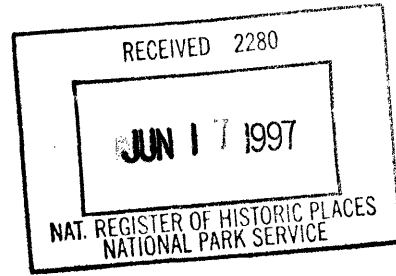


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



800

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Echo School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3441 South Echo Road N/A not for publication

city or town Echo N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Summit code 043 zip code 84024

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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wilson B. Mark 6/12/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Maq M. Way 8/1/97

X entered in the National Register.

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register.

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other, (explain: _____)

Echo School
Name of Property

Echo, Summit County, Utah
City, County, and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls Weatherboard

roof WOOD Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Echo School
Name of Property

Echo, Summit County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1914-47

Significant Dates

1914-47

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Echo School
Name of Property

Echo, Summit County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.47 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/6/2/2/0 4/5/3/6/2/4/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A tract of land commencing at a point which is North 25 degrees 7' West 501 feet and North 65 degrees East 29.3 feet from A.C.B. Monument, which is 35.72 chains West and 21.97 chains North from the SE corner of Section 24, Township 3 North, Range 4 East, SLB&M, and running thence North 65 degrees East 417 feet; thence North 25 degrees 07' West 147 feet; thence South 65 degrees West 417 feet; thence South 25 degrees 07' East 147 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 1.47 acres more or less.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building was moved one lot east to make room for the highway and the boundaries are similar to those that were historically associated with the building. Although the building was moved, its setting and historic association remain the same. The current boundaries are those that are legally associated with the building.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Osborne, Architectural Historian; and Liz Hansen, Intern

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date January 1997

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-3500

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Echo Community and Historical Organization, Inc.

street & number PO Box 46 telephone (801)

city or town Echo state UT zip code 84024

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

Narrative Description

This one-story wood frame school building, built in 1914, is located on 1.47 acres in Echo, Utah. This small community is situated in the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains, surrounded primarily by reverberant ledges and farmland. The rural setting in which Echo School is located adds to the historic association and feeling of this small town school.

The rectangular building has a hipped roof with newly installed wood shingles (1996). The cresting is currently not on the roof ridge which was partially damaged and removed when the new roof was installed.¹ Two eyelid dormers located on either side of the porch and a central chimney have been removed (date unknown). The pedimented entrance porch supported by simple columns (wood columns have been replaced by metal columns, perhaps in the 1940s when other changes were made). The dentiled pediment and cornice are Neoclassical stylistic influences. Arts and Crafts stylistic influences are seen in the wide overhanging roof and multi-light, double hung windows. Larger windows flanking the main entrance and along the back of the building are sixteen-over-one double hung windows. The smaller windows, grouped in pairs of two and spaced by a wide mullion, are four-over-one double hung windows. The main entrance incorporates a multi-light window above a paneled door, flanked by three fixed pane side lights and a multi-light transom. There are two doors on the rear of the building that align with what were two classrooms inside.

The interior of the building is an open space. Formerly two basically square rooms separated by a hallway existed during the time the building was used as a school. The dividing walls were removed in 1949, and a rear bathroom addition was built.² The rear extension contains a stairway that goes down to a basement level. The original hardwood floor and window and door moldings on the interior remain and are in good condition.

Overall the building maintains its original fabric and contributes to the historic qualities of Echo.

__ See continuation sheet

¹ There are plans to repair and replace the cresting when funds are available.

² Interview with Laurel Brewer by Sandra Morrison.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Echo School, built in 1914, is significant as the only remaining building constructed exclusively for use as a school³ for a community that was important as a railroad connecting point for the Union Pacific Railroad. Used as the school for the residents of Echo during 1914-40s, this building helps to describe a changing education system in rural Utah during this period. This two-room schoolhouse also describes the change in the appearance of school buildings from the late 19th century gable-end entry, multi-use building, to a school building type with the entry in the broad, horizontal, broad side. Schools were being designed and built independently of meetinghouses becoming an separate building type in the early 20th century. The Echo School represents one school building type that was often built in smaller towns.⁴

SUMMIT COUNTY:

In 1846 a new cutoff on the California Trail was announced that would eliminate several hundred miles and many days of travel. The cutoff turned southwest from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and entered Utah and the northeastern corner of Summit County through Echo Canyon. It followed the Weber River to Salt Lake Valley, went around the south shore of the Great Salt Lake, and then west into Nevada.

