NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Barclay Building

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3613-23 Broadway Boulevard [N/A] not for publication
city or town Kansas City [N/A] vicinity

state MO code MO county Jackson code 095 zip code 64111

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 [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [x].)

Mark A. Miles — 28 DECEMBER 2006

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date
Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
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 certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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
See continuation sheet [ ].

Signature of the Keeper — Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

[x] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property

[x] building(s)
[ ] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

COMMERCE: specialty store

Current Functions

COMMERCE: specialty store
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Beaux Arts

Materials

foundation concrete
walls terra cotta
brick
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see continuation sheet

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.

[X] **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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1924

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gornall, Robert F., architect

Edelman-Fleming Construction Company

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

#_____

Primary location of additional data:

[X] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State Agency

[ ] Federal Agency

[X] Local Government City Hall

[X] University

[x] Other:

Name of repository:
Kansas City Missouri Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	362420	4324850			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cydney E. Millstein and Mary Ann Warfield

organization Architectural and Historical Research, LLC date August 5, 2004

street & number 1537 Belleview Avenue telephone 816.472.4154

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64108

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name Grandland Development, LC and Gregory A. Patterson
street & number P. O. Box 10076 telephone 816.868.6752

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64171

Summary

The Barclay Building, located at 3613-3623 Broadway Boulevard, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, is a two-story, terra cotta clad Beaux-Arts styled building designed by the prominent Kansas City architect, Robert F. Gornall in 1924. The contractor of this Two-part Commercial Block building was Edelman-Fleming Construction Company. Unique in its design, the Barclay displays storefront windows at the first story, with large display windows on the second story. The building possesses a full entablature that is composed of a molded architrave with dentils, a wide frieze that has decorative panels along the north and south corners and a projecting cornice. A green clay tile roof that shelters the parapet wall crowns the entire composition. Located on a major thoroughfare in Mid-Town Kansas City, Missouri, the Barclay is sited in a commercial area. The Ambassador Hotel Historic District, listed on the Kansas City Register of Historic Places, is located to the north and west of the property. Other buildings designed by Gornall are located directly to the north of the Barclay and were constructed during the same time period. In good condition, the Barclay Building has retained the majority of its historic features to convey its historic significance. Its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association has been retained.

Elaboration

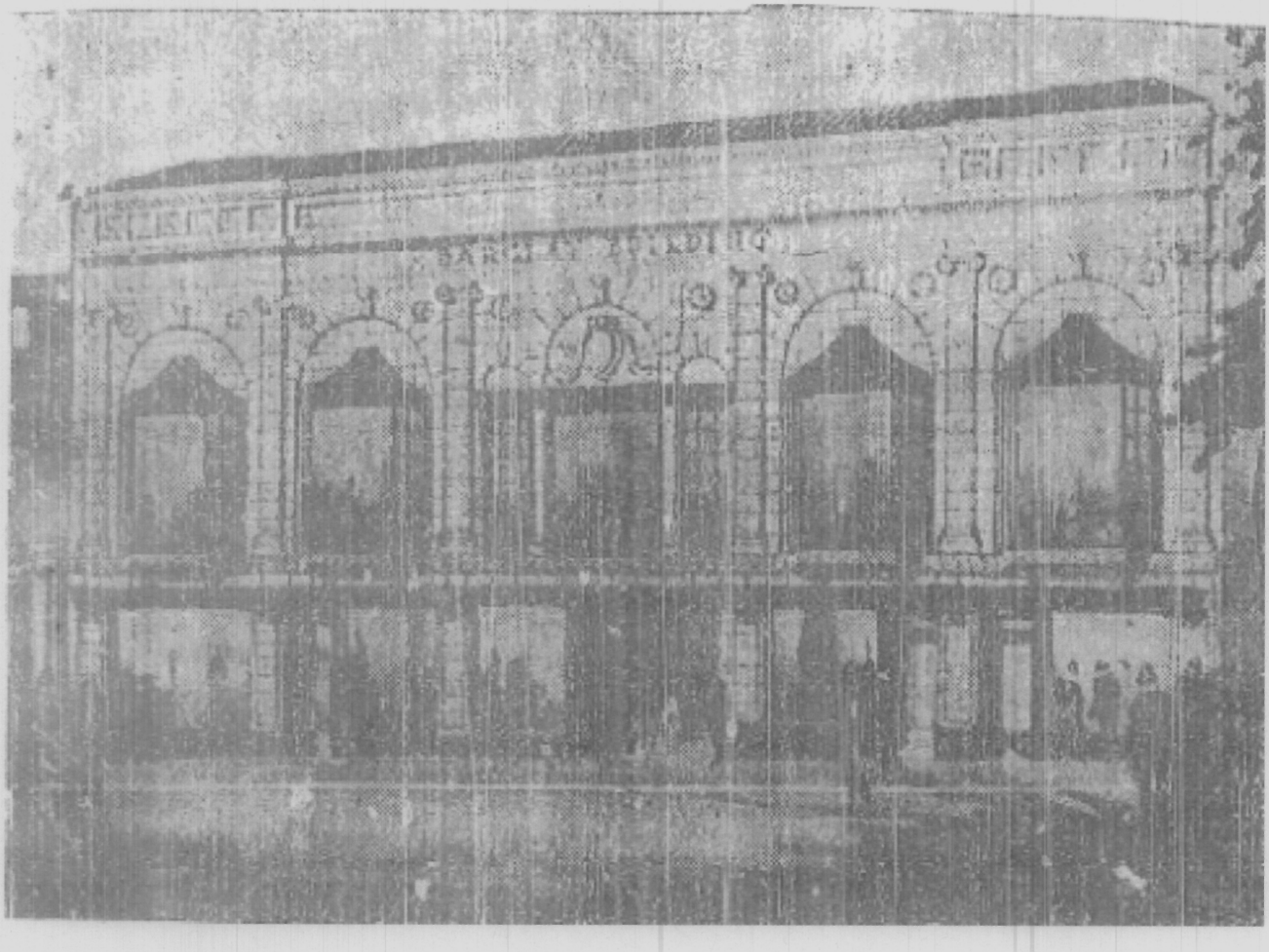
The Barclay Building is two stories in height, five bays wide and measures approximately 65' x 80'. The main or west façade is clad in terra cotta; the remaining facades are faced in brick. Gornall's design called for a two-part commercial block building with Beaux Arts and Classical design motifs throughout the main façade. The storefront, partially modified from the original with aluminum-framed plate glass windows, rests on a mahogany granite base with terra cotta piers that rise to define the vertical divisions. A belt course with wave moldings separates the first story from the second floor. The five bay pattern of the first story is enhanced in the second story by receding wall planes and projecting bay windows. A Palladian window with an oval medallion with swag and garland motif marks the central bay. The other four, second story windows are set within recessed wall plane arches and project as a three-sided bay. Copper roofs and window enframements are characteristic

