

## David Lincoln

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I am John Wintersteen, from the Historical Committee along with Kathryn Gasser here to interview David Lincoln.

John: I want to ask you if we have permission to quote you in part or in whole from this interview.

David: Yes

John: How long have you lived in Paradise Valley and where did you live?

David: Our first time out here was in the fall of 1931, where we rented a house in the Arcadia area for 3 years. Then dad bought this house on the southwest corner of MacDonald Drive and Invergordon Road probably in 1935.

John: How big was your family?

David: Mother, father, a brother and a sister and three dogs

Kathryn: Was Mr. MacDonald living there at that time?

David: Yes, Duncan MacDonald was living here. He built our house. He also built the house across the street, which Mrs. Glouse lived in. Down the street, east on MacDonald Drive was another house, the Pringles. And then there were only Judson School and two line shacks for the shearers, which were up against McDowell Mountains. That was it. The line shacks aren't there any more. The sheep drives are gone.

Kathryn: They used to take them up from Gilbert to Bloody Basin.

David: Well they would take them north in the summer and bring them south for the winter. The whole herd would come down right through this area. They would go through the campus of Judson School.

John: Was there anything else that was truly old west here in Paradise Valley at that time?

David: We could go hunting with a rifle around here and no one had second thoughts about it. It would be frowned on now. Lot's of people back then had guns. The students at Judson would have guns too. There was an unfortunate situation where one of the Day Students and one of the Boarding Students would play with guns during the rest time and one of them got shot accidentally and died.

Kathryn: Did your parents move here so you could go to Judson?

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David: We started Judson in the fall of 1931 so we had been going to Judson for about four years before we moved from across the mountain. We were in Arcadia at the time.

John: Can you tell us more about Judson – what was it like academically and physically?

David: I went to Judson for my grade school years. We went to school in the morning - from 8 until noon, you were in classes of various different kinds. Then in the afternoon, I would have lunch at noon. After lunch, everyone took a nap. There were afternoon activities – horses and tennis. It was a good education. Old man Judson was an educator. They offered first grade through twelfth grade. There were 21 students total for 12 grades. I don't know how many in each of the grades. By the time I left, there were probably 40 or 50 (students) in all twelve grades.

John: Were you in the school when it first opened?

David: I think the school opened in '28 or '29 time frame so we were there maybe three years (after it opened). It opened at the end of the boom of the '20s. It had not been opened more than 2 years before the Depression hit. That made it really tough on Old Man Judson to make it work. He made it work.

Kathryn: Were there boarding students at that time?

David: There were mostly boarding students.

Kathryn: You were not boarding there correct?

David: No, I was a Day Student. There were probably 3 or 4 of us of the 21 that were Day Students. They recruited students that needed to come to Arizona for health purposes. That was one of the main recruiting pitches. They got people from the East and recruited in South America some. Those were the people that could pay the tuition. The boarding tuition was pretty high for that time.

Kathryn: Did you have a horse?

David: I had a horse that I rode all of the time. My horse was called "Nickel". Nickel was a grey spotted horse - a real nice horse. It was interesting when you were riding Nickel and going away from the barn, we would walk real slow, but when you got to the end of it, he would turn around and walk twice as fast. He was smart enough to know he didn't want to get too far away. I assume that many of the horses did that. There was a polo team. I didn't play polo but they had a team and they would play other schools. I don't remember if there were other similar schools in the Phoenix area. There were 3 or 4 in Tucson – ranch boarding schools in Tucson so we had intercollegiate activities

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sometimes with them. Tucson was not real close. It is still the same number of miles but it was a 3 to 4 hour ride – not as much traffic though.

John: Is there anything else about Judson School that comes to mind that would be good for folks in the future to know about?

Kathryn: How long did you go there?

David: I went there for grade school – through eighth grade. I'm glad I went there because on weekends we would go on camping trips and those were good experiences. The athletics were good and knowing about the horses was a good experience. The Judson family was a tennis family so there were two tennis courts – one good one and one not so good. The family played a lot of tennis. They would enter tournaments. The Judson's had three children – Barney, George and Jeanette. I don't know if Jeanette play a lot but Barney and George played a lot of tennis as did their father.

