

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Ohio, Sidney & Victor streets & alley E of Texas Avenue [n/a] not for publication

city or town St. Louis [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63104

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).

Mark A. Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/ Deputy SHPO

21 December 2006
Date

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

Date

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

COMMERCE: warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: professional

COMMERCE: warehouse

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Other: Quonset Hut

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

Metal

roof Asphalt

other Concrete

Narrative Description

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY _____

ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

1892 - 1926

1947 - 1949

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Lucas, William A.

Stran-Steel / Great Lakes Steel Corp.

9. Major Bibliographical 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:

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

Name of repository: _____

Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1][5]	[7][4][1][7][0][0]	[4][2][7][6][7][2][0]	2	[][]	[][][][]	[][][][]	[][][][]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
3	[][]	[][][][]	[][][][]	4	[][]	[][][][]	[][][][]	[][][][]

[] 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 Mary M. Stirtz

organization _____ date 24 April 2006

street & number 12 Wydown Terrace telephone (314)721-6289

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

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 1. Timothy Ayres 2. Henry & Paula Gross 3. Victory Investors, Inc.

street & number 1. 2500 Ohio 2. 2501 Texas Ave. 3. 2511 Iowa St. telephone (314) 776-7600

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63104

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

SUMMARY

The Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District in St. Louis, Missouri, occupies all of City Block 2086 and part of adjacent City Block 2087 (bounded by Sidney, Victor, Ohio, and Texas Streets). Located on the south side of the city in a small industrial area, the District consists of five contributing industrial buildings of simple, utilitarian design: four late 19th/early 20th century brick factory buildings, and one metal Quonset hut (built 1947-49). Two non-contributing one-story buildings are within the boundaries: a 1971 concrete block building, and a circa 1990 metal Butler building. Overall, the District remains largely intact and exhibits character-defining elements of historic design, materials and workmanship which clearly convey the property's associative value. The most common minor changes to the property (reversible alterations) are bricked-in and boarded openings.

ELABORATION

2500 Ohio (Koken Barbers' Supply Co. factory, 1892-1905)

The three-story and basement, red brick building fronting approximately 190 feet along Ohio Street was constructed in three principal stages: 1892, 1899, and 1902; in 1905, a third story was added to the eastern three bays (Sidney Street (south) elevation) of the 1892 section. The interior of the building consistently features heavy post and beam construction. Covered with a flat roof of asphalt, the entire building rests on a rock-face limestone foundation, and features on the fifteen-bay Ohio Street (west) elevation, a regular fenestration pattern of large, segmentally-arched windows with stone sills; many of the windows are now boarded, but exposed windows retain original wood mullions that divide each window into two, six-over-six double-hung sash units. Entries on the Ohio Street elevation are located in the 1892 and 1899 sections. Freight elevator shafts exist in the 1892 section (east wall) and the 1899 section which survives with an original, operative Moon Elevator, (manufactured in St. Louis).

The seven-bay Sidney Street (south) elevation (1892 section), running approximately 125 feet to a vacated alley, exhibits segmentally-arched windows (blocked in) on the top story; tri-part windows on the lower stories are headed with straight metal lintels, and are installed with six-over-six, double-hung sash. The five-bay east elevation of the 1892 section repeats the window treatment on the south elevation; a loading dock with metal canopy is located here. The north elevation (1902 addition) also features a loading dock with metal canopy, and displays irregular fenestration; a one-story concrete block addition (of recent date) abuts this elevation. Faint historic lettering, reading "Koken Barbers' Supply Co.," survives at the cornice line of the north elevation; on the west elevation (1902 section) the lettering reads, "Congress Hydraulic Chairs." (Later (c.1970s) signage associated with St. Louis Paint Co. (including a panda bear logo) is painted on the southwest corner of the 1892 section.)

2501 Texas; 2509 Texas (Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Buildings)

2509 Texas was built c. 1880 as a two-story, four-bay, side-gabled brick residence featuring segmentally arched openings. The building was converted to industrial uses by 1907 when a

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one-story brick paint shop with enameling oven was constructed at the rear of the property (Fig. 1) and later joined to the former house. The building rests on a stone foundation. One of the pair of front doors was modified for a loading dock, the other door is boarded; first floor windows are bricked-in/boarded.

2501 Texas, built 1910 as a factory, is a one-story, red brick building on a concrete foundation. Simple brick piers mark four bays on Texas and six bays on Victor; tri-part horizontal windows (mostly boarded) rest on a brick beltcourse. The south bay on the primary (east) elevation is filled-in with glass bricks, but an original entry door remains intact. The interior opens to 2509 Texas.

Quonset Hut (Missouri Roofing Co. 1947-1949) (Fig. 20)

The one-story, three-bay, steel-framed building is sheathed with corrugated galvanized steel. It measures approximately 82 feet in width (east-west); the western 30 feet encompass the original 1947 construction (roofed by the west arch), while the remaining width represents the 1949 construction. The length (north-south) of the hut is irregular: approximately 81 feet in the west half (the 1947 construction), and 69 feet in the 1949 addition. The triple-arch primary (south) façade features two doors, an original 1947 sliding steel door located in the west bay, and a modern, vertical-rising garage type door in the east bay; above each door is an original steel louver ventilator opening; pairs of steel frame windows (each two lights wide by three lights high) are installed in each end-bay. The north and east elevations are blind; the west elevation features two roofed 'knock-out' openings with sliding doors (possibly historic openings). The east and west sides of the building are curved, each forming a partial semi-circle joining the arched center bay. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

2528 Texas (Koken Barber Supply Co. Building, 1912)

Across the street from the Quonset hut, this five-story and basement building was constructed in 1912 by the Koken Co. for manufacturing, with offices and showrooms on the second floor. The factory fronts eight bays (approximately 135 feet) on Texas and six bays (117 feet) on Sidney. It features fireproof construction of flat slab, reinforced concrete using the Turner "mushroom" system, with 12-inch brick curtain walls. All elevations are articulated with large windows headed with soldier course brick lintels; metal sills are employed, except on second story windows on the west (primary) and south elevations which display terra cotta sills. All windows (except basement) are now filled with glass blocks above small, pivoting windows with metal frames; building permits indicate the window alterations occurred between 1955-1961; basement windows are boarded. The large, primary entrance on Texas (now covered with a canvas canopy) opens to a small vestibule and stairway, both clad with original marble wainscoting; steps with marble treads lead to second story offices at the southwest corner of the building. The offices still retain original, ornamental wood partitions with decorative leaded glass. On the north elevation, canopied loading docks and an entry to a freight elevator open to a loading/shipping area of vacant land originally associated with Koken activities and still used as such. The cornice of the building is copper.

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Non-Contributing Buildings (See Boundary Map (Site Plan))

The two one-story non-contributing buildings are located in the southeast quarter of the block but have no street addresses. One, a standard metal Butler building (c.1990) is tucked away along the vacated alley, adjacent to the west wall of the Quonset hut. The other building, of concrete construction (1971) also has frontage on the vacated alley, and on Sidney Street.

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

SUMMARY

The **Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District** bounded by Ohio, Texas, Sidney and Victor Streets in St. Louis, Missouri, is nominated to the National Register under **CRITERIA A and C** and is locally significant in the following areas: **INDUSTRY**: The Koken Co. complex of late-19th and early 20th century brick buildings is associated with a local manufacturer which made the names Koken and St. Louis synonymous with a standard of excellence exhibited in barber supplies distributed across the country. Even today, the Koken name resonates among collectors who pay as much as \$50,000 for antique Koken chairs, and in shops where Koken chairs are still in use.¹ Established in St. Louis by German-born Ernest Edward Koken, the company began in 1874 as a small firm specializing in hand-painted shaving mugs. Shortly after the firm moved into the original building at the southeast corner of Ohio and Sidney Streets in 1892, E. E. Koken began manufacturing an early, if not the earliest American barber chair powered by a hydraulic mechanism. Koken's patented hydraulic chair became the flagship of the firm's numerous products that propelled the company into an industry leader. Koken's scope of production further expanded around 1920 with the introduction of a line of chairs and accessories designed for women's beauty salons. Large additions to the original 1892 building as well as expansion into an adjacent city block reflect Koken's growth and contribution to St. Louis' position as the nation's fourth largest manufacturing city in the early 20th century. By 1926, the company had outgrown the Ohio Street complex and moved to a new 15 acre plant (largely razed) a few miles southwest of the nominated property. **ARCHITECTURE**: In two stages of construction (1947 and 1949) Missouri Roofing Co. erected an uncommon triple-arch Quonset hut at the northwest corner of Sidney and Texas Streets, occupying vacant land formerly the site of Koken Co.'s lumber yard. Original plans were supplied by Stran-Steel Division of Great Lakes Steel Corp. (Detroit), fabricator of Quonset huts for the U. S. military during World War II, and a major producer/promoter of huts for civilian use in the postwar era. A distinctive icon of postwar building culture, Missouri Roofing's triple-arch building appears to be the only example of its design type and perhaps the largest of a small group of historic Quonset huts still standing in the City of St. Louis.

The **Period of Significance: Industry** begins in 1892 with the completion of the first factory built by Koken Barbers' Supply Co. and ends in 1926, the year the firm moved from the site. The **Period of Significance: Architecture** begins in 1947, the date of construction of the Quonset hut, and ends in 1949, the date of construction of the addition to the hut.

ELABORATION

Criterion A: Industry (1892-1926) Koken Barbers' Supply Co.

The completion in 1892 of the first unit of the Koken factory at the northeast corner of Ohio and Sidney marked a significant new era of expansion destined to make Koken an industry leader in the early 20th century. Three years earlier in 1889, the firm was incorporated, capitalized at \$18,000 and increased to \$60,000 in 1893. At the time of incorporation, the two principal

¹ Internet site, Antiquitiesweb.com, "Ernest Koken," accessed 25 April 2006.

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stockholders were the brothers Ernest Edward (E. E.) Koken (1855-1909), founder of the company, and William T. Koken (c.1850-1901), president of Koken Iron Works, the local architectural iron foundry which produced castings for Koken barber chairs. The company remained largely owned and managed by the family until the death in 1937 of E. E.'s son, Walter F. Koken (1882-1937), the last Koken to be active in the business.

By 1895 Koken Barbers' Supply Co. had acquired all of the land in the west half of CB 2086 (Fig. 1). Additions to the 1892 factory between 1899-1905 completed the factory as it stands today fronting approximately 190 feet along Ohio Street. Following the acquisition (between 1900-1911) of all of the lots in the east half of the city block, the company adapted the c. 1880 residential property at 2909 Texas to manufacturing purposes, and in 1910, the firm built a new one-story brick factory building at 2501 Texas at the corner of Victor.² Two years later in 1912, Koken significantly enlarged its manufacturing capabilities with the construction of the five-story, reinforced concrete plant at 2528 Texas, located in adjacent CB 2087 on land formerly used for Koken lumber yards (Figs. 1 & 2, bottom left). This building also housed showrooms and corporate offices on the second floor.

Born in Aerzen, Hanover, Germany, in 1855, Ernest Koken and his family emigrated to St. Louis in 1860. He left school in 1871 (following the death of his father, Theodore) to work as an apprentice for a manufacturer of glass labels. Koken soon saw a business opportunity in the growing popularity of personalized, decorated shaving mugs. Gifted with considerable mechanical and artistic skills, E. E. ventured into a small cottage industry in 1874 taking orders for decorating shaving mugs³ (Fig. 3, bottom, right). Gradually the young entrepreneur branched out by adding other barber supplies for sale. With the financial backing of a partner, upholsterer Louis Boppert (c.1856-1886), Koken was able in the early 1880s to begin manufacturing his first patented barber chair, a reclining model,⁴ produced in a modest building at 1858 Menard Street in the Soulard Historic District (NR 24 Dec. 1972). Boppert's death in 1886 left Koken on his own after purchasing all of the personal property belonging to the partnership for the sum of \$8,910.⁵

Koken wholesale catalogues, first published in 1888, provide a survey of the company's broad scope of business. Hundreds of products sold directly to barber shops included virtually every type of equipment and product desired by the most up-to-date shop. Inventory comprised a myriad of small items such as mugs, hair tonics, toiletries, razors, clippers, cuspidors, and

² The company also maintained offices and salesrooms in downtown St. Louis, for many years on Market Street in buildings now razed.

³ *Book of St. Louisans* (St. Louis: St. Louis Republic, 1906), 336.

⁴ Patented October 25, 1881 (Patent No. 248,656). The manufactured chair is illustrated in Koken's 1889 catalogue, p. 10.

⁵ Probate Estate #16041, Koken and Boppert, 1886.

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

plumbing supplies, as well as large equipment. Typical of the catalogues, the 1899 edition featured an extensive line of furniture manufactured at the Koken Ohio Street factory, such as elaborate mirrored cabinetry and washstands (Fig. 4), and the popular cases used by tonsorial shops for storage of patrons' personal shaving mugs (Fig. 5). The continued demand for decorated shaving mugs (Fig. 6) required a separate art department at the factory, staffed by skilled German artisans.⁶ A series of photographs of the plant taken in 1898 proudly illustrated Koken employees engaged in the various processes of manufacturing (Figs. 7a, 7b).

In 1899, sixteen full-page plates in color illustrated the mainstay of the business, the line of barber chairs patented by E. E. Koken and manufactured at the Ohio Street factory. Chairs ranged in price from \$28 for a "Congress One-Lever"⁷ style in quarter-sawn oak, to a high of \$85 for the "Congress Hydraulic Chair No. 111," trimmed in mahogany with embossed leather upholstery. The latter model was one of eight chairs available powered by a hydraulic mechanism which E. E. Koken first patented in 1895 (Fig. 8). Among the lower cost, non-hydraulic chairs, the "Congress One-Lever No. 132," offered at \$35 with cane seats and ventilated sides, was promoted as "the coolest, most comfortable for warm climates, the chair for Cuba and the Philippines." (By 1910, export business justified an edition of the catalogue in Spanish.)

