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# Dedication of the Statues of John Marshall & George Wythe

William & Mary Law School

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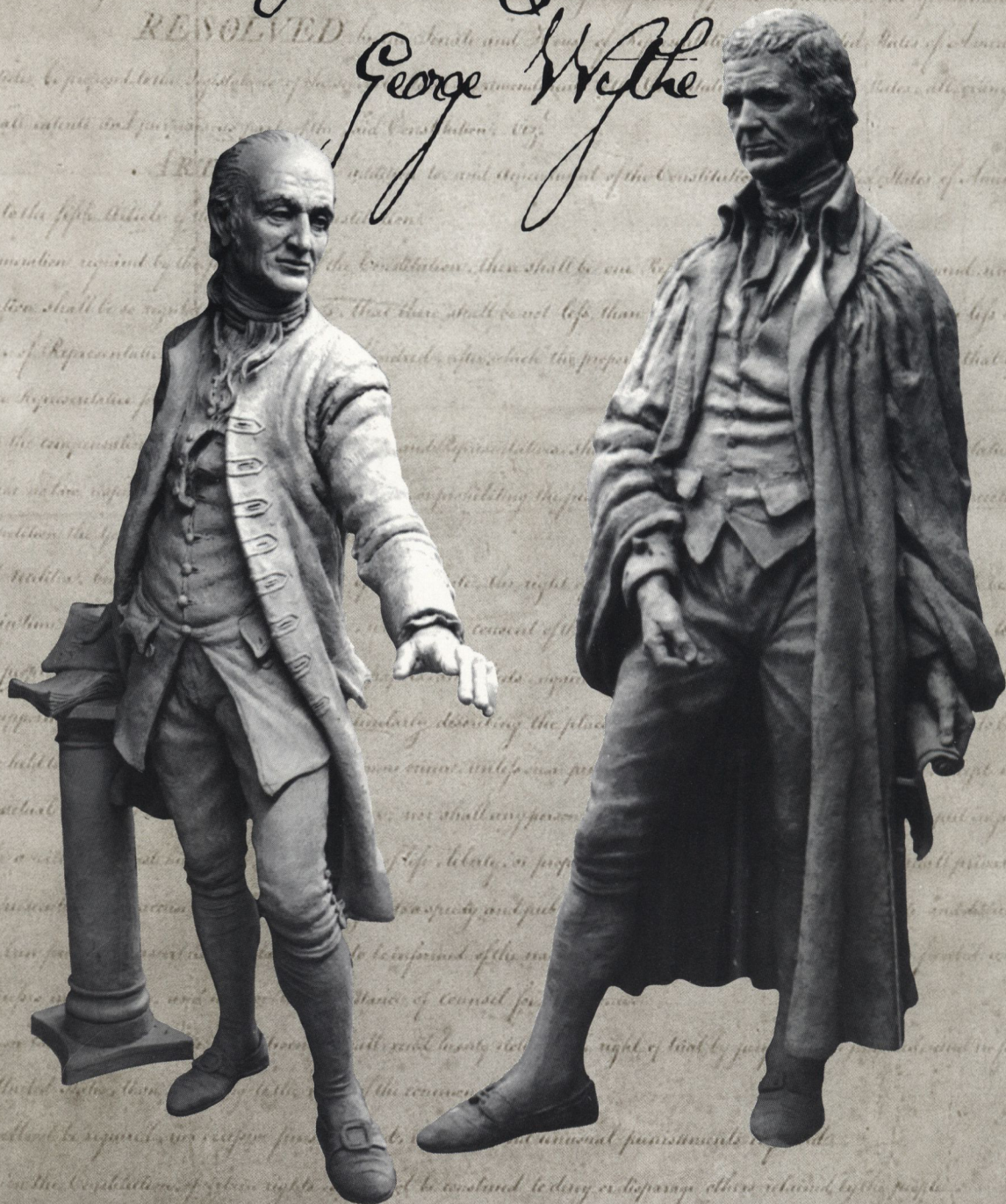
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# DEDICATION OF THE STATUES OF

