

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **SEP 12 1985**
DATE ENTERED **OCT 23 1985**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hull Cabin Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
Hull Cabin

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 22, T30N, R4E G&SR Meridian — NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Grand Canyon South Rim

STATE Arizona CODE 04 COUNTY Coconino CODE 005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED Intermittent	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Kaibab National Forest

STREET & NUMBER
800 South Sixth Street

CITY, TOWN Williams — VICINITY OF STATE Arizona

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Coconino County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
San Francisco Street

CITY, TOWN Flagstaff STATE Arizona

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE N/A Has property been determined eligible? YES NO

DATE — FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

ARCHITECTURE

SUMMARY/CONTEXT

The Hull Cabin Historic District is situated approximately 1.5 miles south of the Grand Canyon South Rim in northern Arizona. Located in the Kaibab National Forest, it is isolated from other South Rim developments. The Grand Canyon cannot be seen from the site -- the structures are situated in a meadow surrounded by a virgin stand of large ponderosa pine trees; this setting is dramatic and highlights the buildings.

Hull Cabin, built ca. 1890, is a tri-gabled, L-shaped, three-room log structure. Associated with the main cabin are two additional buildings probably built at the same time. One is a single-room, rectangular storage cabin similar in construction to Hull Cabin, and the other is a barn with hand-hewn square logs and a corrugated tin roof. A man-made reservoir (Hull Tank) is also included within the Hull Cabin complex.

Architectural Description

Hull Cabin

Exterior:

Hull Cabin is constructed of debarked ponderosa pine logs left round and painted a deep rust color with preservative paint by the Forest Service. The exterior is chinked with concrete and corners are joined by V-notching, a technique in which the log ends appear pear shaped and thus shed water well.

The cabin measures 37 feet by 26 feet overall and is supported by a native Coconino sandstone foundation with concrete mortar. An asphalt shingled gable roof (oriented north-south) covers the two front rooms, while another room covered by a cross-gable extends to the rear. The front (east) elevation has a three-bay wooden porch with a shed roof supported by four round debarked wooden posts. A sandstone walkway and steps lead up to the porch and main entrance. Two commercially made panel doors with clear glass windows open on this elevation: the main kitchen entrance on the right and a central living room door to the left. A small wooden window set on hinges is left of the living room door; it held a telephone during the years when the cabin served as summer Forest Service Ranger Headquarters (1907-1940). Left of this is a six-light casement window.

The south gable end is finished with wooden shingles. A massive exterior sandstone chimney capped with a steel flue dominates this elevation. To the right of the chimney is a single two-light, wooden, fixed-in-place window. Another room, with secondary cross-gable roof, extends to the west and is punctuated by a single two-light wood casement window.

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The west gable end is also finished with wooden shingles. A central two-light casement window opens beneath the gable; another two-light window is located to the right on the main core of the cabin.

The north elevation features the juncture of both cross gables and front and rear rooms. The main gable end is wood shingled; beneath this is a central six-light wooden fixed window. Immediately adjacent to and right of this window is a screened "refrigeration" box with an interior casement window, which served as a meat locker. To the right of this, another two-light wooden casement window opens in the center of the rear room.

Interior:

The interior plan of Hull Cabin is simple: the main entry is into the kitchen, and a south doorway leads from the kitchen into a whitewashed living room which features a painted sandstone fireplace with simple wooden mantle, niche, and concrete hearth.

The kitchen and living room share similar finish treatments. The inside of the exterior walls are exposed round logs with wooden quarter-round chinking, while the interior dividing wall is of exposed square logs hand-hewn with a broad-axe. The interior wall log ends are squared off and set in notches on the exterior wall. Door frames and lintels are simple 1" by 6" butt-joined milled lumber, and the doors are commercially made. Ceilings are wood board-and-batten with an attic above. The living room and bedroom have milled pine wood floors, and the kitchen floor has linoleum which likely covers a pine floor.

A west entry from the kitchen opens into the rear bedroom. Celotex panels cover the interior walls, and the ceiling is wood tongue-in-groove planking. Hull Cabin does not have plumbing or electricity. The appliances and lights are propane fueled, water is brought in from an outdoor spigot, and heat comes from the fireplace or wood-burning stove.

