

CHAPTER 3

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



The "Castle" ruins at Ha Ha Tonka State Park.
Photo courtesy of Missouri State Archives



United States Government

Executive Branch

*Barack H. Obama, President of the United States
The White House*

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20500
Telephone: (202) 456-1414
www.whitehouse.gov

The president and the vice president of the United States are elected every four years by a majority of votes cast in the Electoral College. These votes are cast by delegates from each state who traditionally vote in accordance with the majority of the state's voters. States have as many electoral college votes as they have congressional delegates. Missouri has 10 electoral college votes—one for each of the eight U.S. Congress districts and two for the state's two seats in the U.S. Senate.

The president is the chief executive of the United States, with powers to command the armed forces, control foreign policy, grant reprieves and pardons, make certain appointments, execute all laws passed by Congress and present the administration's budget. The president earns \$400,000 annually, with an allowance for expenses.

The vice president is selected by members of each national political committee and runs on the same ticket for the same term as the president. The vice president assumes the presidency if the president dies or resigns from the office, is incapacitated to the extent that he or she cannot exercise presidential duties for an extended period or is impeached. The vice president presides over the functions of the U.S. Senate and acts as emissary of the president. The vice president earns \$231,900 annually.

The tradition of the Cabinet dates back to the beginnings of the presidency itself. Established in Article II, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution, the Cabinet's role is to advise the president on any subject he or she may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office. It is made up of 15 cabinet members (or secretaries) who have the responsibility to operate each department. Secretaries are appointed by the president and serve at his or her pleasure. Cabinet secretaries earn \$199,700 annually.

Members, President Obama's Cabinet

Joseph R. Biden, Vice President

www.whitehouse.gov/vicepresident

John Kerry, Secretary of State

www.state.gov

Jack Lew, Secretary, Department of the Treasury

www.treasury.gov

Ashton Carter, Secretary, Department of Defense

www.defense.gov

Loretta E. Lynch, Attorney General, Department of Justice

www.usdoj.gov

Sally Jewell, Secretary, Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov

Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary, Department of Agriculture

www.usda.gov

Penny Pritzker, Secretary, Department of Commerce

www.commerce.gov

Thomas E. Perez, Secretary, Department of Labor

www.dol.gov

Sylvia Matthews Burwell, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services

www.hhs.gov

Julián Castro, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development

www.hud.gov

Anthony Foxx, Secretary, Department of Transportation

www.dot.gov

Ernest Moniz, Secretary, Department of Energy

www.energy.gov

Arne Duncan, Secretary, Department of Education

www.ed.gov

Robert McDonald, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs

www.va.gov

Jeh Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

www.dhs.gov

In addition to secretaries of the cabinet, the president maintains a White House staff of advisers who serve at his pleasure.

President Obama's Executive Officers of Cabinet Rank

Denis McDonough, White House Chief of Staff
www.whitehouse.gov

Gina McCarthy, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov

Shaun L. S. Donovan, Director, Office of Management and Budget

www.whitehouse.gov/omb

Michael Froman, Ambassador, United States Trade Representative

www.ustr.gov

Samantha Power, Ambassador, United States Mission to the United Nations
www.usun.state.gov

Jason Furman, Chair, Council of Economic Advisers
www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea

Maria Contreras-Sweet, Administrator, Small Business Administration
www.sba.gov

Legislative Branch

www.house.gov / www.senate.gov

The U.S. Constitution provides for two legislative houses, known as the Congress. The Senate is composed of 100 members; two senators are elected from each state. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members; the number of representatives is determined based on the population of each state.

Senators must be at least 30 years of age and must be residents of the United States for at least nine years. They also must reside in the state they are elected to represent. Senators serve terms of six years, with one-third of Senate members elected every two years. Senators earn \$174,000 annually, plus expenses.

Representatives must be at least 25 years of age and must have been residents of the United States for at least seven years. They also must reside in the state they represent. Representatives serve two-year terms and earn \$174,000 annually, plus expenses.

