

completed boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina.

He was deployed to Iraq where his unit, the 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, engaged in the initial invasion of the Iraq war.

Corporal Payne returned home from Iraq and only a few months later was deployed to Afghanistan to help with the country's elections. His mission changed when Afghanistan's elections were postponed.

On May 7, 2004, he ran a mission with his reconnaissance team to confirm that an al-Qaida operative was meeting in a village with Taliban lieutenants.

Corporal Payne was shot in the chest when he exposed himself to enemy fire to lay down suppressive fire, allowing a critically wounded fellow team member to drag himself behind cover.

Minutes later, Payne was mortally wounded by shrapnel from a rocket-propelled grenade.

For his selfless acts of heroism, after his death, Payne was awarded the Bronze Star medal with combat distinguishing device, in addition to a Purple Heart.

Corporal Payne's bravery, concern for his fellow marines, and desire to serve America embody the ethos of the Marine Corps. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring an American war hero who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 7638, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7638.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAESAR H. WRIGHT JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6042) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6042

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CAESAR H. WRIGHT JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Is-

land, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6042 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head, South Carolina, as the Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building.

Mr. Caesar Wright was born on Hilton Head Island in 1935 when the island was sparsely populated by Gullah farmers and fishermen who had lived in the area since the end of the Civil War.

He attended public schools on Hilton Head, as well as Penn School on St. Helena. He went on to briefly attend Claflin College before serving in the U.S. Air Force.

In 1968, Mr. WRIGHT joined the Postal Service, serving one of the two existing routes on the island in those days. He was the island's first Black postal carrier and was an inspiration for his twin brothers, who both became postmasters.

Mr. WRIGHT delivered the mail for 29 years before retiring. Sadly, Mr. WRIGHT passed away in 2019 at the age of 84.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. WRIGHT by naming a post office on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6042.

Born on Hilton Head Island in 1935, Caesar Wright grew up on a very different Hilton Head than most visitors and residents experience today. In his youth, the island was sparsely populated by Gullah farmers and fishermen, descendants of slaves, and individuals who lived on the island since the end of

the Civil War, many with close ties to Mitchelville, America's first Freedmen's Village.

Wright left Claflin College to serve our country in the U.S. Air Force.

He and his wife, Annette, then moved to their hometown of Hilton Head Island, where she served as a teacher and he served as one of Hilton Head's only postmen at the time.

Wright joined the U.S. Postal Service in 1968, serving one of the two existing routes on the island back in those days.

Wright was the island's first African-American postal carrier and opened many doors previously closed to Black men at the U.S. Postal Service.

Wright delivered the mail for 29 years, starting out on mostly sandy roads and ending up as one of the many carriers working within a single development, the Hilton Head Plantation.

He retired 22 years ago, but he was always seen and was always a huge part of the Hilton Head Island community.

Wright goes back to a day when mail carriers knew everyone on the island, their comings and goings, their heartaches and their habits. His customers adored him and would frequently call on him at home.

When Caesar Wright passed away in 2019 at the age of 84, all of the island's postal carriers united and gave him a funeral escort. Dozens of mail trucks escorted the flag-draped coffin of Caesar Wright to his final resting place on the banks of Skull Creek. His colleagues told reporters at the time that he exemplified customer service.

Today, in part because of Caesar Wright's work, Hilton Head Island has over 34 postal routes and three post offices, one of which will soon bear his name.

Today, the naming of this post office represents the Gullah roots of the community, the history in the community, and Caesar Wright's lifelong service to his Nation and to his community.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a dedicated local public servant, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 6042, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6042.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the 'Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANDREW GOMER WILLIAMS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7514) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7514

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ANDREW GOMER WILLIAMS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7514 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building.

Mr. WILLIAMS was born in Richmond, Virginia, on September 8, 1840. At the age of 10, he went to work as a nail cutter in the local factory.

At age 21, he helped to raise three companies of men to become part of the newly created 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was elected captain of Company E but declined the honor and rank to initially serve as the third sergeant.

