

bie
(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

204

FEB 7

1. NAME OF PROPERTY: PADEN DRUGSTORE COMPLEX

HISTORIC NAME: Paden's Drug Store; Paden Hospital
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Roy's Gift Gallery

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 1200-1202 E Avenue				NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
CITY OR TOWN: Carrizozo				VICINITY: N/A
STATE: New Mexico	CODE: NM	COUNTY: Lincoln	CODE: 027	ZIP CODE: 88301

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Katherine Stich

Signature of certifying official

1 February 2005

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
3/23/05

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Buildings

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	2	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	2	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: HEALTH CARE: medical business; office; hospital;
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant (soda fountain)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant (soda fountain)
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store (gift store)

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER/commercial vernacular

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION: STONE: sandstone
WALLS: BRICK; CERAMIC TILE; WOOD
ROOF: ASPHALT; METAL
OTHER: N/A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: HEALTH/MEDICINE; ARCHITECTURE; ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1907-1954

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1907; 1909; 1914; 1917; 1937

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: D.B. Tennis, builder of 1917 second story addition

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-13).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-14).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 13 418550E 3722734N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-15)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-15)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Marty Davenport

ORGANIZATION: N/A

DATE: 02 November 2004

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 224

TELEPHONE: (505) 373-0668

CITY OR TOWN: Organ

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 88052

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see attached Carrizozo West 7.5-minute series U.S.G.S. topographic map)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-16)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS: N/A

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Roy Dow

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 987

TELEPHONE: (505) 648-2921

CITY OR TOWN: Carrizozo

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 88301

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Paden Drugstore Complex
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico

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Description

The Paden Drugstore Complex consists of two adjacent buildings on E Avenue in Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico. Most prominent is the two-part commercial block building on the southwest corner of E Avenue and 12th Street. Built in 1909 and modified in 1917, the front façade, facing east, features plate glass storefront windows framed by brick pilasters, a canted entry on the northeast corner, and a wood awning. The remaining three elevations are constructed of structural clay tile. Typical fenestration on these three elevations consists of wood sash double hung windows and wood panel doors. The first floor interior evokes the feeling of an early 20th century commercial pharmacy and soda fountain. The second story reflects the design of an early 20th century private hospital in room layout and location of the former operating room. The only alterations to this building since the 1930s are a small storeroom addition on the southwest corner and minor interior cosmetic changes. South of the drug store is a small one-story wood-frame building, briefly serving as Dr. Paden's office. Together these buildings making up the Paden Drugstore Complex retain a high degree of integrity as to location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

Setting

The Paden Drugstore complex is located on the corner of 12th Street and E Avenue in Carrizozo, a small (population 1,036) commercial town and the seat of Lincoln County. Two commercial districts exist in Carrizozo. The main north-south traffic artery through town is U.S. Highway 54, which becomes E Avenue when entering town from the south, changes to Central Avenue when the road bends northeast and passes the county courthouse (Photo 1). Twelfth Street parallels Paden Drugstore on the north, crosses E Avenue, and heads north to align with the railroad tracks. Twelfth Street was the main commercial district for Carrizozo when the railroad was the primary industry in town. The 1930 Sanborn Map shows E Avenue as Main Street, Central as Tularosa, and 12th Street as Alamogordo Avenue. In 1989 architectural historian Chris Wilson described the historical character of Carrizozo:

The commercial district of false front and decorative brick buildings remains very little altered since the 1930s Sanborn Map. The residential sections to the north and west have perhaps the finest collection of Hipped Cottages and Bungalows in the state.¹

Although some abandoned buildings remain along the streets of Carrizozo, the town is experiencing a revival with the rehabilitation of numerous historic buildings for modern use as art galleries, a microbrewery, the town

¹ Chris Wilson, Stanley Hordes and Henry Walt. *The South Central New Mexico Regional Overview: History, Historic Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. (Santa Fe: Historic Preservation Division, 1989): 256.

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museum, and a movie theater.

Paden Drugstore contributes to the feeling of an established small town business district and is surrounded by buildings that are well over a half-century old. South of the Paden property is an historic two-story adobe building, which once housed a feed store. Across E Avenue to the east and northeast are two motor courts that provided rest for travelers in the 1930s and 1940s. North of the drugstore on E Avenue and Central Avenue are several historic wood-frame and adobe buildings, including a former tin shop built in 1906, a community hall built in 1925, and the Lincoln County Book Depository, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project built in 1937.

