

BA 2077

CAPSULE

DR. GORSUCH HOUSE

c. 1878-1879

FORK

PRIVATE

The "DR. GORSUCH HOUSE" is a well-built, country house associated with a great pioneer and land-owning family of the Fork vicinity. The house has some interesting associations with medicine and law. The ground, part of the tract "Clarkson's Hope" was first surveyed in 1683. This land had been outlying acreage of a mansion of unknown date (possibly 1798-1809) known as CHARLESBOROUGH for its builder Charles Gorsuch (1753-1816). When the Charlesborough tract was divided among a number of heirs in 1865, Edwin A. Gorsuch acquired a 163-acre parcel and presumably built a new house and farm complex soon thereafter. Edwin A. Gorsuch was charged with \$2,087 worth of improvements in the 1876 tax ledger in addition to his 111 acres. In 1878, a cousin, Dr. James F. H. Gorsuch, bought 18½ acres of the Edwin Gorsuch holdings, and presumably put up a house soon thereafter: the house under study. Dr. Gorsuch was famous as a tireless horse-and-buggy practitioner who was often paid in produce, often not paid at all. Dr. Gorsuch served as president of the County medical association, and was district health officer, and advisor to governments. He was a local pioneer in the practice of psychiatry, and continued to work until age 84, having practiced from 1876 to 1930. He tried to enlist in the army for the First World War at the age of 72. Shortly thereafter, he fought the influenza epidemic in his own territory, working night and day with the aid of two automobiles and two chauffeurs. Dr. Gorsuch was also an authority on medico-legal jurisprudence and an engaging after-dinner speaker. His son, the second Gorsuch owner of the house, J. Fletcher H. Gorsuch, was elected to a judgeship at a remarkably early age. During the ownership of Judge Gorsuch, the basic rural house was restyled inside and out by James R. Edmunds, Jr. as a flawless example of the Georgian period.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC DR. GORSUCH HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

12,641 Fork Road

CITY, TOWN

Fork

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore County

**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

James Turner Young and Diane Young

Telephone #: 592-2737

STREET & NUMBER

12,641 Fork Road

CITY, TOWN

Fork

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21051

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. County Courts Building

Liber #: EHK JR. 6042

Folio #: 711

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland 21204

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

NONE

DATE

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

BA-2077

DR. GORSUCH HOUSE

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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**

The DR. GORSUCH HOUSE is a restyled version of what was originally a fairly plain, vernacular style rural dwelling. The house was given a Colonial Revival treatment in the 1930s and it now presents a balanced facade to the road. The house consists of a two-story main block three bays wide (32 feet) flanked by 1½-story wings, each wing two bays wide. The wings are set back from the main block and each has a single dormer facing the road.

The main block has a full-width, shed-roofed, unrailed front porch with its masonry deck about three low steps above grade. The porch roof is of standing-seam sheet metal. The porch roof is supported by four square posts.

The three bays facing the porch contain a tall window with 18 lights each; there are wooden panels below the windows between lower sill and porch deck. The panels in the center window are hinged as two halves of a low door.

The three upper windows of the main block are double-hung sash types with 6-over-9 lights. The main block is flanked at each end with matching outside chimneys of red brick. On either side of the main chimneys are quarter-round gable windows.

The living room occupies the entire interior of the first floor front, and each sidewall has a fireplace, each fireplace flanked by a double-hung sash window of 9-over-9

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(continued)

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 1, ITEM 7, PAGE 2 DR. GORSUCH HOUSE

lights. The end windows of the second story in this main block are of 6-over-9 format.

The rear of the house is two bays wide in the east wing, four bays in the main block, and one bay in the west wing. The second-story rear windows of the main block emerge through the roof line as a row of four partially exposed dormers. The rest of the west wing projects beyond the rear wall of the main block providing an enclosed first-story porch and an open but covered deck at second-story level.

The main block roof is gabled, as are the roofs of the wings. However, at the rear half of the house, the back gable continues (northward) for another bay's depth as a stretch of shed roofing.

Outer wall covering is clapboard, painted white. Original foundation segments are of stone.

The interior of the house, redone in the 1930s, is a textbook example of Georgian Revival details, as popularized by Williamsburg. There are two excellent mantels decorated with dentils and fluted pilasters and friezes. Each room has chair rails, and the large windows are topped with wooden valances. A small, window-lined niche, 6 by 6 feet, a portion of the east wing, opens off the dining room and provides just enough space for one couch.

