

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: Hood F. C. and Amy L. Young Residence

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: 3308 Monsarrat Avenue

City or town: Honolulu 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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property 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

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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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 ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

1

structures

objects

2

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

Plantation

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood walls, metal shingle roof, wood post and pier foundation

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 Hood F. C. and Amy L. Young residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood along Monsarrat Avenue as it makes its way up from Waikiki to Diamond Head. It sits below the grade of the street on a flat 7,115 square foot lot with a detached carport at the rear of the property. The single-story, single wall, house faces south and sits on a post pier foundation with a 1" x 3" horizontal slat apron. It has vertical, 8" wide, tongue and groove walls with a double girt, and a metal shingled, hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, shaped, rafter tails. The house has a T-shaped foot print with bedrooms projecting out at the front and rear. The 999 square foot, three bedroom, one bath house is in good condition and retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The Young residence sits on the north side of Monsarrat Avenue, separated from the road by a lava rock retaining wall surmounted by a pipe post and rail railing with three rails. The retaining wall holds back the street from the yard. At the west end of the property a macadam paved driveway runs down to a detached carport, which stands to the northwest of the house. A new vinyl gate can secure the driveway.

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The front entry to the house is at the junction of the living room wing and the bedroom wing. A set of five concrete steps run parallel to the living room wall and terminate with a front entry stoop. Concrete masonry units (CMU) form a cheek wall for the steps and serve as a foundation for the stoop. The steps and stoop are under the eave of the house's overhanging hip roof, with a 4" x 4" rising from the cheek wall to help support the eave. An original wrought iron railing surmounts the CMU base and runs between the 4" x 4" post and the wall of the bedroom wing. It features a horizontal rectangle and square pattern, while the front door's original screen door includes a vertical rectangle pattern in its lower panel. Both the screen door and the entry door retain their original knobs and hardware, and the front door has a keep window.

The entry door opens on the living-dining room which has a fir floor, which is found throughout the house, as is a 4" baseboard. Also throughout the house is a 7'-10" high, canec ceiling. All the walls are of 8" vertical tongue and groove. The living room is L-shaped with the kitchen occupying the northwest corner of the main body of the house and the living-dining room the remainder. The dining area adjoins the kitchen in the short leg of the L. Two sets of three jalousie windows form a corner window at the southwest corner of the living room. These are historic, but not original, as they replaced sliding windows, which are evidenced by the projecting interior double wall used to help carry the weight of the sliding windows. Another set of three jalousie windows are found in the living room's north wall at the end of the dining area. A historic flush mount ceiling light with a cylindric milk glass shade is located in the living room's canec ceiling.

A doorway with no door in the west wall of the dining area opens on the kitchen. Above the doorway on the kitchen side is an original doorbell, which at the moment is inoperable. The kitchen retains its original cabinets and drawers with their stainless steel handles and pulls, as well as door hinges. The handles and pulls have distinctive rectangular, circular, and semi-circular backplates. The upper cabinet doors also have quarter circle, stainless steel plates at their outer corner. A stainless steel sink and counter dominates the west wall of the kitchen and is below two jalousie windows, while another jalousie window is in the north wall.

The kitchen also retains its historic Formica counter tops and backsplashes and their stainless steel trim. A historic flush mount ceiling light with a cylindric milk glass shade is centered in the canec ceiling. Immediately to the south of the entry from the dining area, a single panel door, with its original metal handle and hardware opens on a pantry with six corner shelves with the shelving on the east wall of the pantry cut at a diagonal. Also in the kitchen next to the rear door in the north wall, is a vertical cabinet with wire screen shelves which allow ventilation to flow upward from the screened hole in the floor. The rear door has a screen top panel with a wood sliding door to secure it, and opens on a back porch.

The porch is of wood with a landing with an enclosed water heater at its west end. The heater is enclosed with tongue and groove walls and has a tongue and groove door with two strap hinges. A narrow screened transom is above the door. The door has a simple metal pull and is secured by a simple spinning latch. Nine wood steps descend from the landing to the back yard, running parallel to the wall of the house. The steps and landing are under the eave of the house.

