

S-119
Liberia M.E. Church
Hudson's Corner vicinity
public worship

Organized 1867, 1912

According to the date plaque, the Liberia Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed two years after the close of the Civil War. The extant church, evidently the second building to house the congregation, was erected in 1912 with a simplified Gothic Revival design. Dominating the southeast corner is the three-story bell tower that also contains the double door entrance. The rectangular sanctuary is lighted by pointed arch colored glass windows on the first floor, and a small round window pierces the upper gable.

7. Description

Survey No. S-119

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Liberia M.E. Church Description

The Liberia M.E. Church stands on the west side of Burnettsville Road .25 of a mile south of Green Road near Hudson's Corner, Somerset County, Maryland. The single-story frame church faces east.

Built in 1912, the weatherboard frame church is underpinned by a brick pier foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. Rising on the southeast corner is a three-story bell tower topped by a pyramidal roof.

The east (main) elevation is eight bays across with the entrance located in the southeast tower bay. A double door is topped by a pointed arch triangular multi-pane transom. The second level of the tower is filled with a small round window with pie-shaped colored glass lights. Above the small round window the tower tapers to the bellfry, which is capped by a wood shingle pyramidal roof. Four arched openings, one on each side, pierce the bellfry walls. The main body of the church is marked by four multi-pane sash windows with pointed arch surrounds. Attached to the north gable end is a slightly shorter two-bay addition comprised of a single multi-pane sash window and a side door. A shed addition extends from the north gable end. A stuccoed brick stove stack rises from the east slope of the steeply pitched roof with its extended eaves and exposed rafter feet.

The south gable end is distinguished by an off-center multi-pane sash window with a pointed arch surround and a small round window with pie-shaped panes that pierce the upper gable. The south face of the tower has a paired pointed arch window on the first floor and an identical round window that lights the upper level. The marble 1912 datestone is fixed in the southeast corner of the tower and dates this building as well as the 1867 date of the former church.

The west side of the church is essentially the same as the east side with four multi-pane sash windows that light the sanctuary. Another brick stove stack rises from the west side. Temporarily attached to the west side of the building is a rectangular single-width pre-fab building.

The interior of the church was not open on the first visit.

8. Significance

Survey No. S-119

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1912 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

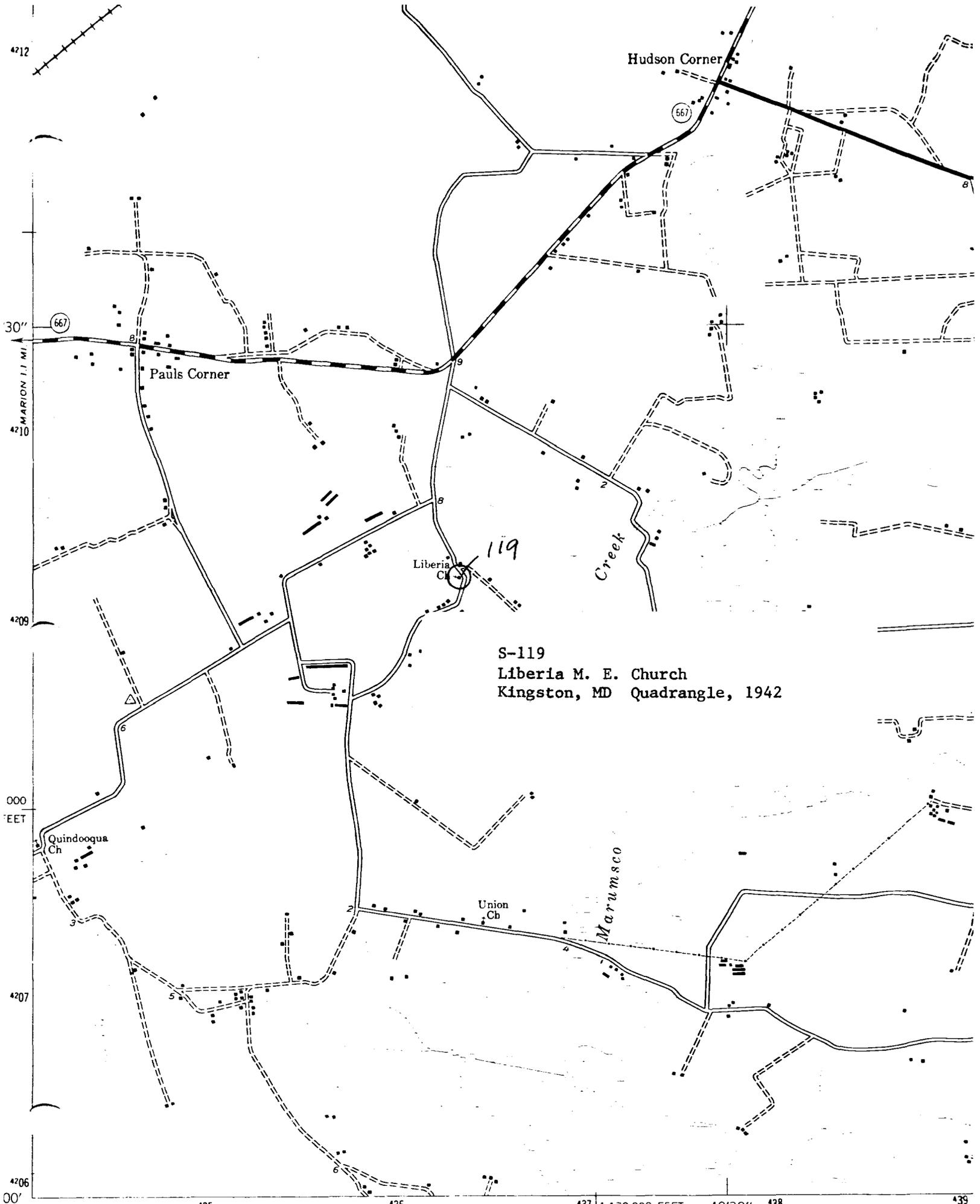
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Liberia M.E. Church is a well preserved early twentieth-century frame church. The basic rectangular church lighted by Gothic arched colored glass windows is a repeated architectural form throughout the county. The pyramidal roofed bell tower is also a common feature, but unlike many of the others, this tower has not been reduced in size with the removal of the bellfry. According to the datestone the Liberia congregation was formed in 1867, when apparently, a first building was erected.



S-119
 Liberia M. E. Church
 Kingston, MD Quadrangle, 1942



Liberia M.E. Church

S-119

Near Hudson's Corner, Somerset County

South Elevation

7/85, Photographer, Paul Touart

Neg/Md. Historical Trust



