

The Gehrings

Part I

Dr. John George Gehring (1857-1932) came to Bethel from Cleveland in 1887 and married [Susie Marian True Farnsworth](#) in October 1888. Until his death in 1932 he was a favorite target for Bethel news reporters, supporter of Gould Academy, president of the Bethel Inn corporation and well known frequent visitor at The Bethel Inn, with his wife Marian a substantial supporter of the Congregational Church and a topic of conversation of Broad Street residents who frequently boarded “guests” who had sought his professional attention.



There were seven stages in Gehring’s life in Bethel: (1) Getting settled with his new wife who was a dominating personality, pursuing his own scientific and naturalist instincts, presenting lectures to various local groups and supporting the temperance movement; (2) Loss of the Dr. True home in 1896 and the supervision of building a new grand abode; (3) Launching his re-directed medical practice into the field of individual rehabilitation from nervous breakdowns; (4) The association of the Gehrings with Gould Academy Principal Frank Hanscom; (5) Involvement with creation of the Bethel Inn and becoming both a father figure and doctor to William Bingham 2nd; (6) Coping with the growth of his clinical practice and further involvement with Gould Academy and (7) Retirement.

In 1890 Dr. Gehring took on the job of heading the Bethel Superintending School Committee which involved [an extensive examination of the town’s more than 20 schools](#). The report was very critical of the school environment including conditions of the schools themselves. The following year a nearly full time school supervisor position was established by the town meeting and improvements began to take place.

In the fall of 1891 the Gehrings prepared to depart for more than a year in Europe: Dr. Gehring, his wife and son (George Farnsworth) would sail for Bremen the middle of November. They planned to spend the winter in Berlin, tour Europe in the summer and return to Berlin for another winter

In 1892 the Gehrings were in Berlin. [See his letter to Judge Enoch Woodbury](#) later in this paper.

In 1893 back at home in the in the impressive structure which was best known as the home of Dr. N. T. True, Dr. and Mrs. Gehring began receiving the sons of his brother August who died in Cleveland in 1883. [Eventually the remainder of the family came to Bethel](#) for different periods of time. This must have added complexity to the accommodation problems which occurred in 1896 when the old True homestead burned down and the Gehring’s would build a new “castle” on the former True estate.

The Bethel News, Wednesday, February 26, 1896

Destructive Fire!

[The elegant residence of the late Dr. True was burned to the ground Wednesday](#). About nine o’clock in the morning fire was discovered in the basement near the furnace and an alarm was

immediately sounded. Five minutes after the alarm was given the Volunteer Hose Co. was on the way to the fire and Hose Company No. 1 soon followed.

The volunteers soon had a stream of water going and a heroic effort was made to save the beautiful residence but without success. Before it was discovered the fire had made great headway. The house soon filled with smoke and the first story took fire so quickly it made the fireman's work extremely dangerous.



Home of the late Dr. N. T. True destroyed in the February 1896 fire.

Dr. and Mrs. Gehring were in Portland and did not arrive in Bethel until evening.

After the calamity, the extended family of Gehrings, Farnsworth and Trues took temporary accommodations at the Bethel House.

In 1897, as the Gehring family was still settling into their elegant new home, Dr. Gehring formally opened his practice of medicine in Bethel with offices at his Broad Street home. On November 9th, at the annual Gould's Academy trustees meeting, Gideon Hastings was re-elected president, S.B. Twitchell, treasurer, and Goodwin Wiley, secretary. New members were added to the board of trustees to fill existing vacancies: Dr. J.G. Gehring, Dr. F.B. Tuell, Calvin Bisbee and Eli W. Barker. The trustees expressed satisfaction with the flourishing condition of the school under Principal Frank E. Hanscom.

