Tim Schauermann Interview on the Gay Nineties and Barbershop Ballad Contest

Recorded June 26, 2025 at the Friends of Historic Forest Grove Old Train Station Museum
Interviewer: Elle Griego, History and French undergraduate student at Pacific University

Note on the text: This transcript was made through AI in 2025 with manual corrections. We recommend checking this text against the audio recording before quoting the speakers, as it may contain errors.

Elle Griego 0:00
Greetings. I'm Elle Griego behind the camera, and I am here with Tim Schauermann. We are at the Friends of Historic Forest Grove Old Train Station Museum in Forest Grove, Oregon, on June 26, 2025. I will be asking Tim about his memories and thoughts surrounding the Gay Nineties Festival and the barbershop ballad contest. Thank you so much for being here with me, Tim. And first, I would like to start at the very beginning of your life, outside of the context of the Gay Nineties. Where and when were you born?

Tim Schauermann 0:32
Born in Fort Morgan, Colorado in 1944. I moved to Forest Grove with my parents in 1949, when I was a few months shy of five years old.

Elle Griego 0:32
And tell me a bit about your parents. Were they from Colorado originally?

Tim Schauermann 0:51
Yes, they were both from Fort Morgan, Colorado. Family farm back there that's my granddad's and my great granddad's, and that's where Dad came from. Mom's family were back in Nebraska and Colorado. So yes, they met at Fort Morgan High School, and they moved here, and they lived their whole lives then here, after they moved here.

Elle Griego 1:14
I see. And why did they move up here?

Tim Schauermann 1:17
Why? World War Two. [Griego: I see.] My dad had three brothers. There were four boys, and when World War Two started, they were German. Their parents still spoke German, and they were teased at school -- teased might be the wrong word, bullied about being dirty Germans. So they decided that the thing to do to prove themselves was to immediately volunteer to go to war. And there were four of them. Three of them got there first. It wasn't my dad,he wasn't around, and they got signed up. And when dad got there, by then, my grandpa had gotten to the draft board and said, "You can't take my last son. We need him to work on the farm." So they didn't. Dad was mad at his dad, so he left, and he came to Portland, Oregon, and worked in the shipyards rather than work on the farm. And when he got here, he liked this. He went back and worked a couple more years on the farm, right after the war, and decided he wanted to come back. So that's what got us here, was World War Two, a dispute with his father and finding that this was a nice place to live.

Elle Griego 2:30
Yeah. And what was it like growing up here in Forest Grove?

Tim Schauermann 2:33
Ozzie and Harriet [i.e. The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet] -- Ozzie and Harriet was a TV show about a perfect family. It was great, yes, couldn't ask for a better childhood. It was a great place to grow up.

Elle Griego 2:50
What schools did you go to?

Tim Schauermann 2:53
I went to Harvey Clark, which is still there. It was brand new. I then went to Lincoln Junior High, which Pacific bought, and it burned down, so it's not there anymore. Then I went to what was the new high school, which has now been torn down, all that's left is the old gym. So I went to those three schools. All were within walking distance. We lived up, just off of Main Street, so I went to all, all the way through school.

Elle Griego 3:21
I see. And you went to Pacific University too?

Tim Schauermann 3:25
I started out at Oregon State. I had an aptitude for math and science, and my teachers at Forest Grove High told me I should become an engineer. Nobody in my family had gone to college, so I believed him, and I went to Oregon State, and I did quite well in the engineering program. I was there a year. I was getting an A minus in various engineering classes, but I missed sports. I'd been an athlete in high school. So in those days -- this is more Forest Grove history -- all the little towns, Hillsboro, Forest Grove, McMinnville, Verboort had what they called semi-pro baseball teams, and they were older people who were out of high school, out of college, who wanted to play in an organized league. So I signed up with the Forest Grove semi-pro team, and hitchhiked home all spring to play ball and hitchhiked back for classes on Sunday night. While I was here, the Pacific basketball coach, who knew me, who'd seen me play at Forest Grove, said, "Why don't you just transfer here and play basketball for me?" And being 19, I did. Somebody said he wanted me, so I transferred. So, that was a bad idea in terms of my career, because I was going to become an engineer. There's no engineering school at Pacific, but I came to play, and then I ended up playing one year of basketball, one year of baseball. Decided I had to grow up. It was time to quit playing games, and had to figure out a major. I thought I was going to be a math science teacher and a coach, but along the way, my math teacher said, "You have a real aptitude for math, you really need to make that your major at Pacific." It was Dr. Andrewa Noble, who was a graduate of Pacific, taught math there for many years. So I became a math major. I still thought I was going to teach math and coach, but some things showed up on the bulletin board, which is still there, the one right across from the classrooms in Marshall. One was from Tektronix, which now has been renamed, but was a high tech firm, and the other was from Boeing airplane company. I interviewed at both, got an offer at both, and both offers were three times what a teacher would make. [Griego: Wow.] So I picked Boeing, because what they told me seemed to me to be a very exciting job. It was. I had a great seven years at Boeing. It was exciting. It was work that was on the cutting edge technology. It was wonderful. They made me an engineer. I was a "computer engineer," but I got pay equal to engineers at Boeing, and that's the only time I've been gone from here. I ultimately came back.

Elle Griego 3:25
All right, so could you tell me again, what year did you graduate from Pacific?

Tim Schauermann 5:36
I graduated from Pacific in 1965 in December. I graduated in three and a half years. I went one year at

Oregon State, two and a half at Pacific. Graduated mid-year, so 1965. And then I moved back in 1973.

Elle Griego 6:43
I see. And then, did you say you lived here in Forest Grove, kind of on and off again?

Tim Schauermann 6:48
Well, basically, I've been here, but we made that move halfway. We lived basically in Hillsboro, because my wife took a job, so we've been commuting for 25 years, not really having a home here, but owning property all over town.

Elle Griego 7:04
And so always kind of coming to Forest Grove...?

Tim Schauermann 7:06
Come into Forest Grove most days.

Elle Griego 7:10
All right. And going back a bit back to the context of the Gay Nineties. Do you remember when you first started attending the Gay Nineties festival?

Tim Schauermann 7:20
Well, I can't remember exactly the year, but 5, 6, 7... I was in school, so 6, 7, 8 years old is what I remember. And then, the schools really participated. The teachers dressed up in period gear. They asked the students to dress up in period gear. I think 99% of us did, there may have been some kids that didn't, but most of us came dressed up in what you would have worn in 1890. So that was my first introduction, was the teacher sent a note home to our parents that it was Gay Nineties in three weeks, get a costume together and come to school. That's my first memories.

