

Larry Burt 0:06
See if it's recording.

Nancy Lawthers 0:07
That's correct. Yes, we do. My name is Nancy Lawthers. And I'm in, interviewing Larry Burt. This is February 12th, 1997. My first question is when and where were you born?

Larry Burt 0:27
Well, I was born on May 5 1918, in Boulder County, about five miles west of the city of Boulder up at Boulder Canyon at the hydro plant that is owned by public service.

Nancy Lawthers 0:50
And oh. Your parents were up there because they were working at the hydro plant.

Larry Burt 0:56
Yes, my father was the superintendent of the plant he had. The plant went into operation in 1910. And he was assigned up there in 1913, to be the superintendent of the plant, as well as in charge of some of the district lines that went to the mines and so forth. So he lived up there, there were a series of three or four houses that had been left over from the construction and he occupied one of those houses. My mother naturally lived up there with them. And she had been with him ever since they were married in 1908.

Nancy Lawthers 1:50
Where were they born?

Larry Burt 1:53
Well, my dad was born in Kansas in Bourbon County, Kansas, which is not too far from Fort Scott. And my mother was born in Harveyville, Kansas, which is southeast of Manhattan. And when she became old enough to go to college, why the family moved to Manhattan, and maintained residence there for all the years that the kids went to school.

Nancy Lawthers 2:28
So what brought your father out was the power company?

Larry Burt 2:34
Well, this is kind of an interesting story in that he graduated from Kansas State in engineering. Naturally growing up where he did in a rural communities with a one room school, why when it was time for him to go to college, he really did not have the preparation necessary to go to college. And for the first period why he had to take numbers of courses, to satisfy the entrance, and which he did, and he still was able to graduate with his class in 1905. He worked for a telephone company in Kansas City and drafting company for a short period of time, and then was hired by General Electric Company to go back to Schenectady, New York on what they call their test crew. And this was a crew of young engineers that were used to test equipment and this is the way General Electric gained their employees and also could gain real quality people

for their organization. However, my father was only there. Matter of numbers of months, when he took down with typhoid fever, and was hot. In bed for a long, long time. He returned to Kansas to recuperate and by that time, there was a an economic problem in the country and General Electric laid off many of their engineers. And so my dad was without a job. And when he was fully recovered, he started broadcasting letters to outfits throughout the country that he thought might have a job that he could do. And he got these calls, a bite, from the Leadville Power and Light company up in Leadville, Colorado, and he did then get a job up there as an option. operator in that plant. And so that's Electrical Power and Light later became, I think was Central Color Power Company and later power, Colorado Power Company and later public service. So he spent his whole lifetime practically working for, in the power industry.

Nancy Lawthers 5:24

What brought him from Leadville to Boulder?

Larry Burt 5:28

Well, and that's another very interesting story I'll go back just a little bit in that he was up working up there is a single fella. But while he had been in school why he dated a gal by the name of Mae Harris, who later on became my mother. But dad was up in Leadville for a while and had checked up correspondence with Mae and, and finally, they arranged for a time when they could be married. And he had gone then to Kansas and, and married her and then took her on up to Leadville. So that was in about 1909, I'm going to say. They lived up there for probably a year and a half. And Leadville is cold, it's 10,000 feet and the climate it is really quite chilly. My dad was then transferred down to Denver in August, and they came down to Denver with a really, very heavy clothing. And here Denver was hot, 90, 100 degrees, all they had was their heavy clothing. But he tells how they found a hotel and and then you start looking at the edge for a place to live and all that and, of course that's another story. But they found a real nice person where they could rent an apartment and they established themselves over in what we would call North Denver now, and had many many ties to the north Denver area. But my dad had numbers of jobs in Denver with the Colorado Power Company and public service company. And I don't know that you want to hear much more about those. But

Nancy Lawthers 7:44

I want to know how he got from Denver to Boulder, to the Boulder Canyon.

