



# The Pinery

PUBLISHED NOW & THEN BY THE PORTAGE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
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## FOR THE RECORD

### MONTHLY MEETING SCHEDULE

Listed below are the dates and programs of upcoming meetings sponsored by the PCHS. Society members and the general public are encouraged to attend.

- Feb. 25 -- 9 a.m.-12 noon. Special FOLK ART FESTIVAL at the Charles White Public Library, Stevens Point. Readers should bring in pre-World War I folk art to be photographed (free copy print to owner) and historic information catalogued.
- Mar. 15 -- 7.30 p.m. (Place to be announced) Dick Montgomery will speak on Wisconsin Indians.
- Apr. 19 -- 7.30 p.m. (Place to be announced) ANNUAL MEETING Film on ethnic groups in Wisconsin (tentative) and general membership business meeting.
- May. 17 -- Cornerstone program and picnic at Museum (Plover) Time to be announced.

Watch for announcements of all programs in the Stevens Point Daily Journal. Remember--if you would like to suggest a program for a future meeting please contact Ellen Johnson, 3238 Minnesota Ave., Stevens Point (341-2129 after 4 p.m.).

### ROTHMAN AWARD COMPETITION

Entries are now being accepted for the Second Annual Win Rothman Local History Award. Any

project (research paper; slide presentation; film presentation, etc) dealing with the history and traditions of Portage County or Stevens Point will be considered for the award. The prize is \$150. Entries must be submitted by April 1, 1978. The competition is open to any interested party. Contact Guy Gibson or Justus Paul of the History Department-University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point for details.

### MUSEUM FUND DRIVE

Very shortly, the PCHS will launch a major fund drive to raise money to restore, reconstruct, and purchase additional land surrounding, "the old Methodist Church" in Plover. The building has been purchased by the PCHS as a Museum for Portage County. When the restoration project is completed the Museum will serve as a permanent home for displays and artifacts illustrative of Portage County history and as a focal point for community social events and programs of historic interest.

If this fund drive is to be successful, however, if our county's past is to be preserved for the future, it will require a community commitment.

Members of the Society and non members as well will all be called upon to assist in some way. Right now readers of the PINERY can help by talking to their friends about the fund drive and Museum project and asking them to get involved. Also, readers belonging to church groups, civic organizations, clubs, etc., should advise their membership of the upcoming

fund drive and ask the group to participate—either financially or by helping with projects associated with the drive.

replies directly to Beth Scott in River Falls 7

#### ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION

The PCHS wishes to thank Mrs. Mabel Badten of Stevens Point for her generous donation of 37 photographs, a teacher register, and a Phi Kappa Sigma souvenir photograph album (1913) to the Society's collection. Included are pictures of Eva Skinner, Howard Welty and Eva Tascher.

The Society has also secured a copy photo (with negative) of the Stevens Point Area Co-Op ca.1900.

The collection of photographs preserved by the Society is gradually increasing in size and value and is becoming an important source for researchers in their efforts to document the history, culture and personalities of Portage County and Wisconsin.

Two additions were also made to the Society's newspaper holdings. The Society now has original issues of THE AMHERST ADVOCATE 1919-1962 (incomplete) and THE ALMOND PRESS 1925-1931 (incomplete). The newspapers are a gift to the Society by Jim and Jennie Sprouse (former owners of the Moberg Print Shop, Amherst) through Wendell Nelson.

#### NEW BOARD MEMBER

Tom Marshall has agreed to replace the late Winifred Harvey as a member of the PCHS Board of Directors. Tom is a resident of Eau Claire and is currently writing a history of the town. Tom has also donated pictures of Eau Claire to the University's photograph collection.

#### A HAUNTING REQUEST

Editor's note: The following research request is reprinted in hopes that some of our readers may have pertinent information. Please send all

Box 352  
River Falls  
Wisconsin 54022

Dear Sir:

Another writer and I are gathering material for a book of Wisconsin ghost tales.

We're especially interested in historical accounts of haunted homes or areas and ghost sightings within your county. These accounts might include actual sightings and/or unexplained physical disturbances. We are familiar with Robert Gard's material on the Ridgeway ghost that appears in his book Wisconsin Lore, and we believe that similar stories may be recorded in lesser-known regional publications to which we lack ready access. Indian tales, local legends, and folklore could all provide the basis for the material we seek.

