

Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Distal by Judy Reich.

JR: When did you come to Lafayette? JD: I came in 1933. JR: And where was that from? JD: From east of Aurora. JR: And did you move with your family? JD: My family, yes, my father and mother. JR: Were you an only child? JD: No, I have, or had, there were 11 of us children-----7 boys and 4 girls.

JR: What made you decide to move to Lafayette? JD: Well, my father rented a farm out west of Lafayette and, of course, we came over there to farm. JR: What was it like living on a farm? JD: Well, it was real enjoyable. I like farming. I, of course, was born and raised on a farm. We moved here in 1933 and I went to school here and after that I went to Regis College for 1 year and then was married to Lois Schofield. Her parents lived north of town, homesteaded up there. During the war I went into the Maritime Service and spent a couple of years there and then returned to Lafayette. In 1945 I went into business here. JR: What business was that? JD: We called it Distal's Motor Service. It's where the Phillips 66 station is now. JR: And did you open that yourself? JD: Yes, I had a home and auto supply and the garage. I had mechanics working for me, we did repair service. JR: What was it like having a business in Lafayette then? JD: Well, it was...at that time, of course, things were very hard to get. Home supplies and automobile repair parts were very hard to get. We had to do a lot of improvising in those days. JR: What sort of improvising? Do you remember anything in particular? JD: Well, in the repair business, you couldn't get new parts, so the mechanics would have to figure out some way to fix a car without new parts. They'd have to repair and refurbish old parts so that they could get by until something else could be done. It was the same way with home supplies. You couldn't get refrigerators, can openers, and things of this sort, you know. Things were very short on supply at that time. JR: Was it a very large business? JD: Well, no. I think I had an average of 4 mechanics and then I had a bookkeeper and secretary in the office of the home and auto supply. She did the bookkeeping for all the business.. But

other than myself and my wife, we run it ourselves.. JR: Were you the only auto supply and repair company in Lafayette? JD: No, there were probably, I think, four others. At that time, of course, not being able to get new cars or new parts, it took quite a few mechanics to keep cars running. JR: Why couldn't you get cars or parts? JD: Due to the war, that is, as a result of the war. During that period of time everything was rationed, more or less, and things were pretty short. JR: Was it pretty hard to get started in business that way? JD: Well, it was hard in the fact, like I said, it was hard to get parts. In the mornings, if we had had several cars come in the night before, I would start out and go to Denver. I'd spend all day in Denver looking for parts, either for new ones at auto supply houses or to the auto wrecking yards looking for used parts.. It was a constant search trying to keep enough parts to keep cars rolling. JR: What were the most popular type of cars then? JD: Well, Ford and Chevrolet, of course, were the most popular ones in this area.

JR: What was the business community like, were there many businesses in Lafayette at that time? JD: Well, I would say, probably a few more than there are now. But not too much different really. I think most of the businesses are still going. I think we have a few less repair stations, garage, and such like But pretty much the same amount then as now. JR: Why do you think there were more then than there are now? JD: Oh, I suppose, as far as the repair business is concerned, there was.....not being able to get new cars, people had to keep their old ones repair, so there were more repair shops then. Now that there are more new cars available, people trade more often and don't have as much repair work done. JR: How about the rest of the businesses in general? There were more businesses then, you think? JD: Yes, certainly there were. JR: Were they more specialized? JD: I wouldn't say they were more specialized. I think it was possibly due to.....I just can't put my finger on it, but I think there were more people in businesses at that time and the businesses did less business, that is, less volume, than they do today. I

think that was probably the reason why. JR: Did you feel the competition with the other businesses? JD: Yes, there was good competition at that time. JR: Do you think that was a good thing? JD: Oh, yes, competition is always good.