The den in the east wing is fitted with bookshelves and the wall over the fireplace is paneled. A fairly plain frame rather than a shelf and mantel surrounds the brickwork of the fireplace.

The main entrance to this house is off the porch of the west wing. A six-paneled door opens into a small hall to meet the stair landing. There is an open-well, two-run staircase with a landing halfway up (where the owners have placed a grandfather clock). The balusters are fairly slim, painted white, supporting a dark wooden handrail or banister. The banister is bent at top and bottom to join the newell posts.

In general, this is a bright and cheerful-looking house on the outside, cheerfully painted and furnished within, its 31-foot living room flooded with light in winter from seven extra-large windows.

This property also contains a 2½-story stone tenant house, a frame stable converted to a dwelling, and a frame barn. The house is set well back from the highway and it enjoys a view of Charlesborough to the west.



The "Dr. Gorsuch House" was probably built about 1879 on the large landholdings of a local pioneer family. The Gorsuch family owned large areas around the present Fork village in the 18th century and Charles Gorsuch (of the 7th generation) had invited the earliest of the Methodist preachers in the vicinity to his house. These visits from Robert Strawbridge and Francis Asbury led to the formation of Baker's Chapel or the Fork M.E. Church which stands nearby on land furnished by Nathan Baker in 1773.

(1)

Charles Gorsuch and his neighbor Baker both owned parts of Clarkson's Hope, and Gorsuch bought the Baker farm in 1809; neither of these landowners had a masonry house in the 1798 tax list. Family sources credit Gorsuch with the construction of a "colonial" (actually Federal) style brick house which he called "Charlesborough" (BA 363). (2) Charlesborough is the next house west of the "Dr. Gorsuch House." It was mentioned in a road ordinance of 1809 and also referenced in Charles Gorsuch's will of February 9, 1813. If Charlesborough was in reality a construction of Charles Gorsuch's lifetime, it would have a date span of 1798-1809. (3)

Gorsuch's son, Thomas, inherited the property. (4) Thomas Gorsuch, later called Senior, left it in 1865 to his son, Thomas B. Gorsuch; he left Lot No. 2, adjoining, "recently surveyed," to his son, Edwin A. Gorsuch. (5)

Thomas B. Gorsuch took the 258 acres containing the brick mansion where his father had resided, while Edwin A. Gorsuch got 163 acres (including the site under discussion here) and the

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crossroads village of Fork and its hotel. The family recorded the bequests in the form of deeds. (6) The Edwin Gorsuch tract was bounded by several easily identified roads and its east line was the "first line of Clarkson's Hope" (see map). Presumably, Edwin Gorsuch built a new house; and the 1869 transfer book shows a new barn worth \$1,500. Only the Charlesborough house appeared on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney and on the 1857 map by Taylor.

By 1876, the County tax ledger showed Edwin A. Gorsuch with 111 acres of "Jacob's Lott"—a clerical error, since Jacob's Lott is the next property beyond Clarkson's Hope. The land was worth \$3,885, the improvements on it \$2,087. (8) The 1877 atlas showed two houses close together on the Fork Road or Joppa-Manor Rolling Road; however, both houses were attributed to Thomas B. Gorsuch, and Edwin A. Gorsuch was shown living a slight distance away to the west. (9) The atlas patron list shows that Edwin A. Gorsuch "settled" here in 1845, which may indicate his birth rather than migration, as he was also shown to be a County native.

In 1876, Edwin A. and Catherine A. Gorsuch sold 18½ acres, the present house tract, to their cousin, James F. H. Gorsuch, for \$2,040. (10)

James F. H. Gorsuch was a ninth generation Marylander, born 1845 at Black Horse, Harford County, son of Luther M. and Ellen Henderson Gorsuch. He was graduated from the University of Maryland, in 1876, described as a "pupil of Dr. J. J. Chisholm." (11) The County transfer books show that Dr. Gorsuch added \$1,500 of "Additional Assessment" to the place in 1879 (or slightly before). The transfer entries of 1890 show an increased assessment on "meat house and dairy" and in 1891 the "wagon house" was revalued

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 3, ITEM 8, PAGE 4 DR. GORSUCH HOUSE  
and a \$200 chicken house added to the list. The 1893 changes  
showed \$400 additional value on the dwelling. (12) The 1896  
tax ledger valued the doctor's dwelling at \$1,200 and listed a  
barn, poultry house, stable, and three tenant houses. He also  
owned two "old buggys." (13)