Readers with information on the topic should reply in writing to: Beth Scott, P.O. Box 352, River Falls, Wi. 54022. Please include source-title of book, author, publisher, date and place of publication. Sources of unpublished material submitted will be held in strictest confidence, although for accuracy we can include only verified information in the final book.

Cordially,  
Beth Scott

#### THE BIRDIE THAT COULDN'T

The first bird of Spring attempted to sing,  
But ere he had sounded a note,  
He fell from the limb--  
Ah! a dead bird was him,  
The music had friz in his throat!

The Wisconsin Pinery  
July 3, 1856

CLIO'S CORNER

ROYALTY IN PORTAGE COUNTY

Friederich Emmerich Von Ingwersen was born in Schleswig-Holstein, then a part of Germany. His name was originally, perhaps, "Von Inger". In 1812, he was apprenticed for seven (7) years to a merchant in Copenhagen, Denmark, where the "sen" was added to his name.

He married Mary Von Belloff (the name may be spelled in various ways such as Belhauf, Bulof, or Bulov). She, reportedly was the daughter of Frederick William III (1770-1840), King of Prussia. Family tradition says she was the "sister of the last King of Prussia" who would have been William I (1797-1888) after which Germany and Prussia became confederated into the "German Empire". Supposedly, Mary Von Belloff was disowned because she married "beneath" her position.

The data on F. E. Von Ingwersen came from Clarabel Hunter, (researcher), Haysprings, Nebraska. (Clarabel is an Ingwersen descendant-researcher). Data on Mary Von Belloff Ingwersen comes from Emil Ingwersen's Civil War Records.

The "Von" on the Ingwersen name seems to have dropped when the family came to America in 1845/47 by sail boat. They left Germany because their oldest son, Frando (or Ferdinand) had already been conscripted into the Prussian-German Army "for the duration of the wars", which might continue for years.

In crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the voyage took the family five months due to storms. At one time, they were blown off course for nine weeks. One report says the ship which brought them was a "coaler", having in addition to the crew, 26 passengers.

The elder Ingwersens, apparently, did not wish to have the younger sons conscripted into the army. One can imagine that if Mary had been "disowned" by her royal family (the Hohenzollerns--they were really something else), feelings in family relationships were not especially warm.

After reaching the U.S., the Ingwersens settled near Scandinavia, Wisconsin. Friederich Emmerich built the first country store at Benson's Corners. He later sold this and lived out his life on a farm near Arnott. Mary(his wife) died before there were cemeteries in the area; so she was buried in a field under an oak tree. Descendants are currently trying to locate the old farm in hopes that someday a marker may be placed for her.

Contributed by Fred Oik  
Archives Assistant  
Area Research Center, UW-SP

WOOD--THE FUEL THAT WARMS TWICE

A good number of us can well remember the homey warmth of the round oak stove or kitchen range. And, with the fuel shortages that have caused conservation of more recent fuels, wood is once again becoming a popular fuel for auxiliary heating and for the thrill of having a wood fire.

In 1902 a small book was published that described the lumbering industry in practical terms. On page 112 of Scribner's Lumber & Log Book describes "Well-Seasoned Fuel." The short article is reproduced here:

"The best time to cut, haul and prepare wood for fuel is in the comparative leisure of winter, and where wood is used for fuel it should be thoroughly dried, as in its green and ordinary state it contains 25 per cent. of water; the heat to evaporate which is necessarily lost; therefore, the burning of green wood is greatly wasteful.

A log of unseasoned wood weighing, say 100 pounds, will weigh, when dry, only 66 pounds. What now has it lost? any combustible matter? anything that will warm your house or cook your food? No, it has lost 34 pounds of water. If about one-third the weight of green wood is water, then there are 1,443 pounds of water in a cord, this has to be made into steam before the wood can be burned.

By drying the wood most of the water is expelled and there is little loss of heat in drying as it burns. Now (1902), it costs about two dollars to work up a cord of wood for the stove after it is hauled to the wood pile, and it makes a difference that anyone can calculate, whether a cord of wood burned green lasts twenty days, or burned dry lasts thirty days. A solid foot of green elm wood weighs 60 to 65 pounds, of which 30 to 35 pounds is sap or water. Beech wood loses one-eighth to one-fifth of its weight in drying; oak, one-quarter to two-fifths. Therefore, get the winter's wood fuel or kindlings and let it be seasoned as soon as possible, and not have a daily tussle with sissing firebrands and soggy wood."