In 1847 the first structure, a log cabin,⁵ was erected in Summit County at the mouth of Echo Canyon. In 1853, Weber Stage Station was built at this location and used until 1931.⁶ In 1854 the founder and first resident of the town of Echo, James Bromley, settled at the mouth of Echo Canyon and managed the Weber Stage Station,⁷ the main stopping point between Fort Bridger, Wyoming and Salt Lake City,

³ The Echo Church/School, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, remains as an example of the church/school building constructed in the late 1800s.

⁴ Other similarly constructed buildings include the schools in Boulder and Aurora, Utah, constructed in the 1930s.

⁵ The Utes were already camping in this area when the Mormons built this structure. Richins, Fannie J. and Maxine R. Wright. Henefer, Our Valley Home. Salt Lake City, 1958, pp. 55-58.

⁶ Carter, Kate B. Heart Throbs of the West. Salt Lake City: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1947-51, 2:372-73.

⁷ Whitney, Orson F. History of Utah, IV. Salt Lake City: George Q. Cannon & Sons, 1893, pp. 428-29.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

Utah.⁸ This stone station at the foot of Pulpit Rock also served as a community general store, inn, saloon, blacksmith shop and jail. Later a hotel was built here by Bromley.⁹

The first Mormon farmers settled in 1861 when Elias Asper built a home for his family.¹⁰ In 1868, when construction of the Union Pacific railroad was underway, Brigham Young purchased the Echo Valley from Bromley and William Stevenson (a Mormon convert and brother of Elizabeth Stevenson, wife of Bromley), paying them \$200 each. Young designed Echo City to have 12 avenues, running east-west, named in honor of Young's wives and north-south streets named after Union Pacific executives.¹¹

On June 16, 1869 the first locomotive arrived in Echo.¹² Echo became a place for fueling helper engines to assist eastbound locomotives going up the steep slopes of the canyon.¹³ It also became a connecting point for trains shipping equipment to and delivering ore from the coal and silver mines of Coalville and Park City.¹⁴ In 1869 the Coalville and Echo Railroad was organized to help bring coal into Echo and on to Salt Lake City.¹⁵ Several subsequent railroad ventures failed, and the Union Pacific found a way to gain control of the railroad business in this area by 1887.¹⁶ The impact of the Union Pacific's influence on the town's development is clearly evident as it grew not as the traditional Mormon community planned by Brigham Young, but as a predominantly non-Mormon, railroad town. With the establishment of this area as a transportation, mining, and ranching hub, Echo's immediate future was secured and the community developed as part of the statewide school system.

⁸ "James Bromley, Builder of the Echo Express Station," Pony Express, October, 1968, p.3.

⁹ Carr, Stephen L. The Historical Guide to Utah Ghost Towns. Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1972, p.57.

¹⁰ Whitney, p. 404.

¹¹ Athearn, Robert G. Union Pacific Country. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1971, p. 94. Deseret Evening News, December 15, 1868.

¹² Jenson, Andrew. Encyclopedia History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Salt Lake City: Deseret News Publishing Co., 1941, p.214.

¹³ Carr, p. 58.

¹⁴ Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Summit County. Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History. Salt Lake City, 1947, p.194.

¹⁵ Reeder, Clarence. The History of Utah's Railroads, 1869-83, pp. 319-27.

¹⁶ Reeder, pp. 319-50.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

Education in Utah

Schools in Utah were established within a few weeks of the Mormon pioneer's settlement in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. These early schools were subsidized by parents until 1850 when a public fund was established by the territorial government for the support of common schools. The 1880 Utah legislature passed an act creating school districts and authorizing a tax for buildings. These districts were organized using Mormon ward meetinghouses as schools. During this time the curriculum and quality of instruction varied dramatically between districts. Schools reflected Mormon community values and provided Mormon scriptures as supplemental texts. In the 1860s the office of schools was created to promote the consolidation of districts by counties, making administration more efficient, and standardizing curriculum statewide.¹⁷

In addition to the growing number of public schools, private elementary and secondary schools were being established by Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist mission boards during 1867-1900. These schools were established in an effort to convert Mormon youth and to meet the needs of the growing non-Mormon, or gentile, population who were settling in Utah. These schools provided a much more rigid curriculum, certified teachers, and free tuition. Most met with little success among Mormons and few continued to operated after the 1890s. However, they did have a lasting role as models for public education.¹⁸