A short distance north of Paden's is McDonald Park. Named for one of the founders of the town and the first governor of New Mexico, the park contains a stone sculpture known locally as "The Spider," which was built by the WPA in 1937.² Across 12th Street to the northwest is a vacant vernacular commercial building that served as a telephone office in the 1920s and 1930s.

Immediately west of the drugstore is a residence constructed in the 1920s. This building was the home of "Red" Eaker, who owned the Paden Drugstore from 1937 until 1954. The residential neighborhood to the west consists of Bungalow-style homes built primarily in the 1920s to 1940s when Carrizozo was a transportation hub for the railroad.

Dr. Paden's Office

Dr. Paden's first office in Carrizozo is a small rectangular wood-frame building clad with horizontal shiplap (Photos 2 & 3). The front-gabled roof is covered with corrugated metal, from which a brick interior chimney extends. The front (east) façade consists of two double-hung wood sash windows and a wood one-leaf panel door with a transom window above. The north elevation faces an alley and has one double-hung wood-sash window. In 1981 a small gable-end shed was added to the rear of the building (Photo 4). Not visible from the public right-of-way, this addition does not affect the overall integrity of the former doctor's office. The south elevation reveals no fenestration.

The interior of the building consists of two original rooms, which Dr. Paden built in 1907, and a back room and bathroom, which were added in 1981. Interior remodeling in 1981 included covering the original wood plank walls with Masonite paneling, installing carpet over the wood floors, and applying drywall to the original wood-plank ceiling.

² Ann Buffington West, *A Tour of Historic Buildings in Carrizozo, New Mexico*. Project of the Carrizozo Action Team, 1999.

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Paden Drugstore

The Paden Drugstore is a brick, two-part commercial block roughly rectangular in shape except for a two-story canted corner on the northeast (Photo 5). The main façade is built of pressed brick, while the other three elevations are constructed of structural clay tile produced at the Ancho brick plant located twenty-one miles north of town. The canted corner contains the entry doors, a fixed window above, a wood sash double-hung window on the second story, and a decorative brick blind arch above the window. Window and door lintels on the first floor of the 1909 building are sandstone, while window lintels on the second floor, added in 1917, are cast concrete. Features such as a brick cornice, decorative cast stone block panels in the parapet, a brick arch in the canted façade, and pressed brick pilasters lend ornamentation to the vernacular commercial building.

The front façade features large plate glass store windows framed by brick pilasters on each side and divided by a cast iron pilaster. The storefront windows and the fixed windows above allow abundant light into the store. Below the plate glass windows is a row of pigmented structural glass panels. Three poured concrete steps lead into the building through a pair of glazed entry doors with outer screen doors. A wood awning, added in the 1930s, covers the sidewalk on the east side and partially wraps around the north side.³ Second floor fenestration consists of three double-hung wood sash windows with cast stone lintels ornamented with rosettes. A stepped brick parapet on the front and side elevations masks the roof.

The two sides and back elevation of the building are constructed of structural clay tile laid in a stretcher bond pattern on top of a sandstone foundation. Except when otherwise noted, all the windows are double-hung wood sash units. The north elevation has one street level casement window to allow light into the basement, three bricked in windows, and a closed off coal chute into the basement. A side entry features a wood one-leaf panel door accessed by poured concrete steps. On the northwest corner of the second story is a series of four double-hung wood-sash windows with a continuous poured-concrete sill and lintel. This bank of windows and a pair of double-hung windows on the west elevation allowed optimal light into the operating room of the hospital located in the northwest corner of the second floor. The name "Roy's Gift Gallery" and the New Mexico Zia symbol are painted on this elevation and disguise the bricked-in windows (Photo 6).

The rear (west) elevation contains a wood one-leaf panel door with a glass panel with a protective wood screen door, and a transom window above. An exterior brick chimney vents the boiler located in the basement.

The south elevation reveals a small one-story cinderblock addition constructed in the 1950s (Photo 4). Outside exterior wood stairs provide access to the second floor. The door in the second story is a wood one-leaf design with a glass panel, a protective wood frame screen door, and a transom window above.

³ Shorty Carl, who worked for Dr. Paden, indicated to Roy Dow that the awning went up in the early 1930s. Personal conversation with Roy Dow, 29 October 2004.

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In 1917 the first floor was remodeled and Carrizozo builder D.B. Tennis added a second story.⁴ The second story addition included an operating room, a laboratory, a kitchen, a bathroom, six ward rooms, and three offices. Although a cinderblock store room was added to the rear of the building and three windows were bricked in on the north elevation, there have been no other alterations to the exterior of the building.