So, if some of us are to return to the charm and warmth of wood fires to warm our homes, we should be aware of this knowledge from the past.

FEATURE  
LOST HOUSES OF PORTAGE COUNTY  
By Wendell Nelson

The P. N. Peterson House in Amherst  
Part II : The Peterson Family

At the beginning of his The House of the Seven Gables, Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote, "The aspect of the venerable mansion has always affected me like a human countenance, bearing the traces not merely of outward storm and sunshine, but expressive, also, of the long lapse of mortal life, and accompanying vicissitudes that have passed within." No doubt this sentiment might be inferred from many old houses, but of all the houses in Portage County that it might be applied to, the most fitting seems to me to be the P.N. Peterson house in Amherst. This house witnessed more tragedies than any family should have to bear, but, because that same family seemed to have an irrepressible good humor, the house saw much joy, too.

As we saw in the preceding article in this series, the house was built in 1889-1890, and remodeled in 1899. But the family that came to build and occupy it had a Portage County history that began long before that, especially on Mrs. P.N.'s side.

Annice Moyers Peterson's father, Monroe Moyers, was a Pennsylvanian who was one of the first settlers in the Amherst area, and his wife is one of Portage County's pioneer women, because she was apparently the first woman in the county to run a hotel. Space does not allow a full discussion of these ancestors here, but one or two articles on them will appear in the Stevens Point Daily Journal in the near future, to begin a new series on "Pioneer Women of Portage County."

Annice Moyers herself was born on October 16, 1855, and was married to P.N. Peterson on December 16, 1874, according to her obituary in the February 5, 1925, Amherst Advocate, which also says that Lynn B. Cate (a son of Judge George W. Cate) and Carrie Fleming were "witnesses" at her wedding. As we saw in the preceding article, the young couple moved in February, 1876, into a house at the southwest corner of Main and Cross streets in Amherst, which Mrs. Een, Annice's mother, had built in the summer of 1875. They apparently lived there until they built the big house that became the family home and Amherst landmark for many years, across Main Street.

Peter Nicholas Peterson was born in Norway on May 1, 1850, and came to the United States with his parents in 1858, his obituary in the May 13, 1926, Advocate says. His father was a ship captain on the high seas and, after he emigrated, on the Great Lakes. (The entry on P.N. in the 1918 Standard History of Portage County gives the father's name as "Captain T. Peterson," but the Advocate calls him only "Captain Peterson.")

The family lived in Milwaukee after they came to this country, and P.N. attended public schools and, later "the German-English Academy" there, the Advocate says. The 1897 Wisconsin Blue Book says that he also attended "the Lutheran College at Marshall, Dane county" but this is mentioned in no other of the available sources, so it is suspect, the more so because the Blue Book entry on P.N. contains other, more obvious discrepancies--that he came to this country in "1856," for example. The county history and the two obituaries (the other in the May 10, 1926, Stevens Point Daily Journal) all say that he worked on boats on the Great Lakes as a boy during the summers

the county history says that part of that time he "was a sailor on his father's vessel on the lakes"--and "in the winter times acted as clerk in various mercantile establishments where he gained a good knowledge of business," the Advocate says.

The family moved to a farm in the Town of Iola, Waupaca County, in 1870, apparently because of the death of the wife and mother. (The county history picturesquely says that "he retired from the water.") P.N.'s only brother, Lawrence, took over this farm after Captain Peterson died, according to the county history.

P.N. came to Amherst "in the fall of 1873," both the Advocate and county history say. He began his career of business in Amherst by clerking in A.M. Nelson's general store; the county history says that he worked there for two years, and the Advocate obituary says "a couple of years," but in any case he eventually went into business for himself. The same two sources say that he continued his store for ten years, and then sold it to become "a dealer in potatoes and farm products, farm machinery and coal," as the Advocate puts it. (His Daily Journal obituary says that he worked for A.M. Nelson for ten years, but in view of the agreement of the other two sources, this seems an error. The 1897 Blue Book says that he "was engaged in the mercantile business from 1873 to 1884, and in the produce and implement business from 1885 to 1896," when he was elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly.)