Elle Griego 8:06
Yeah, and so did you celebrate it all throughout until you graduated high school?

Tim Schauermann 8:14
Yes. I probably quit dressing up in high school. I doubt -- I think kids did, some did. I probably didn't dress up in high school. Probably sometime in junior high, I stopped wearing a necktie and whatever the garb was and pants that only came to here. But always, there was the parade and the Ballad Town singing and events. And my dad was a member of the Kiwanis club, and one of the things they did was on Saturday morning, from six in the morning till noon, they had a pancake breakfast, along with the Gay Nineties. And dad volunteered me. So from the time I was probably eight, nine, I served pancakes at the pancake feed.

Elle Griego 9:06
Wow. I've heard a lot about the pancake breakfast, but I don't know much about it. What was the point of it? Was it to raise money? Was it to feed people who were visiting Forest Grove?

Tim Schauermann 9:15
It was to feed the people who were visiting, coming for whatever the events were, the show at night and all that. But it was for the Kiwanis to raise money, yes, of course. They were charging and raising money to then give it away. They're they're a non-profit charitable organization, but it was to feed the people around

the activities, one of which was a parade, and make some money, and they did it for years and years and years and years and years,

Elle Griego 9:45
Yeah. What causes did the Kiwanis donate to? [Schauermann: Did what?] What causes did the Kiwanis donate to? [Schauermann: Colleges?] No, causes like charities?

Tim Schauermann 9:57
Oh, charities. What did they donate to? Well, I'm in Rotary, and dad was in everything, little guy baseball, girls soccer, the senior center. Rotary, I know, donates to about 30 organizations. I think Kiwanis did too. I wasn't a member, but anything that you can think of that somebody locally needed funds to run a non profit-thing, like little guy baseball, they donated to. That's where the money went.

Elle Griego 10:32
Yeah. And do you remember when the breakfast kind of stopped?

Tim Schauermann 10:38
Well, it stopped when they stopped doing the parade.

Elle Griego 10:40
I see, so around the, you think, the 1990s?

Tim Schauermann 10:43
Sometime around the nineties, I was an adult here when it all stopped, yes.

Elle Griego 10:47
Do you remember when the parade stopped, like the year, the last year?

Tim Schauermann 10:54
It had to be around 1980. That sound right, from what you've read?

Elle Griego 10:58
I've heard, I think it's the early 1990s. I've heard that it was like the late '80s as well.

Tim Schauermann 11:06
The late '80s may be accurate. I was here when it all happened. Close to 1990, give or take, a few years.

Elle Griego 11:17
And do you remember, like those later years, how it was different from the early years, the kind of the prime years of the festival?

Tim Schauermann 11:27
I think all the activities never changed, the breakfast, the parade, the Ballad Town singing. What happened is people started to not work in Forest Grove. My dad owned Forest Grove Disposal Service. He knew because he picked up their garbage. He knew everybody in town. He told me there were only 10 people that

left Forest Grove for a job out of 5000 people. Well, today it's way over half the population. What that caused -- I remember being part of this, because I was running a business -- is there were no volunteers to do the activities. No, there were inadequate numbers of volunteers to do the duties, because everybody was leaving here to work. And what happened, those activities required -- my example, my office, I might have let somebody off for half a day on Thursday to plan something so that it could happen on Saturday. And that activity just... it was fewer and fewer people trying to do that same amount of work until everybody got worn out. It just became something that there wasn't enough free labor to make it easy to do, and people gave up.

Elle Griego 12:50
Yeah, that makes sense. That sounds just like what I've heard other interviewees say. It sounds like in the earlier years, the '50s and '60s, it was an event where everyone was involved.

Tim Schauermann 13:01
Everybody pitched in, every business pitched in. You know, if you had 10 employees, you'd let three or four of them go to do stuff, and then come back and let two others go to do stuff. And that stopped because they were working in Hillsboro.

Elle Griego 13:18
Yeah, yeah, that makes sense. Could you elaborate more just on, well, even just outside of the volunteerism and people moving, how did Forest Grove change from your childhood to today? How has it evolved?

Tim Schauermann 13:32
Well, I think that same dynamic. Everybody was everybody's neighbor. I can tell you, I knew everybody. Now, I had a reason. My dad owned the garbage business. I'd been in everybody's backyard to haul their garbage out. I then owned an insurance agency, I insured half the people in town. But everybody in town knew everybody. The businesses were small. There were six grocery stores on this street. That's where everybody shopped. They all saw each other. When nobody was going to Hank's -- which is gone -- or Fred Meyer or Walmart or Costco, they were shopping on Main Street. Everybody. Every single person was shopping on Main Street. Everybody knew everybody, the merchants knew their customers. The customers knew the merchants. And I'm not saying that Forest Grove has become bad. It's just become more of a bedroom community and less of a cohesive community, where everybody's in the game the same way.

Elle Griego 14:39
That makes a lot of sense. I'm trying to think... could you share some of the other businesses that used to be here, notable ones that aren't here anymore?

Tim Schauermann 15:04
Yeah. It was a Safeway store on Main Street. It was the big store. It probably had six or eight checkout stands. There was a Cooper's Grocery, was half a block up. It was a mom and pop, one cash register, but they delivered. Which has come back, actually. You got the big chains, they deliver. They had a little delivery van, and they had permission, I know, from my parents, and I think everybody else, to go in your home and put it in your refrigerator, even if you weren't home.

Elle Griego 15:39
Wow, that's surprising.

Tim Schauermann 15:41
Yeah, that's amazing that they would come in. And if it was milk, it went in the refrigerator. If it was bread,

it went on the counter. When you came home, your groceries were sitting there. There was a second one up -- Cooper's did exactly the same thing. There were also three hardware stores on Main Street. There's now one, it's way out on the edge of town. In the mid-years, not when we first came, was French's Menswear, who I insured, and I knew Duane French really well. It was literally the best retail store in America. I'm not saying that, because I'm from here, I would go in there, and there would be, let's say, a Levi salesman. He'd say, "Duane sells more Levi's than JC Penney's at Washington Square." I'd say, "Really?" He says, "Yeah, he's our biggest customer." And then you'd go in, there'd be somebody selling a leather jacket. So Duane sells more leather jackets than any other store in Oregon, it was over the top, successful men's clothing store. You can't find anybody my age or 20 years later that didn't buy every piece of clothes at French's Menswear. Or from Hillsboro or Tillamook or St. Helens. They were coming to French's Menswear to get men's clothing. When Duane finally retired, and he went away, that vitality that he brought to -- because it brought customers to Main Street -- went away.