*John Marshall*

&

*George Wythe*



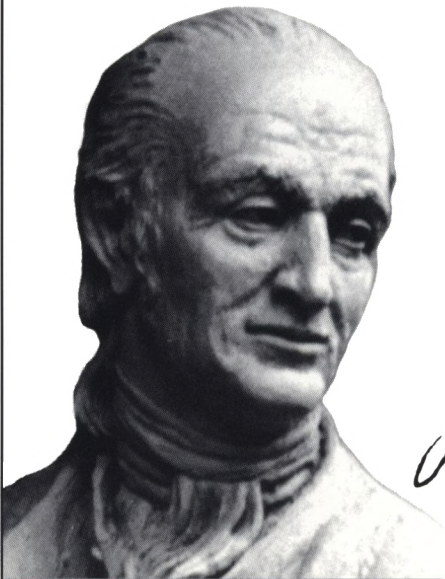
October 7, 2000

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY  
SCHOOL OF LAW

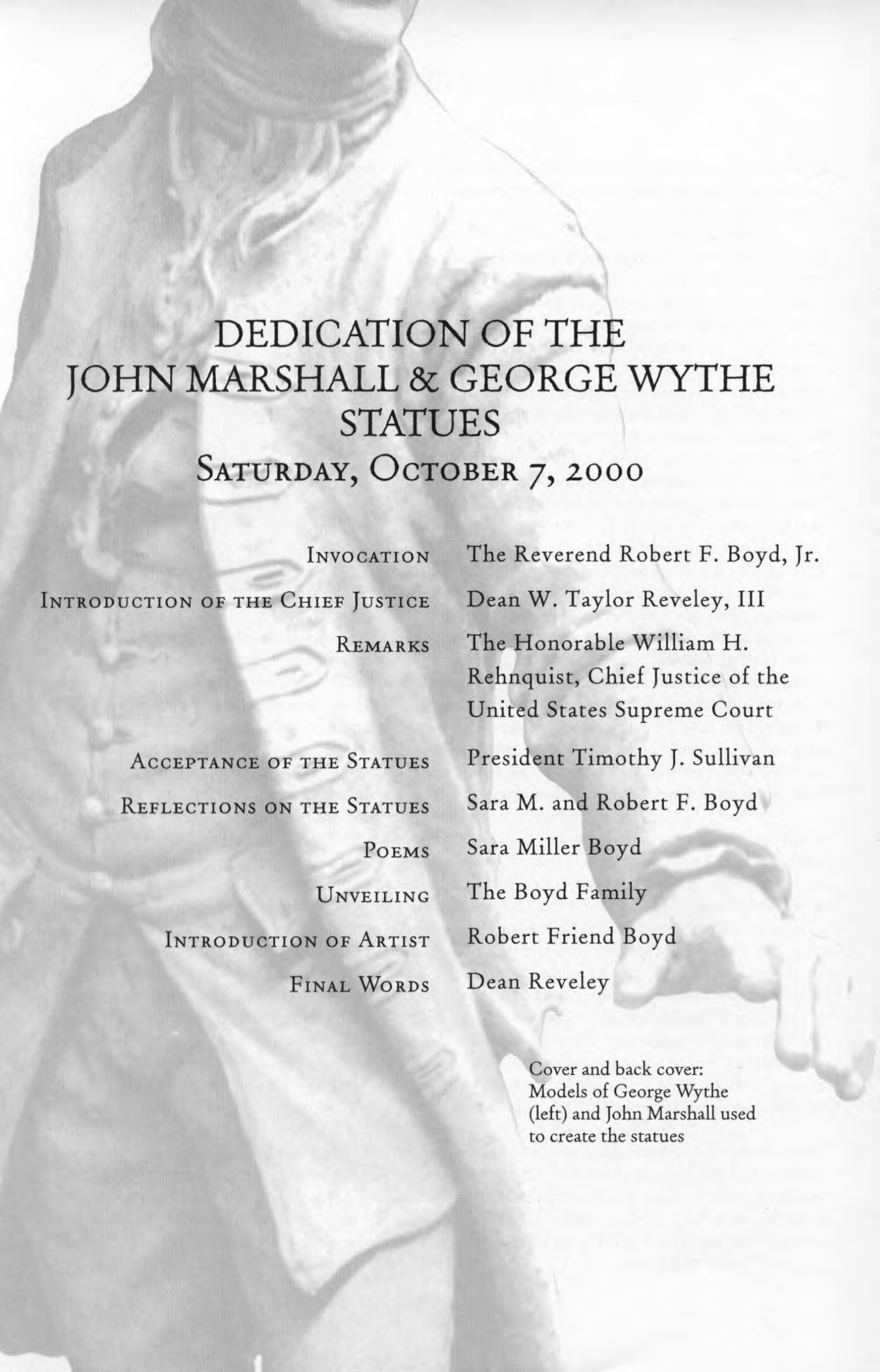


With the dawning of a new era  
Stood two men,  
Wythe, the mentor; Marshall, the student  
Exploring the way, establishing law and justice  
In a virgin land ~  
They, with others ~ Jefferson, Madison, Monroe  
Would forge a new nation  
On the principles of democracy and freedom  
Lighting the way for the rest of the world.

~Sara Miller Boyd



*George Wythe*



# DEDICATION OF THE JOHN MARSHALL & GEORGE WYTHE STATUES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2000

INVOCATION	The Reverend Robert F. Boyd, Jr.
INTRODUCTION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE	Dean W. Taylor Reveley, III
REMARKS	The Honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court
ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUES	President Timothy J. Sullivan
REFLECTIONS ON THE STATUES	Sara M. and Robert F. Boyd
POEMS	Sara Miller Boyd
UNVEILING	The Boyd Family
INTRODUCTION OF ARTIST	Robert Friend Boyd
FINAL WORDS	Dean Reveley

Cover and back cover:  
Models of George Wythe  
(left) and John Marshall used  
to create the statues

# GEORGE WYTHE

Every teacher aspires to influence the next generation. Few do so in as extraordinary a fashion as did George Wythe.

Though best remembered as the first professor of law in America, George Wythe enjoyed a remarkable career as both lawyer and statesman before joining the faculty of the College of William & Mary in 1779. Upon receiving his license to practice law in 1746, Wythe established a law office in Williamsburg and emerged as a leader of the Virginia colony through his distinguished service in the House of Burgesses and as Attorney General. As the colonies debated independence from England, Wythe took a leading role, serving as a member of the Continental Congress and signing the Declaration of Independence.



Throughout his work as attorney and public servant, Wythe devoted himself to the training of aspiring young lawyers. In 1762, Wythe took on his first apprentice, a particularly promising young man who had just finished his formal studies at the College of William & Mary. For the next five years, Wythe directed and shaped the education of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson was so taken with Wythe's tutelage that, when he became Governor of Virginia and a member of the Board of Visitors of the College of William & Mary, Jefferson directed the creation of a new professorship of "Law and Police," something akin to law and public policy. To carry out his vision of training citizen lawyers who would lead the new republic, Jefferson turned to his mentor Wythe to fill the new professorship. From 1779 until 1790, Wythe helped transform the way in which lawyers are trained in America.

Wythe taught his students the rudiments of the English common law and the basic forms of legal practice, but he also trained them to be leaders of the new nation. He resurrected the medieval tradition of the moot court, holding regular court sessions in the old Capitol building in Williamsburg, and also instituted a mock legislature, where his students debated the merits of legislation pending before the Virginia General Assembly. Jefferson quickly perceived the great value of Wythe's efforts, explaining to James Madison that "this single school, by throwing from time to time new hands well principled and well informed in the legislature, will be of infinite value." Wythe's students carried out the public spirited vision of their mentor with distinction. John Marshall became the great Chief Justice of the United State Supreme Court and several other students later served in the United States Senate. By the 1790s Wythe's model of university-based legal education had been widely emulated throughout the country. Upon leaving William & Mary in 1790, Wythe continued his service as Chancellor of the High Court of Chancery, in Richmond.

Wythe's legacy has been deep and lasting, as measured both by his innovative teaching methods and his profound personal impact on a generation of American presidents, United States Senators, and Supreme Court Justices. At Wythe's death, Henry Clay, later to become one of the great statesmen of the nineteenth century, spoke for many when he remarked of his former teacher that Wythe's "republican virtues were unequalled even by the best of the worthies of ancient Greece and Rome."



# JOHN MARSHALL

No law student completes the first week of class without meeting the Great Chief Justice—John Marshall. This is appropriate. No person has had greater influence on the development of American constitutional law than Marshall.



