic Casey County Courthouse and Courthouse Square. The district is confined to the first block of the streets radiating from the intersection of Hustonville Street-Courthouse Square and Campbellsville Road-Middleburg Street, which are the main streets in downtown Liberty (Maps 1 and 2).

The district includes, roughly, the buildings that front on the north side of Hustonville Street between the Courthouse Square and Post Office Street, the buildings on the east side of Campbellsville Street between Hustonville and Cowden Streets, The Casey County Courthouse and Courthouse Square, the buildings that front on the south side of Courthouse Square, most of the buildings that front on the south side of Middleburg Street between Hustonville Street and Jockey Street, and the buildings that front on the north side of Middleburg Street between Liberty City Hall and Hustonville Street (Map 2).

The Liberty Downtown Historic District is composed of thirty-five resources, thirty-three buildings, one site and one object, of which twenty-nine buildings, the site and object contributes to the district's sense of time and place. The contributing resources include the Casey County Courthouse [CSL-3], which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

Thirteen of the buildings in the district, 45%, have had little or no alteration. Their historic fabric is substantially intact. The street level storefronts have retained their original configuration, although the doors and windows may have been replaced. The size and placement of the window openings on the second stories have not been altered and many retain their original fabric. Four of the buildings in the district have had some alteration. The street level storefronts have been altered to some degree but the upper level is intact. The remaining twelve buildings have had more alteration, but their historic appearance is readily discernable. In some cases, the storefronts have been somewhat modified. In others, a building has been divided into two properties and one half of the building is intact while the other has a greater degree of modification. In others, the upper-story windows have been filled in but the outlines are visible and the sills and/or lintels are still present. In all cases, the original appearance of the building is readily apparent and the building would be recognizable to one familiar with the original structure. The four buildings designated as non-contributing have been altered to such a degree that they have lost their integrity as historic structures.

One site, the Courthouse Square [CSL-47], also contributes to the district. The Square is the same as that designated as such in 1808. A log courthouse was built on the square shortly



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

afterward. Since that time, the Square and the Courthouse have been the locus around which commercial development in Liberty was concentrated until the late 1970s.

All of the contributing buildings in the district were constructed between 1888 and about 1950. However, only two, the Courthouse, 1889, and the Charles Montgomery Law Office [CSL-23], 1915, were constructed before 1920. The overwhelming majority, 24 of the 29 contributing buildings, was constructed between 1920 and about 1935. Three were built in the years immediately following World War II.

Eighteen of the contributing commercial buildings in the district are two stories; eight are one story. The Casey County Courthouse is two full stories. A tower comprises a limited third story. The construction material could be determined for twenty-eight of the twenty-nine contributing buildings. Fourteen, including the courthouse, are brick; thirteen are concrete block with brick veneer on at least the street façade, and one, Building 17 [CSL-20], is constructed entirely of decorative panel-face concrete block. Eleven of the brick or brick façade buildings exhibit wire cut brick. Two, Buildings 13 and 25 [CSL-16 and CSL-26, respectively] also exhibit patterned brick.

The limits of the Liberty Downtown Historic District are based on the traditional limits of the commercial district and the integrity of that area. The four blocks that comprise the district have been the commercial heart of Liberty since the early 1800s. The south side of Hustonville Street is part of the historic downtown, but only one of the five buildings on the block, Building 34 [CSL-42], was considered eligible. Two buildings are too recent; the remaining two have been significantly altered.

### **Integrity**

Integrity of location, setting, design, materials, association and feeling are necessary if the district is to convey a sense of the significant development of Liberty's commercial district during the period 1889-1950. The resources in the Liberty Downtown Historic District, through their materials, arrangement and relationship to one another and as a whole, conveys a strong sense of the historic environment and Liberty's development into a modern twentieth century county seat.

The district has integrity of location and setting. Casey County was formed from Lincoln County in 1806. Liberty was named the County seat in January 1808 and at that same meeting the location of the Courthouse Square was designated. Not long afterward, a courthouse was built. Commercial development began on the streets immediately adjacent to the courthouse, today Courthouse Square and Campbellsville Road. By the mid-to-late 1800s, Liberty's downtown had

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

achieved the proportions that it has retained to this day. Downtown Liberty's street plan has not changed. The present Courthouse is the third built on the Square laid out in 1808.

The contributing buildings possess integrity of design and materials. They have retained to a large degree their original scale, architectural details and patterns of fenestration. Many have intact storefronts and upper story facades. Liberty Hardware, Humphrey's Corner, Rule's Department Store, the Citizens Bank Building, Griffin Motors and Land's Restaurant, which are downtown landmarks, are essentially unchanged. The four non-contributing buildings do not seriously compromise the integrity of the district. Their height and scale are in keeping with the contributing structures.

Historic downtown Liberty, as it is today, developed, for the most part, in the period between the World Wars. Most of the commercial buildings were constructed during the fifteen-year period between 1920 and 1935. These were years of change in Liberty and the nation. Automobiles, radio and improved roads connected Liberty to the larger world. There was a call for change, for modernization, that is reflected in Liberty's built environment and that is still evident today. Downtown Liberty has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, association and feeling for the period of significance, 1889-1950.

### Resource Descriptions

Each building and site in the district is described below. The numbers correspond to those on Map 2. More detailed descriptions and photographs may be found on the Kentucky Individual Buildings Survey Forms (KHC 2007-1) on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

#### **1. 59 Hustonville Street, Adams Building, ca. 1948 [CSL-4]. Contributing**

This two-story flat-roofed commercial building is constructed of concrete block. The façade has a veneer of wire cut brick laid in running bond. A flat overhang attached to the upper story with metal struts divides the first and second stories. The second story has two pairs of one-over-one windows, each pair topped by a horizontal light with two panes. Each pair of windows is topped with a brick lintel. The sills are not visible. The first story has two single doors, one at each end of the façade. The door on the right accesses the second floor. The upper two-thirds of the façade between the doors, the area where the display window was, is covered with vinyl siding. The sill below the display window space is concrete. The area below the sill is faced with brick. The building is painted.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 4

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

### 2. 59 Hustonville Street, Adams Building, ca. 1948 [CSL-5]. Contributing

This two-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block. The façade has a veneer of wire cut brick laid in running bond. A flat overhang attached to the upper story with metal struts divides the first and second stories. The second story has five evenly spaced, deeply set one-over-one windows with brick lintels and sills.

The first story has two storefronts, a small storefront on the right and a larger storefront on the left. The storefronts are separated by a second floor access door flanked by brick columns. The right storefront has a recessed entry flanked by small display windows. The left storefront has been filled with brick. There is a flush entry door on the right side of the storefront. Immediately to the left of the door is a small square opening blocked with a wood panel. The left half of the storefront has two square one-over-one windows with horizontal lights.

The right side of the building abuts CSL-4. The left side, facing Factory Street, has eight evenly spaced one-over one windows with concrete sills on the second floor. The sixth and eighth windows are smaller than the other six. There are ten irregularly positioned and spaced square windows on the first floor. The stepped flat roof has a sloping overlay metal roof, a modification seen on a number of buildings in downtown Liberty. The building is painted.

### 3. 33 Hustonville Street, Chevrolet Garage, ca. 1925 [CSL-6]. Contributing

The front portion of this concrete block building, facing Hustonville Street, is two stories. The rear of the building and its largest portion, is one story. The flat roof on the two-story portion of the building has been covered by a sloping metal roof, which is elevated on the front façade. The cornice is distinguished by a row of brick laid in a dentil pattern. The front is faced with brick laid in running bond. A band of concrete approximately two feet wide separates the brick veneer between first and second stories.

The second story has six evenly spaced one-over-one windows with concrete lintels and sills. To the left is a slightly inset entry flanked by display windows and topped with a narrow transom, now covered. The left side of the façade has a double-paned display window set into a shallow recess. The narrow transom above the window is visible but has been covered. A small 'bump-out' on the far left of the front of the building has a double pane display window. The façade below the window is concrete.

A narrow second story porch with a shed roof is located on the far right side of the building. Originally supported on tall brick piers, the foundation is now solid, the spaces between the piers filled with brick and concrete block. One the side of the building facing Factory Street, seven

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 5

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

arched window openings are clearly visible. They have been filled with brick. The building is painted.

### **4. 33 Hustonville Street, Dowell's Grocery, ca. 1925 [CSL-7]. Contributing**

This two-story brick building has a flat roof. Between the windows and roofline on the second story is a recessed panel of plain brick outlined in wire brick. It is the building's only decorative accent. There are four one-over-one windows with concrete lintels and sills on the second story. A slightly wider space separates the left two windows from the right two windows. On the far right side of the first story is a single solid entry door that provides access to the second floor. A glass entry door flanked by large display windows with concrete sills fills the rest of the lower façade. The building is painted.

### **5. 29-31 Hustonville Street, ca. 1925 [CSL-8]. Contributing**

This one-story brick building has a concrete block addition on the rear. The pedimented façade is elevated well above the flat roof, creating the illusion of a taller building. The pediment is capped with ceramic tile. The front of the building is faced in wire cut brick. Below the pediment is a rectangular panel outlined in raised brick. There are two single entry doors set adjacent to each other slightly left of center. The left door is flanked on the left by a large square display window with a brick sill. The right door is flanked on the right by a group of three one-over-one replacement windows with no sill. The front of the building is painted.

The front half of the left side of the building, facing the alley, is brick. Three small arched windows are present in the brick portion. The openings are currently filled with plywood. There is a single metal entry door. The rear of the building is constructed of concrete block. Two large bay doors, which have been filled, are evident. The side of the building has been faced with stucco.

### **6. 17-21 Hustonville Street, ca. 1925 [CSL-9]. Contributing**

This two-story brick commercial building with two storefronts has been divided into two properties. The left half retains the original flat roof. The roof on the other side has been covered with a sloping metal roof installed over the original flat roof. The building has a decorative pressed metal cornice. The second story has eight evenly spaced windows with brick lintels and sills. The window openings on the left half of the building have been filled in with brick but are clearly visible. A wide band of concrete topped by vertical brick stretchers separates the first and second stories. The first story has retained its original configuration of two recessed entries flanked by large display windows. A solid single entry door, which provides access to the upper floor, is located on the far left side of the right storefront. The left storefront has a surround of green Lustron below and on either side of the display windows, which span the entire height of



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 6

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

the first story. A solid overhang, anchored to the façade with metal supports, spans the right storefront above the display windows.