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Two doorways in the living room's east wall enter into a front to rear running hall. The door at the northern end is a single panel door with its original knob, while the door at the southern end is a single panel sliding door with its track on the hall side of the wall. Single panel doors with their original metal knobs are at either end of the hall and another two are in the east wall of the hall. A historic flush mount ceiling light with a cylindric milk glass shade illuminates the hall.

The doors at either end of the hall open on bedrooms. The front bedroom has a corner window similar to that in the living room, with three jalousie windows in both the south and east walls. A with a pair of single panel sliding doors is in the west wall. The closet features built-in shelving on one side. A flush mounted ceiling light is in the middle of the room. The rear bedroom has a set of three jalousie windows in both its north and east walls, and a pair of smaller jalousie windows in its west wall. A closet in its south wall is similar to the closet in the front bedroom, that is, it has single panel sliding doors and features built-in shelving on one side. The middle bedroom has a pair of jalousie windows in its east wall, and in its north wall a closet similar to the other bedrooms as it has single panel sliding doors and features built-in shelving on one side. It has an original flush mounted ceiling light with a cylindric milk glass shade in its ceiling.

The bathroom is to the south of the middle bedroom. It has been remodeled but retains its original step-in shower with a corner entry in its southwest corner and a jalousie window in its east wall. A flush mounted ceiling light similar to that in the middle bedroom and kitchen is near the rear of the bathroom.

Under the rear bedroom is a 9' x 13' laundry room. It is entered through a single panel door, which has a new knob, in its west wall. The door is accessed by two concrete steps, and has a concrete floor. Its tongue and groove walls rise from an approximately 15" high CMU base. The ceiling is 6'- 10" high and is comprised of the floor joists of the first floor. In the east wall of the room is a jalousie window and in the northeast corner of the room a single panel door with its original knob and hardware which opens on a toilet. The toilet is ventilated by three fixed glass jalousie slats in its north wall.

A contributing 20' x 30' carport is to the northwest of the house. It has a metal shingled, hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, shaped, rafter tails, and sits on a poured in place reinforced concrete foundation. Its vertical tongue and groove walls rise from an approximately 4" high curb and have a double girt on the exterior and 2" x 4" reinforcing studs on the interior. The floor is scored concrete and the ceiling is open to seven king post trusses with cross bracing. The building is divided in half by a partition wall, with the east half being a studio unit with a bathroom projecting off its east side. The west side accommodates two cars and is five bays deep and five bays wide. Each bay is demarcated by a 2" x 4" stud and the upper part of the wall is characterized by seven horizontal, 1" x 4" slats. The studio is new on the interior and has a pair of historic jalousie windows in the north, east and south walls.

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The Young residence, although a modest dwelling, retains an exceptionally high degree of historic integrity, maintaining its historic appearance on both the exterior and interior. The only noteworthy alterations include some of the ceiling lights and the bathroom remodeling. Neither of these is of sufficient magnitude to compromise the overall character of the house. The twenty nine jalousie windows, although not original, to the 1948 house, are all over fifty years of age and have achieved significance in their own right, being typically found in many modest, single wall houses of the 1950s and 1960s. As such the Young residence retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

architecture

Period of Significance

1948

Significant Dates

1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Architect: Lewers & Cooke, Herbert Beyer

Builder: H. T. Yoshioka

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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 Young Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a modern style house built in Honolulu with plantation construction influences during the late 1940s by Lewers & Cooke. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1948 period of significance was chosen in accordance with National Register Bulletin 16A, as the year 1948 was the date of the original construction of the house.