Elle Griego 17:16
And when did he retire? Roughly, the decade?

Tim Schauermann 17:18
He's 10 years older than I am, and I'm 81 so he retired 30 years ago.

Elle Griego 17:25
I see, so would you say, in terms of this changing dynamic, was it a gradual shift, or was it...?

Tim Schauermann 17:33
Yeah, it happened slowly. It didn't happen fast. When I would go in and talk to Duane, when he was still successful, still making money, still selling clothes. We would sit like you and I, and we'd talk about his -- and then he'd just talk about his business. And he told me, "Tim, you won't believe what's happening. I could go to a Walmart -- there were no Walmarts near here. The nearest Walmart, who knows, was other side of Portland. I don't know. He said, "I can go to a Walmart store and buy Levi's for less than my wholesaler will sell them to me, and come over here and sell them, but they're beating me on price so badly." He said, "It's hard to stay competitive." And that was his constant theme, that he was staying successful because he was good at what he did, but he was not cost competitive. The big chains, the Walmarts, the Fred Meyers, the Costcos, have price advantage over the top, over a tiny store. And that changed Forest Grove. It changed every small town in America. My wife and I, I come [unintelligible] Fort Morgan, she comes from Fort Scott, Kansas. She went to high school in Tucumcari, New Mexico, little, tiny towns exactly like Forest Grove. They have all exactly the same experience. The big chains put all the little people out of business.

Elle Griego 19:03
I'm curious, with the Walmart specifically. Do you remember when that opened here in town?

Tim Schauermann 19:13
Oh, that's only 10 years ago, maybe slightly more. That Walmart is relatively new, but here it started with Safeway. I told you they were the store. They were the big store with six checkout stands. Part of this is architecture. Safeway just figured out, as the town grew a little bigger and they were selling more groceries, there wasn't enough parking on Main Street. Parallel parking, and there aren't very many, and pretty soon their customers were saying, "I drive by and there's no parking spaces, and I go to Hanks in Cornelius." So Safeway -- and this happened in every town in America, too. This main street and Pacific were built for horses and buggies. They literally had horse rings in the curbs. [Griego: Oh, wow.] Because in 1900, when those buildings were built, you came in and there weren't any cars. You came in in your buckboard with your horse, you tied your horse up, you went into the grocery store and you bought a month's worth of staples. You weren't going to come in the afternoon again, you were headed out to Roy or Verboort or Gales Creek

with a horse and buggy. So you bought everything you needed for a month. Well, that meant that the store only had about one person at a time, because the next farmer would show up three hours later and do the same and the next. So they didn't need volume. They were selling what volume they could. And they didn't need parking, because you didn't have 500 horses and buggies tied up. You had two or three. So as the car changed America, that started to change. And finally, Safeway was the first. I was starting high school, 1957, '58, they built a new store out on the far end of town because they built a huge parking lot. You can go look at it today and see it was a Safeway. It's the old church. And every town in America had that Safeway with that barrel front, and it had a huge parking lot, and that helped Main Street get deserted, because when Safeway wasn't there -- the little one stayed for 10 years. But then what happened is Safeway figured out something that retailers all over America have figured out. When you're the town the furthest from a metro place like Portland, all the traffic goes inward, nothing comes out. They were on the wrong end of town. When you did a traffic count on that side of Forest Grove, and this is back then, you would find 10,000 cars passing somewhere between Cornelius and Forest Grove. By the time they got down there, it was 2000 because they were peeling off here to go home. So they figured out they weren't getting enough cars coming by their store, so they built it where it is today. [Griego: Yeah, wow.] Because now they're getting everybody who comes into Forest Grove goes by Safeway, because it's on that end of town. So all the retail on that end of town died. That was going to be the next shopping center. And Safeway not only built the grocery store, they built... they did like Fred Meyer. They built a variety store. There's two buildings there. Originally, the little one was a grocery store. Then they did so much business. They built the bigger one. That one became a variety store, like a Walmart, Fred Meyer, but now they're out there, and they gave up the variety business. They just are selling groceries, but that decimated downtown. And I have people tell me that they think it can come back. And my take is, it can't, because it still doesn't have parking. The volume of retail is happening at Safeway, Fred Meyer, and Walmart. It is not happening right here, because there's not enough parking. The only way you'd accomplish it is tear buildings down. You notice that big chains have the parking. You may walk as far in that Safeway parking lot as if you parked here and walked two blocks up. But you can't see the front of the store. It's psychological. Those big chains have figured out, if I can see the front door. It's close enough, I'll park and go, but I won't park here where I can't see the front door and walk up the street. So the downtowns all over America have experienced what this one has, which is the volume of retail moves out to the big parking lots.

Elle Griego 23:57
That's really insightful, and it makes a lot of sense. So it seems like Forest Grove has had this changing dynamic as big corporations come in. So going back, but why do you think you know 1950s, well, actually, even 1940s, Forest Grove was starting to celebrate the 1890s? Why were they looking at the 1890s and celebrating that?

Tim Schauermann 24:23
Well, I think that happened because it's a group -- when dad got to town, there was a group called the Gleemen, and he joined and sang in the Gleemen. And they had several college people, college professors, college administrators, business people who like to sing, and they liked that genre of Ballad Town singing, so they started forming these four person groups. And one of them got the idea, or several of them, well, why don't we invite everybody to a show? Put on a big show and have an evening where we have quartets compete against each other? So it started with the Gleeman, who decided to do that show, and the show was usually popular. There was no TV. Entertainment was live, wherever you found it, it was live. I'll backtrack a little -- if you'd have been here in 1950 and '60, like I was, before TV really took off and became our form of entertainment, you could have gone to a Pacific or Forest Grove High School basketball, football, baseball game, and found 1000 people. [Griego: Wow.] Everybody in town, including my parents and all their friends, all went to the Pacific basketball and football games. They filled the stands with... if you go to one now, you got a bunch of Pacific students and 50 people from the town, then you had 1000 people from the town. And so that entertainment that they provided drew crowds because it was another form of entertainment and they didn't have a TV.