### **7. 608 Campbellsville Road, Citizens State Bank, ca. 1920 [CSL-10]. Contributing**

This two-story building located at the intersection of Campbellsville Road and Hustonville Street features a corner entrance. It was constructed to house Citizens State Bank, which was in operation from 1920 to 1930. The building features an elaborate pressed metal cornice. A decorative panel above the entrance rises above the cornice. Relief lettering reads, CITIZENS STATE BANK / 19 INCORPORATED 20. The building below the cornice has been covered with stucco but the decorative features are still evident and have been emphasized with a contrasting color. All of the windows and doors are replacements but the deeply set openings are original. Each window and door features a decorative keystone set into the lintel. All of the windows appear to be single pane. Interior dividers give the appearance of ten lights. There are seven windows on the second story, one directly above the corner door, two on the Campbellsville Street side and four on the Hustonville Street side. The windows on the Hustonville Street side occupy the left half of the façade. There are no openings on the upper floor on the right half of the upper floor. The first story has two windows on the Campbellsville Street, which are directly below the upper windows. The first story on the Hustonville Street side has three windows centered below the upper windows. The corner wood entrance door has fifteen lights. Above the door lettering reads OVERSTREET LAW OFFICE. A fifteen-light single entry door is set on the far right side of the Hustonville Street façade. Brown's Restaurant occupied this building for many years. A photograph taken in about 1970 shows the brick exterior covered in what appears to be either cut stone veneer or permastone.

### **8. 614 Campbellsville Road, ca. 1925. [CSL-11]. Non-contributing**

The right half of this two-story concrete block commercial building with two storefronts is relatively intact but the left side, which at one time was part of Casey County Bank, has been significantly modified.

The second story of the left storefront has two single light windows with smoked glass. The first story has two large, fixed, plate glass windows that occupy almost the entire façade. The smoked windows are square with rounded upper corners. Both stories are faced with panels composed of marble chips. The façade is accented with two vertical dark metal bands set into the stucco that run from the roofline to street level. One is centered between the first floor windows; the second is centered between the window on the right side of the first story and the right edge of the storefront.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 7

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

The upper portion of the right storefront is covered with metal siding (similar to that used on pole barns). There are two pairs of fixed plate glass windows, each with two vertical lights, set off-center in the facade. The lower story has a double entrance door topped by a transom. It is flanked by large display windows. A single door, which accesses the upper story, is set on the left side of the right storefront. The surface under the display windows and to the right of the single door is stucco. A fixed awning spans the facade.

**9. 628 Campbellsville Road, Casey County Bank, ca. 1925 [CSL-12]. Non-contributing**

This two-story commercial building, which formerly housed Casey County Bank, retains no trace of its original appearance. The entire facade has been faced with panels composed of marble chips. Metal letters below the roofline read CASEY COUNTY BANK. There are no openings on the second story. The lower story has four large square smoked plate glass windows with rounded upper corners. Both of the two center bays have metal frame smoked glass entry doors set into glass surrounds. The doors are positioned so that they are centered in the facade. The facade is divided into vertical rectangular panels by dark metal bands which, on the lower story, descend between the bays.

**10. 630 Campbellsville Road, ca. 1950 [CSL-13]. Non-contributing**

This two-story concrete block building, once part of the Casey County Bank complex, bears no trace of its original appearance. The original brick facade is visible on the side of the building that rises above the shorter building to the left. The original roof is covered with a metal overlay roof, creating the illusion that the building is as tall as the neighboring Casey County Bank building. The facade below the false roof is covered with marble chip panels. The second story has two small, square, fixed glass windows. The original brick sills are still visible. Centered in the lower story is a large square window with rounded upper corners. A metal frame glass entry door is centered in the bay and surrounded by glass. All of the glass is smoked. A black metal band divides the facade vertically, continuing the design treatment on the main portion of the former Casey County Bank.

**11. 636 Campbellsville Road, Land's Restaurant, ca. 1925 [CSL-14]. Contributing**

This roofline of this small one-story building is capped with tile. The facade is covered with glazed yellow block. The single recessed door is positioned on the far right side of the facade. The transom above the door is visible but now houses an AC unit. The entry is flanked on the left by a large display window topped by a glass block transom. Together, the entry and window fill the entire facade. A band of black glazed block accents the facade at street level.

**12. 640 Campbellsville Road, ca. 1930 [CSL-15]. Contributing**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 8

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

Most of the façade of this two-story concrete block building is faced with wire cut brick laid in running bond. The left and right edges are faced with plain brick, creating the illusion of columns. The stepped flat roof is covered with a sloping overlay metal roof. A row of vertical brick stretchers that spans the width of the façade defines the tops of the second story windows. The three evenly spaced windows on the second story have been filled with plain brick laid in a basket-weave pattern. The concrete sills are still present. Another row of vertical brick stretchers immediately above the transom separates the first and second stories.

The first story retains its original configuration. The large transom spanning the façade is still visible but the glass has been replaced with metal siding. A solid door leading to the second floor is positioned on the far right side. The storefront entrance, which is somewhat recessed, is centered in the remaining space and is flanked by large display windows. The façade under the windows is faced with metal siding.

### **13. 650 Campbellsville Road, ca. 1930 [CSL-16]. Contributing**

This small, one-story concrete block building features a pedimented façade finished with a concrete cap. On either side of the façade, plain brick laid in running bond creates the illusions of columns. The upper half of the building above the doors and windows is faced with the patterned wire-cut brick laid in a basket-weave pattern. Each brick has a vertical row of five perforations about two inches from the end of the brick and running its width. The transom is still visible but has been filled with patterned brick laid in running bond. The brick has a smooth face and is impressed with a design of short undulating lines. The brick on the façade below the transom is a glazed yellow brick, now painted. The building has two storefronts, each occupying half of the façade and divided by a column of brick. The recessed single door of the left storefront is centered. The outlines of the display windows on either side of the door are visible and the concrete sill is still present but the space on each side of the door now contains a one-over-one window. The space not taken up by the windows is filled with brick. The right storefront entry is on the far right side of the storefront. To the left of the entry is a large display window with a concrete sill.

### **14. 654 Campbellsville Road, Phillips Furniture, ca. 1949 [CSL-17]. Contributing**

The original brick veneer of this two-story concrete block building is visible on the left corner of the building. The upper half of the façade has been covered with perforated metal panels, obscuring the original façade. There is a single entry door on the far right of first story. Centered in the remaining area of the façade is a deeply recessed single door entry flanked by large display windows. Additional display windows fill the remaining façade. The façade below the windows and on either side of the door on the far right has been covered with a veneer of permastone.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 9

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

The visible portions of the side and the back of the building have 12-light steel frame casement windows. A black and white photo in the 1970 Casey County High School annual shows two identical casement windows on the second story of the front of the building. In that photo, the entire façade was faced with square glass panels in a dark color.

### **15. 660 Campbellsville Road, ca 1935 [CSL-18]. Contributing**

This small concrete block two-story building retains much of its original appearance, although the flat roof had been covered by a sloping metal overlay. The façade is brick veneer laid in running bond. Three one-over-one windows with vertical brick lintels and brick sills are evenly spaced on the second story. The window on the far left is somewhat smaller. The storefront door on the first story is located on the far right of the façade. It is topped by a transom. Left of the door is a large three-pane display window that is equal in height to the transom. A single door on the far left side of the first story provides access to the second floor apartments. The transom above the access door is visible but has been covered.

### **16. 670 Campbellsville Road. M & W Dairy, ca 1935 [CSL-19]. Contributing**

This small, two-story concrete block building retains much of its original appearance. The flat stepped roof is intact. A pressed metal cornice caps the façade and a small portion of the Cowden Street side of the building. The façade is brick veneer laid in running bond. Three three-over-one windows with vertical brick lintels and concrete sills are evenly spaced on the second story. The window on the far right is somewhat smaller. A single door on the far right of the first story provides access to the second floor apartments. The recessed entry is flanked by display windows. A concrete lintel caps the width of the storefront. The transoms above the second floor access door, the storefront entry door and the display windows are clearly visible but the glass has been replaced with wood. Decorative molding emphasizes the position once occupied by glass. The windows in both first story doors have three vertical lights.

The side of the building facing Cowden Street has six evenly spaced windows with concrete sills on the upper story. Five bays have one-over-one replacement windows; the bay nearest Campbellsville Street is blocked with wood. The first story has four evenly spaced bays. The two bays on the ends are two-over-two original steel frame casement windows. The center bays are single-width steel doors.

### **17. Factory Street, Sewing Factory, ca. 1947 [CSL-20]. Contributing**

This large rectangular one-story building is constructed of panel-face concrete block that suggests cut stone. Originally constructed to house an automobile seat cover sewing factory, the building is strictly utilitarian in design.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 10

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

The Campbellsville Street side has 12 bays. From left to right are five large windows, one door, two large windows, two smaller windows and two large windows. All of the bays have brick lintels and all have been filled with concrete block and/or brick. Small sliding windows, approximately 16 inches by 24 inches, have been inserted into the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> window openings (from the left). The large windows are approximately four feet wide and seven feet tall. The smaller windows are approximately 32 inches by fifty-four inches. The door opening is approximately 36 inches wide and ten feet tall, indicating that it was topped by a transom.

The Hustonville Street side had five bays, all with brick lintels. From left to right are a steel entry door, three large windows, and a large bay door. The door and bay opening had large transoms but they are now covered. All of the windows and the large bay have been filled with concrete block and/or brick. The door opening and the windows are the same dimensions as those on the Campbellsville Street side. The first window has a small inset slider. The bay opening is approximately 11.5 feet wide by 8.5 feet tall.

The Factory Street side has 11 bays. They are, from left to right, six large windows, one large bay opening, and four large windows. The bay is functional. All of the windows have been filled with concrete block and/or brick. All of the windows have brick lintels. The 2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> window openings (from the left) have been fitted with small sliders. The windows and the bay are the same dimensions as those on the Campbellsville side.

The Cowden Street side has five bays, all with brick lintels. They are, from left to right, two large windows, a door, a large window, and a large elevated bay/loading dock door. All of the windows, the door, and the large bay openings have been filled with concrete block and/or brick. All are the same dimensions as those previously described.

### **18. Casey County Courthouse, 1889 [CSL-3]. Contributing**

Construction of the Casey County Courthouse was completed in 1889. The only alteration since that time was a small addition made to the back of the building by the WPA in the 1930s. The description below is taken directly from Fred J. Burkhard and Walter E. Langsam, *Casey County Courthouse National Register Nomination Form*, Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1977.