Larry Burt 7:50

Alright, well, the early days of the power industry are rather interesting. I mentioned about 1908, 1909 and several power plants were built first the Boulder Canyon Power Plant was built. And then at that same time they were building a plant over what they call Shoshone in Glenwood Canyon, near Glenwood Springs. Now that was meant to tie by transmission line from Glenwood Springs, to Leadville, to Denver and help to supply power to Denver. Likewise, the Boulder Canyon Plant was designed to supply the energy to go to Denver and supply power there. And so my dad having you know, power plant experience, why they brought him down to Denver to the what they call the substation, where all of these lines came together and then fed

into the Denver system. So he was there for, oh, four or five years in that responsibility. And before he was then sent up to Boulder Canyon in 1913, and to be in charge of that power plant.

Nancy Lawthers 9:17

I see what was the road like going up to the power plant?

Larry Burt 9:26

Well, that's rather interesting too. When that plant was built by there was a small railroad that ran up from Boulder West up to what is called Four Mile Canyon. And, and from from there while the railroad took off, sort of Northern, Northwest, but the the power plant was maybe a mile up Boulder Canyon and there was only a very, very rough wagon road, was at that time. And when the plant was built, why all of this heavy equipment had to be transported over that line with huge numbers of teams of mules to pull the this real heavy equipment. The roads were just not good. Now when my father went up there in 1913, why, all they had was a horse and a buggy to get back and forth to Boulder. But it was very soon after that, why, he was able to buy a Ford automobile and, and so transportation did improve from there on.

Nancy Lawthers 10:51

How was that automobile? Did he have to crank it?

Larry Burt 10:55

Yeah, that was a hand crank car and, and he would not allow my mother Mae to to crank the car, she could drive it, but he'd have to be alone in order to crank it. So it was not a self cranking car and, and there were too many people who were injured trying to crank cars in those days. Because if they didn't know just how to put their thumb, why if the car sort of backfired, why it would come along and break their, break their thumb or their fingers. And there were many, many injuries of that type in those early days.

Nancy Lawthers 11:37

How were the breaks on it?

Larry Burt 11:39

Well, as near as I know they were all right for what he did

Nancy Lawthers 11:46

was the road very steep?

Larry Burt 11:48

That section of the road was not but I mentioned that my father had responsibility for the what we call distribution lines in that area that went to the different mines. And that was the main electrical load up there were the mines. And he had to travel to those mines to do different things, you know, as superintendent of the area and satisfy the customers and so forth. There is one little story I'd like to tell you. I'm not sure how this fits in with the years. In fact, it may come along several years later, after he had returned to Denver. But they called him to go to a mine

that was way way up near what we call Caribou, which is sub beyond Nederland and way up the mountains. And this is in the winter time. And it seems like the mine had a 50 horsepower motor that had functioned beautifully. But they had to revamp it to bearings and the crew at the mine took care of that. And when they tried to start the motor again, it just would not work. And they had all sorts of people up trying to get that motor to go because that was the main power for the milling operation up there. So my dad was called up and he took the train to Boulder and then the little narrow V on up to the mountains, clear up to as far as it would go, I think was toward the town of Ward. And he was met there with a wagon. And he rode in the wagon, and they went as far as they could and and finally they were met then was a sled which went on the snow and it was pulled by a team of horses. And they finally went on and on. And finally they came to a stopping point. And the driver said, Well this is it. Dad looked around here all the way up in the mountains and there was nothing but snow. And he finally looked in here there's a hole in the ground, and you'd get out and go down that hole to where the boarding house was and all of the miners lived in that boarding house. So that was his experience there and he ate with them and so forth and then they finally took him over to where the motor was and after working with it for a little while he found that as they rebabbitted the bearings, they put in little extra babbitts so that the rotor of the shaft was slightly higher than it was supposed to be. If you know anything about motors, especially that type, why there needs to be an even amount of clearance all the way around. While in rebabbing the bearings, why the, this rotor was high. And so, there was almost no clearance at the top, but there was a lot of clearance at the bottom. Well, the motor just would not function that way. So he, my dad had them, scrape those bearings and change them to where the the rotor was right in the middle of the motor, and the rotor was in the middle of the motor. And they tried to start it up, and it ran beautifully. So that was his story. He's said he did not always like to tell that story because he thought that it was he was maybe trying to toot his own horn horn. But at least that is the, this the true story.