JR: Before we go on to what happened next, I want to go back to when you lived on a farm. I think it is rather interesting for people to know what an average day was like when you lived on the farm. What you did, what you raised on the farm? JD: Well, when we moved here we raised mostly grain. Of course, an average day in the summertime, the heavy work started in the spring, we would normally get up about 4:30 or 5:00 in the morning. Almost every farm at that time had milk cows and we, of course, did our milking and getting the horses ready for the day's work. We did the chores before breakfast, then we'd have breakfast, then go to work, putting in a day's time. During irrigating season, of course, we would water 24 hours a day, so it meant getting up during the night and taking care of the water. We didn't at that time have too many tractors. Tractors were just becoming popular then. My family had one tractor and I did the operating with the tractor mostly and my father did the operating with the horses. I had two younger brothers at home then, also, and they helped me. JR: Did you go to school during this time, too? JD: Yes, I went to school here in Lafayette, I walked to the school from the farm which was about 2½ miles. After doing chores in the morning and having breakfast, then I would walk to school. JR: Then did school last all day? JD: Oh, yes, we got out of school, I think it was 3:30 in the afternoon. JR: And, were there a lot of classrooms or one classroom at the school, or what? JD: Well, we moved from class to class in different rooms at that time, in high school. In my grade school days we had a one-room school house that I attended. JR: That was in east Aurora? JD: That was east of Aurora, yes. There were 18 in the entire school and of those 18 I think 7 or 8 were from our family.. In fact, I think we had one child of our family in every grade in the school. JR: Were families pretty big then? Or was that unusual to have 11 children? JD: Well, I think families were larger on an average at that time than they are now.

There were many large families at that time, more so than now, probably. JR: When you lived on the farm did you get together much with your neighbors or were you more of a one-family group? JD: Yes, we did more with neighbors at that time than you find now. People did visit more, I think, than they do now. JR: What sort of things did you do with other people in Lafayette? JD: Well, of course, as children when we visited the parents would sit in the house and visit and the children would play in the yard. We would improvise games and maybe ride horses and cattle. I mean, just go out and have a good time. JR: Do you think, growing up then, was the discipline in the family any stricter or? JD: Oh, I think much more so, yes. JR: You spent a lot more time with your family? JD: Right.

JR: Okay. Now after you lived on the farm, you said you spent a year at Regis. Then you went into the service. Then you came back and started your business. Now, how long did you have the auto business? JD: I was only in business here about 2 years, then I sold that out and went into business with two or my high school graduate friends here in Lafayette and we formed a construction company and we built homes. We built some here in Lafayette and some in Denver. JR: How did you learn these trades? JD: Well, I don't know,....I suppose in those days, particularly on a farm, I think children learned more phases of different things than they would anywhere else. For instance, we had horses and cattle. We almost always did our own veterinary work. Our folks taught us how. If we needed a new building we always built it ourselves and our fathers taught us how to do that. Then I had brothers who were mechanics and they taught us how to be mechanics. If something electrical needed to be done around the house, we did it ourselves. We just naturally did those things. Of course, occasionally, we had to have a specialist come in and do things and whenever they did we always watched and tried to learn from them. If we had a situation with an animal, health-wise, that we couldn't take care of, we would call a veterinarian and we would always watch what he did and we would ask questions and they were always willing to teach us. Then the next time

we had the same situation occur, we didn't call a vet, we did it ourselves. So it was just from observance and so forth that we learned. JR: So what was this business like. Was it a large business? JD: No, it was just the three of us and we did, oh, about 90% of our own work. We did our own concrete work, the framing, the carpenter work, we did have an electrician come in and do the wiring, but mostly the plumbing and heating, we did ourselves.. I think the only thing we contracted out was the electrical work. JR: How many homes did you build? JD: I think we built 10 here in Lafayette and we built 2 in Denver. JR: That was just the three of you? JD: Yes. JR: What was the main building materials then that you used for homes? JD: Mostly lumber at that time. JR: And what do you think they use mostly now? I notice a lot of mobile homes in Lafayette. JD: Yes, mobile homes, that is true. Of course, brick is being used more now---brick and cinder block. However, there has been a period of time the last few years when they've used a lot of lumber again. You see a lot of homes finished completely with lumber on the outside now. There was a period of time when they went almost to brick but it is mixed more or less now. JR: Do you think they used lumber more then because it was cheaper? JD: At that time, yes, it was cheaper. Now lumber higher in price and good quality lumber is very hard to get now. JR: Since the houses were all made out of wood, were there more fires? JD: No, I don't think that had any particular bearing on fires. JR: Did you have a lot of competition in this construction business? JD: Oh, not too much. The hardest thing was to get financing at that time. Especially in Lafayette it was hard to get FHA financing due to the undermining of the city. We were finally able to get a backing from the Denver Majestic Savings and Loan Co. down there and they got VA and FHA both for us. But then, after a couple of years, construction kind of slowed down. There was a lull and it practically came to a standstill. Everyone thought that was the end of the building business and so the three of us dissolved partnership and quit. That was in 1949. My two friends went back to work for other

construction companies and I went to work for Arnold in Boulder. I sold automobiles. I became an automobile salesman. JR: You've had quite a diverse life.

