

church where there were high-backed pews with gates to each one. The pulpit in the Lutheran and Reform churches was at least 10 feet high, with steep winding steps up to them. There was no steeple but a little cupola over the front door held the bell that called the people to meeting. One of the churches was quite large and very finely finished. It was painted pure white inside. There was a large gallery, and the pulpit was almost on a level with it. The pews, gallery and pulpit were all in white. Outside, there were some great trees, and the country folks who drove in to meeting, hitched to long rails back of the church.

Grandmother went to the grade school till she finished her studies there. Every county seat in Pennsylvania was entitled to an academy, which is similar to our present high school. She went to the academy at Greensburg when thru the common schools. There was one Latin pupil, Will Wise, who became a lawyer. One night grandma had been calling at a cousin's of Will, and he took her home. He was about 16 or 17 years old and Grandmother near the same age. On the way home he was so nervous that he actually shivered, and excused himself as being cold. There was another young student, Hugh James Brady, who later went to the Mexican War. He corresponded with grandmother while away, and many were the interesting things about the war that she learned thus. In the Civil War, he became a colonel. At the time of the Mexican War, thirteen law students enlisted at Greensburg and marched away in a body. A couple of them died during the war. There were a great many law students in Greensburg, every lawyer having several students under him.

Those were good old times, with all the picturesqueness of the thirties and early forties. The little town was an important place, being the county seat of a very large county. Grandmother's father kept the court-house and jail for nine years, and she remembers of hearing him say that some farmers had to come as far as 52 miles to court, hence the size of the county may be imagined. It was before the days of railroads too, and all travel had to be in buggy or stage, or on horse-back. The railroad came thru the town about 1851 or 52. There

were some few mines near the place, and coal sold at 3¢ a bushel. However the wood fires were used much more than coal was. In the winter there were snows that would take two, to half a dozen of our present ones to match. Often the drifts piled up fifteen feet high. In the country the fences disappeared, and in hollows the tops of the tallest guide posts were covered. Often the road ran right across fences, the drifts were packed so hard. The stage-coaches were put on runners, and the roads were broken open with extra teams of horses after hard storms. In town the boys made caves in the drifts and played in them. Then there were sleighing parties when the long low sleds were filled with straw, and buffalo robes, and a party of youngfolks started out over the country for a frolic.