Congress is in session for two years, beginning on January 3 of each year unless another date is specified. The presiding officer of the Senate is the vice president of the United States. The Senate also elects a president *pro tem* of the Senate to serve in the absence of the vice president. The president *pro tem* also represents the party in power and earns \$193,400. The presiding officer of the House is called the speaker. The speaker traditionally represents the party in majority and earns \$223,500.

Judicial Branch

The U.S. Supreme Court heads the nation's judicial branch of government. The Supreme Court is composed of nine justices, appointed for life. Supreme Court justices may only be removed by impeachment and trial by Congress. Justices re-

ceive \$246,800 annually while the chief justice, who leads the court, earns \$258,100.

The Supreme Court concerns itself with national issues or matters concerning the constitutionality of certain laws or findings. Decisions of the court are binding and overrule any other court decision.

Members, United States Supreme Court

1 First St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20543
 Telephone: (202) 479-3000
www.supremecourt.gov

John G. Roberts Jr., chief justice;
Antonin Scalia, associate justice;
Anthony M. Kennedy, associate justice;
Clarence Thomas, associate justice;
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, associate justice;
Stephen G. Breyer, associate justice;
Samuel A. Alito Jr., associate justice;
Sonia Sotomayor, associate justice;
Elena Kagan, associate justice.

Other Federal Courts

Immediately below the Supreme Court are the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. The Courts of Appeals operate in 11 regions and the District of Columbia. Missouri is served by the Eighth Circuit. Appeals Court judges earn \$213,300 annually.

There are 94 U.S. District Court districts with federal jurisdiction. Two of these are located in Missouri: the Eastern Missouri District and the Western Missouri District. Eastern District courts are located in St. Louis, Hannibal and Cape Girardeau, and the Western District courts are in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Jefferson City and Joplin. Federal charges stemming from both civil and criminal suits generally begin in U.S. District Court. Judges in these courts earn \$201,100 annually.

For information on other agencies or programs of the U.S. government operating in Missouri, contact the Federal Information Center, Rm. 2616 Federal Building, 1520 Market St., St. Louis 63103, phone (toll free) (800) 333-4636 ((800) FED-INFO).

*All salary information provided by the Congressional Research Service.





Barack H. Obama

United States President

Elected November 4, 2008

Term expires January 2017

Barack H. Obama is the 44th President of the United States.

His story is the American story — values from the heartland, a middle-class upbringing in a strong family, hard work and education as the means of getting ahead, and the conviction that a life so blessed should be lived in service to others.

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was raised with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

After working his way through college with the help of scholarships and student loans, President Obama moved to Chicago, where he worked with a group of churches to help rebuild communities devastated by the closure of local steel plants.