throughout. Ornate keystones and corner rosettes relieve the wall surfaces. The building possesses a full entablature that is composed of a molded architrave with dentils, a wide frieze that has decorative panels along the north and south corners and a projecting cornice. At the first floor, the piers terminate in massive consoles that support the copper cornice. A non-original, aluminum sash and canopy have been installed on the first story, south bay.

The Barclay Building still displays its unique interior floor plan that was designed to accommodate second floor shops, rather than offices. The second floor was planned with large display windows to provide equal prominence with the first story level. The building is set back from the property line to permit the second floor windows to protrude from the façade. Robert Gornall's office, located at the southeast corner of the second floor, still retains the terra cotta embellishment at the office door, while his name is carved above the office entrance.

Future Plans

Currently the property is undergoing rehabilitation for adaptive re-use. Plans for the project are in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and have been submitted to the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service for review and compliance.



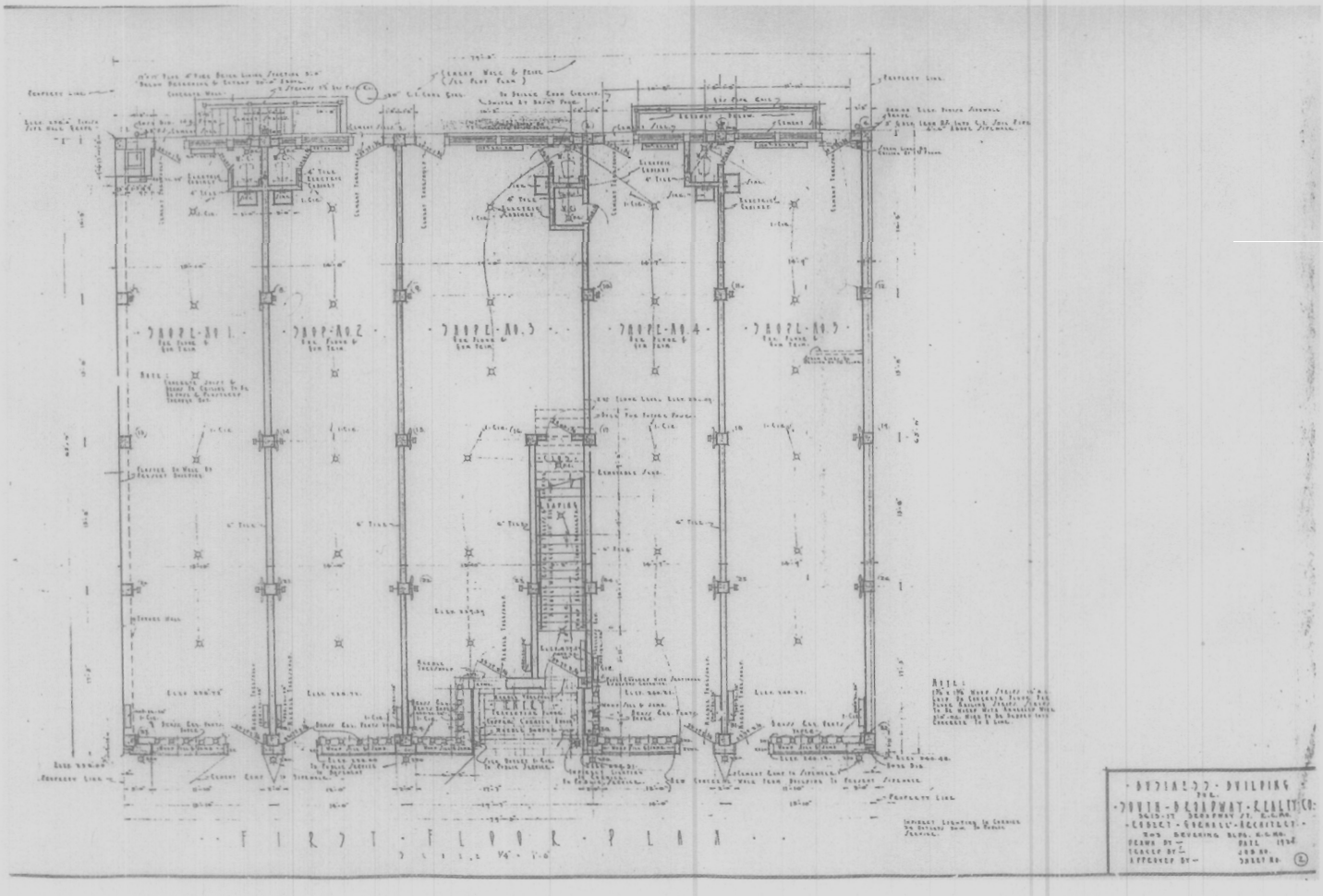
The Barclay: Architect's drawing for 3613-3623 Broadway Blvd. *The Kansas City Star* 23 November 1924

