

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Farias Building

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

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

2. Location

Street & number: 436-442 Uluniu Street

City or town: Kailua State: Hawaii County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> | <p>_____ Date</p> |
| <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> | |

Farias Building
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

commerce

business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

commerce

business

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

modern movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: cmu, brick, concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Farias Building is situated in downtown Kailua along Uluniu Street, which is lined with commercial buildings. It sits on a flat, 7,050 square foot lot. The two story modern style building faces southeast and has a built-up flat roof. The rectangular shaped, cmu wall building sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a rear single story kitchen addition, which was built in 1973. Also on the property, at the rear, is a non-contributing rental house, which had been recently remodeled. The 3,684 square foot commercial building is in excellent condition and very much retains its integrity of design, materials, location, setting, workmanship, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The Farias Building is five bays wide with the four southwest bays housing commercial enterprises on the ground level and offices on the second. The fifth, slender northeast bay provides vertical circulation in the form of wood stairs.

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Three brick fin-like, columns run from the sidewalk to over the top of the building's parapet and define the four commercial bays. Behind the columns there are four doorways and four projecting, canted display windows. None of the doorways appear to be original, and all of the windows have a brick kick plate. The two left commercial bays mirror the two right ones. Each end bay has a display window at its outer edge which is adjoined by a doorway. To the other side of each of these end doorways is another, longer display window and between these two display windows are two doorways. The southwest end wall at its southeast end features a corbelled cmu "bracket" supporting the second story.

The two southwest bays are occupied by Tokoname Restaurant. A set of double doors with ten panes each, in the southwest-most bay, provides entry to the restaurant. The restaurant has two, side-by-side rooms for dining. The interior has been remodeled and a 6'-6" x 7', flat arched opening in the northeast wall of the southwest room flows into the second dining room, which was originally an adjoining, separate retail space. This second room also has a display window and a pair of double doors with ten panes each. The doors are rendered inoperable. The dining rooms have a new laminate floor, new paneled walls, but retain a high ceiling. A partition wall at the rear of the southwest room conceals the kitchen from the diners' view and an opening in that wall, which has curtains rather than a door, leads back into the kitchen. The kitchen was added in 1973 and has a red, clay tile floor and cmu walls. Its front area is dedicated to food preparation and cooking, while in the rear the washing of plates and pots takes place. In the kitchen's northeast wall there are four rectangular, screened openings high on the wall. There is also a jalousie window, as well as a metal screen door which leads out to a concrete paved area with a corrugated metal shed roof supported by a wood framework made of 4" x 4" and 2" x 6", which is enclosed on its northeast side by a tongue and groove partition wall. This area is an extension of the kitchen and has refrigeration units as well as two storage rooms on its southwest and northwest sides.

To the northeast of Tokomame is the retail store, Live Beautiful Home. Its single, hinged door has a single pane window in a wood frame, with a new knob and hardware. A large, fixed transom is above the door. The door is adjacent to the inoperable double door of Tokoname. To the northeast of the door is the projecting display window with its canted panes on three sides. The store has a concrete floor and has been remodeled. At the back of the retail space is a store room which runs three quarters of the way across the back. It is accessed through a doorway with no door in its southwest side. Two small, non-historic single pane, sliding windows are high on the northwest wall of the storeroom. Next to the storeroom's open doorway is a modern door in the rear wall of the building, which leads to the exterior.

To the northeast of Live Beautiful Home is Shear Blu Hair Studio. Its door has a single pane window in a wood frame, and features a fixed transom and a single pane sidelight. The projecting display windows flank the door on either side. The interior has been remodeled and has a laminate floor. The interior space is an L shape as the east corner is walled off to accommodate the steps to the second story. A door in the

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southeast wall of the enclosed steps opens on a storage space. In the rear, northwest wall of the beauty salon is an opening without a door which goes into a break room with a sink, cabinets and counters, all of which date from the 21st century. A door in the break room's northeast wall opens on a remodeled restroom. Two pairs of small, single pane, sliding windows high on the northwest wall of the break room provide ventilation.