Koken's hydraulic chair is claimed by some to be the first barber chair of the hydraulic type patented and manufactured in this country. Though such claims have not been verified, the recollections of Oliver T. Johnson, the attorney for the Koken Co. from 1905 through 1918, give credence to the claims. Johnson stated that a Chicago firm, Kochs Barber Supply Co., "was the largest competitor to the Koken firm - but did NOT have the [hydraulic] chair." Kochs even proposed a merger with the St. Louis manufacturer in order to gain the market advantage of the hydraulic chair, but Koken declined the offer. According to the attorney, the exclusivity of the Koken chair also spared the company damage from union boycotts in the early 20th century because the company's "heart, the patented hydraulic chair, was above and beyond competition."⁸

The Koken exhibit of chairs at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis (Fig. 9) brought further recognition to the firm with the award of a Grand Prize in the class of "Office and Household Furniture." The dramatic display featured a 12-foot high hydraulic chair in perpetual motion, an exact reproduction of the design of the "Congress Pedestal Hydraulic Chair No. 138" (Fig. 10),

⁶ Robert Blake Powell, *Antique Shaving Mugs in the United States* (Hurst, Texas: n.p., 1972), 196-208.

⁷ "Congress" was a trade name but never used in any of the Letters Patent.

⁸ Powell, *Antique Shaving Mugs*, 186-187. Though Powell (209-210) provides an alphabetical list of 65 "Early Barber Supply Companies" (located in 15 different states) including six in St. Louis, there is no overview or analysis here or elsewhere of the companies which manufactured barber supplies as opposed to companies which operated just as wholesalers or retailers.

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Koken's latest (and most costly) model of the hydraulic type. Over the years, E. E. Koken was granted at least nineteen patents for the inventions he developed in a design/workshop in the basement of his home. Many of his patents involved perfecting the hydraulic barber chair, although he also turned his talents to improving products such as barber poles (Fig. 11).

Walter Koken (1882-1937) assumed his father's role as inventor in the years following the untimely death of E. E. Koken in 1909;⁹ by 1919, Walter was also serving as president of the company. Between 1911-1930, Walter F. Koken registered more than 40 patents and designs in his name for improvements in barber and beauty shop chairs, barber poles, hair clippers, chiropody and physician chairs, combustion engines, an electroplating apparatus, along with specialty items such as a Manicurist Table and a Child's Haircutting Chair (Figs. 12, 13).

The needs of Koken's expanding trade were met with the construction of a large, new factory in 1912 which provided much-needed space for production. The five-story building located at 2825 Texas in adjacent City Block 2087 occupied land formerly used by Koken as lumber yards (Figs. 1, 2). The local press described the new building (Fig.14), designed by architect William A. Lucas¹⁰, as a "model factory" of progressive industrial design featuring fireproof reinforced concrete construction, abundant interior light ("70% of the wall area in windows"), and lavatory, rest and locker rooms on each floor. It was announced in 1912 that the new factory would be "given over to the manufacture of razors, strops, perfumes, soaps and barber accessories," while the old plant on Ohio would continue to produce barber chairs and shop fixtures.¹¹ The entire second floor was reserved for showrooms and Koken's general offices. By 1915, the new building also housed Koken's large mug decorating department (Fig. 14, bottom).

Koken's total sales in 1914 had passed the million dollar mark; 9,600 barber chairs (700 car loads) sold that year.¹² Another indicator of corporate growth, capital stock increased in 1908 from \$60,000 (set in 1893) to \$500,000, and increased again in 1912 to \$750,000, when reported assets amounted to \$752,373, and liabilities, \$2,211. By 1919, Koken advertised the claim, "The World's Largest Makers of Barbers' Furniture & Supplies."

During Walter Koken's tenure as president in the 1920s and 1930s, the company experienced

⁹ E. E. Koken died suddenly from heart failure 12 July 1909 at his residence, 4203 Shenandoah Ave. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 12 July 1909.

¹⁰ William Lucas (1862-1940) was born in St. Louis of Hungarian and German parentage. He trained in architecture at night school and in the office of L. Cass Miller. Lucas's known designs include St. John's Episcopal Church (1907) and numerous residences. In the early 20th century he was among the first architects to experiment with reinforced concrete construction in St. Louis.

¹¹ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 11 February 1912.

¹² *Reedy's Mirror* (18 December 1914): 219. No other business records for Koken are known to exist.

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St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

both its greatest prosperity and most severe financial reverses. The change in women's hairstyles to the short, "bobbed" cut in the early 1920s opened a new market for Koken products. The company responded to the surge in beauty shops by introducing a special line of chairs, finished in white porcelain enamel, designed to appeal to women (Figs. 15, 16, 17). The success of the beauty parlor trade easily offset the demise of business in shaving mugs resulting from common usage (by 1920) of the inexpensive safety razor. In the peak years of production, Koken moved in 1926 from the Ohio Street plant to a spacious new industrial complex on Morganford Road, a few miles southwest of the old factory. However, within a short time, the Great Depression forced the company into bankruptcy. Reorganized in 1938, Koken continued in business until 1957 when a Japanese manufacturer bought the firm, but retained the Koken name. Currently (2006) a distributing unit of the Japanese parent company is located in St. Louis.

Later History of the Koken Factory Buildings

CB 2086: In 1937, Koken sold all of the block along with improvements to Liberty Foundry Co. Two years later, Liberty sold off the northeast quarter of the block, where Missouri Plating Co. (platers of chrome bumpers) took over the former Koken buildings at 2501 and 2509 Texas Street; the firm remains there today. By 1972, St. Louis Paint Co. occupied the Koken buildings fronting on Ohio Street; the company sold the property in 2004. The current owner of the west half and also the southeast quarter of the block has plans underway to rehabilitate the property.

CB 2087: In 1928 Koken sold the five-story building at 2528 Texas to International Hat Co. which retained ownership until 1990. The current (2006) owner, Victory Investors Inc., manufactures restaurant furniture.

Criterion C: Architecture (1947-1949) Quonset Hut

In late November 1947, Missouri Roofing Co. took out a building permit for a one-story brick warehouse planned for an unimproved site owned by the firm at the northwest corner of Texas and Sidney Streets;¹³ the site originally had been used by the Koken Co. as lumber yards (Fig. 1).

However, within two weeks, the design and materials of the roofing contractors' new building changed significantly when the company received a second permit on December 11,th this time for a one-story metal warehouse, erected as a Quonset hut.¹⁴ A set of standardized plans (on file at City Hall) prepared by Stran-Steel Division (a subsidiary of Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Detroit) identified Missouri Roofing's building as "Quonset 40, Type A, Jan. 1947 Design," and provided detailed, step-by-step instructions for erection (Figs. 18, 19). Two years later, Missouri Roofing's hut was modified to its present form: enlarged from the original single arch spanning approximately 40 feet, to a triple arch design having a total interior width of about 82 feet (Fig. 20).

¹³ In 1946, John P. Reuter of Missouri Roofing purchased the site (lots 1-5). The roofing company had been located in the south side neighborhood since the 1920s.

¹⁴ The estimated cost given on building permits for the projected brick warehouse was \$5000; for the 1947 metal hut, \$3,688; for the 1949 addition to the hut, \$4800.

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Stran-Steel, a fabricator of steel framing for residences since 1933, began manufacturing Quonset huts during World War II under contract with the U. S. Navy which needed shelter for troops that was sturdy, portable, could be mass-produced quickly, and easily assembled using common tools. The name "Quonset" hut was officially adopted by the military in 1941 in order to distinguish the American building from the World War I British "Nissen" hut,¹⁵ a similar, semi-circular building of metal, invented and patented by Lt. Col. Peter Norman Nissen (1871-1930) of the British Royal Engineers. The American hut derived its name from a naval air station, erected 1940-41, at Quonset Point, Rhode Island. The first construction plant for huts was located nearby in West Davisville, Rhode Island, along a railroad spur connecting the naval air base to the town.¹⁶

Though Stran-Steel was not responsible for the first run of huts shipped in June 1941 from Quonset Point, by September the company was supplying the government with its light-weight steel framing, featuring a patented serpentine nailing groove which greatly reduced the time required for assembly of huts. Within a year, Stran-Steel had taken over production of all government huts, and by the end of the war, had manufactured around 120,000 huts. Credit for the design of the Quonset hut is generally given to Swiss-born Otto Brandenberger (1894 -?), who studied architecture at Zurich Technical Institute before emigrating in 1913 to the United States. In 1939, he joined the New York firm of George A. Fuller, a nationally prominent construction contractor. Fuller and another company, Merritt, Chapman & Scott, were awarded the contracts for both the Quonset Point Naval Air Station and the Davisville hut factory. Brandenberger served as Fuller's coordinator for the naval air base project, and also led Fuller's architectural design team in developing the Quonset hut.¹⁷

Brandenberger's resume for the years 1942 to 1948 indicates that the architect continued to design wartime Quonset buildings, working directly for Great Lakes Steel (Detroit) beginning in 1942; he then took up designing postwar industrial, farm, and residential steel frame buildings as research engineer in charge of the company's branch office in St. Louis.¹⁸ Even before the war had ended, the Detroit manufacturer began planning for peacetime production. Advertisements such as one that appeared in *Architectural Record* in January 1944 (Fig. 21), introduced the

¹⁵ The American hut was generally referred to as the "Nissen" hut until a directive from the Navy dated 18 July 1941 requested that "in the future the hut be referred to as the "Quonset" Hut on all drawings, in correspondence and in conversation." Chris Chiei, "How the Hut Came to Be," in Julie Decker and Chris Chiei, eds. *Quonset Hut: Metal Living for a Modern Age* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2005), 15.

¹⁶ Chris Chiei, "How the Hut Came to Be," 1-17.

¹⁷ Chiei, "How the Hut Came to Be," 9-24.

¹⁸ Chiei, "How the Hut Came to Be," 4-5. In 1948, Stran-Steel branch office in St. Louis was located in the Continental Building.

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potential of the Quonset hut design applied to progressive industrial construction. After the war, in face of a nationwide shortage of buildings, Stran-Steel aggressively marketed the adaptability of the hut to almost every conceivable functional need (Fig. 22); the manufacturer claimed in 1947 that the Stran hut had been "applied to more than three hundred different uses, with countless modifications in design and exterior treatment."¹⁹ Eventually, the company gained exclusive trademark rights to the famous Quonset name.

The hut built for Missouri Roofing embraced the designs for two of the larger models (Quonset 40 and Quonset Multiple 80,²⁰ Fig. 23) developed by Stran-Steel during the war and carried over (with modifications) into its peacetime line of products. Both models were available with variant treatments of end-walls (either blind, or with sliding steel doors, steel windows, and ventilation louvers); steel windows on the side walls were optional accessory items.²¹ The Quonset 40 frequently was used by the military for storage of weapons and materials, or sometimes for field hospitals and recreational centers. Nicknamed the "elephant hut" because of its size, the Quonset 40 later also lent itself to civilian uses such as banks, churches, and barns. When Missouri Roofing's hut was enlarged in 1949, the Quonset 40 was transformed into the Quonset Multiple 80, the other standard model. The three-bay Quonset Multiple 80 featured a center bay of 20' 6" flanked by two side bays, each about 30' wide; in the Missouri Roofing Co. building, a 30-foot section of the original Quonset 40 hut was retained as the western bay of the 1949 Quonset Multiple 80 (Fig. 20). A circa 1950 manual prepared for Stran-Steel salesmen and distributors illustrated several built-examples of the large "Multiple" hut, citing the model's suitability for light industrial applications (Fig. 24).

In 1996, almost fifty years after the completion of Missouri Roofing's original 1947 hut, Elaine Viets, a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* columnist, reported on a Quonset hut survey/search underway in metropolitan St. Louis, conducted by St. Louis County Department of Parks. The object of the survey was to document existing huts, and raise public awareness of the significance of the innovative building type which recently had been featured in an exhibit at the National Building Museum (Washington D. C.).²² Two months later, Viets published the results of the search: "more than 50 Quonset huts in St. Louis city and county, and dozens more in towns around Missouri and Illinois."²³ Within the group of 50 huts then-standing in St. Louis city and county,

¹⁹ Stran-Steel advertisement, *Saturday Evening Post*, 1947.

²⁰ The "40" and "80" in the model names referred to the standard interior width of the hut; both models were available in any length in increments of 20 feet.

²¹ *Quonset Buildings Manual* (Detroit: Great Lakes Steel Corp., c. 1950), 87-90.

²² Elaine Viets, "Metal Of Honor: Quonset Huts Get Their Due," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 21 April 1996.

²³ Elaine Viets, "Ten Hut! Quonsets Found," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 30 June 1996. The hut survey was not systematic or exhaustive; identification of hut locations relied largely on reader response to the articles, as well as on reported sightings from other individuals.

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approximately sixteen were located in the city of St. Louis; Missouri Roofing's hut, however, was overlooked in the informal survey. A recent check of sites confirmed that the majority of huts in the city identified in 1996 still stand. The only triple-arch design, and perhaps the largest example of a hut citywide, the Missouri Roofing Co. Quonset hut remains an evocative symbol of American ingenuity in the war effort, and a significant artifact of postwar civilian culture.

