

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name G and G Veterinary Hospital
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 711 West Main N/A not for publication
city or town Sedalia N/A vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Pettis code 159 zip code 65301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Mark A. Miles FEB 23, 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

G and G Veterinary Hospital
Name of Property

Pettis County, MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1	0	buildings
0	0	site
1	0	structure
0	0	object
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/Medical Business

Health Care/Medical Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement/Moderne

foundation: Concrete

walls: Concrete

roof: Asphalt

other: _____

G and G Veterinary Hospital
Name of Property

Pettis County, MO
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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 values, 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937-1960

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Andrews, Lewis Paul, architect

Hancock Construction, builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

G and G Veterinary Hospital
Name of Property

Pettis County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 479605 4284837
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rhonda Chalfant, Ph.D.
organization Chalfant Consulting date November 30, 2010
street & number 619 West 32nd St. telephone 660-826-5582
city or town Sedalia State MO zip code 65301
e-mail chalfant@iland.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs.**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Robert Gouge
street & number 711 West Main Street telephone 660-826-1441
city or town Sedalia state MO zip code 65301

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

Summary: The G and G Veterinary Hospital, located at 711 West Main Street, Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri, is a small Art Moderne building designed by Lewis P. Andrews in 1937 for use as a veterinary clinic by Dr. Mord Gouge and his son Dr. Robert Gouge. Built of concrete blocks covered by stucco, this one-story building has a flat roof and raised basement. A wide projecting center block contains the entrance flanked by two wide fixed windows. The entrance is accessed by a narrow set of stairs and small stoop. Above the entrance, the name of the hospital is spelled out in large wrought iron letters. The recessed wings have corner windows indicative of the Art Moderne style. Behind the building is an original kennel and dog run which is considered a contributing structure on the property.

Elaboration: The G and G Veterinary Hospital sits on a small lot facing north on West Main Street, which is just south of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks. When the building was built in 1937, the Swift and Company processing plant was directly west of the clinic, and a packing company, cannery, and pecan processing plant was across the street. The agricultural businesses are gone, replaced by a car parts and repair shop to the east and a used car lot across the street. The clinic remains as it was when it was built.

The horizontal lines typical of Art Moderne design are enhanced by the horizontal lines of the windows and door, by the placement of the windows that wrap around the corners of the building, as well as by coping at the roofline and marking the separation of the first story and the basement. The building is built of concrete blocks covered with stucco (photo 1). The name "G and G/Veterinary Hospital" appears in Art Moderne styled wrought iron letters across the front (north) façade of the building and further emphasizes the Art Moderne styling (photo 2).

The one-story building over a basement measures a total of 47 feet east to west by 42 feet north to south. A 26 foot long wing protrudes 2 feet on the north side of the building. This wing has a higher roof line than the remainder of the building. On the south end of the building a 20 foot long portion of the north-south wall is inset almost 5 feet on the east side of the building (figure 1).

The protruding center block of the front (north) façade features a central entrance door flanked by two large fixed windows (photo 2). The windows were originally metal framed, multi-paned windows; these were replaced with single paned windows as an energy saving measure, but the original opening remains intact (figure 2). The door is reached by concrete steps with wrought iron hand railings in the shape of seated dogs. The central door opens off a small stoop (photo 3). At the basement level, two smaller windows are placed under the first story windows. The portions of the front façade to the east and west of the protruding portion are symmetrical and feature windows that wrap around the corners of the building.

The east façade shows wrap around windows on both the north and south end of the wider portion of the building. Between the wrap around windows is a small vertical window. The tops of the windows are level, again accenting the horizontal lines of the building. At the basement level, two windows are centered beneath the first floor window (photo 4). The rear portion of the east façade has a large doorway and one window (photo 5).

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

The west facade shows wrap around windows on both the north and south end of the protruding portion. The remaining portion of the west façade has windows opening onto the kennel area to allow light and ventilation for the animals staying there (photo 6).

The interior originally featured a reception area, an office, a “distemper room” for treating sick dogs, an operating room, a pharmacy where medicines and serums were mixed, a space for small animal cages, and a large animal area (figure 1). It also had dog cages and runs in the basement. The original office is now used for storage, the distemper room has been converted into an office, and the large animal area is now used for bathing small animals (figure 3).

The interior of the building retains many of the original elements, including terrazzo floors, light fixtures, and doors (photos 8, 9, 10, 11, 12). The office and storage area retains the original cabinets and shelves (photo 13).

The basement once had an apartment for a veterinary technician who lived at the clinic; this area has now been converted to storage space.