JR: From a businessman's point of view, living in Lafayette, have you seen a lot of changes? Has business stimulated Lafayette to grow? JD: No, I don't think business has stimulated Lafayette to grow. I think the proximity of the neighboring communities like Denver and Boulder and Longmont and the manufacturing that has come in is really what has stimulated Lafayette to grow. I think the businesses have been here because of the people that are here. Lafayette lays in such a good location, it's located so well, being close to Denver and other area. People like to live out in a small community and drive to their work. I think this is the thing that has influence the growth of Lafayette more than anything.

JR: At this time, was Lafayette still considered a very small town or was Boulder just a big? JD: No, it was considered very small and a mining community and this was one thing that made it difficult to get financing for building homes here, to make any progress in new home construction. We went to many places in Denver when we had our construction company and we would try to make arrangements for FHA loans, etc. and many people told us that Lafayette was just a dying community and that in a few years, it would be boarded up and nobody living there. The mining was done and they figured Lafayette was just dying and we didn't feel that way. We felt that Lafayette had a future and that people lived here because they liked the community and we felt that it would grow. But we did have a hard time getting financing to sell these homes. We had people wanting homes, but they couldn't get the financing to buy them,

JR: Okay, so you are an auto salesman in Boulder and so you commuted, I suppose. JD: Yes, well, I had an arrangement with Mr. Arnold. I was just on my own over here. I was their representative in this area, I covered Erie, Lafayette, Louisville and points around the community. I didn't have to go in every day. I was just on my own. I found my own prospects and when I had them

I would take them up and sell them a car or I would bring a car to them. I was more or less like working for myself., in a way. I had a very pleasant relationship with them and I enjoyed it very much and I sold a lot of automobiles. JR: That was in the fifties, I suppose, and automobiles were pretty popular then. JD: They were and they were becoming very available at that time. I sold Ford, Lincoln, and Mercury and farm implements. Arnold also had a farm implement business then so I visited with farmers. It gave me a lot of things to cover, really. JR: I guess it is a turn-around now with the cars being so hard to sell....offering rebates, etc. JD: Yes, of course, I think this is true mostly with larger automobiles. I think the cars are going to come smaller due to the energy crisis, etc. JR: When you were selling cars, did people want large cars? As a status symbol? JD: No, we sold more of the smaller and medium-sized cars. JR: Just out of curiosity, do you remember what the price of gas was then? JD: I think about 23 or 24 cents a gallon, as I recall. JR: So how long did you work there? JD: With Arnold? I quit in 1951. The old Miller ranch down here which belonged to the Millers who established Lafayette, it was for sale and the _____ owned it at the time. I became quite friendly with them...,sold them a new car and a new truck and, darned, if they didn't turn around and sell me their farm. So I started back into farming then. In the meantime I did build an 8-unit apartment house here in Lafayette ...the one next to the post office there on Cleveland. JR: So you went back to farming. Was it grains? JD: Mostly grains, yes. JR: Did you enjoy getting back to that? JD: Oh, yes, I always loved farming.....still do. I thought it was a challenge and an opportunity; of course, I had to go in debt to get the place, but I really was enthused over it. I was very happy about it. JR: How did you see that farming had changed since you first moved here. JD: Well, of course, mainly it changed in the way we farmed. When I first came here the majority of the work was done with horses. At the time I went back into farming there was no horses....we had no work horses at all. We

did have a riding horse or two, but there just weren't any horses being used for farming any more. . There was an occasional team of horses here and there that someone just hung onto....they couldn't give them up, you know, but as far as really doing the farming with horses, it just wasn't done. JR: Was the work easier? JD: No, it wasn't easier, due to the fact that I think that the farmer by this time was doing more work, they were not having as much help. In fact, the families became smaller. The land that I had,...410 acres, I think in earlier times during the busy season they would have had 6 to 8 men to do this work. And when I had the place, I would hire just high school boys to help me during the haying season and this would probably not involve more than 3 or 4 weeks of hired help. Otherwise, I did everything myself. But I did it with the means of machinery that we didn't have earlier.