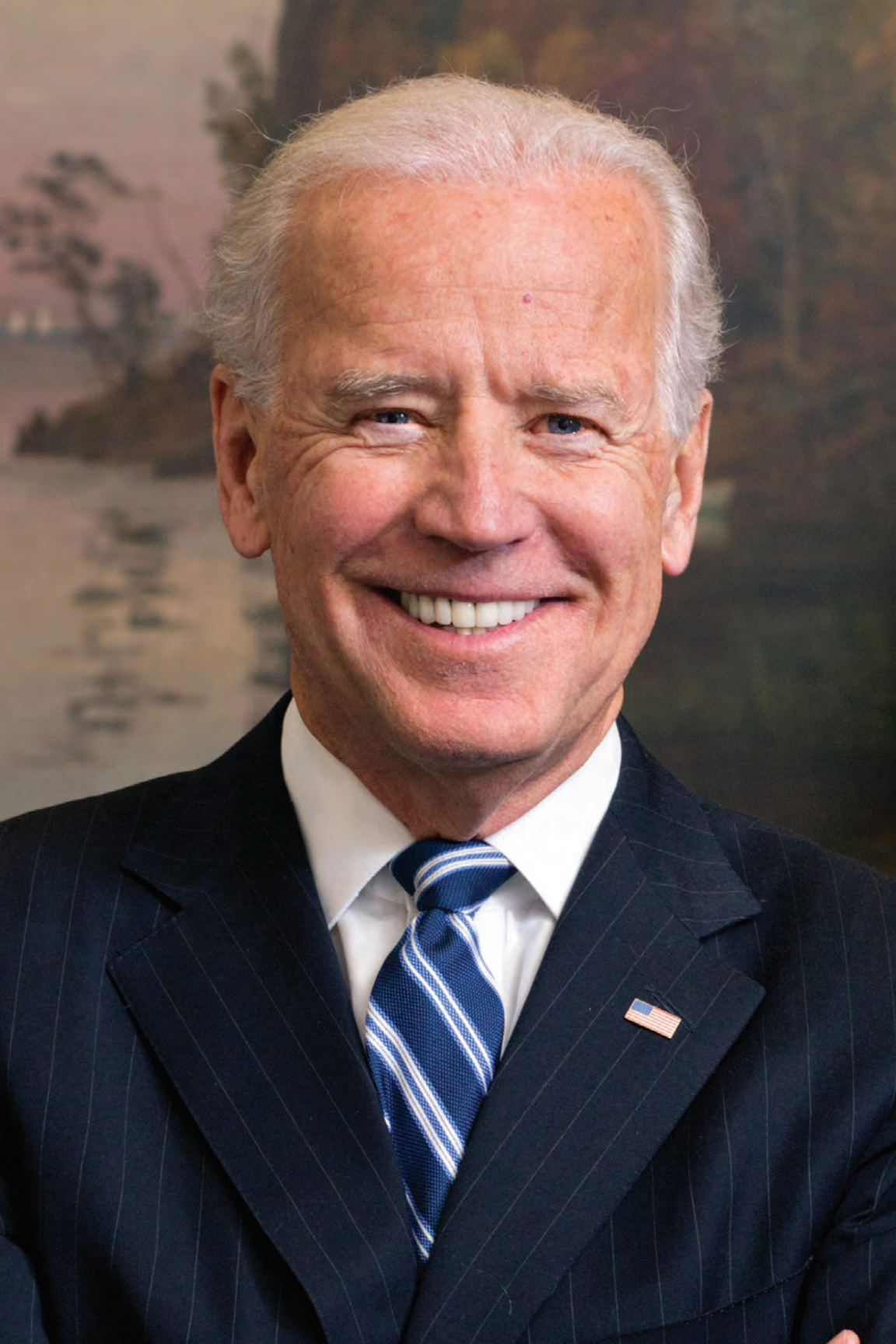
He went on to attend law school, where he became the first African-American president of

the *Harvard Law Review*. Upon graduation, he returned to Chicago to help lead a voter registration drive, teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago and remain active in his community.

President Obama's years of public service are based around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose. In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families, and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United States Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass groundbreaking lobbying reform, lock up the world's most dangerous weapons and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

He was elected the 44th president of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. He and his wife Michelle are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 17, and Sasha, 14.







Joseph R. Biden Jr.

United States Vice President

Elected November 4, 2008
Term expires January 2017

Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., was born November 20, 1942, in Scranton, Pa., the first of four siblings. In 1953, the Biden family moved from Pennsylvania to Claymont, Del. He graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle County Council. Then, at age 29, he became one of the youngest people ever elected to the United States Senate.

Just weeks after the election, tragedy struck the Biden family, when Biden's wife, Neilia, and their one-year-old daughter, Naomi, were killed and their two young sons critically injured in an auto accident. Vice President Biden was sworn in to the U.S. Senate at his sons' hospital bedsides and began commuting to Washington every day by train, a practice he maintained throughout his career in the Senate.

In 1977, Vice President Biden married Jill Jacobs. Jill Biden, who holds a Ph.D. in education, has been an educator for over two decades and currently teaches at a community college in Northern Virginia. The vice president's son, Beau (1969-2015) was Delaware's attorney general from 2007-2015 and a major in the 261st Signal Brigade of the Delaware National Guard. The vice president's other son, Hunter, is an attorney and chairman of the World Food Program USA. Ashley is a social worker and executive director of the Delaware Center for Justice. Vice President Biden has five grandchildren: Naomi, Finnegan, Roberta Mabel (Maisy), Natalie and Robert Hunter.