The northeast bay of the building holds the steps to the second story. This bay is characterized by a ground to roof perforated wall, the result of laying rectangular concrete blocks so only their corners rest on each other, making spaces between the blocks. The projecting bay is entered through a metal screen door in its northeast side where four concrete steps ascend to a concrete landing. Here the steps make a quarter turn to the left and two sets of eight wood steps broken by a wood landing form a dogleg stair. The stairway is enclosed by cmu walls and has a solid balustrade. The stairs terminate at the second floor's lanai/walkway, which traverses the two northeast commercial bays. A metal railing runs between the two brick columns and the wall of the northeast bay. Two non-historic pendant lights hang from the ceiling and the lanai/walkway floor is concrete.

Along the rear, northwest, wall of the lanai/walkway, there are two offices, with the one in the northeast-most bay having a wood frame door with a single pane window and a pair of single pane fixed windows, while the other office features a set of three single pane fixed windows and a similar door. All the windows have a 2' high brick kick plate below and fixed transoms above. A transom is also above each of the doors. At its southwest end the lanai/walkway terminates at a door to a third office. The door is similar to the other two but has a single pane sidelight with a single pane, fixed transom running above both the door and sidelight.

All three offices have been remodeled. The northeast most one is occupied by Windward Isle Properties, and has a non-historic tile floor in the reception area and carpet in the office areas. A full height partition wall divides the southwest side of the office into a front and rear space, while furniture accomplishes the same effect on the northeast side. A five inch baseboard circles the room, and on the southeast side the kick plate brick is exposed on the interior. The rear, northwest, concrete block wall of the office has a wood frame door with a single pane window, which is flanked on either side by a square, single pane, fixed window. A single pane fixed transom is above each window, as well as the door. The door has a 6" wide concrete sill.

The door opens on a rear lanai/walkway which runs half way across the rear of the building. A cmu wall is at the southwest end of the walkway and a restroom is at the northeast side has been remodeled. It has a laminate floor but retains a 49' high tile wainscot. A new, obscure glass, 1 x 1 double hung sash window is in the restroom's northwest wall. The restroom has a new door and knob.

The lanai/walkway outside the Windward isle Properties' office features a 3' high metal railing. The railing's four posts and five rails make a grid pattern of sixteen rectangles.

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The law office of Libby Ellett Tomar is to the southwest of the Windward Isles Properties' office. It retains its original oak floors, and as in the adjoining office the brick kick plate is exposed on the interior and retains its 5' high baseboard. The law office has been remodeled and has been divided into a reception area, conference room, and office. A new rear door with a single pane window opens on the lanai/walkway, and the office has a square, single pane, fixed window which on the exterior adjoins the door. The outer edge of the lanai/walkway behind the law office has been enclosed with a set of five, bronzed aluminum, double stacked, casement windows with transoms above. The wall is of concrete blocks.

The office at the end of the lanai/walkway is occupied by Maui Brewing Company. This office encompasses the second story's two southwest-most bays. The end bay features a set of three, single pane fixed aluminum windows with fixed transoms, while the bay closest to the lanai/walkway has a set of five similar windows. The interior has been remodeled and has laminate floors. The space has been divided into several rooms, including a reception area, kitchen, storage, and offices. The rear lanai/walkway has been incorporated into the office and two doors in the rear concrete block wall go out to it. The former lanai/walkway is enclosed by a set of two and a set of three casement windows with transoms above and has a laminate floor. A cmu wall closes the walkway off from the northeast side. The restroom at the southwest end of the former lanai/walkway has also been remodeled and has a jalousie window in its northwest wall and a 4' high tile wainscot, as well as a tile floor. Its door and knob are new.

The Farias Building retains its historic integrity, although several changes have transpired. The building retains its character defining elements, including its fin-like brick columns, canted display windows, and stairway's perforated front wall. In addition, although modified in areas, it retains its front and rear second story lanai/walkway. The major alterations to the building have transpired on the interiors of the commercial and office spaces to accommodate contemporary commercial requirements. The kitchen addition, constructed in 1973, is a single story, rather modest, and at the rear of the building. No building permit could be found to indicate when the southwest portion of the second story, front lanai/walkway was enclosed, but from the use of aluminum windows, this may have transpired over fifty years ago and achieved significance in its own right. Regardless, sufficient portions of the original lanai/walkway remain to convey the historic character of the building.