The courthouse is a roughly rectangular two-story brick structure with irregular outline. (There is a low two-story recent addition on the west side.) The main mass of the courthouse rises to a high hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal. The four-story tower is set back from the northeast corner, with the main north entrance porch projecting beside it. The tower rises a full two stories above the main cornice:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 11

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

the first level above the roof probably once housed the town clock, but the large square openings are now filled in with flat panels and louvers. The topmost story is open, with wide segmental arches framed by recessed courses of brick and stone trim. There is a machicolated cornice below the tall pyramidal roof, which flares out slightly at the eaves. On each face of the tower roof is a triangular ventilation opening with scalloped louvers. At the peak is a metal pinnacle that once carried a weathervane.

The rough stone foundations and the double stone band separated by several courses of brick below the second-story windows continue across the tower, but the stone course at second-story impost level is continuous with that of the main north façade but lower than that of the higher mass of the courtroom block. The stone-and-brick course between the second and third stories of the tower is on a level with, but different from, the cornice of the courtroom block. Thus, the tower seeks to gain independence upward.

The composition of the main north facade has three major units: the tower on the left, the entrance in the center, and a slightly recessed crow-step gabled pavilion on the right. The entrance almost seems squeezed between the flanking elements. At the first story is a shallow porch. A bold semicircular arch rests on squat piers with finely carved Romanesque capitals. There is a pierced stone parapet, above with pyramidal posts at the corners. The porch continues the brick of the main walls, seeming pierced by the openings and encrusted with massive rough stone voussoirs and quoins of alternating length. The arch of the porch matches that of the entrance, which has more delicate articulation by means of wooden panels, incised lines, and corner bullseyes. Above the porch is a broad window under a segmental arch with defined edge, divided by slender colonnettes.

Above the cornice is a hipped-roof dormer lower than the adjacent crow-step gable. The latter has three beehive-like stone features on the top step and others at the lowest. In the gable is a small triple window with diamond-pane one-over-one sash under an ogival arch. The arch of the second story in this bay is round, with alternating voussoirs, like those in the courtroom on the east side.

As with most county courthouses, there is a rear entrance in line with the front entrance, in this case marked by a separate gable. The center of the prominent east side has another distinctive treatment. The main block is three units wide with paired windows under slightly pedimented stone lintels flanking a round-arched central

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 12

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

window on the first story. This window is set in a slightly projecting wall surface with an implied parapet above. Between the voussoired elliptical arches of the overscaled double windows of the courtroom on the second floor is a plaque inscribed with the date "1888." This is flanked by brick corbels that rise through the machicolated cornice into a gabled feature that frames a tiny lunette with yet another voussoired arch. Between the plaque and the lunette is a brick panel with basket-weave pattern.

The other openings and surface articulations provide still more decorative elements. The windows of the main chambers on the upper floor have transoms divided by horizontal mullions with dentil courses and slender colonnettes. Most of these windows are bordered by small glass panes. The majority of windows of the first story offices, however, are plain two-over-two-pane sash, although the lintels vary. Other exterior ornamental features include the handsome wrought-iron railing of the belfry and the pierced iron basement ventilator grills.

### **19. Courthouse Square, 1808 [CSL-47]. Contributing site and contributing object**

Casey County was formed from Lincoln County in 1806. The location of the Courthouse Square was designated in January 1808 when Liberty was chosen as the county seat of Casey County. Not long afterward, a courthouse was built. The dimensions of the Square have not changed since that time. A World War I monument, erected by the local American Legion Post on the northeast corner of the Square in 1935, is the only permanent addition that has been made to the Square. The monument, which is eligible for the National Register, features a life-size bronze "Doughboy" standing on a six-foot tall concrete and stone base. The base has two plaques. The first lists the names of the thirty-two Casey County men killed in World War I; the second bears the following inscription: "Dedicated to the memory of our comrades who entered the service of their country from Casey County, Kentucky, and who gave their lives in the World War—Erected by the citizens of Casey County and elsewhere under the auspices of Casey Post 78, A. L., November 11, 1935." The Square and Courthouse remain the heart of downtown Liberty, a gathering place for meetings, celebrations, and festivals.

### **20. 107 Courthouse Square, Liberty Hardware, 1928 [CSL-21]. Contributing**

This building, one of the most impressive in downtown Liberty, is located at the corner of Court Square and Middleburg Street. The first floor has one very large and one small storefront on the first floor. The building has a veneer of yellow wire cut brick set with red mortar. The building is capped with an elaborate pressed metal cornice. A horizontal band of vertical red brick is set immediately above second story windows. The one-over-one windows are deeply set. The Middleburg Street façade has twelve evenly spaced windows on the second floor. The Court

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 13

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

Square façade has eight windows second floor, four evenly spaced and centered above the principal storefront and four evenly spaced above the second storefront and second floor access door. Large display windows flank the deeply recessed corner entrance. Five more large display windows are evenly spaced on the Middleburg Street side. The façade below the display windows is concrete. A second floor entry is placed on the extreme left side of the façade. The Court Square side has one large display window adjacent to the corner entrance. The second storefront occupies the right third of the Court Square façade. It features a deeply recessed entrance flanked by display windows. A single door set between the display windows of the two storefronts provides access to second floor apartments. All of the first floor bays are topped with transoms featuring decorative etched frosted glass. A row of vertical brick set above the transoms divides the upper and lower portions of the building.

This building was constructed in 1930 as a hotel but was never used for that purpose. The corner entrance led to a large open lobby that had restrooms located on either side. The guestrooms on the second floor were all equipped with en suite bathrooms. Liberty Hardware occupied the building from 1928 through at least the mid-1970s. During that same time period the Liberty Grill occupied the Courthouse Square storefront.

### **21. 117 Courthouse Square, Casey County News, 1929 [CSL -2]. Contributing**

Constructed in 1929 to house the *Casey County News*, this small one-story building has seen little or no alteration. It is faced with brick laid in running bond. Brackets at each end of the facade support a simple pressed metal cornice. Large display windows flank the deeply recessed single door entrance. All three bays are topped with large, almost square transoms. Around the perimeter of the glass is a decorative etched border. The space between the bottoms of the windows and the sidewalk is faced with marble.

### **22. 121 Courthouse Square, Charles Montgomery Law Office, 1915 [CSL-23]. Contributing**

This small one-story building is the oldest commercial building in the district. A cast iron cornice with dentil molding tops the building. The brick on the face of the building is laid in a modified common bond, the rows of headers being irregularly spaced. The three arched bays are evenly spaced in the façade, the arches defined by two rows of headers. The sills of the long narrow windows are stone. Set into the sidewalk in front of the building is the date, 1915.

What was once a narrow alley between this building and the one to the right has been filled. The lower portion of the space is taken up with a steel security door. The upper portion is brick laid in a modified common bond, the rows of headers being irregularly spaced. Care has been taken to duplicate the iron cornice on the original building with wood on the in-fill addition.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 14

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

**23. 129 Courthouse Square. Griffin Motor Company, 1921 [CSL-24]. Contributing**  
Built to house an automotive/farm equipment dealership, this large two-story building is faced with brick laid in running bond. The façade above the second story windows is decorated with three long, narrow horizontal panels of brick laid in a saw-tooth pattern. The center panel is longer and higher than those on either side are; the bottom of the panel is somewhat higher than the top of the panels on either side. Two vents with concrete lintels and sills occupy the spaces between the panels of decorative brick, the top of the lintels are even with the bottom of the center panel of saw-tooth brick. Centered between the vents is a small panel with the date, 1921.

On the second story are four unevenly-spaced rather narrow one-over-one windows with concrete lintels and sills. There are six evenly-spaced bays on the first story. Beginning on the far left there is a door, a large display window, a door, a smaller display window (which is centered in the façade), a door, and a large bay door. The three single entry panel doors have concrete lintels. The transoms of the two display windows and the bay are still visible, but the glass has been replaced with wood panels with decorative molding. The large bay door on the far left of the façade is now closed, the opening filled with wood painted to match the brick.

**24. 137 Courthouse Square. Liberty Hotel, 1925 [CSL-25]. Contributing**  
This two-story brick building is topped with a simple pressed metal cornice that incorporates brackets on either end. Centered in the façade below the cornice and above the second story windows is a small plaque with the date, 1925. The façade above and between the first floor windows is plain brick laid in running bond. The area between the display windows and street level is faced with wire cut brick laid in running bond.

The second story has five windows with concrete lintels and sills. The middle window is centered in the façade. The two windows on either side are spaced farther from the center window than they are from each other. The first story is divided into two unequally sized storefronts, the storefront on the left being the larger of the two. The door of the right storefront is centered in the façade directly below the center second story window. A small transom tops the solid door. The brick sill of the original display window remains, as does the original opening. Part of the opening contains a group of three rectangular single-pane replacement windows; the rest has been filled with vinyl siding. The smaller storefront has received the same treatment. The original opening is clearly visible and the concrete sill remains. A group of three windows, identical to those on the left, fills most of the original opening. The aluminum frame glass door is topped with a small transom.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 15

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

**25. 145-151 Courthouse Square. W. S. Allen Building, 1934 [CSL-26]. Contributing**

This building was constructed by W. Sherman Allen to house the Allen Theater and Allen Hardware and Supply. The two-story brick building is faced with wire cut brick above the second story windows and a patterned brick below. The patterned brick has a smooth face with an impressed design of short undulating lines, identical that that on CSL-16. The building has a stepped concrete cornice. The second story has six pairs of evenly spaced one-over-one windows with brick sills. Above the third pair of windows (not centered in the façade) is a concrete plaque incised with the date, 1934. A band of concrete, extending upwards approximately eighteen inches from the top of the transoms, divides the façade.

The building has two storefronts separated by a door providing access to the second floor. The transom above the door is intact. The right storefront originally housed Allen Hardware. It has a recessed entry flanked by large display windows. The windows and the wide wood entry door topped with a single widow appear to be original. The transom spanning the width of the storefront has been covered. The façade below the display windows is concrete.

The left storefront, which originally housed the Allen Theater, has been significantly altered. A fixed awning supported on aluminum columns spans the storefront and second floor entry. The transom is covered. Below the transom, the building has been faced in new brick. The entry is flush with the façade. To the right of the door are three fixed rectangular windows with a brick sill. Approximately two feet to the left of the door is a fixed horizontal, rectangular window with a brick sill.

The Jockey Street side of the building reveals two building episodes. The building is built into the side of a hill. The front half of the building, that portion with apartments above, is two stories on the Courthouse Square side and three on the Jockey Street side. The back half of the building drops to two stories on the Jockey Street side. On the lowest level are a large bay, a door and a large window. A brick or brick-faced addition continues the sloping roofline of the back of the original building. The addition has a row of three horizontal windows on the upper portion and two large bays separated by a large window on the lower portion. The window and back bay openings have been filled with brick. Both the original building and the addition have a wide band of concrete spanning the façade above the doors and windows on the lowest level of the Jockey Street side.