Dr. Gorsuch practiced in the countryside but kept up with  
the rapid advances in his profession and was reputed to have  
been a pioneer psychiatrist. He served as eleventh district  
medical officer and was the first president of the Harford Coun-  
ty Medical Association (1885) and a founding member of the Bal-  
timore County Medical Association. The 1911 tax ledger showed  
him as owner of an automobile, which had depreciated from \$500  
to \$200 by the time revisions were made to the assessment of  
1915. (14) The 1923 tax ledger showed him with a three-year-old  
Ford touring car worth but \$170. (15) Dr. Gorsuch apparently  
wore his cars out in the service of farm folk. He was often paid  
in produce, sometimes not paid at all. One of the comic stories  
about his rounds concerns the family of subsistence farmers who  
had failed to pay for years of obstetric services; one of the  
doctor's visits occurred when the family's freshly cured sides of  
pork were being hung in the meat house. Dr. Gorsuch offered to  
settle all back bills in exchange for a side of pork. The doctor  
had the man in a corner and he took home the pork and hung it in  
his own meat house. But the next morning the side of pork, and  
nothing else—was missing from the Gorsuch outbuilding. Dr. Gor-  
such was a good sport about it and realized that his poor patients  
faced starvation if any of their meat supply was lost. (16)

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Dr. Gorsuch was also a respected authority on medico-legal jurisprudence and an engaging after-dinner speaker. He was one of those portly, expansive, well-educated, and eloquent men who enlivened Maryland farm districts. He once took part in a debate, a sort of intellectual spoof, in a local hall, where the future of the flying machine and the zeppelin was under discussion. Dr. Gorsuch had affirmed the balloon as a practical mode of transport. Another expansive gentleman asked the audience if they could foresee the result if the balloon burst over Long Green Valley and dropped the ponderous physician—"Ladies and Gentleman, can you picture a pan-cake an acre wide?" (17)

At age 72, Dr. Gorsuch volunteered for the army during the First World War, only to be turned down. By 1918, the Army Medical Corps sought his services to fight the influenza epidemic at Camp (now Fort) Meade, Maryland. By that time, Dr. Gorsuch was fighting the same outbreak among his own patients, with two autos and two chauffeurs, making visits almost around the clock.

After 54 years of practice, Dr. Gorsuch retired in 1930 and lived another two years. (18)

The house passed to his son, J. Fletcher H. Gorsuch in 1933. (19) J.F.H. Gorsuch was a local attorney and avid horse breeder. He and his wife had the house handsomely Georgianized with the best materials and the best workmanship, the work designed by James R. Edmunds, Jr. (20). In 1938, Gorsuch was elected to a judgeship in Baltimore County, and the Saturday before he was to take office, the very day he had taken the oath, he shot himself with one of his sporting weapons. It was the third shotgun he had seized—his wife and mother-in-law having

wrestled two other guns away from him. The judge-elect had been a member of the House of Delegates at age 24 and had led an exemplary and almost charmed life; he had won important appointments, had ridden in timber races and won, and he had a wife and five-year-old son. (21) No explanation of his action has been offered, other than a dread of responsibility, which he had several times expressed. Within two years, the beautiful house passed out of the family and subsequently belonged to :

- a. 1940 Alice Hockley Naylor (22)
- b. 1948 Chester F. Hockley et al. (23)
- c. 1949 Grace Leete Hockley (24)
- d. 1954 Leroy A. Sparr & wife (25)
- e. 1961 G. Bradley Plunkett & Patricia A. (26)
- f. 1967 Robert Leigh Claybrook (27)
- g. 1976 Jeanne Claybrook Collier, Trustee (28)
- h. 1979 James Turner Young and Dianne Young (29)

## NOTES:

1. Gertrude Gorsuch Harrison, genealogical notes, typescript, n.d.
2. 1798 Tax List, Gunpowder Upper Hundred, Entries #1541, 1639, 1734. Kilty's Laws of Maryland, Acts of 1809, Chapter 93.
3. Baltimore County Wills, WB 10:120. Also, Harrison notes.
4. Harrison notes.
5. Baltimore County Wills, JLR 2:388.
6. Plat based on B.C. County deeds, drawn 1980 by J. McGrain. Copy attached.
7. J. C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, "Map of Baltimore City and County, Maryland, From Original Surveys." Baltimore, 1850.
8. B.C. Tax Ledger, District 11, 1876, f. 66.
9. G. M. Hopkins, Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland (Philadelphia, 1877).