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

The Young residence is significant as a very good, intact example of a modest, only 999 square feet, modern style residence designed by Lewers & Cooke in 1948. Lewers & Cooke was the preeminent, as well as oldest, building supply company in Hawaii during the 1940-1960s period. In addition to supplying construction materials, the company also offered residential customers house plans. These plans were for modest dwellings which usually were single story, and featured single wall construction, post and pier foundations, and roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. In addition the interiors usually included fir floors and canec ceilings and vertical tongue and groove walls. These simple, unadorned houses typified the modern style of architecture in Hawaii as applied to a modest dwelling.

The Young residence is a superb example of a post-World War II house designed by Lewers & Cooke. It is typical of modest, modern style cottages of the period in Honolulu with its single wall construction, post and pier foundation and hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails all deriving from plantation construction influences. Its concrete front steps and wrought iron hand rail are typical of its time, as are its fir floors and canec ceilings. Other period details include the rear, sliding panel kitchen door, the screen shelved food closet, the single panel interior doors with metal knobs, the kitchen cabinets with their stainless steel pulls and backplates, and the flush mount ceiling lights. The interior layout with the bedroom projecting off the front and rear is also typical of Lewers & Cooke house plans, as seen in a 1950 advertisement of the company.

Honolulu architect Herbert Beyer (1904-1970), 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.

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Some of his major works include: the Sunset Memorial Park Administration building, the Kaneohe Congregational Church, Kaneohe Bay View Memorial Park Chapel, the Farias Building in Kailua (Hawaii Register), Waimanalo Post Office, and Haiku Elementary School on Maui. He designed a number of houses and apartments, including the Diamond Head Ambassador Apartment in Waikiki, Kailua Arms in Kailua, and the Princess Kealoha in Makiki, as well as the Schoen Residence in the Waialae Golf Course subdivision.

The presence of jalousie windows, although not original to the house, is typical of houses built in Hawaii during the 1950-1970s period, and reflects another architectural development associated with the post-war residential development in the Islands. Those in the house appear to date from the late 1950s-early 1960s period.

Van Ellis Huff (1894 – 1987), an engineer who graduated from the University of Florida, has been credited as the inventor of the modern jalousie window. Huff was inspired by a homemade wooden slat window he saw while on a trip to Bimini, a group of islands fifty miles south of Florida that are included in the Bahamas. Once he returned to the millwork company he operated with his father-in-law, Huff designed an improved, wood slat window with a pinion gear operator. In 1937 he applied for a patent for his “Tropical Louver,” which was awarded to him on August 8, 1939. He began manufacturing the custom windows at the millwork company for several Miami homeowners and architects, including Alfred Browning Parker, who began to specify the jalousies in their designs. Upon receiving a large contract in 1940 from the United States Navy for jalousies to be placed in barracks and officers’ quarters at Guantanamo, Huff went into partnership with Charlie Miller under the name Pro-tect-u Jalousie Company. Huff appears to have decided on the name jalousie as the term was then current in New Orleans for wood slat louvered openings.

World War II slowed the growth of Huff’s jalousie manufacturing business, with primary clientele being hospitals; however, during these years Huff designed a jalousie using glass rather than wood slats. With the conclusion of World War II, he traveled to California in 1946 and secured a contract with the Navy to provide jalousie windows for their new construction projects in Hawaii and at the naval bases in Guam, Johnson Island, and the Philippines. He completed this contract in 1950, visiting Hawaii and the other islands where his windows were installed. On a trip to Hawaii he met Ti How Ho, the owner of Surfrider Sportswear and the person who started the palaka shirt. Ho ordered jalousie windows for his house in Kaneohe, the earliest known private residential use of the windows in the islands.

Ho also served as an officer of Pacific Jalousie Corporation, which was formed in 1948 or 1949. The company, which only remained in business until 1952, carried Huff’s Pro-tect-u jalousie windows. *Paradise of the Pacific* magazine in its coverage of the 1949 49th State Fair included a photograph of the company’s exhibit and captioned it, “a new development in ventilation.”

During the 1950s a number of people began to infringe on Huff’s patent, and a number of jalousie window manufacturing companies sprang into existence, many of them using aluminum or pot metal rather than the bronze rack and operator used by Huff. With no energy or money to fight these infringements, the sixty year old Huff sold his business in 1954.