Kathryn: What was your transportation to get to school and home?

David: My bicycle – it was only a mile or a mile and a quarter. You would go up Invergordon to what is now the alignment of Lincoln and that didn't go west but only east, maybe a quarter of a mile until you would get to the dirt road that came into the back side of Judson. Judson was built facing what is now Mockingbird. Even at that time, I think the plan was to make Mockingbird a major street so it was built so it faced that area. But then the Depression hit and that was the end of the program to develop that area so it never happened. It happened eventually but not while I was there.

John: Most people don't know the history of camping at Judson School. There was a Judson Camp up in Alpine. It was part of the program so that those students from outside of the United States, who couldn't go back home for some reason or another, would go up and spend the summer at a very nice camp with a dining hall and nice cabins.

David: I never went there. I had forgotten about that but now that you mentioned it I remember that there was. That's probably where they sent the horses – the horses all went up north in the summer.

John: When I first came here (Paradise Valley) they had maybe two - maybe six - big horse trailers over there so I knew they were prepared to transport a lot of horses some place.

Kathryn: So when you came here there technically wasn't Paradise Valley and not even a town per se.

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David: No, there were 3 houses, 2 line shacks and Judson School. There was no town at all. At night, no lights but the two houses and Judson School.

Kathryn: Did you have electricity?

David: Yes, 25-Cycle. We were (lived) by the Salt River Project – with 25-Cycle you could notice a flicker.

John: Did it come from the hydroelectric or did it come from the dam – I believe the canal was there already.

David: Oh yes, the canals were there. I assume that it was 25-Cycle because that was what was off the hydroelectric. When I was a kid, I had an electric train. My dad had a hard time finding a little transformer for a train that worked on 25-Cycles. He could find them but he had a hard time.

John: That's amazing because 60-Cycle was once AC (alternating current) on Alt-60-Cycle. That was pretty much the standard all over the country.

David: In the East there was a lot of Direct Current. A lot of the Direct Current lasted until the '40s and '50s. We had no Direct Current here. I forget when they shifted to 60-Cycle. By the time I was out of high school it had shifted to 60-Cycle.

Kathryn: Did you go to Arcadia High School?

David: No, I went to North Phoenix High School.

Kathryn: Up on Thomas?

David: Thomas and 12<sup>th</sup> Street. My brother and I went there the first year it opened in 1939. I was the first full four-year class. He was a senior and he was the first graduating class. It was interesting because they weren't quite finished with the construction when the school year opened so there were trenches in the school. When going to classes, you had to jump over the trenches to get to classes. They wouldn't allow that today. There were cattle running all over the campus. They weren't fenced out.

John: I'm fascinated with all things western and Scottsdale advertises itself as the most western city. There are certainly a lot of things Easterners would look at and say wow – cattle on your high school grounds and the sheep drive coming through Paradise Valley and the Judson property – in my mind that is very western.

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David: One of the things we did occasionally at Judson was ride horses. We would ride into Scottsdale. Scottsdale was two blocks each way and the drug store had popsicles, chocolate covered popsicles. Some of the popsicles had a “free” (coupon) on them so you would get the second one for free. We would ride into Scottsdale and tie up our horses and buy popsicles and every so often you would get a free one.

Kathryn: Was it the Pink Pony?

David: No, there was no Pink Pony then. It was just a drug store.

Kathryn: We were going to ask your impressions of the Town but there really wasn't a “town” when you got here to have an impression.

David: The “town” was about 2 blocks each way. There was a person there that fixed cars and we got our car fixed by him.

Kathryn: What type of car did you have when you were first here?

David: Dad bought a very old “Willys” the first time here. That worked for the first year and then I think he traded it in. In high school, my brother and I got a 1936 Ford that we took back and forth. It was a sedan, a very nice car.

Kathryn: Where did you have to go to get gas?

David: There were gas stations in Phoenix near the high school.