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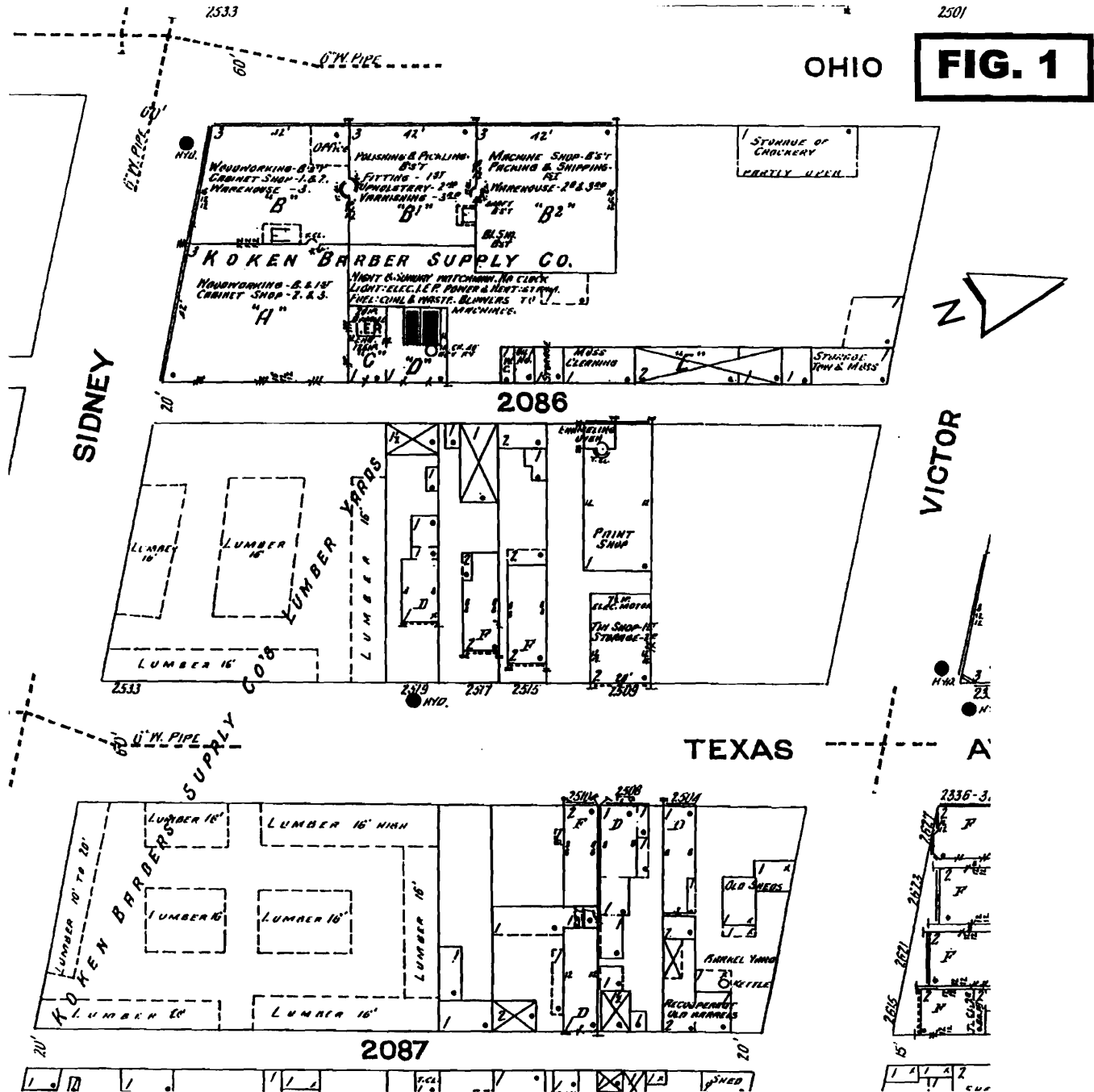


Figure 1: 1909 Sanborn Map Vol. 4, Sheet 32, 1909.

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FIG. 3

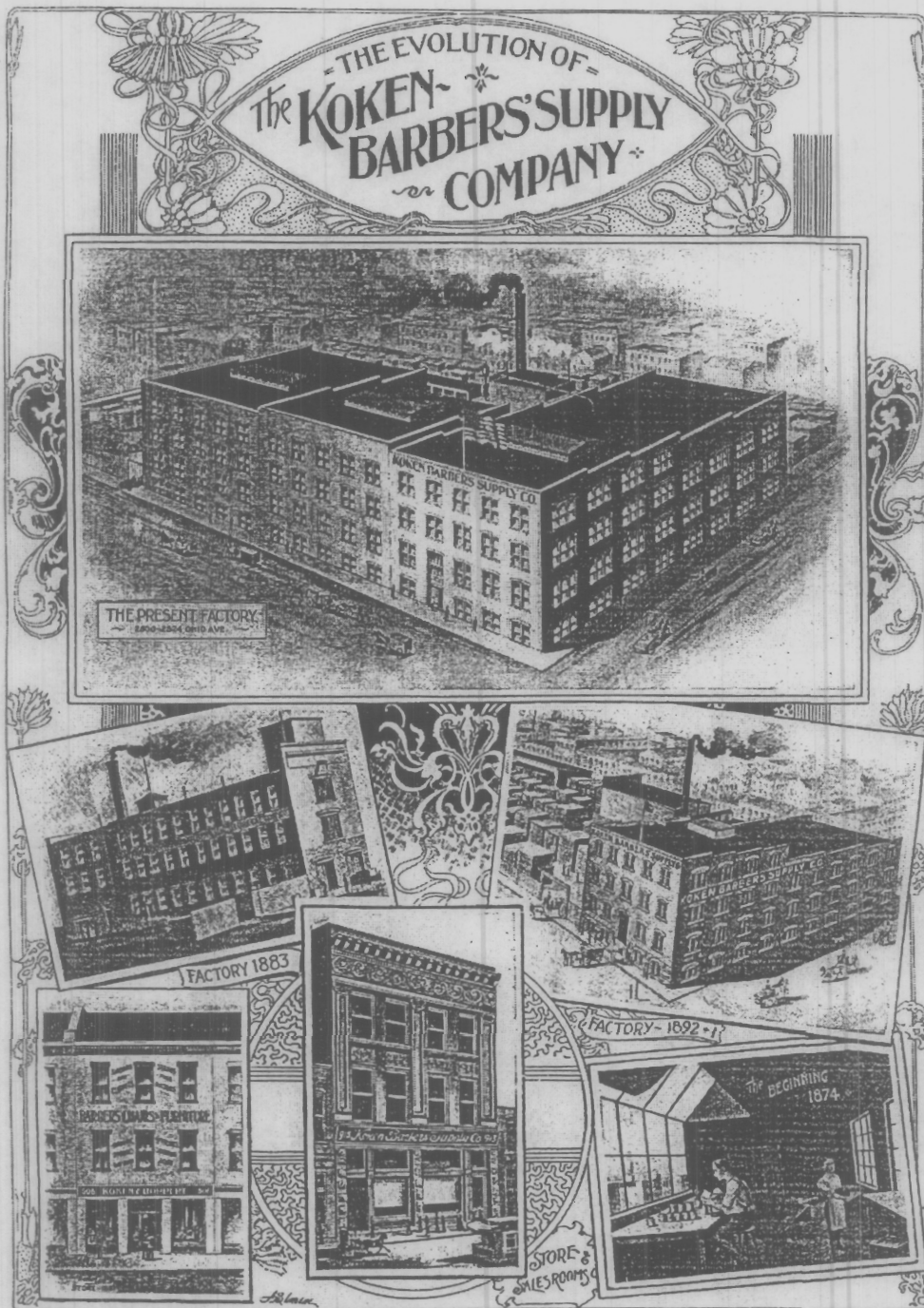


Figure 3: Drawings of the evolution of the Koken Company, Koken 1899 Catalogue (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

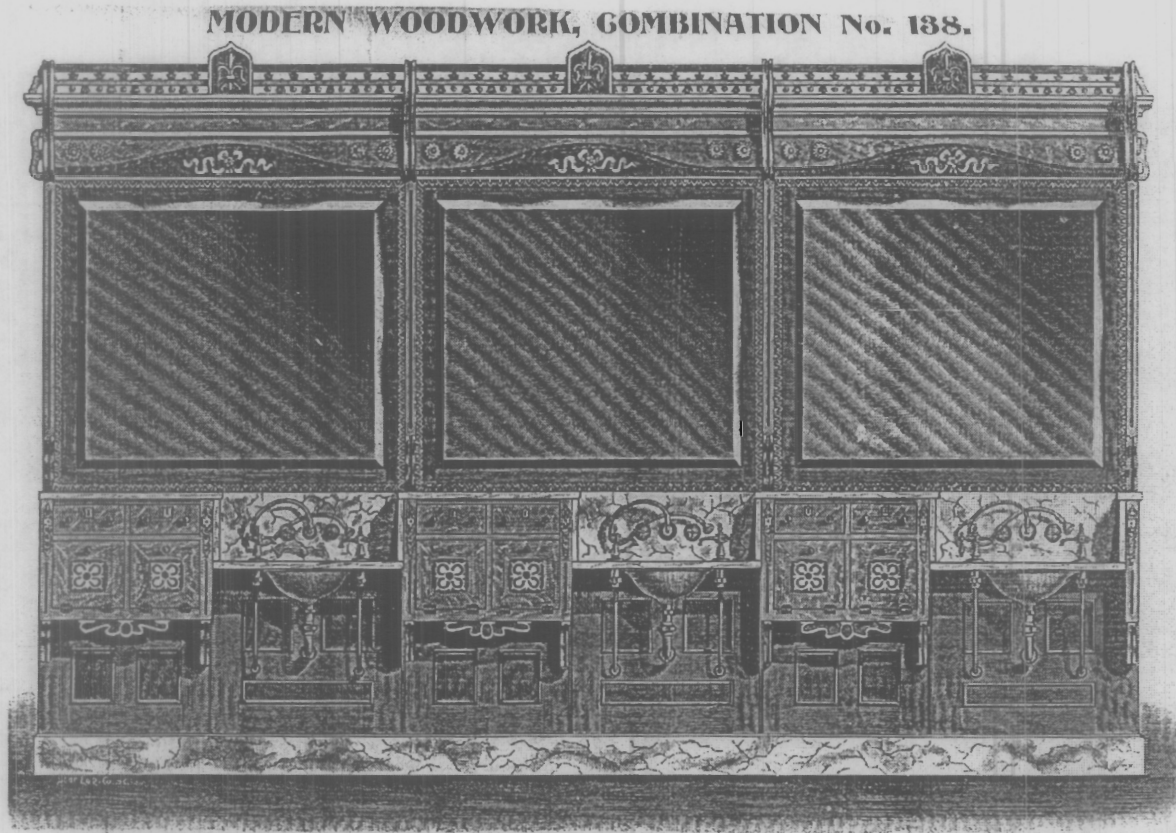
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FIG. 4



This novel fixture will fill all demands of the barber, being unique and practical in design, beautifully carved and of highly finished woodwork, fitted with beveled French plate mirror plates, size 40x15. Each washstand is fully equipped with 2 Fuller Basin Cocks, shampoo cock, hose and sprinkler, brass trap, hot and cold water supply pipe, and brass waste and back vent all nickel-plated. All pipes are carried through the panels to the wall where the plumber's work begins. Fitted with marble base at 75 cents per foot extra, and can also be had without washstand. If desired the work stand and washstand can be transposed.

2 Chair fixture, length 9 ft. 5 in., height 9 ft.....	Price, \$100.00	8 Chair fixture, length 23 ft. 3 1/4 in., height 9 ft.....	Price, \$445.00
8 Chair fixture, length 14 ft. 0 1/4 in., height 9 ft.....	" 275.00	6 Chair fixture, length 27 ft. 11 in., height 9 ft.....	" 530.00
4 Chair fixture, length 18 ft. 8 in., height 9 ft.....	" 360.00	8 Chair fixture, length 32 ft. 6 1/4 in., height 9 ft.....	" 700.00

Figure 4: Barber furniture – Cabinets, Koken 1899 Catalogue (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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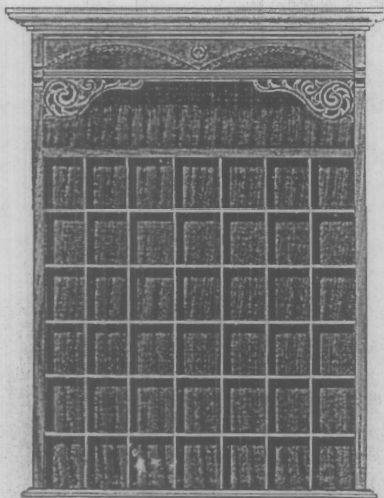
Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

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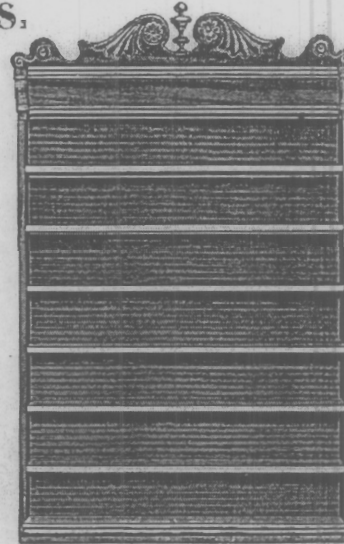
Koken Barbers' Supply Co., St. Louis.

FIG. 5

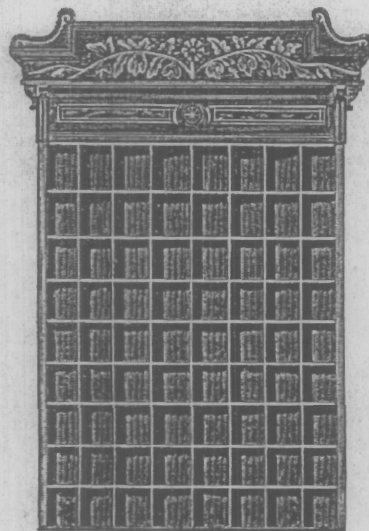
MUG CASES.