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Jalousie windows appeared in Hawaii during the late 1940s and became the preferred residential and apartment window by the late-1950s. Many of the windows were brought in from various manufacturers on the mainland; however, in 1957 Matsu Okumoto started Jalousie Hawaii, and within a year the company began manufacturing windows locally. They brought in extruded aluminum from various mainland dealers and made the windows from this material. The company also brought in gear operators as these were not made locally; however, they also made their own lever operated handles. [*Hawaii Modernism Context Study* pages 4-57 and 4-58]

The history of Lewers & Cooke, one of Honolulu's preeminent building supply companies, dates back to the arrival of Samuel Johnson to Honolulu in 1849. A native of Liverpool, England, he and his family were enroute from Australia to the gold fields of California with a stock of lumber, when they stopped over in Honolulu. Instead of continuing on their journey they opted to stay in Honolulu, where Mr. Johnson entered into partnership with Christopher H. Lewers in 1852 to establish a lumber and building material and house building business. Lewers was a cabinet maker hailing from Dublin, Ireland, who arrived on Hawaii's shores in 1850. Around 1855 Lewers left Hawaii, but a year later returned with his two sisters and his cousin Robert Lewers, who initially found work in Honolulu as a carpenter. Around this time C. H. Lewers bought out Johnson, and in 1860 offered his cousin Robert a position in his company, which was soon to be named Lewers & Dickson. In 1859 C. H. Lewers established a steam sawmill on King Street, the first complete planning mill in the Islands.

In the early 1870s Charles Montague Cooke, the second son of missionaries Amos Starr and Juliette Montague Cooke, entered the firm and following the death of Christopher Lewers in 1877, became a partner with Robert Lewers and Joshua Dickson, with the company continuing as Lewers & Dickson. Upon Dickson's death on July 11, 1880, the firm became known as Lewers & Cooke.

The year before, in 1879, Frederick J. Lowrey entered the employ of Lewers & Dickson, and proved himself to be most capable so that in 1886 he became a partner in the firm. When Lewers & Cooke incorporated in 1901 he was elected president of the company. While on a mainland trip Lowrey met Ray Morris at a planning mill in San Francisco where he was employed. Lowrey convinced Morris to come to Hawaii, where he initially worked in the office of Dickey & Wood, before joining Lewers & Cooke in 1926 to head a newly formed home building department. This department would develop house plans for customers who purchased their building materials from Lewers & Cooke. Morris worked in this capacity until 1936, and over the course of the decade designed over a thousand modest cottages. To date, the only Lewers & Cooke cottages to be included in either the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places date from the period of Morris' employment with the firm. [the history of Lewers & Cooke derives from *Honolulu Advertiser*, Special 75th Anniversary of Lewers & Cooke edition, July 3, 1927, and "Lewers & Cooke," *Paradise of the Pacific*, July 3, 1939, page 5]

Lewers & Cooke's home building department continued to operate and provide customers with plans after the departure of Morris, and was re-instituted after World War II with Herbert Beyer serving as the company's architect from 1947 until 1953, when he opened his own office.

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[Lewers & Cooke advertisement, *Star Bulletin*, June 2, 1950, page 23] It is uncertain how long the home building department's preparation of plans for houses continued following Beyer's departure. Lewers & Cooke continued in business in Hawaii until 1979. U.S. Plywood acquired Lewers & Cooke in 1965, and two years later merged with Champion Papers Inc. to become Champion International Corp. The company decided to close its doors as the value of the Lewers & Cooke warehouse and lumber yard in the airport vicinity was worth too much to justify its continued use, and the decline in construction during the late-1970s had reduced their profit margin. ["Lewers & Cooke Phasing Out of Building Materials," *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 19, 1978, page 3]

Hood F. C. Young worked at Pearl Harbor's shipyard as an electrician, while his wife Amy, was a court reporter for the State district court. They lived in this house for over fifty years.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1949-1960