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NOTES:

- 10. B.C. Deeds, JB 111:323.
- 11. Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell, The Medical Annals of Maryland (Baltimore, 1903), pp. 415, 721.
- 12. Transfer Book No. 10, 1867, ff. 4, 144. Also Transfer Book B, 11th District (1890--), ff. 6-7, 16-17, f. 29.
- 13. B.C. Tax Ledger, District 11, 1896, entry #320-54.
- 14. B.C. Tax Ledger, District 11, 1911, f. 456.
- 15. B.C. Tax Ledger, District 11, 1923, f. 249.
- 16. Traditional story in unpublished ms., "Forks of the Lower Gunpowder," 1976.
- 17. Traditional story cited by Elmer R. Haile, Jr., 1977.
- 18. "Dr. James Gorsuch Dies at Age of 86/'Old Country Doctor' Began Practice in 1876—Retired in 1930," Baltimore Sun, September 8, 1932, p. 22.
- 19. B.C. Deeds, LMCLM 915:328.
- 20. Letter, July 19, 1981, Mrs. Helen P. Gorsuch, Baltimore, to John W. McGrain.
- 21. "Judge Gorsuch Kills Self After Struggle With Wife and Child," Baltimore Sun, December 5, 1938, p. 1.
- 22. B.C. Deeds, CWB JR. 1140:153.
- 23. B.C. Deeds, JWB 1631:583.
- 24. B.C. Deeds, TBS 1730:579.
- 25. B.C. Deeds, GLB 2619:265.
- 26. B.C. Deeds, WJR 3940:337.
- 27. B.C. Deeds OTG 4792:125.
- 28. B.C. Deeds, EHK JR. 5626:703.
- 29. B.C. Deeds, EHK JR. 6042:711.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

DR. GORSUCH HOUSE

Baltimore County Deeds, Tax Ledgers, Transfer Books.  
 "Dr. James Gorsuch Dies at Age of 86," Sun, September 8, 1932.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 14.25 acres

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

N49°W	820 ft along road	
N59E	280 ft	
N70E	670 ft	
S40E	780 ft	
S17W	320 ft	
N55W	340 ft	
S41W	360 ft to road	(Tax Map 54, P. 186)