As a senator from Delaware for 36 years, Sen. Biden established himself as a leader on some of our nation's most important domestic and international challenges. As chair or ranking Member of the Senate Judiciary Committee for 17 years, then-Sen. Biden was widely recognized for his work on criminal justice issues including the landmark 1994 Crime Bill and the Violence Against Women Act. As chair or ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1997, then-Sen. Biden played a pivotal role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. He has been at the forefront of issues and legislation related to terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, post-Cold War Europe, the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

Now, as the 47th vice president of the United States, Joe Biden has continued his leadership on important issues facing the nation. The vice president was tasked with implementing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, helping to rebuild our economy and lay the foundation for a sustainable economic future. As part of his continued efforts to raise the living standards of middle class Americans across the country, Vice President Biden has also focused on the issues of college affordability and American manufacturing growth, key priorities of the administration.

Vice President Biden continues to draw on his foreign policy experience, advising the president on a multitude of international issues. He helped secure the Senate's approval of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) with Russia, together with significant new funding to maintain our nuclear laboratories. He played a lead role in ending the war in Iraq responsibly, traveling to the country eight times since being elected – most recently in December 2011 to mark the formal end of the war.

In addition, Vice President Biden has supported the administration's effort to reestablish leadership in the Asia Pacific, traveling to China, Japan and Mongolia in August 2011 and completing an exchange of visits with China's then-vice president in February 2012, that country's current leader. He has represented our country in every region of the world, advancing our unprecedented support for Israel's security, securing approval in Europe for the administration's more effective approach to missile defense, working with Latin American leaders to combat drug trafficking and international crime and building relations with key leaders in Africa. He has traveled to more than two dozen countries, including Germany, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Lebanon, Georgia, Ukraine, Iraq, Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Spain, Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Finland, Russia, Moldova, Italy, China, Mongolia, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Greece, Mexico, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Historical Listing, Presidents and Vice Presidents				
	President	Political Party	Vice President	Term
1	George Washington	Federalist	John Adams	April 30, 1789–March 4, 1797
2	John Adams	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1797–March 4, 1801
3	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-Rep.	Aaron Burr	March 4, 1801–March 4, 1805
	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat-Rep.	George Clinton	March 4, 1805–March 4, 1809
4	James Madison	Democrat-Rep.	George Clinton	March 4, 1809–March 4, 1813
	James Madison	Democrat-Rep.	Elbridge Gerry	March 4, 1813–March 4, 1817
5	James Monroe	Democrat-Rep.	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 4, 1817–March 4, 1825
6	John Quincy Adams	Democrat-Rep.	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1825–March 4, 1829
7	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1829–March 4, 1833
	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1833–March 4, 1837
8	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	Richard M. Johnson	March 4, 1837–March 4, 1841
9	William Henry Harrison ^a	Whig	John Tyler	March 4, 1841–April 4, 1841
10	John Tyler	Whig	—	April 6, 1841–March 4, 1845
11	James K. Polk	Democratic	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845–March 4, 1849
12	Zachary Taylor ^b	Whig	Millard Fillmore	March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	—	July 9, 1850–March 4, 1853
14	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	William R. King	March 4, 1853–March 4, 1857
15	James Buchanan	Democratic	John C. Breckinridge	March 4, 1857–March 4, 1861
16	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin	March 4, 1861–March 4, 1865
	Abraham Lincoln ^c	Republican	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865–April 15, 1865
17	Andrew Johnson	Democratic	—	April 15, 1865–March 4, 1869
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Schuyler Colfax	March 4, 1869–March 4, 1873
	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Henry Wilson	March 4, 1873–March 4, 1877
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	William A. Wheeler	March 4, 1877–March 4, 1881
20	James A. Garfield ^d	Republican	Chester A. Arthur	March 4, 1881–Sept. 19, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	—	Sept. 20, 1881–March 4, 1885
22	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	Thomas A. Hendricks	March 4, 1885–March 4, 1889
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Levi P. Morton	March 4, 1889–March 4, 1893
24	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	Adlai E. Stevenson	March 4, 1893–March 4, 1897
25	William McKinley	Republican	Garret A. Hobart	March 4, 1897–March 4, 1901
	William McKinley ^e	Republican	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4, 1901–Sept. 14, 1901
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	—	Sept. 14, 1901–March 4, 1905
	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	Charles W. Fairbanks	March 4, 1905–March 4, 1909
27	William H. Taft	Republican	James S. Sherman	March 4, 1909–March 4, 1913
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	Thomas R. Marshall	March 4, 1913–March 4, 1921
29	Warren G. Harding ^f	Republican	Calvin Coolidge	March 4, 1921–August 2, 1923
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	—	August 2, 1923–March 4, 1925
	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Charles G. Dawes	March 4, 1925–March 4, 1929
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	Charles Curtis	March 4, 1929–March 4, 1933
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt ^g	Democratic	John N. Garner	March 4, 1933–Jan. 20, 1941
	Franklin D. Roosevelt ^h	Democratic	Henry A. Wallace	Jan. 20, 1941–Jan. 20, 1945
	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	Harry S. Truman	Jan. 20, 1945–April 12, 1945
33	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	—	April 12, 1945–Jan. 20, 1949
	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	Alben W. Barkley	Jan. 20, 1949–Jan. 20, 1953
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 20, 1953–Jan. 20, 1961
35	John F. Kennedy ⁱ	Democratic	Lyndon B. Johnson	Jan. 20, 1961–Nov. 22, 1963
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	—	Nov. 22, 1963–Jan. 20, 1965
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	Hubert H. Humphrey	Jan. 20, 1965–Jan. 20, 1969
37	Richard M. Nixon ^j	Republican	Spiro T. Agnew	Jan. 20, 1969–August 9, 1974
38	Gerald R. Ford ^k	Republican	Nelson A. Rockefeller	August 9, 1974–Jan. 20, 1977
39	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	Walter Mondale	Jan. 20, 1977–Jan. 20, 1981
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	George H.W. Bush	Jan. 20, 1981–Jan. 20, 1989
41	George H.W. Bush	Republican	J. Danforth Quayle	Jan. 20, 1989–Jan. 20, 1993
42	William Jefferson Clinton	Democratic	Albert Gore Jr.	Jan. 20, 1993–Jan. 20, 2001
43	George W. Bush	Republican	Richard B. Cheney	Jan. 20, 2001–Jan. 20, 2009
44	Barack H. Obama	Democratic	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Jan. 20, 2009–