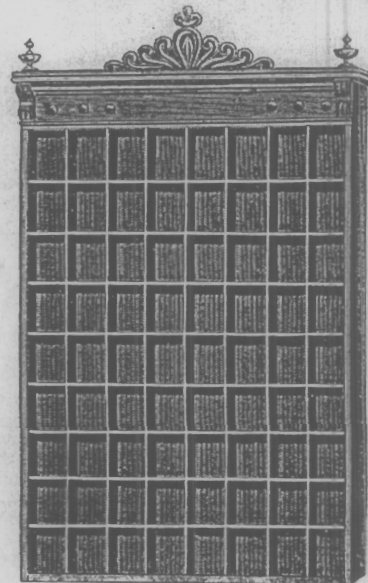
No. 618.
A beautiful case, best quarter-sawn Oak, best finish.
Price, with 42 Spaces \$10.00
" with 56 Spaces 14.00
" with 72 Spaces 20.00



No. 614. SHELF CASE.
A very tasty design. Antique Oak only.
Price, for 70 Mugs \$10.00
" for 49 Mugs 7.00



No. 603. MUG CASE.
Our No. 603 Case is made of Black Walnut or Oak, carved and finished in oil. The pigeon holes have solid partitions extending through to the back.
Price, 49-hole Mug Case \$12.00
" 56-hole Mug Case 14.00
" 72-hole Mug Case 16.50



No. 613. STRIPS IN FRONT.
Price, 20-hole Mug Case \$ 3.75
" 35-hole Mug Case 4.75
" 48-hole Mug Case 7.00
" 72-hole Mug Case 10.00

Figure 5: Barber furniture – Shelf cases for mugs, Koken 1899 Catalogue (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co., St. Louis.

FIG. 6



Figure 6: Shaving Mugs, Koken 1899 Catalogue (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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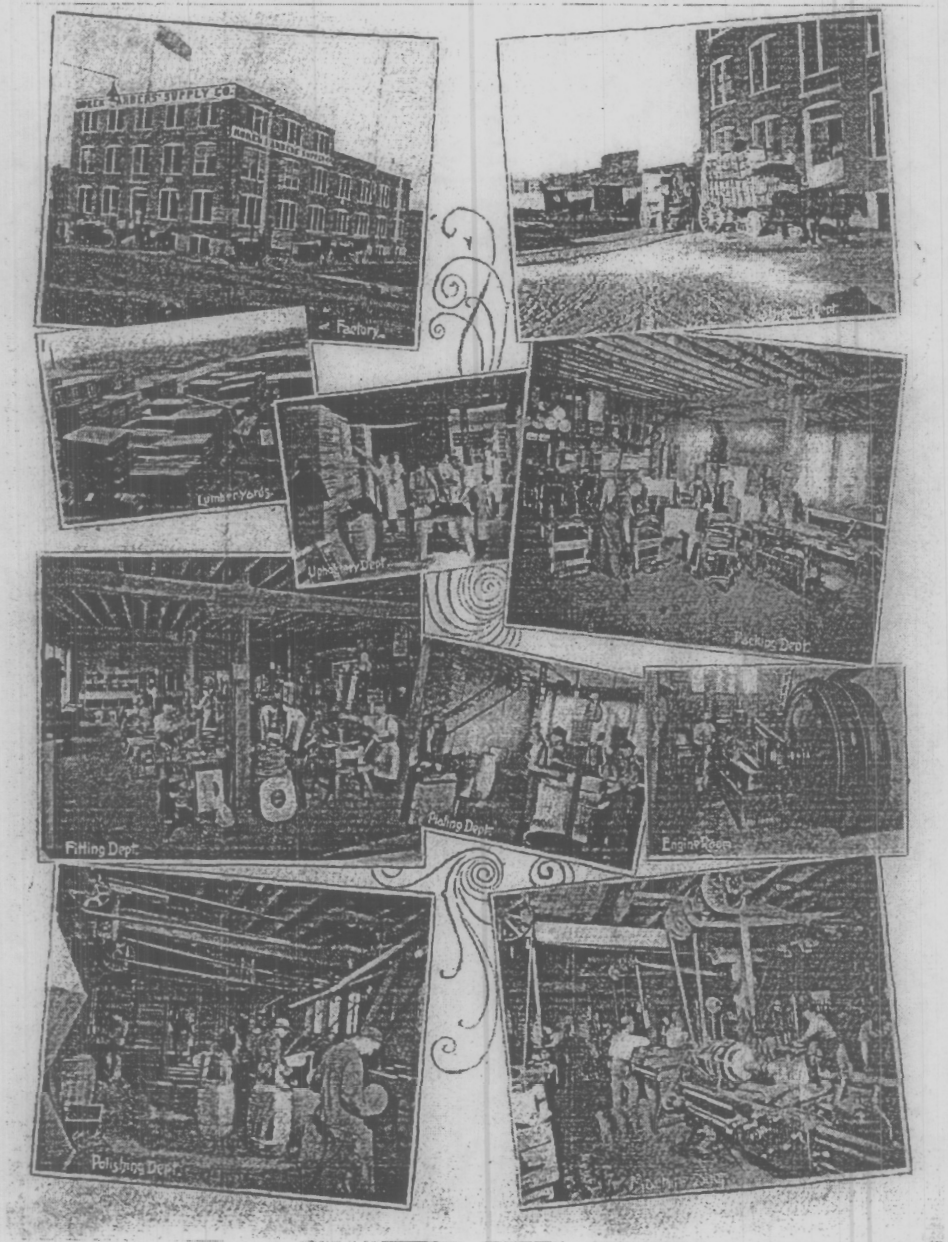
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MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT No. 1, Ohio Avenue and Sidney Street.

FIG. 7a



From Photographs taken November 15th, 1898.

Figure 7a: Mini photos of Manufacturing Departments, Koken 1899 Catalogue (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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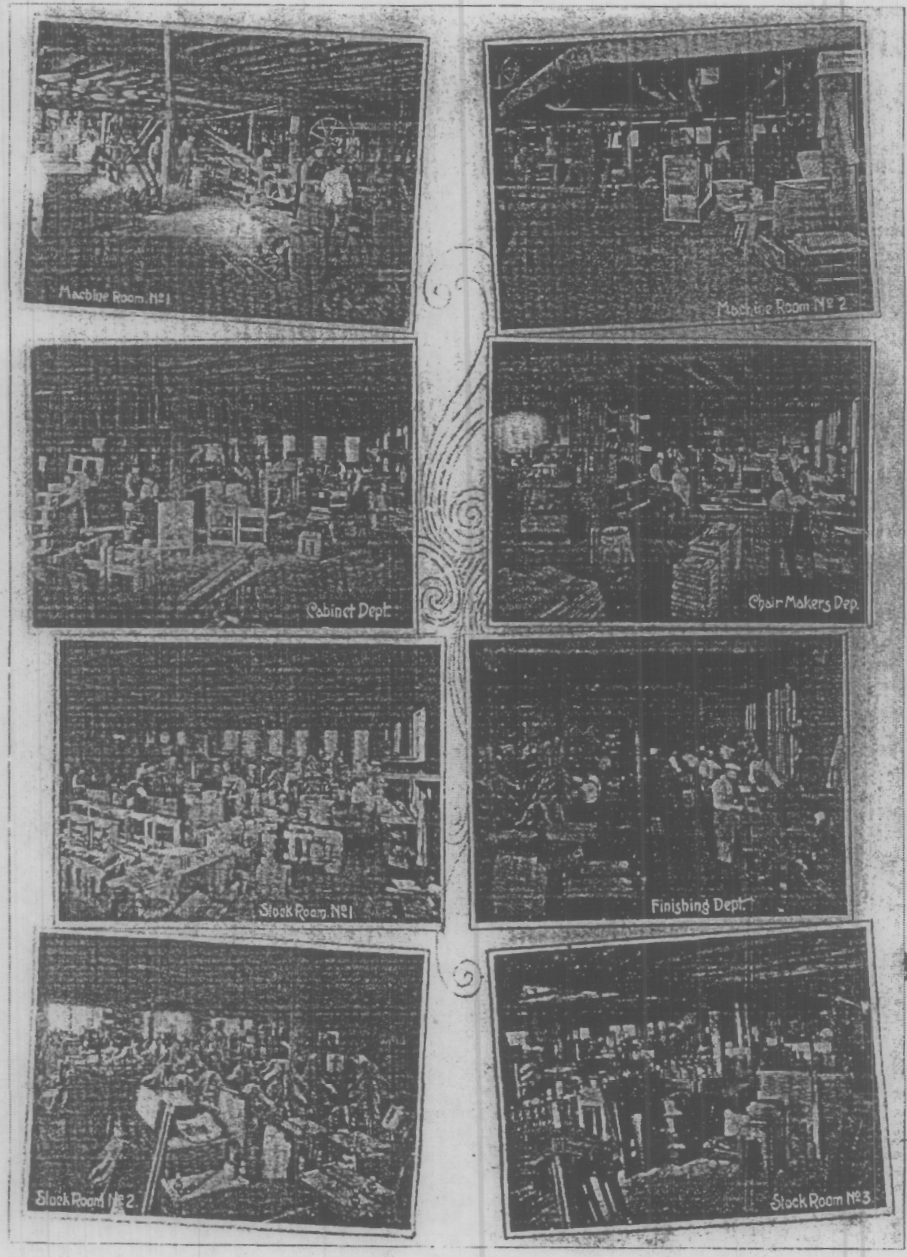
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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
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MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT No. 2, Ohio Avenue and Sidney Street.

FIG. 7b



From Photographs taken November 15th, 1898.

Figure 7b: Mini photos of Manufacturing Departments, Koken 1899 Catalogue (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
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(No Model.)

E. E. KOKEN.
CHAIR.

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

No. 548,258.

Patented Oct. 22, 1895.

FIG. 8

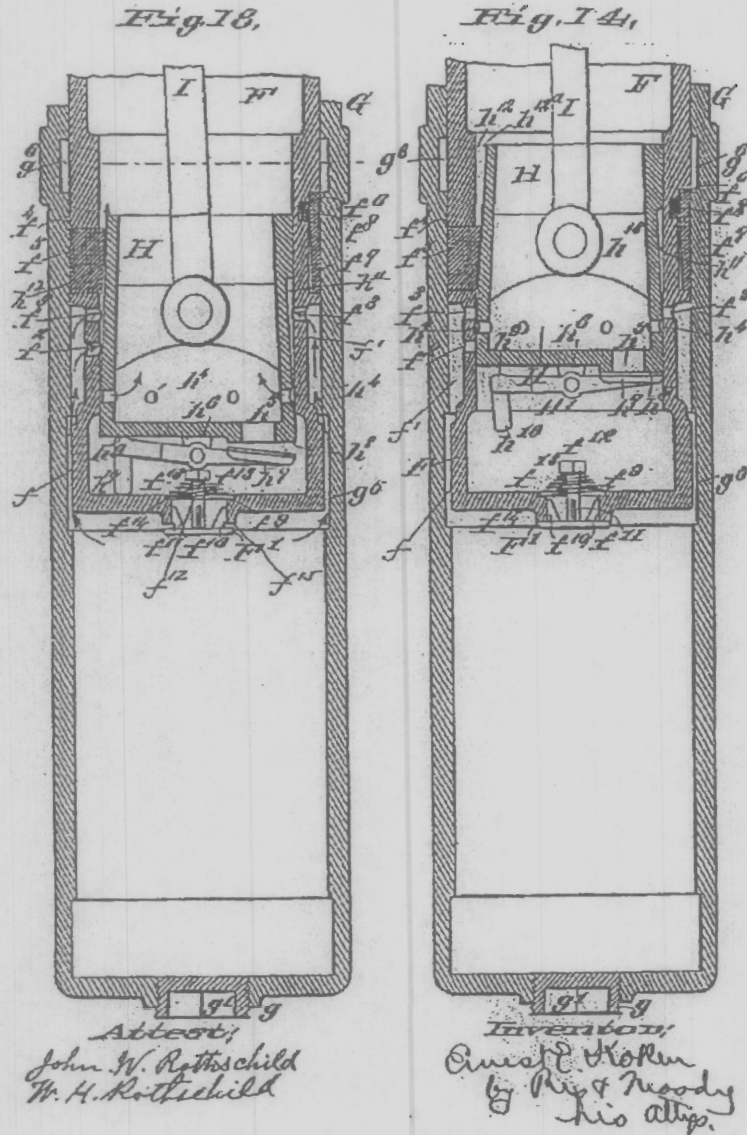


Figure 8: 1895 Koken "Hydraulic" PATENT, U.S. Patent Office

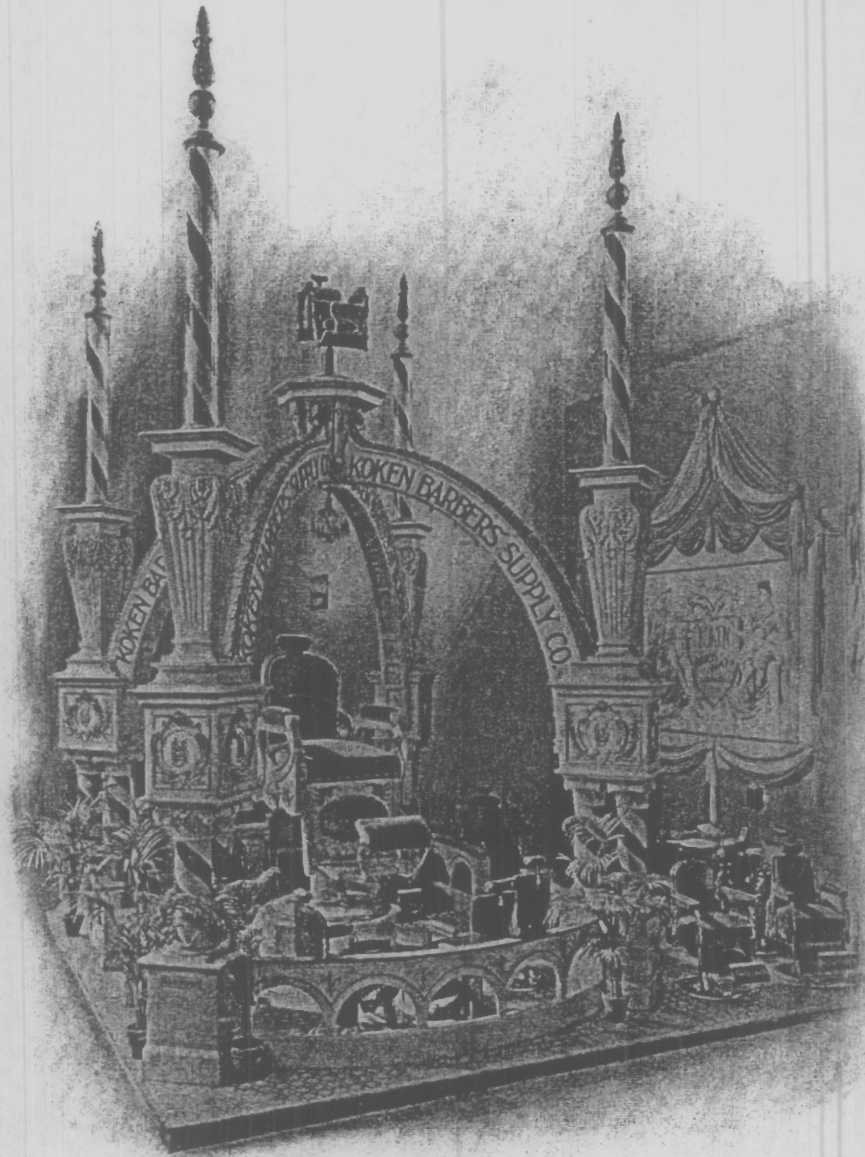
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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
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FIG. 9