Nancy Lawthers 15:43

Oh, that was a good story. Did he ever tell you what he had to eat at the boarding house?

Larry Burt 15:49

No, he didn't. But I remember going to him, with him to a another mine down at Alma, Colorado. And we ate at the boarding house. And I was just a little kid, probably no more than five or six. And we ate at the boarding house. And I just did not like the food, I just could not eat. And I figured out, or found out later, it is because of all of the fat that they had in the food, all the lard. But in those days why they felt that these people working in the cold, underground and so forth, had to have a lot of fat in order to maintain their own warmth. And so their boarding house food was that way. And it was not what I was used to.

Nancy Lawthers 16:47

Probably no vegetables.

Larry Burt 16:50

Probably not.

Nancy Lawthers 16:52

Oh, dear. So do you remember any of the other mines that that power station perhaps served?

Larry Burt 17:04

Probably the only thing this is not really a mine. But the Boulder Canyon Hydro Plant had a special line that went up to the Moffat tunnel. And the Moffat tunnel was just being built in the 20s, in the mid 20s. I think it opened up in 1928. And while that was being built why a it required a great deal of power for all of the air compressors and the equipment and so forth. And I do remember going up to them off the tunnel during those days. Seeing all of the houses there were hundreds and seemed like hundreds of houses where the workers lived that worked in the mine and the Moffat time, and took care of the various things in the building of the tunnel

Nancy Lawthers 18:01

Right, there about three left now, three or four. I think there's one family that has to live there.

Larry Burt 18:07

Yeah I think so.

Nancy Lawthers 18:12

Were there any floods coming down Boulder Canyon that you can recall while you're father was there?

Larry Burt 18:19

No, I don't really recall any floods there. In the spring, of course, you know, the runoff, the amount of water coming down would be fairly high.

Nancy Lawthers 18:30

Yes.

Larry Burt 18:30

And as a kid, maybe three or four years old. Why I remember one time, there was a little, there was a stone wall between our house and we lived later on in a house across the stream on the, I'm gonna say the east side of the stream. And that was down fairly close to the river level. And there was a stone wall next to the creek and a stone step that went on down to the creek. And it was springtime and I decided, boy that was great, so I went down and sat on a rock there and had my shoes socks off and when we're getting my feet in the water and I really got quite a paddling for that because the water was high and I wasn't supposed to be down there. So that's the only thing I remember on high water

Nancy Lawthers 19:29

Did the power plant divert the water?

Larry Burt 19:32

Yeah, there is the Barker Dam that's up near Nederland and that was built to divert the water, take water through a 36 inch, inch, gravity line down some 10 or 12 miles to what is called [Kostler] Lake which is just kind of above the Boulder Canyon Plant, just south of the plant. And that is what we call a four bay and holds the water until it's ready to come down to the plant from the [Kostler] Lake, why there's a pipe, a steel pipe that drops some 1800 feet. That is the level is about 1800 feet between [Kostler] lake and the power plant. And so that figures about 800 to 900 pounds per square inch that the water pressure is at the power plant. And that is the driving force for working the the water wheels that are in the plant. Is a little of the history of the plant is that this was, there was kind of a new technology at that time. And the steel piping that came down, as it gets close to the to where it has this high, eight, 800 pound pressure, this pipe was made of what we call [butt] steel pipe. In other words, they used a method of rolling this heavy steel, which I think was around an inch and a quarter thick. This was wrapped around and just butted together. And then a strap of steel was put on the outside of that with rivets. Holding those pieces together. Well, when they first put water in there why that just leaked like a sieve. And there was they tried to figure out how to stop that water from leaking. They just had to do it because it was just cascading down. finally realize there was a method of rolling called acetylene welding. And this would be the acetylene weld would be putting the joints from the inside. But the problem was that that weld, it would cool quite rapidly and crack. And so you wouldn't really seal. And so there was a method developed at that time of just as soon as the weld was put on, before it had a chance for cooling, why the workmen would hammer that weld where the ball peen hammer, and that would relieve the stresses in there. And by so doing why that weld would hold. So that was a new method- method that was developed in those days.