In 1899, two years after Dr. Gehring began his practice of treatment and therapy for those afflicted with nervous disorders, Professor Samuel Williston an eminent Harvard professor came to him for treatment. *Samuel Williston Brief life of a resilient legal scholar: 1861-1963* by Mark I. Movsesian originally published in Harvard Magazine gives a brief account of the methods employed by Dr. Gehring. Movsesian wrote that

“Gehring prescribed heavy doses of sedatives to make his patients suggestible and then used talk therapy—as well as hypnosis—to encourage them to identify and resist their harmful “obsessions. (So many of Harvard's faculty were among the patients that the sanitarium was known as the University's ‘resting place’.)”

Sifting through the facts of his early years in Bethel, it seems apparent that Gehring realized he was curing himself of a combined physical-nervous breakdown by studying, pursuing botany and animal husbandry projects, building a better natural world around their estate and through reading scientific medical journals.



The Gehring home on Broad Street from a 1904 Bethel News photo.

Gehring was a Bethel resident for 45 years. Overall, however, a key event in his career occurred in 1911 when William Bingham 2nd arrived to check himself in at the Gehring Clinic. From this year on, along with the urgings of his wife, Marian, he became father and counselor for Bingham. In turn this relationship resulted in Bethel becoming a center for Bingham's generous philanthropies, the development of the Bethel Inn and most of all the notable expansion of the Gould Academy campus.

On September 13, 1932, The Oxford Democrat printed this obituary of Dr. Gehring's sudden death in Bethel which briefly summarizes Gehring's life and accomplishments:

Dr. J G Gehring

"Dr. John George Gehring, a distinguished neurologist or specialist in nervous disorders, died at his home in Bethel very suddenly on the 1st of September. He had apparently been in good health up to the hour of his death.

Dr. Gehring received the degree L.L.D. from Bates College in 1923, and was a warm personal friend of President Gray of Bates.

In recognition of Dr. Gehring's achievements and work in the field of neurology, in which he was regarded as a specialist, William Bingham II, of Bethel donated \$200,000 for the construction of one of the two large wards in the New York Neurological Institute, which was named the "Gehring Ward and Rooms". He also wrote one book "The Hope of the Variant," which was published in 1923.



Mrs. Marian True Gehring circa 1895

Besides his Bates degree, Dr. Gehring held an M.D. degree from Western Reserve University School of Medicine in 1885. He followed this work with post graduate work at the University of Berlin. In 1928, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by Rollins College (in Florida). He began practice in Cleveland, Ohio in 1885, but since 1895 (1897) has practiced at Bethel, specializing in functional nervous diseases.

He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, 1857, the son of Karl August and Wilhelmina (Vetter) Gehring. On October 20, 1888, he married Marian True Farnsworth of Boston, Mass., and she with one stepson, Dr. George Bourne Farnsworth of Cleveland, Ohio, survives him.

Highly respected in the field of medical science, Dr. Gehring found time to make many friends in and around Bethel, where he has made his home for approximately 35 years. While living here he has served as president of the board of directors of Gould's Academy and as a director in the Bethel National Bank. He was a member of the Maine Medical Association and the Oxford County Medical Society."

Dr. Gehring followed Dr. True's career path. Neither gentleman found standard medical practice to satisfy their career expectations. Dr. True was interested in history, scientific investigation, turning research into practical applications and, of course, as Gould's principal for many years, teaching.

Dr. Gehring's entrance into the Bethel stage showed many similarities with True's. He apparently enjoyed giving lectures on science and health, diving into the study of social issues and as many do today, gardening but with a scientific focus. While still living in Dr. True's home, he gained a reputation for advanced gardening and of all things raising poultry, barred rock hens. He operated the largest incubator in town. Did learning how to raise better chicks teach him about correcting human psychological stress? Maybe.

In 1896 when he began to develop his so-called "Gehring Clinic", he found that his new home which is still standing was the best kind of hospital or sanatorium for the type of therapy he would practice—included cultural isolation for his patients, a leaving behind of day to day anxieties and real or imagined social, professional demands. Therefore, over the next 20 years his home became his therapy "castle" which all of his patients could fix in their memories.