From contemporary sources, we can add some information to what the obituaries and other later accounts give. The Stevens Point Journal of May 19, 1883, says that "C.P. Summer [sic] has bought a half interest in P.N. Peterson's store and the firm is now P.N. Peterson & Co. We bespeak a share of the trade for the new firm." (Chris Sommers was a well known man in Amherst, who lived to be in his nineties. He ran a store on the west side of North Main Street for many years, and lived out his last years in the Peterson house.)

But it was as a potato dealer that Peterson made his reputation and money, and in which he was something of a pioneer. His son Raymond's obituary, in the September 27, 1946 Daily Journal, says that P.N. "shipped the first potatoes out of

central Wisconsin," and this statement is often repeated. But so far, I have found no proof for it.

However, there is no doubt that Peterson became one of the wealthiest and best-known potato dealers in the area, if not in the whole state. One evidence of this no doubt is that in 1905 he sold his farm implement business, and concentrated on potatoes. The Advocate of May 18, 1905, announced that he had "sold his agricultural machinery, etc. to J.F. Morgan and hereafter will deal only in produce." (That "produce" could have been more than potatoes, but the county history says that he made "a specialty of potatoes.")

Another proof of his success in the field was his service as "secretary of the Wisconsin Potato Shippers' Association for a number of years," according to the Advocate obituary. (The county history says that he was "manager and secretary" of the organization.)

Finally he was an authority on potatoes who was consulted around the state and perhaps even the nation, for his opinions on yields, prices, and other matters. The September 8, 1899, Daily Journal quotes a Milwaukee Sentinel reporter who interviewed P.N. as he "stopped in Milwaukee on his way home from a business trip to St. Louis...." In the interview, P.N. discoursed at length on the potato crop state-by-state, on prices, and on weather conditions. Loyal enough, he concluded by saying that the "best potatoes in the world are raised by plow-up clover sod and seeding it to potatoes." (His business in St. Louis was probably related to his "commission house" that he conducted there with R.R. Carlson, whom P.N. took on as a "copartner" in 1900, according to the Advocate of January 10 of that year. Carlson was to be the manager of the St. Louis office.)

But P.N. was not without his hardships in the potato business. At least twice, his warehouses (the Daily Journal obituary says that for "a number of years he maintained warehouses at numerous places") and

other facilities were damaged or destroyed by fire. The Journal of March 15, 1890, reported that P.N. "received Thursday from A.J. Smith, insurance agent, in full amount of his loss by fire, which occurred last week." And the August 5, 1903, Portage County Gazette reported, somewhat nastily, Amherst's "annual fire, last Saturday, when a large warehouse owned by P.N. Peterson was entirely destroyed...."

Also, one of P.N.'s granddaughters, Betty Peterson Johnson, writes that "my Grandfather lost his money by shipping about 20 car loads of potatoes to New York--the market broke--the purchaser refused to accept the potatoes--they rotted and Grandfather lost everything & also had to pay to have the potatoes disposed of ." (This was not the first time that P.N. had lost a lot of money. The Amherst reporter in the Journal of June 22, 1878, lamented that "Our friend P.N. Peterson, has been compelled to succumb to the hard times, and we learn has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Peter is one of our live men and we hope he may come to some arrangement with his creditors, so as to enable him to continue business.")

The reporter's typically 19th-century American trust in money and progress--"live men" were those who had made money--was vindicated. The December 14, 1878, Journal reported that "Our enterprising neighbor P.N. Peterson, is again in the field buying potatoes. He is paying from 35 to 40 cts. per bushel."

P.N. also made his mark in politics. Besides serving as a member of the Amherst school board and the Portage County Fair Board, he was treasurer of the Town of Amherst. Most of the sources--the Journal obituary, the county history, and the 1897 Blue Book, all probably based on family memories--say that he served in that office for about fifteen years, and an article in the March 30, 1898, Gazette agrees. Another article, in the Journal of March 20, 1886, may seem to conflict: "P.N. Peterson, who is serving his seventh year as treasurer of Amherst [township], was in on Monday to make his returns." (If he began serving in 1879, he would have served for more than fifteen years by 1897.) But the Blue Book helps clear up the confusion by specifying some of the actual years in which

he served: "...was town treasurer of Amherst from 1875 until 1878, reelected in 1880 and 1896; has held the office in all about fifteen years."