A NOVEL DISPLAY OF BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

In the Palace of Varied Industries stood a chair, which, though in a reclining position, was twelve feet high, with all its parts in proportion. The chair was built of substantial materials, and was not only complete in every detail, but of unusually good workmanship, being an exact reproduction of the Number 76 Koken barber chair. With its back tilted and its feet set in place, it raised for some fourteen feet high to occupy its cushions. This monster chair was of the hydraulic pattern and it was the hydraulic pressure which caused it to move constantly, revolving to the right or to the left, or in turn moving upward or downward, as though to invite a thorough inspection. This continuous motion gave the visitor opportunity to examine every one of its parts, and every line and angle came into view at some time in its evolutions. Needless to say, this opportunity was taken, and many people were constantly looking on while the chair turned from side to side to display its perfection. From overhead white and red electric bulbs three bright light upon the chair. Around it stood barber poles, striped in crimson and white, the bands being separated by narrow lines of gilt. Three poles were rearranged in clusters, springing from a common base at each corner of the base, and represented the barber's ideal of his trade sign, not only as to brilliant coloring and gaily finish, but also as to size. Between these groups of poles Koken barber supplies of the finest pattern and workmanship were displayed, among a series of different styles of barber chairs, each one a model of its kind. The styles ranged from the most elegant to the simplest, but each one displayed the same excellence of design and the same skill of execution. Surmounting the whole exhibit, on a platform at the key-stone of the double arches, stood another barber chair, this one completely gilded and glistening as the light fell upon it.

Figure 9: World's Fair Exhibit, page 783, History of the Louisiana Purchase, Universal Exposition Publishing Co., St. Louis, 1905.

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CONGRESS PEDESTAL HYDRAULIC CHAIR No. 138.

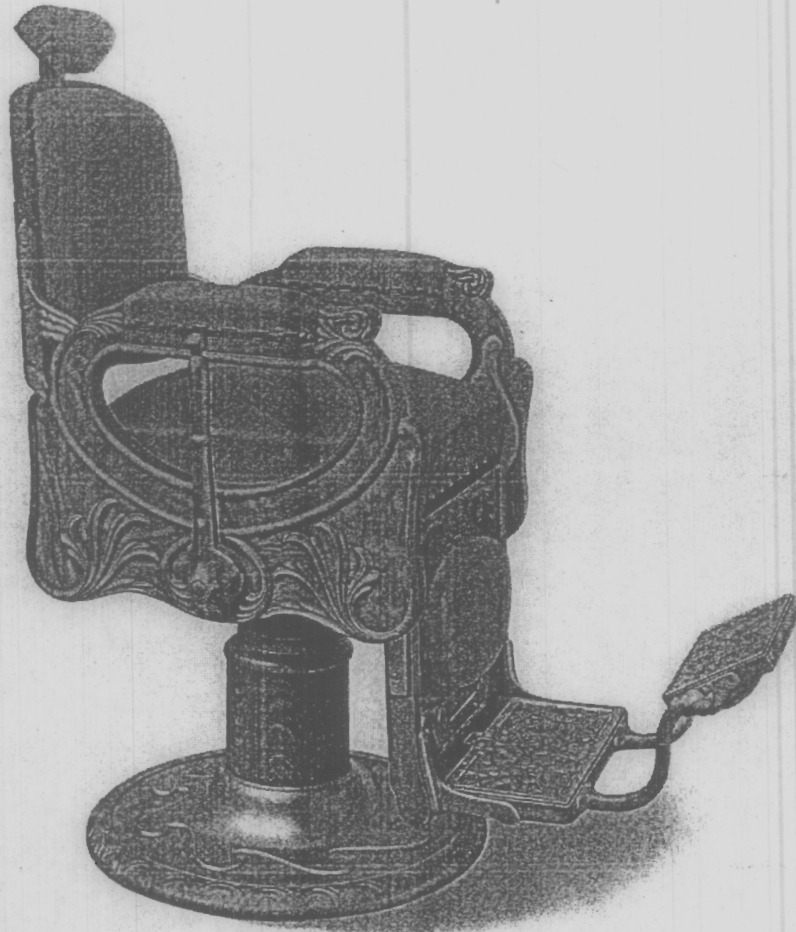
Revolving and Reclining

Raising and Lowering

Pat. Dec. 8, 1891; Oct. 22, 1895; Dec. 3, 1901, and Patent applied for.

STATIONARY ARMS.

FIG. 10



This Chair uses our new style movement in which the arms are stationary and motion is communicated from back to apron through the swinging seat. Patent applied for on this movement. Made of the finest selected quarter-sawn oak, golden finish. It is fitted also with our lately patented pedestal base, which is noted for its strength and rigidity as well as for its beautiful and harmonious finish. The trimmings are either nickel plated or oxidized. The rims, foot-board plate and improved foot-rest plate are solid cast brass.

Price, upholstered in finest Spanish hand-buffed leather, any color.....	\$100.00
“ if wanted in Mahogany or other fancy woods, extra.....	12.00
“ Oak Summer Seat, extra.....	5.00
“ Mahogany Summer Seat, extra.....	7.00

Figure 10: Hydraulic Chair #138, Koken “World’s Fair Catalogue”, 1904 (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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E. E. KOKEN.
BARBER'S POLE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1907.

FIG. 11

911,134.

Patented Feb. 2, 1909.

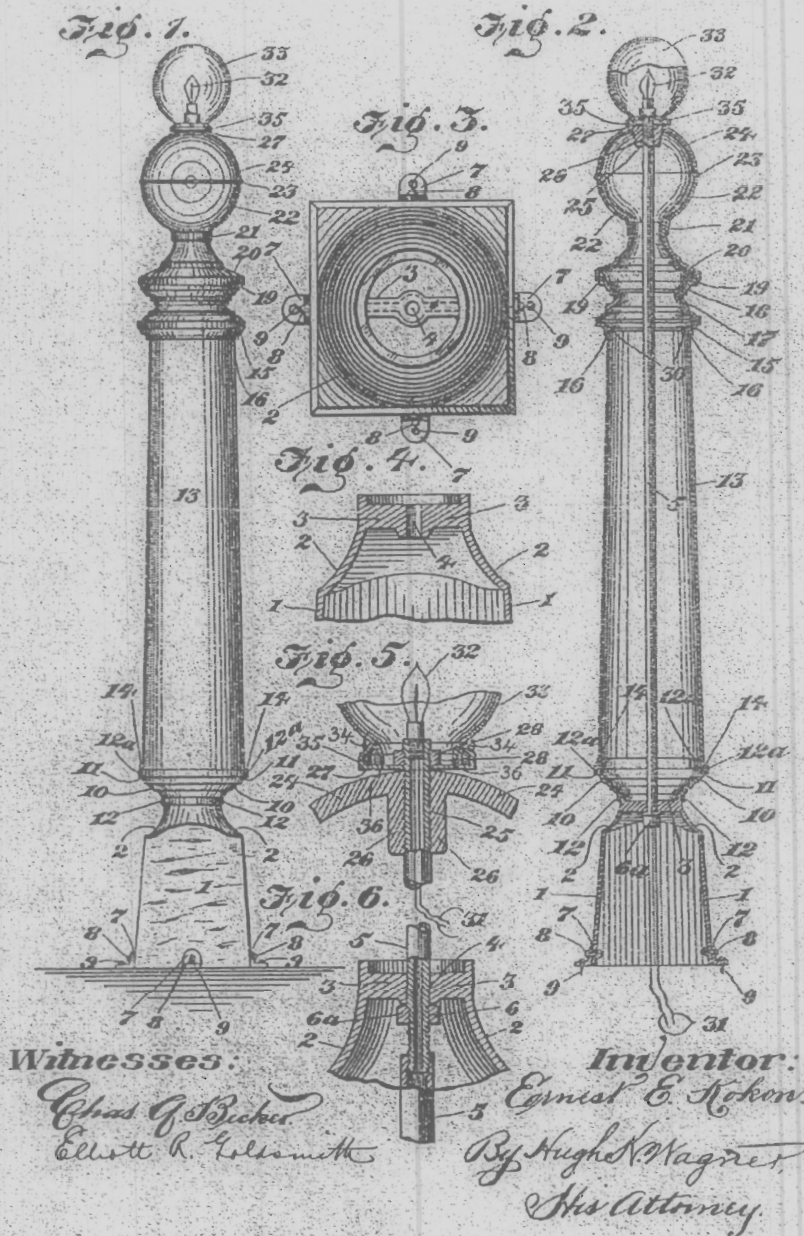


Figure 11: 1909 Koken Barber's Pole PATENT, U.S. Patent Office.

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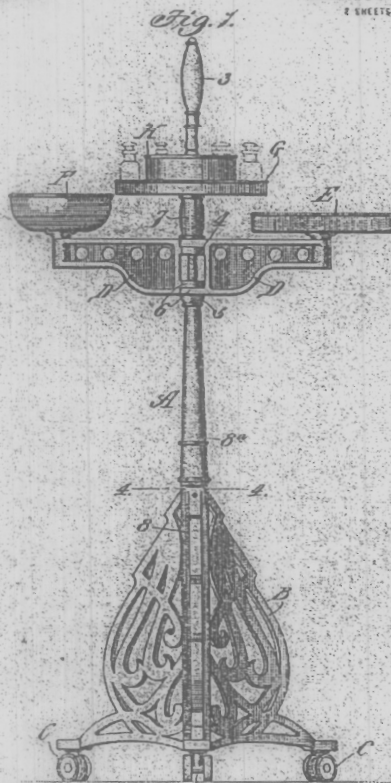
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FIG. 12

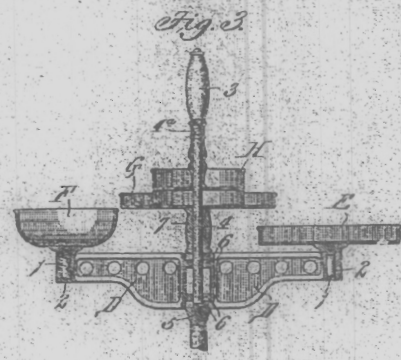
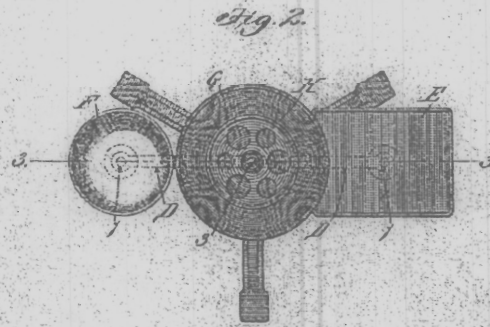
1,162,290. W. F. KOKEN.
MANICURIST TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1914. Patented Nov. 30, 1915.
2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Geo. P. Redman
Jesse Clark

Inventor:
Walter F. Koken.
By Samuel Chas. Gentry.

1,162,290. W. F. KOKEN.
MANICURIST TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1914. Patented Nov. 30, 1915.
2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
Geo. P. Redman
Jesse Clark

Inventor:
Walter F. Koken.
By Samuel Chas. Gentry.

Figure 12: 1915 Koken Manicurist Table PATENT, U.S. Patent Office.

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W. F. KOKEN.
CHILD'S HAIR CUTTING CHAIR.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1919.

1,834,038.

Patented Mar. 16, 1920.