Directly to the south of the building are kennels and dog runs (photo 7). These are original, with the original gates. The kennels and dog runs are covered with a metal roof that slopes slightly to the south. This is counted as a contributing structure.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

Summary: G and G Veterinary Hospital is significant under **Criterion A, Health and Medicine**, as a reflection of the importance of agriculture and animal husbandry to the Sedalia area, as well as the growing importance of veterinary medicine to an area whose economy was largely dependent on agriculture. The first owner, Dr. Mord E. Gouge, manufactured serums that controlled hog cholera. The practice is also significant in that three generations of the family have practiced the same building since its construction in 1937. The building is also significant under **Criterion C, Architecture**. It is one of a few remaining Art Moderne styled buildings in Sedalia. It was designed by Lewis Paul Andrews, Jr. when he was beginning his practice in Sedalia. The period of significance, 1937-1960, is from the date of construction through the 50 year closing date for properties that continue to have importance but for which no more specific date can be defined.

Background: Sedalia, Missouri, the county seat of Pettis County, was established in 1860 along the route of the Missouri Pacific Railroad (Mo Pac). The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (Katy) came through Sedalia in 1873, and in 1882 the Sedalia, Warsaw, and Southern Railroad linked Sedalia to the small towns to the south. The Lexington Branch of the Mo Pac linked Sedalia to the north and the Missouri River. The intersection of the railroads made Sedalia a manufacturing and wholesale distribution center, but also enhanced the agricultural industries in an area with fertile soil, adequate water, and good pasture lands. The Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1914 show Main Street, which parallels the Mo Pac tracks, to have had a concentration of agricultural businesses, including flour mills, hatcheries, stockyards, and feed stores (figure 4).

Major livestock breeders, including Louis Monsees, Nick Gentry, and N. C. McFarland, stockmen John and Stone McClure, and John McCurdy, and poultry breeders such as Ira and Okie Rice, lived in Pettis County in the early twentieth century. The presence of a large livestock industry called for veterinary doctors trained to deal with the diseases of farm animals. In 1884-85, the first veterinarians in Sedalia are identified in the *Sedalia City Directory*. Into the first decades of the twentieth century, three veterinarians practiced in Sedalia.

Nineteenth-century veterinary practice was largely unregulated, but Dr. Mord Gouge, one veterinarian who built a thriving practice in Sedalia in the early twentieth century, sought to build a professional reputation and raise awareness of the need for professional treatment of animal diseases. The Kansas City Veterinary College, which opened in 1891, offered a two and then a three year degree in veterinary science; in 1916, the school began offering a four year degree. Gouge graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College in 1910, and came to Sedalia in c. 1915 to work for the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Industry. Despite the increased awareness of professional veterinary care, many farmers continued to medicate their animals themselves. In 1917, Gouge raised the issue of drug companies selling medicines to laymen; the American Society of Veterinary Medicine issued a resolution against this practice in hopes of eliminating it.¹

Veterinary medicine became especially important when animal diseases reached epidemic proportions. Hog cholera, a devastating disease that severely affected Missouri's swine

¹ Charles D. Folse, *American Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 12 (1917).

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

industry, appeared in epidemic numbers. Governor Elliott Major's proclamation in 1913 noted that hog cholera was "prevalent and widespread" except in Pettis County, and mandated that "foreign hogs" be kept out of Missouri and that hogs must be immunized against hog cholera before being shipped.² Epidemics of hog cholera continued to plague Missouri's hog industry; in 1916, infected herds were found in 93 of Missouri's 114 counties.³ The disease was not declared eradicated in the United States by the U.S. Department of Agriculture until 1978; it remains a problem in the Philippines, in Eastern Europe, and in sub-Saharan Africa.

Researchers at the University of Missouri's agricultural college searched for both treatments and a preventative vaccine; a *New York Times* article notes that Drs. M. Dorsett of the United States Department of Agriculture and Dr. J. W. Connaway of the university successfully created a serum in December 1908.⁴ In 1912, The Annual Report of Missouri State Board of Agriculture noted that at the Agricultural Experiment Station at the university of Missouri, 80-85% of the animals inoculated had been saved, resulting in an addition of \$500,000 to the wealth of the state.⁵

Gouge was one of several scientists working on vaccines to prevent and treat the disease. In 1915, Gouge, then working for the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Industry, developed a serum that he believed would help prevent hog cholera. His serums were, according to local lore, credited with saving the hog industry in the area. In 1918, Gouge was identified by an article in the *Sedalia Democrat* as a former deputy state veterinarian who had worked with the hog cholera station in Sedalia.

In 1917 Gouge and his family were living in Higginsville, but in February 1918, Gouge moved his family back to Sedalia. He purchased stock in the Midwest Serum Company, local manufacturers of hog cholera serums "which [were] daily being demanded by veterinarians throughout Missouri." The company had been started by Dr. W. J. Lopp, who sold his interests in the company and moved to St. Louis. Gouge was elected president of the corporation in late January 1918.⁶ The 1918 *Sedalia City Directory* identifies Gouge as the president of the Mid-State Serum Company, located at 815 West Main Street.⁷ The 1920-21 City Directory lists the veterinarian's office at 1001 West Main Street. By 1922, the company had moved to 711 West Main Street, according to records of the Sedalia Water Company.⁸

Hog cholera was not entirely eradicated by the new serums, however, and it continued to be a problem for stockmen. In 1935, the U. S. passed a law requiring that an adequate quantity of

² Charles Fred Lynch and George Ransom White, *Diseases of Swine: With Particular Reference to Hog Cholera*, 289. <googlebooks.com>. Accessed November 22, 2010.