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

STATE NONE COUNTY NONE

STATE NONE COUNTY NONE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

John W. McGrain, Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning

DATE

July 1981

STREET &amp; NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

TELEPHONE

494-3521

CITY OR TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

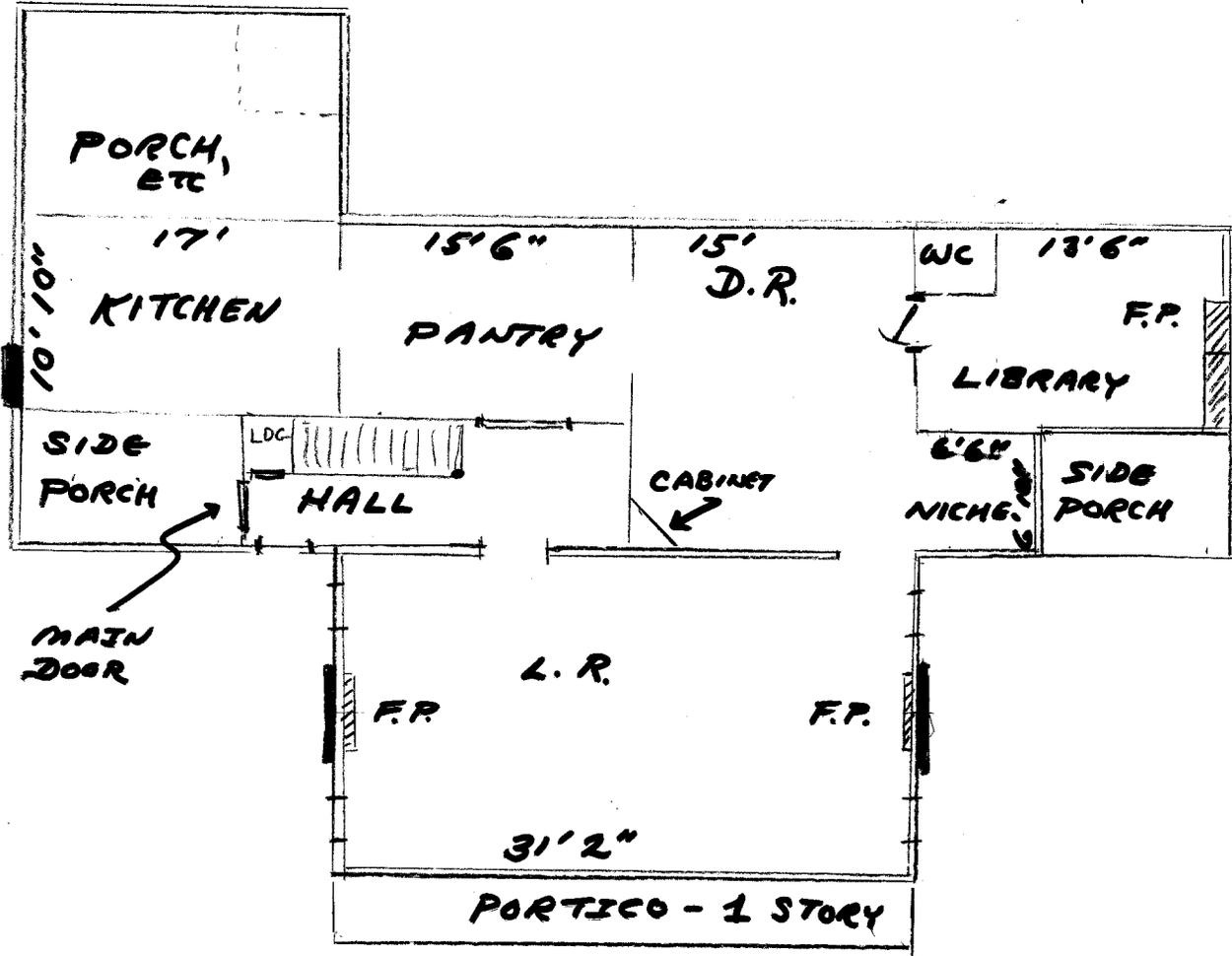
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

12020

- 1932 SERENDIPTY - 1800 - 1810 - Glen Arm Road, west side, Glen Arm vicinity. This complex, 2-1/2 story, stone and stucco house, is not found in the 1798 tax list, but has detailing that suggests construction in the first decade of the 19th Century. Other wings were added, also in the earlier part of the century. This house belonged to Benjamin Wilson, who lived in a different house per the 1798 tax list. Serendipity was called: "Garden of Eden" in H.C. Forman's 1956 book (p. 189), but James T. Wollon's 1981 study disagrees with an 18th Century origin. This was Colonel B. Wilson's house on the 1850 map and Caleb Wilson's in the 1877 atlas. Also a barn with doubled louvered cupolas, a product of the early 20th Century, or slightly earlier. Owner: George Goeree.
- 1947 YODER FARM - 1810 - 1825 - 4603 Long Green Road, Long Green vicinity. This is a 2-1/2 story stone and stucco house built simultaneously in two sections. The main block is five-bays wide. A small porch with solid turned columns survives from the early period. Most original details survive, including central stairhall, staircase, and mantels. Henry Wilson, a prosperous farmer, left this, one of his two houses, to his son George Washington Wilson, in 1816. Dr. Wilson was a dentist. He also invited Methodists to his home for worship and later gave ground to establish Wilson M.E. Church (Site BA 862). The farm passes successively to Godlove Kane, Isaac Hertzler, and to Solomon Yoder (1854). Lewis Yoder bought the farm from the other heirs in 1880. Fine view from its ridgeline setting. Large bank barn, drive-through corn house, carriage house, and tenant house. In 1854, a limekiln stood on the premises. Owner: L. Morris Yoder.
- 2077 DR. GORSUCH HOUSE - c1878 - 12,641 Fork Road, Fork vicinity. Large, formerly vernacular farm house built after seven-way split of Charlesborough (Forkview Farm) property. From 1878 to 1932, was home of Dr. James F.H. Gorsuch and until 1938, the home of his son Judge J. Fletcher H. Gorsuch, Jr. Rendered into a larger house with columned two-story portico and Georgian interior details during 1930s, by architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. Thorough restoration in progress in 1980 under James Turner Young and Dianne Young.
- 2082 LINDEN (SITE) - Early 1800s - 9220 Belair Road, Perry Hall vicinity. This house, photographed by the WPA HABS team in the 1930's has subsequently become extinct in 1960s or earlier. A two-story frame and clapboard house of vernacular style, it had been the home of Hercules Courtenay and was shown on Sidney's 1850 map. A newer dwelling has been built here and the fields are used as a recreational center as Lassahns Field. There is still (A) CORN HOUSE, a frame and vertical board, drive-through type of farm outbuilding, located just northeast of the main dwelling, and (B) A SPRING HOUSE. Owner: Reba E. Hammond.
- 2142 MOORES ORCHARD - 1852 - 5225 Joppa Road, Perry Hall vicinity. Stone, cross-gabled house of Victorian or practically vernacular style built by John R. Moore on south side of Joppa Road. See Perry Hall, p. 22. Owner: Edward Scott Moore.
- (SITE)
- 2143 WALDMAN'S SEVEN MILE HOUSE - 1880 - 8441 Belair Road, Fullerton vicinity. Large, 3-1/2 story frame Victorian cross-gabled structure, used as road side tavern. See Perry Hall, p. 22. Also Plat Book 27:1. Opposite St. Joseph Church. Demolished about December, 1984.