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

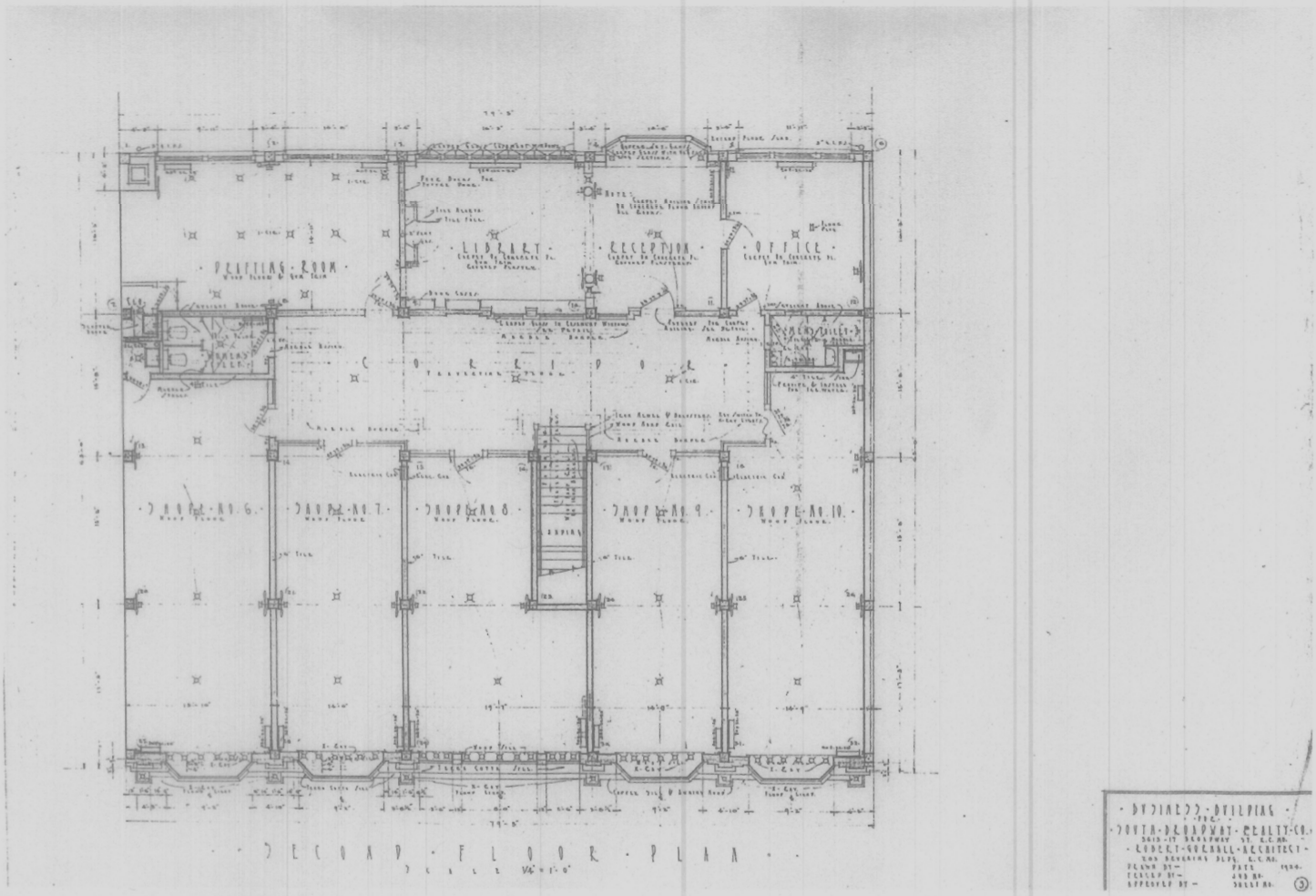
Section number 7 Page 4

The Barclay Building
Jackson County, Missouri



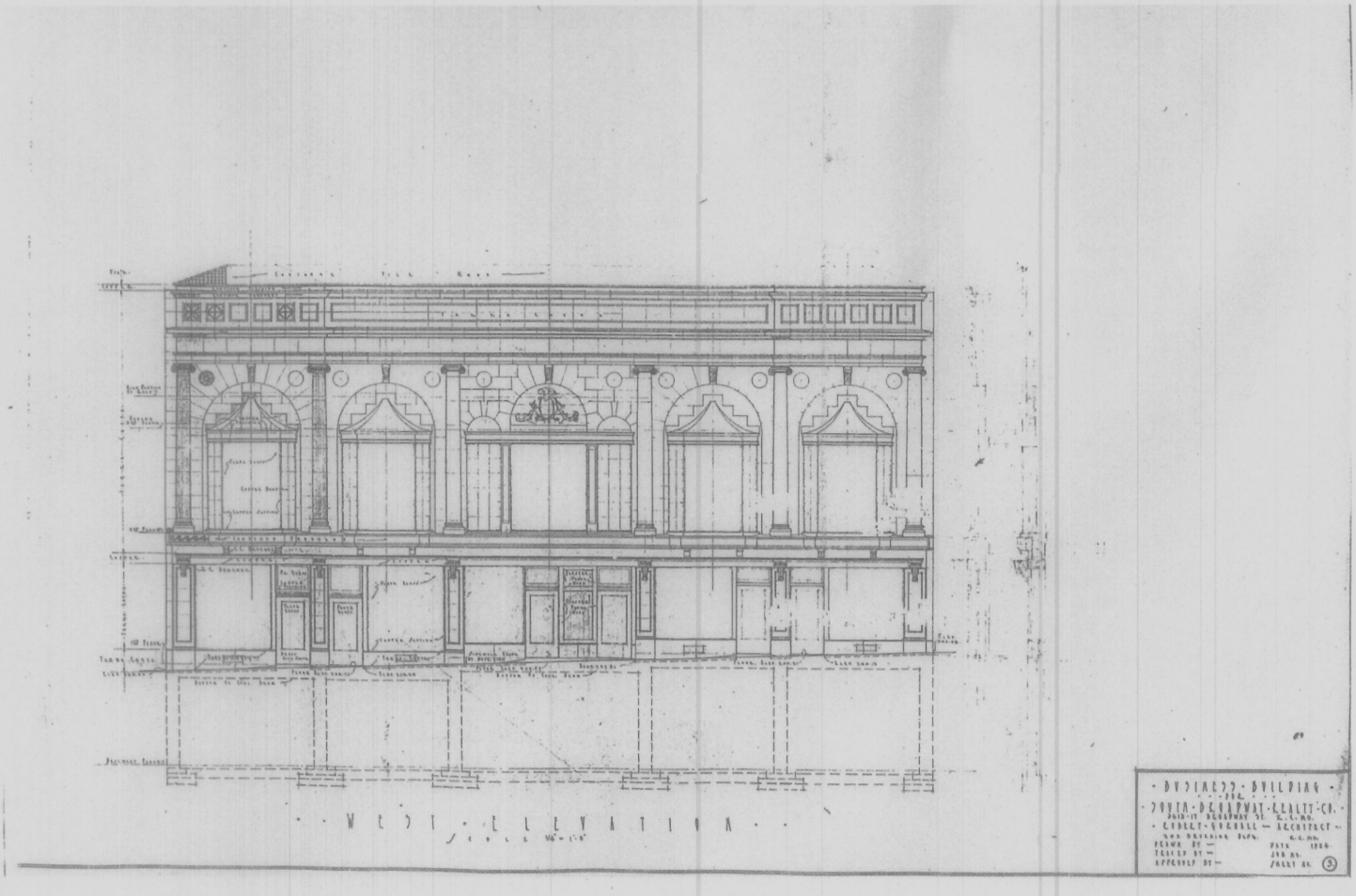
North

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



North

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



North

WEST OR MAIN ELEVATION

Summary

The Barclay Building, 3613-3623 Broadway Boulevard, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the following area: ARCHITECTURE. Designed in the Beaux Arts style by the prominent Kansas City architect, Robert F. Gornall, the Barclay Building is representative of the work of Gornall as one of his unique architectural designs. Large, second-story display windows characterize the two-part commercial building, designed with a wide second story corridor. Furthermore, the Barclay Building marked a transition from the large urban retail department storefronts of the downtown central business district to a smaller suburban retail storefront. In addition, the Barclay, as with the Garrett and Betsy Ross buildings of the same block, was a departure from the independent suburban vendor operating their business on the first floor while residing on the second floor over their shops. By centering the retail district to a single corridor, developers were able to open the land of the surrounding blocks to new residential opportunities. The Barclay Building's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship feeling and association has been retained. The period of significance of the Barclay is 1924, the date of its construction.