Elle Griego 26:17
Yeah, that -- I have a lot of questions for you. First, I would like to ask, what was your father's name?

Tim Schauermann 26:23
Donald Schauermann. Don Schauermann.

Elle Griego 26:25
Thank you. And then I'm curious, do you know why he liked barbershop music, or why the others...?

Tim Schauermann 26:34
Well, he didn't get involved in the barbershop. He sang in the Gleemen for a few years, he made friends with all of them. The ones who were really involved were George Horner. Have you been given that name? He was a Pacific administrator. He was heavily involved. Hap Hingston, a Pacific speech teacher, heavily involved. And I would say the energy probably came out of Pacific, out of those professors, but they got some local business people involved, if they really loved -- Dad never sang in a Ballad Town deal. He sang with the 100 person group. And it ended up there were two or three quartets here in Forest Grove who competed every year. One had Hap Hingston and a couple of guys. The famous one was Chuck Olson. Chuck was a friend of mine, the funniest guy I have -- have you ever seen any videos of that? The funniest guy I have ever -- most of these were serious. They were seriously singing. He turned every one they did into a Laurel and Hardy comedy. He would fall off the stage, he would hit a high note and slap somebody in the face. It was pure slapstick, and his Quartet always brought the house down because of his showmanship. So there were these two or three quartets. They were good, but then they were bringing people from all over the United States with quartets. And what made it popular was people were looking for entertainment, and it was good entertainment. And then out of that grew Gay Nineties.

Elle Griego 28:14
Yeah. Do you remember seeing barbershop music anywhere else in popular culture, in American popular culture? Or was it really just a Forest Grove thing?

Tim Schauermann 28:23
Yes, there were quartets all over America. I know that they came from New Jersey, they came from Los Angeles. Yeah, it was a popular genre, nothing like rock and roll, but yes, it had a serious following, which is what made it popular. They took, what, you might go to a high school performance or a college and see a quartet. They took it, well, we're going to have 20 quartets. We're going to sing for two nights. We're going to have a contest, and in between, we're going to have emcees and comedians, and they turned it into a variety show. And again, people were looking for entertainment. There was no TV. The thing here is cars and TV.

Elle Griego 29:07
Yeah. Do you remember any celebrities who came to town during the Gay Nineties?

Tim Schauermann 29:13
Have you heard that it was on TV one year?

Elle Griego 29:16
Yes, in '55, I believe.

Tim Schauermann 29:18
It was Dave Garroway who was then -- he was one of the starters of the Today Show. He was on TV, and there were only three channels, a lot, and he was a famous person on TV. He brought -- I think it was called

the Wide Wide World show? [Griego: Yeah.] Yeah, he brought cameras. They put scaffolds up on the main street there, they filmed the parade. They went to the show and filmed the guys singing, and it got a 15 or 20 minute segment on what today would be 60 Minutes. [Griego: Yeah, exactly.] Just like 60 -- it got this deal with Dave telling how Forest Grove put on Gay Nineties and the Ballad Town that was 50... or something. [Griego: I believe '55]. '55 sounds right, yeah. [Transcriber note: It was actually 1956.]

Elle Griego 30:04
And I recall there being, I think the News-Time reported that there were 30 million viewers [Schauermann: Something like that.] Which is just, I think, astounding. Do you remember any other year where the show was put on national television?

Tim Schauermann 30:17
No. [Griego: Just '55?] Just that. That's the only one I'm aware of, is him doing that one show coming -- hell, he did a show every week. So he was always somewhere, and it was like he would find something unique and different, whether it was a log splitting contest in, you know, Seattle or... it was never the same kind of thing. It was always something that he found interesting, that a town did that was different than everybody else, and that would play well on TV.

Elle Griego 30:48
Yeah, do you remember what other towns featured were? I'm just curious. What if there's other, like, weird festivals going on?

Tim Schauermann 30:57
There were, but I can't remember what. [Griego: I wouldn't expect you to...] It's, I don't know, but yes, we used to watch it. It was like 60 Minutes. It was, you turned it on on Sunday evening, afternoon, and you watched Wide Wide World, because it was something interesting.

Elle Griego 31:15
Do you remember... do any of the songs stick with you?

Tim Schauermann 31:23
No, I'm not musical. My brother under me -- the one that's four years younger -- is. He was a professional musician, a professional actor. I have not an ounce of talent. I couldn't sing like my dad. I can't act like my brother, so I don't have many memories like that. I remember going and enjoying it and having fun, but nothing sticks with me.

Elle Griego 31:46
Yeah, that makes sense. So with would you say that -- it sounds like you were involved with the breakfast a lot. Did you go to the parade? Or was that your big event?

Tim Schauermann 32:02
Well, I was a little kid, of course, the parade's the thing, clowns and horses and, you know, everything. Yes, I went to the -- from here to, probably I was in my 20s. I was always at the parade. And when I came back, and I was 29 to whenever it finally stopped, 30 something, yeah, I went, took my kids to the parade. Parade was fun and, like they are in every town, fun to watch. There's a great story, you may not have found it about the parade, and it was in its later years. There's a service station just across from the dorm on this side of Main Street, but it was a service station that had been a tree service business here recently, not selling used cars or something. It's Main Street and 23rd and it's just down 23rd one. There was a character there that owned it named Eldon Bartlett. He is the town character, without a doubt, and Eldon did. He

belonged to Kiwanis, he was involved in things, he played in the plays in town. Eldon was the town eccentric. So one year he decided, and Eldon was a good friend. I insured him, and I knew he's my dad's age, but we were good friends. He decided that they need to send the parade off with a cannon shot. That would be really cool to go boom and the parade would start. Well, somebody at City Hall told him you can't shoot cannons in downtown. And so he thought and thought and thought, and he decided that the solution was -- he was a welder -- to take balloons and fill them full of welding gas, put them in a 50 gallon steel drum and throw a match in it. So they tested it. They went out of town three miles to a guy's barn and in his farm yard, where they were away from buildings through three or four, and then it went boom! And it's perfect. We're going to do it. Let's do it to start the parade. So that year, over in his garage, they had 10 or so guys who were all part of this, and they were blowing up balloons and stuffing them in the barrel. And the way he tells the story, there was a 12-year-old kid who picked up a balloon, started rubbing it on his tail, static electricity. [Griego: No!] And the whole thing went off in the building. [Griego: My goodness.] Blew all the windows out, blew all the eardrums out of everybody that was in there, including Eldon. He said there was an eerie silence. As soon as the boom went off, you couldn't hear a thing. [Schauermann laughs.] It startled the horses that were lined up outside for the parade. So that was the last year we ever started the parade with a cannon shot.