Nancy Lawthers 22:44

Do you know the date for that, when it might have been

Larry Burt 22:47

Oh, it was probably in 1910, 11, 12 Something like that

Nancy Lawthers 22:52

something like that. And the way in the world which you have put your horses and your mules?

Larry Burt 23:04

just you don't see it nowadays. As you go up Boulder Canyon to the left, you see the power plant just as you enter a tunnel that goes through a little bit of a hill, the road used to wrap around that hill. And just as you'd get partway around the hill, why there was a bridge that go to the other side and there was a big barn. And that barn was used to follow the horses and mules and also to store equipment. And remember the folks also had a garden just beyond that, there was a flat section, they had a garden where they raised vegetables up there too.

Nancy Lawthers 23:57

And the road, was it paved or not

Larry Burt 23:59

Oh no no, no,

Nancy Lawthers 24:00

No, no.

Larry Burt 24:02

I will have to tell you this story. I don't know if you want this one or not. But I'd mentioned there was a bridge that went across the river to the bar and my dad kept a cow in the name bossy cow. So he would have to walk there every morning and evening to milk the cow and I particularly, my brother particularly remembers this story, are the car we had at the time was a an open touring car. And sometimes dad would just walk up to milk the cow but sometimes he would take the car and would have to cross the bridge and go over to the barn and now the cow so forth. Well the- on the way back with a full metal buckets of milk, why he would have to hold them bucket of milk out the side of the car, while he steered and went through the gears and all that, well, this was an old dodge. In those days, you did not have what you call Synchro mesh on the gearing, and you'd have to double clutch in order to get the gears. So here was my father, with a milk pail outside of the car, double clutching with his right hand trying to work the gears and trying to steer on my brother taught tells about being in the backseat of the car as they were going across this bridge. And he just would hide his head because he wasn't sure just what was going to happen. And whether dad would be able to steer that thing across the bridge. He always made it so.

Nancy Lawthers 25:49

Oh, it was exciting driving those cars.

Larry Burt 25:52

It really was.

Nancy Lawthers 25:56

Did he go up on Magnolia road too?

Larry Burt 25:59

Yes. Magnolia road, and there was a little town of Magnolia and all that. He went up there numbers of times and up to Sugarloaf road, and I just can't tell you where all he went. But man up to Nederland and Ward, he tells told about one place he had to get to that it was so steep that he couldn't go up forward, he had to reverse the car had to because the low deep was a reverse gear was in a lower gear than even the low gear. So he reversed the car in order to get up the hill.

Nancy Lawthers 26:44

But he did get oh my goodness. So how long was he there?

Larry Burt 26:51

He was at the Boulder Canyon plant from 1913 to 1922.

Nancy Lawthers 26:59

That's pretty long.

Larry Burt 27:02

During that time. My Well, my oldest brother was was born in Denver. And he was with the folks course when they moved to Boulder. And then my second brother, why he was born in 1914, up there in Boulder Canyon. And then I was born up there in 1918 in the canyon. And then my mother died when I was about five months old when we lived up in the canyon, and so it was pretty tough sledding for my father for several years. Trying to keep the family together and all that sort of thing.

Nancy Lawthers 27:52

Yes. So you were actually you and your brother were actually born there.

Larry Burt 27:58

Yes.

Nancy Lawthers 27:58

At the plant?

Larry Burt 27:59

Yes.

Nancy Lawthers 27:59

Did she had a midwife or anybody?