³ "Hog Cholera," *Annual Report: Missouri State Board of Agriculture*, 50 (1918), 289 ff, passim.

⁴ *New York Times*, 26 December 1908.

⁵ "Report of the State Veterinarian," *Annual Report of Missouri State Board of Agriculture*, 1912. <www.archive.org>.

⁶ "Dr. M. E. Gouge Returns," *Sedalia Democrat*, 3 February 1918.

⁷ *Sedalia City Directory*, 1918. The *City Directory's* name for the company is more likely correct than the newspaper's name. A Midwest Serum Company did exist, but its offices were in Omaha, Nebraska.

⁸ Sedalia Water Company records, copy in possession of Dr. Robert Gouge.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

hog serum be available to prevent future outbreaks.⁹ Gouge continued to manufacture his serum, and when the G and G Veterinary Hospital was built in 1937, it contained a large 22'6" by 11'6" pharmacy area where the serum was made and other medications compounded.¹⁰ Gouge's serums were important enough that they continue to be recognized by the local veterinary community as having "built his practice."¹¹

Gouge also worked in private veterinary practice and was active in community affairs. One of his best-known patients was Jim the Wonder Dog, an English Setter of exceptional, almost psychic powers, owned by Sam Van Arsdale.¹² Gouge served as Pettis County Relief Administrator during the Depression, served one term in the Missouri State Legislature, and was a delegate to the Missouri Constitutional Convention in 1943-44.

Most nineteenth and early twentieth-century veterinarians specialized in making farm calls to care for livestock, and worked out of their homes or storefront clinics where they occasionally treated small animals. By the mid-twentieth century, as automobiles and tractors replaced horse and mule drawn vehicles and farm implements, veterinary medicine changed. Although stockmen still relied on veterinarians' farm calls for care of livestock, an increasing number of people were demanding care for their pets. This, in turn, created a demand for specialized small animal hospitals.

Most veterinary hospitals in the early twentieth century had not been designed as animal treatment facilities. In 1915, the practice of designing a building tailored to the needs of the small animal veterinarian was popularized by Dr. Joseph Flynn of Kansas City. New veterinary hospitals included a reception area, an office for consultations, and specialized examination rooms, operating rooms, laboratories, pharmacies, and isolation wards.¹³ Gouge, although treating both large and small animals, moved with the times and constructed a new building to meet the needs of his practice.

When Gouge built his new clinic in 1937, he followed the pattern recommended by Dr. Flynn, setting up a reception area, an office, specialized rooms for examinations, surgery, treatment of contagious animals, as well as an examination room for large animals, primarily horses, complete with stanchions and a floor drain.

G and G Veterinary Hospital is also unique in that three generations of the Gouge family have practiced since 1915, making it the oldest veterinary practice in the same family at the same location west of the Mississippi River. Since 1922, the members of the Gouge family have

⁹ *ARS Research Timeline: Story on Hog Cholera Eradication*. The U.S. was not free of hog cholera until 1978; the disease remains a problem in third world countries.
<www.ars.usda.gov/timeline/cholera.htm>.

¹⁰ Dr. Robert Gouge, Interview, September 19, 2010, to discuss history of family veterinary practice.

¹¹ Rita Fobian, Veterinary Assistant and Office Manager, Thompson Hills Animal Clinic, Sedalia. Interview to discuss veterinary pharmaceuticals, December 2010.

¹² Clarence D. Mitchell, *Jim the Wonder Dog* (1953), 131-39.

¹³ "An Enduring Design," *Veterinary Medical Review*, Spring/Summer 2005, 16-17.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

maintained veterinary offices at 711 West Main Street in Sedalia. This status has been recognized by the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association.¹⁴

Dr. Mord Gouge's sons Robert Elmer Gouge, DVM, a graduate of Kansas State University, joined the practice in 1936, and Hardin Gouge, DVM, a graduate of Texas A.& M., joined the practice in 1937. Hardin Gouge later moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, but Robert remained at the practice in Sedalia. His son, Robert N. Gouge, DVM, graduated from University of Missouri in 1973, and joined the practice.

Mord Gouge chose local architect Lewis Paul Andrews to design his new clinic at 711 West Main Street. Andrews was born in Sedalia in 1911 into a well-known, socially prominent family. He attended public school, graduating from Smith Cotton High School in 1929. He attended University of Missouri from 1929-1932, then transferred to Washington University in St. Louis, where he received a B.A. in 1935 and an M.A. in 1936. He earned a partial scholarship to attend the prestigious Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Fontainebleau, France, from which he received a diploma. He traveled extensively in Europe, visiting Belgium, Holland, Scotland, England, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, touring landmark buildings.

