

CHAS-328
Stuckey House
Pisgah, Md.
Private

c. 1880-1900

This one and a half story frame house was built by a Black landowner and has been considerably enlarged by its present occupant/owner, Luther Stuckey. Its principal significance is the rich collection of historical materials related to the Stuckey family and the Civil Rights movement in Stuckey's possession. As a structure, the house represents the type of house that small landowners were building in the late 19th century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAE # 3903025604

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC LUTHER H. STUCKEY HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER North side of Stuckey Rd., c. 2 miles east of its Jct. with Ironsides Rd.

CITY, TOWN PISGAH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 10

STATE MD. VICINITY OF COUNTY CALVERT

3 CLASSIFICATION

- CATEGORY: DISTRICT, BUILDING(S), STRUCTURE, SITE, OBJECT
OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC, PRIVATE, BOTH, PUBLIC ACQUISITION, IN PROCESS, BEING CONSIDERED
STATUS: OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, WORK IN PROGRESS, ACCESSIBLE (YES RESTRICTED, YES UNRESTRICTED, NO)
PRESENT USE: AGRICULTURE, MUSEUM, COMMERCIAL, PARK, EDUCATIONAL, PRIVATE RESIDENCE, ENTERTAINMENT, RELIGIOUS, GOVERNMENT, SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY, OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Luther H. Stuckey Telephone #: 301-743-7746, 202-753-6616

STREET & NUMBER P.O. 151

CITY, TOWN PISGAH VICINITY OF STATE, zip code Md.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Charles County Courthouse Liber #: WMA, Folio #: 76, P. 112

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN La Plata STATE Md.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE NONE

DATE FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

CH-623

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

He also sheathed the exterior with German siding and keeps it painted white. He also has the base of the tall trees around the house painted white, a custom frequently seen further south that is intended to keep insects from damaging the trees, as well as adding a well-kept appearance to the grounds of the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

Black Political History

SPECIFIC DATES	c. 1875-1900	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Local Social History
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

kept their African name, which was "Beulin", and indeed chided their brother for abandoning their ancestral name. Mr. Stuckey has other memories related to Africa, the passage across the Atlantic, and life under bondage.

Stuckey said that he was raised in a log house, which as he described it, was similar in design and size to the ones found in southern Maryland occupied by slaves and sharecroppers. Like many of the log houses in this region, the log wall were reinforced by pegs descending from the plate into the log below.

Mr. Stuckey is a delightful and intelligent oral informant and ought to be interviewed more thoroughly because of his rich experience and memory. In addition, the documents, newspaper clippings, and photographs would be an excellent material for a local library, where they could be preserved and used.

As part of this survey, Stuckey himself was photographed, as were several of his pictures. Included too is some literature from Stuckey's campaign as the first Negro to run for the State legislature in Charles County.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

George W. McDaniel, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Md. Commission on Afro-American History & Culture

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

20 Dean Street

TELEPHONE

269-2893

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis, Maryland

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE, zip code

___ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CH-328

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" 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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This handsome two story house, is surrounded by shade trees, fruit tree^s, shrubs, and flowers, and is filled inside with family mementoes and furniture, all reflecting the life (and ~~L~~iveliness) of the occupant/owner, Luther Stuckey.

According to him, the original house was built "about a hundred years^s years ago" by a black landowner, Walter Chapman, and consisted of the two room core of the present sturcture. It stood 1½ stories in height, was frame, with a two bay facade that faced south toward the road in front. The "hall" of the hall and chamber house was heated by a wood burning stove whose brick stack ascended through the center of the house. The chamber downstairs and the upstairs wer^e unheated. A boxed staircase ascended the eastern galbe wall in the hall.

In 1942 Stuckey purchased this small house, and enlarged it. He raised the roof to a full two stories, added shed dormer windows, attached two rooms along the entire facde^s of the original house, and enclosed the porch along the back. In the back length he added double hung sash windows with 2x2 lights, not because they were cheaper, or more expensive, or more stylish, but because, as he explained, "that was the kind of windows they had at the sotre."
I think this explanation sheds light on the reasons for many of the windows that we see in houses.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Black Political History Local Social History
c. 1875-1900		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The principal significance of this house is its occupant and owner, Luther Stuckey. He was born in 1894 in rural South Carolina, the son of ex-slaves who were farmers. Throughout his life he has used his strong personality and vivacious mind to improve (and free) himself, his family, and his people -- people by definition, he would argue, including both white and black. He has taught school for many years in South Carolina and Maryland, and has been engaged in the civil rights movement. He served as President of the NAACP in Charles County for 24 years and was a leader in the desegregation of public facilities in Charles County -- spearheading, for example, the entry of the Freedom Riders into the County. Though retired, he continues to work for human rights, and is involved in many local concerns.