**26. 543-545 Middleburg Street, ca. 1935 [CSL-27]. Contributing**

The street façade of this large two-story building has brick veneer laid in running bond. The flat roof is stepped. The sides of the building are panel-face ornamental concrete block. A simple concrete cap defines the roofline. Six one-over-one windows are evenly spaced in the façade.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 16

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

The windows have lintels composed of vertical brick stretchers. The sills are concrete. The windows appear to be original. Above both the windows, stretchers outline two rectangular panels; each centered above its corresponding first floor storefront. A vertical row of brick stretchers defines the top of the transoms. The first story has two storefronts separated by a central door that provides access to the second story. Both storefronts have central entry doors flush with the façade and flanked by sidelights and display windows. The transoms above the storefronts and second-floor entry door are evident but have been covered.

The left side of the building and a short L visible above the neighboring structure is constructed of panel-face ornamental concrete block. The four windows that are visible, one on the L, and three on the side, are one-over-one with concrete lintels and sills. The windows appear to be original. The side of the building facing the alley and CSL-21 has seven window openings with concrete lintels and sills on the second story. Four of the openings are blocked, the remaining three have one-over-one windows. A one-story addition on the rear of the building, also constructed of panel-face ornamental concrete block, has a steel door.

### **27. 539 Middleburg Street. Barber Shop, ca. 1935 [CSL-28]. Contributing**

The roofline of this small one-story brick building is defined with a concrete cap. The wire cut brick is laid in running bond. On the right side of the façade is a deeply-set wood entry door with a twelve-light window. On the left side of the façade is a large, square single-pane window with a brick sill.

### **28. 537 Middleburg Street, ca. 1935 [CSL-29]. Contributing**

This one-story concrete block building has a concrete capped pediment. The structure is faced with wire cut brick laid in running bond. A vertical row of stretchers defines the top of the window. Three large plate glass windows, flush with the façade, fill the area once occupied by the storefront. The windows reach approximately ten feet from street level. There is no door. The windows are the same height as those on CSL 30.

### **29. 535 Middleburg Street, ca. 1935 [CSL-30]. Contributing**

This one-story concrete block building has a concrete capped stepped pediment. The pediment is further defined by two rows of headers placed under each level. The structure is faced with wire cut brick laid in running bond. A vertical row of stretchers defines the top of the window.

A central door set flush with the façade and flanked by two large display windows has replaced the original storefront. The door is topped with a tall transom that reaches to the same height as the display windows, creating a wall of glass that reaches approximately ten feet from street level. The windows and door are the same height as those on CSL-29.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 17

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

### 30. 529 Middleburg Street, ca. 1930 [CSL-31]. Contributing

This narrow two-story brick building has a stepped concrete cornice. The brick is laid in running bond. The second story has two one-over-one windows with brick sills. Directly above the windows, centered halfway between the tops of the windows and the cornice, are two rectangles outlined with raised brick headers. The first story has one six-over-six window on the left that is placed directly below the upper window. The sill is brick. The window appears to be original. The door is on the far right side is offset from the window above. The replacement door is set into the original opening, the upper portion of which has been blocked. The left side of the building overlooks a narrow passageway. There are five one-over-one windows and one square four-over-four windows on the second story. The windows are replacements and the openings have been downsized slightly to accommodate them. The first story has five six-over-six windows and one square four-over-four window that appear to be original.

### 31. 523 Middleburg Street. Austin's Grocery, ca. 1935 [CSL-32]. Contributing

This small one-story concrete block building has retained all of its original features. The brick veneer is laid in running bond. The roofline has a cap of ceramic tile. The building has one storefront with a deeply-recessed entry flanked by display windows with concrete sills. The transom, which is divided into four horizontal lights, is intact. The wide wood door with twelve lights and the windows appear to be original.

### 32. 542 - 544 Middleburg Street, ca. 1930 [CSL-39]. Contributing

This two-story brick building has a low pediment on the front and along the stepped roofline on the side of the building. The pediment has a concrete cap. The original brick on the front, sides, and back of the building has been covered with stucco. There are five one-over-one windows with concrete lintels and sills on the second story. Vents are located above and between the first and second and the fourth and fifth windows.

There are two storefronts on the first story separated by a door providing access to the second floor. A transom tops the door. Both storefronts have original recessed entries flanked by large display windows. The transoms are visible but the glass has been replaced with a solid material. The façade below the display windows is faced with panels (possibly laminate) that mimic enameled metal. A continuous fabric awning spans the façade of this building and CSL-41 to the left.

The side of the building facing Beldon Street has five chimneys evenly spaced along the stepped roofline. The chimneys, like the pediment, are capped with concrete. The second story has ten one-over-one windows with wood frames that appear to be original. There are five evenly spaced square single-pane windows set high on the first story (at approximately the same height as the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 18

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

transoms on the front of the building). The glass has been painted to match the façade. All of the windows have concrete lintels and sills.

**33. 546 Middleburg Street, Rule's Department Store, ca. 1927 [CSL-40]. Contributing** Dallas Rule and his son-in-law Frank Bell constructed this two-story concrete block building to house their department store. The low pediment is topped with a concrete cap. The front face of the building has been covered with stucco. Three pairs of one-over-one windows are evenly spaced across the second story. Each pair has a concrete lintel and sill. There is one storefront on the first story. Large display windows that fill the façade flank the original central recessed entry. Marble panels fill the space below the bottom of the display windows and the sidewalk. The transoms above the entry door and the display windows are visible but the glass has been replaced with a solid material. A continuous fabric awning spans the façade of this building and CSL-40 to the right.

**34. 10-12 Hustonville Street, Humphrey's Corner, 1926 [CSL-41]. Contributing** This design of the two-story brick building, constructed by Ella and M.K. Humphrey to house their drug store, is unique among Liberty's commercial buildings. Four evenly spaced square brick columns topped with a broad concrete lintel support a porch approximately eight feet wide, creating a breezeway at street level. Above the concrete lintel, five square brick columns, one at each corner and three in the center, rise to another concrete lintel, which in turn is topped with a brick superstructure topped by an elaborate pressed metal cornice. The roof of the building extends forward to create a second-story porch. Centered below the cornice in the porch façade is a plaque with the engraved date, 1926.

A wood door with one light in the upper half is centered on the second story. Fixed rectangular lights flank the door. A pair of one-over-one windows with concrete lintels and sills is centered in the façade on either side of the door. A solid wood door in the center of the first story façade provides access to the upper floor. A tall intact transom with a patterned glass light tops the door. The transom fills the space between the top of the door and the top of the wall below the porch floor.

There are two storefronts on the first story. The left storefront has a recessed entry flanked by large display windows. The façade on this half of the first story is covered with painted wood shingles. There is no evidence of a transom. The right storefront entry is positioned at the corner of the building and is flush with the façade. There is a large display window to the left of the building. The display window on the right side of the door is around the corner, on the Middleburg Street façade. The display windows are tall, reaching almost the entire height of the wall below the porch floor above. The window trim has been sheathed in aluminum.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 19

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

The elaborate pressed metal cornice on the front of the building continues in the Middleburg Street side of the building. Four pairs of one-over-one windows are evenly spaced on the second story. On the first story there are four bays; the display window at the corner described above, two horizontal, rectangular windows and a door. The horizontal windows are positioned directly below the middle two pairs of second floor windows. The windows have concrete sills and lintels; the glass has been replaced by wood. The solid steel door is located at the far right side of the façade. The transom above has been filled with concrete block.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 20

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

Map 2 Number	CSL	Historic name	Date	Address	C/NC
1	4	Adams Building	ca. 1947	59 Hustonville Street	C
2	5	Adams Building	ca. 1947	59 Hustonville Street	C
3	6	Chevrolet Garage	ca. 1925	33 Hustonville Street	C
4	7	Dowell's Grocery	ca. 1925	33 Hustonville Street	C
5	8	Commercial Building	ca. 1925	29-31 Hustonville Street	C
6	9	Commercial Building	ca. 1925	17-21 Hustonville Street	C
7	10	Citizens State Bank	ca. 1920	608 Campbellsville Street	C
8	11	Commercial Building	ca. 1925	614-616 Campbellsville Street	NC
9	12	Casey County Bank	ca. 1925	628 Campbellsville Street	NC
10	13	Commercial Building	ca. 1950	630 Campbellsville Street	NC
11	14	Land's Restaurant	ca. 1925	636 Campbellsville Street	C
12	15	Commercial Building	ca. 1930	640 Campbellsville Street	C
13	16	Commercial Building	ca. 1930	650 Campbellsville Street	C
14	17	Phillips Furniture	ca. 1949	654 Campbellsville Street	NC
15	18	Commercial Building	ca. 1935	660 Campbellsville Street	C
16	19	M & W Dairy	ca. 1935	670 Campbellsville Street	C
17	20	Sewing Factory	ca. 1947	Factory Street	C
18	3	Casey County Courthouse	1889	Courthouse Square	C
19	47	Courthouse Square	1808		C
20	21	Liberty Hardware	1928	107 Courthouse Square	C
21	22	Casey County News	1929	117 Courthouse Square	C
22	23	Charles Montgomery Law Office	1915	121 Courthouse Square	C
23	24	Griffin Motor Company	1921	129 Courthouse Square	C
24	25	Liberty Hotel	1925	137 Courthouse Square	C
25	26	W. S. Allen Building	1934	145-151 Courthouse Square	C
26	27	Commercial Building	ca. 1935	541-545 Middleburg Street	C
27	28	Barber Shop	ca. 1935	539 Middleburg Street	C
28	29	Commercial Building	ca. 1935	537 Middleburg Street	C
29	30	Commercial Building	ca. 1935	535 Middleburg Street	C
30	31	Commercial Building	ca. 1930	529 Middleburg Street	C
31	32	Austin's Grocery	ca. 1935	523 Middleburg Street	C
32	39	Commercial Building	ca. 1930	542-544 Middleburg Street	C
33	40	Rule's Department Store	ca. 1927	546 Middleburg Street	C
34	41	Humphrey's Corner	1926	10-12 Hustonville Street	C

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1889-1957
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

December 10, 1924
April 15, 1925
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

unknown
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) (See Attached Sheet)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

X previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

X Other

Name of repository: Casey County Library, Liberty, Kentucky



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 21

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

### Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Liberty Downtown Historic District is eligible under Criterion A within the context of commerce. Liberty is significant as the county seat of Casey County. It is the county's largest city and only incorporated city. Liberty is not only the center of Casey County government, but also the cultural and economic center of the Casey County. The Casey County Courthouse, CSL 3, which was individually listed in 1977, anchors the Downtown Liberty Historic District. The courthouse has been the center of life in Liberty since the early 1800s when court days and Saturdays were the days people traditionally congregated in town.<sup>1</sup> The historic commercial center of Liberty developed around the Court Square.

