



COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS

WALKING TOURS

Route 5: Greenfield Way

Distance: 1.5 miles

Online Map: cottonwood-heights-walking-tours-chcity.hub.arcgis.com



This walk encompasses land that was in both Butler and Union townships, and goes through parts of the original Green Field Subdivision. It was the first subdivision to be built in what was then the lower part of Butler.

Please note that there is no sidewalk between Cloverdale Road and Brookhill Drive, but walkers can use the marked bike path.

1. Green Ash Trees

A half dozen huge green ash trees line the street on both sides. These trees reach their full height in 25 years and live between 120 and 175 years.

2. Stevens Homestead

Born in Mexico, George Stevens was the first settler of both African American and Spanish descent to own this land. He was a teamster who on a trip to Salt Lake City, met LaCinda Flake. They married and settled in Union. LaCinda was the daughter of Green Flake, one of the three African American slaves that accompanied the first group of pioneers to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley in July of 1847. Brigham Young arranged for Green's freedom. Green married Martha Bankhead, a slave brought to Utah with the pioneers, and became a farmer.

George Stevens sold most of his property to William and Jane Panter. George applied for a Homestead Grant in 1869 in order to receive legal title to the property but died before receiving the deed. It was given to his wife. Jane gave part of the land back to George Stevens.

3. East Jordan Canal

This bridge crosses the East Jordan Canal built in 1878 and now owned by Salt Lake City Public Utilities. The water was first used for irrigation. As Salt Lake City grew, the canal became a source of high quality drinking water from the mountains. The mountain streams flowing into a network of canals were the only sources of culinary water until the early 1950s. As of 2020, the City of Cottonwood Heights has proposed that this become a multi-use trail.

On the north side is Interstate 215. Proposed in the 1950s, the first portion was completed in November 1963. The newest section between Union Park Avenue and 2000 East was completed in November of 1987.

4. Berrett Homestead

This is part of the 160 acres of land homesteaded by John Berrett. He cleared the land of sagebrush and dug an irrigation ditch. Farming was difficult, water availability was unpredictable and insects destroyed the crops which sometimes just failed. Berrett persisted, eventually creating a beautiful, productive farm. He had five sons who also built homes on the property.

5. Poplar Trees

On the east side of 1495 East is a row of poplar trees. They grow tall with tight branches and are often planted for privacy or wind barriers.

6. Mount Olympus Viewpoint

Look east. To the left or north of Big Cottonwood Canyon is the 15,800-acre Mount Olympus Wilderness, made up of glacier- and erosion-carved canyons, rugged terrain and high peaks including the prominent, 9,028-foot Mount Olympus. The carved topography is due to glaciation followed by erosion. Federally designated as a Wilderness Area in 1984, it is closed to motor vehicles and mechanized equipment. All trail work is done with hand tools.

7. Twin Peaks Wilderness Viewpoint

To the right or south of Big Cottonwood Canyon is a second wilderness area, known as Twin Peaks. This 11,436 acres of large, open basins; exposed rocky ridges; a few small lakes; and the appropriately named high point, Twin Peaks. Like the adjacent Mount Olympus Wilderness, Twin Peaks (two peaks topping out at 11,319 feet above sea level) was designated as a Wilderness Area by Congress in 1984.

#5 Greenfield Way

of Latter Day
Saints
Cottonwood
Cove at
Tanner Lane

- 1 Green Ash Trees
- 2 Stevens Homestead
- 3 East Jordan Canal
- 4 Barrett Homestead
- 5 Poplar Trees
- 6 Mount Olympus Viewpoint
- 7 Mount Olympus and Twin Peaks Wilderness Areas



- Points of Interest
- Tour Path
- P Parking