But he served in statewide office, too. According to the 1897 Blue Book, he was "elected to the assembly in 1896, receiving 2,142 vote against 951 for John Een, [D]emocrat." This was apparently his only term, though the county history boasted that P.N.'s "fellow citizens early recognizing his trustworthy character, their continued appreciation was shown through election and subsequent re-elections of Mr. Peterson to the State Legislature." However trustworthy he may have been, this boast is obviously untrue, as is the assertion by the Daily Journal obituary that "while in the state legislature, Mr. Peterson was recognized as one of the most influential members of the state law [-] making body." First-term legislators are seldom powerful figures in their governing bodies.

As the Blue Book suggests, P.N. was a Republican. His Advocate obituary says that he "was always an ardent [R]epublican, doing what he could for the good of the party." And a humorous article in the Gazette of July 27, 1898, "Amherst in Politics," says that "The town [Town? village?] of Amherst is nothing if not political. Either it is not heard from or else it will furnish a candidate for every elective or appointive office in the category....Geo. W. Fleming and C.O. Doxrud would both like to be sheriff. Then P.N. Peterson and J.J. Nelson would like to serve the people at Madison as assemblymen. The office of county superintendent of schools is another that takes the eye of the Amherst politicians. Andrew P. Een, G. C. Hanson and Walter Verity are all desirous of looking after the school ma'ams. Another funny thing about Amherst politics is that the prospective candidates are all [R]epublicans except one, Andrew Een."

P.N. died on May 8, 1926, "from a sudden heart attack," as his Advocate obituary put it. His wife had died a year earlier, "after ten months of suffering following a paralytic stroke," on February 2, 1925, her obituary in the February 5, 1925, Advocate says.

Like most women of her time, Annice Peterson

was not as well-known as her husband, but she was apparently well-liked by those who knew her. Another of her granddaughters, Zilphia Webster Krembs, remembered her. "Grandma Peterson held court in the upstairs sitting room in the north bay window. She embroidered, she painted, she stenciled, and she read aloud to friends of the Peterson boys... The guests seemed to have a special affection for her. She also spent her last silent days in that very same room, confined to a wheel chair from a crippling stroke." Art Otto, of rural Amherst, among many other people, remembered walking to school past the Peterson house, and seeing Mrs. P.N. in that second-story bay, rocking her chair and looking out the window at the passing scene. Nevertheless, she was, as Betty Johnson wrote, "a spirited woman, who once made the remark that P.N. could wear one leg of the pants in the family, but she would wear the other."

Mrs. P.N.'s good humor is all the remarkable in view of the tragedies that she witnessed. Her older daughter, Iva, died on either November 21 or 24 (the Journal and Gazette obituaries disagree, and Teresa Jazdzewski, Portage County Register of Deeds, says that there is no record of Iva's death in that office). Iva was thirteen when she died, and the cause of death was pneumonia (the Journal of December 1, 1888, calls it "congestion of the lungs").

Fifteen years later, on May 14, 1903, the eldest Peterson boy, George M., either killed himself or was murdered in what the Daily Journal of May 23 of that year called "A Sensational Tragedy." He had met a married woman in Denver, Colorado, Mrs. Media Tyler Fairchild, "daughter of Capt. Tyler, formerly a merchant of Albuquerque, N.M.," and fallen in love with her. "He followed her to El Paso [Texas] and took rooms at the same hotel," the Ramona Hotel. Mrs. Fairchild's husband was a traveling salesman "for the Corticelli Silk company of St. Louis," and on "a stand in [her] room...was a letter from the woman's husband, giving his route for the week..." No one reporting the story for local papers was sure about exactly what had happened--whether George had killed the woman and then shot himself, or whether she had shot him and then killed herself, but he lived for a short time after

being shot, and ended his life with two more shots. In any case, there is a poignant note to the horrible scene: in George's room were found letters "from his father urging him to come home and take a good place awaiting him." The Journal article is reprinted from a "special dispatch to the Milwaukee Sentinel [sic]," so the story, in typical Victorian ballyhooing of the macabre and sensational, was given nationwide coverage.