Liberty's location, orientation and central street grid have not changed since the town was chartered in 1808. The current Casey County Courthouse, the third, completed in 1889, occupies the same location as its predecessors. The twenty-nine buildings that contribute to the Downtown Liberty Historic District convey the look and feeling of a vital, rural county seat.

The district's period of significance is 1889-1947. However, most of the buildings in the nominated area were constructed between 1920 and about 1935. Only the Courthouse and Charles Montgomery Law Office [CSL 23] have an earlier construction date and only three, CSL 4, 5 and 20, have a later construction date. The buildings in the district are significant as the physical representation of the development of downtown Liberty into a modern twentieth century city.

Casey County is situated on the border of Kentucky's four territorial divisions, the Green River Country, the Knobs region, the Pennyrile or Mississippian Plateau, and the Bluegrass Region. Liberty is located in a bend of the Green River, the county's principal drainage. The city sits on a low terrace about 100 feet above the river. Liberty is located in the center of Casey County and it was this location that played a major role in its choice as the county seat of Casey County in 1808, two years after the county was created by the legislature from Lincoln County. Liberty's location on existing trails made travel to Stanford and Columbia, two more established towns, convenient and made the seat of government accessible to the county's residents.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Fred J. Burkhard and Walter E. Langsam, *Casey County Courthouse National Register Nomination Form*, Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1977 and ads for J. B. Shoemaker, an optician, stated that he would be in Liberty on "Saturdays and Court Days" *Casey County News* January 17, 1923 and April 11, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> W.W. Watkins, *Men, Women, Events, Institutions & Lore of Casey County, Kentucky*, reprint edition, Casey County News, Liberty, Kentucky, 1967, p. 18.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 22

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

The town of Liberty was chartered in 1808. It was not incorporated until 1860, although some officers were elected thirty years earlier. By the time Liberty was incorporated, it had a population of some 300 and was a flourishing commercial center with stores, taverns, mechanic shops, lawyers and doctors. Growth was slowed during the Civil War, when road building ground to a halt.<sup>3</sup>

Casey County's earliest industry was salt making, an industry that was centered around Liberty. By the time of the Civil War the salt industry had been replaced by the timber industry. After the War a timber boom began that peaked in the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the late 1880s, the timber industry had created the thriving town of Yosemite and the county's only railroad, the short-lived Cincinnati & Green River Railroad (C & G.R). The thirteen-mile railroad King's Mountain, a station on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway in neighboring Lincoln County, to Grove and later to Yosemite. The Cincinnati & Green River Railroad was built expressly to haul Casey County timber to local mills. By 1896 the timber was exhausted, the railroad sold at a sheriff's sale, and the tracks removed.<sup>4</sup>

Liberty was built with Casey County lumber. There is no documentary evidence that specifically spells this out, but given the isolation of Casey County, the lack of rail service and the poor roads, it would have been difficult and costly to bring in building materials from outside. Lumber was plentiful, easy to obtain and economical. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Liberty had many modest and several large frame structures within one block of the courthouse, including the three-story Exchange Hotel, the Whipp Hotel and Napier's Livery Stable. Brick buildings were rare. The Courthouse and county jail, which stood behind the courthouse, seem to have been the only brick buildings in Liberty's downtown in 1900.<sup>5</sup>

Slowly, brick began to replace frame in the construction of new buildings. In 1915, Charles Montgomery built what may have been the first brick commercial building in downtown Liberty. His small, one-story office was built opposite the courthouse. Citizens State Bank [CSL 10] was constructed about 1920 on the site of the Exchange Hotel at the intersection of Middelburg and Hustonville Streets. In 1921 Stanley Griffin built a large two-story modern building opposite the courthouse to house Griffin Motor Company [CSL 24], a Ford dealership.

<sup>3</sup> John E. Kleber, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. 1992, p. 553 and Watkins, *Men, Women, Events, Institutions & Lore*, p. 156.

<sup>4</sup> Gladys Cotham Thomas, editor, *Casey County, Kentucky 1806-1977: A Folk History*, Bicentennial Heritage Corporation, Liberty, Kentucky, 1977, pp. 67-72; Elmer G. Sulzer, *Ghost Railroads of Kentucky*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, 1968, pp.51-52.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas, editor, *Casey County, Kentucky 1806-1977*, pp. 52 and 67-72.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 23

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

The leadership of Liberty and Casey County embraced progress and growth. Following the sale of a hotel and several associated properties in 1924, the *Casey County News* praised the new owners for tearing down the old Napier livery stable; “. . . by tearing down this old barn, as it was nothing but a fire trap and many have predicted that some time or another it would cost the town a big fire . . .”<sup>6</sup> The newspaper story was a harbinger of things to come. Fires in December 1924, April 1925 and March 1926 devastated the central business district and adjacent neighborhoods. In reporting each blaze, the *Casey County News* also indirectly noted that the town had no fire department, for the newspaper praised the heroic efforts of the bucket brigade. The lack of a fire department may explain why there are no Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Liberty.<sup>7</sup>

Three devastating fires in less than eighteen months prompted the city government to pass an ordinance prohibiting “. . . anything but fire proof buildings with a radius of 100 yards of the public square.”<sup>8</sup> Brick and concrete block replaced frame construction by law. After the fires, the *Casey County News* wrote articles touting the new, modern construction in the city. Liberty began to change from a prosperous small town to a modern 20<sup>th</sup> century city. Over the next fifteen years the commercial district assumed its present appearance.<sup>9</sup>

A number of brick and brick-veneer concrete block buildings were constructed in the mid-to-late 1920s on the lots closest to the Courthouse Square, including the Liberty Hotel [CSL-25] in 1925, Humphrey’s Corner [CSL-42] in 1926, Rules Department Store [CSL-40] about 1927 and Liberty Hardware [CSL-25] in 1928. The *Casey County News* moved from a frame building on Campbellsville Road to a new brick building on Courthouse Square in 1929. One- and two-story brick buildings were also constructed on the north side of Hustonville Street. The modernization of Liberty was not limited to the construction of fireproof buildings. By the late 1920s, Liberty had a telephone company, reliable electrical service, a movie theater and several establishments that sold and could repair automobiles and farm equipment.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> “Moving and Eye Sore,” *Casey County News*, August 8, 1923.

<sup>7</sup> “Liberty Suffers Disastrous Fire,” *Casey County News*, December 10, 1924; “Another Disastrous Fire,” *Casey County News*, April 15, 1925 and Lloyd Bryant Cox, *History of Education in Casey County*, MA Thesis, University of Kentucky College of Education, Lexington, Kentucky, 1932.

<sup>8</sup> “More Business Houses to be Erected,” *Casey County News*, May 13, 1925.

<sup>9</sup> See *Casey County News*: “Building Prospectus Good,” April 8, 1925; “More Business Houses to be Erected,” May 13, 1925 and “To Erect New Building,” June 17, 1925.

<sup>10</sup> Thomas, *Liberty, Casey County, Kentucky*, pp. 102 and 107 as well as various advertisements in the *Casey County News*, March 15, 1922, Liberty Motor Company sells Fords; January 10, 1923, The Liberty Theatre to show “Custer’s Last Fight;” February 21, 1923, Lester and Thomas are selling Dodges in Liberty.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 24

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

Several articles in the *Casey County News* mention the construction of new business houses and name the people who were constructing them, most prominently W. Sherman Allen who was a partner in a number of firms in Liberty. The newspaper praised the construction of the new buildings and the improvements the city was making by building sidewalks around town.<sup>11</sup>

While the building boom was going on in Liberty, the "Good Roads" movement was going on nationally and in Kentucky. Roads in Kentucky were so bad that it was labeled the "Detour State" by auto touring magazines. Throughout the 1920s, the Commonwealth worked to improve its road network. The roads in Casey County were every bit as bad as the rest of Kentucky. In the 1920s the roads in the county were still being maintained by a series of local overseers, who directed local men to repair the roads. The poor roads were not limited to the county. In 1924 a newspaper article bemoaned the dusty roads in the city and urged the city fathers to oil them. The *Kentucky Good Roads Association* met in Danville in 1924 and the mayor of Liberty attended the meeting, hoping for an improved connection between Liberty and Danville. It was not until the 1930s, however, that a "fair system of gravel roads" was constructed that went "a long way toward getting Casey out of the mud."<sup>12</sup>

A local bus company was begun in 1925 to connect Casey County to Danville. At Danville, the bus passengers could make connections to Louisville and Lexington. It is not known how long the bus line was in service, but it was strictly local and no doubt needed. This line ran from Dunnville on 127 through Liberty to Yosemite and Middleburg on SR 70 before passing into Lincoln County going through New Salem and Hustonville (Old US 127) and Junction City before arriving in Danville. US 127 was and is the main north-south route through the county. As this route improved, it brought more and diverse goods to the retail establishments in Liberty.<sup>13</sup>

An advertisement in the October 1929 *Casey County News* praised the growth of Liberty. The ad specifically mentioned Foster & Bowman [CSL-21], Phillips & Allen, Casey County News [CSL-22], Charles Montgomery Law Office [CSL-23], Ferguson Garage, Allen & Montgomery [CSL-26?], Citizens State Bank [CSL-10], Garner's Store [CSL-9], Commercial Bank, Allen &

---

<sup>11</sup> *Casey County News*: "Building Prospectus Good," April 8, 1925; "More Business Houses to be Erected," May 13, 1925; "To Erect New Building," June 17, 1925 and "Sidewalk Letting," September 17, 1924.

<sup>12</sup> Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc, *US Highway 31W Heritage Corridor Resource Inventory*, The West Kentucky Corporation, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 2001, pp. 23-31; "Fiscal Court Order," May 13, 1925; "Dusty Roads," April 30, 1924 and "Will Attend Road Meeting," August 8, 1923, all articles above *Casey County News*; Watkins, *The Men, Women, Events*, p. 160.

<sup>13</sup> "Bus Line Started," *Casey County News*, June 17, 1925.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 25

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

Sharp, Ford Garage [CSL-24], Chevrolet Garage [CSL-6], Brown's Service Station, Foster & Allen, Rule's Store [CSL-40], F. Bell's Store Building, J. W. Roger's Store Building as new buildings that had been constructed around the public square. That these buildings had been constructed was proof positive that Liberty was growing. The realty company advertisement also touted lots in a newly formed subdivision on Hustonville Street.<sup>14</sup>

The buildings listed in the previous paragraph housed a wide variety of business establishments. These included automobile dealerships and garages, hardware stores, several retail stores, dry goods as well as a newspaper and a lawyer, and these were just the establishments in the new buildings around the public square. The advertisement does not mention the numerous hotels that were located in Liberty, nor the theater. What it does indicate is that by the end of the 1920s Liberty had grown and appeared to be growing enough to encourage an out-of-town firm, in this case a realty company from Paris, Kentucky, to invest in land for development purposes.