FIG. 13

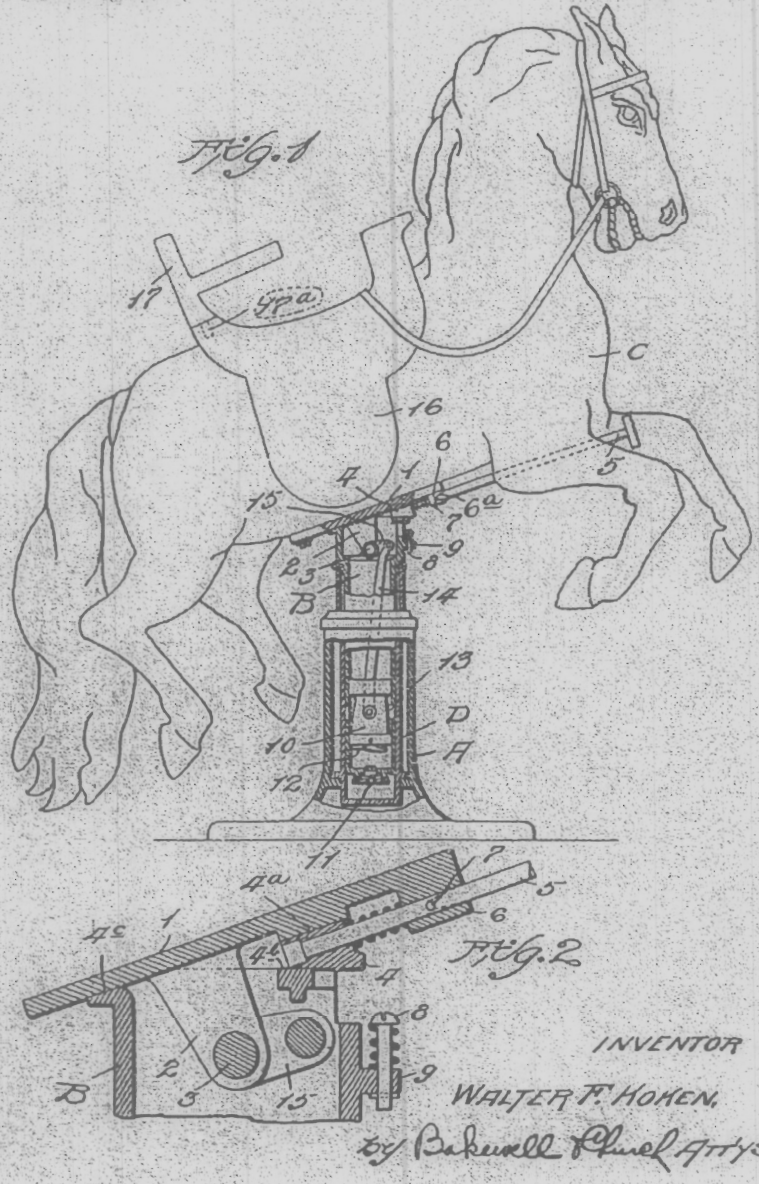


Figure 13: 1920 Koken Child's Hair Cutting Chair PATENT, U.S. Patent Office.

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Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District
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CONSTRUCTION OF \$138,000 FACTORY BY
KOKEN BARBER SUPPLY CO. IS BEGUN.

FIG. 14a & 14b

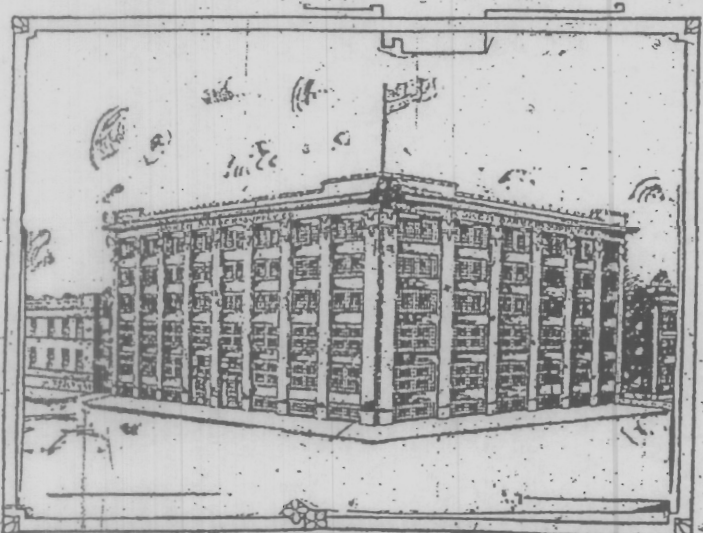
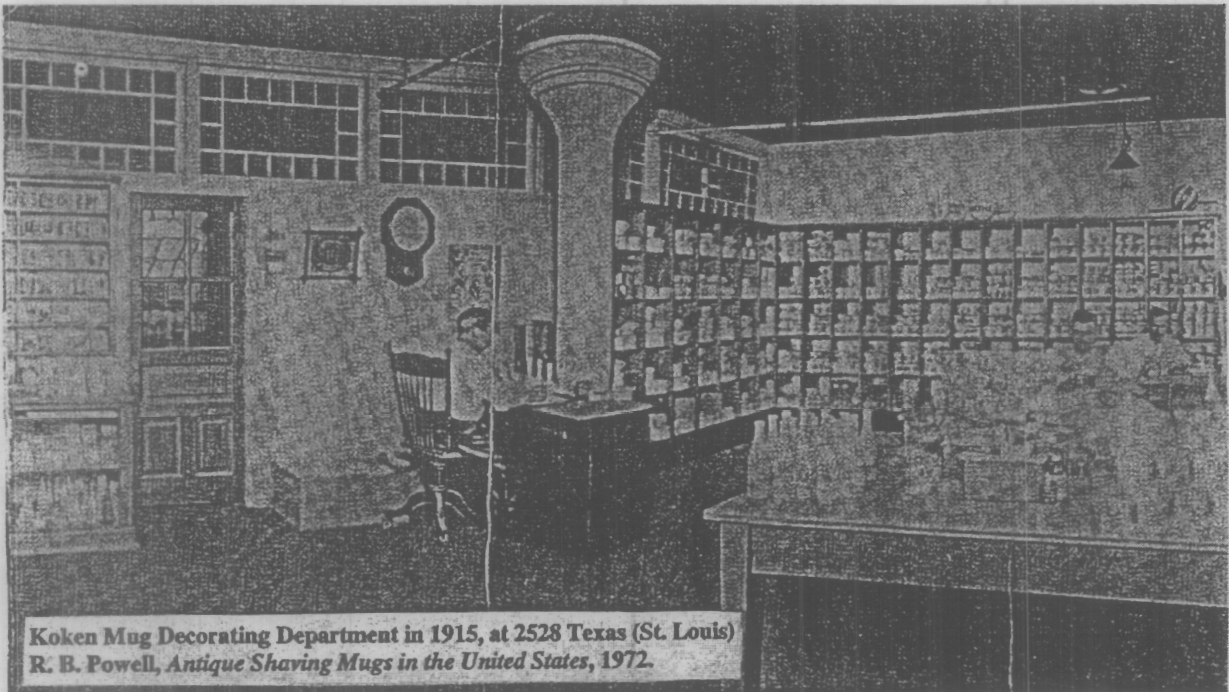


Figure 14a: *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 11 February 1912.

OFFICE AND FACTORY BUILDING FOR
KOKEN BARBER SUPPLY CO.



Koken Mug Decorating Department in 1915, at 2528 Texas (St. Louis)
R. B. Powell, *Antique Shaving Mugs in the United States*, 1972.

Figure 14b: Koken Mug Department in 1915, R.B. Powell, *Antique Shaving Mugs in the United States*, 1972..

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FIG. 15



Koken HAIR BOBBING CHAIR No 112

High Position
Comfort for the Operator
While Bobbing the Hair

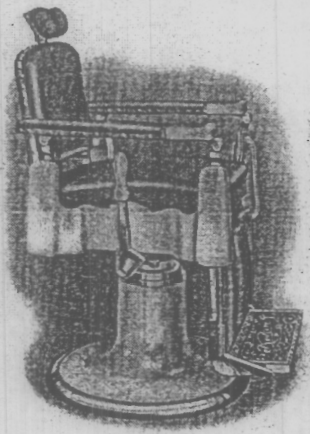


Low Position
Comfort for the Operator
While Dressing the Hair

Finished in white enamel and upholstered with genuine leather, gray in color. The seat frame of the chair is made of seasoned wood, the base being of iron, porcelain enameled; metal trimmings nickel-plated.

Raises and Lowers and Revolves
Easily Adjusted to Any Desired Position.

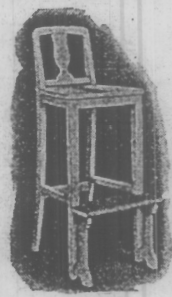
This up-to-date hair bobbing chair is operated by our hydraulic mechanism. A few strokes of the hand-lever places the chair at any height desired, where it is firmly locked. At the lowest point, the top of the upholstered seat is 22 inches from the floor and the seat can be raised by means of a few strokes of the hand-lever so that it is 29 inches above the floor.



No. 113
Hair-Bobbing Chair

KOKEN HAIR-BOBBING CHAIR
No. 113
This very appropriate and highly popular model is the finest type of hair-bobbing chair, made with high base, equipped with hydraulic mechanism; can be raised, lowered, revolved and reclined. Seat frame and base are made of iron, white porcelain enameled; sleeve, lever and hand-hold on arms are porcelain enameled; all exposed metal parts heavily nickel-plated and polished. Upholstering is luxurious and comfortable, covered with genuine leather, gray or dark green color. Height to top of seat when down, 25 3/4 inches; when raised, 30 1/4 inches.

KOKEN HAIR-BOBBING CHAIR
No. 134
This attractive, strongly built chair is especially designed for hair-bobbing. It is made of air-seasoned wood, finished in white enamel; fitted with convenient step and foot-rest covered with corrugated rubber; light in weight; can be easily moved out of way when not in use.



No. 134
Hair-Bobbing Chair

Figure 15: Koken Beauty Shop Catalogue, circa 1920's (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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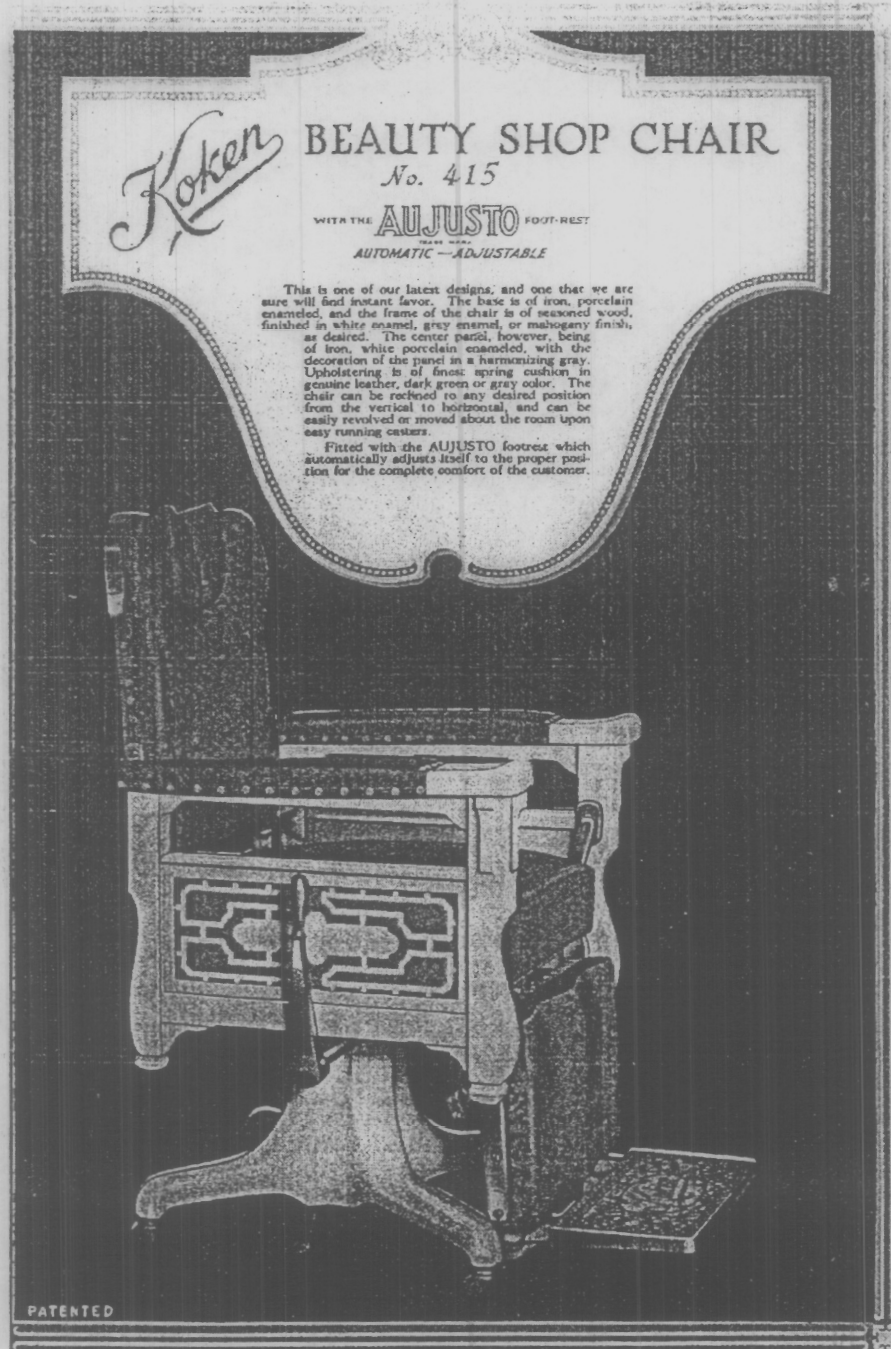


FIG. 16

Figure 16: Koken Beauty Shop Catalog, circa 1920's (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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FIG. 17