(George had been married to Caroline Boss of Amherst, but they were divorced in 1901, according to the Advocate of February 20 of that year. They had one son, of whom the wife had custody, the same article says. He was Cedric Boss Peterson, and he died in Chicago in January of 1949, his obituary in the Advocate of January 27, 1949, says.)

And another son, Harry, committed suicide on August 1, 1912, by standing on the front porch of his father's house at about 4:00 p.m., and drinking carbolic acid. Before he killed himself, he paid up his bills, borrowed a lead pencil from J.O. Foxen, and "wrote a short letter...to his mother...to whom Harry was devoted," the obituary in the August 2, 1912, Daily Journal says. He also very coolly gave warning of what he was about to do. "At Arthur Glodusky's [sic] barber shop he made the remark that 'something astonishing would soon happen,' and upon inquiry what he meant by that remark, he answered 'Oh, you'll soon find out.'" His father was at the office across the street, and watched "him reel and fall to the ground... Drs. Webster and Dusenbury were hurriedly summoned, but upon arrival, they found that Harry had passed to the great beyond." (Drinking carbolic acid was a common method of committing suicide in an age which, for all its image to us of being the good old days, saw enormous numbers of people killing themselves. For proof of this, one need only browse through old newspapers, or read a book like Michael Lesy's Wisconsin Death Trip.)

Three other children lived full, long lives. A daughter, Esther, married James Webster, a grandson of Enoch Webster, the first post-master in Amherst. They lived in Portland, Oregon, immediately after their marriage, but later returned to Wisconsin. They farmed near Dorchester, and later lived in Fond du Lac for eight years, according to his obituary in the

Advocate of May 13, 1948. They moved back to the family house in Amherst during the Depression, and Webster was village assessor and justice of the peace "for many years." He died on May 8, 1948, but his wife lived nearly twenty years longer. She died on January 21, 1968, in Binghamton, New York, the Daily Journal of the next day says. Of her two daughters, Annice and Zilphia, only the latter survived her, and still lives in Binghamton, she is the widow of Gerhard Krembs, a son of Alexander Krembs, Jr., of Stevens Point, and has supplied me with much information and many valuable picture for these and other articles.

Of the two Peterson sons to live to old age, Raymond Lawrence (the Petersons had a custom of repeating family names in successive generations), the younger, died first. He went into partnership with his father in the potato business, and married Grace Hall, who had grown up west of Amherst Junction near Lake Emily. They had two children. Peter N. died on May 12, 1949, in Japan, while a member of the U.S. Army, the Advocate of June 16, 1949, says. Maybelle (Mrs. Thomas Lawrie) still lives in Waupun, Wisconsin, and has also contributed information for these articles. Raymond died on September 26, 1946, the Advocate of October 3 of that year says, and his widow married Dr. Frank Metcalf on Thanksgiving Day, 1955, and died in 1963 (Advocate of December 1, 1955, and October 31, 1963).

The other son, John, also was in business with his father, but later was a travelling salesman for the Atlantic Stamping Company of New York, according to his daughter Betty (Mrs. W.C. Johnson). John died on November 7, 1946, just six weeks after his brother's death, according to the Advocate of November 17, 1946.

It is interesting that the county history says that "Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children, one daughter and two sons...." But because the purpose of such subscriptions, histories and biographies is to flatter their subjects, and to paint unfailingly rosy pictures in their narratives, omitting such embarrassing and sad events as a suicide, a murder, and a childhood death is only logical. However, the omission shows again that such sources are unreliable.

Despite their tragedies, P.N. and Annice seemed

to enjoy life; pictures of them at outings at Lake Emily show them clowning with friends, and the May 6, 1903, Gazette describes a charming birthday party that friends threw for P.N. when he was getting ready to go to bed. Guests invaded his house, played whist, and danced, and he and Annice took full part in the celebration.

So the P.N. Peterson family is gone physically from Portage County, but its spirit lingers in records and memories. As Hawthorne would say, the family's vicissitudes left their mark on the house--or on people's image of the house--but their financial and political activities, as well as simply their relations with their circle of friends and acquaintances, affected the county in many ways. And in Amherst, the house, though torn down, and the family are an indelible part of the early history of the village.

NEXT: The Blake-Mitchell house on Clark St.  
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Members of the PCHS Board of Directors are:

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Clayton Mc Llarky is the official PCHS Photographer.

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