John: What can you tell us about Lincoln Drive? A lot of people are curious about that. It's the main street in the Town and it has your family name on it. In Joan's (Lincoln) interview she thought it helped her when she ran for Town Council because of the name recognition.

David: Probably in '34 or '35, dad, with a man name Jack Stewart, decided to build Camelback Inn. That was in the depth of the Depression. The site is where the Camelback Inn still is and the only way to get there was to ride a horse – no way to get a car there. It took a lot of guts in the depth of the Depression to build a new resort to a place you couldn't get to. The architect was a man named Ed Loomis Bowes. The three of them built Camelback Inn. It turned out to be a very successful endeavor but there was no way to get to it so Lincoln Drive was pushed through because you had to have a road to get to the Camelback Inn. The Camelback Inn water pump source was too far from Invergordon on Lincoln Drive. The well is about 100 – 200 yards west of Invergordon Road on Lincoln Drive. To get to the well, you needed the road. A section

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from Tatum Blvd to Camelback Inn had to be built. They pushed through the rest of the way.

Kathryn: Your dad got the name, what about the other two guys?

David: Dad was the financial guy. The financial guy usually gets the name. For the first year or so, when they wanted water at Camelback Inn, they would call our house and someone from the house would walk down and turn the pump on. Another interesting thing, at our house, you would drill a well and you would hit bedrock and no water. So we drilled our well across MacDonald Drive probably 100 yards north of MacDonald Drive – there was very adequate water there. I forget how deep the well was, but dad had to drive the pump – he got a 25-horse power lunger.

John: So it was not electric

David: The flywheel was probably 6 feet in diameter. I wish I had that now because that is probably worth a lot of money now. There weren't very many 25-horse power lungers! There was a big belt going from the one liner to the pump. It was interesting how we pumped water.

John: As far as you know, are those wells still here and in use?

David: Probably not being used because in the later years when the water company came in, they drilled their wells and they would take the water tables down and Dad would have to reduce our well down. After two or three times, we just said that we would shut our well down and use the water from the water company. I'm guessing on the time frame but probably after World War II. It probably wasn't before WWII because there weren't that many people here.

John: Well that certainly ties in why it was called Lincoln Drive

David: Some years later, Lincoln Drive was pushed west of Tatum. I forget when that was. That may have been in the '50s – after World War II.

Kathryn: I guess that is when Glendale got far enough east that they met?

David: Well they are a half a mile apart. The Lincoln alignment is a half-mile south of the Glendale alignment.

Kathryn: Do you remember the Black contingency of soldiers that was on Invergordon in Paradise Valley during the War?

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David: There was a POW Camp in Papago Park. This is the first I ever heard of that (Black soldiers in Paradise Valley)

John: We had someone we interviewed (Roberta Stone) who talked about that and said that they named some of the streets – Quail Run and Jack Rabbit.

David: Were they training or what were they doing?

John: Yes they were training and they took them on marches and runs through this end of the Town (east part of Town)

David: That was pre WWII?

John: I don't recall, I think it was during,

David: I didn't know about that. I knew about the POW Camp and the escape from the POW camp. You've heard of that – I assume?

John: Yes, I did hear about that – the U-boat captain and his crew.

Kathryn: Well they saw "rivers" on the map!

John: They got to the river thinking they were going to float down to the Gulf of Mexico. I bet it was a long dry walk!

David: Wait a year or two and there will be a flood and then they could take it!

John: Were there other things in the early years or in your high school years, besides Judson School and the well water, Camelback Inn, which you recall about living here?

David: It's an interesting story, which you probably know but the Judson School for Girls. Judson School was a boy's school up until Henry Wick changed it at some point. I forget when. Dad had an older daughter and Judson had an older daughter and I guess somehow they got together and said why don't we build a Girls School. The girls went for a little bit to the Judson School for Boys but then they said let's start a girls school which they built at what is now El Chorro Lodge known as Judson School for Girls. That was probably open in '34 or something like that. Judson knew how to run a boys school but didn't know how to run a girls school. He had Jokake School for Girls right across Camelback Mountain in Arcadia, which was a very nice school. It was competition. So it (Judson for Girls) only lasted about a year or so.