Some claim that hundreds came to see him—likely an exaggeration. But if partly true, then he dispensed two completely different types of therapy: one on one for the elite guests and group therapy for those who came to take the cure as sort of a vacation. Most of the photographic records of his work show those who were part of the group therapy program—cutting wood, working outdoors

and hacking away at his private golf course.

In 1911 Messer's Bingham and Upson arrived in Bethel at a propitious moment as the Prospect Hotel which was essentially a lodging unit for Dr. Gehring's clinic burned down. During the next year, our newspapers tell the story of how the new alliance of Gehring, Bingham and Upson competed with Bethel's other notable character, William Rogers Chapman, for the rebuilding of a new more elegant hotel on the common. Although the Bethel Inn was ostensibly a public hotel when it opened in 1913, in fact it became and was even so noted in its incorporation papers, a private club for the Gehring inner circle. It became a retreat for Dr. Gehring where he could do what he seemed to enjoy most—talking with people.

On the other hand, his wife Marian and the new principal of Gould's Academy, Frank E. Hanscom, were allied in seeing the academy survive and prosper. For Mrs. Gehring, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel True—a person who had become a Gould legend—the real crusade was marshaling help for Frank Hanscom. Maybe for Dr. Gehring, the inn became a comfortable place to hide from the endless campaigning of his wife. But eventually, either willingly or by giving in, Gehring became the chairman of the board who could guide Mr. Bingham's generosity into concrete growth of the academy campus.

Therefore, Dr. Gehring pulled off no small list of accomplishments during his adult life in Bethel. All that stands for today's residents and visitors to see is his home which was his institution, his life's castle.

Letter from Berlin March 1892.
BERLIN, THE IMPERIAL CITY

The following column contains excerpts of a letter from Dr. John Gehring in Berlin, Germany to retired Bethel Judge E.W. Woodbury. Woodbury is staying with his son in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Dr. Gehring and his family are touring in Europe but for the winter of 1891 and 1892 are living in Berlin. Woodbury wrote a letter to the Editor of the Democrat in which he quoted parts of Gehring's letter. At the end of the letter Judge Woodbury wrote that he sent his apologies to Dr. Gehring because he had not asked his permission to have his letter printed in the Democrat.

March 26, 1892

Editor Democrat:

Fulfilling a promise I made to your readers, last week, I will give you extracts from a letter received from Dr. G. J. Gehring of Bethel since his arrival in Berlin. The doctor needs no introduction from me, yet it may be interesting to your readers to know that Dr. Gehring is of German parentage, a highly educated physician, a professor in a medical hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio. His health being much broken, he came to Bethel some years ago, and became acquainted with Mrs. Susie Marion Farnsworth, daughter of Dr. N. T. True, and two congenial souls were united in marriage. He says:

“Though in the heart of the great nation from which I claim lineage, I must nevertheless confess to myself, that New England, and not Germany, is the real Fatherland to which I belong.

We find ourselves in the midst of the most wonderful and interesting civilization, the like of which exists probably nowhere else. The city is an enormous one – a population of 1,750,000, the third in size after London and Paris.

Berlin is a great succession of blocks of buildings, modern, not un-American in architecture at first sight but very much un-American upon close acquaintance. Nearly all the buildings are made of brick and stucco(ed) on the outside. There is very little stone used, and that only for facing and sculptured fronts. Massiveness and solidity are the rule.

The streets and sidewalks are ideal. Every street in the city is paved with either stone or asphalt. The sidewalks are superb, and the entire gigantic system of streets is swept and almost feather dusted continually. The streets are a dream of cleanliness. There is nothing in all America like unto it.

The police system is one that makes an American, accustomed to slack American municipalities, stand aghast with – admiration. The control of the population is completely in the hands of the officials, as are the checkers upon the board in the hands of the player. Not one stranger of any size or age can arrive or depart, but that it is all carefully reported and recorded at headquarters, even down to his age, religious belief, social status and intention.

