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.

| Signature of certifying official/Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal G In my opinion, the property meets do Signature of commenting official: | |
|--|--|
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal G | Sovernment |
| | |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| | |
| | |
| <u>X</u> A <u>B</u> <u>X</u> C <u>D</u> | |
| nationalstatewideX Applicable National Register Criteria: | _local |
| recommend that this property meets does level(s) of significance: | |
| Places and meets the procedural and professional In my opinion, the property meets does | requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. |
| I hereby certify that this X nomination re the documentation standards for registering prope | quest for determination of eligibility meets |
| As the designated authority under the National Hi | storic Preservation Act, as amended, |
| 3. State/Federal Agency Certification | |
| City or town: Honolulu State: Honolulu Vicinity: Vicinity: | awaii County: Honolulu |
| Street & number: 99 North King Street | awaii County: Honolulu |
| 2. Location | |
| (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple p | property listing |
| | |
| Chinatown Historic District | |
| | |
| Name of related multiple property listing: Chinatown Historic District | |

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018 Liberty Bank Honolulu, Hawaii Name of Property County and State 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

Structure

Object

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018 Liberty Bank Honolulu, Hawaii Name of Property County and State **Number of Resources within Property** (Do not include previously listed resources in the count) Contributing Noncontributing buildings ___1 sites structures objects 1 Total Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>none</u> 6. Function or Use **Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.) Commercial Financial Institution **Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.) Commercial Professional 7. Description **Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Liberty Bank
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>red wood walls, concrete foundation,</u> galvanized aluminum roof

Narrative Description

United States Department of the Interior

(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 Liberty Bank is located in Honolulu's Chinatown, a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It stands on the *makai*-Diamond Head (southeast) corner of King and Maunakea streets in an area characterized by two to four story, masonry commercial buildings. The three-story, plus penthouse former bank building sits on a slightly sloping, 4,804 square foot lot and faces northeast. The modern style building sits on a concrete foundation, and has a 67' x 71' rectangular footprint. Its masonry walls are faced with concrete Roman bricks on the first floor and a smooth, cement plaster is above. On the façade the brick are laid to form a diamond pattern. A parapet caps the flat roofed building, and an elevator tower, in the east corner of the building, extends above the parapet. The symmetric façade is characterized by a centered, inset, double height entry lanai with stainless steel Chinese columns. Above the entry are bands of windows on the second and third stories, which also characterize the Maunakea Street side of the building. With 13,569 square feet under roof, the building is in good condition and retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The Liberty Bank building's walls extend out to the sidewalk on both its King Street and Maunakea Street sides. The building's primary entrance is on King Street. The inset, double height entry has a terrazzo floor and a single height, plaster ceiling with a wide fascia dividing the entry in half. Two pairs of stainless steel columns with stylized Chinese capitals flank a centered opening which provides access to the entry lanai from the sidewalk. The opening is a half step up from the sidewalk, and the columns rise the full height of the entry from a cast stone base that features a Chinese inspired return which springs from the cast stone frame of the entry lanai. Between the columns and the lanai's outer walls planter boxes are incorporated in the column bases. Another planter box, made of terrazzo, is at the rear of the entry lanai and three

Liberty BankHonolulu, HawaiiName of PropertyCounty and State

single pane, aluminum framed, fixed windows form the wall behind the rear planter box. Six, recessed, two pane, aluminum framed, fixed windows are above the ground level's three windows and illuminate the mezzanine. Behind the three windows, on the interior, below the level of the main banking hall, is another planter box, which for many years was covered, but recently was opened up.

A pair of original aluminum framed glass doors, in the southeast wall of the lanai, opens on an elevator lobby, which services the upper floors of the building. The elevator lobby features its original wood paneled walls with curved corners. A single elevator, which appears to have its original cab, is in the southeast wall.

Three terrazzo steps at the west corner of the lanai lead up to a pair of aluminum glass doors, which project diagonally out into the lanai from the southwest corner of the lanai. Both the steps and the door were the result of a remodeling of the entry at some point after 1983. The doors open on the lobby of the bank. The lobby's curving northwest wall is of concrete Roman brick. A new wood framed glass door in this wall leads into a former conference room. The rear northwest wall of the room is wood paneled, and the northeast wall is clad in cork. A single pane, fixed window in the room's southeast wall formerly housed an automatic teller machine, which was not original to the building.