Elle Griego 34:52
What year...?

Tim Schauermann 34:53
It would have been near when it stopped, '80 something. I'm sure it's in the newspaper. And he told the story for years about how they thought it was such a genius idea to start the parade with a cannon shot.

Elle Griego 35:09
Yeah. Well, that is so funny, my goodness. Um, so you spend time going to the parade, getting exposed to theGay Nineties, and the theme, I think, came from the barbershop competition. But why do you think it was the 1890s of all decades that was being celebrated? Do you have -- not to say there's a right answer or anything.

Tim Schauermann 35:42
Why do I think it was the 1890s? [Griego: If you were to guess.] Did you read the front page story on the Oregonian two days ago? [Griego: Oh no, I didn't.] It's about a young woman who dresses in 1890s gear who is a lawyer.

Elle Griego 35:54
Actually, I think I know who you're talking about, but I haven't read that article. Yeah.

Tim Schauermann 35:58
Okay, you need to read the article. She answers your question that, in her view, the 1890s to 1910 were the most progressive and exciting period in American history. We invented the car. All these things were... and she finds it a time that it would have been fun to live, because so much was happening. America was growing, becoming bigger and better. We were inventing cars. We had these businesses that were the world premiere. I think her answer to that question is the best one I've heard. There's something exciting about that time period.

Elle Griego 36:39
Yeah, did you know that the term Gay Nineties didn't originate in Forest Grove? Have you heard that originally...

Tim Schauermann 36:45
Oh, yeah, it was what it was called. It was the Gay Nineties.

Elle Griego 36:48
Yeah. It was from, I think, the 1920s or so.

Tim Schauermann 36:54
I think it was the start of the move away from the Victorian area, where sexual liberation and partying and dancing... you know, originally, dancing was an evil thing. That all that got cast aside, and everybody was enjoying themselves. I think that's the Gay Nineties piece. Whether you wear a bow tie or dress in a dress with a bustle, that's just the period dress. I think what was happening then intrigues people.

Elle Griego 37:30
Yeah, that makes sense. And then, why do you think this, the barber shop, the festival, kind of popped up when it did? Or, I guess I should rephrase, was it older Forest Grove residents were reminiscing on their childhoods? Or was it people who didn't even remember the 1890s?

Tim Schauermann 37:48
People who couldn't even remember were loving it. [Griego: Yeah, and why do you think...?] The men who started this weren't alive. In 1950 and '60, they were 50 years old. They were born around World War I, 1910 to 1920, so they wouldn't have experienced the Gay Nineties. They just looked on it with nostalgia.

Elle Griego 38:12
Yeah, that makes sense. And well, in my research, I've had this theory. I don't want to, like, push a narrative on you, but I'm curious what you think. I theorize that this was essentially in context of post-World War II, start of the Cold War, that this festival kind of popped up.

Tim Schauermann 38:36
I think you're right. The mood of the country was really positive. We were coming out of World War II, we'd had One. We were the most powerful nation in the world. In general, the standard of living was wonderful. Being a middle class American, actually, it's true today, but being a middle class American was the best life you could live anywhere in the world. And I think there was this sense of, "Wow, are we lucky to live here, is this a great place. Let's enjoy it."

Elle Griego 39:15
Yeah, that makes sense. Do you think it was a time of celebrating like, oh, times are good. Let's celebrate our heritage. I've also heard the 1890s being described as a simpler time a lot. Do you think it was "Oh, these times are kind of a little rough, so let's celebrate that." Or was it...?

Tim Schauermann 39:36
I think there's a little of that nostalgia. You know, every generation thinks that what's coming is not as good as what they experienced when they were a little younger. We're worried about AI now, we worry about this. I think there's a lot of that in every generation, that when I was younger, it was better times. It's not uncommon. The Greeks did it, they had those same -- there are periods where they had, boy it was better before these mouthy kids.

Elle Griego 40:14

Yeah, that is true. Why do you think the festival declined?

Tim Schauermann 40:27
Simply, it had nothing to do with the festival. It had to do with the decline of small town America. And this town hasn't declined, but whatever made it up then, is different today, a lot different. And I think big corporations do a couple things. They sell products really cheap. They beat price -- that is their success model, is they beat price all over the place. And we all want to buy the cheapest good thing we can find. We're not going to pay $20 for something we can find for $10. So big corporations and their amazing success change things a lot. Where were we going here? What was your question? Ask the question again. [Griego: I already... actually forgot. No, I lost my...] Okay, you lost your train of thought too. [Griego: Yeah, I'm trying to think...] I think there was a nostalgia for the past. And you know, life moves fast, and we're going through that again today, that it was better in 1950 than it is today, that it was better in 1980 than it is today, that is not uncommon. Change is hard. Change is really hard, and we all struggle with it. We want to have the newest technology, but then we complain about it all the time. But we won't give it up. [Griego: Yeah.] I can find you 100 people, and 80 of them will say they wish that there was no social media. And all of them use it. I think that was part of -- the '50s were having those same things. "It was simpler back in 1890 and I kind of wish we could go back, not really, because I got a car and they didn't have cars, but it would kind of be fun to go back and have a simpler life." Not really. [Schauermann laughs.] I think that plays in. So it's fun to do it for a weekend.

Elle Griego 42:55
Yeah, I get what you mean, like just having a time machine to go back and visit.

Tim Schauermann 43:00
Yeah, go back and visit. That would be really fun. In my life, American society has changed a lot. Our relationship with females has changed massively. My mom and all of her friends did not work -- no, they did,just not at a paying job.

Elle Griego 43:27
Yeah, yeah. And with your mother, how did she participate?

Tim Schauermann 43:32
Well, she was a volunteer of volunteers. She was the homeroom mother, she was the Cub Scout leader, she was... whatever there was, my mom was doing it, including helping my dad run his business. But everybody saw it as my dad's business, not hers, even though she was sitting at home taking the books and organizing and taking care of stuff, and he was the one out picking up garbage cans. She could have been a corporate executive. She was smart, hard working, but she was happy. But I suspect given a chance, she would have loved to have been able to have more responsibility than she really got.