The science of convenience of living is worked out to a most wonderful degree, and an American must wonder and admire! Social relations, however, as they exist here, and in other parts of Germany, makes one glad he is an American. The lines are drawn to a ridiculously fine degree. Each station cringes to the one immediately above it. Two shoemakers, working side by side, if the one does a class of work that may be superior to that done by the other, draw the strictest social lines, when they are off their benches, and their families do not mix with each other. The general tendency is, that whoever is vested with authority, no matter how petty the position, feels himself to exert all possible dominion and even tyranny, and the public on their side submit to it with a corresponding servility.

The military element is the all prevailing one. Nearly 50,000 soldiers, twice as many as the United States standing army, are quartered in and near the city, and their brilliant uniforms are everywhere. The highest social status is that of the army. Only the army is eligible at court. Civilians, even the highest by reason of wealth or learning, come after the army or titled gentry.

Berlin suffers under the severest kind of 'home protections.' Taxes are very high, even exorbitant. Rents are tremendous. The cost of all food products is much higher than in the United States, and wages more than one-half lower. (This latter I mean, with particular reference to the working population of the large cities.) To be sure there were many rich people in Berlin, there are many parvenus, but the great majority of the people of the middle classes are much poorer than they are with us, and maintain their social status on much smaller income. Generally speaking our middle classes at home, waste as much as would support the same class in Germany. We do not know how to save or live economically. An American can learn the richest lessons of social and domestic economy here, if he only will; although it is likewise true, that the institutions of the country make possible the German thrift and economy, and ours do not.

We do not see only the virtues, however, of Germany, we see also the evils. And they are here as elsewhere. The German domestic life has some things that are undesirable. There is nothing like unto

the mental and intellectual equality between husband and wife, as it exists in America. In truth, America stands ahead of all other nations in this. Here the wife is not the husband's equal, and her intellectual life is less developed. The husband does not talk over his business and other affairs with his wife, but goes off to the society of other men and here his thought or wit or fancy disports itself. The German husband and has no home circle like unto ours, in which to stay at the close of the day in which to read or study, of cultivate the acquaintance of his family. The family, consisting of wife and children, accompanies him to one of the hundreds of great assembly places where they sit down together and listen to music or song; and where the husband smokes, the entire family drinks more less beer, and the ladies thereof do various kinds of knitting and fancy work."

This, to me, most interesting description of Berlin, the doctor says, he does not write with the thought of describing to me the innumerable new impressions he receives of the customs of the people or the treasures of the great storehouse of learning and of art, but merely to reach his hand across the four thousand miles of land and water and grasp yours. You may get glimpses of the land and people and customs in the limited way they can be written about. He further writes: "We are all busy with study of some kind. We try to improve our opportunities so as to being back minds enriched if we can." The doctor is a subscriber to the Democrat, and I send to him the kindly greeting of its readers, and my apology for printing these extracts from his very interesting letter without asking his comment.

E.W. Woodbury.

Pottsville, Penn., March 26, '92

Bethel's Other Gehrings

Three Gehring nephews came to stay with Dr. and Mrs. Gehring during the 1890's. Two of the boys married Bethel girls. All three attended Gould Academy. In 1899 Dr. Gehring's sister in law and niece came to stay at the Gehring home.

Norman John Gehring (1877-1961) was born in Cleveland September 23, 1877 son of August and Catherine Gehring His father died of consumption in 1889. In 1893 Norman went to Bethel and spent two years at Gould Academy. After the death of Norman's father August, Dr. John Gehring, who was the father's brother became "Uncle George" to the boys and was their surrogate father. Norman attended Bowdoin College from 1895 to 1899, graduating cum laude MD.

Norman Gehring's brothers, Edwin and Herbert, also went to Bethel, and when Victor, the youngest was through grade school in Cleveland, his mother Catherine, with Alma and Victor, moved to Bethel and lived at her brother-in-law's establishment for several years. By this time "Uncle George" was a well-known physician- psychiatrist renowned for treating nervous disorders (suffered by the wealthy) through psychiatry. In 1901 Norman married a Bethel girl, Bertha Wiley, "in a big society wedding befitting the town's leading citizens". (Bertha Wiley was the daughter of Goodwin and Matilda Wiley. Goodwin Wiley was a Bethel druggist and Secretary of the Gould Academy Trustees.)