Five curving terrazzo steps lead up from the lobby to the main banking hall. This large, open space has primarily a terrazzo floor and a 14' high dropped ceiling. Two cylindrical columns, 18" in diameter, align in a northeast to southwest direction, with the northeast column at the head of the lobby steps up to the main banking hall. An original, continuous line of teller stations runs along the southwest and southeast sides of the banking hall. The teller stations rise from a terrazzo base and have apitong (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*) faces. Behind the teller stations are partitioned and walled off work areas, all of which have been remodeled over time, as well as two vaults, which are not original.

An open mezzanine, which shares the same ceiling on the northeast side as the banking hall, runs around the northeast, southeast and southwest sides of the room. The northwest side of the banking hall features five, floor to ceiling, aluminum framed, single pane fixed windows which look out on Maunakea Street. On the exterior, these above street level windows are enframed in a projecting concrete box. The mezzanine is accessed from the banking hall be a curving stairway with eleven steps in the north corner of the room. The staircase forms a niche on its northwest side, which originally housed the savings department, and does not have a terrazzo floor. The staircase has its original apitong left cheek wall, although the railing which initially surmounted it has been supplanted by an apitong encasement. The 38" high railing/cheek wall on the opposite side echoes the original, although initially this side featured a glass panel balustrade.

At the top of the stair is an office defined by wood panel partition walls, with four fixed single pane windows overlooking the banking hall from the office's southwest wall. The two pane, aluminum frame windows of the upper section of the entry lanai line the mezzanine's wall on its northeast side, and on the southwest side is a 33" high solid parapet surmounted by a 7" high

Liberty Bank Honolulu. Hawaii County and State

Name of Property

railing. The railing copies the railing Ossipoff originally designed and used on the stairs leading to the mezzanine. At the southeast end of the mezzanine is a concrete Roman brick wall with a doorway with no door. This opening leads into a small transitional space with a door in its southeast wall, which accesses a fire stair which runs from the ground floor to the penthouse. From the mezzanine the dogleg stair has eight concrete steps leading to a terrazzo landing and then 9 terrazzo steps leading to the ground floor. An original apitong handrail is on the interior wall of the stair. The concrete steps going up from the mezzanine include sets of eleven and twelve steps with an intervening landing ascending to the second and third floors as well as the penthouse.

A set of five steps at the transition space's southwest side ascend to the remainder of the mezzanine which forms an L above the banking hall's southeast and southwest sides. This overlooks the banking hall and has a parapet similar to the northeast side of the mezzanine, except the southwest side does not have a railing. This is currently an unimproved open space. which will be converted into an office space. In the southwest wall is a dumbwaiter which runs from the mezzanine to the basement.

In the west corner of the banking hall a stair leads down to the Maunakea Street entrance to the building and the basement. The stair has a concrete Roman brick southeast wall, which continues beyond the original aluminum framed glass door to the exterior of the building. Five terrazzo steps lead down to a landing, where the door to the exterior defines the landing's southwest side. A large aluminum framed, single pane, plate glass window adjoins the door on its northwest side and with the door constitutes the southwest wall of the stairwell. A large fixed transom is above both the door and window. The terrazzo floored landing continues to the exterior beyond the door and a set of six terrazzo steps at the northwest side of the land descend to the street. In the southwest wall at the landing, a metal door with a keep window provides an exit for an interior fire stair which was added to the building. The steps leading to the street have a metal hand rail. At the top of the steps the handrail continues to form a balustrade for the landing.

On the interior, three terrazzo steps descend from the landing on its northwest side. These lead to a landing where a quarter turn to the northeast is made and eight steps descend to the basement. The stair to the basement retains its original wood handrail, which is the same as the one originally on the stair to the mezzanine. A wood door with a slot window with fire glass is at the foot of the stairs and opens on the basement.

