

I am most familiar with his years of work to clean up one of the Army's most infamous messes, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. For over 10 years Walker showed great energy, patience, and determination to get where we are today—a comprehensive cleanup plan endorsed by all parties involved. His effort here alone casts him a spot next to Hercules and the Madonna.

Mr. Speaker, we owe a great debt to Dee Walker. And I wish him well in the future.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY, NJ, RESIDENTS WHO HAVE SERVED IN CONGRESS, 1789-1808

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives from Union County, NJ, I recently became interested in my predecessors who represented my home county during Congress' early years. During the first two decades of our Nation's history, Union County sent five distinguished gentlemen to serve in Congress. For most of these men, like Abraham Clark, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and Jonathan Dayton, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, their service in Congress was but one of their many contributions to our Nation during its formative years. And although some of these men have been obscured by the passage of time, their accomplishments are remembered by many of my constituents, and still studied by scholars of this period.

Before one can examine the Union County natives who served in the first 10 Congresses, a short primer on how Union County developed is appropriate. Although settlers from Europe had been living in Union County for nearly 200 years, Union County was not created by the State legislature until 1857. As New Jersey's youngest and second smallest county, Union County was originally part of its neighbor to the north, Essex County. In colonial times, what is now Union County was encompassed by the county's most populous community, Elizabethtown—now Elizabeth, and the county seat. Elizabeth, a port town, was founded in 1665 by Sir George Carteret, who named the new settlement in honor of his wife, Lady Elizabeth.

No sooner had the little village of Elizabeth been founded than settlers pushed outward onto the surrounding lands. As isolated farms were hewn from the forest, tiny hamlets developed, and new neighborhood names were born. Although these farms and small villages remained part of Elizabeth, they began to develop their own sense of identity and local concerns. By the end of the 18th century, division was inevitable. The first of the outlying areas to separate was Springfield, which was created by the State legislature in 1793. The next year Westfield incorporated, garnering its name because it was the "west field" of Elizabeth. Then in close succession came Rahway in 1804, Union in 1808, and my hometown of New Providence in 1809. The rest of Union County's 15 communities would grow out of these 6 towns. Elizabeth would continue to dominate the county politically, and would be

home to most of the men Union County sent to the first Congresses.

On March 4, 1789, amid much fanfare, the first session of the First Congress began. Unfortunately for the new government, a quorum to conduct business was not reached in the House until April 1, and in the Senate until April 4. One of the reasons for this absence of a quorum was the difficulty Members had in reaching New York City, the home of the new government. Travel was slow during this period, especially for Members from the Western States or those not near the coast or a river. The trip must have been an easy one for Elias Boudinot, however, Union County's first resident to serve in Congress. Representative Boudinot probably took a short ferry ride across Newark Bay, up the Kill van Kull, and finally across the Hudson River to reach Federal Hall, located on Manhattan's southern tip. It is interesting to note that prior to his trip to be sworn into the First Congress, Representative-elect Boudinot entertained President-elect George Washington at Boxwood Hall, his two-story mansion in Elizabeth. President-elect Washington was also on his way to New York City, to be sworn in as our Nation's first chief executive.

Although born in Philadelphia, Representative Boudinot lived and practiced law in Elizabeth when he was elected to the First Congress. A tall, dignified, and reportedly handsome man, Boudinot was both cautious in his temperament and conservative in his politics. His career before his congressional service was quite distinguished. He served in the Revolutionary Army, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1778. Delegate Boudinot would serve again in the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1783. During his tenure, Delegate Boudinot gained valuable experience by serving on over 30 committees. He also served as the Continental Congress' tenth president during 1782-83, making him, in a de facto sense, New Jersey's first elected national leader. As my colleagues may be aware, under the Articles of Confederation, there was no executive branch, and hence, no chief executive. The Continental Congress, a unicameral legislature, ran the entire government. Furthermore, under the Articles, Delegate Boudinot's term was automatically abbreviated because the terms of Delegates to the Continental Congress were limited to 3 years.

As a House member during the first three Congresses, Representative Boudinot fathered many essential measures and participated in practically all important debates. Boudinot led the defense of Hamilton's conduct of the Federal Treasury. He also was the first chairman of the Rules Committee, then a select committee that had the important task of formulating the first rules of the new body. During his tenure as chairman, Boudinot's leadership and experience from serving in the Continental Congress would prove invaluable to the First Congress.

After the Third Congress, Representative Boudinot declined to run for reelection. In 1795, he accepted an appointment as director of the U.S. Mint. He moved to Philadelphia, and sold Boxwood Hall to his House colleague Jonathan Dayton. He served as director of the Mint until 1805. Representative Boudinot died in 1821.