In 1862, Mr. WILLIAMS was promoted to second lieutenant on the field during the Second Battle of Bull Run. He fought in over a dozen battles and was wounded four times.

During the Battle of the Wilderness, he was struck in the left temple and

was found barely alive 4 days later on the battlefield. He was then mustered out with the rest of his regiment on August 6, 1864.

After his return home, he was unable to work due to his wounds. He entered Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh to become a bookkeeper and also read law at home.

Mr. WILLIAMS went on to serve one term in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and 4 years in the Pennsylvania State Senate.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. WILLIAMS by naming a post office in Butler, Pennsylvania, after him, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, there are few times in our lives when we really get to honor true heroes. Today is one of those days that we have by naming a post office after him.

I am going to read through this document that I have to give you an idea of just who Captain Andrew Gomer Williams was.

Now, this is at a dedication. It starts off with: "Monuments are as old as our race and all along the history of the dim and dusty age down to the bright and joyous present we have been perpetuating the memory of heroic men."

These elegant words, so very appropriate this morning, are not mine but were the actual words of Andrew Gomer Williams, whose monument we gather here this morning to dedicate.

He delivered them in a speech on September 11, 1889, on the Gettysburg Battlefield during ceremonies dedicating the monument to his regiment, the 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fought during the famous battle on July 1 through July 3 in 1863.

Much like they gathered on that field 132 years ago, we gather here today on this field to perpetuate the memory of a heroic man.

Ironically, Williams, who fought for the Union, was born in Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy on September 8, 1840, to a Welsh immigrant father and an eastern Maryland mother.

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His family moved from Richmond to Pittsburgh in 1847 and from Pittsburgh to Etna 1 year later. The recipient of very little education, Andrew Williams went to work as a nail cutter in the local factory at the young age of 10. He was a fourth grader.

Maybe it was the sense of patriotism that swelled in Andrew Williams' heart, or maybe it was wanting to escape the dullness of factory work for the great unknown adventure of war, but regardless of the reason, we do know that at age 21, in 1861, Mr. WILLIAMS was helping to raise three companies of men to become part of the newly created 63rd Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers and leave the smoky city of Pittsburgh for the battlefields of his native South.

He was elected captain of Company E but declined the honor and the rank to initially serve as their third sergeant when their 3 years of service began on September 9, 1861.

He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on the field during the Second Battle of Bull Run in 1862, and then in the spring of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company E of the 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He fought in over a dozen battles and was wounded four times including at the Charles City Crossroads on June 30, 1862, and again at the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862.

1863 would find Williams leading his men at the Battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864, Williams was thought to have been mortally wounded after being struck in the left temple by a Confederate minie' ball and left for dead. Miraculously, he was found barely alive 4 days later on the Wilderness battlefield.

According to his great-granddaughter Mary Caroline Baker Hunt, Williams' life was saved by falling wounded inside the muddy boundaries of a spring with the muddy soil saving his temple wound from infection and providing him with much-needed water. He was mustered out with the rest of his regiment on August 6, 1864. But Williams would carry the external scars from the near fatal wound for the rest of his life.

After his return home to Etna, he was unable to find work for the next 3 years due to his wounds. He entered Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh to become a bookkeeper and also read law at home.

In 1868, following his father's death in a boiler explosion at the Fort Pitt Foundry, he was forced to return to cutting nails in the Etna rolling mill to help support his family while continuing his law studies at night. Besides his father's tragic death, Williams, throughout his life, experienced the deaths of 13 members of his family by explosions, railroad accidents, burnings, and drowning.

In spite of all the personal and family trauma, Andrew G. Williams, marched on and came to Butler in 1875, and upon being admitted to the Butler bar the following year, immediately formed a partnership with Alexander Mitchell. This partnership would last until Mitchell's death 40 years later.

During these four decades together, the men claimed to have never had an argument or ever having signed a lease for their office on the Diamond with their word as their bond. The only day in the entire history of their practice they did not open was when both men's Civil War regiments were holding reunions on the same date in Pittsburgh. The two lawyers closed up shop every day at precisely 4:45. It was said that people along their walking route home