The basement has been heavily remodeled but two original vaults whose doors were manufactured by Diebold Inc. of Canton, Ohio, remain intact. One vault originally contained safe deposit boxes, but these have been removed. The other vault still retains its interior double doors and the floor to ceiling metal fence which partitions the vault into two sections. In addition to the vaults, the mechanical and electrical rooms are located in the basement as well as a large kitchen/break room and meeting spaces.

The second and third floors of the building originally had individual offices with doors served by a central hallway. This is no longer the case. Both floors were converted into single, large, open

Liberty Bank
Name of Property
Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

office spaces with concrete floors and dropped ceilings. The restrooms on each floor have also been relocated and remodeled. On both floors the original fenestration remains, although more modern windows have replaced the originals. The second floor is presently used as an office, while the third floor is a vintage art-furniture-design store.

The penthouse is currently vacant, but has been completely altered on the interior and broken into approximately six spaces. It has had modern bronze anodized aluminum, tinted, bay windows added to its northwest and northeast sides. The penthouse is set back from the parapet of the building and it is possible to go out on the building's built-up flat roof. The penthouse also retains its original flat, built-up roof which has copper eaves. At the east corner of the building the elevator shaft rises above the roof and is connected to the penthouse. Initially the elevator did not go to the penthouse, and to provide this service the elevator tower was raised to accommodate the equipment.

The Liberty Bank building retains its historic integrity. The building retains its massing and exterior materials, as well as its original design. The only alterations to the exterior are the replacement of the original windows and the reconfiguration of the entry doors in the corner of the entry lanai. Neither of these destroy the historic character of the building, with the new entry doors using aluminum frames similar to the originals. On the interior numerous modifications have transpired allowing the building to address the changing needs of the banking industry and commercial real estate. However, the main banking hall retains its terrazzo floor and original teller stations as well as the dramatic curved stair to the mezzanine. Also the original windows in the banking hall and on the mezzanine remain intact. As such the Liberty Bank building retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

| Liberty Ba | | Honolulu, Hawaii |
|-------------|-------|--|
| Name of Pro | perty | County and State |
| 8. S | taten | nent of Significance |
| | "x" | e National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register |
| X | A. | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| | В. | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| X | C. | Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. |
| | D. | Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. |
| | | onsiderations in all the boxes that apply.) |
| | A. | Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes |
| | В. | 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 |

| berty Bank | |
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| ame of Property | |
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| Areas of | Significance |
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| Period of | Significance |
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| Significat | nt Person |
| (Complete | e only if Criterion B is marked above.) |
| NA | <u> </u> |
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| | |
| | |
| Cultural | Affiliation |
| NA | |
| | |
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| | |
| Architect | /Builder |
| <u>Archite</u> | ect: Vladimir Ossipoff |
| | : Walker-Moody |

| United States Department of the Interior | |
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| National Park Service / National Register of I | Historic Places Registration Form |
| NPS Form 10-900 | OMB Control No. 1024-0018 |

| Liberty Bank | Honolulu, Hawaii | |
|------------------|------------------|--|
| Name of Property | County and State | |

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 Liberty Bank is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a bank building constructed in Honolulu during the 1950s in a modern style with Chinese undertones. The bank includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction. The bank is also significant at the local level under Criterion A for its associations with the history of banking in Hawaii.

The 1952 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 of 1952 reflects the year the building was completed.

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

The Liberty Bank is presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a part of the Chinatown Historic District. It is significant as an excellent example of the work of Honolulu architect Vladimir Ossipoff during the 1950s. Rendered in a modern style the building also reflects the bank's strong associations with Chinese community in Hawaii, and is typical of Ossipoff's work with its fine attention to detail.

Architecture

Vladimir Ossipoff (1907-1998) was born in Russia, but his family moved to Japan after the overthrow of the Czar. In 1923, the family relocated to Berkeley, California, where Vladimir graduated from high school and the University of California at Berkeley's school of architecture in 1931. He moved to Hawaii in 1932. He worked briefly in the office of C. W. Dickey and then headed the architecture office for Theo Davies' building supply department, before opening his own office in 1936. During the 1950s and 1960s he established himself as the premier architect in the islands by blending modern and regional sensibilities in high quality residential designs.