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David: Then Camelback Inn had opened and the folks said: “We can’t serve liquor in the Camelback Inn.” So they didn’t. There is no bar, no liquor. I guess it was in the plan they would walk to El Chorro Lodge for their pre-dinner cocktail and then come back for dinner at the Camelback Inn.

John: – Why did they decide not to serve alcohol at Camelback Inn?

David: Mother and dad decided that you shouldn’t drink alcohol.

Kathryn: Are they Methodist?

David: No, they were Presbyterians – same thing

Kathryn: That was part of the culture.

David: It took about three years for Jack Stewart to convince the folks that you’ve got to serve alcohol. My guess it was about ’37 or ’38 until they opened to serve alcohol. But those first three years, guests would have to go down and have their evening cocktail or before dinner cocktail at El Chorro Lodge.

Kathryn: Get some exercise – it’s good!

John: I bet it is only you and now the two of us that knew Camelback Inn was dry those first three years.

David: My guess is that the guests had stuff in their rooms!

John: Right! Having a resort today without a bar would be inconceivable.

David: Jack Stewart was a genius of a manager. One of the innovations he did at that point, winter resorts in Arizona and Florida, opened in about the middle of January. The season started about a week or 10 days after New Years and they closed maybe the first of April or a week or two in April. It was about a 2 ½ month season. Jack Stewart said: “Let’s open before Christmas and have it open for Christmas and get people out here before the Christmas holiday.” Well that extended the season by three to four weeks, which increased it by a third or more and he made it work. It was a tremendous success. It was an innovation and it spread to the industry but it was Camelback Inn that was the innovator to open up the season before the holidays and have people here for the holidays.

John: Was there anything else about Camelback Inn early years that you recall that people might be interested in?

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David: Well Jack some how knew a man name (Robert) Zuppke who was the coach of the University of Illinois football team. Every time they came to the Rose Bowl, they came here and trained in Phoenix before they went to the Rose Bowl. So we had the Illinois Rose Bowl team in for a time or two.

Kathryn: Getting out of the Town, the Lincoln name has become synonymous with many wonderful and charitable things. How did John C. Lincoln Hospital come about?

David: Well we moved here in 1931 because mother had TB. Her doctor in Cleveland, where we lived then, told her that if she stayed in Cleveland, she had about two years to live. So they said; "We've got to move." They were deciding whether it should be Florida or Arizona. They selected on Arizona. I'm not sure what their reasoning was but I was sure glad they did. I like Arizona a lot better than Florida. They moved her and she died 70 years later so Arizona was good for her. The connection to the hospital was that she had TB. Sunnyslope was a TB colony way north of town. They put the TB people out where they couldn't contaminate you - north of the canal. We went to the First Presbyterian Church in downtown and one of the mission projects of the First Presbyterian Church was the Desert Mission. That was the connection that the church gave mother, the connection to the Desert Mission and TB so that attracted her to that project. She said: "We don't have a nurse, we need a nurse, a nurse needs an office and at sometime, you're going to need doctors and doctor's offices." You may need a second nurse and it just grew and grew and grew until it became a hospital.

John: How did it get the name of your father?

David: The name should have been the Helen C. Lincoln Hospital because she was the one that was really the driver. When that was suggested, she said: "no, it's going to be John C. Lincoln." She did not want it named for herself. She wanted it named for her husband, John C. Lincoln.

Kathryn: He moved her across the country so she could feel better and did all these wonderful things for her.

David: Dad was 25 years older than she was. He was about the same age as my grandfather would have been. He was 59 when I was born. Mother was his third wife. The first two died. By his first wife, he had two children, a son and a daughter, who were almost exactly the same age as my mother. You could imagine, dad married mother - then she now had a stepdaughter and stepson her age. That could have been disastrous but mother handled it beautifully. We were great friends. We did things together - their kids and us. We were the same age. We call ourselves cousin but they were half nephews.