Andrews worked in private practice in Sedalia from 1936-1942 and kept a diary of his work. During 1937, he designed two display houses described by the *Sedalia Democrat* as having "the very best of structural and mechanical equipment, and the very latest in up-to-date appointments and details." That same year, he remodeled homes for several prominent families, including the Bischel, Wollet, Kantor, and Swearingin/Stafford families.¹⁵

He also designed and supervised construction of several well-known retail buildings in Sedalia in 1937. One is Garst's (now Eddie's) Drive-In, an Art Deco/Art Moderne building clad in pastel yellow structural glass with a canopy edging of sheet aluminum. Another was the Milton Oil Company service station at Fifth Street and Osage Avenue, a stucco building with a blue tile roof and terra cotta accents. According to his son, Andrews saw the limitations of architects' practice in Sedalia during World War II, so he moved to Kansas City in 1941. The architect accepted work as a draftsman for various architectural firms including Charles A. Smith, Gentry and Voskamp, and Marshall and Brown in order to become established in the architectural community.¹⁶

In 1944 and 1945, Andrews served as a project planner for the Kansas City Public Housing Authority. He established the partnership of Andrews and Hutchens in 1945. In 1957, he formed the architectural company of L. P. Andrews and Associates. In 1966, he became a principal associate in the firm of Linscott-Haylett and Associates.

Andrews belonged to several architectural organizations. He served on the Board of Directors of the Missouri Association of Architects, which urged the passage of a licensing law for architects

¹⁴ "Drive into Veterinary History on U. S. Highway 50," *Missouri Veterinary Quarterly*, Fall 2010.

¹⁵ Lewis Paul Andrews, Jr.'s diary, August 1937. In possession of Peter Andrews, Dayton, Tennessee.

¹⁶ Peter Andrews, Interview to discuss Lewis Paul Andrews, Jr.'s career, November 19, 2010.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
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in the state. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Missouri Association of Registered Architects. He also served a term as president of the Scarab Honorary Architectural Fraternity.

Andrews' buildings in the Kansas City area include the New York Life Insurance Building, 1954; the national headquarters of the American Academy of General Practice, 1956; the home office of Interstate Bakeries, 1961; an office building for Middlewest Motor Freight Bureau; the Indian Hills Country Club, 1965; and an office building for Kansas City Life Insurance Co. Outstate buildings include Noll Memorial Hospital in Bethany, Missouri, the Golden Valley Hospital in Clinton, Missouri, and forty buildings throughout Missouri and Kansas for the United Telephone Company.

Andrews died in 1996, and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Sedalia.

The G and G Veterinary Hospital is a significant local example of the Art Moderne style. Its horizontal lines, large wrap-around windows, and stylized wrought iron lettering exemplify the style. Virginia and Lee McAlester trace the history of the Art Moderne style, noting that it grew out of the Art Deco style that was popularized in the 1920s, following the recognition of the work of Eliel Saarinen in a competition for the design of the Chicago *Tribune* building.¹⁷ The style derived its name, according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes in Paris in 1925.¹⁸

Art Deco is characterized by vertical lines featuring zig-zags, chevrons, and sunrise patterns; the verticality of an Art Deco building is often enhanced by vertical projections at the roof line. By the 1930s, the streamlined design of ships and airliners influenced architectural design, creating the Art Moderne style, which emphasizes the horizontal lines with features horizontal banding, wrap around windows often made of glass blocks, smooth wall surfaces, and flat roofs with coping at the roof line. Neither Art Deco nor Art Moderne were very popular for domestic architecture, but both were used for commercial and industrial buildings.¹⁹ Art Deco and Art Moderne styles were considered "highly functional, [but they] emerged as a purely decorative style" that created an impression of sophisticated, modern glamour.²⁰

Neither the Art Deco nor Art Moderne styles were used widely in Sedalia. A survey of historic photographs in the collection of the Pettis County Historical Society and in the private collections of local historians William B. Claycomb and Charles Wise show only fifteen local examples of the styles.²¹ Buildings using the vertical lines and design features of the Art Deco style include the high style Uptown Theater at 227 South Ohio Avenue. More minimal examples include the Broadway Arms Apartment building on the northeast corner of East Broadway

¹⁷ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1990), 464-465.

¹⁸ "Art Deco," <www.britannica.com>. Accessed November 29, 2001.

¹⁹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, 464-465.

²⁰ Art Deco Style <www.art-deco-style.com>. Accessed November 29, 2010.

