To Our Guests:

On behalf of the Governor, the Board of Visitors, and the Faculty and Corps of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to Marshall Day. We are happy to have you join with us in honoring General of the Army George Catlett Marshall, a graduate of this institution of the class of 1901, who as a soldier and statesman has rendered 50 years of distinguished service to the nation.

Major General Richard J. Marshall
Superintendent
PROGRAM OF EVENTS

Presentation of the Virginia Distinguished Service Medal to General George Catlett Marshall

Parade Ground (Regimental Formation)
10:30 A.M.

New Market Day Ceremony
New Market Monument
11:15 A.M.

Dedication Ceremony
George Catlett Marshall Arch
12:15 P.M.

ORDER OF DEDICATION CEREMONY

Invocation
Reverend Frank Moss, Jr.
St. James' Episcopal Church
Leesburg, Va.

Welcome
Major General Richard Jaquelin Marshall, Superintendent

Presentation of Sponsors
Mr. James Stone Easley
Former President, Board of Visitors

Anthem
Cadet Glee Club

Introduction of Speaker
The Honorable Ernest Ashton Sale
President, Board of Visitors

Dedication
Mr. Bernard Mannes Baruch

Response
General George Catlett Marshall

VMI Doxology
Cadet Glee Club and Visitors

Benediction
Reverend Joseph James Murray, D.D.
Lexington Presbyterian Church
The name of George C. Marshall today joins in fame at Virginia Military Institute those of two other American leaders, with the dedication of this entranceway as the George Catlett Marshall Arch. The others are George Washington and "Stonewall" Jackson, for whom the two older arches are named.

The entranceway into a new section of the cadet barracks, Marshall Arch is one of three main portals into the living quarters of the corps of cadets. The arch is the principal means of access to the most recent extension of the barracks, facing west across the parade ground.

Built after World War II, the new section of the barracks was put into use in the fall of 1949. With the addition of the new extension, the barracks is capable of accommodating 1,000 cadets.

In the new portion are the superintendent's offices and the administrative section, officers' and Board of Visitors' quarters, several classrooms and three floors of cadet living quarters.

As all cadets live in the barracks, they are more closely associated with this building than with any other structure at VMI. And it is through the three arches that they enter and exit the barracks. General Marshall lived in the older portion of the barracks when he was a cadet at the Institute.

It is in the barracks that the Spirit of VMI is developed, the common bond of cadets molded and the character of the individual strengthened to meet future obligations and duties.

Here General Marshall, as a cadet, gained these characteristics that accompanied him through 50 years of service to the nation, and led to the naming of this arch in his honor.

Through the George Catlett Marshall Arch shall march the cadets of today and the future.
Three years before the turn of the twentieth century, a Pennsylvania coal merchant wrote a preliminary letter advising that he wished to enter his son in the Virginia Military Institute. The letter read, in part:

"I send you my youngest and last. He is bright, full of life, and I believe will get along very well."

With this introduction from his father, 16-year-old George Catlett Marshall entered VMI in the fall of 1897. Coming from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, he journeyed to Lexington, Virginia, matriculating in a class that eventually numbered 122 students. Thus began the military life of a youth who was destined to become the commander of the largest fighting force this nation had ever seen.

During his four years at the Institute, he held the top cadet rank for three years. Graduating in 1901, he stood fifteenth academically in a class of 35. In the military department, he was captain of "A" Company, which meant first captain of the corps of cadets.

While only 20 years old, he became commandant of Danville Military Institute at Danville, Virginia, and subsequently in 1902 was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular Army of the United States, in which he served for 44 years.

George Marshall saw wide and varied service . . . in the Philippines in 1902-03, mapping territory along the Rio Grande in 1905, and back to the Far East in 1913, after attending several Army schools.

While in the Far East, Marshall, then a lieutenant, helped prepare plans for the mobile defense of the Philippines, serving in capacities from low echelon adjutant to commander of troops. He planned and advised along lines that were far advanced, comparatively, for his rank. Reward was slow, although recognition of potential military greatness existed among immediate superiors. In 1916, a major general wrote of Captain Marshall in an efficiency report:

"... He is a good type of what a young soldier ought to be: well posted professionally, studious, . . . scrupulously honorable, thoroughly reliable, not afraid of responsibility . . ."