Storage Cabin

Exterior:

This 16 by 18 foot cabin is located approximately thirty feet northwest of Hull Cabin and is virtually identical in construction. The gable roof is finished with asphalt shingles, while wooden shingles cover the gable ends. Corners are joined by V-notching, and the chinking is concrete. The logs are round, debarked, and painted a rust color. A low, 7 by 14 foot wooden shed with an asphalt shingled shed roof was attached to the north end of this building in 1929.

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The front (east) elevation has two doors, one in the main building and another in the shed addition. The former is a handcrafted wooden batten door with original hardware. A single boarded-up window is located to the right. The only other exterior feature on the cabin is another boarded-up window on the rear (west) elevation.

Interior:

The interior of the storage cabin consists of a single room with a concrete floor and walls of exposed round logs with quarter round chinking. The cabin has no ceiling, but exposed wooden rafter beams tie the gable ends together.

Barn

Exterior:

The 22 by 26 foot barn is located approximately 180 feet north of Hull Cabin. The walls are constructed of square, unpainted, hand-hewn ponderosa pine logs with full-dovetail corner notching. The barn has a corrugated tin gable roof and rests on a native sandstone slab foundation. Mud chinking, now somewhat deteriorated, is in place on this structure.

The front (east) elevation is dominated by a pair of wooden doors in the seven foot wide entry. The lintel is of hand-hewn wood, and above it are seven exposed dovetailed rafter ends set flush with the walls.

The south gable end features wooden clapboards set in rows approximately thirty feet wide and is punctuated by a small door which once offered entry into the hayloft.

The west elevation has a single one-light fixed window centrally positioned, and above this are seven square rafter ends.

The north elevation also has a green clapboard gable end, but without openings.

Interior:

The barn has a dirt floor and little interior chinking. The interior walls are of exposed squared logs, and a wooden feed trough runs along the north side. There is no ceiling or hayloft, only the seven fully exposed horizontal rafters which punctuate the east and west elevations. The inscription "Geo. Reed '07" is carved into the wall to the left of the door. (Records indicate that George Reed was probably the first Forest Ranger assigned to Hull Cabin and that he lived there for several years).

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Hull Tank

The reservoir, measuring some 200 feet square and 14 feet deep, is approximately 1,500 feet southeast of Hull Cabin. The brothers Philip and William Hull constructed it in 1888. Large ponderosa pine trees are growing out of the embankment, indicating little disturbance in the last ninety-six years.

Root Cellar

The remains of a root cellar are located in the embankment approximately thirty feet north of the storage cabin. Former Ranger James E. Kintner, stationed at Hull Cabin from approximately 1919 to 1923, referred to it in a letter: ". . . the old root cellar was partly caved in and was a skunk's paradise." (Letter to Tusayan District Ranger Ray Page, June 24, 1969). The cellar is seen today as a disturbed area with old trash and some timbers.

Integrity

In both appearance and setting, the Hull Cabin Historic District seems to have changed little in the past century. The buildings' historical character remains intact largely because of careful Forest Service maintenance. When repairs were made, such as replacement of roofing or flooring, they blended well with the original fabric; otherwise, the structures have been left alone, and they stand today without modern conveniences. Indeed, the telephone, telegraph, and electricity once installed in Hull Cabin have been removed.

Old photographs and maps reveal that Hull Cabin was enlarged from one or two rooms to three rooms between the years 1901 and 1911. A 1901 photograph shows Hull Cabin without the porch or bedroom addition. The front (east elevation) had only the one living room door and next to it a small window. This window was later enlarged into the kitchen door. The kitchen window on the north elevation was also added later. It is not known if the living room and kitchen were internally divided then. The bedroom addition was carefully constructed to blend with the existing cabin, and structural differences between the two are virtually undetectable. A 1911 map indicates that both porch and bedroom had been added by that time, probably after the Forest Service took possession in 1907.