²¹ Pettis County Historical Society collection, William B. Claycomb collection, Charles Wise collection. Accessed October 2010.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, MO

Boulevard and Lamine Street, Pfunder's Watch Repair at 106 East Seventh Street, and Peck's Frozen Custard at the southeast corner of South Limit Avenue and West Ninth Street which have some Art Deco details. Garst's (Eddie's) Drive at 115 West Broadway Boulevard, while using the low horizontal lines of the Art Moderne style, uses Art Deco motifs such as a projecting center bay that extends above the roofline of the main block of the building. Buildings with the horizontal features of the Art Moderne style included Boark's Frozen Foods at 115 West Fifth Street, Hospital # 2 in Hubbard Park, the Freese-Rissler Dairy at 115 South Prospect, the B. F. Goodrich Store at 218 South Osage Avenue, Spec DeLozier's Diner at 705 South Ohio Avenue, and the G and G Veterinary Hospital. Most of the local examples of Art Deco and Art Moderne style have been demolished, leaving the Uptown Theater, the Broadway Arms Apartment building, Garst's (Eddie's) Drive-In, and the G and G Veterinary Hospital to represent these important architectural movements. Of these G and G Veterinary Hospital, with its horizontal orientation, flat roof, smooth wall surfaces, corner windows, and subdued colors, is the best representation of the Art Moderne style in Sedalia.

In his diary, Andrews recorded his work on the G and G Veterinary Clinic. Work began in late June 1937. During July, Andrews completed an estimate, drew the design, and established specifications for the building. After approval by Gouge on August 1, bids were let. On August 13, Hancock Construction Company produced the low bid of \$8785, which was more than Gouge wanted to pay. Andrews spent several days revising his design by "cutting, shaving, and slicing" to reduce the size and thus the cost of the building.²² On August 24, Hancock Construction, a Sedalia firm owned by Joseph Hancock, returned a bid of \$8341. This bid was accepted and work began on the building. Work proceeded through December, with Andrews supervising the process. The building was completed in December at a cost of \$7220.²³

The clinic in the Art Moderne building at 711 West Main represents the continuing work of the Gouge family as well as the use of the Art Moderne style in Sedalia.

²² Lewis Paul Andrews, Jr.'s diary, August 1937. In possession of Peter Andrews, Dayton, Tennessee.

²³ *Ibid*, passim.

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Hospital

G and G Veterinary

Pettis County, Missouri

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description: Forty five (45) feet in width off of the South ends of Lots numbered One (1) Two (2) and Three (3) in Block number Four (4) of Martha E. Martin and Sarah E. Cotton's Fourth Addition to the City of Sedalia, being part of the North East quarter of the South East quarter of Section Four (4) in Township number Forty five (45) of Range number Twenty one (21) West of the Fifth (5th) Principal Meridian in the County of Pettis and State of Missouri.

Boundary Justification: This is the property historically associated with G and G Animal Hospital.

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

The following is true for all photographs:

G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

Photographer: Rhonda Chalfant, Ph.D.

Date: October 2010

Location of negatives or original digital files: Rhonda Chalfant,
619 West 32, Sedalia. MO 65301

1. Concrete block wall, interior
2. North façade, looking south
3. Detail, stair balustrades, looking east
4. East façade, looking southwest
5. West façade, looking northeast
6. South façade, looking north
7. Interior, animal cages
8. Interior, light fixture
9. Interior, light fixture
10. Interior, door
11. Interior, door knob
12. Interior, cabinets and shelves in pharmacy
13. Interior, shelves in pharmacy