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John: Were they (the step children) still back in Cleveland or in the Midwest some place?

David: No they came out here for health reasons also. They came out here while we were here. Initially they were in the Cleveland area. Her stepson, Gladen, who's wife had cancer and she died. I'm guessing in the '30s or early '40s. Then after that, they migrated out here. I'm not sure what brought them out here.

John: So you had extended family, maybe a little non-traditional, but by marriage because your father being twice a widower.

David: Do you know the name Louise Ker? That's my half sister - the Kerr Center.

John: Well that ties a few more things together and the reason that we are so happy that you have spent the time with us.

David: She (Louise) was one of the early members of the Phoenix Symphony Orchestra. She played the viola.

John: Your father was a noted businessman. I guess I would have to say that he was very successful. Camelback Inn was just many of his financial interests. I would think that your mother, at least recognized his financial where with all, was what allowed her to accomplish what she did.

David: I think so. I don't think she ever acknowledged that women were discriminated against. I think most of that was just the way she was. But probably a part of that was that she was married to a fairly wealthy person 25 years her senior and people didn't want to discriminate against mother.

Kathryn: How old was she (Helen) when she passed?

David: About 102 or 103 and dad was almost 93 when he died.

John: When did your mother pass on?

DL – She was born in '91 (1891) so probably '93 or '94 (1993 or 1994)

JW – Where did she live the rest of her life?

David: When dad died, she was living in a house approximately Indian Bend Road and maybe 200-300 yards west of Tatum. She moved from there and got an apartment down at Palm Lane and 3<sup>rd</sup> Street in Phoenix.

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David: She (Helen) lived there for a few years and then moved to Mountain Shadows West for a few years and then went to the Scottsdale House. She died when she was living in the Scottsdale House.

John: How long did she live at Mountain Shadows West?

David: I'm just guessing – 6 or 8 years.

John: Just trying to tie your family history to the Town, taking it a step further, how was your life's work and your philanthropic activity influenced – having grown up and lived in Paradise Valley all those years except when you were employed in New York and other places?

David: Arizona has been home since 1931. In the 1930s, we would be here for the school year and then we would go back to Cleveland for the summer. That was a pretty good combination back then. There was no air conditioning then.

John: Did your house have a swamp cooler?

David: We got a swamp cooler in the mid to late '30s and that helped some. We had a flat roof that you could walk on and sit out on. Dad got these 2 or 3 of these big-screened cubes about 10 – 12 feet squared and 8 feet high –where you would put your bed and that's where you slept.

Kathryn: You are still, as a family, doing so many philanthropic things. Where did you come up with the idea at Claremont (College), the programs you are running? Have they been from you or your family?

David: Some of each – Dad started the Lincoln Electric Company in 1895 in Cleveland. He and his brother ran the company. Dad was the CEO for probably a decade or two. He gradually turned it over to his brother who ran it for three or four decades after that. Together they ran it for about 60 years. They instilled a very strong ethical culture in Lincoln Electric – doing the right thing – following the Golden Rule. Right thing not only by shareholders, but by customers, by employees and by the community – the right thing for everybody. Lincoln Electric became the leading company in the industry by far – making electric arc welding's – both the machines and the consumables. They became, over the years, the leading company in the industry both in sales and in profits. It occurred to me, after many dinner conversations, maybe good ethics is good business. You don't have to sacrifice to be ethical. It's its own reward. If you're ethical, you'll get ahead. The ethics helps you get ahead. That then put the bug in my mind that we started in the ethics activity at ASU.

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John: You have one (Ethics Program) back east also?