Elaboration

The Barclay Building was one of the growing number of buildings in residential areas for commercial use that were being constructed to replace the independent resident/merchants that were so common in the Valentine, Broadway, Hyde Park and Main Street area. Robert Gornall's design for the Barclay was unusual in that it gave prominence to the second-floor shop windows that served as display windows which could be easily viewed by cars driving on Broadway, as well as by pedestrian traffic passing from across the street or near the curb beneath the windows. The design of the Barclay Building was an adaptation of a design used in modern commercial buildings being constructed in France at the time.[1]

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[1] *The Kansas City Star*, 23 November 1924, n.p. Mounted Clipping File, Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert Gornall designed a substantial number of commercial buildings along the Broadway corridor between Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Ninth streets, as well as residential apartment-hotels. Many of the buildings were constructed during a commercial and residential building boom that occurred between 1923 and 1930. This may explain the reason why Gornall relocated his office to the Broadway area. His original drawings of the Barclay floor plan included space for his own office that was located to the rear of the second floor.[2]

The Barclay Building at 3613-3623 Broadway was the third building in the 3600 block of Broadway designed by Gornall. The other two buildings, built prior to the Barclay, were the Garrett Building at 3601 Broadway and the Betsy Ross Building at 3611 Broadway. In 1925, another Gornall design, the Hyde Park Hotel was constructed on the northeast corner of Thirty-Sixth Street and Broadway followed by the Congress Building in 1926.[3] As the residential areas of Kansas City expanded south along Broadway during the 1920s, there was a strong demand for specialty shops instead of the usual second floor office space. Those individuals and families moving into the neighborhoods surrounding this section of Broadway desired easy access to goods, such as specialty clothing shops, grocers and household supplies. Services that were necessary came from cleaners, tailors, beauticians, barber shops and a theater. The owners and their architect, Robert Gornall, located at 203 Bruening Building, took this into consideration in designing the new building.[4]

Prior to 1900 the area south of 3600 Broadway was dotted with estates of the very wealthy businessmen and other prominent families of Kansas City society. As the population of Kansas City increased, families in the upper middle class began moving south as well. In 1905 a major apartment complex was built on Armour Road between Broadway and Central. The Colonnade Apartments were located at 201-219 W. Armour Boulevard.

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2 Robert Gornall, Plans: Broadway Business Building. 1924. No. 46.27, 11 sheets. Microform, Western Historic Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri-Kansas City.

3 Sanborn Insurance Company, *Sanborn Map of Kansas City, Missouri* (1909), 1951 overlay. Sheets 475, 476, 499.

4 Ibid.

Kansas City real estate pioneer, William H. Collins, constructed the complex.[5] By 1909, a boom in apartment house construction began in Kansas City. James A. Rose, a prominent Kansas City builder, completed one of the more luxurious apartment complexes constructed for the upper middle class in 1910. Knickerbocker Place, situated between Broadway and Pennsylvania Avenue at 36th Street, was only two blocks long but contained 56 apartments in total. Rose built the Knickerbocker at a cost of $250,000. The area was far from the noise of the central business district, yet, close enough for convenient commuting. Two streetcar lines were less than a block away for a fifteen-minute trolley ride or ten-minute automobile ride to the heart of the downtown business district.[6] In 1910, horse-drawn taxis were still serving the area.[7]

As automobile traffic increased in Kansas City and roads were improved the migration beyond the city limits took precedence for land developers. Numerous apartment complexes were constructed between Thirty-First Street on the north and Thirty-Ninth Street to the south and between Gillham and Valentine Road or from east to west. During the first two decades of the Twentieth century, the residents of the area relied heavily on local merchants to supply their needs. Interspersed between apartments, duplexes and single-family dwellings; individual vendors operated their businesses from the first floor of their homes while living on the second floor. In 1909, in the 3600 block between Broadway and Central Avenue, nine dwellings out of seventeen were occupied by a vendor on the first floor as illustrated by a section of the Sanborn Insurance Map.[8]

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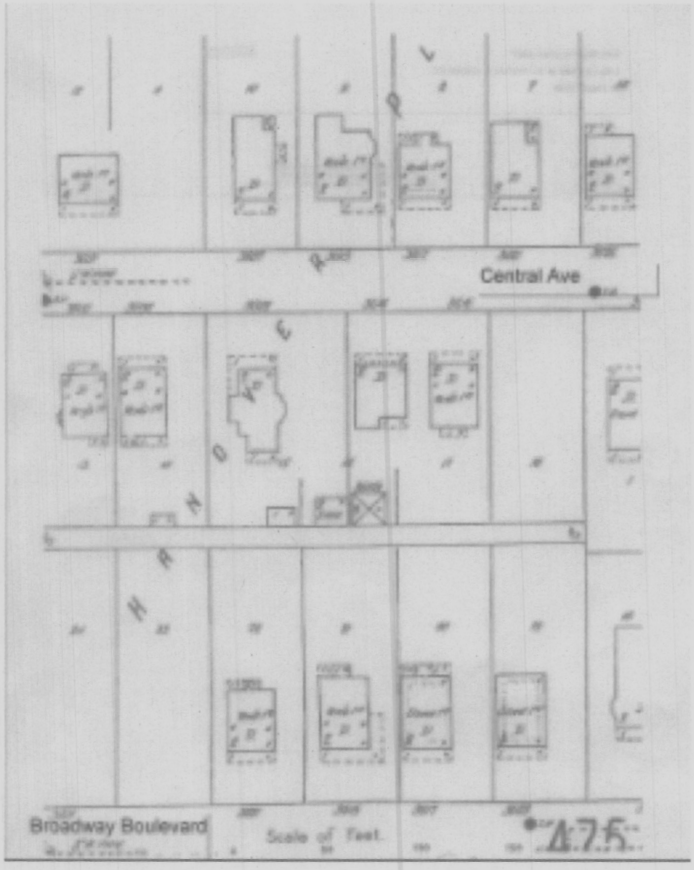
5 Mrs. Sam Ray, "Postcard: Colonnade Apartments," *The Kansas City Star* 8 March 1975, n. p. The complex was razed in 1963 to make way for the construction of office space for Commercial Union Assurance Company.