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

Figures

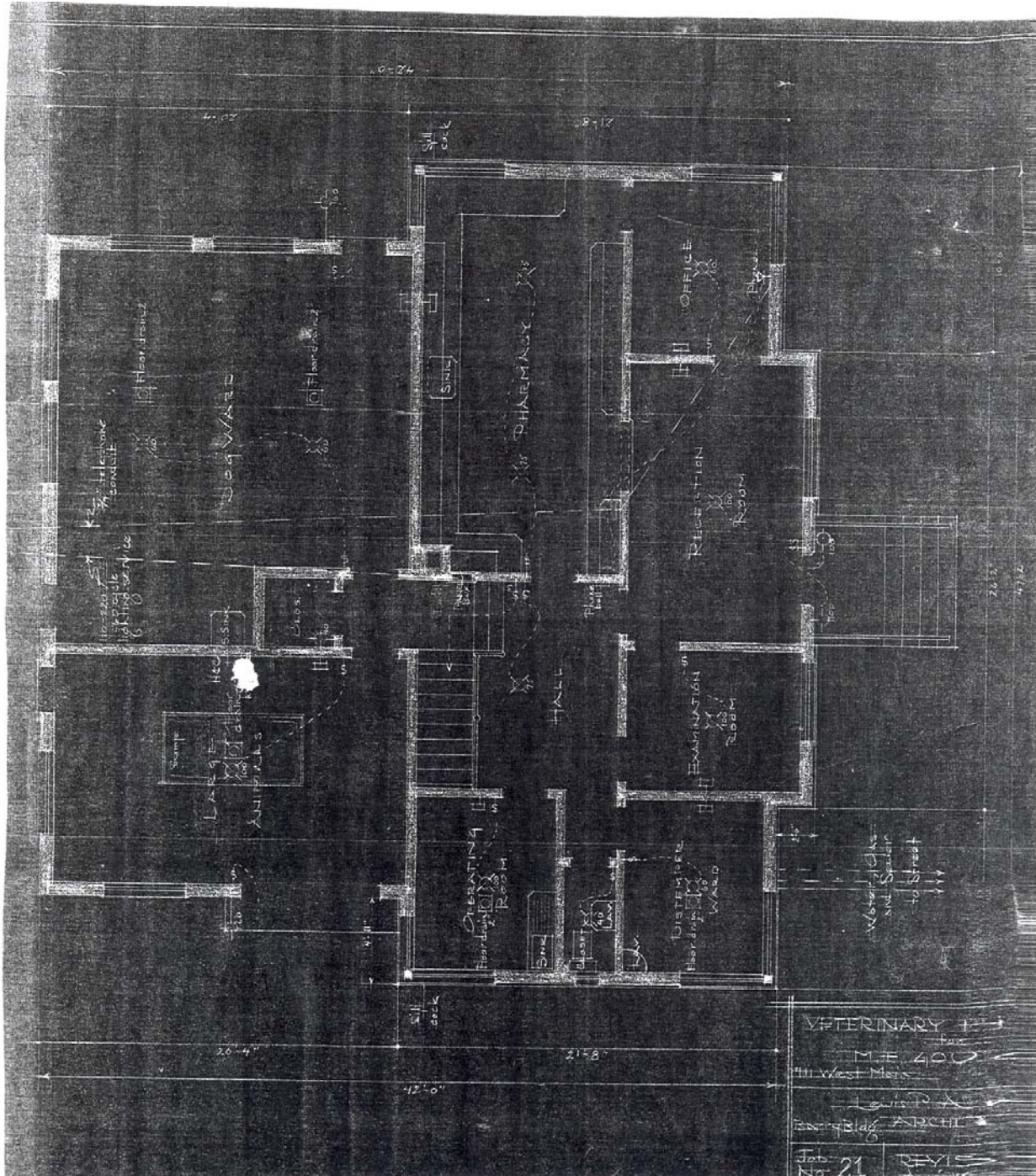
1. G and G Veterinary hospital, blueprint
2. Photograph, c. 1970
3. Current floor plan and photo angles
4. Sanborn insurance map, Sedalia, MO, 1914

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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

Figure 1: G and G Veterinary Hospital, blueprint, 1937



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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