Education in nineteenth-century Utah was influenced by the conflict between Mormons and non-Mormons. However, influence during the twentieth century focused on local circumstances and more on national social, economic, and political environments. In fact, it closely mirrors many national educational issues such as demands for the consolidation of schools during the early part of the century, and children's welfare issues promoted during the Progressive Era. Utah's response to these movements during the Progressive era gained national attention and its concern for the welfare of children in and out of school was evident.¹⁹

While the first schools had been constructed during the second half of the 19th century of log, lumber, or adobe, a few years later more substantial brick and frame buildings were constructed. More attention was paid to the physical comforts of the teachers and pupils at that time, however, even these buildings left much to be desired. Utah voters then amended the constitution to require cities and

¹⁷ Buchanan, Frederick S. "Education in Utah", Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: U of U Press, 1994, p. 154.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Powell, A.K., editor. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: U of U Press, 1994, pp. 153-55.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

counties to support public high schools and school district consolidation.²⁰ In 1915, the general condition of school buildings was considered to be good. A report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction noted that:

If the schools of the various districts can keep pace with the progress made in the new state course of study, ... and the increased demands of communities which are growing more enlightened as to the possibilities of the schools, I think we will be developing rapidly enough. I am glad to note the efforts being made to make the rural schools better, more practical and effective.

The people are becoming intensely interested in this feature of school life, and most of our districts have very commendable school buildings. During the last two years cement block school buildings have been built at Woodland and Francis at a cost of \$8,000 each and one new building at Echo costing \$5,000.²¹

Efforts continued to obtain better quality school buildings and the Utah legislature created the State School Buildings Commission in c.1917. It was at that time that school plans and buildings were first examined by professionals.²² While Echo School was built prior to the implementation of these higher standards, it describes a period of increased interest in education and represents a recognized building type that developed specifically to be used as a school.

Echo Schools

The development of the educational system in Summit County began with the division of school districts in 1862 under the supervision of Henry Wilde, county selectman. The first school classes in Echo were not taught until 1880. Mary Jane Asper Weaver was the first teacher. She was born in 1850 in Ohio and came to Echo in 1861 with her family. In 1873 she and William Weaver were married and in 1878, she attended the University of Deseret, graduating in 1880.²³

²⁰ Alexander, Thomas G. Utah The Right Place. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 1995, p. 282.

²¹ "Tenth Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Utah for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1914". Salt Lake City: The Arrow Press, 1915.

²² Warrum, Noble, Editor. Utah Since Statehood. Salt Lake City: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919, p. 364.

²³ Reported Mary Jane Weaver began teaching in Echo in a building called "Asper House", her father, Elias Asper's, hotel in which he dedicated one room to the Mormon Church for their meetings. This information was provided by Cal Fisher, Mary Jane Asper Weaver's grandson. There is conflicting information about exacting where classes were held and when.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

The Echo Protestant Church,²⁴ built in 1876, was also used by the Echo District School, operating as a territorial school. Echo was primarily a non-Mormon railroad town. The educational function of the building was under the supervision of the local school district, and was used by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists for ecclesiastical purposes. The school used this building during 1880-1902 mid-week while church services were held on Sundays. The Presbyterian Church held services in the building from 1876-1880. The Congregational Church started using the school for services in 1882²⁵ and continued through 1902. This was a practical arrangement for sharing "community" facilities in a small town such as Echo. After 1905, the LDS Ward began to meet in the Echo School, and continued to meet there until 1914 when the school sold the building to the Echo LDS Ward for \$300.²⁶

The Echo School District collected funds for a school beginning in 1875. Prior to the establishment of the church, the Echo School District raised \$3400 through a tax assessment during 1875. Ms. Weaver was donating a portion of her monthly \$4.50 salary to help defray costs in 1880.²⁷ Funding of a school at this time was difficult because a state tax base was not implemented for schools until 1880. As was typical of Utah's district schools, the annual budget of the school was very limited. The 1887 budgetary allotment of \$112.02 covered approximately 50 students in the Echo District.²⁸

The building of the Echo School was proposed by the city in 1914. According to the minutes of April 24, 1914, "a two-room schoolhouse for School District No. 16 (ECHO)" was to have plans and specifications filed with the clerk of the school board on or before May 20, 1914.

The student population of Echo School remained fairly consistent between 1899 and 1929 with an average of about 41 students each year. A former student, Laurel Brewer, currently (1997) living in Henefer, attended school during 1927-34, and recalls that the building had two classrooms and a

²⁴ The Echo Church and School is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1/5/89). After the new school was built in 1914, the first school was purchased by the LDS church.