It would not be until the 1930s, with the introduction of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), that the road situation within the county and within the City of Liberty was brought up to something close to modern standards. The WPA built the first modern black top and gravel roads. This agency also constructed sidewalks in town and built sewers. It was through the efforts of the Federal programs that Liberty finally achieved the modernity it had sought since World War I.<sup>15</sup>

The building boom begun in the 1920s continued into the mid-to-late 1930s. By the end of the decade, fire proof buildings lined Campbellsville Street and Courthouse Square on the blocks opposite the courthouse. In 1934, W. S. Allen built a brick building that housed the Allen Theater, a movie theater, and Allen Hardware and Supply. The first block of Middleburg Street was built up as well, as far as Austin's Grocery [CSL-32]. After World War II several more buildings were added to Liberty's downtown streetscape, including the Adams Buildings on Hustonville [CSL-4 and CSL-5], the Liberty 5¢-10¢-\$1.00 Store [CSL-42] and the Kentuckian Theater [CSL 43]<sup>16</sup>, extending the commercial district to its present dimensions. About 1947 a small factory that produced automobile seat covers was constructed [CSL-20].

A number of hotels were built in Liberty in the early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century as well. These hotels served as apartments for permanent residents as much as they did lodging for the traveling

---

<sup>14</sup> "Second Auction Sale of Lots," *Casey County News*, October 9, 1929.

<sup>15</sup> Watkins, *Men, Women, Events, Institutions & Lore*, pp. 143 and 161.

<sup>16</sup> CSL 42 and CSL 43 on Hustonville Street are still standing but are not included in the district because their historic fabric has been compromised.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 26

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

public. This practice spoke of the paucity of rental property in Liberty as much as anything else. The number of hotels also speaks to the rural nature of Casey County. Liberty was the only place with lodging in the county. This tradition continues today. The top story in almost every two-story building in downtown Liberty is leased out as apartments.<sup>17</sup>

The construction methods of the buildings within the district are typical of the construction methods that were prevalent during the period of significance, 1889-1947. Almost half of the twenty-nine contributing buildings are constructed of brick. Most represent the earliest fireproof buildings in Liberty. Fourteen buildings are constructed of concrete block, all but one have brick facades. Commercial brick buildings were constructed on almost every main street in county seat towns throughout Kentucky. One-, two-, and three-story brick buildings with recessed storefronts are the dominant structures within the cultural landscape of urban architecture.

In Liberty, wood was the dominant building material throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Casey County had an abundant supply of timber that could easily be turned into lumber. It was not until the late 1920s, after the downtown business district suffered three major fires, that a commitment to brick and block construction was made. Initially, most of the new buildings were constructed with brick. Later, concrete block became the building material of choice.

The use of concrete block as a construction material came into vogue when Portland cement became readily available. By 1920, concrete blocks were being mass-produced. Their very real advantage, however, was that they could also easily be produced on site using simple machines. Concrete blocks were lightweight, they needed little repair and they were fireproof. This material was embraced in Liberty and is well represented in the Liberty Downtown Historic District.<sup>18</sup>

The Liberty Downtown Historic District is the material representation of the events and philosophies that shaped the city of Liberty. The historic built environment in downtown Liberty is a solid core of buildings that represents the modern city of Liberty as envisioned in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

---

<sup>17</sup> Thomas, *Casey County, Kentucky 1806-1977*, p. 347; see also *Casey County News*: May 28, 1918; July, 25, 1923, August 15, 1923, July, 7, 1924, October 7, 1925 and October 9, 1929

<sup>18</sup> Dale Heckendorn, *Ornamental Concrete Block Buildings in Colorado, 1900 to 1940 Multiple Property Form*, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado, 1996.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 27 Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

### Section 9: Bibliography

Burkhard, Fred J. and Walter E. Langsam. *Casey County Courthouse National Register Nomination Form*. Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1977.

#### *Casey County News:*

- "Liberty Motor Company sells Fords," March 15, 1922.
- "The Liberty Theatre to show *Custer's Last Fight*," January 10, 1923.
- "Lester and Thomas are selling Dodges in Liberty," February 21, 1923.
- "Moving and Eye Sore," August 8, 1923.
- "Will Attend Road Meeting," August 8, 1923.
- "Dusty Roads," April 30, 1924.
- "Sidewalk Letting," September 17, 1924.
- "Liberty Suffers Disastrous Fire," December 10, 1924.
- "Building Prospectus Good," April 8, 1925.
- "Another Disastrous Fire," April 15, 1925.
- "Fiscal Court Order," May 13, 1925.
- "More Business Houses to be Erected," May 13, 1925.
- "To Erect New Building," June 17, 1925.
- "Second Auction Sale of Lots," October 9, 1929.

Cox, Lloyd Bryant. *History of Education in Casey County*. MA Thesis. University of Kentucky College of Education, Lexington, Kentucky, 1932.

Heckendorn, Dale. *Ornamental Concrete Block Buildings in Colorado, 1900 to 1940 Multiple Property Form*. Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado, 1996.

Kleber, John E. *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, The University Press of Kentucky. Lexington, Kentucky. 1992.

Liberty High School, *Liberty Bell*, Liberty High School Senior Class, Liberty, Kentucky, 1962. In the collection of the Casey County Public Library.

Liberty High School, *Liberty Bell*, Liberty High School Senior Class, Liberty, Kentucky, 1963. In the collection of the Casey County Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 28 Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. *US Highway 31W Heritage Corridor Resource Inventory*. The West Kentucky Corporation, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 2001.

Roach, Bennet, editor. "Casey County." *Guide to Kentucky Bicentennial '74-76.* Landmark Community Newspapers, Shelbyville, Kentucky, 1974.

Sulzer, Elmer G. *Ghost Railroads of Kentucky*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, 1968.

Thomas, Gladys Cotham, editor. *Casey County, Kentucky 1806-1977: A Folk History*. Bicentennial Heritage Corporation, Liberty, Kentucky, 1977.

Watkin, W.W, editor. *Men, Women, Events, Institutions & Lore of Casey County Kentucky*. Reprint edition. Casey County News, Liberty, Kentucky, 1967.

Interviews: Gladys Thomas, June Rousey and Richard Montgomery – September 25, 2007.



**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property approximately 7.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 16 E682570 N4131920  
2 \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ N \_\_\_

Zone Easting Northing  
3 \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ N \_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ N \_\_\_  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Joseph E. Brent & Maria Campbell Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. date 9/30/07

street & number 129 Walnut Street telephone 859-879-8509

city or town Versailles state KY zip code 40383-1160

**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 29

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

### Section 10: Verbal Boundary Description

The Liberty Downtown Historic District begins at a point one block northeast of the Courthouse Square in the center of Hustonville Street where it is intersected by Post Office Street. It follows the north side of CSL 4 to the end of that building. The boundary then follows the rear of CSL 4 and 5 to Factory Street. The boundary follows Factory Street to Cowden Street where the boundary turns southwest and proceeds to Campbellsville Road. The boundary follows Campbellsville Road to its intersection with the northwest corner of the Courthouse Square, directly in front of CSL 16. The boundary turns 90 degrees and follows the Courthouse Square to its southwest corner. It then turns 90 degrees and follows the Courthouse Square to Courthouse Square Street. The boundary crosses the street and turns 90 degrees, proceeding along the street to the far edge of CSL 26. The boundary follows the south edge and rear of CSL 26 and then follows the rear of the buildings that front on Courthouse Square and Middleburg Street until it reaches CSL 32. The boundary makes a 90-degree turn, following the east edge of CSL 32 and crossing Middleburg Street. It makes another 90-degree turn and follows Middleburg Street west to the east edge of CSL 39. The boundary makes a 90-degree turn north, following the edge of CSL 39 to a point even with the rear of CSL 40. It follows the rear of CSL 40 and north side of CSL 41, proceeding to the center of Hustonville Street. The boundary makes a 90-degree turn north and follows Hustonville Street back to the boundary's point of origin at the intersection of Post Office Street.

### Section 10: Boundary Description

The National Register district boundary for the Liberty Downtown Historic District is the area that was and is the core of the downtown business district in Liberty, Kentucky. The specific area delineated by the boundary is the area that retains the greatest integrity.

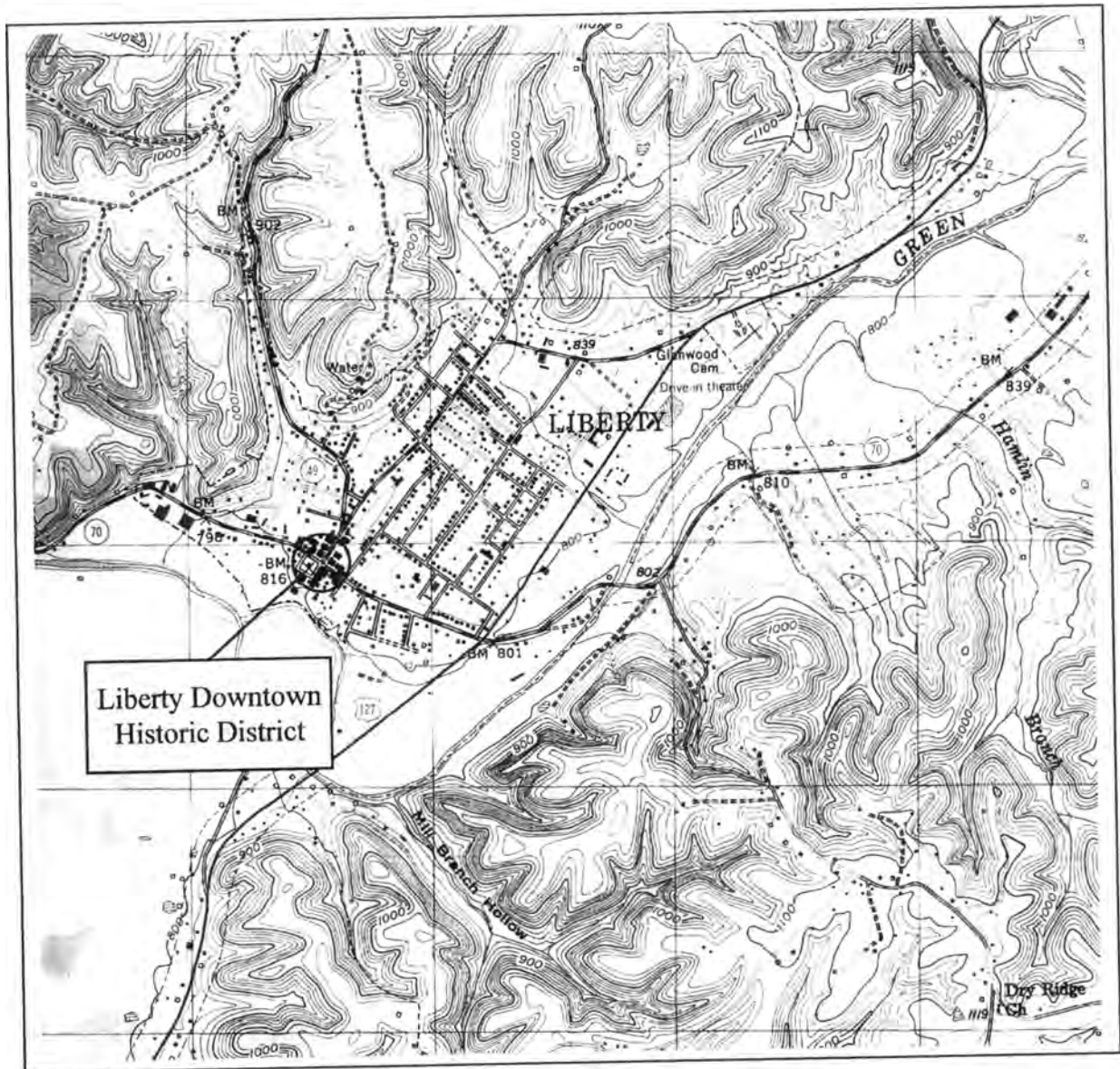
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 12 Page 30