Figure 2: Photograph, c. 1970

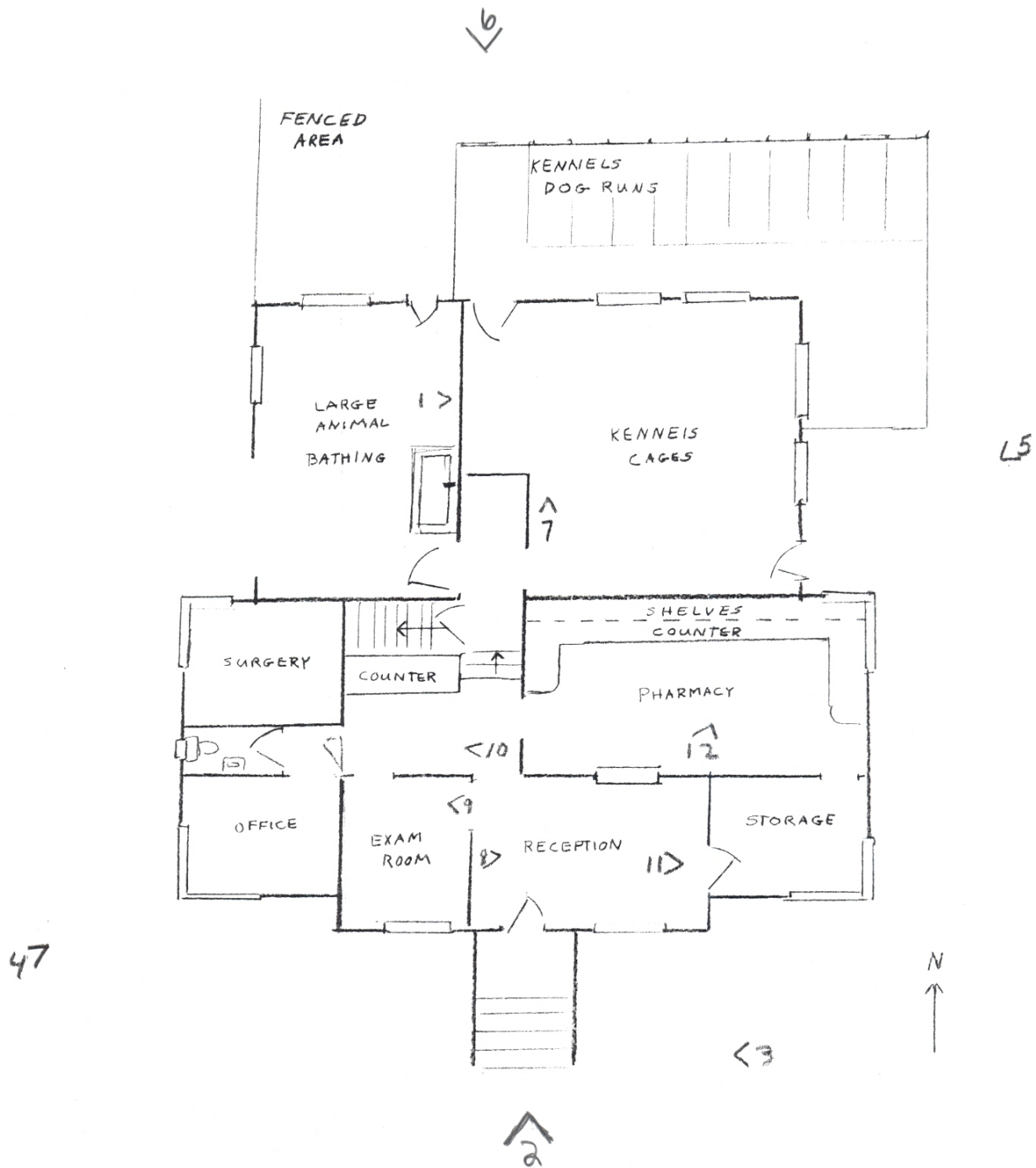


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G and G Veterinary Hospital
Pettis County, Missouri