Another general wrote: "An excellent officer of great ability and of every common sense. A hard student of his profession."

Wrote another grading officer: "He is a military genius and one of those rare cases of wonderful development during peace. . . . He should be made a brigadier general in the regular army, and every day this is postponed is a loss to the Army and the nation."

That was in 1916. Twenty years later, George Marshall became a brigadier general. In the meantime, he served in high planning and operational capacities with the American forces in Europe during World War I, becoming chief of staff of the Eighth Army Corps.

But in 1939, he was named chief of staff of the United States Army, and in this post he commanded more than 10,000,000 Americans in a conflict that extended to all portions of the world . . . . This, General of the Army Marshall conducted to a successful conclusion.

After the war he served as a special representative of the President to China and later became Secretary of State.

A brief period of retirement preceded his recall to service of the country as Secretary of Defense, where again General George Marshall guides the nation's developing armed might.

Fifty years ago, Cadet Marshall left VMI. Today, the Institute, the State of Virginia, the people of the nation salute General of the Army George Catlett Marshall.
THE OTHER ARCHES

These two arches, long familiar on the VMI scene, are the other principal entranceways into the cadet barracks.

Washington Arch, the first of the barracks archways, is almost as old as the Institute itself. The arch was built into the barracks when the structure was erected, and served as the south entrance to the cadet quarters, even as it does today.

It drew its name from the statue of General George Washington, which faces the barracks from the parapet. The statue, a replica in bronze of the life-size work of Washington, done by Houdon, was dedicated in 1856. Among those attending this dedication ceremony was General Thomas J. Jackson, whose name was later to be inscribed on the barracks over another arch and across the pages of VMI history for all time.

Facing west across the VMI parade ground is Jackson Arch, which looks out upon the statue of the immortal “Stonewall.” He is introduced immediately to all VMI cadets when they enter the Institute, as fourth classmen are required to salute his statue as they leave the barracks through Jackson Arch.

The arch named for Jackson first took shape when the old Jackson Hall was constructed just to the north of the arch. The hall, dedicated in 1897, was built as a memorial to the Confederate general who taught at VMI for 12 years.

Later, when the old Jackson Hall was torn down, the arch was retained. The statue of Jackson was unveiled in 1912 and a new Jackson Memorial Hall was erected.

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A HISTORY OF V. M. I.

For more than 100 years, the Virginia Military Institute has been producing citizen soldiers who have served the State and nation in time of peace and war.

Founded November 11, 1839, the State’s military college was organized on the site of the old Lexington Arsenal, situated on high ground overlooking the north branch of the James River.

During the first two decades of its existence, the Institute developed rapidly and expanded physically, under the direction of the first superintendent, Major General Francis H. Smith.

With the coming of the Civil War, the place of VMI in the military picture took added stature, but the rueful consequences of the conflict to the school itself almost proved disastrous to the Institute.

The Institute was closed for a short period as the war began, but was reopened in 1862 to serve as a training school to provide officers for the Confederate Armies.

Two years later, on May 15, 1864, the corps participated as a unit in the battle of New Market and was credited with swinging the tide of the fight in favor of the Southern forces.

A little less than a month later, all but two buildings on the VMI post were burned and destroyed on order of General David Hupter, commanding the United States Army operating at that time in the Valley of Virginia.

But, on October 17, 1865, the Institute was reopened and soon was rebuilt and re-equipped. Since then, the Institute’s development has continued and VMI has functioned in the manner envisioned by its founders.

VMI graduates have entered practically every profession and business in civilian pursuits, and have served in large numbers in the armed forces of the nation in time of war. More than 1,800 VMI men served in the first World War. In World War II, more than 4,100 Institute men saw duty with the military forces. A total of 186 of them were casualties.