6 Katherine Baxter, ed., "The Success of a Perfect Apartment," *The Independent* 21 August 1915, 10.

7 Patricia B. Glenn, "Historic Inventory Survey," Landmarks Commission, City of Kansas City, Missouri, 1980.

8 Sanborn Insurance Company, *Sanborn Insurance Map: Kansas City Missouri, 1909* Volume 4 Plate 476.



North

3600 Block between Central and Broadway

Source: *Sanborn Insurance Map: Kansas City Missouri, 1909*

In 1923 Kansas City Life Insurance Corporation moved to the 3400 block of Broadway Boulevard bringing new jobs to the area as well. The South Broadway Realty Company was one of the developers that realized the need for a centralized shopping district offering a mixture of services and goods, as well as fine dining facilities. By 1924 the Barclay building was under construction as designed by Robert Gornall. The Barclay was the third

Gornall design to be constructed in the 3600 block of Broadway Boulevard.

In November 1924 a steam shovel was at work excavating the lot at 3613-3623 Broadway for the construction of a 65' x by 80', two-story building with basement.[9] The South Broadway Realty Company whose principals included E. J. Willett, Douglas S. Cramer and H. W. Pinnick owned the lot.[10] By the time excavation work had begun, the contract for the terra cotta work had been awarded to Western Terra Cotta Company, Kansas City, Kansas, and the steel work was awarded to Comer-Cockrell Metal Lath Construction Company,1014 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri.

In March 1925 a second building permit was obtained for a one-story 40 x 50 foot brick addition with a flat composition roof to the rear of the Barclay. The Edelman-Fleming Construction Company was listed as the contractor with Fleming listed as architect. Although the use was not mentioned, the space most likely served as a loading area for Barclay and Barclay Furniture and other tenants.[11]

The Barclay Building was named for its major tenant, Barclay and Barclay Furniture. The company was a furniture upholstery firm that also dealt in antiques and home furnishings. The Barclay brothers, John W. and Wilbur J. Barclay, had maintained an upholstery and furniture repair shop in the 3400 block of Main for a number of years. By 1924 the brothers had expanded their business to include antique furniture. The brothers entered a ten-year lease with the South Broadway Realty Company.[12] The Barclay name remains intact just above the center, second story window.

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9 "Greater Kansas City," *The Western Contractor* 12 November 1924, 36.

10 "Feature Second Floor Shop," *The Kansas City Star* 23 November 1924, n.p. Clippings, Special Collection, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.

11 3613-17 Broadway, Building Permit 14125, March 9, 1925. Card file. Landmarks Commission, Kansas City, Missouri,

12 "Barclay and Barclay," *Kansas City, Missouri City Directory*, various years. (Kansas City: Gates Publishing Co, multiple years). Microfilm, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City Missouri.

Gornall's Trio (left to right): The Garrett Building, the Betsy Ross Building and the Barclay Building

Robert Gornall, a prominent Kansas City architect, designed several significant buildings in the Kansas City area during the 1920s. A wide range of styles influenced his architectural designs. He was proficient in the Spanish Revival mode that is evident in the Tacoma Building, also known as the Netherlands Hotel, at 3835 Main Street. The Uptown Building and Theatre, 3700 Broadway, Kansas City, is one of his more lavish designs where the theater/office building displays an Italian Renaissance Revival theme.[13] Both the Tacoma Building and the Uptown Theater were listed in the National Register of Historical Places in 1979. The Congress Building, also

13 With the Uptown, Gornall was in association with John Eberson, New York.

known as the City Bank Building, built in 1925, is designed in the Beaux-Arts style and was listed on the National Register in 1983. Some of the decorative elements of this five –story reinforced concrete building can be seen in the exterior of the Uptown Theater, built one year later.

Three other Gornall designs within the Ambassador Hotel District were listed on the Kansas City Register of Historic Places in 1982, including the Georgian Revival styled Hyde Park Hotel (1924-1925), The Garrett Building (1924), designed in the Tudor Revival, and Betsy Ross Building (1923-1924), a Colonial Revival building inspired by the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia.[14] One of his most outstanding single-family residential designs is the Michael Katz House, a Tudor/Norman Revival styled residence built in 1928 and listed in the National Register in 2004.

Although it is apparent that Gornall was proficient in interpreting a wide range of building types and styles, from the Italian Renaissance Revival to the Colonial Revival, in his commercial as well as his residential commissions, the Barclay stands out as one of his most unusual designs and illustrates innovative design elements in the storefronts of the first and second stories. Unlike the majority of Kansas City's commercial properties, the Barclay was given prominent semi-hexagonal display windows at the second story level. Instead of windows that were designed flush with the exterior wall plane, these windows allowed for viewing of merchandise from all angles. Furthermore, the second story was designed with a wide corridor for the ease of moving displays and furniture.