In the same photograph, the storage cabin looks similar to today, but much of it is obscured by grazing animals in the foreground, so door and window placement at that time cannot be ascertained. It appears that the two windows in this structure were added after original construction, probably by the Forest Service. Behind the storage cabin is another small structure with a gabled roof. No longer extant, it was probably a woodshed, which is shown on a 1911 map. Wooden pegs in the ground today mark its former location.

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No early photographs of the barn could be found, but it is doubtful that it has been modified much since original construction. An old steel rail above the doorway indicates that the barn once had a single sliding door, which appears on a 1948 photograph.

In an 1898 photograph, Hull Tank looks similar to its present appearance, but at that time the inside of the embankment was lined with stacked ponderosa pine logs. Tourist S.B. Foote is shown in the photograph filling canteens with water -- documentation that Hull Tank supplied drinking water for humans as well as sheep. Forest Service records reveal that George Reed conducted maintenance work on the tank in 1912, raising it some three feet and clearing gravel from the bottom. Reed also installed a pipeline from the tank to the three structures, but only one outdoor spigot remains at Hull Cabin today.

By 1911 the structures appeared much as they do today. Joe Gibson, son of Ranger Arthur Gibson, who lived at Hull Cabin as a child between 1924 and 1930, noted few changes, only that the flagpole had been removed and a corral once surrounding the barn is no longer present (personal communication, 1984).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- Present	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES C. 1890

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William Hull

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hull Cabin Historic District is significant on several levels, including exploration/settlement, politics/government, and architecture. The builder, William Hull was one of the earliest Euramerican settlers in the region and participated in the infant ranching, tourism, and mining industries. The buildings and tank are also associated with the early history of the Forest Service. Located within the original 1893 Grand Canyon Forest Reserve boundary, the property was withdrawn for Forest Service use in 1907, two years after that agency's creation. Known as the Hull Tank Ranger Station, it served as summer ranger headquarters for the Tusayan National Forest and later the Kaibab National Forest. It remains in use by the Forest Service today. Architecturally, the buildings are excellent examples of log construction and are probably the oldest extant structures remaining in their original setting in the Grand Canyon South Rim area.

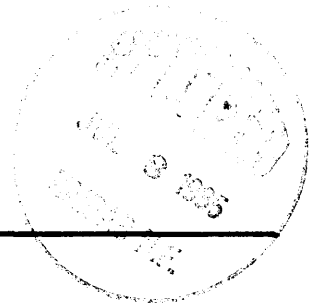
Historical Background/Context

The South Rim of the Grand Canyon in the 1880's was a remote and largely unvisited place. Mineral resources attracted some individuals, and claims were scattered on and below the rim. Ranching, a flourishing industry in the country around Flagstaff and Williams (some seventy miles south), was practiced by few individuals in the rim area at the time because of scarce water sources and the distant railhead. The vital regional tourism industry of today had its beginning during this period. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, constructed across northern Arizona in 1882, did not pass close to the Canyon, but tourists travelled by wagon over primitive dirt roads from either Flagstaff (eighty-five miles) or Williams (sixty miles) to view the colorful chasm.

Architectural development in the rim area began when the first tourist facilities were built in the late 1880's. Because of high freight costs from the railhead, structures built in this period were made primarily of local materials such as logs in forested areas and stones elsewhere. Canvas wall tents, often with board floors, also provided shelter. Numerous log structures were present on the rim in the 1890's when development centered on the Grandview area, the Flagstaff wagon road terminus. A cluster of structures there included John Hance's cabin with associated tourist tent facilities, Hull Cabin, and Pete Berry's two-story log Grandview Hotel. The Red Horse Stage Stop was located on the wagon road approximately nine miles south of Grandview. Eleven miles west, where Grand Canyon Village now stands, Buckey O'Neill erected a small cabin on the rim. Large-scale

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

* See Continuation Sheet #11



10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 35 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,2	4 14 0,7,0	3,9 8,0 08,0	B	1,2	4 1,5 0,3,0	3,9 80 0,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,2	4 15 0,0,0	3,9 8,0 02,5	D	1,2	4 1,4 0,3,5	3,9 80 0,2,5

