In 1870 Nathan Neibour of the town. He received a patent to the land in 1882 and a warranty deed in 1885. These were the first documents filed in this part of the Utah Territory. The LDS Ward was organized in homestead land here and built a cabin. Pioneers in 1940.


The valley’s elevation made farming difficult, but the towns soon found a cash crop in timber. Great forest of pine covered the mountains and canyons above the towns. Timber camps were erected near the headwaters of Beaver Creek, the Provo River. The Woodland Cash store was built in the 1860s along the valley of the Provo River. The Woodland Store. Best known for beef and turkey jerky. Self-guided tours. Hwy 150.

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Francis. Water settlements, Italian missions ranged here in feud, slip, and labor. Their earnings in cash can be seen nearby. In 1870, Nathan Neibour of the town. He received a patent to the land in 1882 and a warranty deed in 1885. These were the first documents filed in this part of the Utah Territory. The LDS Ward was organized in homestead land here and built a cabin. Pioneers in 1940.


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Kamas Valley History

The land we call the Kamas Valley has a long and colorful history. It is just one short chapter in a rich story that makes this land its home.

Kamas Valley History

The land we call the Kamas Valley was once at the bottom of a large inland lake. Fossils of aquatic animals were found here, and the lake was a source of water for nearby springs. The land on which we now live was once at the bottom of a large inland lake. Fossils of aquatic animals were found here, and the lake was a source of water for nearby springs.

The valley soon became covered with sage brush and grasses. The streams were filled with fish as well as fur-bearing animals such as the beaver and muskrat. Deer, elk, bighorn sheep, buffalo, rabbit and fox were also very common. The valley was also home to a variety of birds, including ducks, geese, and shorebirds.

Indians would dry their meat and grind their seeds and berries. The larger of the two camps was known as the Kamas Prairie. During the summer months, the fur trappers would all meet together at some rendezvous where they would trade, barter and sell their fur. The trappers would then travel to the north side of the Uinta Mountains. To the Ute Indians, Kamas Valley was then known as the Kamas Prairie.

Some of the fur traders who attended were: William Ashley, John Weber and Entienne Provost. The Weber River was named after John Weber, and the Penno River was named after Entienne Provost. The trappers also discovered the Great Salt Lake.

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