Larry Burt 28:01

Yeah. And the real good friend of theirs and Mrs. [Rebel] was the she was a registered nurse. But she was the midwife when Bob was born and also when when I was born, and then after my mother died why this Mrs. [Rebel] the midwife had moved to Denver. And my father was at wit's end, how to take care of a five month old boy and, and these other youngsters and still do his work the plant so he, he said he farmed me out to Mrs. [Rebel] that lived in Denver. So I was with her for a number of months. And However, later on why my father remarried and then he brought the family back together.

Nancy Lawthers 28:56

But was that while he was still up there? Yes, he was right.

Larry Burt 29:01

I think 1921 August of 21 was when he remarried

Nancy Lawthers 29:07

but he brought you back even before that

Larry Burt 29:10

Well, Yeah. Even before that, because he was able to find a lady in Boulder who came in and kept house for us. And she was a very capable and loving person and who she had her family there, her daughter and son who also lived with us and and so we were all together and she was able to come take care of the whole situation.

Nancy Lawthers 29:40

I see So your little house was big enough for all these people.

Larry Burt 29:45

Yeah, somehow I don't remember how because I was too small but

Nancy Lawthers 29:50

everybody slept together.

Larry Burt 29:52

I guess so.

Nancy Lawthers 29:53

Oh my goodness. Oh dear. Well, I would like To take a little bit of time to ask you about Broomfield.

Larry Burt 30:04

Okay.

Nancy Lawthers 30:06

When did you come to Broomfield?

Larry Burt 30:08

We came in December of 1958. We, Betty and I had met when we were both up in Boulder she was teaching up there and I was working for public service at the Valmont Power Plant. And a friend of mine working at the plant said, Well, you're really ought to meet this gal. And a gal that was one of her fellow teachers said, Well, hey, there's a fellow at the plant that you really oughta meet. Well come to find out the this couple, the fellow that was working at the plant and this teacher why they were good friends. And they really worked to try to get us together. But we resisted that until we were both in the same wedding party. And that's when we met and from there on why, we became acquainted all that well. I was transferred to Denver. And then, and then we married and lived in Denver a short while. And what we were going back and forth to Boulder all the time, because of our friends in Boulder, the Boulder Denver turnpike had been completed. And Betty would look over here every time we'd stopped and pay our money at the toll station. Said I'd sure like to live over on that hill sometime. So we got the looking as they

were developing. And we'd like to sign over here. And so when this was opened up by we went ahead and built here. We've been here then was 38 years or so.

Nancy Lawthers 31:59

Oh, that's really a long time. Yes. When when you built out was this. If this was not a developer house, this was your house.

Larry Burt 32:11

Right? There were four different contractors, basically, that were working in Broomfield. And we liked the work of one of the fellows. And we asked if we could take his plans and reworked them. So I took these plans and enlarge them a little bit, enlarge the rooms, large the storage space, closets, and rearranged a few things and submitted them to him and got his bid and then he went ahead and built the house.

Nancy Lawthers 32:45

Was that usual?

Larry Burt 32:47

I don't think so. I think usually people accepted what the builder provided. But we had our own ideas, we had been, Betty especially, had been saving and cutting out things from magazines, from years and years on house designs or different things, how you should do your closets or how you should do this room. That room. We had all these and we just went through them one by one and said well we'd like a closet of that design or that size or kitchen of this arrangement. And so we incorporated those of those all into the plans.

Nancy Lawthers 33:26

I see Well, that the people who built in the first filing, generally just took whatever the builder

Larry Burt 33:34

Yeah, there were a few options like whether you put a garage at the end of the house or whether you would not have a garage and just complete that as a living room space. No, there were a few options, but not very many.

Nancy Lawthers 33:55

I see. Yes. And the streets were paved.

Larry Burt 33:58

This street was not. I can't remember Midway. I don't don't think it was paved. But Sixth Avenue was surfaced. But the alley was not. And we finally we quickly learned that just as soon as we saw a gray cloud, that meant any precipitation at all, get the car out from the garage that's in the basement, get the car out on the surface street because you could not get up and down the alley. It was just too muddy. And of course since then, while reality has been improved, and it's, it's paved now

Nancy Lawthers 34:40
it is paved.