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located in the southeast quarter of Section 22, T30N R4E, the Hull Cabin complex is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying USGS quad map drawn to a scale of 1:62500. The north boundary begins 100 feet north of the barn. The east boundary runs 50 feet beyond the old Hance Road. As the road turns east, the boundary continues to the north of it until the juncture of Forest Road 307. Here the boundary turns south, to 50 feet beyond Hull Tank. The southern boundary runs along the tank, turns northward to 50 feet south of the old Hance Road. * (see clarification on telephone report) + continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	STATE	CODE	COUNTY
N/A					

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Edited by Bill Perreault
Northern Field Office

Teri A. Cleeland, Archaeological Technician Arizona SHPO

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Kaibab National Forest

30 October 1984

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

800 South Sixth Street

(602) 635-2681

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Williams

Arizona

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NOTE

Donna J. Schuber
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Evan S. Davis

TITLE

AGENCY PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE

AUG 29 1985

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Teri A. Cleeland

DATE

10/23/85

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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development of this area began after the Grand Canyon Railroad arrived there from Williams in 1901. Grand Canyon Village is now the main tourist destination at the Grand Canyon South Rim. As a result, the Grandview area was largely abandoned shortly after the turn-of-the-century, and the Park Service demolished the old tourist facilities, leaving the Hull Cabin structures the only remaining buildings in the area.

Exploration/Settlement

The Hull Cabin Historic District is significant for its association with early exploration and settlement in the region. The vast unsettled expanse of northern Arizona was a land of opportunity for the pioneers who arrived in the days before the railroad was built in 1882. The Hull family, Phillip, with sons Phillip, Jr., Frank, Joseph, and William came from California in approximately 1880. They quickly settled over a large area and became successful ranchers of sheep, cattle, and horses. By 1884 Phillip, Jr., and William had established a sheep ranch where Hull Cabin stands today, at the Grand Canyon South Rim. In that year, William led the first recorded guided tour of the Grand Canyon, bringing lumberman Edward E. Ayer and party from Flagstaff by wagon. William Hull and John Hance became partners and conveyed early adventurers to a cabin they built in 1885 at the Flagstaff road terminus on the rim at the head of Hance Canyon just east of Grandview Point (Fuchs 1955:77). This cabin, known as Hance's Place, was only a mile north of Hull's sheep ranch and connected to it by the dirt road which presently runs through the property (see figure 1).

Tourism was apparently a family affair, for an 1885 newspaper article refers to ". . . Phil Hull, whose hospitable ranch is the 'half-way' house on the new route (to the Grand Canyon) . . ." (Arizona Champion, February 21, 1885). This probably refers to Phillip Hull, Sr., and his Cedar Ranch northwest of Flagstaff.

By 1888 William and his brother Phillip had brought several financiers from the eastern United States to the Canyon rim in an effort to find backing for a railroad line and hotel. However, tourism was not a viable full-time pursuit for the Hull brothers for they continued in the ranching business, and in 1888 they built a reservoir at their canyon sheep ranch. The newspaper article announcing its construction directly links tourism with the tank:

. . . the accommodation provided for sight-seers is rather poor (at Grand Canyon), but parties who have recently returned from there report considerable improvement in progress now, according to a Flagstaff exchange. It is situated about a mile and a half east of Mr. Hance's place, the terminus of the wagon road to the Canyon, and consists of a huge reservoir, excavated and constructed by Phillip Hull, Jr. and his brother at an expense of about \$1,600 . . . (Journal Miner, November 10, 1888).

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Since water sources are extremely rare on the South Rim, the reservoir did supply the tourists who visited Hance's Place, but it was also used for watering sheep. Known as Hull Tank, the reservoir likely tapped an aquifer, because it is filled with clean water year round. (The tank is also significant because it was apparently first constructed by the Anasazi, prehistoric inhabitants of the area. According to the November 10, 1888, Journal Miner: ". . . The same spot had been used by ye ancients for the same purpose some years previous The old walls, consisting in the main of original clay and earth, cut into straight and smooth, were as plainly visible as the day they were made." Prehistoric well excavations are rarely found in the Southwest; this one was probably associated with a large Anasazi site located on a nearby hilltop).