As Richard Longstreth points out in his book, *The Buildings of Main Street*, some of the early twentieth century examples of the Two-Part Commercial Block buildings are sometimes, "idealized versions of the traditional shop-house found in European communities." During the 1920s, "terra cotta, which could be cast into any form

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[14] Landmark's Commission, Kansas City, Missouri, "Historic Landmark Database," City of Kansas City, Missouri, n. p. See also individual inventory forms.

and fired in almost any color, was considered an elegant substitute veneer and became widely used."[15] With the Barclay, it is the treatment of the second story windows that are given distinction that mark this property apart from other Kansas City buildings of the era that display large plate glass windows at the first story, with less decorative and modestly configured windows at the upper stories. The Barclay is further enlivened by the use of terra cotta at the primary façade, giving additional texture and contrast to the adjacent Gornall designed properties to the north.

Robert Gornall first appeared in the city directory in 1914 when Sanneman and Gould employed him as a draftsman. At that time, he resided at 1516 Myrtle Street with his wife Harriet. From c.1917 -1919, Gornall was employed as a draftsman at the Heidenreich Engineering Company. Located at 722 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Missouri, the firm designed concrete ships and grain elevators. By 1919, he was in partnership with the prominent Kansas City architect, Samuel Tarbet. The partnership lasted for about two years. From 1923 to 1924, Gornall was listed with fellow architect, William P. Lodge.[16]

In 1924, it appears he went into practice on his own but in 1929 partnered with Joseph Shaughnessy, Sr., for a brief time. After 1934, Gornall's name could not be located in the city directory. Further information concerning Robert Gornall's public and private life has not, to date, been located.[17]

The drawings for the design of the Barclay Building were completed in 1924. At the time, the building was only known as the Business Building for South Broadway Realty Company. Robert Gornall had already planned to set up his practice as his drawings for the second floor space clearly shows his office space set with a reception

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15 Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street* (Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), 41.

16 Historic Landmark Database, n.p.

17 "Missouri, Jackson County Listings," National Register of Historic Places [Online], http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/MO/Jackson/state.html Accessed 20 August 2003. During 1923-1924, Gornall practiced with architect William Lodge.

area, a library and a drafting room- all located on the rear side of the two-story building.[18] Gornall practiced in the building from 1926 to 1929. By 1930 his office was located at 202 Balcony Building and by 1935, no further listings for Robert or Harriet could be found.

Barclay Building, c. 1987.
Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.

Barclay Building Tenants

In 1925 the tenants of the Barclay Building included: Barclay and Barclay Furniture; Newhouse-Burris, Co., a wallpaper shop; Harry Pinnick, realtor, of the South Broadway Development Co. and McTernan-Haner, an insurance company. In 1929 tenants included a beauty parlor, Broadway Furniture Shop, architectural offices for Robert Gornall and Joseph B. Shaughnessy.[19] A florist shop, owned by Wm A. Miller, moved from the

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[18] Robert Gornall, Plans: Broadway Business Building. 1924, Sheet 3.
[19] "Barclay and Barclay," *Kansas City Missouri, City Directory*, 1913-1942.

Garrett Building to the Barclay Building.[20] Between 1932 and 1938 the building was known as the National Savings Building, no further information could be found for this company. By 1939 the building was again listed as the Barclay Building.[21]

Barclay and Barclay Furniture Company

Besides a ten-year lease and having a building on Broadway named for their firm, very little information was found on John W. and Wilbur J. Barclay. John Barclay was listed as the treasurer of Standard House Furnishings Co. located at 1109 McGee in 1913. In 1914 John's occupation was listed only as furniture salesman. By 1916, John and Wilbur were listed as co-owners of Barclay and Barclay Furniture as a furniture repair shop and later the listing changed to upholstery and antiques. By 1922, Wilbur's address indicated that he had moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. However, the name of the company remained the same. Their early business was located on Main Street until the company moved to the Barclay Building in 1925. By 1929 Barclay and Barclay were no longer listed in the directory and Broadway Furniture Company had taken over the space in the Barclay Building. In 1935 Minnie Barclay, John's wife, was the only listing. She was listed as the "widow of John W. Barclay of Barclay Furniture."[22] By 1942 Minnie was no longer listed at 4824 Brooklyn, which had been their home since c.1920.

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20 "3613-23 Broadway," *Kansas City, Missouri: City Directory*, various years. (Kansas City: Gates Publishing Co, multiple years). Microfilm, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.

21 Ibid.

22 "Barclay and Barclay," *Kansas City Missouri, City Directory*, 1913-1942.

Bibliography

Published

"3613-23 Broadway." *Kansas City, Missouri: City Directory, 1916-1960.* Kansas City: Gates Publishing Co.

"Barclay and Barclay." *Kansas City, Missouri City Directory 1916-1960.* Kansas City: Gates Publishing Co.

Baxter, Katherine, ed. "The Success of a Perfect Apartment" *The Independent* 21 August 1915.

"Feature Second Floor Shops." *The Kansas City Star* 23 November 1924.

"Greater Kansas City." *The Western Contractor* 12 November 1924, 36.

"Missouri, Jackson County Listings." National Register of Historic Places [Online]. http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/MO/Jackson/state.html Accessed, 20 August 2003.

Ray, Mrs. Sam. "Postcard: Colonnade Apartments." *The Kansas City Star* 8 March 1975.