His house contains a treasure chest of photographs and documents related to his life and times. Among his pictures are photographs of his ex-slave parents. These were photographed as part of the survey, he said that "Stuckey" was a "servitude name", which his father had taken from his former owner because he liked and respected him due to his quality as a man. His two brothers, however,

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VOTE
 September 13, 1966
 LUTHER H. STUCKEY



HIGHLIGHTS

Vote for Luther H. Stuckey September 13, 1966
 Candidate for Member in the House of Delegates from Charles County.
 Born and reared on a farm in South Carolina
 Graduate of Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina
 Taught in the Public Schools for twenty two (22) years
 Attended summer school at Marion, South Carolina, Orangeburg State College,
 Orangeburg, South Carolina, Fayetteville State College, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
 Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland
 Served as Supervisor of Agriculture in South Carolina and Superintendent of
 Sunday School there.
 Resident Agent of the Sunday School Union of the State of Maryland and Vicinity,
 Inc. for twelve years in thirteen churches.
 President of Pomonkey Health Center
 Member and president of the NAACP for twenty four (24) years (Including St. Mary's
 and Charles Counties). Now President Emeritus in Charles County NAACP.
 A Masonic member and past Building Fund Secretary of Bee Hive Lodge,
 Pomonkey, Maryland
 Charge Lay Leader, Smith Chapel Methodist Church Building Fund Secretary
 and Methodist Men Secretary
 Government Worker in the Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md. for twenty
 two (22) years. Elected and served three (3) terms as Shop Councilman while there.
 Served on the board and as Chairman of the program committee of the Farmers
 Fair Association, Pomfret, Maryland
 Regular attendant of the Human Relations committee meetings.
 Past Chaplain of the Pomonkey High School P.T.A. Has been active on
 School committees for years.
 Active in civic and other affairs for the public registered in the Republican
 Party in 1929, Baltimore County, Md.
 I am serving at present as Bail Bondsman in Charles and St. Mary's Counties.
 If elected, I shall be your servant and hope to carry out your wishes and desires
 by supporting and producing bills or programs for the benefit of everyone.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN
 Questionnaire for General Assembly Candidates

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. A comprehensive reform of the state-local fiscal structure. | Yes |
| 2. Equalized distribution of a substantial state grant to the counties and Baltimore City, similar to that proposed in The Cooper Hughes Bill. | Yes |
| 3. Aid for school construction which would include: | |
| A. Additional funds for new construction for increased enrollment in areas where population is increasing | |
| B. Funds for replacement of obsolete schools in areas where inadequate facilities are now in use. | Yes |
| 4. Financial Aid for Kindergartens | Yes |
| 5. Statewide fair housing legislation that would provide for open occupancy. | Yes |
| 6. Broadening Maryland's Public Accommodation laws to include taverns. | Yes |
| 7. Placing those employed by the Board of Supervisors of Elections under a merit system | Yes |
| 8. Calling a constitutional convention to revise the present Maryland constitution. | Yes |
| 9. Strengthening of the State's conflict of interest law | Yes |

Brief History Of Luther Harold Stuckey

Luther Harold Stuckey was born April 5, 1894 in the rural village of Savage, Florence County, South Carolina. His father was a former slave. In addition to operating a small farm, he was a turpentine chipper, (an individual that cut holes into trees making possible for the sap to run. That sap was processed into turpentine and into rosin.) He was active in the church and in other community activities. The mother was a devoted christian and good mother to her ten children.

Luther Harold as a boy and youth displayed leadership ability in the Sunday School and related church auxiliaries. His activities were carefully observed by his pastor. The pastor felt that Luther Harold possessed the potential necessary for advance learning. The pastor started working with the Stuckey Family toward making preparation for sending the young men away to school for educational growth and improvement. The father was agreeable to the plan.

During the early years of the twentieth century, public education for Negro children in the South, especially rural sections, consisted of 90 days or three months school term yearly. Most rural families were large, as many as ten or twelve children. The family income was too small to consider being sent away to school, all the children that possessed potential for learning, and it became necessary to make personal selection within the household. Many a boy or girl was found by a devoted Sunday School Teacher or the trained minister.