Elle Griego 44:21
Yeah. Do you think... I'm curious, I mean, was it a lot of women who were helping to organize?

Tim Schauermann 44:29
They did a lot, yes.

Elle Griego 44:31
Was it majority women?

Tim Schauermann 44:32
No, no, I don't think it was a majority. Men still thought they were the bosses. So they were the committee chairs, but the women were, they were the doers. Committee chair would hold a meeting, and he'd say, you know, "Dorothy, could you organize the breakfast?" And, you know, "Could you take the tickets at the show?" And the women would say, yes, so they were involved. They were totally involved. You probably never saw one of them as chairman of the event.

Elle Griego 45:08
Yeah, that's interesting. That gives me a lot to think about. I'm wondering if the decline of the festival has to do with...?

Tim Schauermann 45:19
Women going to work? [Griego: Yeah.] Of course that's a piece of it. See, that's your free labor that suddenly disappeared. Most women went to work. My wife has worked all of her life, never not worked, so she wouldn't have been here to help organize the parade.

Elle Griego 45:19
Yeah. And why do you think the men perhaps stopped participating, the ones who were, you know, chairs of the committee, if you were just to guess?

Tim Schauermann 45:50
Well, probably a couple reasons. Again, it's that corporate thing. You used to run a grocery store, and now you're the manager for the day shift at Safeway, not the owner of the store. Safeway is not going to give you the time off. When you own Cooper's grocery, Mr. Cooper could say to his wife, "Run the till today. I'm going over to the meeting about the parade." And he could say to his help, "You make sure that the deliveries all get made. I'll be back." At Safeway, you can't do that. You're the manager of the store, and the bosses are not going to let you leave. It's that. The small, intimate business, which has higher prices, had more flexibility.

Elle Griego 46:39
Yeah, that makes a lot of sense when it comes to... so we've talked a bit about how people are nostalgic. Do you specifically recall this nostalgia for the turn of the century being anywhere else in American popular culture besides just Forest Grove? I don't think there's any other celebrations, but I'm curious if there was movies or TV shows that you remember?

Tim Schauermann 47:23
I'm trying to think. Back in Fort Morgan, I went back to visit my grandparents and stuff through my early teens, 12 or so, and I've been back as an adult, and so I know what was going on there. I think every town had a tradition like the Gay Nineties. It wasn't that they had a big bandstand, and I know a lot of towns did. In the middle of Fort Morgan, it would have been at the corner of Pacific and Main with grass around it, and they constantly were having festivals, parades, shows around that big stage in the middle of town, outdoors. I think that was everywhere. Again, no TV. It was easy to get everybody's attention, because everybody likes to be entertained, and the TV does a damn good job of entertaining most of us, most of the time. But then there wasn't one. So every town could have a celebration -- Forest Grove did happy days, that was Fourth of July. McMinnville, I can't remember, they did something. Fort Morgan did stuff. I think every town -- maybe they all didn't get on TV like this one, but they all had these festivals, and the merchants were the center of it, because if you own all these stores, what do you want? All the people to come downtown. Because while they're down here watching the parade, they're going to come in and buy a coke or a hamburger or a shirt or a pair of shoes. So the impetus from the business people was to draw people into where their businesses are. That's why they let people go, and plan the event. They saw it as helping their marketing. But what does Walmart do? TV ads. They don't have to put on a parade to get in front of you

and convince you to come to Walmart for the very best price. TV ads. This was part of these guys' advertising, was running a festival.

Elle Griego 49:37
That makes a lot of sense. I never thought about that with -- of course, there's the parade floats with people, with their sponsors... [Schauermann: It was a draw.] Do you remember the train coming in from Portland with the crowds?

Tim Schauermann 49:51
People came from everywhere around for that, but people from Forest Grove went to their Fourth of July parade, and people from Forest Grove went in to what's still going on, which is a Rose Festival. That was the entertainment, were towns putting on festivals. Every weekend, a town had some fun thing to do, and people went.

Elle Griego 50:16
Yeah. How do you think the festival contributed to Forest Grove's image or identity? I guess what I mean by that is, did people in Portland know Forest Grove as Ballad Town, U.S.A.?

Tim Schauermann 50:31
Yes, if you'd gone into Portland and said the word Ballad Town, U.S.A., they'd have known it was Forest Grove. It was branding.

Elle Griego 50:39
Yeah. Do you know where that label came from?

Tim Schauermann 50:43
Probably Hap Hingston, who was a college professor at Pacific. My guess is, he was quite a showman and quite an outgoing guy and full of ideas. I can't guarantee it came out of his mouth, but it sounds like it did.

Elle Griego 50:58
Yeah, yeah, no, I believe you. That does sound like him. You know, what's interesting, you said you could go into town and say, "Ballad Town, U.S.A." People would know. It seems to me that if you did that today here in Forest Grove, a lot of younger people would not know anything about that. [Schauermann: I think you're right.] You know, would you say in the '80s or so, towards the festivals later years, if you did the same thing, if you were in Portland, you're like, "Oh, I'm from Ballad Town, U.S.A." Would people have known?

Tim Schauermann 51:31
Probably still in the '80s, but it was fading. Again, it's related. The activities of these small towns were focused on them. There was no Portland Trailblazers. There wasn't the Portland Thorns. There was the Portland Beavers baseball team, which was Triple-A, but if you wanted sports, you went to Pacific and Forest Grove High School. Everybody in town, they bought season tickets. There were big sections of the stands for the business people in town to buy season tickets. The entertainment that we now get on TV occurred right here in town. Whether it was a festival or Pacific's basketball games, I'm not joking, Pacific filled their gyms. In fact, the original gym that was still here 40 years ago, that was built in 1905... you couldn't have seated 200 people in there. It was a cracker box. So in -- when that new high school -- 1958 where I went to high school, was built, it was the biggest gym in the state. There wasn't a college that had as big a gym as that gym. [Griego: Really?] Really. So Pacific immediately scheduled all their games there, and Linfield would come, or Willamette, or whoever. There'd be 2000 people in that high school gym. It would be packed, and there were only 5000 people in town. Now, if you go to a Pacific game, are there 150?

Elle Griego 53:20
Probably, I wonder... probably not.