(a) Died April 4, 1841. (b) Died July 9, 1850. (c) Died April 15, 1865. (d) Died September 19, 1881. Chester Arthur wasn't sworn in until Sept. 20, 1881. (e) Died September 14, 1901. (f) Died August 2, 1923. (g) Dates of service changed with 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (h) Died April 12, 1945. (i) Died November 22, 1963. (j) Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned October 10, 1973. His successor was Gerald R. Ford, sworn in December 6, 1973. (k) President Nixon resigned August 9, 1974. Vice President Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as President on August 9, 1974.





Claire McCaskill

United States Senator

Washington Office

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District offices

- 555 Independence, Rm. 1600, Cape Girardeau 63703
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- 915 E. Ash St., Columbia 65201
Telephone: (573) 442-7130 / FAX: (573) 442-7140;
- 4141 Pennsylvania Ave., Ste. 101, Kansas City 64111
Telephone: (816) 421-1639 / FAX: (816) 421-2562;
- 324 Park Central W., Ste. 101, Springfield 65806
Telephone: (417) 868-8745 / FAX: (417) 831-1349;
- 5850 Delmar Blvd., Ste. A, St. Louis 63112
Telephone: (314) 367-1364 / FAX: (314) 361-8649.

Committees

Committee on Armed Services
Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental
Affairs
Special Committee on Aging

CLAIRE MCCASKILL (Democrat) The year Harry Truman left the presidency, Claire McCaskill's parents, Bill and Betty Anne, traveled to Rolla for the birth of their daughter. Not long after she was born, the family moved to Lebanon, Mo., where Betty Anne's family ran the corner drug store. Another move shortly thereafter landed Claire in Columbia, Mo., where she attended Hickman High School.

A product of Missouri's public schools, Claire began waiting tables at the Lake of the Ozarks the day after graduating high school, a job she would hold for six years to help pay her way through college and law school at the University of Missouri.