City and County Tax Records

Original Plans and construction contract

Hawaii State Bureau of Conveyances, book 1671, page 122; book 1779, page 201, book 16640, page 711

Honolulu Advertiser, Special 75th Anniversary of Lewers & Cooke edition, July 3, 1927

"Lewers & Cooke," *Paradise of the Pacific*, July 3, 1939, page 5

Lewers & Cooke advertisement, *Star Bulletin*, June 2, 1950, page 23

"Lewers & Cooke Phasing Out of Building Materials," *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 19, 1978, page 3

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

Obituary of Hood Fat Chow Young, *Honolulu Advertiser*, February 2, 2005, page 12

Obituary of Amy Lam Young, *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 17, 2015, page B-4

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10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: BING Maps

<https://www.bing.com/maps/?cp=21.269927%7E-157.80938&lvl=16.9>
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 21.269929 | Longitude: 157.809382 |
| 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 Dr. Garry Peers in 2024 as described by Tax Map Key (1) 3-1-016: 047.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

Hood F. C. and Amy L. Young Residence
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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: March 17, 2024

Additional Documentation

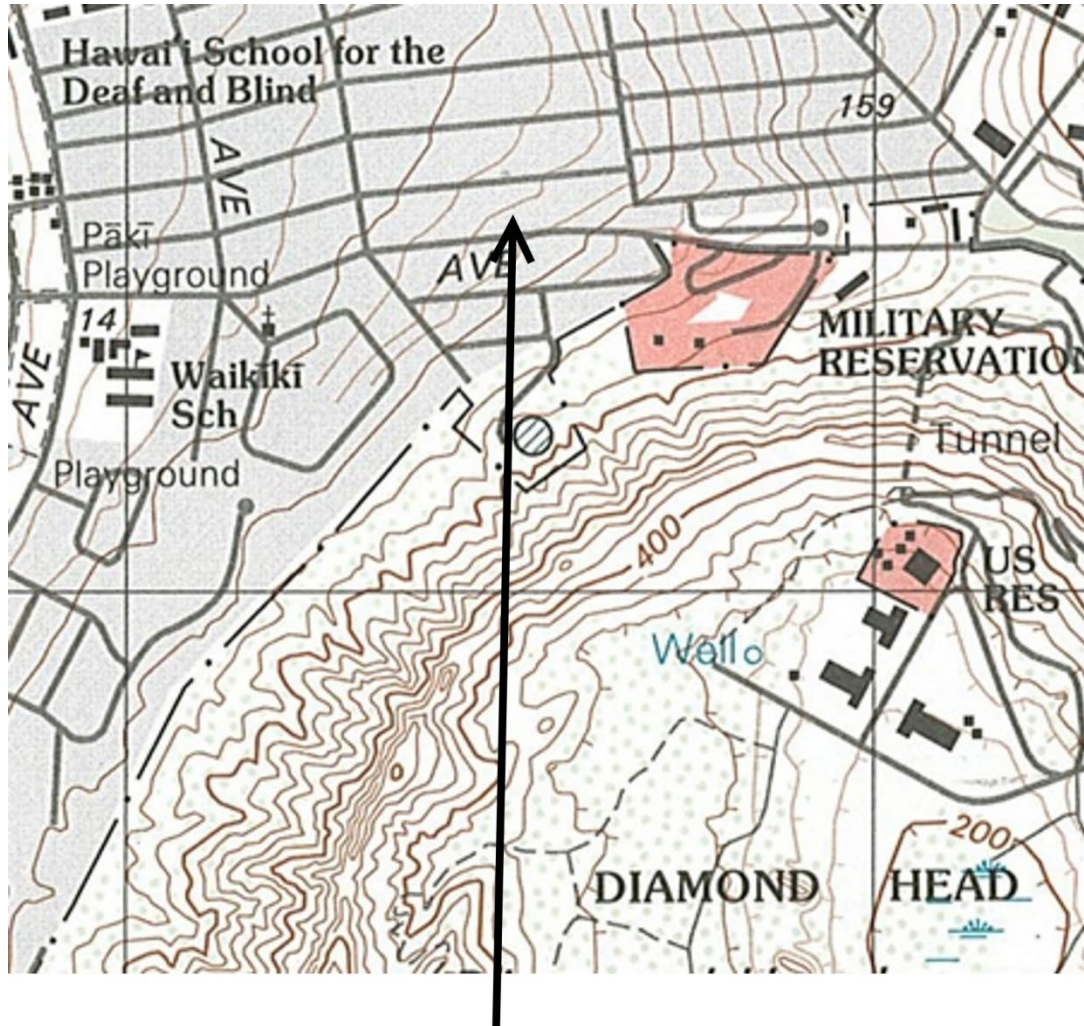
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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
 - Dr. Garry Peers
 - 4069 Kulamane Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