²⁵ Lyon, T. Edgar. "Evangelical Protestant Missionary Activities in Mormon Dominated Areas, 1865-1900," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Utah, 1962, p. 181. Although other reports from Echo residents, as reported by Sandra Morrison, state that the Congregationalists did not use the Protestant Church, she also stated that there is a marriage certificate from 1890 with the place of marriage at the Echo Congregational Church.

²⁶ The town of Echo had already begun to decline as the Echo Ward bought the school. Ward membership dropped from 108 persons in 1911 to 88 by the time of purchase in 1914, and down to 79 by 1915. Declining membership forced the Echo Ward to first become a branch of the Henefer LDS Ward, and finally dissolve in 1963. National Register nomination of Echo Church/School, 1989, on file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

²⁷ Deseret Evening News, November 11, 1875, p.4-5.

²⁸ Echo Church/School, National Register Nomination, 1989. On file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

central hallway. Grades 1-3 were on one side with 4-6 on the other. Mrs. McClerk taught grades 1-3 and Gerald Taylor taught grades 4-6. Also, there was no indoor plumbing at that time and the bathroom was a two-seater outhouse with slide boxes.

The Echo Schoolhouse helps to describe a period of educational development in Utah. The small, one-room, multi-purpose building of the late 1800s that had provided limited, multi-use space for teaching children was being replaced in the c.1915-30s by buildings specifically designed as schools. Some communities constructed the two-story block school buildings during the 1890s-c.1915. Echo utilized the one-room school house and then built this two-room, horizontal school building to better meet the needs of the educational system in a place and at a time centralized management and appropriate expenditure of tax dollars were influencing the direction of school development. The change in the orientation of the school from having the entry in the narrow end of the building to the horizontality of the newer schools with the entrance in the broad side of the building, indicates a change from the church or meetinghouse appearance to a specialized look for school buildings. The Echo School describes the changing trend toward a larger, multi-room, expanded service and curriculum schools and represents the shifting practices of the educational system during the 1910s in Utah.²⁹

The Echo School also helps to describe the influence of the railroad. This building is carefully designed and crafted, and while the architect of the building is unknown, it does resemble railroad depot design and construction. The rectangular wood sided building with large windows and hipped roof is similar to depots constructed in other Utah towns such as Heber City. This suggests that the Union Pacific Railroad may have had some influence in the building of the school.

The Echo School was abandoned in the 1940s when Echo children were bused to Coalville for classes. When the State Road Commission of Utah began development of the highway in 1955, .33 acre of land was taken for the highway right of way. The structure was moved a short distance and relocated on a concrete foundation, a septic tank and culinary water lines were connected, and a furnace room, "similar to the present furnace room", was constructed.³⁰ The Echo School has been used for various other functions as well. Members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars used the school for a meeting hall, and community dances and celebrations were often held in the building as the hardwood floors well-supported those kinds of activities. One of the last events held in the schoolhouse was a Christmas party in 1970. In 1996 the Summit County Historical Association saw the opportunities of turning this

²⁹ The Echo School also illustrates that the development of education in non-Mormon communities, the transition of the school from a private home to a church to a building specifically designed as a school, is not unlike the development of schools in primarily Mormon towns.

³⁰ Right of Way Contract, State Road Commission of Utah, September 22, 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

building into a museum that would focus on Summit County's varied past of coal mining, ranching, and railroading. The community has strongly supported the idea.³¹ Work is now in progress to completely restore the building.

___ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 9

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 10

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 11

Echo School, Echo, Summit County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Echo School
2. Echo, Summit County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: January 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