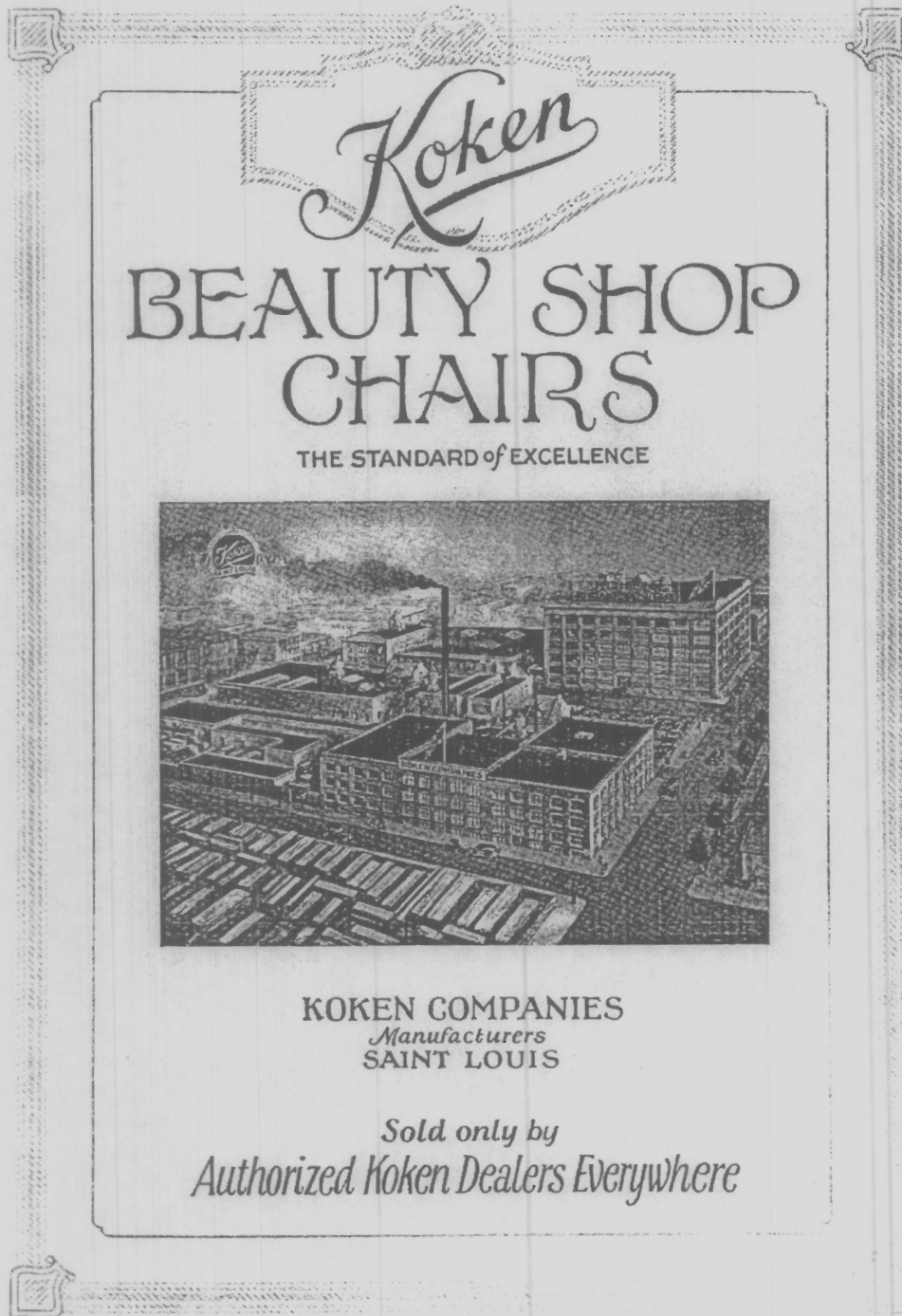


Figure 17: Koken Beauty Shop Catalog, circa 1920's (Missouri Historical Society Collection).

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FIG. 18

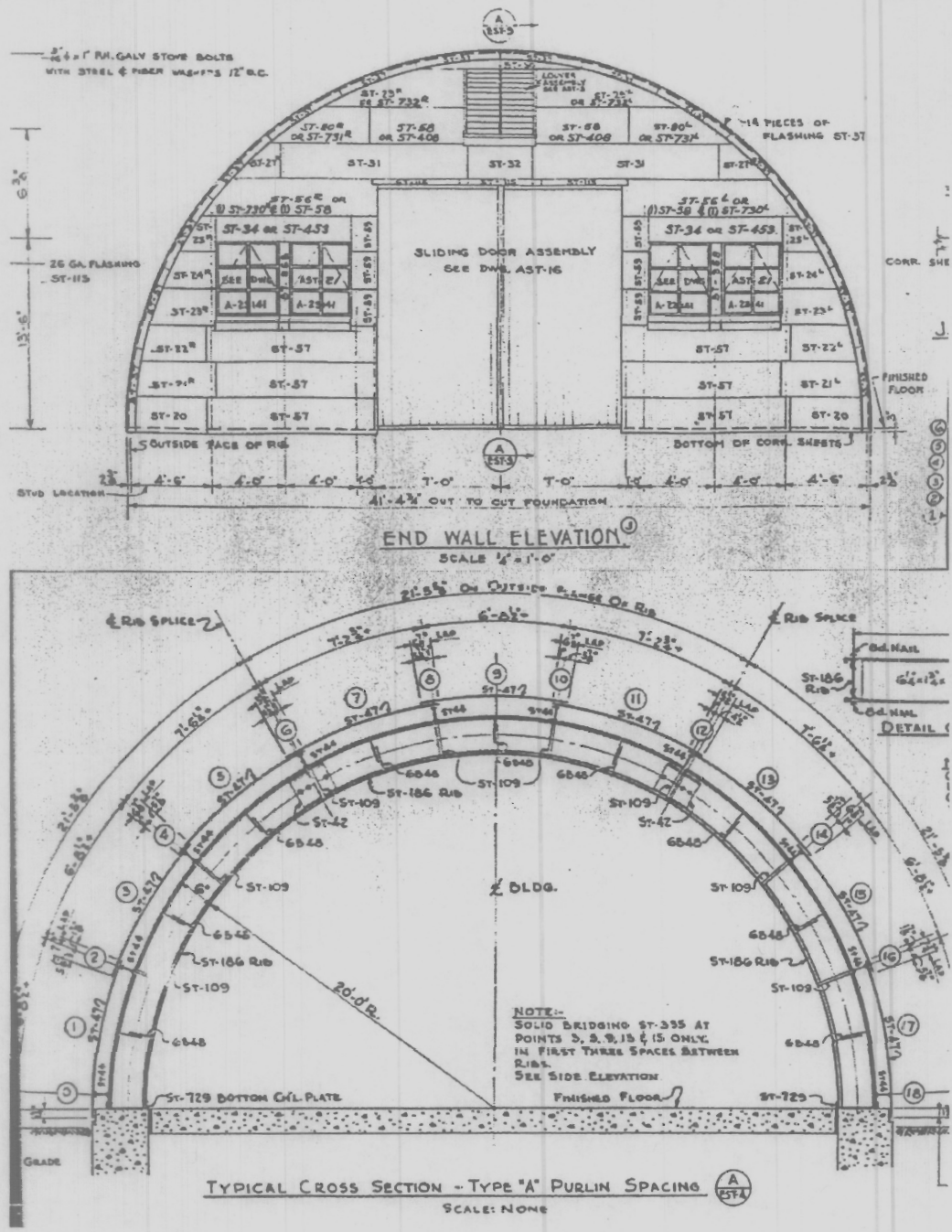


Figure 18: Portion of original Stran Steel Quonset Hut manufacturer's directions included with the permit application, City of St. Louis Permit Records, Room 1 City Hall.

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FIG. 20

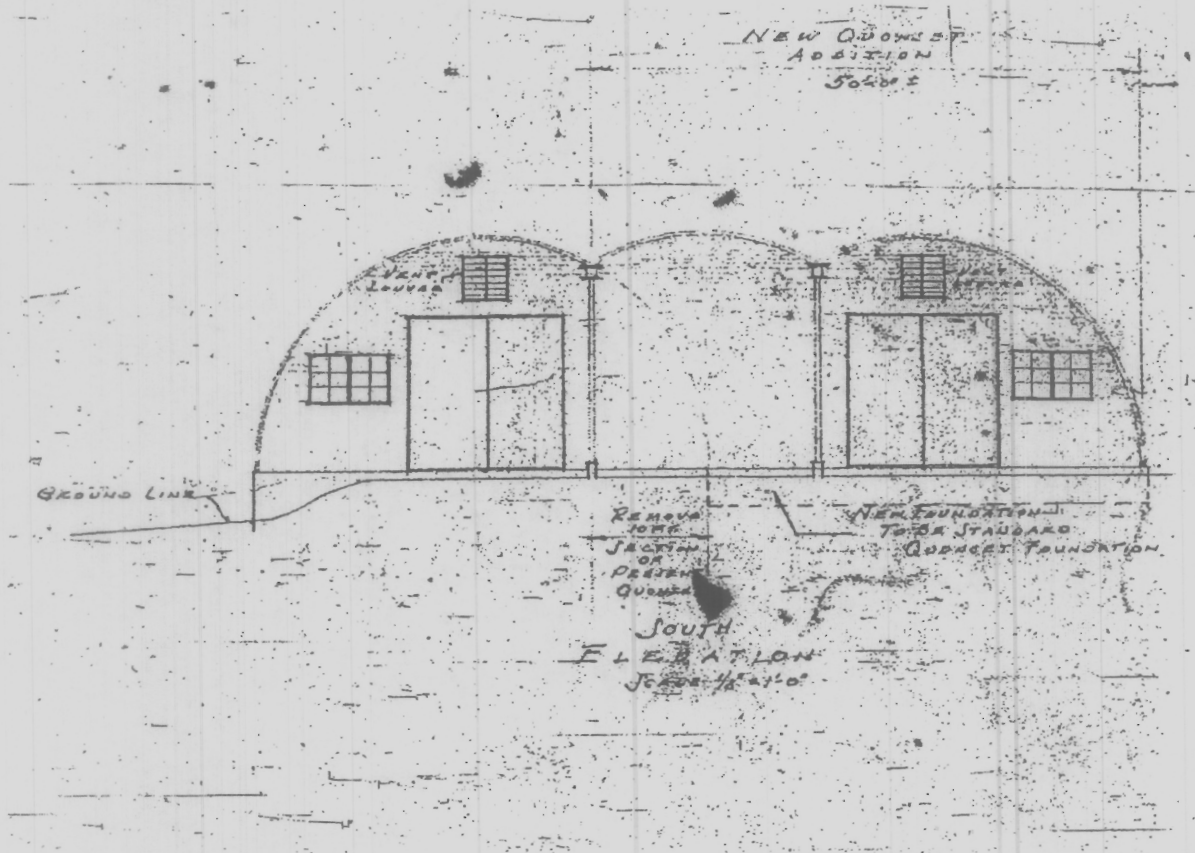


Figure 20: Original Quonset Hut drawings showing the triple-arch design for this site, City of St. Louis Permit Records, Room 1 City Hall.

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FIG. 21

Flexibility for the Industries of Tomorrow

Out of the hard necessity of war is emerging a new trend in industrial engineering ... a new understanding of plant design as a potent factor in manufacturing efficiency.

It is a concept that demands exceptional flexibility in design and construction—an inherent characteristic of Stran-Steel building systems. Present wartime assignments are bringing about important developments in the application of Stran-Steel systems to industry's widely varied requirements. When peace returns, Stran-Steel will apply this experience to serving the peacetime needs of progressive industrial designers.

STRAN STEEL
DIVISION OF GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
3530 PENNSCOTT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD • JANUARY 1944 33

Figure 21: Stran Steel Advertisement, ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, January 1944.

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FIG. 22

AMERICA'S BUSIEST BUILDINGS—
QUONSETS



HERE ARE SOME OF THE WAYS AMERICA IS NOW USING QUONSETS

- Airplane hangar
- Airplane repair
- Almsery
- Auto collection
- Automobile storage
- Auto repair shop
- Barn
- Beef construction
- Beef storage
- Bottling plant
- Bowling alley
- Bus garage
- Cabinet shop
- Cannery
- Chemical plant
- Clubroom
- Coal storage
- Compressor house
- Dance hall
- Dining room
- Dry-cleaning plant
- Farm supplies store
- Feed storage
- Feed store
- Faundry
- Freight depot
- Frozen-food storage
- Furniture factory
- Garage
- Greenhouse
- Hatchery
- Implement shedroom
- Implement storage
- Laboratory
- Livestock showroom
- Mattress factory
- Meat packing
- Meat shop
- Office
- Flaming mill
- Flouring plant
- Produce warehouse
- Rubber-tinting tank
- Service station
- Super market
- Theater
- Trailer manufacturer
- Truck terminal
- Vacuuming shop
- Wooling shop

So Safe and Sturdy—So Easily and Quickly Erected—So Economical and So Amazingly Versatile... No Wonder Quonsets Are America's Busiest Buildings!

Yes, everybody seems to be putting Quonsets to work these days. Just run your eye over the partial list of actual uses on this page and you'll see that these modern buildings are adaptable to practically any individual, commercial or industrial need.

There are three great Quonsets to choose from—the "40," illustrated above, the "24" (24 feet wide with one straight side and with length to suit, in 12-foot extensions) and the "20" (20 feet wide with length variable in 12-foot extensions). They all go up in a hurry and stay up permanently without sagging, warping or rotting.

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
STRAN-STEEL DIVISION • PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING • DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN
STEEL CORPORATION

Stran-Steel Division, Dept. A, Great Lakes Steel Corporation
Pennington Building, Detroit 26, Michigan

Even interested in Quonsets for use as _____
Please send me additional information and the name of my nearest Quonset dealer.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Figure 22: Stran Steel Advertisement, SATURDAY EVENING POST, 1947.