In addition to many splendid modern Hawaiian style houses, Ossipoff also designed the Hawaiian Life Insurance Building (1951), the Waikiki McInerny Store (1957, no longer extant), the Pacific Club (1960), Outrigger Canoe Club (1963), First Hawaiian Bank's Kalihi branch (1961), IBM Building (1962), Thurston Memorial Chapel on the Punahou School campus (1966), and Bachman Hall on the University of Hawaii campus (1949) (HR, NR).

The Liberty Bank is a rare example of Ossipoff's work to employ any applied ornament, which was appropriate for its situation and handled in a subtle, modern manner. While the modern

Liberty Bank
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

movement rejected the use of applied ornament, in Hawaii it was acceptable on Chinese related buildings as can be observed in such society halls as those built for the Buck Toy Association (1956) and Lum Sai Ho Tong (1953), the United Chinese Society and Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building (1954), and the C. Q. Yee Hop Plaza (1965).

The building stands as an excellent example of Ossipof's commercial architecture, as Dean Sakamoto noted.

The double-height entry to the bank and its upper offices is notable. Here Ossipoff called on his characteristic spatial complexity, sophisticated detailing, and practicality to create an entrance that is both intimate and grand. He framed the vestibule with two pairs of tapered stainless-steel-jacketed columns resting on cast stone bases that feature surface-relief patterns and planters. Lacking the street frontage for a deeper entry, he placed an entry to the elevator lobby for the office to the left and a compressed stairway that ascends into the banking hall to the right, providing the needed transition from the busy street. The interior houses a functional, open, and richly appointed banking hall with fine millwork and finishes. Within this two tory volume the raised banking floor is linked to an open mezzanine by an open curved staircase that streamlines movement to draw the eye upward. These formal expressions and exacting material considerations sustain the Liberty Bank's image as a notable and idiosyncratic structure that responds to its physical and cultural contexts. [Sakamoto, page 160]

In addition, the use of such materials as terrazzo, concrete brick, stainless steel, and *apitong* in lieu of *koa* all bespeak the period and exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship. The banking hall is raised above the street, not only to provide a grand entry experience, but also to allow for a full basement which does not encroach on the water table.

With all the above in mind, the Liberty Bank is architecturally significant.

Associations with the History of Banking in Hawaii

The first Chinese bank to be formed in Hawaii was the Chinese-American Bank, which opened its doors in May 1916. Prior to that time fiscal matters within the Chinese community were primarily handled by the formation of money societies, which in Hawaii were called *hui*. The founders of the Chinese-American Bank articulated the advantages of organizing a Chinese bank as:

- 1. The convenience of transactions handled in the Chinese language
- 2. The ease of recovering interest and other charges
- 3. Safety of the investment
- 4. National pride

Liberty Bank
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Six years after the start of the Chinese-American Bank the Liberty Bank of Honolulu was the second Chinese bank formed in Hawaii, opening in February 1922. With its opening, the number of banks in Honolulu rose to eight. Organized with Lum Yip Kee as its president and treasurer, the bank's vice presidents were Kim Tong Ho, a graduate of Punahou and the University of Wisconsin, who had ten years of experience in banking in Shanghai, and Wong Goon Sun, a prominent local grocer with extensive real estate holdings. The bank manager was Lau Tong, who for over twenty seven years had been the credit manager at Hackfeld & Company. Initially housed at 75 North King Street, Liberty Bank moved into new permanent quarters at King and Maunakea streets in July 1922. [Tilton, pages 171-172 and *Advertiser*, July 31, 1922]

In the first three hours following its opening, over 200 savings accounts were started, and by January 1923, the bank had over one million dollars in assets, setting a record in Hawaii for how quickly such a milestone was reached. The bank continued to prosper, and in 1951 the directors decided to demolish their building and erect a new one on its location, with Ossipoff drawing up the plans for the building.