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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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

architecture

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Period of Significance

1955

Significant Dates

1955

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Herbert Beyer

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Farias Building is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a commercial building constructed in Kailua during the 1950s in a modern style. The building includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

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The 1955 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions" The date 1955 reflects the year the building was constructed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Farias Building is significant as a good example of a modern style commercial building constructed in Hawaii in the post-war period. Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the "re-envision-ing" of the social role of architecture in the 20th century. The foundations of the modernist movement were in Europe, although many of the technical innovations came in fact from the experimentation of North American designers and builders. Some historians see technological improvements as the driving force behind the new architecture: the development of iron and then steel, followed by increased application of reinforced concrete. Other scholars see the aesthetic revolt against the excessive decoration of the late Victorian period as the key to understanding "modernism." A few emphasize the simple practicalities of the new architecture — a style of building that put emphasis on simplicity and functionality over sentimentality and historical or cultural reference.

The modern style gained popularity as in Hawaii during the late 1930s usually rendered in a simple art deco or streamline modern style, as exemplified by such buildings as the Waikiki Theater, Church of the Crossroads, the Waikiki Shopping Arcade and a number of walk-up apartments in Waikiki.

Following the lead of the late 1930s, the modern style became the predominant post-war style in Hawaii, and the style became closely entwined with the imminency of statehood and the forward outlook of that era. Modernism's radical trend away from ornamentation to a clean "contemporary" look captured the spirit of its time, and the prevalent skill of the craftsmen of that era with their high degree of precision made it possible to have minimal detailing. Everything is elegantly simple and transparent. It's an era of optimistic outlook manifesting itself in optimistic, 'light' and future oriented architecture.

The Farias Building is typical of a mid-century modern building constructed in Hawaii during the 1950s. Described by the press as "ultra modern," [*Honolulu Advertiser*, November 6, 1954, page B1] it is typical of the modern style of architecture with its clean lines and avoidance of applied ornament. Also the concrete block, cmu and brick of which it is built were all typical of its period, especially the concrete block which is associated with immediate post-World War II construction in Hawaii. It is also during this period that cmu became a popular building material in the islands, which continues to the present. The building also has a number of mid-century modern features which,

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in the absence of applied ornament, provided visual delight to the building. These features include its three dramatic brick, fin-like columns, the canted display windows and the perforated screen wall adorning its northeast-most bay. Also the corbelled, cmu bracket at the south corner of the building is a pleasing touch.

Canted display windows were used on a number of retail buildings in Hawaii during the 1950s. By placing the windows at an angle, not only provided a new, modern appearance but also was thought to reduce glare. Only a handful of buildings in Hawaii with these once popular windows still remain. Examples in Honolulu include: 537 Pensacola Street at the corner with Waimanu Street, 920 Sheridan Street, and 1333 Nuuanu Avenue. On the island of Hawaii the Ushijima Store (1953) at Kawanui also features canted windows. None of these buildings are in either the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places.

Fins which ascend over the parapets of buildings are a dramatic and dynamic element associated with the modern movement since the advent of streamline modern buildings in the 1930s. This element provided the no longer extant Waikiki Theater with additional flair. Today very few examples of this motif remain in Hawaii, with the auditorium at the Henry Perrine Baldwin High School on Maui being perhaps the best example. The Farias Building is a rare example in Hawaii of this motif applied to a modest commercial building.

The perforated front wall of the stairway is an early example of a screen wall which allows the winds to blow through. The laying of the concrete blocks, which comprise the wall, in such a manner to allow openings between the blocks, may be viewed as a precursor of decorative breeze blocks which became popular in Hawaii during the late 1950s and 1960s and continue in use to the present. Edward Durrell Stone's American embassy in Pakistan (1958), which extensively used breeze block in its façade, gave the new, modern material an architectural seal of approval. During the 1960s these blocks were frequently employed in the balustrades of low-rise apartments as well as in stairwells and parking garages. Sometimes these blocks were applied to end walls for decorative relief. The blocks' open designs provide ventilation, partial shading, privacy, and beauty, through providing a sense of solid and void, as well as light and shadow.

