

HONOLULU HIGH CAPACITY TRANSIT CORRIDOR PROJECT
SURVEYED PROPERTY CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

TMK: **21050052**

Historic Status: **Evaluated Eligible**

Portion of Alignment: **Koko Head portion**

Resource Name/Historic Name: **American Saving Bank / Liberty Bank – Queen-Ward Branch**

Sector: **26 Kakaako Station Sector**

Location: **929 QUEEN ST**

Owner: **AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK**

Station Block: **Kakaako Station Block**

Date-Original: **1962**

Source: **Tax Office**

Present Use/Historic Use: **Bank**

Architectural Description:

This two-story building with mezzanine was designed so that four additional stories could be added. It has tall square-section columns that flare into wide four-sided capitals which form a tall arcade. The second floor of the building, supported by the columns, has a floor-to-ceiling band of fixed-light windows with a floor-to-ceiling grille of wide-spaced vertical members that is outset from the windows. Sections of the first floor have metal-frame storefront doors and tall windows that extend to the top of the arcade.

Integrity:

Appears unaltered.

Significance:

Criterion "C" - as an example of architecture embodying the distinctive characteristics of design first proposed for the Hawaii State Capitol Building and emulated in contemporary public and business buildings in Honolulu. Designed by Honolulu architect Kenneth W. Roehrig in November 1961 for Liberty Bank. Its appearance closely resembles the Hawaii State Capitol Building, whose initial design was released by architects John Carl Warneke and Belt, Lemmon & Lo in February 1961. In 1960 Roehrig's firm, Merrill, Roehrig, Onodera & Kinder vied unsuccessfully for the commission to design the Capitol. Other notable buildings of the period which were designed with similar columns are: Atlas Building, built in 1966 and designed by Ernest Hara and the Hawaii Medical Library, designed by Vladimir Ossipoff in 1961.