In 1982, McCaskill won a seat in the state legislature. Claire made history in 1992 when she became the first woman elected Jackson County prosecutor. As head of the largest prosecutor's office in the state, she launched one of the nation's first drug courts and established a domestic violence unit—a first-of-its-kind initiative for the region.

Claire won reelection and served as Jackson County prosecutor until 1999 when she was sworn in as state auditor. Her pursuit of accountability included audits of the state's Social Services Foster Care Program and child support enforcement, as well as domestic violence shelters and puppy mills.

In 2006, she became the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate from Missouri, winning the seat once held by Harry Truman.

Making good on a campaign pledge, Claire waged a successful effort to rein in wasteful wartime contracting practices—modeled on Truman's battle



against war profiteering. During the final hours of Claire's first term, her signature legislation implementing historic wartime contracting reforms was signed into law.

Claire drew on her personal commitment to America's veterans, establishing a "secret shopper" program to improve health care services for Missouri's veterans. Following reports of neglect, she successfully pushed for the removal of Army officials managing Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and led the successful effort to reform management of Arlington National Cemetery after disclosures of mismarked gravesites.

When dozens of small towns across rural Missouri were threatened with post office closures, Claire waged a successful battle to protect those post offices, which she called "the lifeblood of rural Missouri."

Following reelection in 2012, her oversight panel was expanded into a permanent subcommittee charged with investigating waste, fraud and abuse at every federal agency. A tech leader with a penchant for communicating with constituents via Twitter, Claire was also named chair of the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection. In the first year of her second term, she launched investigations into areas including robocalls, inaccuracies on credit reports, security clearance background checks and the Pentagon's troubled POW/MIA recovery program.

As a senior member of the Armed Services Committee, Claire drew on her years as a prosecutor in leading efforts to curb sexual assaults in our armed forces.

Claire returns home nearly every weekend to spend time with her nine grandchildren. She and husband Joseph have a blended family of seven children, all but two of whom live in St. Louis.



Roy Blunt

United States Senator

Washington Office

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- 7700 Bonhomme, #315, Clayton 63105
Telephone: (314) 725-4484 / FAX: (314) 727-3548
- Rush Hudson Limbaugh Sr., United States Courthouse,
555 Independence St., Ste. 1500, Cape Girardeau
63703
Telephone: (573) 334-7044 / FAX: (573) 334-7352;
- 308 E. High, Ste. 202, Jefferson City 65101
Telephone: (573) 634-2488 / FAX: (573) 634-6005
- 1001 Cherry St., Ste. 104, Columbia 65201
Telephone: (573) 442-8151 / FAX: (573) 442-8162

Committees

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies
Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health
and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies,
chair

Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban
Development, and Related Agencies

Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related
Agencies

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related
Programs

Subcommittee on Defense

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Select Committee on Intelligence

Committee on Rules and Administration, chair

ROY BLUNT (Republican) Building on a background as a public servant, university president, and teacher, United States Senator Roy Blunt was elected to the United States Senate in 2010.

Senator Blunt serves as the Vice Chair of the Senate Republican Conference. He also serves on the Senate Appropriations Committee.



The people of Southwest Missouri overwhelmingly elected Senator Blunt seven times to the U.S. House of Representatives. Senator Blunt was elected the Majority Whip earlier in his career than any member of Congress in eight decades, and he was elected to the Senate leadership during his first year in the Senate.

Before serving in Congress, he was a history teacher, a county official, and in 1984 became the first Republican elected as Missouri's Secretary of State in more than 50 years. Senator Blunt also served four years as the president of Southwest Baptist University, his alma mater, in Bolivar, Missouri. Senator Blunt earned an M.A. in history from Missouri State University.

Senator Blunt is a member of the Smithsonian Council for American Art and is a Trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Senator Blunt is also a member of the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees.

The Senator is married to Abigail Blunt and has four children: Matt Blunt, Missouri's 54th Governor; Amy Blunt, an attorney in Columbia, Mo.; Andy Blunt, an attorney in Jefferson City; and Charlie (age 10). Blunt has six grandchildren: Davis Mosby, Ben Blunt, Branch Blunt, Eva Mosby, Allyson Blunt and Brooks Blunt.