If Hull Cabin was built at the same time as the tank, the newspapers did not mention it. Forest Service records and other sources indicate that construction took place in approximately 1889, which seems likely since the buildings would have been an integral part of a sheep ranch. Phillip Hull, Jr., died of a heart attack in November 1888 (Arizona Champion, November 17, 1888), and William, then a young man of twenty-three, continued in the sheep raising business, leaving the entertaining of tourists to his friend, John Hance. In 1889 he sold 1,597 head of sheep ". . . located at 'Hull Ranch' in the Coconino Forest (sic) near the Grand Canyon . . ." (Yavapai County Chattel Mortgages, p. 386). In addition to ranching, William served as Deputy Sheriff under Ralph Cameron for an indeterminate period beginning in 1891 (Blotter of Instruments Filed, Coconino County Courthouse).

Hull also became active in the mining industry during the early 1890's, a time when prospectors were just beginning to explore the Canyon's depths. The November 26, 1891 Arizona Champion proclaimed that ". . . Wm. Hull left last Friday for a two-weeks' prospecting tour to the Grand Canyon, where (he and his partners) will locate the richest mine in the world. . . ." Like his contemporaries, Hull probably found that paydirt was elusive, yet the fact that he stayed in the business for over a decade indicates some measure of success. He incorporated the Tusayan Mining Company in 1892 (Coconino Sun, August 18, 1892), and the next year he and partner L.H. Tolfree leased the Hance Trail, a seven mile descent to the Colorado River, for a period of five years at \$300 a year (Coconino Sun, November 16, 1893). They soon discovered copper in the Canyon, though how much is not known (Coconino Sun, November 16, 1893). Hull remained active in mining throughout the 1890's and in 1901 filed a claim on the Horn Creek trail which he constructed". . . to use for the transportation of minerals, supplies or passengers. . . ." (Coconino County Promiscuous Records Book 1, p. 210). Perhaps the greatest long term accomplishment of Hull and his fellow prospectors was that by constructing trails, they opened the Canyon for the tourists who would soon explore its depths in vast numbers.

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Hull likely used his ranch as headquarters for both his ranching and prospecting businesses. Certainly many tourists over the years passed through the property and drank water from Hull Tank, an oasis in a waterless land. William Hull was a pioneer tourguide, rancher, and prospector in the Grand Canyon region during the exciting early years of each of these industries. The cabins, barn, and reservoir were doubtless reassuring signs of civilization for weary travelers and remain today as rare survivors of a pioneer time.

Politics/Government

The Hull Cabin Historic District possesses historic significance for its association with the early years of the United States Government's participation in land conservation. When President Benjamin Harrison established the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve in 1893, Hull Tank was located within its borders. The Department of the Interior administered national reserves until 1905 when the newly created Forest Service assumed responsibility for them. Hull Cabin is adjacent to the often changed border between the Grand Canyon National Park (administered by the Department of the Interior) and the Kaibab National Forest (administered by the Department of Agriculture), and thus its ownership history during early years of government stewardship is somewhat confusing. Since William Hull built and lived on his ranch, it is doubtful that he was affected by government control of the land around him, although he may have sold his sheep in 1893 because of new regulations banning grazing or fear of such regulations.

On February 21, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior gave the Hull Cabins and Barn to the Coconino National Forest for use as a ranger station. By that time Hull no longer lived at the property, and it is not known why he left or where he went. Known collectively as Hull Tank Ranger Station, the buildings were technically included within the Grand Canyon National Monument boundary, but were administered by the U.S. Forest Service. The Hull Tank Ranger Station became the headquarters for the Tusayan National Forest, created from the Coconino Forest in 1910, and when the Grand Canyon National Park was created in 1919, the new park boundary excluded the facility. The Tusayan National Forest became the Tusayan District of the Kaibab National Forest in 1934 and remains so today. Because of heavy winter snows, Hull Tank Ranger Station could be used as ranger headquarters only in summers. During the winter, operations were moved approximately eighteen miles southwest to Anita, along the Grand Canyon Railroad alignment. George Reed was the first ranger assigned to Hull Cabin, beginning his tenure as early as 1905 and remaining off and on at the station until about 1919. James E. Kintner followed Reed and probably lived at Hull Cabin until Arthur Gibson replaced him in 1924. Gibson served until 1930 when Bill Vogelsang took over ranger duties. Vogelsang was ranger in 1940 when the Forest moved district headquarters to Tusayan, just south of Grand Canyon Village. Since 1940, Forest Service work crews have spent their summers operating out of the buildings at Hull Cabin.