DR. GORSUCH HOUSE BA 2077  
(YOUNG HOUSE)  
FLOOR PLAN

"ALONG CARMAN'S FENCE," 1866

258 ACRES TO THOS. B. GORSUCH 1866

BEG.

163 ACRES TO EDW. GORSUCH 1866

DEEDS JHL 51:101

33

"CORNER WITH ALLENDER (1866)

APPROX. LOC. OF YOUNG HOUSE 1980

JOPPA & MANOR ROADS  
SUNSHINE AVE  
FORK CROSSROADS

NOW OWNED BY TRUCK TERMINAL

REGWOOD ROAD 37 PS

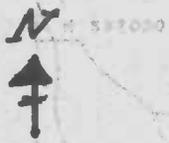
HARFORD TURNPIKE

RAIL FENCE IN 1866 PERCHES  
THE N 39° 20' MICEE PROPERTY 1980 & BEFORE

STONY BATTER ROAD (THE FIRST LINE OF CLARKSONS HOPE)



ORIGINAL EXTENT OF LAND DEEDED TO EDWIN A. GORSUCH IN 1866 DEEDS JHL 51:101



200 FT = 1 INCH

11E  
16-1

DR. GORSUCH HOUSE BA 2077  
PROPERTY PLAN  
200 FT. = 1 INCH (SH. NE 16-I)





Dr. Gorsuch House

BA 2077

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain

October 1980

Neg Located at MHT

Main facade from south

Photo 1 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
John McGrain

BA 2077

October 1980

Neg Located at MHT  
Main facade from SW  
Photo 2 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House

BA 2077

Baltimore County, Maryland

John McGrain

October 1980

Neg Located at MHT

Main Facade from SE

Photo 3 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
John McGrain  
Neg Located at MHT  
East end and east wing  
Photo 4 of 15

BA 2077

October 1980



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.  
John McGrain  
Neg Located at MHT  
West end from west  
Photo 5 of 15

BA 2077

October 1980



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.  
John McGrain  
Neg Located at MHT  
Rear from NE  
Photo 6 of 15

BA 2077

October 1980



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.