Figure 3: Current floor plan with photo angles

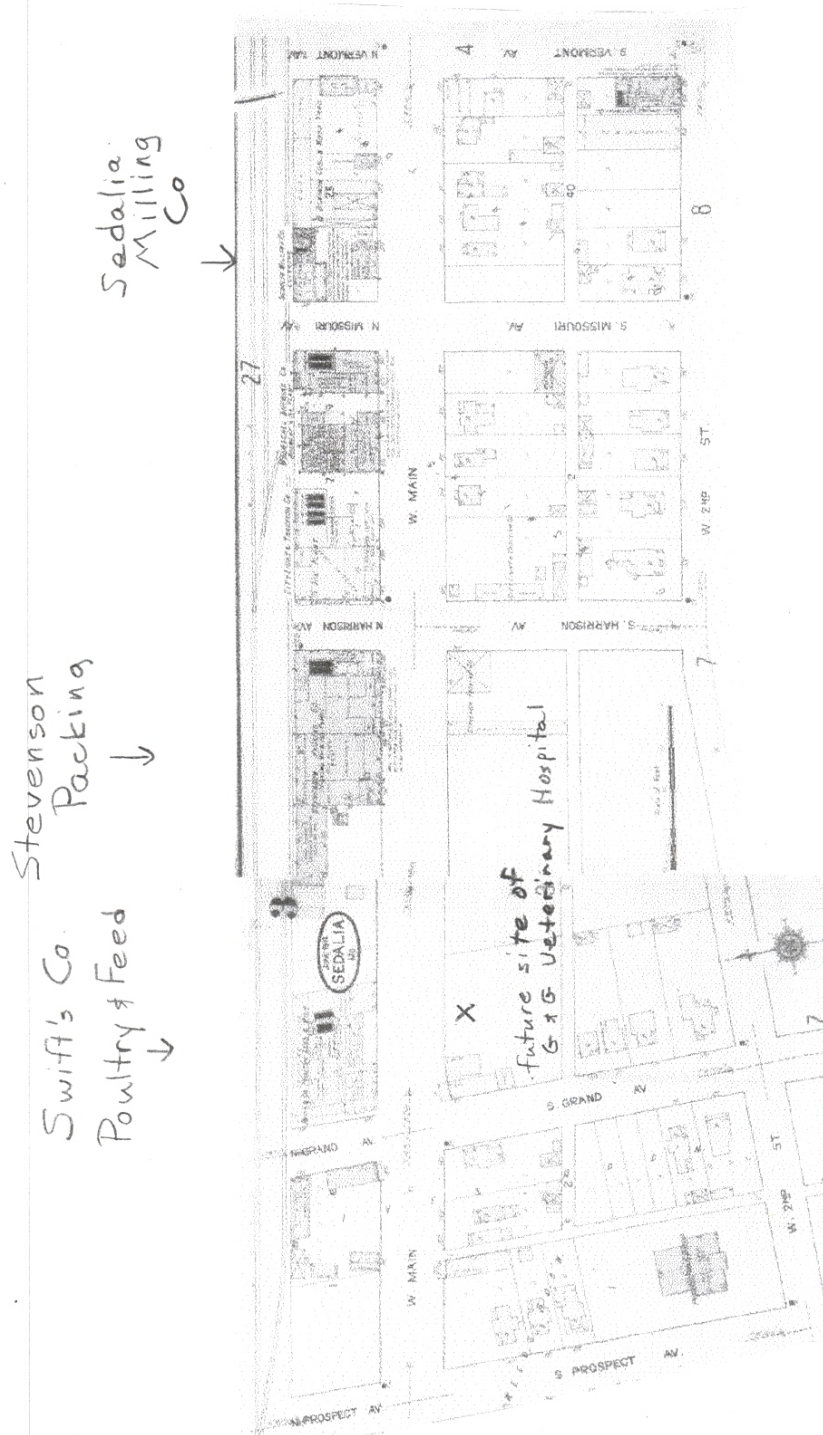


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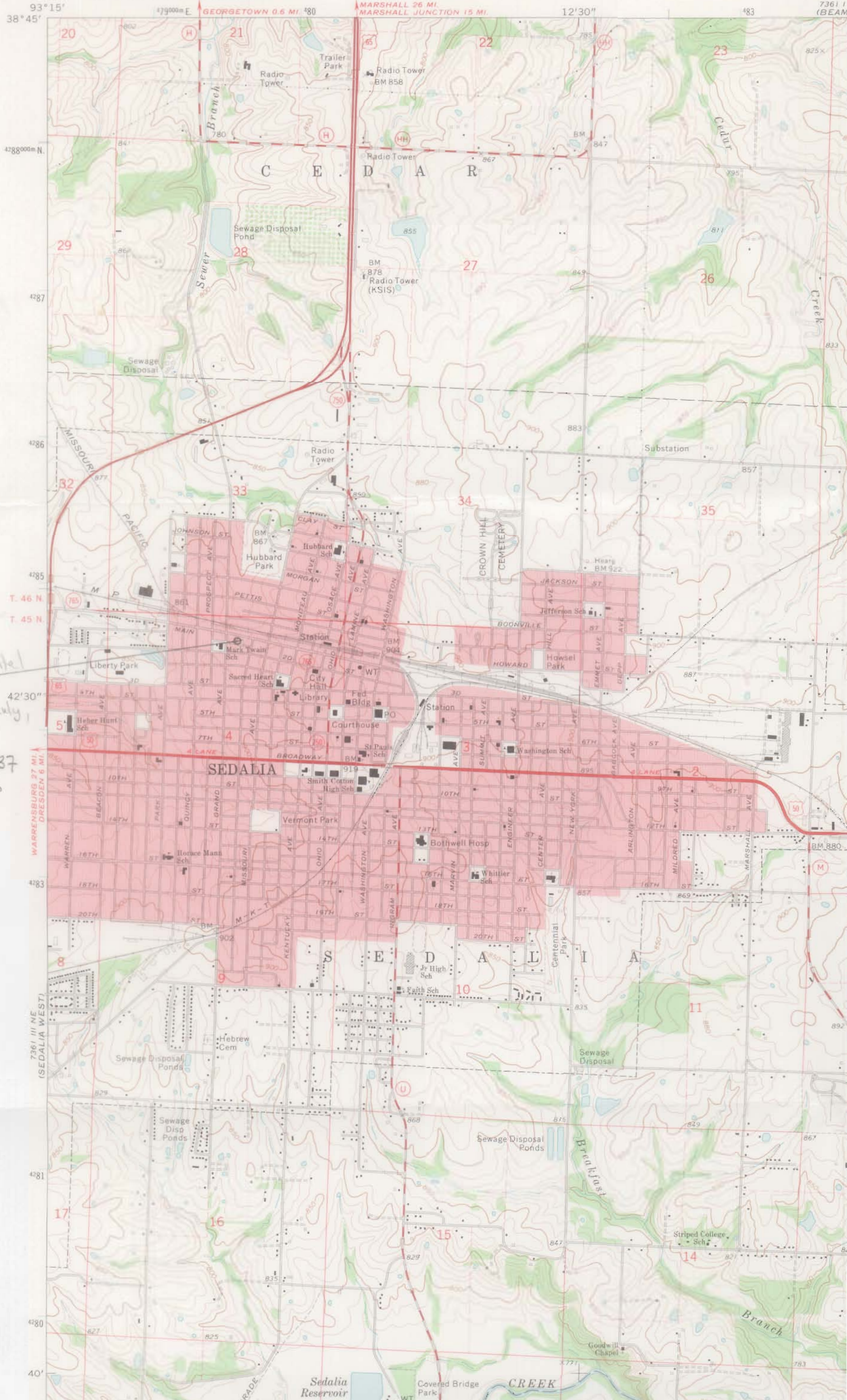
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Pettis County, Missouri

Figure 4: Sanborn map, Sedalia, MO, 1914, showing agriculture-related businesses on West Main Street



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



G + G Veterinary Hospital
711 W. Main St.
Sedalia, Pettis County,
Missouri
15/479605/4884837
Sedalia East MO
Quadrangle



G AND G
VETERINARY HOSPITAL







VET