In addition to these distinctive mid-century modern features, the building further proclaimed its up-to-date modernism by being the earliest known completely air conditioned building in Kailua. W. A. Ramsay Ltd. became the Hawaii agent for Carrier Corporation, a manufacturer of air conditioners, in September 1935, and immediately air conditioned its Fort Street offices. Later that year the Hawaii Theater installed air conditioning as part of its remodeling, and in 1936 the Cooke Trust Company Offices, Waikiki Theater, and Queens Hospital asthma ward all became air conditioned. In 1938, Von Hamm Young, who was the distributor for Frigidaire air conditioners, installed this equipment in the offices in the Campbell Estate Building on Fort Street.

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The use of air conditioning in Hawaii gradually expanded during the 1950s and 1960s, especially in new commercial buildings, and was associated with a sense of being modern and up-to-date. The *Honolulu Advertiser* concisely summed up this implicit relationship in one sentence when it reported, "The Pacific Development Co. is constructing a modern building to house six air conditioned offices and shops" at 1202 Waimana Street between Pensacola and Piikoi Streets (July 2, 1954, page B6). The coffee shop in the no longer extant Edgewater Hotel (1951) was the earliest known air conditioned eating place in Waikiki, and Times Supermarket claims to be the first super market to install air conditioning, while St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church in Kalihi (1952) was the first air conditioned place of worship.

As such the Farias Building, stands as a very good example of a 1950s low rise commercial building rendered in a mid-century modern style in Kailua during the 1950s, a period of enormous expansion for this windward community. It stands out as one of the more memorable mid-century modern style buildings in the town, while other examples of buildings from the period include: Pali Lanes (Hawaii Register of Historic Places) (1961), Times Supermarket (1958), the Dilks-Jacob Building (1952), the Bank of Hawaii Building (1958), and 444 Uluniu Street (1955)

George R. and Annie V. Farias purchased the property on which the Farias Building stands in 1953 on an agreement of sale from Howard Green. In October of the following year the couple acquired the deed to the property and entered into a contract with Paradise Home Builders of Kailua for the construction of the \$40,000 building. In March 1955 the building was completed and Farias, who was a realtor, held an open house in hopes of leasing the second floor office spaces, as the first story units were already rented to Kailua Magazine House, Ann's Salon of Beauty, and Phil's Barbershop, as well as Farias' realty business. He offered the second floor offices for \$75 to \$85 a month. Before the end of the year Dr. William Yokalhi opened a dentist office on the second floor. In October 1956 Hughes Kailua Drug obtained a building permit to remodel one of the units. In 1966 Farias sold the building to Ms. McNeill and in 1973 In Sam Restaurant added the kitchen to the rear. George Farias was born in Kaiwiki on the island of Hawaii and died in 1993 in Hilo at the age of 77.

The Farias building was designed by Honolulu architect Herbert Beyer (1904-1970), who was born in Philadelphia, and attended Drexel Institute and graduated from Temple University in 1924. He worked as a draftsman for several Philadelphia architectural firms, including Ralph B. Bencker, Ritter & Shay, and Verus T. Ritter. During World War II, Beyer served in the 1st Marine Force, Pacific as a Colonel in the Construction for Maintenance Division. It was most likely during the war that Beyer became familiar with Hawaii, and following the war he worked as the architect in Lewers & Cooke's building department until 1953 when he opened his own architectural practice in Honolulu. Some of his major works include: the Sunset Memorial Park Administration building, the Kaneohe Congregational Church, Kaneohe Bay View Memorial Park Chapel, Waimanalo Post Office, and Haiku Elementary School on Maui. He designed a number of houses and apartments, including the Diamond Head Ambassador Apartment in

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Waikiki, Kailua Arms in Kailua, and the Princess Kealoha in Makiki, as well as the
Schoen Residence in the Waialae Golf Course subdivision.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

City and County Tax Office records.

