

Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP

Memorial Trail

Hiking Distance: 9 Miles

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior



During the Battle of Chickamauga, eight brigade commanders, four Union and four Confederate, died while leading their troops. “**Pyramids**” made of artillery shells were constructed at the sites where each of these officers received their mortal wounds. This hike is dedicated to these fallen commanders. The trailhead is located at the lower parking lot of the Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center. Please park your vehicle in the lower parking area, allowing the upper lot to be used by visitors touring the Chickamauga Battlefield Visitor Center.

The number designation for the Memorial Trail Hike is number three (3). You will find the number three (3) located on the trail markers as you hike along the trail. The numbers will assist you as you follow the map and instructions. **Please be cautious when crossing roadways.** Place your answers to the questions in the space provided.

(A) Start this hike by following the trail south toward the foot bridge. Turn left on the **Red** trail and hike under the LaFayette Road overpass. Continue following the **Red** trail to the Georgia Regimental Monuments at Alexander Bridge Road. Turn left on the **Red** trail and locate the shell monument to Peyton Colquitt. What was his rank?

(A) _____

(B) Follow the **Red** trail east until you find another pyramid. This monument memorializes President Abraham Lincoln’s Confederate brother-in-law. What was his name?

(B) _____

(C) Continue east on the **Red** trail. Locate the 9th Ohio Infantry Monument on the left side of the trail. Turn right onto the **Green** trail and hike to Winfrey Field. Locate Philemon Baldwin’s shell monument along the west wood line of Winfrey Field. When was Baldwin killed?

(C) _____

(D) Go to Brotherton Road, turn right, and hike to the intersection of Alexander Bridge Road. Turn left onto Alexander Bridge Road and locate the **Green** trail across from Huggin’s Batter. Follow the **Green** trail to Preston Smith’s shell monument. Was Smith a Confederate or a Union officer?

(D) _____

(E) Continue on the **Green** trail until you reach Brotherton Road. Cross the road and follow the **Yellow** trail to James Deshler’s shell monument. When was he killed?

(E) _____

(F) Continue south a short distance and turn right onto the **Yellow** trail. Follow the trail until you locate Kelly’s Brigade Tablet. List the four states that formed this brigade.

(F) _____

(G) Return to Battleline Road, turn right, and proceed south. Near the Alabama State Monument, follow the **White** trail. Cross Brotherton Road and continue south on the **White** trail. The **White** trail will become the **Blue** trail. Follow the **Blue** trail to Viniard-Alexander Road. Turn right on Viniard-Alexander road and carefully cross the LaFayette Road. Locate Hans Christian Heg’s shell monument. Was Heg a Confederate or a Union officer?

(G) _____

(H) Follow the **Yellow** trail north and turn onto the **Red** trail. Follow this trail to Glenn-Kelly Road. Cross Glenn-Kelly Road and continue on the **Red** trail until you find William H. Lytle’s monument. What was Lytle?

(H) _____

Shells from this pyramid were used to repair other vandalized monuments. Lytle was a well known poet before the Civil War.

Hike north on the **Red** trail, cross Dyer Road, and hike to the first dirt road. Turn right and hike past the road leading to the Snodgrass Cabin. Turn left on the on a dirt road below Snodgrass Road. At the first intersection, turn left, and hike past the group camp to a “T” intersection where you will turn right. Hike toward the LaFayette Road, turn left at Tour Stop One (1), and cross the footbridge to your vehicle.