In 1953, the bank opened their first branch at Kalakaua Avenue and Beretania Streets, and then three years later relocated this Makiki branch to King Street near Kalakaua in a building which still stands. Also in 1956, the bank further expanded by opening a branch in the Kalihi Shopping Center (no longer extant). In 1963 they opened another branch at Queen Street and Ward Avenue, which still remains in operation as American Savings Bank. By 1970, in addition to its main branch the bank had six branches including new ones at Ala Moana Center, Kahala Mall, and in Mapunapuna. By 1993, Liberty Bank was Hawaii's fifth largest and third oldest bank, and at that time it was acquired by Bank of America. [Honolulu Advertiser, October 9, 1993] Four years later, Bank of America divested itself of its Hawaii branches, selling them to American Savings Bank. [Star Bulletin, December 5, 1997] American Savings continued to do banking in the King and Maunakea street building as its Chinatown branch until 2022, when they closed the branch and sold it to the current owners.

As such the Liberty Bank is significant in the history of banking in Hawaii, by being the headquarters of the second, and most prominent, bank in Honolulu catering to the Chinese population of the city, and for many years was the third oldest bank in Hawaii.

| me of Property | Honolulu, Hawaii County and State |
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| in or reporty | County and State |
| 9. Major Bibliographical References | |
| Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used | in preparing this form.) |
| City and County Tax Records | |
| Sakamoto, Dean, Hawaiian Modern, New Haven, Connecticut: | Yale University Press, 2007 |
| Tilton, Cecil, History of Banking in Hawaii, Honolulu: Univer | sity of Hawaii, 1927 |
| "Liberty Bank Moves into New Quarters," Honolulu Advertises | r, July 31, 1922, page 7 |
| "BofA to Acquire Liberty Bank," Honolulu Advertiser, October | er 9, 1993, page C-1 |
| "BofA Hands Off Isle Branches Tonight," Star Bulletin, Decem | mber 5, 1997, page B1 |
| 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 # | |
| previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # | |

| Liberty Bank | | | Honolulu, Hawaii |
|--|---|--|------------------|
| Name of Property | | | County and State |
| 10. Geographical Data | | | |
| Acreage of Property | less than one acre | · | |
| Use either the UTM syste | em or latitude/longitud | le coordinates | |
| Latitude/Longitude Coo Datum if other than WGS https://www.bing.com/ma (enter coordinates to 6 de 1. Latitude: 21.311606 | 884: <u>BING Maps</u> aps/?cp=21.311607%7 cimal places) | 7E-157.863699&1v1=16.8 tude: 157.863703 | |
| 2. Latitude: | Longi | | |
| 3. Latitude: | Longi | tude: | |
| 4. Latitude: | 4. Latitude: Longitude: | | |
| Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USC NAD 1927 or | GS map): NAD 1983 | | |
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: | |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: | |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: | |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: | |
| Verbal Boundary Descr | iption (Describe the b | ooundaries of the property | r.) |

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by King-Liberty LLC in 2024 as described by Tax Map Key (1) 1-7-002: 007.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

| erty Bank | Honolulu, Hawa |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ne of Property | County and State |
| 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: January 11, 2024 | |

Additional Documentation

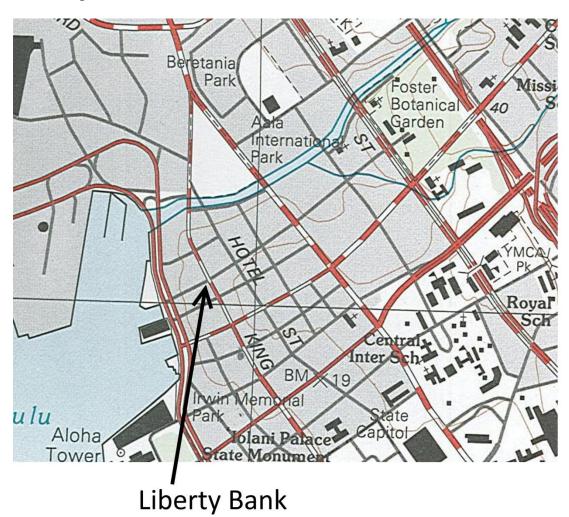
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- 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: sketch of floor plan
- Owner: King-Liberty LLC
 c/o Dean Sakamoto
 99 North King Street
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Liberty Bank
Name of Property