Marshall received his formal legal training under the tutelage of George Wythe, in 1780 at William & Mary, before opening a law practice in Richmond. Wythe's influence on him was unmistakable. For it was Wythe, in his role as judge on the High Chancery Court in Richmond in 1782, who first advanced the revolutionary notion of judicial review—the duty of a judge to assess the conformity of legislation with the constitution. It would be left to John Marshall to carry the notion of judicial review to the United States Supreme Court, transforming the judiciary's role in the structure of American government.

During the 1780s and 1790s, Marshall distinguished himself as one of the brightest minds in the Virginia bar. Actively involved in Virginia politics, he emerged as a leader of the Federalists, locking horns in intellectual and political battle with his cousin Thomas Jefferson's Republicans. His legal talents obvious, Marshall received—but declined—appointments to serve as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Attorney General of the United States during the presidency of George Washington. Finally, however, Marshall agreed to accept a post as a diplomat to France in 1797. In an ensuing scandal, the French foreign ministry attempted to solicit a bribe from Marshall and his fellow American emissaries. Marshall's steadfast refusal to submit to the wiles of the French catapulted him into national prominence. Upon his return home, he was elected to Congress and then served a short stint as President John Adams' Secretary of State. In the closing days of his administration in 1801, Adams appointed Marshall Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

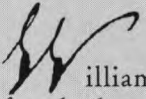
Marshall served an extraordinary thirty-four years as Chief Justice. His impact was far-reaching, as he authored a broad range of decisions with decidedly nationalist implications. Marshall's most significant contribution to the development of American constitutional law came in the 1803 case of *Marbury v. Madison*. There, Marshall implemented his theory of judicial review, declaring the Judiciary Act of 1789 null and void since it conflicted with certain provisions of the Constitution. Possessing a restless intellect, Marshall was not constrained by the work of the Court. During his first six years as Chief Justice, he completed a monumental five-volume biography of his beloved friend and mentor, George Washington.

No Chief Justice has ever exercised such influence as did Marshall. By force of personality, intellect, and shrewdness, he led the Court in dramatic directions, strengthening its role through judicial review, articulating important principles of federal supremacy, and establishing a legal foundation to undergird the new nation's extraordinary economic growth. In his role as lawyer, statesman, diplomat, and jurist, Marshall's stamp on the American polity has been lasting.

— PROFESSOR DAVISON M. DOUGLAS

# CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

William H. Rehnquist



William H. Rehnquist has served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for the last fourteen years, with almost thirty years on the Court altogether. During his time as Chief Justice, Rehnquist has consistently and articulately defended principles of federalism, leading the Court to reshape its jurisprudence in this fundamental area of American constitutional law. A strong proponent of judicial independence, the Chief Justice is highly regarded by judges and others for his extraordinarily fair and effective administration of the federal court system.

Bill Rehnquist was born in Milwaukee, served in the Air Force in World War II, and graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Stanford University in 1948, with bachelor's and master's degrees in political science. He went on to Harvard for a master's in government, returning to Stanford for his law degree. First in his law school graduating class, Rehnquist clerked at the Supreme Court for Justice Jackson.

Following his clerkship, Rehnquist married Natalie Cornell and moved to Phoenix, where he entered private practice, focusing on civil litigation. President Nixon appointed him Assistant Attorney General in 1969 and nominated him as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1971. Justice Rehnquist took his seat on the Court in January 1972, along with Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of Virginia.

President Reagan named William H. Rehnquist the 16<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of the United States in 1986.



# REMARKS FROM THE PRESIDENT

Timothy J. Sullivan

*W*e come together on this occasion to dedicate statues of two of the most influential individuals in the history of this nation. George Wythe, the teacher, influenced many who would become the leaders of the emerging republic. John Marshall, the jurist and early advocate of the primacy of the Constitution, shaped the nature of the American judiciary. Their names have always been associated with this Law School and represent the caliber of leaders who have both taught and been educated here.

It is our expectation that these statues will inspire us to envision a new spirit of association with the fundamentals that were so important to the establishment of our form of government. Their presence here is symbolic of the fair and equitable justice that the judiciary of this great nation will insure is always available to all citizens.

To a great extent, the accomplishments of these men created our present system of constitutional law. This, then, is their legacy, and it has influenced the lives and welfare of each succeeding generation of our citizens. Indeed, these contributions and our Constitution will serve as a model for democratic change in governments everywhere and positively impact the lives of all people.