JR: You have a son, I understand. JD: No, I have a daughter, JR: Was she on the farm, too? JD: No, we never did move out on the farm. We lived here in Lafayette. She was very allergic to dusts on the farm so we never did move to the farm. We had the apartment house down here on west Cleveland. JR: Was there a house on the farm? JD: Yes, there was the big farm house and the smaller house. I kept those rented to people who just lived in the houses. Most of the families had young boys and I would hire them to help me. I always kept the homes rented. I used all the other buildings otherwise. I kept a dairy herd and beef cattle so we were busy milking cows, JR: Did you raise the things for selling or was it to be more self-sufficient? JD: Well, we raised our own feed for the cattle, of course, but we had surplus feed to sell as a cash profit, too. We raised quite a bit of wheat and we sold most of that. The barley, oats, and corn we usually fed up ourselves. We tried to...,we had our own dairy cattle and we would buy beef cattle to try to utilize our own feed as much as we could. We sold mostly just wheat and some alfalfa hay.

JR: Reverting to your daughter again. I see you had a small family,

In raising her in Lafayette, did you see any changes since you were growing up in Lafayette? JD: Well, yes, of course, I didn't grow up in Lafayette. But there was a difference, of course. JR: Do you think the changes have been good or...? Do you think Lafayette is a good place to raise a child? JD: Well, I think so, yes, as compared with other areas. As opposed to living in Denver, I would say very much so. I think smaller communities are a much better place to raise children. I think you're closer to your family, You have more things to do. There are most things available for you to do. You can get out into the country more which I think is good. JR: How did you spend the time with your family? As opposed to when you were growing up and used to go to your neighbors and the children would play. Did you do that with your family? JD: No, we didn't do that so much when our daughter was growing up. It was a different way of life, really. JR: Your daughter's name is.....? JD: Patricia. Today is her birthday, St. Patrick's Day. That's where she gets her name from.

JR: So how long were you farming? JD: I farmed until 1967. Then the 8406 Corporation from Boulder came by and offered to buy my place for development and I sold my farm then to them. At the same time, the Lafayette Elevator Co. was for sale and I thought, well, I was through farming so I would just buy the elevator. So I bought the Lafayette Elevator Co, in 1967. JR: Were you tired of farming by this time? JD: No, I still had as much interest in farming as ever, but with the development coming like it was, I had many offers to buy it. Finally they talked me into putting a price on it and they took me up on it and I had no choice but to sell. JR: What is developed on there now? JD: The Camelot Village is down there and the Boise Cascade Manufacturing Plant. There are quite a few condomium, etc. There are future plans for a shopping center.

JR: Now, the Elevator Co., what does that entail? JD: Well, that entails buying grain from the surrounding farmers during harvest, etc. and then, at that time, one of the main reasons for building the elevator, I could see that

the community was being broken up into small tracts, many people were coming out and buying like 2, 4, 5, 10, or 15 acres of land, bringing their families out and wanting to raise their families in a small community with availability of animals, etc. So we saw a big change of people coming out and buying horses, riding horses, that is, and a calf or two for their children to raise, and chickens...and I felt that Lafayette Elevator had a great future. So this is the main reason why I bought it and it has proved to be true because when we first bought the elevator you couldn't sell a chicken waterer, for instance. In the old days every farm family had chickens and it got to be a period of time when hardly anybody had chickens any more and chicken supplies, feeders, etc. you couldn't give them away. And I saw it come from that point to a time when you could hardly buy them. They got scarce with all these people coming into the area and everyone wanting their own chickens and their own horses, and their own cattle and raise their own meat, you know. We had just a deluge of people coming in and wanting to buy these little chicken feeders and chicken waterers. It just changed so drastically, it is hard to believe. I saw it happen within a three-year period of time, so the elevator really came back and grew real well. The people who have it now are really doing real well. They have expanded. There is a terrific demand for horse feeds and cattle feeds and chicken supplies. JR: So it is more like families doing it... sort of getting back to nature, JD: It's just amazing how many families want to come out and raise their children on a little place. There is a lot of that around this area. JR: How long did you own the elevator? JD: I owned it about 4 years then sold it to these people. I sold it in 1971. JR: What have you been doing since? JD: Well, since then I've been so busy doing nothing that I haven't had time to do anything else. No, I've got some property in town and in the meantime Lois' father passed away. Of course, they lived.....her family homesteaded up north of town and I couldn't see that place going out of the family, so her mother moved to town and decided to sell the place and it was sold to two other