Sanborn Insurance Company, *Sanborn Map of Kansas City, Missouri (1909) 1951.*

Unpublished

Glenn, Patricia B. "Historic Inventory Surveys." Landmarks Commission, City of Kansas City, Missouri, 1980.

Gornall, Robert. Plans: Broadway Business Building. 1924. Microform, Western Historic Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri.

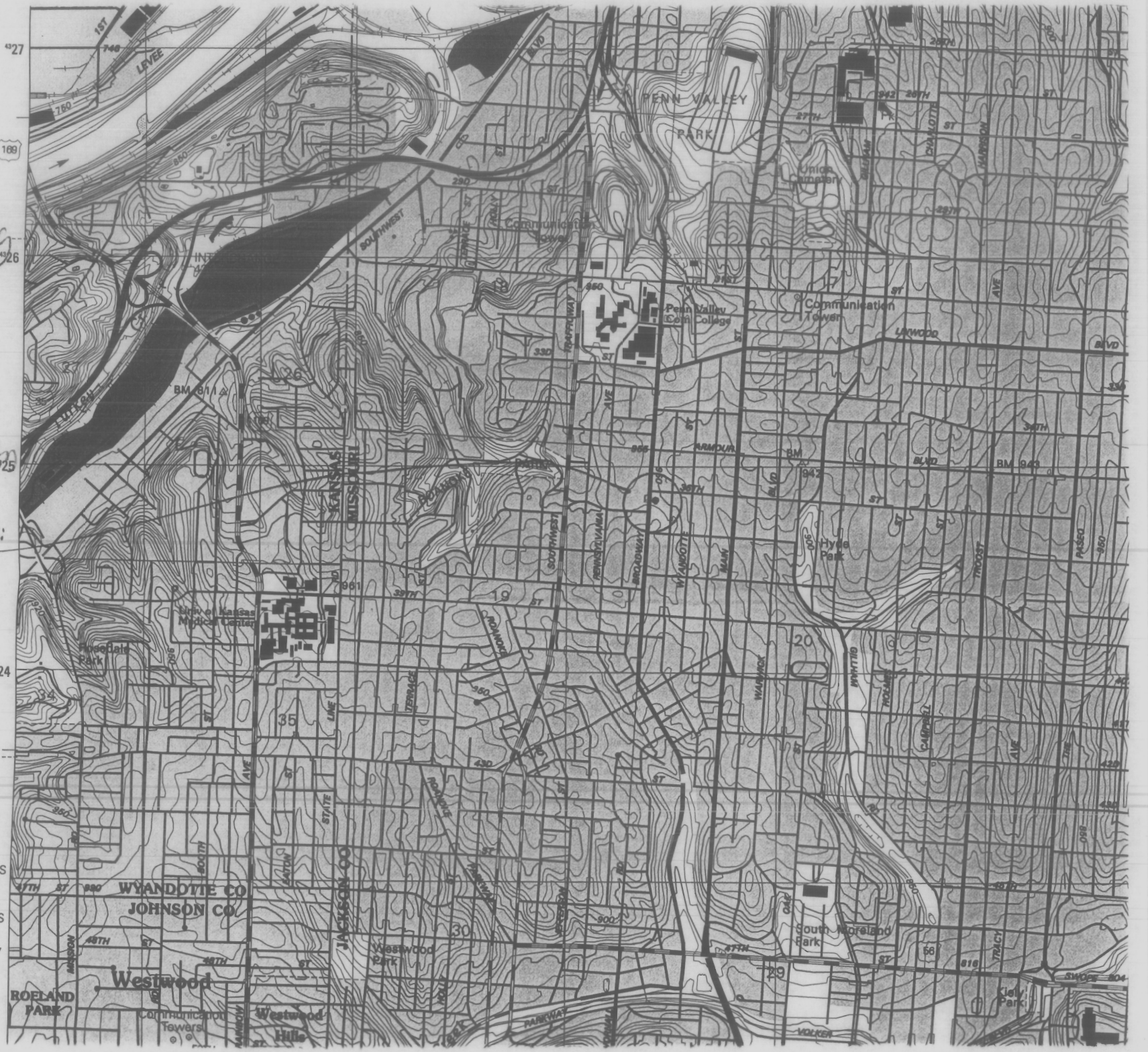
Landmark's Commission. Kansas City, Missouri. "Historic Landmark Database." City of Kansas City, Missouri.

Verbal Boundary Description:
Lots 19 to 21 and south 29.95 feet Lot 22. Also west 1/2 of vacated alley east of and adjacent to said tract Hanover Place, a subdivision in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification:
The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Barclay Building, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

Key to Photographs
Photographer: Jeff Nichols, North Kansas City, Missouri. Negatives are located at AHR, LLC, Kansas City, Missouri.
Date: July 2005

1. The main or west façade; view facing east
2. The main or west façade; view facing southeast
3. Detail of the main façade; view facing east
4. The south façade; view facing northeast
5. The south façade; view facing north
6. The rear or east façade; view facing northwest
7. The rear façade; view facing west
8. Second floor interior; view facing southwest
9. Second floor interior stairwell; view facing northwest



Barclay Building

3613 - 3623 Broadway Blvd.

Kansas City
Jackson County
Missouri

UTM References:

15/362420E
15/4324850N

NIGAT RESTAURANT

PEKING

Valentine Rd

Sidney's Diner