Today, the Institute still lives up to the definition applied to the school by one of its founders, Colonel J. T. L. Preston, who described it: “VIRGINIA—a state institution, neither sectional nor denominational. MILITARY—its characteristic feature. INSTITUTE—something different from either college or university. The three elements thus indicated are the basis of a triangular pyramid, of which the three sides will preserve their mutual relation to whatever height the structure may rise.”
NEW MARKET DAY

Each May 15, the Virginia Military Institute corps of cadets is assembled near the edge of the south side of the parade ground to pay tribute to other VMI cadets who lived up to the highest traditions of the Institute...to young men who met their call to duty with courage and valor, some of whom gave their lives in the course of their actions.

The men the corps annually honors are the 10 cadets who were killed or mortally wounded in the Civil War battle of New Market, when the Institute's student body fought as a unit on May 15, 1864.

And on every May 15, the names of the 10 are called, one by one, and a cadet steps forward to answer the roll, "Died on the field of honor, Sir." Five of the number are buried under the statue of Virginia Mourning Her Dead, the work of a sculptor who was a member of the corps at New Market, Sir Moses Ezekiel.

Killed or fatally wounded in the battle were:

Samuel F. Atwill ...... Virginia
William H. Cabell ...... Virginia
Charles G. Crockett ..... Virginia
Alva C. Hartsfield ...... N. C.
Luther C. Haynes ...... Virginia

There were 247 men from the Institute who went into the New Market battle with the corps. There were six officers and 241 cadets, and 47 were wounded.

The corps was organized as a battalion of infantry, and as a section of artillery with two three-inch rifles, as it went into battle as part of General Breckinridge's Army. A battle charge by the corps was instrumental in the repulse of the Northern force under General Sigel. A view of this charge is shown in a painting in the Jackson Memorial Hall.

ABNEY BOXLEY
Worthington Faulkner
John C. Hagan
Jay W. Johns
George C. Marshall
G. Alvin Massenburg
J. Clifford Miller
John C. Parker
Ernest Ashton Sale, President
William M. Stokes
Lewis L. Strauss

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS
S. Gardner Waller
Adjutant General of Virginia
Richmond, Va.

Dowell J. Howard
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Richmond, Va.
## LIVING MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1901

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitzhugh B. Allderdice</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Bowyer B. Browne</td>
<td>Winchester, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor S. Carter</td>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward S. Doniphan</td>
<td>Cranford, N. J.</td>
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<td>Harrison G. Eckerd</td>
<td>New York, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Fred C. Elliot</td>
<td>Tallahassee, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry P. Fry</td>
<td>Alexandria, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Randolph Gillum</td>
<td>Terre Haute, Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Walton Goodwin</td>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph W. Hitt</td>
<td>Urbana, Ohio</td>
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<td>J. Banks Hudson</td>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. James V. Johnson</td>
<td>Miami, Fla.</td>
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<td>Robert W. Johnson</td>
<td>New York, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Judge Hugh J. MacIntyre</td>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
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<td>Claude L. McGhee</td>
<td>Franklintown, N. C.</td>
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<td>A. Erskine Miller</td>
<td>Staunton, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Benjamin F. Miller</td>
<td>Sperryville, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Merrick Moore</td>
<td>Little Rock, Ark.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. S. Morris</td>
<td>Prospect Park, Pa.</td>
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<td>Carl Ney</td>
<td>Harrisonburg, Va.</td>
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<td>J. N. Nichols</td>
<td>Dinwiddie, Va.</td>
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<td>S. F. Max Puett</td>
<td>Hollywood, Calif.</td>
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<td>Wooster Dudley Rucker</td>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Edward Ryland</td>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
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<td>George R. Sanders</td>
<td>Pearsall, Texas</td>
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<td>W. W. Sheppard</td>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank G. Shoemaker</td>
<td>Omaha, Neb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel F. Turnbull</td>
<td>Sarasota, Fla.</td>
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<td>Edwin W. Wilson</td>
<td>Akron, Ohio</td>
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<td>Charles E. Wingo, Jr.</td>
<td>Amelia, Va.</td>
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**VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE**

... "The healthful and pleasant abode of a crowd of honorable youths pressing up the hill of science, with noble emulation, a gratifying spectacle, an honor to our country and our state, objects of honest pride to their instructors, and fair specimens of citizen soldiers, attached to their native state, proud of her fame, and ready in every time of deepest peril to vindicate her honor or defend her rights."

**Col. J. T. L. Preston**