City and County of Honolulu building permits for 4-3-053: 006

State Bureau of Conveyances, documents 151183, 167605, 394873

"New Office Building for Kailua," *Honolulu Advertiser*, November 6, 1954, page B1

"Realtor Farias Opening New Building in Kailua," *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 5, 1955, page A7

"Farias Building Has Open House," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, March 4, 1955, page 12

Classified: Business Property- Rent, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, March 29, 1955, page 22

"Obituaries," *Hilo Tribune Herald*, January 20, 1993, page 12

Fung Associates, *Hawaii Modernism Context Study*, Honolulu: Historic Hawaii Foundation, 2011

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property _____ less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: BING

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 21.396261 Longitude: 157.744396

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by the Paul and Libby Tomar Trust and Futura Neil Sauvage in 2022 as described by Tax Map Key 4-3-053:: 006.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this building since its construction.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Don Hibbard
organization: self
street & number: 45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town: Kaneohe state: Hawaii zip code: 96744
e-mail _____
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: December 30, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

- **Owner:**

Futura N. Sauvage
436 A Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

and

Paul/Libby Tomar Trust
438A Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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USGS MAP



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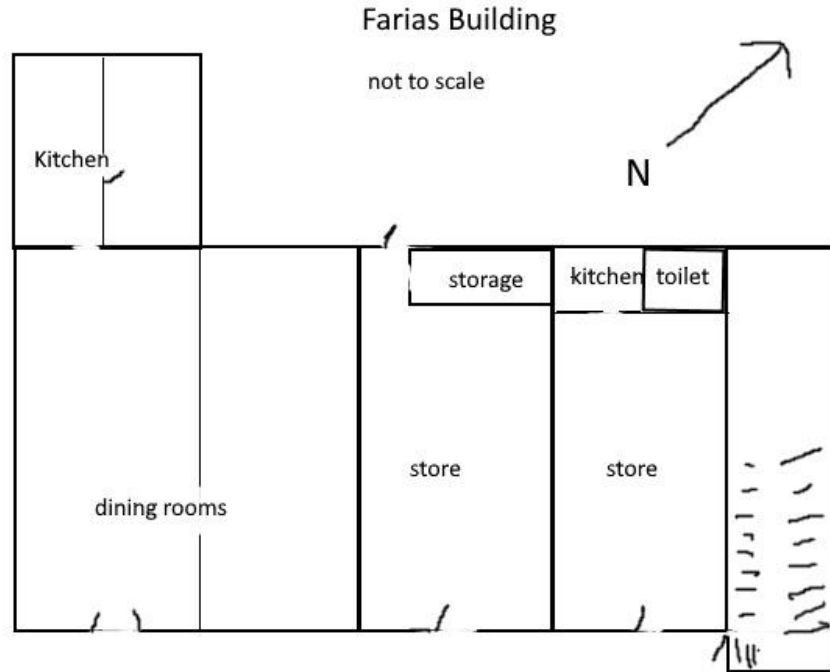
TAX MAP