It is in this spirit that the College of William & Mary proudly dedicates these statues of John Marshall and George Wythe—the gift of Robert F. Boyd and Sara Miller Boyd. As we admire these impressive works of art in the years to come, may they always serve as reminders of the noteworthy contributions these noble men made to the Law and to our way of life.





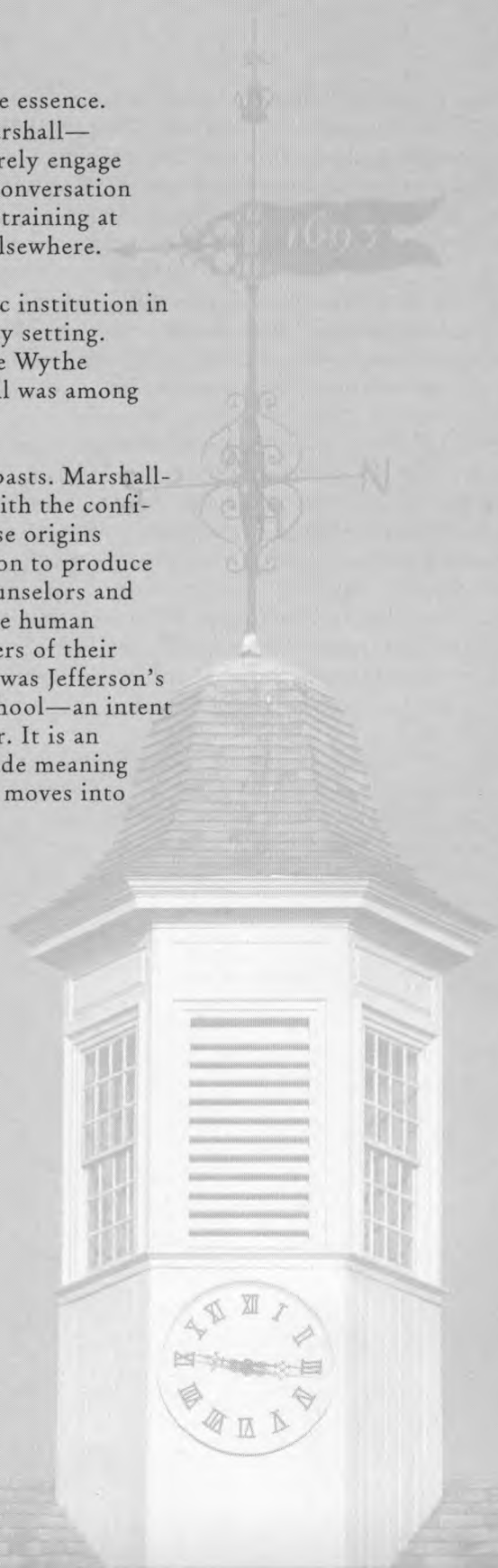
# REMARKS FROM THE DEAN

W. Taylor Reveley, III

President Sullivan has captured the essence. Statues of George Wythe and John Marshall—standing at our front door—will squarely engage everyone entering the Law School in conversation about the magnificent origins of legal training at William & Mary, origins unequalled elsewhere.

William & Mary was the first academic institution in the country to teach law in a university setting. Thomas Jefferson had the idea, George Wythe breathed life into it, and John Marshall was among its earliest alumni.

Institutions take strength from their pasts. Marshall-Wythe moves through the centuries with the confidence born of its august origins. These origins ensure that we remember our obligation to produce graduates who are not simply wise counselors and powerful advocates, but also honorable human beings, constructive citizens and leaders of their communities, states and nation. This was Jefferson's and Wythe's original intent for the school—an intent vibrantly manifest in Marshall's career. It is an original intent that continues to provide meaning and direction for the Law School as it moves into its fourth century.



# THE BENEFACTORS

Robert Friend and Sara Miller Boyd

When Tim Sullivan '66 was dean of Marshall-Wythe, he dreamed of having statues of the Law School's namesakes—John Marshall and George Wythe—gracing its entryway. Thanks to Robert '50, BCL '52 and Sara Boyd '55, that dream has become a reality.