Larry Burt 34:41
Yeah,

Nancy Lawthers 34:41
Yeah. Well, that's good. Well, what did you do about snow? Same thing?

Larry Burt 34:48
Same thing now. Now we took care of a lot of that ourselves as much as we could and just tried to look out for it.

Nancy Lawthers 34:56
Where there some big snowstorms? In the early days

Larry Burt 35:02
Well yes there were but I don't remember any of them in particular. We had some after our trees got started last summer really broke down the trees and the limbs and all right, we have one tree which is a black walnut tree that I allowed to grow into three different shoots. And this real heavy snow that came in, I think September. Why it pushed all three of those branches down to the ground split the main stock. I chose the stock that the branch that I thought was the healthiest and cut all or the other two off and braced that one branch up and split it into all that put a bolt to the tree. And that now is one of our main nice trees out there.

Nancy Lawthers 35:58
Oh, good. That's good. I was interviewing Del Moor, she said she lived down the street how far down

Larry Burt 36:09
about four houses

Nancy Lawthers 36:10
About four houses? And do you recall when they moved there must have been after you?

Larry Burt 36:16
Yes. Because there were no houses up the street from here when we moved here. Yes. And there was a house across the street. And there were I think, two houses down on the corner by Kohl on this side of the street. And then no houses up until the one, two doors down from us. So I think there are only three houses on this side of the street. Oh, there were a number of houses on the other side, however,

Nancy Lawthers 36:55
Oh there were,

Larry Burt 36:55

yeah. And Mr. Schockweiler, had built a number of those.

Nancy Lawthers 37:00

And who was he?

Larry Burt 37:01

He was a builder and his widow lives just down a few doors on the other side. But Schockweilers built numbers of houses.

Nancy Lawthers 37:11

Could you spell his name?

Larry Burt 37:14

S, C? Oh, I don't I'm not very good speller. Their son is I think on the school board in Boulder and active in real estate and so forth.

Nancy Lawthers 37:27

I see.

Larry Burt 37:28

No, I wouldn't want to spell it

Nancy Lawthers 37:29

Oh dear, well, I learned that. Among other things. The there was no real grocery store at first

Larry Burt 37:43

That's correct

Nancy Lawthers 37:44

There was a little tiny one in the agricultural community farming community

Larry Burt 37:49

That's right

Nancy Lawthers 37:50

So what did you do for groceries?

Larry Burt 37:51

Well, there was a grocery store put in in the basement of what is, was the Empire savings building. That's the community bank right down here. And I don't know that we ever really used that. But seems to me that well, let me see. I really don't recall what we did for groceries.

Nancy Lawthers 38:26

Did you go to Boulder? Or Arvada?

Larry Burt 38:28

Yeah, I think maybe we did quite a bit of the time. Yeah, it wasn't very long before Safeway has a store and then there was a grocery boys store. I think that's what they call it. I can't remember the very first time, having to buy groceries.

Nancy Lawthers 38:51

And there was a lumber store, a Mr.

Larry Burt 38:55

Huddart

Nancy Lawthers 38:56

Huddarton?

Larry Burt 38:56

Huddart. Yeah, Joe, Joe Huddart.

Nancy Lawthers 39:00

Huddart, who owned all this land or a lot of the land that this was all built on?

Larry Burt 39:06

Well, he owned the land over Lac Amora is. And the story is told that someone came to him and said, Well, Joe, would you sell that land? He said, Well, I'd consider it and he said, Well, how much do you want? Joe said a million dollars after taxes. And I guess they paused but that's what they paid. Joe was a real interesting person. He ran a fine lumberyard. You'd walk into the store and first thing oh, what can I do for you today Mr. Burt, but he knew almost all of his customers by name. And he also knew just where everything was within the store. And he was a very fine businessman. He had a man by the name of Mosher that worked for him, Mose he called him, and between the two of them why you could get about anything you wanted,

Nancy Lawthers 40:03

my goodness. But now where is this place that you, Lac Amora, where is that?