Interior

Entering the building through a pair of glazed doors, a visitor steps back to a time when thousands of corner drugstores and soda fountains existed in America. The full mirror and backbar of the soda fountain draws immediate attention (Photo 7). The cherry wood backbar is crafted in Neoclassical style with a white Italian marble countertop, an arched frame with leaded stain glass inlay of rose design, and an original full-sized mirror. Dr. Paden installed a soda fountain prior to 1914 using dry ice technology.⁵ "Red" Eaker purchased the drugstore in 1937 and replaced the original counter and fountain with a mechanized one built by the Liquid Carbonic Corporation. This countertop is Verde Antique domestic marble and the counter panel is fabricated of Rose Breche marble.

Cherry wood display cases for patent medicines and tinctures line both walls of the store and a cherry wood prescription counter stands in the back of the store. The porcelain drawer knobs on the tincture case are labeled for contents such as sassafras, canary seed, hemp seed, camphora, sacharum, and insect powder. The back bar, prescription counter, and display cases date to the 1890s and were in Dr. Paden's drugstore in White Oaks until he moved them to their present location in 1910.

The pine wood floors are covered with linoleum tile (circa 1950s), and the 16-foot high walls are plaster. An acoustical tile ceiling (circa 1950s) covers an original plaster finish. Abundant natural light is invited into the store through ceiling-high storefront windows on the east end and northeast corner; modern florescent light fixtures hanging from the ceiling provide additional light.

The back end of the building contains four exits from the main display section of the store. At the very rear of the store is an entrance to a store room and the 1950s addition. Near the rear of the building on the left are a small water closet and a trap-door entry into the unfinished basement and boiler room. The original coal-fired boiler remains in the basement but is no longer functional. On the north side of the building is an exit onto 12th Street. Opposite the exit door, on the south side, is access to the second story via an enclosed stairway with a single landing and wood handrail.

Upstairs, a series of rooms branch off from a main hall running down the center. The former operating

⁴ The 1917 date is documented in Johnson Stearns, *Carrizozo Story*. Carrizozo: Lincoln County Historical Society, 1988; "Slight Prick Causes Loss of Forearm" *Carrizozo Outlook*, 29 Dec. 1916; original plans in possession of Roy Dow.

⁵ "News of Local Interest" *Carrizozo Outlook*, 3 April 1914.

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room and laboratory are located in the west end of the building, patient rooms are on each side of the hall, and three offices are located at the east end. The operating room features a concrete floor covered with carpet, an oversized entrance to permit gurneys, and abundant natural light admitted through windows along the north and west walls. Typically the other rooms have pine floors covered with carpet (circa 1960s), nine-foot tall plaster walls and ceilings, and wood panel entry doors with transom windows above. Architrave moldings frame the doors and windows, and the floors have simple baseboard molding. Push-button electric switches and drop cord pendant lights are standard fixtures in the hall and rooms. An exit door at the middle of the south wall opens onto a wood platform and stairs.

The interior of the Paden Drugstore retains a high degree of integrity. When "Red" Eaker operated the drugstore from 1937 until 1954, he and his family used the second floor as a residence and apartments. As a consequence, the second floor endured alterations in the 1940s and 1950s (partial carpeting, and a metal kitchen sink and cabinet installed in one of the rooms), however the high ceilings, large double-hung windows, and original door hardware remain and maintain the historical integrity of the second floor. First floor alterations are limited to linoleum tile covering the original wood floor, acoustic tile ceiling, and fluorescent light fixtures. The soda fountain, the ornate backbar with stained glass and a large mirror, the high ceilings, and an unobstructed view of E Avenue invite visitors to enjoy the feeling of a bygone era when drugstores and soda fountains were social gathering spots.

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Statement of Significance

The Paden Drugstore Complex is historically significant at the local level under Criterion A for its history as Carrizozo's primary medical office, hospital, and pharmacy during the early 20th century. The drugstore and soda fountain are also significant to Carrizozo as a social gathering place and hub of neighborhood interaction. Furthermore, the Paden Drugstore is architecturally significant at the local level under Criterion C as a well-preserved local example of a vernacular two-part commercial block building.

Historical Context

Carrizozo was founded in 1899 when the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad built a spur line to the coalfields near present-day Capitan, New Mexico. The railroad owners decided to bypass the thriving mining town of White Oaks and instead promoted Carrizozo as the railroad hub of the northern part of the Tularosa basin. By 1903, Carrizozo became a major transfer point on the railroad, boasting a depot, a 12-stall roundhouse, and a water treatment plant.⁶ Carrizozo evolved into an important shipping center for livestock, mining, and lumber. Formally platted in 1907, Carrizozo gained additional importance when the county seat was relocated from Lincoln to Carrizozo in 1909. A new county courthouse, completed in 1912, coincided with New Mexico's admittance to the Union as the 47th state.