After the wedding, they went to Cleveland but then returned to Maine due to Bertha's unhappiness with Cleveland and homesickness for Bethel. In 1903 twin daughters were born. From Maine the

Norman Gehrings went to Norman, Oklahoma. Their marriage did not last however, partly due to Mrs. Gehring's homesickness for Bethel, and they divorced.

In 1896 and 97 Bethel News often covered the social "doings" in town. One 1896 item reported that both Edwin and Norman Gehring were members of the Tennis Club. After the Dr. True/Gehring home burned in February 1896, Edwin and Norman Gehring were both named as part of the larger Gehring party temporary boarding at the Lovejoy (Bethel) House.

Edwin Wagner Gehring (1876-1953) was the eldest son of August and Catherine Gehring; he was born in Cleveland, March 3, 1876. He became a well known Maine physician practicing in Portland, Maine and is listed in the Who's Who of New England. Although Edwin Gehring initially studied to become a civil engineer he switched to medicine graduating from Bowdoin with an MD in 1904. The same year he married Alice Chamberlain of Bethel who had been a Gould student with Edwin. A Gehring genealogy records Alice's father as Edward Chamberlain, a Portland dry goods merchant. However, the lived in Bethel in a large white house in Mayville that the Chamberlains had rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate summer boarders. Edwin and Alice were frequently noted in Bethel News as taking part in Congregational Church events.

Edwin and Alice Gehring as well as their young son who died at age two are buried at Riverside Cemetery in Bethel.

Herbert Gehring (1880-1949) was the third son in the Gehring family of August and Catherine. The Gehring genealogy says that after their father's death both Edwin and Herbert went to Bethel. However, Herbert did not attend Gould Academy and is profile notes that he attended grade school and high school in Cleveland after which he attended Cornell University where he graduated with an engineering degree. He became the Gehring family anchor in Cleveland after a stint of railroad building in Cuba.

Victor Marshall Gehring (1886 - 1978) was born in Connstadt, Germany January 24, 1886 and was the youngest of the five Gehring children. After Victor completed grammar school in 1899 he and his mother left Cleveland for Bethel where they lived with Dr. and Marian Gehring. He attended Gould Academy where he graduated class valedictorian in Latin and Greek. The Gehring genealogy write says "It was a new and sophisticated world to Victor and his Aunt Marian (Mrs. J. G. Gehring) soon undertook his social upbringing. When he was requested to do something he was told to reply, 'with pleasure, Auntie', and to do it, whether he wanted to or not. There is still a twinkle in his eye as he would say the fancy words 'with pleasure, Auntie.'" After graduating from Gould, Victor studied pharmacy and purchased a Rexall pharmacy in Painesville, Ohio.

Alma Gehring was only mentioned slightly in the Gehring genealogy. She was the only girl and the third child born in the family. We know she went to Bethel in 1896 due to a Bethel news item. It is inferred that she and her mother Catherine were living in Bethel at the time of Norman's wedding to Bertha Wiley in 1901. She died at age 42.

At the annual Gould's Academy trustees meeting on November 9th Gideon Hastings was re-elected president, S.B. Twitchell, treasurer, and Goodwin Wiley, secretary. New members were added to the board of trustees to fill existing vacancies: Dr. J.G. Gehring, Dr. F.B. Tuell, Calvin Bisbee and Eli W. Barker. The trustees expressed satisfaction with the flourishing condition of the school under

Principal Frank E. Hanscom.

A House Full of Gehrings

At the time of the 1900 census, records show eleven people as full time residents in the grand home of the Gehrings. They were: Dr. John G. Gehring, age 42; his wife Marian, 48; George B. Farnsworth, step-son, 19; Catherine Gehring, sister in law, 50; Alma Gehring, niece, 20; Victor Gehring, nephew, 14; Susannah W. True, mother in law, 72; Christine Carlson, servant, 53; Anna Carlson, servant, 19; Gothard Carlson, servant, 22; and Elsie Morgan, servant for Mrs. True, 26.