Tim Schauermann 53:28
That's the change. That killed the festival. That same dynamic, people have so many choices for entertainment and packaged well. I mean, if you love football, watching it on that TV is as good as it gets. They take five angles of every play, and they have cameras that zoom in. And if you really love football, that's the best you can watch a game. And what does America do? Millions watch every game every week. Millions and millions, and 150 people go to the Pacific Games. The Forest Grove High School gets more than Pacific. That's because the parents. See, the Pacific kids are old enough, their parents aren't here. Here, you still got the parents live in town, so you get your cousins and your parents. So they can get 500 or 800 people at a game, because it's all the relatives. But they used to get that same crowd, not the relatives. All the business people in town were over watching the Forest Grove senior boys play basketball.

Elle Griego 54:38
Wow. Yeah, you're right. Do you feel the fact that this festival and this contest, they don't really exist anymore... do you feel like that creates a sense of loss in the community, or is it just that things have changed?

Tim Schauermann 53:08
Sure it has. We're not the same as we were then. This is a neat little town. It's a nice place to live. It's a nice place for kids to grow up. It's safe for Pacific students, but yeah, it's not that tight knit community it was back in 1950 and '60 and '70. Everybody doesn't know everybody. You knew who the good kids were, and you knew who the bad kids were, and everybody knew who they were. It wasn't a guess, we all knew, because everybody knew everybody.

Elle Griego 55:31
Yeah. Do you have any ideas of how we could change current trends and kind of go back to that?

Tim Schauermann 55:38
Well, I don't think we're gonna get rid of corporate America. I don't think Safeway and Walmart and Fred Meyer are going away, or Costco. We're not going to change corporate America. What you can do, they do the Wednesday deal up here [i.e. the Forest Grove Farmer's Market.] It's pretty popular. Somebody has found it mainly, I bet you, if you check, is over 50% Hispanic, and that may tell you something, that their culture wants to be together. And if somebody in their culture does a street fair, a lot of them will come. But it proves it's doable. If you have a good idea, if you can market it properly, if your idea really is something people likes, you can probably pull these things off, but it won't be as easy as it used to be.

Elle Griego 56:39
Yeah. That makes a lot of sense. I was just at the farmer's market yesterday. I try to go every week, and it's always so packed. [Schauermann: It's packed.] And I kind of see that almost as the modern equivalent.

Tim Schauermann 56:53
But see, that's the way the town was during the parade, and those streets were packed with people. They came for the parade. They stayed around. They ate ice cream, they went to dinner. They went to the show after dinner. It packed downtown.

Elle Griego 57:10
Yeah, so I'm gonna ask you a question. I've been asked this because I've been interviewed myself about my research for the summer, and I like to ask everyone I interview this question: do you think that the Gay Nineties festival could exist again today, or that it even should? Was it just a product of its time? What lesson can we learn from this festival?

Tim Schauermann 57:32
Do I think it could? Yes. Yeah, anything's possible, given that all the right pieces fall into place. I'll give you another story. Are you aware of the Forest Grove Concours d'Elegance? [Griego: Oh, yes.] Okay, that is a hugely successful one day event. And here's what it took, because it occurred right as the Gay Nineties was failing. And it's the same idea, nostalgia about old cars. It took a one of a kind human being, his name was Al Stevens. If you know who PT Barnum is, who was the circus guy. Al was PT Barnum personified. He was full of energy, over the top, he was very smart. He was full of confidence. He had 1000 ideas a minute. He single handedly thought up the Concours, convinced 100 other people that it was a good idea. There was probably salesmanship, pulled it off so that it was so damn successful that the 100 other people said, let's do it again and again and again and again. So Al proved you can do it, but it takes somebody unique, somebody full of energy. He was younger, he was 40 when he did it. He's now dead. But somebody who's just loaded with energy, really smart, really driven, can coalesce 100 people out of a Rotary Club to do something. It's doable. It's hard work, and you may find somebody who isn't quite as talented as Alan flop.

Elle Griego 59:22
Yeah, I like how you say it's just someone, so it really could just be one person.

Tim Schauermann 59:29
Well, I say one, if there were five people who all had the same vision and said, "Let's do this!" But it takes enthusiasm and energy, because it's hard work. Al did things that I look back on, he and I were very good friends. He came up with the idea. He sketched it out and he came up with 15 committees. Everybody had a job, and it needed 10 people on that committee and two on that one and this, and then he just started. He got me in the car in the first year or two, and he would say, we're going to go to Portland. I made a video last night, and we're going to take it to all the TV stations, and we're going to go in and tell them, what was true then, that they have to do public service announcements, which they did. Their license required, non advertising, public service announcements, so many a day, and that ours is the best one they're going to put on. And he was good. He made a great video presentation. He would go in and talk himself by receptionists who never should have let him into their bosses, but he was so glib and so smooth, he got into station managers, and he would get into five of them in a day. I mean, I'd be with him... I think I'm a pretty good salesman. I couldn't have talked my way into those places. He was talented. Suddenly, we had a 30 second spot three times a day on three TV stations. It takes that kind of talent, somebody who could pull that. He was so full of energy, he didn't just do that. He loved old cars. So he would get in his car, let's say there was a car club. There are car clubs all over America. There still are, probably 10 of them in Portland. He would hear of an important one. He'd get in his car after work, he'd drive to Seattle and get there at seven. He'd go in and give this car club a presentation that they ought to bring their cars to our show and come home and get home at two in the morning here. He literally, by force of will, got 350 of the best cars in America to show up on our campus. That brought the news media. "Oh, you got a $2 million dollar car that Bob Hope owned. We'll put on a 30 second segment on the TV tonight. That's an interesting story!" The Oregonian would say, "Oh, you got Harris to give you five cars? We'll put on a story in The Oregonian tomorrow on the business page." He was singularly full of energy, full of ideas, full of drive. I'm just saying it's hard. You find one of him in a lifetime. [Griego: Yeah, wow.] And I think that goes back to the Gay Nineties. Hap Hingston was that guy. Hap was just so -- you notice his name, his name wasn't Hap, he was Happy Hingston. He was so full of energy and so positive. And he was a speech teacher, so he was a great speaker that convinced people. He got them riled up to go, "Wow, Hap, that's a great idea!" You need Hap now, and they exist. You just got to find them, and one of them has to get the urge to make something his avocation that takes half of his time.

Elle Griego 1:03:13
This makes me think, with the Concours d'Elegance, it is a really popular event, you know, one day a year, and the Rotarians put that on. Do you think, perhaps, that kind of contributes to why the festival doesn't exist? Like people kind of switched their...?