Community Health Care

The town's first prominent physician, Dr. Melvin G. Paden, established a medical practice in 1907 soon after the formal platting of Carrizozo. His practice quickly expanded, resulting in the construction of a pharmacy and later a private hospital. His multiple roles as doctor, pharmacist and surgeon, reflected the expanding health care needs of Carrizozo. The combination doctor's office, drugstore and hospital, served as the primary medical care facility for the community until his retirement in the 1930s.

Dr. Paden, born on February 4, 1851 in West Virginia, earned a medical degree from the Louisville College of Medicine in 1880 and conducted a medical practice and pharmacy in White Oaks, New Mexico, until 1906 when he was appointed division surgeon of the recently re-named El Paso and Southwestern Railroad. As a result of this appointment, Dr. Paden moved to Carrizozo and established a medical office in the frame building at 1202 E Avenue. In 1909, as the practice grew, Paden built a drugstore and clinic next door.⁷

⁶ G.L. Seligman Jr. "El Paso and Northeastern Railroad Economic Impact on Central New Mexico" *New Mexico Historical Review* 61, no. 3 (1986): 225-226.

⁷ "Padens New Drugstore" *Southwestern Outlook* 15 Oct. 1909.

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Conditions on the railroad were hazardous during the early 20th century. The local newspapers reported numerous injuries sustained by railroad workers that required the skills of a medical professional, including crushing, loss of limb, and electric shock.⁸ Besides the hazards related to railroad work, Dr. Paden attended to common illnesses and afflictions for railroad families and the general community as a physician, surgeon, and pharmacist.

Appointed a public health officer, Paden took on additional responsibilities, compelling him to finance the construction of a modern hospital facility. A second floor addition to the drugstore was completed in 1917 and was described as “a modern, up-to-date-affair, equipped with all the latest devices used by leading hospitals.”⁹ Contemporaneous articles in the *Carrizozo Outlook* pointed to the continued need for a hospital, documenting a variety of injuries treated at the Paden Hospital, including head and injuries and gun shot wounds and a case of blood poisoning requiring the amputation of an arm.¹⁰ Dr. Paden’s workload lightened when Dr. Lucas, another Carrizozo physician, established a practice and built a small hospital in 1917.¹¹ The pattern of doctors opening a private hospital continued when Dr. Johnson established another hospital in the old Hamilton house in the 1930s.¹²

Dr. Paden retired from the railroad in 1927, but a personal conversation with longtime resident Larue Wetzel indicates that the Paden Hospital was in operation as late as 1933.¹³ Although no longer practicing as a railroad surgeon, Dr. Paden continued to operate the pharmacy until he sold it to “Red” Eaker, a pharmacist, in 1937. Continuing to call it the Paden Drugstore, Eaker operated the pharmacy and soda fountain for over twenty years until he sold it to another pharmacist in 1954.

Paden Drugstore is historically significant for the important role it played in serving the health care needs of Carrizozo and as an example of an early twentieth century combination doctor’s office, hospital and drugstore.

⁸ “Serious Freight Wreck” “Man Hit by Switch Engine,” “Conductor Broke Rib” (all) 12 Feb. 1909; “Three Men Injured in Snowplow Accident on Engine #17,” 12 Mar. 1909; “Trainman Crushed to Death” 27 Aug. 1909; “Car Rolled and Crushed Foot” Feb. 9, 1912; “Caught by Train” 9 Feb. 1912; “Train Struck a Mexican Laborer” 18 Oct. 1912; “Brakeman Loses Both Feet” 24 Jan. 1913; “Pushing Safety First” 23 May 1913; “Bitten by Rattlesnake while Walking Rail” 26 Sep. 1913; “Conductor Loses Foot in Accident,” 24 Nov. 1916; “Block of Ice Injures Foot,” 19 Jan. 1917 all in *Carrizozo Outlook* and *Southwestern Outlook*; “S.A. Kennedy Injured” 18 Aug. 1916, *Carrizozo News*.

⁹ “Paden Hospital” *Carrizozo News* 13 April 1917.

¹⁰ “Severely Crushed” 15 Mar. 1912; “Slight Prick Causes Loss of Forearm” 29 Dec. 1916; “Fierce Gun Battle in the Jicarillas” 30 July 1920; “Boy Almost Scalped in Old Water Tank” 15 Aug. 1924 all in *Carrizozo Outlook*.