Right: Mrs. N. T. True



The Master of the Inn

In 1908, Robert Herrick, a professor of English at the University of Chicago and a novelist on the side, wrote a short book he titled “The Master of the Inn” - a novel of fiction but based on a prototype situation—Dr. Gehring and his home (the Inn) in Bethel (called Albany in the book) where the doctor treated his patients as guests. Herrick had been one of Gehring’s patients. Since he wrote the book in 1908, Herrick must have been at the Gehring “Inn” sometime between 1897 and 1907. The “Inn” was Gehring’s house at the end of Broad Street and not the Bethel Inn which did not come into existence until 1913.

April 25, 1927, Time Magazine carried a short article titled “Master of the Inn”. Although the article has errors as to dates and other details, it is an important inclusion for a Dr. Gehring history or biography and the article appeared five years before the doctor’s death. The occasion which prompted the article as a news item in Time was undoubtedly the Bingham gift of \$200,000 to the Neurological Institute in New York City.

Excerpts of the article follow:

It was the year 1895. After ten years of practicing surgery in Cleveland, Dr. John George Gehring had become sick. So he moved to Bethel, Me., in the Androscoggin Valley. There he opened an "inn," a kind of private sanatorium. Over the past 32 years, lawyers, doctors, merchant chiefs – victims of overwork have gone to Dr. Gehring for cure. At Dr. Gehring's they found comfort. He would set them to digging potatoes, or planting green peas, or swimming. Or he would let them sit quietly on his Androscoggin porch, looking into the blank distance until after many passive days the White Mountains took form in the patients' minds. They would begin to notice the roads, the buildings, the fences, the farm animals. When once more they found themselves aware of the world, alert to their surroundings, Dr. Gehring sent them about their business, cured, happy. No stigma of nervous exhaustion remained.... Today Bethel is as calm and placid as Dr. Gehring found it 32 years ago when he went there to quiet his nerves. One of Dr. Gehring's neighbors at Bethel is rich William Bingham II, also of Cleveland. William Bingham II gave away \$200,000 last week. Like the \$200,000 donation by J. P. Morgan a month before, the money went to equip an entire floor of the

new Neurological Institute, now a building in Manhattan. Mr. Morgan's gift was for research on Encephalitis lethargica, disease from which Mrs. Morgan died. It is his memorial to her. Mr. Bingham's gift is given as witness of his friendship with Dr. Gehring, aged 69. The gift is, in effect, a pro-memorial to the "master of the inn."

*Dr. Gehring and his "inn" are the prototype and scene of Novelist Robert Herrick's *The Master of the Inn*, written during Writer Herrick's convalescence at Bethel.*

*Gehring actually came to Bethel in 1887. He had probably been in medical practice for less than two years at the time he had been overtaken by his physical breakdown. What makes the article interesting is the description of how the guest/patients progressed from severe affliction to more or less full recovery—passing through a stage of regaining an awareness of their surroundings. In 1932, the *New York Times* in printing a brief news item of his death, mentioned he practiced auto-suggestion as part of his treatment.*

Here are three short excerpts from *The Master of the Inn*:

“He was a quiet man, the Doctor, in middle life then or nearly so; and he sank almost without remark into the world of Albany, where they raise hay and potatoes and still cut good white pine off the hills. The new Master did not open his house to the public, yet he, too, kept a sort of Inn, where men came and stayed a long time. Although no sign now hung from the old elm tree in front of the house, nevertheless an ever-widening stream of humanity mounted the winding road from White River and passed through the doors of the Inn, seeking life. . . .” (pages 4-5)

“There was little or no medicine to be found in the Inn: the sick labored as they could and thus grew strong . . .