Historical Listing, United States Senators

Name	Political Party	Elected
David Barton ¹	Republican, Adams-Clay R.	1820, 1824
Thomas Hart Benton ²	Democratic	1820–48
Alexander Buckner ³	Jacksonian	1830
Lewis F. Linn ^{3, 4}	Jacksonian, Democratic	1834, 1836, 1842
David R. Atchison ⁴	Democratic	1843, 1844, 1848
Henry S. Geyer	Whig	1850
James S. Green	Democratic	1856
Truett Polk ⁵	Democratic	1856
Waldo P. Johnson ⁶	Democratic	1860
B. Gratz Brown ⁹	Unconditional Unionist	1862
John B. Henderson ⁸	Unionist	1862
Robert Wilson ⁷	Unionist	1862
Charles D. Drake ¹⁰	Republican	1866
Carl Schurz	Republican	1868
Francis P. Blair ¹²	Democratic	1870
Daniel F. Jewett ¹¹	Republican	1870
Lewis V. Boggy ¹³	Democratic	1872
Francis M. Cockrell	Democratic	1874, 1880, 1886, 1892, 1898
David H. Armstrong ¹⁴	Democratic	1876
James Shields ¹⁵	Democratic	1878
George Graham Vest	Democratic	1878, 1884, 1890, 1896
William Joe Stone ¹⁶	Democratic	1902, 1908, 1914
William Warner	Republican	1904
James A. Reed	Democratic	1910, 1916, 1922
Seldon Spencer ^{17, 18}	Republican	1918, 1920
Xenophon P. Wilfley ¹⁶	Democratic	1918
George H. Williams ¹⁷	Republican	1924
Harry B. Hawes ¹⁸	Democratic	1926
Roscoe C. Patterson	Republican	1928
Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark ^{18, 19}	Democratic	1932, 1938
Harry S. Truman ²⁰	Democratic	1934, 1940
Forrest Donnell	Republican	1944
Frank P. Briggs ²⁰	Democratic	1945
James P. Kem	Republican	1946
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. ²¹	Democratic	1950, 1956
Stuart Symington ²³	Democratic	1952, 1958, 1964, 1970
Edward V. Long ^{21, 22}	Democratic	1962
Thomas F. Eagleton ²²	Democratic	1968, 1974, 1980
John C. Danforth ²³	Republican	1976, 1982, 1988
Christopher Samuel (Kit) Bond	Republican	1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
John Ashcroft	Republican	1994
Jean Carnahan ²⁴	Democratic	2000
James M. Talent	Republican	2002
Claire McCaskill	Democratic	2006, 2012
Roy Blunt	Republican	2010

¹Admitted to seat, December 1821.

²Admitted to seat, December 1821.

³Linn was appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died in 1838.

⁴Linn died October 3, 1848, and was succeeded by David R. Atchison, who served until 1855.

⁵Polk was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁶Johnson was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁷Wilson was appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁸Henderson was appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁹Brown was elected for a term ending March 4, 1867.

¹⁰Drake resigned in 1871 to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington D.C.

¹¹Jewett was appointed to succeed Charles Drake until the meeting of Congress.

¹²Blair was elected to serve the remainder of Drake's senate term.

¹³Boggy died September 20, 1877.

¹⁴Armstrong was appointed September 27, 1877, to succeed Boggy until meeting of Congress.

¹⁵Shields was elected January 21, 1879, to serve the remainder of Boggy's senate term.

¹⁶Stone died April 14, 1918, and was succeeded by Xenophon P. Wilfley, who served until December 5, 1926.

¹⁷Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams.

¹⁸Hawes resigned February 3, 1933, and was succeeded by Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark, who was named by Governor Guy B. Clark for the remainder of the term.

¹⁹Clark was elected November 8, 1932, for a term expiring March 4, 1939.

²⁰Briggs was appointed January 18, 1945, to fill the unexpired term of Harry S. Truman, who resigned to become Vice President of the United States and succeeded to the presidency on April 12, 1945, upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

²¹Hennings died while in office on September 13, 1960, and was succeeded by Edward V. Long, appointed September 23, 1960, then elected at a special election November 8, 1960.