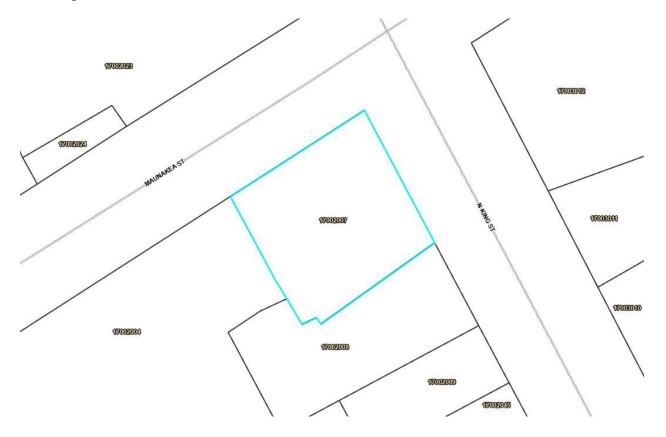
Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

USGS Map



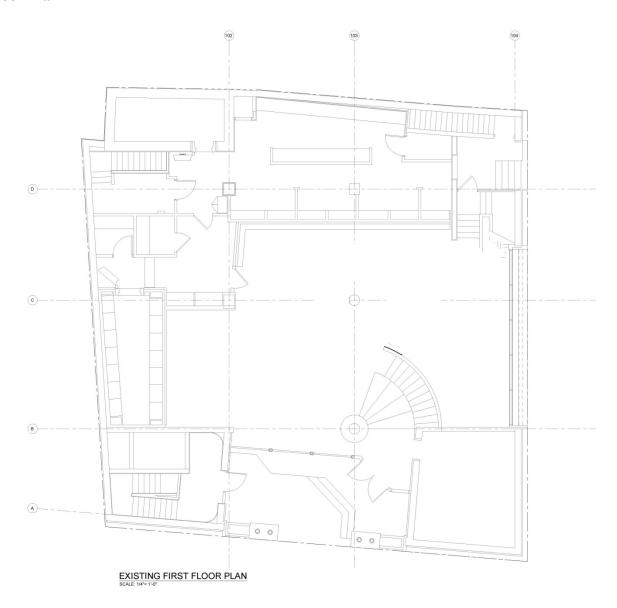
| Liberty Bank | Honolulu, Hawaii |
|------------------|------------------|
| Name of Property | County and State |

Tax Map



| Liberty Bank | Honolulu, Hawaii |
|------------------|------------------|
| Name of Property | County and State |

Floor Plan



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the front from the north



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

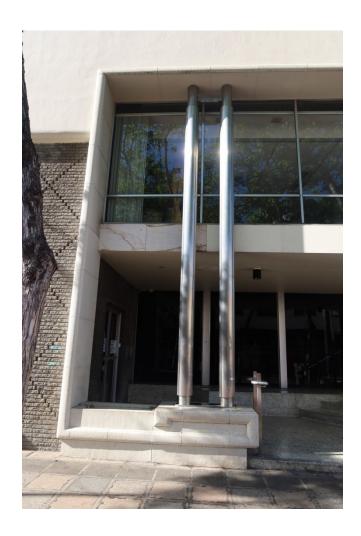
City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the front columns from the northeast



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the entry to upper floors elevator lobby from the northwest



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the elevator lobby from the northeast



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the entry lanai from the northeast



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the banking hall from the northeast, view from the mezzanine



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the banking hall from the southwest



Liberty Bank
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the teller stations from the northwest



Liberty Bank
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the steps down to the front entry from the south



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the northwest wall from the east



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the stair to the mezzanine from the southeast



Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 2, 2024

View of the mezzanine from the northwest

12 of 14



Photo Log

Name of Property

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View of the stair to the basement from the southwest

13 of 14



Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Liberty Bank

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View of the priginal handrail on stairs to basement from the northeast



| Liberty Bank | Honolulu, Hawaii | |
|------------------|------------------|--|
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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.