David: There were three Ethics (Programs) – one at ASU, Thunderbird, and the Chautauqua Institution in Chautauqua, New York has a nine-week summer program. We supported ethics activity there. Out of that came the idea of the Claremont Lincoln University. That grew out of the fact that I was on the Board of Claremont School of Theology for a number of years. When you go on a Board, they always have an orientation session and one of the questions they ask you is why did you decide you wanted to join this Board? My answer was I just wanted to see if I could discover whether or not the church could be interested in ethics. That went clear over their heads. They didn't understand that at all. They say: "of course we are interested in ethics – now let me tell you how many angels can dance on the head of a pin." Then they would talk about the angels on the head of a pin and not ethics. Ethics is too simple. I was just about to the point, after a few years on the Board, to come to the conclusion that the church was not going to be interested in ethics and was about to resign when the new president came in. He had about the same reactions about the churches that I did. Churches aren't helping making the world more peaceful or a better place. They're scrapping and fighting each other and raising Cain. So we (David & new President) said let's see if we can start a school that will train people, this would be training the religious people the skills they needed to know how to understand people with other ideas, how to work with them, how to cooperate with them and how to collaborate with them to generate solutions that you can work on together and come to peaceful solutions and not fight each other. So that is the core of the Claremont Lincoln University is to give people these skills. The philosophy here, the underlying theology, is how to teach people how to apply and live by the Golden Rule. This is what the Claremont Lincoln University is all about.

John: What was it like being the husband of the long time mayor and vice mayor who was so beloved in the Town of Paradise Valley? The first husband so to speak.

David: Being the husband of the mayor is just a part of being the husband of Joan. Being the husband of Joan was great. I didn't participate too much in her activity here because that was her thing. I didn't want to interrupt it so they would say she married a rich guy and he's here to see what he wants to see happen. I don't think I ever attended a Council Meeting when she presided partly for that reason. It was her thing and was doing it very well. I knew that she had the capability and it was not for me to interfere. I was really glad she did that. I didn't want anyone to think it was anything but her thing.

John: From what she said (in her interview) you were also a great supporter of her artistic endeavors in ceramics and other things. Were you kind of a critic? Or did she ask you for artistic opinions? Were you smart enough to not get engaged?

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David: Well her main love of art was ceramics. She started ceramics I think before she entered grade school. She has been doing ceramics all of her life. I never got into that. We had a common shop – her half was ceramics and my half was woodwork. She made a bigger mess than I did! Sawdust you can sweep, clay dust sometimes you can't sweep particularly if it was wet when it went down! She had a big gas kiln and an electric kiln. She did a lot of good work. A lot of her stuff is displayed in a number of places-one of which is here at Town Hall.

John: Following up on the question about Mayor Joan, in her interview, she said she kept a journal that she wrote in every day when she was the mayor and she also said she had five books of notes from her time on Town Council. Do you still have that?

David: I don't know. Our two daughters cleaned up the house. We said to our kids, you accumulate a lot of stuff in a house – we're not going to clean this up, you are going to do that – we were thinking after we die they are going to clean it up. But our daughters said: "We're going to clean it up now." They came in and cleaned up her closets and her office and so forth. I would have to ask them to see if they ran across them. Her office was a horrible mess – complete chaos. I think Joan knew pretty much where things were. So I don't know. I'll have to ask Katie and Virginia where those are. My guess is when they found them they would not have discarded them.

Kathryn: It would be wonderful to have for the Town archives.

David: They (the daughters) would have recognized those. She also wrote a number of articles. She was a columnist for I guess what was the Paradise Valley Independent.

John: Yes, she was also a ghostwriter for a dog according to our historic records – a dog name KOFU?

David: KOFA

John: Kofa wrote articles and I think most people believed she wrote them.

David: Kofa was a great dog. Kofa probably saved our sons life more than once.

Kathryn: How?

David: After he got out of high school, our son was sort of a wild one and he said, "I'm going to put up my thumb and take a trip." So he and the dog, Kofa, took off across the country to visit his girlfriend who was in Massachusetts. And here was a young teenager with his dog who could have been in real deep trouble but my guess is a lot of people said "I'm not going to touch that guy because he's got that big dog with him."

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John: Did you have dogs all of your married life?