Tim Schauermann 1:03:28
No, I don't think so. I really don't think so, because the festival was held in spring. And the car show was held... [Griego: In the summer.] I don't think it had any effect at all. The car show has changed over time. It's still very, very, very successful. Al's dead, but I'll give you a little bit about it, because it's an interesting story of festivals and how they evolve, and what happens. The first year, he told us all that he was going to charge $2 a person at the gate. So we printed flyers at the News-Times, who was the newspaper at a print shop. We got free flyers. We handed them out everywhere, we went to the Rose Festival and walked in their parade, handed out flyers. Fourth of July parade in Hillsboro, handed out flyers. We handed out flyers, but he got all of these really neat cars to show up. So we got all kinds of great stories. So there were people in our club on that day that thought we were going to lose our shirt, because we had spent 10, $15,000, and didn't have a nickel. We had made... it was going to come in at the $2 at the gate. And there were people who said we're going to lose $5,000. They were really -- he had spent the money so fast. They didn't know he'd spent it. They would have stopped him if they could have, [Schauermann laughs] but it was spent. On the day of the show, people just were coming from everywhere. We sold more $2 tickets. We had to go get police -- we didn't have the police -- to stand at the gate so we wouldn't have them steal it out of our cash boxes. The police showed up, the Washington County police showed up so that we could have security because we were just stuffing cash in boxes. What then happened, is it got so successful it almost killed itself. That first year, I think we thought we had, let's pick a number, 4000 people at two bucks a piece, plus they bought food. So, you know, we brought in $20,000, and spent 10 or 12. It was so popular then that by the third year, and I was chairman the third year, we hadn't raised the price. It was still two bucks. We had 18,000 people. It was a disaster. You ever crowded 18,000 people onto that campus at once? [Griego: No, I can't even imagine.] And you could only walk on the sidewalks, because the cars were parked like they are on all -- you couldn't walk down the sidewalks. It was a 10 minute walk from one side of the campus to the other because you were brushing people out of your way. We ran out of food at 10 o'clock, and they were supposed to be able to eat lunch, and it was gone. We put people in pickups and sent them to Safeway and bought hot dogs and hot dog buns and hamburger and hamburger buns and soda pop. We cleaned out their shelves. If you'd have gone in to buy -- Safeway, they had certain things, but anything that was fast food, they had empty shelves. We filled pickups, and sold all that, and we had a meeting the next week and said, "We can't do 18,000 people. We are not equipped. We don't have the manpower." I mean, yeah, we made some money, but it was just chaos, and people were unhappy. They couldn't get food, they couldn't find a place to park in Forest Grove. They literally could not... the cars were parked 10 blocks that way.

Elle Griego 1:07:05
What year did you say? [Schauermann: 1976.] Yeah. Do you remember the Gay Nineties festival ever being that popular?

Tim Schauermann 1:07:17
Not that popular. So I'll finish the story. We started getting phone calls from the Hillsboro police. "What is going on over there? The stop lights coming through Hillsboro are taking an hour for a car to get through. We have so many cars clogging our highway that the town isn't moving." So we told them, so they called out the Oregon State Police to do crowd control. I mean, we had authorities from Beaverton to Hillsboro to Cornelius telling us, "You gotta fix this. You can't clog our highways so that people can't even get to the hospital." So we made a decision that changed the show. $2 was way too cheap. [Griego: Yeah.] We first raised the price to 10, which was five times as much, cut it a little bit, but still had probably more than we should. We raised it to 20. We now serve three or 4000 people at 25 bucks a pop, instead of 18,000 people at two bucks a pop. So the show has changed. We're still making lots of money, but it isn't near as popular as it used to be, because we priced the market. [Griego: Yeah, because you don't want it to be as popular...] We don't want that many people. We'd love to have them, but the campus isn't big enough. We'd have to be at the county fairgrounds and have 1000 people working, and we aren't, we can't do that.

Elle Griego 1:08:41
Yeah, that's fascinating. So, it's good to know there's still people out there who have an appetite for these sort of events, gosh.

Tim Schauermann 1:08:51
There is an appetite, yeah. And what we found is supply and demand. You can play with that and make it work for you by charging too much and getting the head count down to where you can handle it. So that show is still successful, but it isn't drawing the crowd it used to draw that year that that happened, I insured. I don't know half the restaurants in town, they were all my customers, and I ate lunch out. Every one of them ran out of food. [Griego: Wow. That's unheard of.] Every restaurant, 20 of them, by three o'clock, they were out of all the food they had stocked. So it was too much, and we fixed it with price. But it all goes. These things are possible, but they're not easy. These are things that don't just happen. These are things that take organizational skills, management skills, financial skills, and the Rotary is full of that kind of people. They're mainly... Rotarians are business or community leaders, they are people like the principal of school and the superintendent of the, you know, the president of the college, and they're mainly people who are pretty damn successful. So we have loads of talent to deal with what I just told you to happen. People say, "Well, you got to raise the price. Well, you got to do this. If I were in charge, I'd do this." We say, "Well, now you are in charge. Go do it." You know, Al was one guy, and it was his idea, and Hap -- but then they have to surround themselves with 100 people who are pretty smart who will execute the plan. So it's hard. That's why there aren't a lot of them. That's why, you know, we've only had two in 100 years in Forest Grove.

Elle Griego 1:10:58
Yeah, that makes sense. Well, I could listen to you for hours. I feel like you have a lot of -- this was a very insightful interview. But do you have any concluding thoughts?

Tim Schauermann 1:11:12
Well, as someone who's now retired, I do own properties, and I'm here, and I would love any kinds of those successes to occur here that could possibly occur. It's past my lifespan to do them. I was heavily involved, I was chairman of the events, I've done it. But the community needs to find somebody who's 30 to 50 years old who wants to -- I know that the downtown association is trying. I hope they pull something off. I hope they come up with an idea that's feasible, that's marketable -- that's the other piece. Al came up with an idea that he knew there was a market for. He knew there were people that loved old cars, and so as he went to Seattle, he went to Las Vegas to find those people and pitch it. Somebody has to -- you have to come up with that idea first, and then it won't just be the people in Forest Grove who are going to come to your event. If that was it, it would be easy. You've got to find that event that has a following, and then you have to go sell it to them. It's business 101.

Elle Griego 1:12:33
Yeah, that's true. Well, thank you so much. It was really wonderful speaking with you. Thank you so much again for being here.

Tim Schauermann 1:12:43
Okay.