parties in the meantime. Then 3 years ago it came up for sale again so I bought it back. I wanted it back in the family. So we have that now. We have people living there. I go out and take care of the farm part of it, which is just a small farm. I take care of that. I have a few horses out there and I have some rental property here in town. Then just recently I bought the old Wittman filling station up here. It is across from the cemetery there, so I've been busy fixing that up, trying to get it all rebuilt and trying to make something out of that. JR: It sound like with all your business interests you still have that love for the farm. JD: Oh, yes, farming is my No. 1 interest.

JR: Well, can you think of anything else that might be of interest from either your boyhood or from seeing how Lafayette has changed that might come to your mind? Anything that you might remember about Lafayette? JD: Well, to me, Lafayette is a really good community. I've always liked it here. When I first was married, we moved to Denver and lived there for awhile. But we always felt like we wanted to come back and, of course, after the war we did come back. I can remember the No. 1 problem in Lafayette was the street we had. You may have heard this from other people, but we had a terrible problem. In the summertime when it was dry , the streets were just.....coming into town from a few miles out, there was just a pall of dust hung over the city. So a lot of the citizens got together and we wanted to do something about oiling the streets.. It seemed like we just could not get the money and we didn't have the wherewithall to borrow the money and we couldn't go in debt for it, so some of us got together and decided the only thing to do would be to go to home rule. So we had an election for the home rule committee charter which I was one of the members of. This was the main reason why Lafayette went to home rule so that we could go ahead and get the streets surfaced. I think it was probably the greatest improvement that was ever made in Lafayette. JR: And when did the streets finally get paved? JD: About 1958, as I recall. I'm not sure about the date, exactly, but it was in that period of time.

JR: Was that when we became a home rule charger? JD: Yes. And prior to that the other most interesting thing that happened to the city was when we got the sewer system in the city. When we first moved here there was no sewer system and everyone had their own septic tanks, etc. and I can remember before I built the apartment over there a lot of my neighbors would come over when this issue came up, the old-timers would come to me and say, "Joe, the sewer system will never work here because the city is all undermined and the mines will cause the lines to break and they'll never be able to keep the sewers running." But in spite of this opposition, we floated a bond and put in a sewer system and it has worked very well. And of course water has always been a No. 1 problem. The city has done quite well in expanding the water system. In fact, when I was on the board we had an expansion program. Our No. 1 problem today still is water, though. The only thing that keeps us from expanding any more is the water supply. So as we get water I'm sure we'll grow, according to the water we get.

JR: Were you involved in politics or on committees? JD: Not really, except I served on the town board one full term and I fulfilled an unexpired term. That was around the 1958 era. JR: Have you seen changes in the political structure of the town? JD: Oh, not too much. JR: Is there anything else that you'd care to add? JD: No, I can't think of anything particular.

JR: Okay, Mrs. Distal is going to tell us how the Schofield family got to Lafayette. LD: Well, my great-grandparents owned some land down under either 14 or 15 Street viaduct, down in the bottoms there, he had a blacksmith shop, JR: Now, this is in Denver? LD: Yes, in Denver. And the Indians used to come in and bring their horses and they'd go into the house where my great-grandmother and the children were and they'd sit in a circle on the floor until my great-grandfather had finished with the horses. Anything that was loose disappeared under one of those blankets and was missing when the Indians were gone. It became so bad that they feared for the safety of the great-grandmother and the children and

so they sold their land and homesteaded out north of Lafayette. JR: This was your great-grandparents? LD: I think that's what they were, I'm not sure. Anyway the Prince family became established here, also and one of the Prince girls married a Schofield which was my family. Almost all the land between highway 287 and the cemetery north was theirs. JD: It might be interesting to tell how your great-grandfather surveyed the ditches from the mountains and built the three lakes there north of town. JR: Well, let's go on to another tape.