David: When we were first married, each kid had a cat. Kofa was Carl's dog. When Carl moved and couldn't have a dog, Joan took over Kofa. You'd be interested – we got a call one night in the middle of the winter, on this same trip, from the police department from some little town in Michigan. They said: "Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, we have your son here and it's cold outside and he was going to sleep in the graveyard so we asked him if he wanted to sleep in jail and he said yes. So we have him in jail here over night. We're feeding him and he and his dog are going to spend the night in the jail where it's nice and warm and then he'll be on his way in the morning."

John: That was very common back then. In fact, in my youth, that was fairly common for rural police departments - people would go and sleep there – not homeless people – but just people passing through.

David: Well the best place to camp is in the graveyard because there's no one there to bother you - no one there to kick you out because no one expects you to be there.

Kathryn: It was pretty common I guess during the Depression for people to come through looking for work or food. Were there many people passing through, since you had a house, who would knock on your door looking for work?

David: Occasionally - and mother said they would come at night and get water out of the outside faucet.

John: What was your most memorable experiences or people both in the Town, if you had contact with them, or with fellow residents?

David: We moved here in 1965 when my wife and I came back and it was an ideal location for us. After school, both boys would go up Mummy Mountain and that's where they spent an awful lot of their time – in and around Mummy Mountain, which was sort of right out our back door.

John: Is this the same house you live in today?

David: Yes, this is our 51<sup>st</sup> year. They enjoyed the mountain and every rock. I remember our younger son, James, fell and really gashed his knee open. So I took him into the hospital, the ER at JCL (John C. Lincoln). They had to operate on him and I was going to stand and watch the operation but I couldn't. I had to go outside. I knew they were going to do a good job but I just couldn't watch.

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David: One of the people that I kept in touch with from the Town is Russ Moser. He and Joan were on Council together. Russ is one who spoke at Joan's service. One time, at Paradise Valley United Methodist Church, the Town Council with 7 members of which four were members of the church. So we asked ourselves the legal question, can we all go to the same service on Sunday morning or is that an illegal gathering of Council? We never explored that – nobody ever sued us!

John: Today things might be different! Now the Town would post that and say no public business will be conducted!

David: It's an interesting experiment for a Town because when the Town was first organized, it was a suburb on the fringe, which worked well. Everything was geared toward being a suburb on the fringe. But now it's a suburb right in the middle of the city. To its credit, it's managed to keep a lot of its culture and a lot of the ambience that it had when it was a suburb on the fringe. That's been a tough thing for the Council and the Town to see that it happens that way.

John: A lot of that credit goes to Joan and the Hillside Committee to keep from building monstrosities on our mountains here that would have changed the character of the Town. So your part in standing back and letting her do her thing - the real benefit of all that was that she was just marvelous in protecting the environment, as we know it today.

David: She was also the one that brought in the Speed Camera's. She acknowledged that to her friends.

Kathryn: Yes, and they always say: "It's you!"

David: "Joan got me a ticket today!"

John: Just a little bit about Joan in the remaining time. When I came here, I was interested in photo enforcement and the Red Light Camera. I pushed for that and what I got from the Council was it wasn't in the budget. I arrived in June and the budget was passed. They said: "If it was that important, we will find the money and Chief, figure out how to do this." A good bit of that was the goodwill that Joan had carried over from when Chief Lozier had first come up with the idea – or she came up with the idea.

David: All the statistics say it's been a real success

John: Paradise Valley has long been an island of low collision rates because of that.

## David Lincoln

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**August 1, 2016**

John: What else would you like to say on the record for this oral history for the Town of Paradise Valley?

David: I'm delighted that Joan and I spent over 50 years here and raised the family here. It was a great place to live and raise a family. It was a good base for things that Joan was interested in. Not only the Town but she also got involved in Reading for the Blind. She read 30 or 40 books for Reading for the Blind. It's been a good place to spend most of my life.

John: We hope that most of your life will include many more years.

David: I don't know how many more. I still get around okay

John: We thank you very much on behalf of the Town of Paradise Valley and the Historical Committee and certainly Kathryn and I for taking this time with us. It's been a pleasure. I've done a half a dozen interviews; I appreciate the humor and the informality here

Kathryn: Dave, I have to thank you too.