And so, as one was added to another, they began to call themselves in joke ‘Brothers,’ and the Doctor, ‘Father’. The older ‘Brothers’ would return to the Inn from all parts of the land, for a few days or a few weeks, to grasp the Doctor’s hand, to have a dip in the pool, to try the little brooks among the hills. Young men and middle-aged, and ever the old, they came from the cities where the heat of living had scorched them, where they had faltered, and doubted the goodness of life.” (pages 10 and 11)

“A self-important young man, much concerned with himself, once asked the Master:

‘Doctor, what is the regimen that you would recommend to me?’

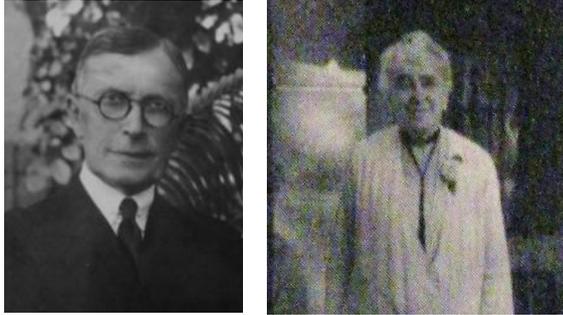
And we all heard him say in reply—

‘The potatoes need hilling, and then you’ll feel like having a dip in the pool.’

The young man it seems wrote back to his friend in the city who had sent him—‘This Doctor cannot understand my case: he tells me to dig potatoes and bathe in a swimming pool. That is all! All!’ But the friend, who was an old member of the Brotherhood, telegraphed back— ‘Dig and swim, you fool!’”

(page 25)

A section about Dr. Gehring’s involvement with Gould Academy and the Bethel Inn is in the process of being compiled.



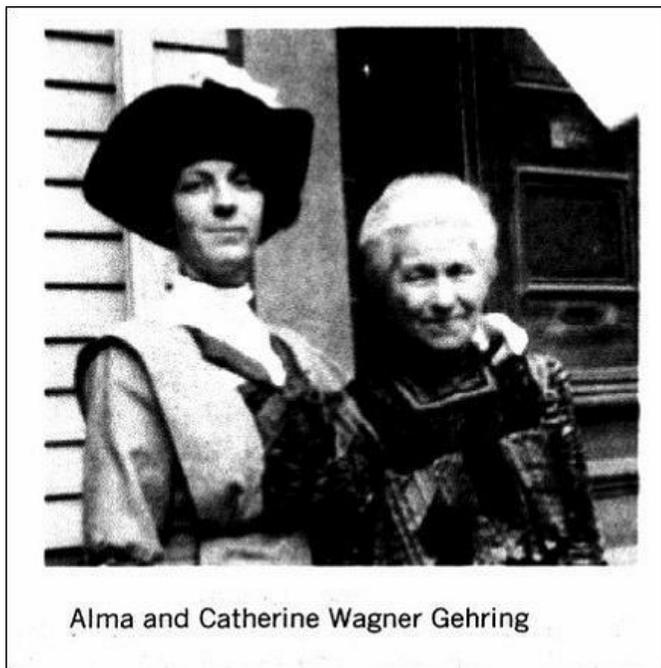
Dr. and Mrs. Gehring in the 1930's (photos Eva Bean collection)

Postscript

During the 1983-1985 years an elderly couple from East Braintree, Mass., came to the Bethel Inn to enjoy a preseason vacation in late May and early June as well as to reminisce. The gentleman from Braintree had known Dr. Gehring when he was a young man in his twenties. He told the story of how in the evenings, Dr. Gehring enjoyed coming to the Inn to visit and talk with the guests. The guest recalled how friendly Dr. Gehring was and how he seemed to love talking with the inn guests whether he knew them well or not.



Marian Gehring's son and Dr. Gehring's step-son, George B. Farnsworth with wife Ruth and daughter



Alma and Catherine Wagner Gehring

Photo from Gehring Genealogy-Part2



Gehring house photo taken in 2008 showing the entertainment wing added as a “clinic” facility.



Inside the entertainment wing – 2008 photo – in the 1950's-1980's used by the NTL Institute for staff and T Group meetings



Sun room on the south side of Gehring house – 2008 photo – but little changed from the original.



Staircase and foyer – Gehring house - 2008