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St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

FIG. 23

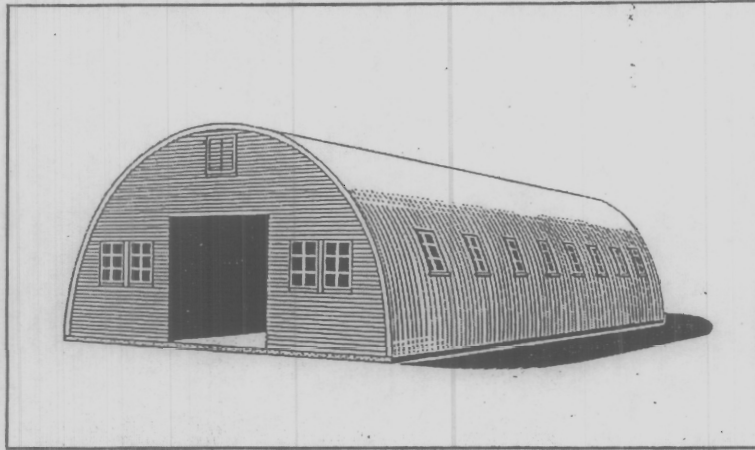


Figure 6—QUONSET "40"

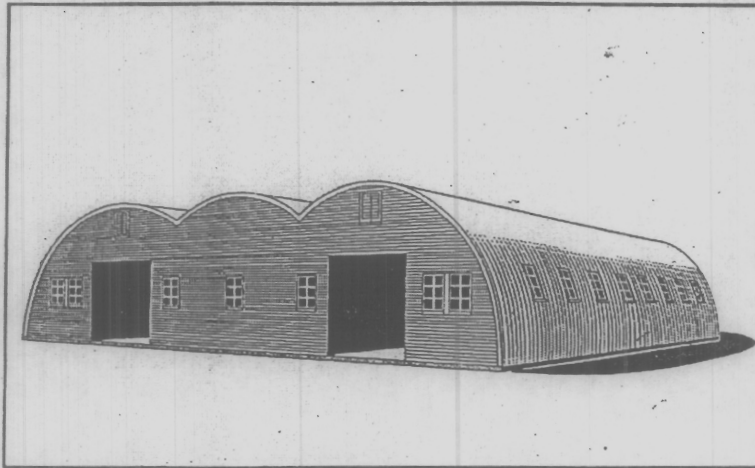


Figure 7—QUONSET "MULTIPLE"

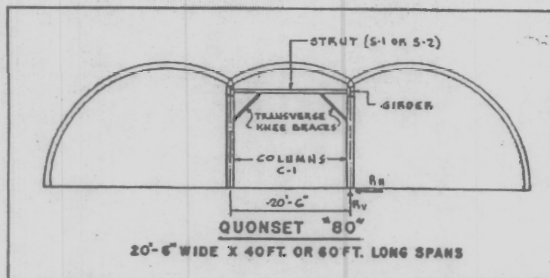


Figure 23: Line Drawings of Quonset "40" and Quonset "80" (Quonset Buildings Manual, Great Lakes Steel, c. 1950).

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QUONSET BUILDINGS MEET NEW INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS

The tremendous advance made in the last decade in manufacturing techniques and in industrial building design to better house today's production processes has opened the door to vast markets in the industrial field for new and expanded one-story structures. Industry, with decentralization programs of both production and warehousing facilities, now requires vast areas to be enclosed quickly, with structures which permit rapid expansion at future dates. Quonset buildings in general, and Quonset 40's and multiples in particular, are ideally adapted to light industrial applications. Here are a few Quonset industrial buildings that indicate the great potential in this market.

FIG. 24

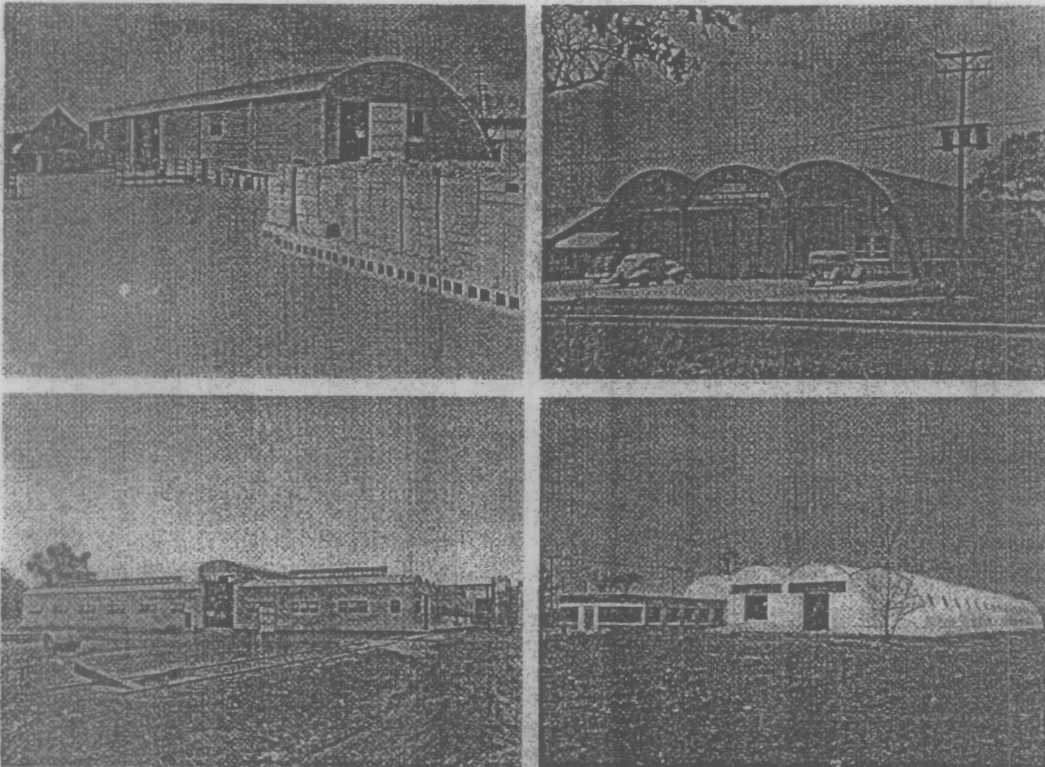


Figure 24: Photo examples of industrial Quonsets (Quonset Buildings Manual, Great Lakes Steel, c. 1950).

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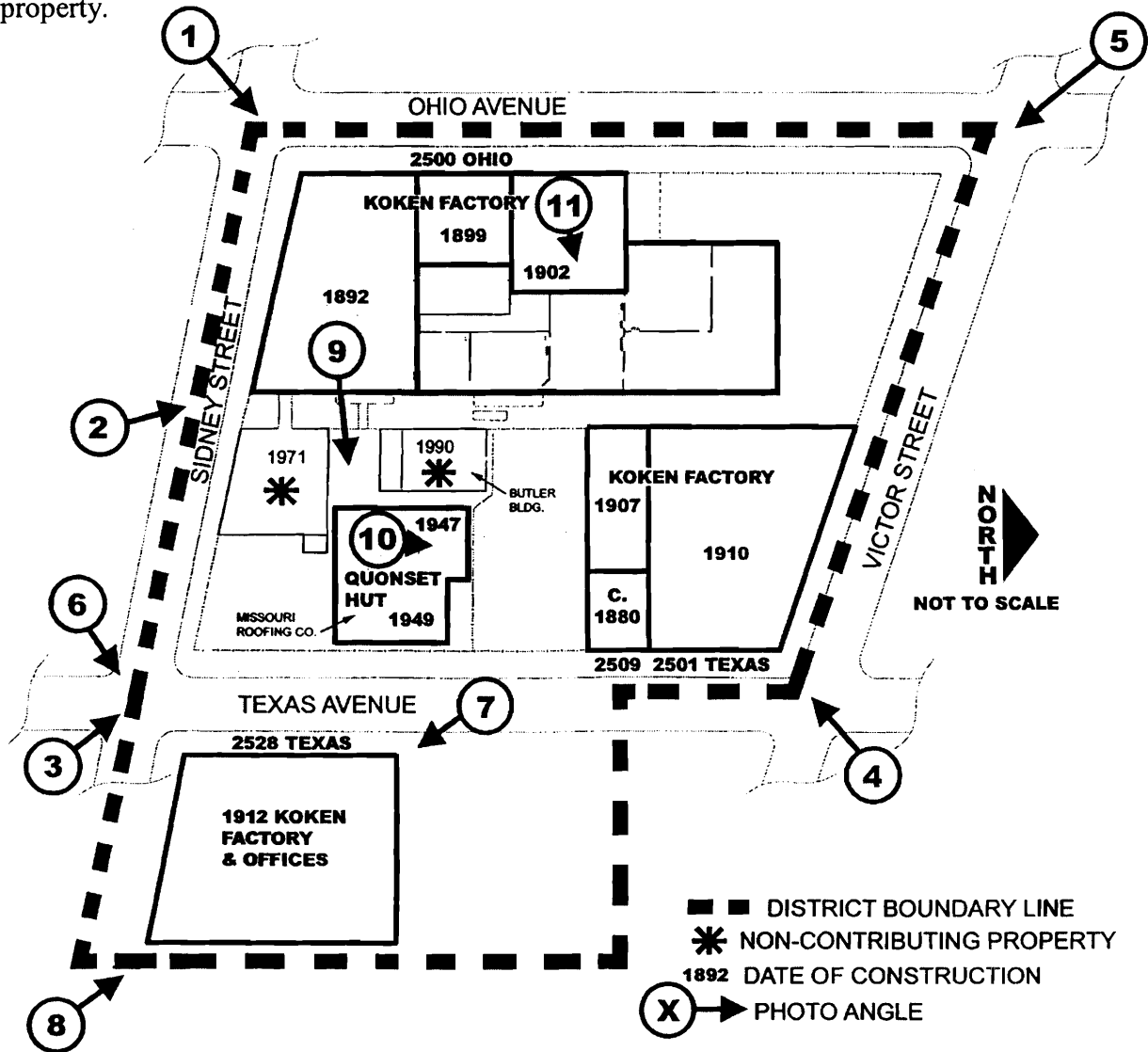
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St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the property is defined by the heavy, dark broken line on the accompanying map, entitled, "Boundary Map : Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District, City Blocks 2086 and 2087, St. Louis, Missouri"

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the entire original parcels that are historically associated with the property.



BOUNDARY MAP (SITE PLAN):

Koken Barbers' Supply Co. Historic District. City Blocks 2086, 2087, St. Louis, Missouri

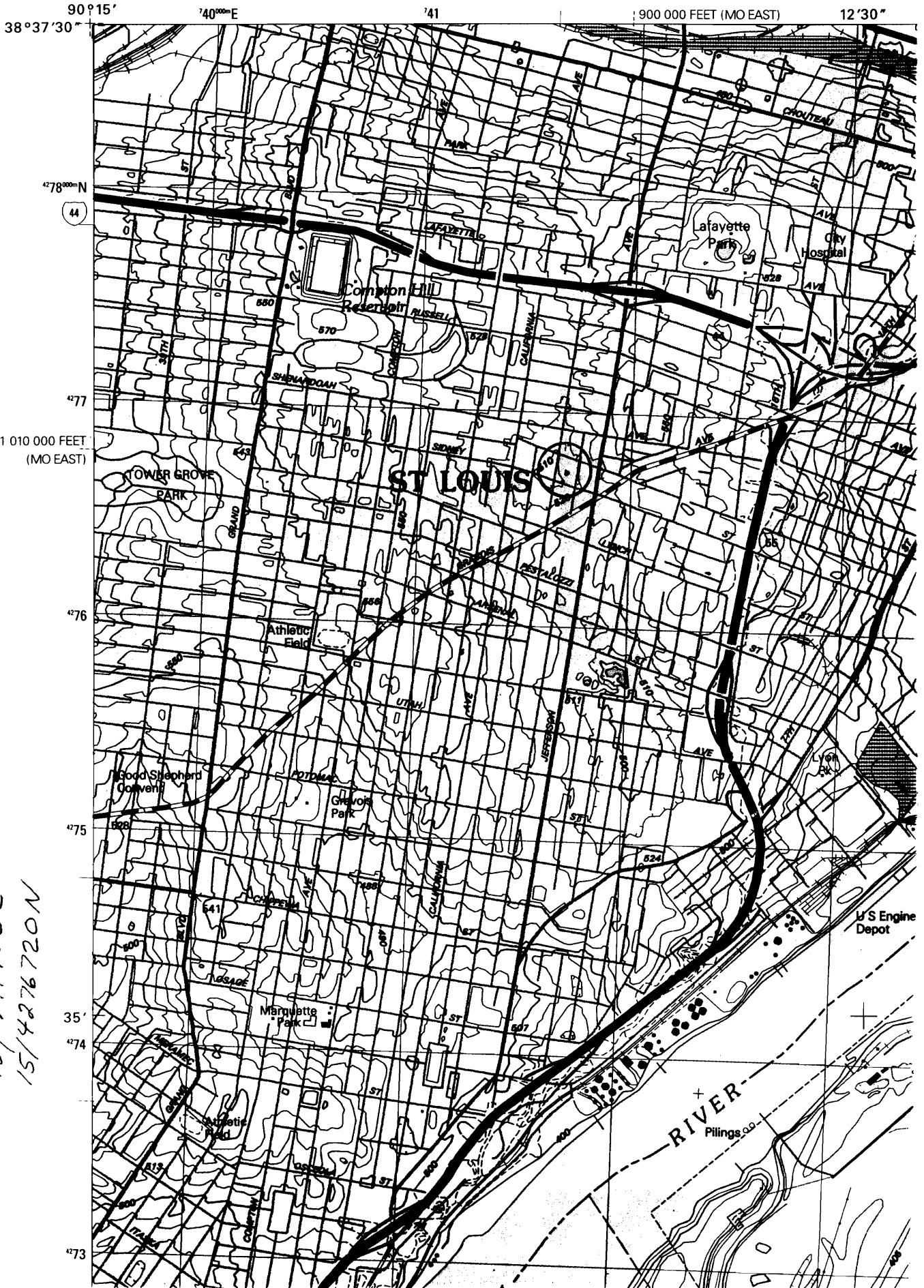
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St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri

Photos

- Photo #1 3. Photographer: (applies to all photos) Laura Johnson
4. Date: (applies to all photos) September 2006
5. Location of original negatives: (applies to all photos) Timothy Ayres
6. View of 2500 Ohio looking northeast
- Photo #2 6. View of the back of 2500 Ohio looking north
- Photo #3 6. View of the Quonset Hut looking northwest
- Photo #4 6. View of 2501 & 2509 Texas looking southwest
- Photo #5 6. View of the northwest corner of city block 2086 looking southeast
- Photo #6 6. View of 2528 Texas looking northeast
- Photo #7 6. View of 2528 Texas looking southeast
- Photo #8 6. View of 2528 Texas looking northwest
- Photo #9 6. View of the Quonset Hut roof from above looking east
- Photo #10 6. View of the interior of the Quonset Hut looking north
- Photo #11 6. View of the 1902 addition interior of 2500 Ohio looking east



Koken Barbers' Supply Historic District
ST. Louis (Independent City) MO
UTM REFERENCES:
15/741700 E
15/4276720 N





