LD: My great-grandfather Prince could foresee the possibility of irrigation in this country and he surveyed the first ditch down from Eldorado Springs and it became the Prince ditch and then he built three lakes, the one at the "y" at the Boulder junction out here is the Prince Lake. On the other side of the highway a little farther north is the Erie Lake which belongs to the town of Erie but he built that. And then below our old home out north of Lafayette is another small lake which is the Vann Lake. He built all three of these lakes because he could foresee irrigating in this part of the country. They used horses and slip scrapers and shovels and it was real difficult work in those days.

JR: So you were born in Lafayette? LD: I was born in Lafayette in the house that Joe Rodwick lives in right now. My father at that time ran the creamery there where Ft. St. Vrain is right now. Then my father decided to sell the creamery and go back to the farm and they built a home right north of Lafayette, a brand new home, had the windows washed, and a new dining room set moved in, and my Grandmother Schofield passed away. At that time, I was two months old. My folks had to move in with my Grandfather so they sold their home, they never got to live in it. JR: Were you an only child? LD: Yes. JR: What was it like for you growing up in Lafayette, then? LD: Well, I think it was a very enjoyable life. We went to school in the grade school that has burned down now. And then, of course, I went to high school. JR: So what did your father do while you were going to school? LD: My father farmed. JR: So you also lived on a farm. Was your day

pretty much like your husband explained it? What were the women's chores?

LD: Pretty much. There was so much done with horses during my childhood.

JR: What was a woman responsible for on a farm? LD: Very many things. My

mother worked hard in the garden and I remember she made butter and she wishes she had a nickel for every pound of butter she ever made. She made buttermilk of course, and did a lot of baking of bread. I remember during harvest of grain there would be a big threshing machine that would pull in to thresh the grain.

It would throw the straw in big piles which you don't see much of anymore. The little cook shack would come with the harvester. It would be like a little long trailer with a long table with benches on each side and a kitchen on one end and the woman would prepare the meals for the men who worked on the threshing machine.

I remember they used to send us to the orchard to get apples for the cook shack and also for my mother because she fed nearly as many hired men and the cook shack did. JR: Did you help her do this. LD: I helped my mother. This other lady

did most of her own work. JR: What other things did you do on the farm? LD: Well, we did a lot of playing, of course,. We had a large front yard and it had a large elm tree that my grandfather had grafted a root into the top of and when it grew it was like a large umbrella. And that was my play house. Any my cousins (I had

three girl cousins and 2 boy cousins) and they would come down and we would play for hours under the old umbrella tree. Even if it rained, it stayed quite dry under there. JR: So your playmates were your cousins? LD: Yes, we spent a lot of time

together. We swam all summer long. JR: Where did you swim? LD: Well in the lake below the house, the Vann Lake, and also in the Prince Lake up close to where my cousins lived. JR: Did you live at home until you were married? LD: Yes. JR:

Did most people do that then? Have you seen a lot of changes in Lafayette? You've lived here even longer than your husband. LD: Yes, there have been a lot of changes and it has stayed sort of like it was, too. Some of the stores are where they used to be. There are some new businesses, but you can still see it like it

was. JR: Have you been involved in many of the community activities? LD: Oh, not too many. I belong to the Study Club. JR: What is your hobby? LD: We make everything. JR: Do you? Did you make these ceramic things? LD: I made the grapes. JR: Great. So Lafayette's your home and you plan to stay here. LD: Yes. JR: Do you remember any more stories about your ancestors? LD: No, not right now. JR: Well, if you do, be sure to get in touch with me or Effie.

Treasured Seasons

for everything there is
an appointed season,
And a time for everything
under heaven -
A time for sharing,
a time for caring,
A time for loving,
a time for giving;
A time for remembering,
a time for parting.
You have made everything
beautiful in its time
for everything You do
remains forever.

LOIS M. DISTEL

Born

March 27, 1919
Lafayette, Colorado

Died

January 26, 1981
Boulder, Colorado

Services

First United Methodist Church
Lafayette, Colorado

Thursday, January 29, 1981 2:00 p.m.

Officiating

Dr. William R. Griffiths
First United Methodist Church
Lafayette, Colorado

Music

Ruth Anderson, Organist

Pallbearers

C. C. "Clancy" Waneka Wesley Brown
Charles D. Waneka Howard Kilker
Wilbur Waneka Fred Venette
Loren McMahan Sheldon Epler
George Meininger

Interment

Lafayette Cemetery
Lafayette, Colorado

Arrangements By

Henning — Howe Mortuaries
Lafayette & Louisville, Colorado