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In the early years, rangers performed a variety of duties, including management of grazing, timber, fire, and personnel. Routine maintenance was carried out on roads, signs, fences, stock tanks, and structures. Forest Service records show that the Hull Tank Ranger Station was well maintained throughout the years. The Forest Service made over \$1,000 in improvements to the property between 1907 and 1918; it is possible that an electric and telegraph line (now abandoned) was installed between 1915 and 1918. In May of 1929, Ranger Arthur Gibson moved the ranger office from Hull Cabin into the storage cabin and built the shed onto its north side. A 1936 memo requested Ranger Vogelsang to paint the barn's tin roof "forest green", using telephone money for the project, so it is likely that a telephone line (now also gone) was installed that year.

In 1950 the Grand Canyon National Park proposed a boundary change that would include the Hull Tank Ranger Station within its borders. The Park cited a number of reasons for the proposed change, such as past indecision on boundary placement, the park-like setting within a virgin stand of ponderosa pine trees, the prohibition against stock grazing, and the inclusion of the complex within the Hull Tank Game Refuge. The Arizona Game and Fish Commission had recognized the area's importance as a deer fawning ground and watering place when it established the fourteen-acre refuge on September 1, 1939. The refuge order was rescinded ca. 1950, and today Hull Tank is one of the most popular hunting areas on the Kaibab National Forest. It appears that the Kaibab Forest was agreeable to the Park Service request, but the transfer was never carried out and the Kaibab National Forest retains ownership (Hull Cabin file, Kaibab National Forest).

The Hull Cabin Historic District is particularly significant because of its association with the U.S. Forest Service throughout its entire history in the region. The Kaibab National Forest currently administers a vast area of land throughout northern Arizona and, along with the adjacent Grand Canyon National Park, is the largest employer in the area. During the early years, from 1907 to 1940, Hull Cabin was an important administrative center for the Forest during the summer. Today it continues in use as seasonal employee quarters, known and remembered fondly by scores who have lived and visited there.

Architecture

The cabins and barn are significant by virtue of their architectural qualities which demonstrate a relatively rare method and type of construction. These are probably the oldest extant structures in the Grand Canyon South Rim area remaining in their original setting, and their excellent state of preservation results from quality construction and consistent maintenance.

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The construction techniques used in the cabins and barn resulted in carefully crafted structures. Both V-notching and full-dovetail notching are difficult and time-consuming techniques but superior to other methods like saddle-notching, since all cuts point down and shed water, and they withstand the ravages of rain and snow (Rock 1980: 9). Log ends are cut flush with the sides of the building, further reducing exposure to the elements. The barn is particularly noteworthy because each massive ponderosa pine log was squared by hand and individually dove-tailed. Even the rafter beams are joined to the exterior walls by dovetailing. The clapboarded gable ends on the barn are also distinctive because they are short lengths of apparently hand-split board rather than typical full-length clapboards.

Although these log structures were typical for their time and place of construction, today they are rare survivors and particularly fine examples of log architecture. They can be compared with two 1890's log buildings located within the Grand Canyon Village Historic District to the west: the Buckey O'Neill Cabin and the Red Horse Stage Station, as well as the now destroyed Hance Cabin. The Grand Canyon structures show affinities to each other, perhaps more than with other log cabins elsewhere in northern Arizona, possibly because the early settlers, with their distinctive techniques, helped each other with construction.