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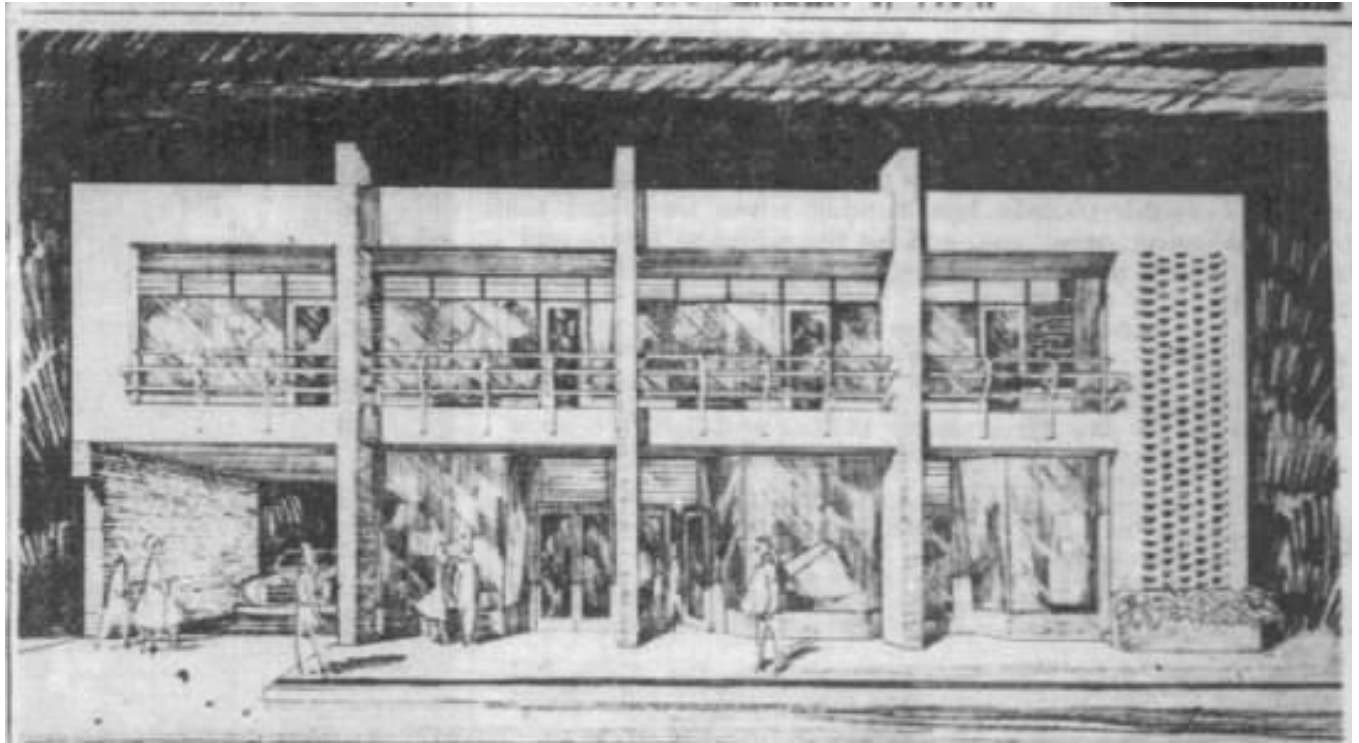
Floor Plan



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**Rendering from *Honolulu Advertiser*,
November 6, 1954**



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Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the front from the Southeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the northeast most bays from the Southeast

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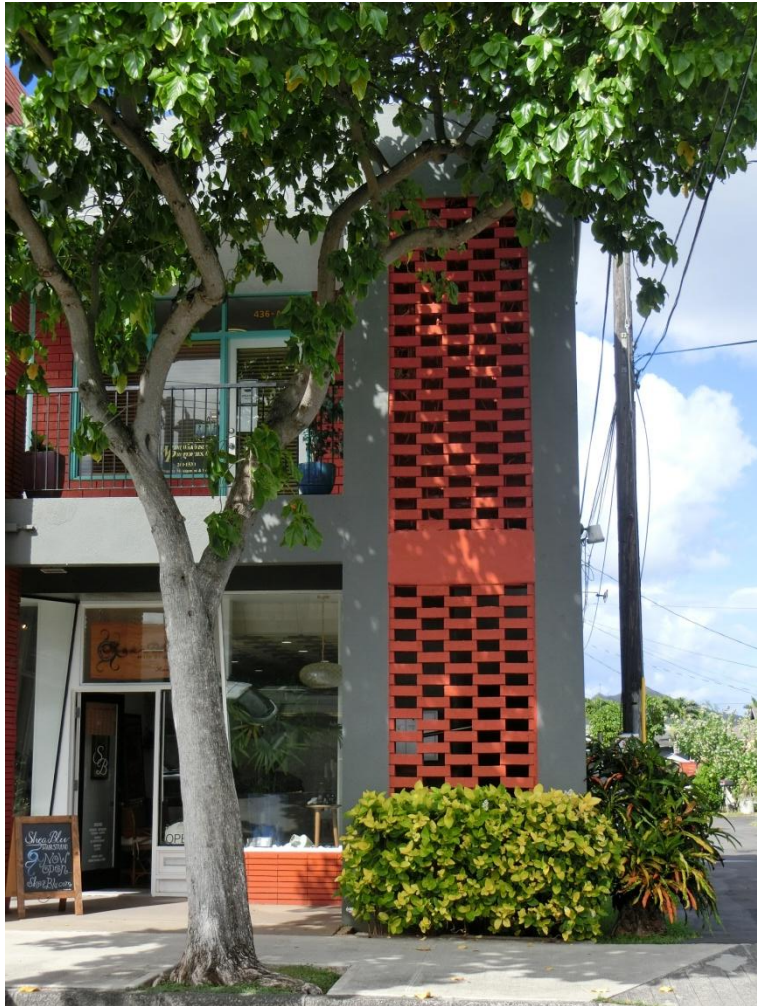