¹¹ “The Lucas Hospital” *Carrizozo News*, 9 Feb. 1917.

¹² Ann Buffington West, *A Tour of Historic Buildings*. Project of Carrizozo Action Team, n.d.

¹³ Larue Wetzel, personal conversation with author, 17 April 2004.

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Soda Fountain as Social Center

Paden Drugstore Complex derives additional significance from its role as a social center. The soda fountain at the former Paden Drugstore was, and continues to be, an important social gathering place for Carrizozo.

According to historian Roger Rapoport, there were in 1910 “more than one hundred thousand soda fountains (including drugstores) across the country.”¹⁴ Sodas were referred to as the “national thirst quencher,” and soda fountains embodied the democratic character of the country where millionaires and workers could sit next to each other and drinking chocolate sodas.

Soda fountains and drugstores were natural allies because the benefits of “soda water” had been appreciated by the health conscious for years. Entrepreneurs built health spas, promoting naturally flowing carbonated water as a healing mineral.¹⁵

Prohibition added to the appeal of the drugstore and soda fountain as a gathering place. According to writer David M. Schwartz, the enactment of prohibition promoted the soda fountain to a position of “successor to the saloon” as a social gathering place without drunkenness.¹⁶ By 1914 the *Carrizozo Outlook* bragged about Dr. Paden’s new soda fountain, which “furnished the citizens of Carrizozo with drinks which cool, but do not inebriate.”¹⁷

Hollywood intensified the appeal with its glorification of the drugstore and soda fountain. Many movies of the day portrayed small-town life and used the soda fountain as a device to stage community interaction. Romance scenes between Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, the popular “Andy Hardy” series of movies, and scenes from the classic motion picture *Our Town* centered around a drug store and soda fountain. Schwab’s Drugstore in Hollywood, the fabled hangout of stars and movie hopefuls including Marilyn Monroe and James Dean, gained iconic status.¹⁸ Small towns such as Carrizozo, in turn replicated the Hollywood fantasy at their soda fountains.

World War II severely reduced the patronage of traditional drugstores, and post-war changes in the economy hastened the demise of the corner drugstore. The emergence of national drugstore chains in the 1950s forced many independent stores out of business.¹⁹ Despite these trends, a number of traditional drugstores and

¹⁴ Roger Rapoport “Roundup: Restored Soda Fountains of Yesteryear” *Americana* 19 (1991): 60.

¹⁵ David M. Schwartz “Life was Sweeter, and More Innocent, in Our Soda Days” *Smithsonian* 17 (1986): 115-117.

¹⁶ Schwartz “Life was Sweeter” 122.

¹⁷ “Local Interest” *Carrizozo Outlook*, 3 April 1914.

¹⁸ Schwartz “Life was Sweeter” 116.

¹⁹ Rapoport “Restored Soda Fountains” 62.

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soda fountains survive across small-town America. Paden Drugstore represents the continuity of this American tradition and continues to be a center of social activity in Carrizozo.

Architectural Significance

The larger brick building of the Paden Drugstore Complex is architecturally significant as a good example of an early 20th century two-part commercial block. The building is the best example of its type in Carrizozo and the immediate region. The most comparable example of its type in Carrizozo is the former Exchange Bank building, one block north of the Paden Drugstore. This building was constructed of brick in 1907; however, the exterior was plastered in the 1930s, affecting its architectural integrity. Paden Drugstore's relative intact exterior and interior integrity and its distinctive canted design set it apart from other commercial buildings of the period in Carrizozo.

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Paden Drugstore Complex
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, NM

Bibliography

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Paden Drugstore Complex
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, NM

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Paden Drugstore Complex occupies the eastern 100 feet of lots 22, 23, 24, Block 2, McDonald Addition, Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, and is roughly 120 x 75 feet in size.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Paden Dr. Office and Paden Drugstore and Hospital.

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Section Photo Page 16

Paden Drugstore Complex
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, NM

Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Paden Drugstore Complex
Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico
Photographer: Marty Davenport
April 2004
Location of Negatives: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

Photo 1 of 7
Setting
Camera facing north

Photo 2 of 7
South and east elevations
Camera facing northwest

Photo 3 of 7
East elevation
Camera facing west

Photo 4 of 7
South elevation showing addition
Camera facing northeast

Photo 5 of 7
East and north elevations
Camera facing west

Photo 6 of 7
North elevation
Camera facing southwest

Photo 7 of 7
Soda fountain and backbar
Camera facing southwest