The Buckey O'Neill Cabin was constructed similarly to Hull Cabin. Both cabins have two front doors, a massive side chimney of native stone, and V-notched junctures. However, the O'Neill Cabin was not so carefully constructed as the logs are not matched in size and the ends jut out unevenly at the corners rather than being cut flush. The gable ends are board-and-batten rather than shingled, and the windows are long double-hung sash rather than square casement windows. The O'Neill Cabin has been physically incorporated into the Bright Angel Lodge, resulting in a partial loss of historical integrity.

The Red Horse Stage Station can be compared to the Hull Barn since it is made of squared timbers with full-dovetail notched corners. In fact, the log treatment is so similar on the two structures that the same person may have had a hand in construction, particularly since they date to the same general time (late 1880's-early 1890's) and were built in the same area. (The stage stop was only about ten miles south of Hull Cabin). According to Ralph Cameron, Charlie Heiser, an early German settler in the region, built the Red Horse Stage Station (Austin, n.d.). The similarity between the two structures ends with the log treatment, however, since barns in general are different from houses. When Ralph Cameron moved the stage station to the Grand Canyon Village in 1902, he had it modified, most notably with the addition of a second story. It is not clear what the structure looked like before it was moved, but it now has long double-hung sash windows and board-and-batten gable ends.

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Historic photographs of the Hance Cabin formerly located approximately one mile north of Hull Cabin reveal similarities in construction between the structures. Like Hull Cabin, the corners of Hance's Cabin were carefully joined by V-notching, and log ends were cut flush with the sides. The Hance Cabin gable ends also featured the same type of clapboarding seen on the Hull Barn. This clapboarding is distinctive and lends credence to the idea that the same individuals may have had a hand in construction of both structures.

Overall, the Hull buildings are typical of those built in the Grand Canyon South Rim area during the 1890's, with the exception of the windows which are the small case-ment type rather than the more typical double-hung sash windows. This is not unusual, though, since most (if not all) of the windows in the Hull structures appear to have been added after original construction, at a time when smaller windows were in vogue.

The Hull Cabin buildings are excellent examples of vernacular log construction. The well preserved architectural qualities and dramatic setting of the buildings draw the visitor back in time to an exciting period when the beauty and resources of the Grand Canyon were just being discovered by adventurous pioneers. They first served as a refreshing stopover for early tourists and later as an information center for recreationists and others using the Kaibab National Forest. For all of these reasons, the Hull Cabin Historic District is worthy of inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

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* Item #10 - Here it turns west and runs to a ravine 100 feet west of Hull Cabin. The west boundary runs up the ravine west of the buildings. See site plan.