In the Second Congress, Representative Boudinot was joined by another Elizabeth native, a slight, almost frail man named Abraham

Clark. Representative Clark grew up on his family farm in a section of Elizabeth which is now present-day Roselle. Born in 1726, Representative Clark had a distinguished career and contributed much to the founding of our Nation. He hated aristocratic privilege in any form and was outspoken in his advocacy for independence from England, culminating in his signing the Declaration of Independence. Although not formally educated in the law, Representative Clark's zeal for giving free legal advice earned him the nickname of "the Poor Man's Counsellor."

Because of his support for the American Revolution, he was chosen as a Delegate to the Continental Congress from 1776-78, and again from 1780-83, and finally from 1786 until the Continental Congress largely disbanded in 1788. Delegate Clark was also chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, but ill health—he suffered from poor health his entire life—prevented him from attending. He would go on to oppose adoption of the Federal Constitution until the Bill of Rights was added in 1791. Re-elected to the Third Congress, Representative Clark's tenure in Congress was cut short by his death in 1794 at age 69. In honor of his patriotism and many accomplishments, the future township of Clark, NJ, at the time a part of Rahway, was named for him.

Also joining Representative Boudinot and Clark in the Second Congress was Jonathan Dayton of Elizabeth. Son of Elias Dayton, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, Representative Dayton was elected to the First Congress, but declined the office, preferring instead to become a member of the New Jersey council and later speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly. Born in 1760, he graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, became a lawyer, and fought during the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of captain. He was captured by the British in Elizabeth, but obtained his freedom in a prisoner exchange. In addition to his military service, he was also a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention, and had the honor of being the youngest signer, at 27, of the U.S. Constitution. Interestingly, he was chosen to go to the Constitutional Convention after his father and Abraham Clark declined to travel to Philadelphia because of poor health.

In the Third Congress, Representative Dayton became chairman of the House Committee on Elections, one of the first standing committees of the House. From that position, and because he was a loyal Federalist, Representative Dayton attained the Speakership during the Fourth and Fifth Congresses.

As Speaker, Dayton has been described as being of ordinary ability, but of being personally popular, which helped temper the growing bellicose attitude of the House over the controversial Jay Treaty, which Dayton supported. He is also seen as an active Speaker compared with his predecessors, and as someone who used his position to influence other Members. He was also the first Speaker to speak out on issues before Congress when the House operated in the Committee of the Whole.

During his time in the House, Representative Dayton argued in favor of having the secretaries of the Treasury and of War appear in the House, and for a larger regular army, rather than a militia. With Representative

Boudinot, he voted five times to uphold Hamilton financial policy. His first speech in the House was on his own motion to sequester British debts. He also took part in the debate supporting the Washington administration's position in the Whiskey Rebellion.

As Speaker at the outset of the Adams administration in 1797, Dayton increasingly found himself in the middle of Jeffersonian attacks on Hamilton's administration of the Treasury Department. This growing lack of comity reached a boiling point when Dayton had to break up a fight between Jeffersonian Republican Matthew Lyon of Vermont and stalwart Federalist Roger Griswold of Connecticut on the House floor after Lyon spit in Griswold's face over a political dispute.

Dayton recognized that two noticeable factions in the Congress had developed. By 1800 these factions would be distinct political parties, called the Federalists and the Democrat-Republicans. In 1798, Speaker Dayton declined to run for the House again and instead ran and won a seat in the Senate as a Federalist candidate. Republican Dayton is still the only Speaker of the House ever from Union County.

Although an active participant in the debates of the Senate, Dayton wielded considerably less influence than he had as Speaker. During his tenure in the upper body, Senator Dayton voted along Federalist party lines against the repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801, and against the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase. After a visit to New Orleans in 1803, he favored the purchase of Louisiana, which was a Jefferson administration initiative. Dayton served one term in the Senate, from 1799 to 1805.

After leaving the Senate, Dayton was supposed to accompany President Jefferson's first Vice President and his childhood friend Aaron Burr on an expedition to the West, where Burr apparently intended to conquer Spanish land and create an empire. However, Senator Dayton became ill and was unable to make the arduous journey. Fortunately for Dayton, his absence from the trip may have saved him from a lengthy prison term as he was indicted for treason due to his perceived role in Burr's schemes. After spending a brief time in prison, he was released and spared the embarrassment of a public trial. However, the attendant publicity brought an end to his national political career. Nevertheless, the people of New Jersey still held him in high regard, and he went on to serve two terms in the New Jersey General Assembly beginning in 1814. He died in 1824 in the town of his birth, Elizabeth, soon after hosting a visit from Lafayette. The city of Dayton, OH was named for him—not for his political achievements, but because he was a member of a group of businessmen that invested in the area in 1796—and closer to my home, a regional high school in Springfield was named in his honor.