Larry Burt 40:07

Well, that's on the west side of highway 287. You know where the museum the depot and for all practically all of the buildings, so basically 10th Avenue north and 287 West, I think that's generally the area.

Nancy Lawthers 40:33

So who owns this park?

Larry Burt 40:38

Well, I don't know. See this group of businessmen got together and developed this. Ken Ensor was one. And Dwight Eisenhower was in on some of the financial parts of this. But there were a number of builders who were in on developing this. Much of this used to be part of Zang's Ranch, as Zang ran the brewery down there in Denver. And he had a home over here just off 287 over near Poppy Way. Incidentally, I met granddaughter of Zang's, who lives in Arvada, Aurora excuse me, and she used to tell me about coming out here and going swimming in the pond that was in front of the house and spending summers out here and Zang's place.

Nancy Lawthers 41:38

Where where was this pond?

Larry Burt 41:41

Well, it's all been filled in, but it was sort of in front of and maybe downhill just a little bit from the The Ranch House. And the Ranch House is still here. But it's was transformed.

Nancy Lawthers 41:54

Yes. Is it the white house?

Larry Burt 41:56

Yes, there

Nancy Lawthers 41:57

Yes. I think I have seen it. Yeah, yes. Oh. I see there's an irrigation ditch. Go behind that church?

Larry Burt 42:07

Yes. I don't know that I know very much about that. But that was very important to irrigating this whole area. And of course, there were a number of lakes around here. Over where Target is, just a little bit south of there, why there was a lake and the highway to Boulder, which was 120th. And then turned and went to north on 287. Why that all just bounded the this lake and I can remember many, many cattails right there right alongside of the road. And a wooden fence that kept the road separated the road from the cattails and the lake. There was another lake up here where Kohl school is, and that was drained before the school went in. One time when we had a real heavy rain, why, as they were trying to dry up that pond, why salamanders came over I know as far as our house. I remember seeing salamanders in some of our window wells. And the kids had a delightful time with the garter snakes that came around here from that area from those pond areas.

Nancy Lawthers 43:32

Oh I expect! Yes.

Larry Burt 43:34

And then there were some other ones that I don't remember.

Nancy Lawthers 43:42

Do you know when the grain elevator stopped being used?

Larry Burt 43:47

No, I really don't.

Nancy Lawthers 43:49

Nothing like that. I guess I was going to ask you again about the beginnings of the church, the Episcopal Church. You said it started in the basement. A lot of things started in basements here.

Larry Burt 44:04

Yeah, it started over 155 Hemlock. Well, it actually started across Hemlock Way at the house of the Rows. Jim and Mrs. Row, Fran Row. And they, the first service was held in their basement and the bar was used as a communion table. The priest from Boulder came down and and kind of helped and helped kind of get things started. And it was not very long before the they realized that the house across the street at 155 Hemlock had never been lived in had been up for sale for a long time and that would make a good church because the basement, which was basically unfinished five rows, have a nice long room, and work would work into a church. So that building was purchased and the basement was finished, to make into a church, the bedrooms and rooms up on the main floor were used for a church school. And at one time, we had over 100 kids enrolled in church school up there, we use the garage and put a heater in the garage in order to get by in the wintertime. But, and Fran Row was really one of the real big pushes for getting things going over there. There are people like Bob Jordan, and oh, let me see. Oh, the Davenports, Patti and Bob Davenport were around then. And several other families that are still. Our introduction, why, came just after we moved here. We moved in on a weekend a Friday, which was a real stormy sleety weekend. In fact, it took me hours to make my last load from Denver to get out here because of the sleet on the road. And it was cold and dreary and all that, and I caught a really bad cold. So comes we had been members of St. Michael and All Angels there in South Denver and been very, very active there and I've been on the vestry and so forth. We told those people, we'll be back every Sunday, we'll just drive back from Broomfield. Well, having this bad cold Betty said, Well, you're not going out today. You just stay in bed. And so I read in the little local paper that they have a little mission church over here on Hemlock said I think I'll go over and

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