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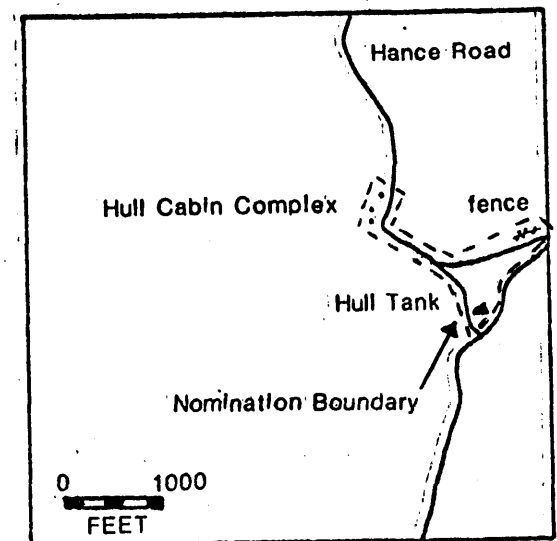
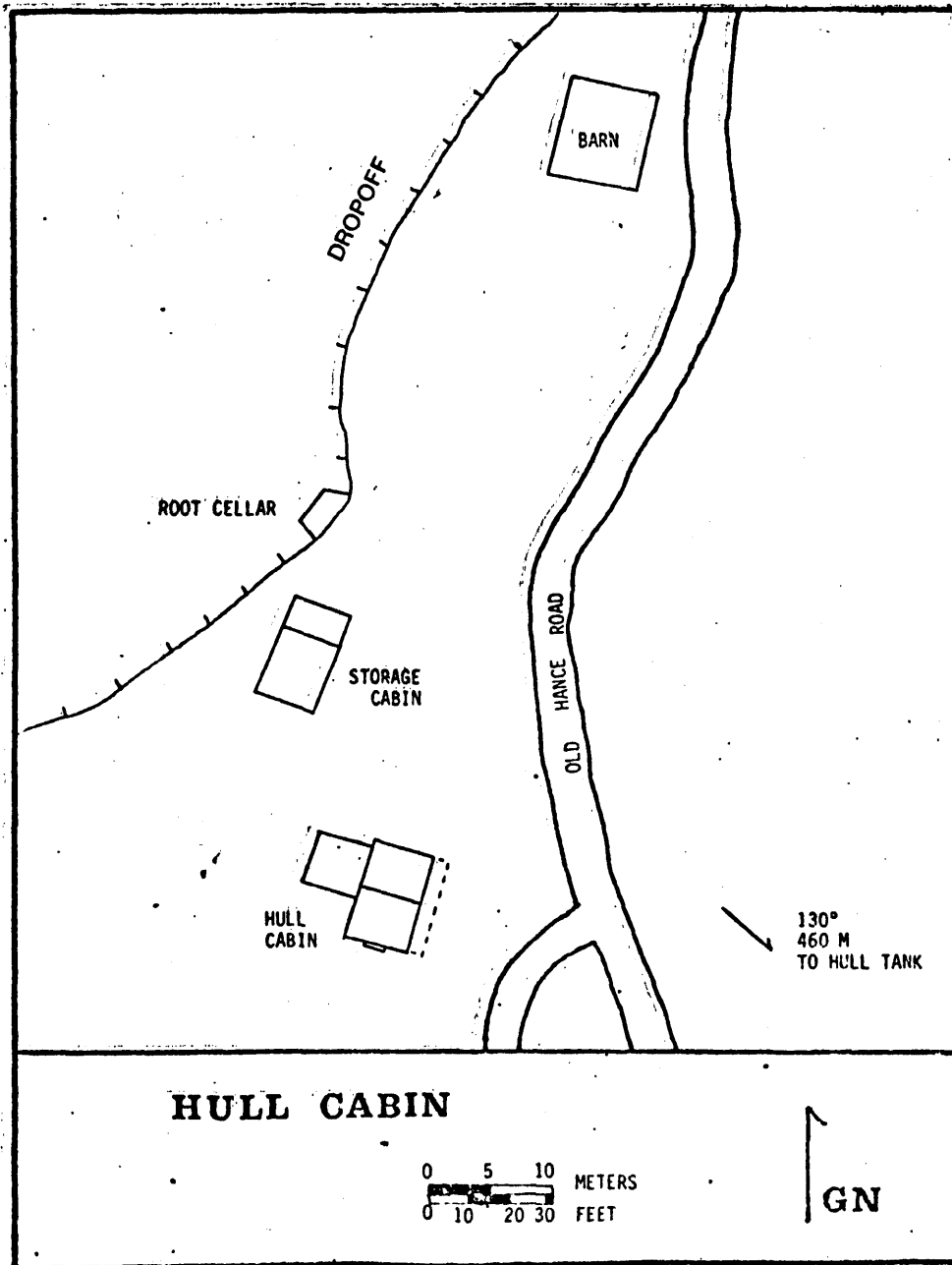
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ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Correction for Hull Cabin Historic District verbal boundary description:

The north boundary runs due east/west and lies 100 feet north of the barn. Moving east, the boundary crosses Old Hance Road and extends 50 feet beyond its east side. It then parallels Old Hance Road, remaining 50 feet away, until the juncture with Forest Road 307. Here the boundary turns southwest, running along the west side of road 307, past Hull Tank to 50 feet beyond a secondary road that joins Forest Road 307 and the Hance Road. The boundary turns to the northwest and parallels the secondary road at a distance of 50 feet to the point where it joins the Old Hance Road. It then runs parallel to and 50 feet southwest of the Hance Road until it connects with a ravine 100 feet west of Hull Cabin. The west boundary runs up the ravine west of the buildings and joins the northern boundary. See site plan.



**HULL CABIN
SITE PLAN**