

Ephraim City Historical Walking Tour

Ephraim was founded as a city in 1854, and incorporated in 1868. There used to be a fort named Fort Ephraim. Supposedly Peter Madsen, who was a person who worked on the fort, was the first to call it Fort Ephraim. Soon the word 'Fort' on Fort Ephraim was dropped, and the name Ephraim prevailed.

1. The Indian Massacre Monument

In 1865, the Ute Indians, led by Chief Black Hawk massacred several settlers. See monument for details of the story. 54 South Main. (South of Library)

2. The Ephraim Carnegie Library

The Ephraim Carnegie Library was built between 1914 and 1915. The money was donated by Andrew Carnegie. He donated money to build 1650 libraries throughout the United States. 23 were built in Utah. See marker for more information. 30 South Main.

3. Peace Tree Monument - Hansen-Sparks Home - Pioneer Park Isaac Behunin Monument - Pioneer Cabins

Peace Tree Monument: On August 18, 1868, Bishop Canute Peterson along with Chief Black Hawk and four other chiefs signed a peace pact. See the monument for the story of peace. Supposedly this monument is by the cedar tree where the peace treaty was signed. 61 West 100 North. Hansen-Sparks Home: The home was built in 1862. The home was also known as the "Rich" Hansen Home, because it was the only home with the door painted green. Brigham Young was known to stay at this house. The creek was dammed up and used for baptisms. Open during Scandinavian Heritage Festival. See the marker for construction details. 75 West 100 North.

Pioneer Park: A great place for a picnic. The Sorenson and Bailey cabins are on display. They are open during Scandinavian Days:75 Wes 100 North.

Isaac Behunin Monument: Marker to the first residents of Ephraim (West of Walking Bridge at North Entrance), this area was where Isaac Behunin and his family built a dugout and spent the winter of 1852. 75 West 100 North.

4. John Dorius Home

This home was built in 1879 by John Dorius and is of Queen Anne design. It was the first home in Ephraim to have indoor plumbing and a furnace. See marker for more information. 46 West 100 North.

5. Co-op Building - Granary - Bishop's Storehouse

Co-op: Constructed in the early 1870's, it became an official outlet for ZCMI. Today the Co-op houses local crafts and art for sale. Store hours: Monday-Saturday 10-6. See marker for history. 96 North Main. Granary: The Relief Society used this building to feed the hungry. It is now the CUAC (Central Utah Art Center). CUAC hours: Tuesday-Friday 11-6, Saturday 10-4. See marker for more information. 96 North Main. Bishop's Storehouse: This building was built in 1906. It served as a place to hold donations for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is now the home to the Ephraim Lions Club.

6. Canute Peterson Home

Home to one of the most prominent members of the community. Wilford Woodruff spent some time here while waiting to dedicate the Manti Temple. In the back room is a hiding place that was used to hide polygamists when they were being persecuted. See marker for more information. 10 North Main.

7. Old Fort Monument

See monument of the Fort built in 1854. 30 East 100 North.

8. Snow Academy Building (Noyes Building)

The first permanent home of Snow College. It is now the Administration Building. See marker for more information. 150 East 100 North

9. Ephraim Settlement Monument

See monument for the history of the settlement. 200 East 100 North.

10. Heritage Plaza

This is a statue representing LDS church leader, President Lorenzo Snow, and his cousin, Erastus Snow, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. The college is named after them. The statue is located in the center of the plaza between the Noyes Building and the Snow College Library.

Other Historical Points of Interest:

Ephraim Hotel: The Ephraim Hotel was built in 1914 in the Victorian style. located behind Anderson Drug Store. It is now an apartment complex. 22-42 West Center.

Anderson Drug Store: It is of Neo-Classical style that was built before 1905. It was owned by H.P. Larson, and has been owned by the DW Anderson family since 1910. I North Main.

Old City Hall and Jail: Built in the 1870's, this rock building served as Ephraim's town hall. The downstairs served as the city jail. 38 East Center.

The Bank of Ephraim: The Bank of Ephraim was organized on November 18, 1905. On December 18, 1905 it was officially registered by Sanpete County and a Utah State Charter was granted on December 30, 1905. The building now houses Far West Bank. 2 North Main.

The Store, Printer, Newspaper Building:

Constructed around 1900 by John Dorius as a merchandise establishment. It was to compete with the Co-op Store, 56 North Main.

Frederick Christian Sorensen Home:

See marker for information. 62 East Center.

Johnson / Nielson House: See marker for information. 351 North Main

See marker for information. 308 South 100 East.