Photo Log

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Name of Property

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Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of a storefront's canted display window from the south

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the rear from the northeast, kitchen wing in background, non-contributing house to right

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

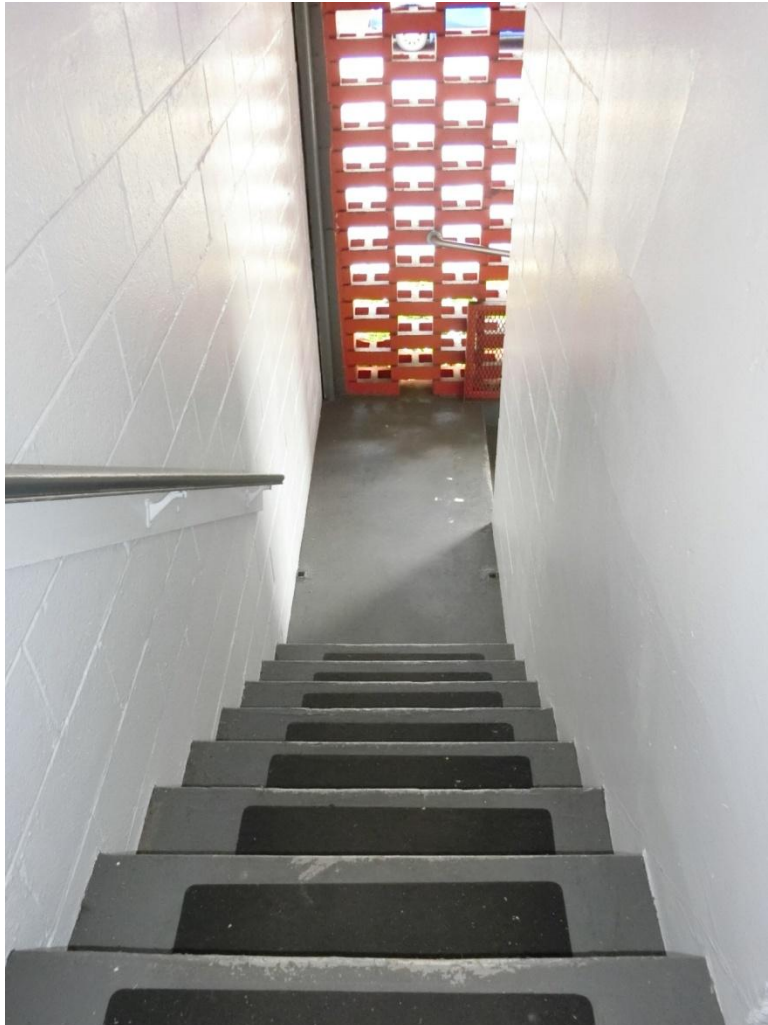
State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the stair from the northwest

5 of 9.



Farias Building
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the second floor lanai/walkway from the southwest

6 of 9.



Farias Building
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the second floor lanai/walkway from the north

7 of 9.



Farias Building
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the second floor rear lanai/walkway from the west

8 of 9.



Farias Building
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farias Building

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 2, 2021

View of the rear lanai/walkway from the east

9 of 9.