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

## Section 12: Additional Documentation: Maps and Photographs



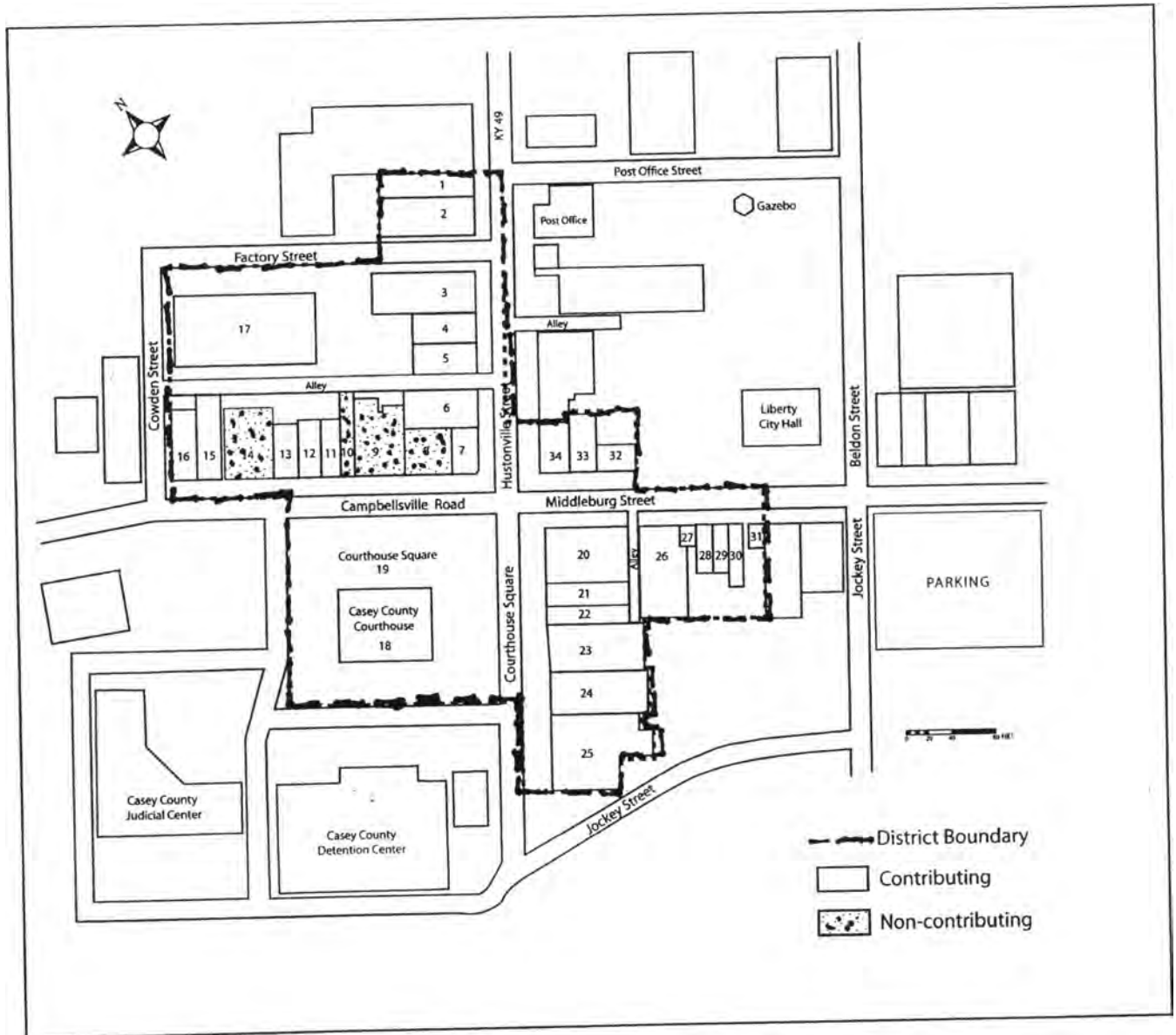
Map 1: Liberty Downtown Historic District Location.  
Based on Liberty, KY, USGS quadrangle 1952, photorevised 1979, Scale 1:24,000.  
North is top of the page

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

Section Number 12 Page 31



Map 2: Liberty Downtown Historic District, Liberty, Casey County, Kentucky.

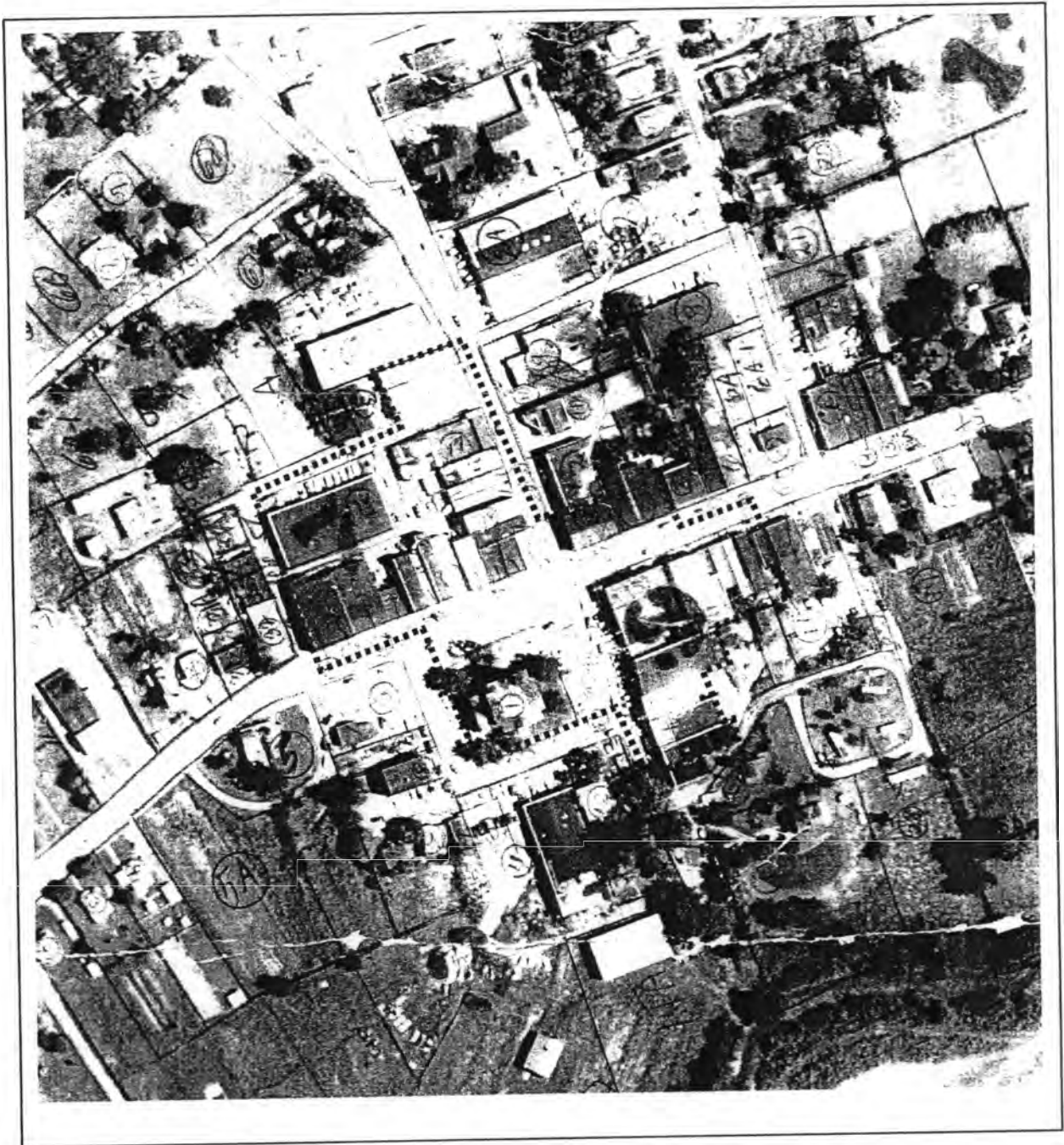


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 12 Page 32

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky



*Map 3: Casey County PVA aerial photograph of Liberty Kentucky.  
Dotted line is Liberty Downtown Historic District Boundary.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Page 33

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky

---

### Photographs

See Map 3 for photo locations

Photographer: Joseph E. Brent

Date taken: September 15, 2007

Original digital file located at Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