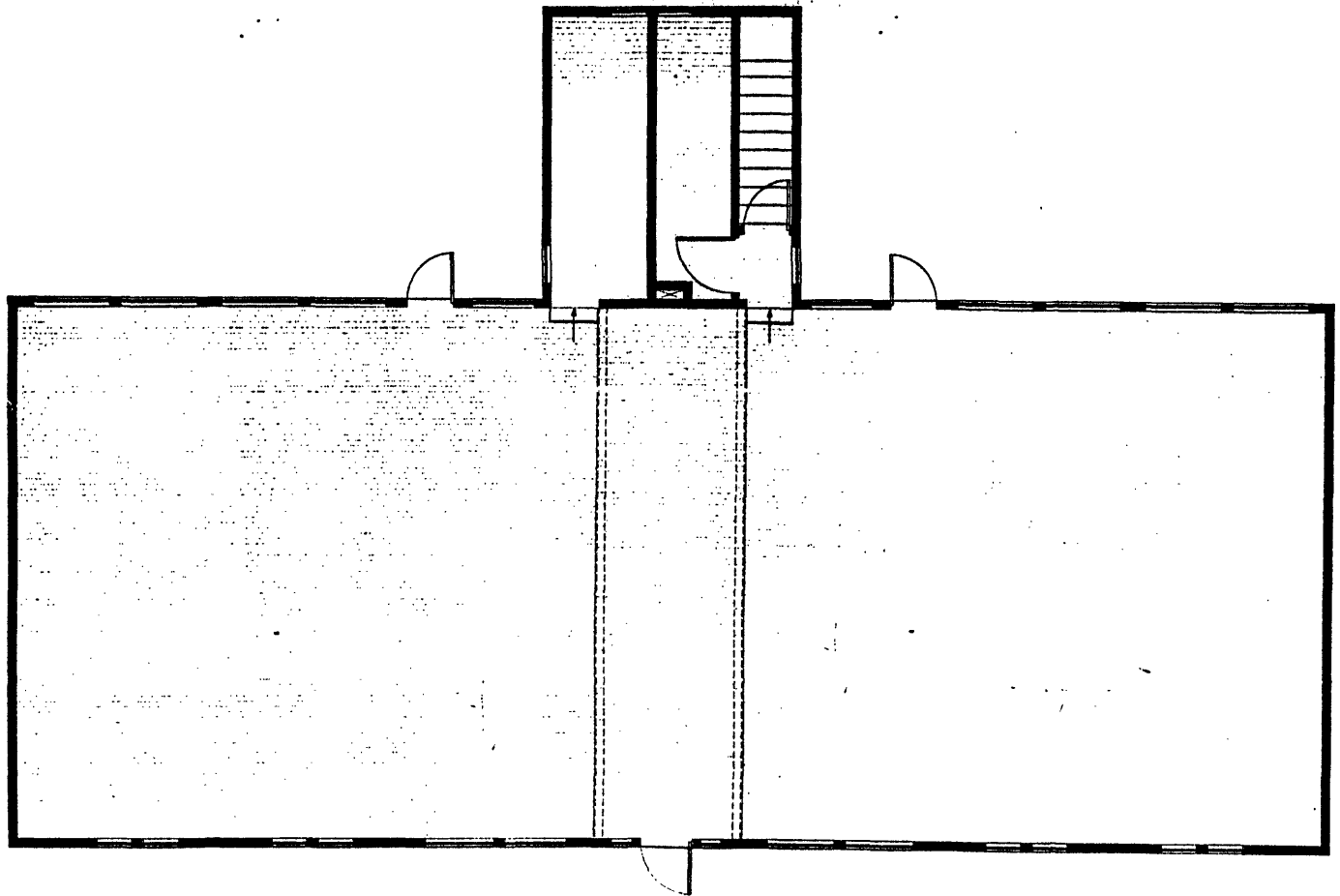
6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. Detail of porch. Camera facing northeast.



Echo School, Echo, Summit County, Utah

NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SECTION 24

T 3 N - R 4 E

SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN 40.00 C

SCALE 1" = 100'

SW 1/4 NE 1/4 24

20.03 CHS

SEE 24

NS-921

PHYLLIS E

RICHINS ET AL AS TRUSTEES

VWD 79
424-646
462-753

5.76 AC

NS-900

WILLIAM H.

RICHINS

NS-908-X
1.14 AC
PHYLLIS RICHINS ET AL
LEAH D. RICHINS
TRUSTEES FOR ECHO VOTING
DISTRICT NO 24
48 A 03
Echo School
moved in 1955

(Approx.)
Current
Location
NS-900
IQC 103
815-68

(Approx)
Former
Location
STATE
HIGHWAY

NS-900-A
0.25 AC
DAVID A & KAREN G
RICHINS
953-516
NS-900-A-1
12.09
IRYL & WARD
NS-900-A-2
28 A
NS-900-A-3
21.96

TEMPLE LANE

NS-928
LEAH D
I.S

GEARY
M114-303
353-472

NS-934-A
STEVEN &
LUANN
KEARL
21A 75

NS-934-B
CORR
DILLREE
XWD 464

NS-934
CORR A

110-34