Bob and Sara have been enormously loyal supporters of the College and the Law School and believe strongly in institutional service. In addition to commissioning the statues we are dedicating today, the Boyds have established the John Marshall and George Wythe Awards at the Law School to recognize outstanding leadership and service by faculty, administrators and students. Bob Boyd's dedication to his *alma mater* was recognized in 1996 when he received the Alumni Service Award for his efforts as "the consummate volunteer who has served tirelessly as an advocate of the Law School and College." Upon receiving the award, Boyd noted, "It's a pleasure to be of service to William & Mary, where hearts and roots run deep."

The Boyds' roots do indeed run deep at William & Mary. Bob, Sara and their four children hold degrees from the College, with Bob and his son, Jim, graduating from the Law School. In addition, Bob Boyd's sister, brother, niece and nephew graduated from William & Mary. Over the years, both Sara and Bob have served as Trustees of the Endowment Association and Bob as a founding member of the Law School Foundation.

The Boyds commissioned the statues we dedicate today to provide a "a focal point, a talisman, an inspiration, a reminder of the physical embodiment of the spirit of Marshall-Wythe." Originally, the plan was to recreate the statue of John Marshall that sits in front of the United States Supreme Court. This plan changed when President Sullivan and the Boyds agreed that Marshall and Wythe together would better portray the Law School's historic primacy and acknowledge George Wythe's achievements, along with Marshall's, as "architects of the republic."

The Boyds played an active role in the design of the statues, consulting with artist Gordon Kray on such details as facial expressions, personalities, and the essence of character. They wanted the sculptures to be "vital beings." Thus, Wythe is seen reaching out to his students and Marshall appears pondering a decision he is about to announce.

The statues emphasize the strengths of the school—especially the ideal of the citizen lawyer. This ideal "is one reason we have stayed close to the College," Boyd explains. The statues of Marshall and Wythe testify to the dedication of the Boyd Family to the Law School and their willingness to continually find new ways to support and celebrate Marshall-Wythe and the legacy of its namesakes.



# THE SCULPTOR

Gordon S. Kray

*S*culptor, Gordon Kray is a member of the William & Mary family, having graduated from the College in 1973. Mr. Kray currently lives in Washington D.C. where he serves as an adjunct professor at Trinity College and an instructor in sculpture at the Smithsonian Institution. The statues of John Marshall and George Wythe are not his first works for the College. His recreation of the damaged Lord Botetourt statue (1790) was dedicated in 1993, in honor of the College's tercentenary.

Other works by Mr. Kray include a bust of Pope John Paul II and a monumental statue of the Blessed Mother in marble in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D.C. He also created The Cyprian Norwid Memorial sculpture at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, as well as a second version of The Cyprian Memorial located in the Museum of Literature and History in Warsaw, Poland (the first international memorial dedicated in the new Republic of Poland).

In 1991, President Bush dedicated Kray's 6-foot by 20-foot bronze and granite high relief and fountain memorial to the Lebanese-American poet and philosopher Kahlil Gibran. This statue stands in the Kahlil Gibran Memorial Garden opposite the British Embassy in Washington. Mr. Kray's latest endeavor is a sculpture for the General Tecumseh Sherman Memorial behind the White House in Washington.