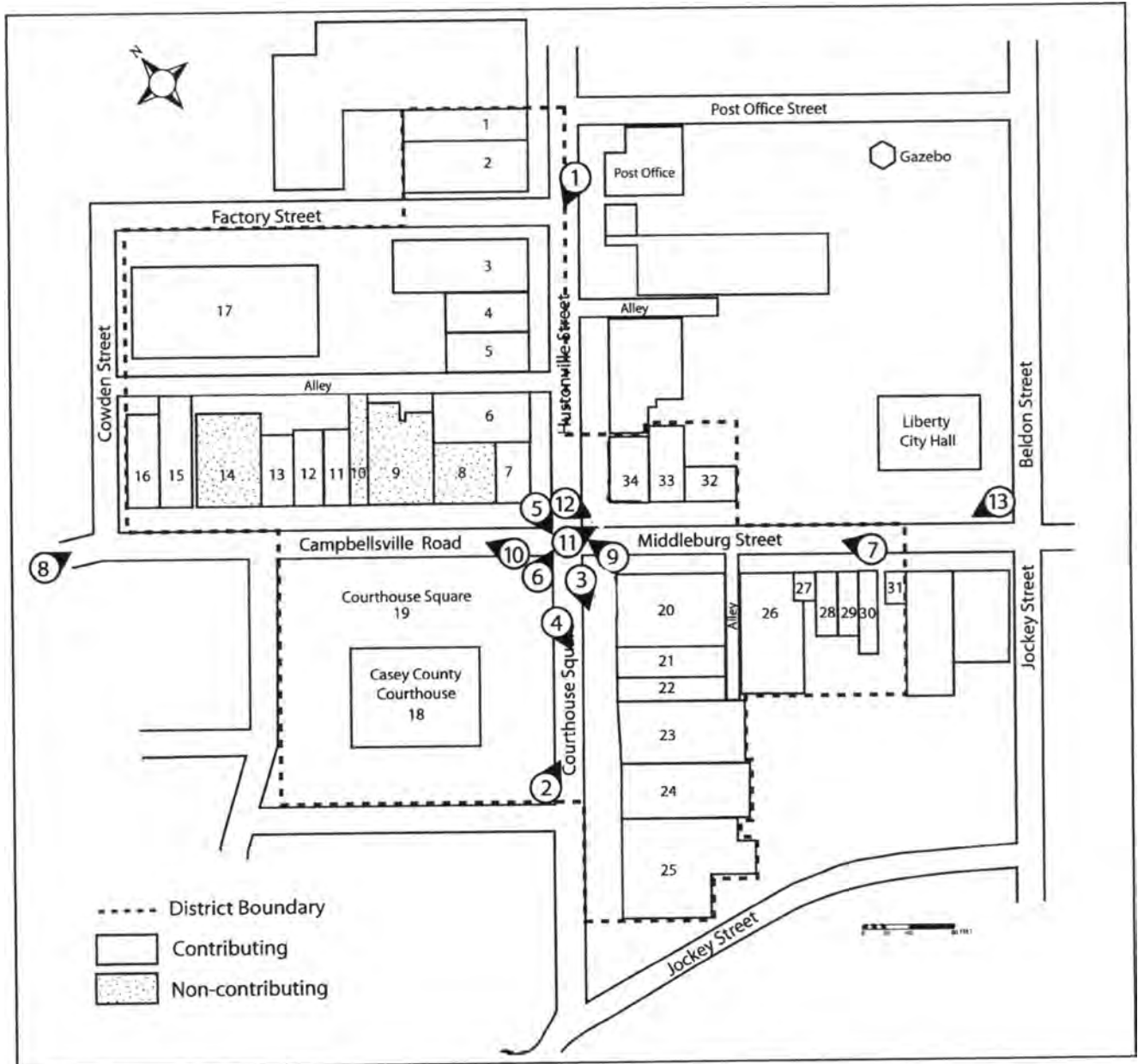
1. West side of Hustonville Street looking WSW
2. West side of Courthouse Square looking NE
3. East side of Courthouse Square looking SSW from corner
4. East side of Courthouse Square looking SSW
5. East side of Courthouse Square looking SW
6. East side of Hustonville Street looking NE
7. North side of Middleburg Street looking NNW
8. North side of Campbellsville Street looking ESE
9. North side of Campbellsville Street looking NW from corner
10. North side of Campbellsville Street looking NW
11. North side of Middleburg Street looking ESE
12. South side of Middleburg Street looking SE
13. South side of Middleburg Street looking NW

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 12 Page 34

Liberty Downtown Historic District  
Casey County, Kentucky



Map 4: Photograph locations, Liberty Downtown Historic District, Liberty, Casey County, Kentucky.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: ~~07001309~~ <sup>08000004</sup>

Date Listed: 2/7/08

Property Name: Liberty Downtown historic District

County: Casey

State: KY

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

2/7/2008  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Number of Resources

The previously listed county courthouse is mistakenly included in the resource count. The correct total number of contributing resources is 29.

Section 7: Architectural classification is hereby amended to read:

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT/Commercial style

NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

Section 8: Architect/builder is hereby amended to read:

Viquesney, E. M., sculptor

These changes were made after consultation with the Kentucky SHPO

-----  
The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

-----  
**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Liberty Downtown Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Casey

DATE RECEIVED: 12/27/07      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 01/15/08  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 01/30/08      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 02/09/08

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000004

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: Y    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT 2/7/08    DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Good example of isolated county seat Commercial District.  
Significant Commercially as the primary trade center for <  
Rural County in Eastern Kentucky*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept / Crit A

REVIEWER J. Grubert

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 2/7/08

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



















WELCOME TO LIBERTY  
PLEASE BUY CIGARETTES





CASEY COUNTY BANK

WEST

70

GREGORY



CASEY COUNTY BANK

RESTAURANT

NO LEFT TURN











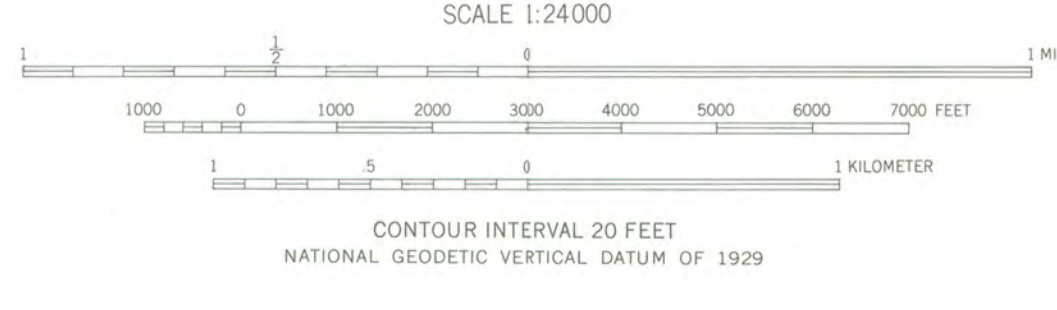
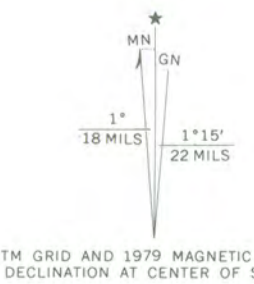
Liberty Downtown  
Historic District  
Casey Co, KY  
Liberty Quad  
Zone 16  
Easting 682 570  
Northing 4131 920

Liberty Downtown  
Historic District  
Casey Co, Kentucky  
Zone 16  
Easting 682570  
Northing 4131920



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1952  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system  
south zone  
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid, Zone 16

Revisions shown in purple and woodland  
compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976  
and other source data. Contours adjusted adjacent  
to certain photorevised hydrographic features.  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE
Medium-duty	2 LANE 4 LANE
Light-duty	Light-duty
Unimproved dirt	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

LIBERTY, KY.

N3715—W8452.5/7.5

1952  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 4058 IV SW-SERIES V853

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





December 10, 2007

Mr. Marty Perry  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Perry,

Thank you for the information you provided during our telephone conversation today. However, we still wish to object to the nomination of our property in the National Register of Historic Places. As I discussed on the telephone with you, our building (marked as #26) is not properly shown on the map that was enclosed with the October 31, 2007, letter we received from the Kentucky Heritage Council. Mr. David McAnelly is the owner of a building that attaches to our building. His building is not depicted in the map. I will forward pictures of our properties to you as soon as I have those developed. Thank you again for your time.

Sincerely,

Leanne Davis

I wish to object to the nomination of my property to be included in the proposed National Register (Liberty Commercial Historic District).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Leanne Davis

12/10/07  
Date

State of Kentucky  
County of Casey

I, Kathy L. Morgan, Notary Public in and for the county and state above, certify that the above person appeared before me and signed the instrument and that I knew the person signing the instrument.

Kathy L. Morgan Notary Public  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

8-18-08  
My Commission Expires

Page 2

Mr. Marty Perry  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

I wish to object to the nomination of my property to be included in the proposed National Register (Liberty Commercial Historic District).

Alitta Evans  
Alitta Evans

12/11/07  
Date

State of Kentucky  
County of Casey

I, Leanne Davis, Notary Public in and for the county and state above, certify that the above person appeared before me and signed the instrument and that I knew the person signing the instrument.

Leanne Davis  
Notary Public

10/23/08  
My Commission Expires





COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

**Steve Beshear**  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov

**Marcheta Sparrow**  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
Secretary

**Donna M. Neary**  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

December 20, 2007

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 13, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- Ashland Tuberculosis Hospital, Boyd County
- Ft. Thomas Historic District (Boundary Increase), Campbell County
- ✓ Liberty Downtown Historic District, Casey County
- Fannie Harrison Farm, Hardin County
- Woodbourne House, Jefferson County
- Hamilton Brothers Warehouse, Jefferson County
- Business Women's Club Building, Jefferson County
- Lewis Martin House, Jessamine County
- Beattyville Grade School, Lee County
- Campbellsville Historic District, Taylor County
- Adams-Kentucky District, Warren County
- Hatchett Tobacco Barn, Washington County

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Neary, Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

DMN:MP



COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL



Steven L. Beshear  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov

Marcheta Sparrow  
Secretary

Donna M. Neary  
Executive Director and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

February 8, 2008

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 13, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- M.B. Green Site, Boone County
- Johnston's Inn, Bourbon County
- Frankfort Commercial Historic District (Additional Documentation), Franklin County
- Feltman Mound, Kenton County
- Dundee Masonic Lodge No. 733, Ohio County
- Ashbourne Farms, Oldham County
- Rose-Daughtry Farm, Warren County
- Fairchild House, Wayne County

Another nomination submitted here, **Park Hills Historic District**, Kenton County (Reference Number 07001252), has been revised according to the return comments.

✓ Finally, enclosed is a replacement cover sheet for a recently submitted nomination, **Liberty Downtown Historic District** (Reference Number 08000004) Casey County, Kentucky. This replacement sheet was requested by Jim Gabbert.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

*Donna M. Neary*  
Donna M. Neary, Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council and  
State Historic Preservation Officer