BA 2077

John McGrain

October 1980

Neg Located at MHT

Living Room, paneling, doors to porch

Photo 7 of 15



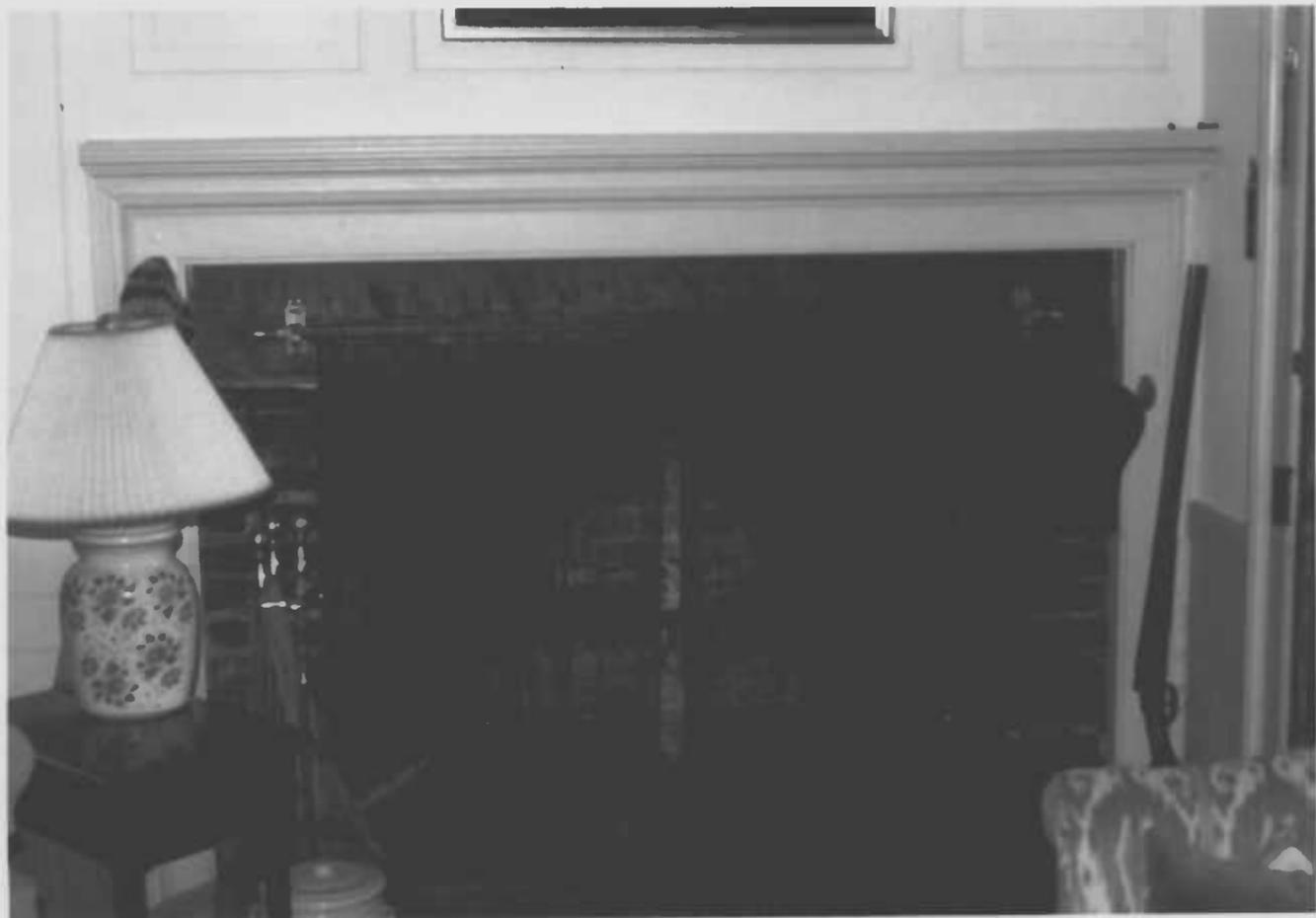
Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.  
John McGrain  
Neg Located at MHT  
Living room, west fireplace, far view  
Photo 8 of 15

BA 2077

October 1980



Dr. Gorsuch House BA 2077  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
John McGrain October 1980  
Neg Located at MHT  
Living Room, east fireplace, closeup  
Photo 11 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House,  
Baltimore County, Maryland

BA 2077

John McGrain  
Neg Located at MHT  
Study, fireplace  
Photo 12 of 15.

October 1980



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.

BA 2077

John McGrain                      October 1980

Neg Located at MHT

Living room, west fireplace, closeup

Photo 9 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House                      BA 2077  
Baltimore County, Md.  
John McGrain                      October 1980  
Neg Located at MHT  
Living Room, east fireplace, far view  
Photo 10 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Maryland  
John McGrain

BA 2077

October 1980

Neg Located at MHT  
Hall, stair landing  
Photo 13 of 15



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.  
John McGRain  
Neg Located at MHT  
Staircase  
Photo 14 of 15

BA 2077

October 1980



Dr. Gorsuch House  
Baltimore County, Md.

John McGrain

Neg Located at MHT

Side Hall and west door

Photo 15 of 15

BA 2077

October 1980