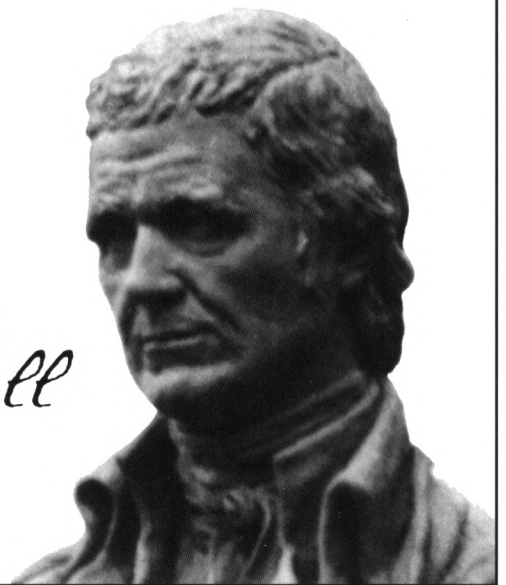


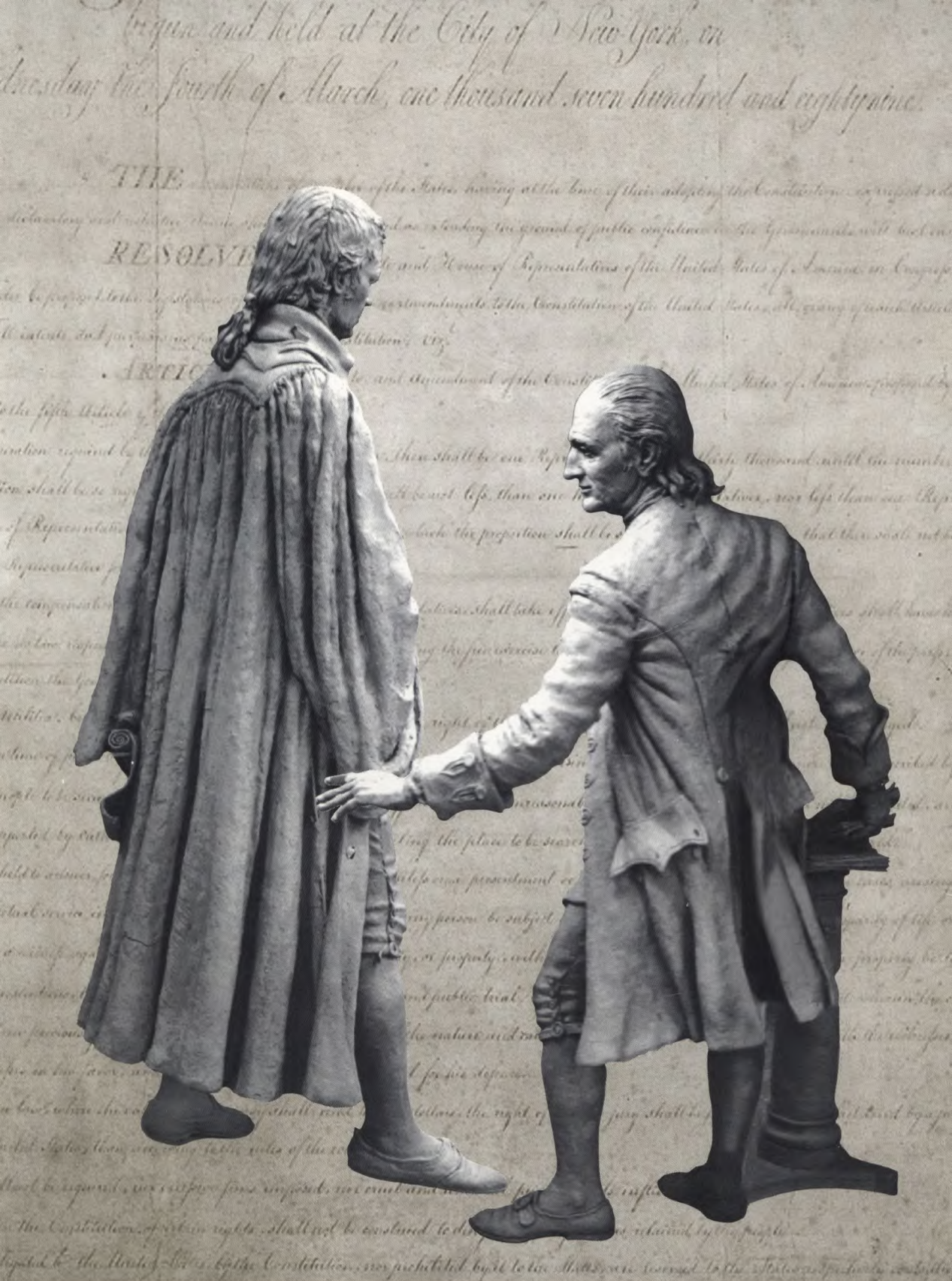


Here they stood,  
On the brink of history,  
Architects of a young nation,  
Founded on the concepts of freedom and democracy,  
Wythe, the impassioned interpreter of law, and  
Marshall, eager disciple, destined to become  
Chief Justice of the land.  
They, together with other great men,  
Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe,  
Would shape the young America  
Into a beacon of hope for all the world.

~Sara Miller Boyd

*John Marshall*





WILLIAM  
& MARY