Serving with Senator Dayton in the Sixth and Seventh Congresses was Aaron Ogden of Elizabeth. Senator Ogden, a Federalist, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Schureman, who left the Senate to become the mayor of his hometown, New Brunswick. Born in 1756, Senator Ogden was educated at Princeton University and served with great valor in the Revolutionary Army, attaining the rank of brigade major. After the Revolution, Senator Ogden became an outstanding lawyer and leader of the Fed-

eralist Party in New Jersey. His first political job was Essex County clerk, which he held from 1785–1803, coinciding with his brief tenure in the Senate. He was also a presidential elector in 1796 for John Adams. In 1802, he ran for a full 6-year Senate term, but was denied reelection. He went back to New Jersey and resumed his law practice, and capped his political career by serving as New Jersey's fifth governor.

Before his death in 1839, Governor Ogden would make one more significant contribution to his Nation, not as a lawmaker, but as a defendant in a civil case. In the early 1820's, a dispute arose with Thomas Gibbons, his former partner in the steamship trade. This dispute resulted in the landmark Supreme Court case *Gibbons versus Ogden* (1824). In this case, which Ogden ultimately lost, Chief Justice John Marshall established important constitutional precedents concerning the Federal commerce clause and the supremacy clause's restraints on State power.

In the Ninth Congress, with the retirement of Senator Dayton, Union County's only native in either body was freshman Congressman Erza Darby of Westfield. Born in 1768, Representative Darby was a farmer in what is now Scotch Plains. Unlike all of his predecessors from Union County, Representative Darby did not attend college, played either no or a minor role in the Revolutionary War—he was a young teenager when the War ended—and his highest office he ever achieved was his brief tenure in the House. Prior to his election as a Democrat-Republican to the House in 1804, he served as a freeholder, assessor, and justice of the peace, and a member of the New Jersey General Assembly for one term, 1802–04. Re-elected to the Tenth Congress, Representative Darby died in office on January 28, 1808, and is interred at the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, DC.

From the time of the First Congress to Erza Darby's death in 1808, the five men who Union County sent to Congress served an average of 6 years. While unusual for this period, as turnover in Congress was usually 50 percent or more every election, this fact speaks to the stature and quality of these men. For the average House Member or Senator, however, this was an era when serving in Congress was generally done only for a short period of time. This was especially prevalent for southern members. One of the principal reasons for the relatively brief period of service during this time was the enormous burdens placed on Members of Congress. Depending on the occupation, a Member had to neglect his farm or his business to serve in Congress. Additionally, a Member's pay of \$6 per day was paltry even by the standards of the day, the pay was not increased until 1860. Nevertheless, prominent men like Boudinot, Dayton, and Clark did choose to serve, probably out of a mix of devotion to their country, and the opportunity to enhance their reputation and stature back home.

Mr. Speaker, Union County is extremely proud of its sons that it sent to Congress during this early period in our Nation's history. Union County is full of interesting history that can easily be relived by visiting the preserved homes of some of New Jersey's famous Congressman or Senators. For example, the public is welcome to visit Boxwood Hall in Elizabeth, home of Representative Boudinot and Senator Dayton, or the Abraham Clark House

in Roselle, or the Belcher-Ogden Mansion home of Governors Ogden and Belcher in Elizabeth. These beautifully restored homes are for both the casual visitor or the serious historian. I urge my colleagues and all of my constituents, and especially my younger constituents, to discover Union County's proud heritage.

HONORING CANTRELL'S SACRIFICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIS COUNTRY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the contributions a middle Tennessee family is making to preserve and further the heritage of an outstanding Tennessee ancestor.

Charles T. Cantrell will present his grandfather's Congressional Medal of Honor to American Legion Post 122 during a Tennessee bicentennial celebration scheduled for June 29, 1995.

Charles P. Cantrell, a Keltonburg native, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Spanish-American War for acts of bravery. He was a member of the unit that participated in the taking of San Juan Hill, the major stronghold of the Spanish. Without consideration for his own safety, Cantrell rushed to the front lines and rescued the wounded from enemy territory. Cantrell escaped the battle unharmed, and died in 1948 at the age of 74.

Until World War I, Cantrell was the only recipient of the Medal of Honor in middle Tennessee.

Now, years later, Tennesseans can personally share the history that surrounded the events of Cantrell's life-changing day. The family's contribution will be displayed in a special case at a local library with other Spanish-American War memorabilia.

I ask you to join me today in honoring Cantrell's sacrifices and contributions to his country, as well as his family's.

IN RECOGNITION OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO SERVED AS COMBAT ARTISTS

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the World War II veterans who served as combat artists. The art collections of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard provide a pictorial memory using the medium of fine art to record the military heritage of America and to provide insights into the experiences of individual members of the Armed Forces. Regardless of service affiliation, the World War II combat artist was assigned to document events of military importance. These included frontline battles, combat service support, areas of operations, and incidents in the daily lives of military men and women. Their paintings and drawings are