It was a sad as well as a joyful gathering at the Stuckey Home, that late September 1911, when relatives and friends gathered at the Stuckey Home. They came to extend best wishes to Luther Harold, that was leaving that evening for college. Shortly before the sun faded away in the west, a trunk was placed in the spring wagon, Harold Luther with his father mounted to the wagon seat, and the old faithful mule, Liz, started the 36 miles all night journey from Savage to Lake City, the nearest railroad station, where the train would carry him to Columbia the State Capitol, and also the seat of Allen University. His journey was successful and he was at college for Registration Day.

Less than fifty years had passed since emancipation of slaves, when Luther Harold entered Allen University. Every college for Negroes in the South, had to take its students from poorly equipped schools, often on the elementary level, and first prepare them to do college work. They all had a preparatory division, called the academy. It was necessary for Luther Harold to spend three years in the Academy before starting his four years in the college division. He received his degree in May 1918.

Immediately following his graduation 1918 his local Draft Board called him up to Military Service. Before completing his basic military training, he was returned to Florence County, and put in charge of Agricultural Extension Service Work. It was his task to help increase farm food production in South Carolina, that was badly needed during World War I.

Shortly after the ending of World War I, Mr. Stuckey entered the teaching profession. He served as teacher and principal for 9 years in his native state of South Carolina, 3 years in North Carolina and 10 years in Maryland.

During his tour of school teaching in South Carolina he accepted the Principalship of a graded school near Conway, S.C. Among the teachers under his supervision, was Miss Elnelda Victoria Cox, daughter to the local Baptist Minister and a product of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina. Immediately there developed a real courtship, that lead to marriage. From this union there were born six children four boys and two girls. They all now survive, and are good citizens. The two girls are college graduates and the youngest son is now a senior at Morgan State College.

Luther Harold Stuckey have been actively identified with Civil Rights Activities, since, he affiliated with the local Branch in Darlington, South Carolina in 1921. When he found that throughout rural South Carolina, the school term for white children was six months and for Negro children, 90 days or three months, he organized the Negro patrons and started the battle to remove the difference between the school term for the two races. In Florence County, the battle was won within a year and throughout the state within three years. His second

battle in his native state was to secure equal salary for Negro teachers. Salaries for Negro teachers were doubled, but years passed before equalization came. Mr. Stuckey's work was not in vain.

Mr. Stuckey desirous of educating his children he found it necessary to leave the teaching profession he loved so well, and seek better pay with the Federal Government. About 1940, Mr. Stuckey accepted a position at the Naval Powder Factory, as it was known at that time, located at Indian Head in Charles County Maryland. He later moved his family to the county, and settled at Pisgah, Maryland. He at once joined the Charles County Branch NAACP, and shortly became its President and served in that office for 24 years. It was through his effort that the Freedom Riders came to Charles County, and invaded the motels and taverns along U.S. Route 301, and after the Supreme Court declared separate schools for various races unconstitutional, the Charles County Board of Education provided limited admission to negro children to attend former white schools, but did not permit them to ride school buses with white children. Mr. Stuckey led his NAACP Branch to seek relief through the U.S. District Court at Baltimore. The case known as the "Hart Case" was won, and negro children were given the right to ride school buses with regards to race. When Mr. Stuckey reached the Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head he found separate toilets for the races and like wise separate places in the cafeteria. He at once started a battle to remove segregation from the entire plant. His efforts were crowned with success, even though he was later dropped from the roll.

Mr. Stuckey has been interested in religious, civic, fraternal and political organizations and activities in Charles County for more than a quarter of a century. He helped to organize the Charles County Farmers' Association that for twelve years successfully sponsored a County Fair for Negroes. He is president of the Pomonkey Health Center. Past Building Fund Secretary of Bee Hive Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Mason. Lay leader of Smith Chapel Methodist church. Was Chairman of the Association for Political concern, the organization that influenced 7 negroes to enter the 1966 General Election. He is Bail Bondsman serving Charles and St. Mary's Counties. He has worked faithfully toward securing employment for Negroes with the Telephone Company, the chain food market in Charles County and other establishments. His entire life has been dedicated towards the advancement of his race, as well as all races of mankind.



LUTHER STUCKEY HOUSE

CH 328

PISGAH, Md.

SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

GWM — 6/77



LUTHER J. STUCKEY LOUSE
C# 328

Pisgah, Md.

Collection of pictures
GWM — 6/77



LUTHER H. Stuckey House

CH 328

Pisgah, Md.

LUTHER Stuckey's Parents
(born during slavery)

GWM — 6/77



My Louis Truly
Joe Louis

LUTHER H. STUCKEY HOUSE

CH 328

Pisgah, Md.

Photograph of Joe Louis

GWM - 6/77