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USGS Map



Young Residence

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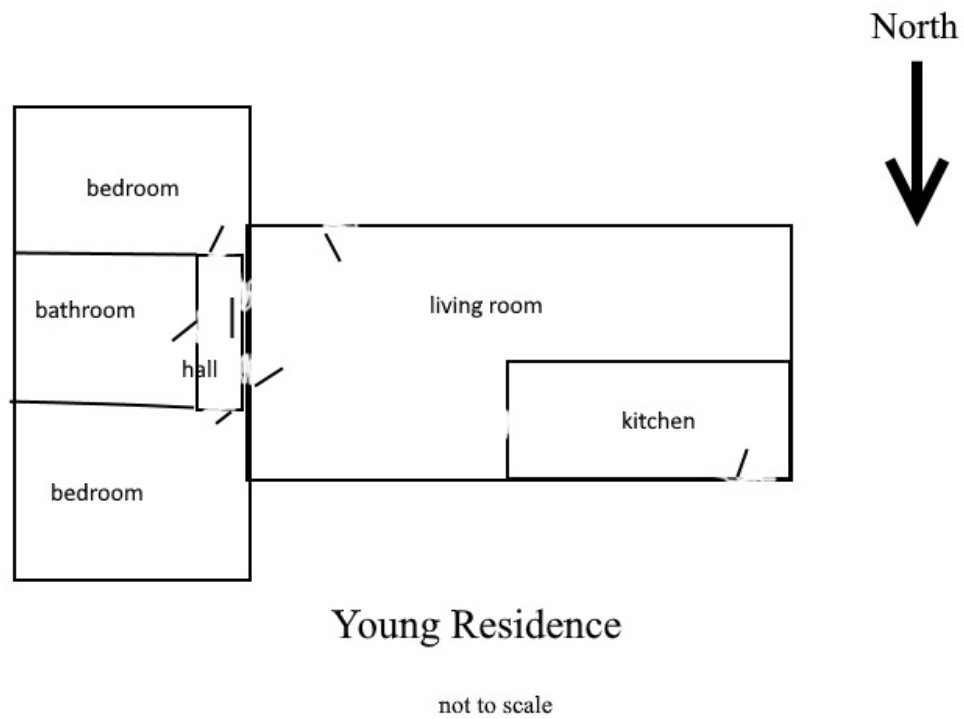
Tax Map



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Floor Plan



Hood F. C. and Amy L. Young Residence
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Mr. and Mrs. Hood F. C. Young Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 16, 2024

1. Drone view of the front and side from the southwest
2. View of the front entry from the south
3. View of the rear from the north
4. View of the front doors from the north
5. View of the living room from the northeast from the dining area from the northeast
6. View of the dining area from the south
7. View of the kitchen from the southeast.
8. View of the kitchen with rear door from the west
9. View of the hall from the southeast
10. View of the front bedroom from the southeast
11. View of the middle bedroom flush mounted ceiling light from the northwest
12. View of the carport from the south

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Name of Property

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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.