²²Long resigned December 27, 1968, and was succeeded by Thomas F. Eagleton, appointed December 27, 1968.

²³Symington resigned December 27, 1976, and was succeeded by John C. Danforth, appointed December 27, 1976.

²⁴Carnahan was appointed to serve Mel Carnahan's term until the next general election. Mel Carnahan was elected posthumously on November 7, 2000.





U.S. Representative—District 1

WM. LACY CLAY

Washington office: 2418 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2406; FAX: (202) 226-3717.

District offices: Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 24.344, St. Louis 63102, Telephone: (314) 367-1970; FAX: (314) 367-1341; 6830 Gravois, St. Louis 63116, Telephone: (314) 669-9393; FAX: (314) 669-9398.

www.lacyclay.house.gov

www.facebook.com/pages/Congressman-Wm-Lacy-Clay/109135405838588

Committees: Oversight and Gov't. Reform; Financial Services (ranking member, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions).

Biography: A native St. Louisan, he succeeded his father, the Hon. Bill Clay, who served for 32 years and was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland and holds honorary degrees from Lincoln University, Harris-Stowe State University and Logan College. Nonprofits: St. Louis Gateway Classic Sports Foundation; Mary Ryder

Homes; William L. Clay Scholarship and Research Fund. Clay is the proud father of Carol and Will. He resides in St. Louis and attends St. Nicholas' Catholic Church. Prior to his election to the U.S. House, Clay served for 17 years in both chambers of the Missouri General Assembly. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2014. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 2

ANN WAGNER

Washington office: 435 Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-1621; FAX: (202) 225-2563.

District offices: 301 Sovereign Court, Ste. 201, Ballwin 63011, Telephone: (636) 779-5449.

www.wagner.house.gov

Committee: House Financial Services.

Biography: Attended the University of Missouri—Columbia and received her B.S. in business administration from the business school with an emphasis in logistics. After college, worked in the private sector and held management positions at Hallmark Cards and Ralston Purina. Ann and Ray have three children: Raymond, Stephen and Mary Ruth. Ann served as: local GOP committeewoman; chair of the Missouri Republican Party and co-chair of the Republican National Committee. In 2005, was sworn in as the 19th U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. In 2010, was asked to serve as the chair of Roy Blunt's U.S. Senate campaign. Ann announced her

first run for public office on April 26, 2011, and won her 2012 congressional race with over 60 percent of the vote. Ann was also selected by the freshman class of the 113th Congress to be their representative on the Elected Leadership Committee. Elected to the U.S. House: 2012, 2014. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 3

BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

Washington office: 2440 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2956; FAX: (202) 225-5712.

District offices: 2117 Missouri Blvd, Jefferson City, 65109, Telephone: (573) 635-7232; 113 E. Pearce, Wentzville, 63385, Telephone: (636) 327-7055; 516 Jefferson St., Washington 63090, Telephone: (636) 239-2276.

www.luetkemeyer.house.gov

Committees: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance, chair; Financial Services; Subcommittee on Financial Institutions & Consumer Credit; Small Business Committee, vice chair; Subcommittee on Health and Technology and Agriculture; Subcommittee on Energy and Trade

Biography: Born May 7, 1952, in Jefferson City. Educated at Lincoln University, B.A., political science, 1974. He is married to Jackie Luetkemeyer, they have three children: Trevor, Brandy and Nikki. Member: St. Lawrence Catholic Church; Knights of Columbus; Missouri Farm Bureau; Eldon Chamber of Com-

merce; Missouri House of Representatives, 1999–2005; Missouri Director of Tourism, 2006–2008. Elected to the U.S. House: 2008–2014. Republican.

U.S. Representative—District 4

VICKY HARTZLER

Washington Office: 1023 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2876, FAX: (202) 225-0148

District Offices: 2415 Carter Ln., Ste. 4, Columbia 65201, Telephone: (573) 442-9311, FAX: (573) 442-9309; 1909 N. Commercial St., Harrisonville 64701, Telephone: (816) 884-3411, FAX: (816) 884-3163; 219 N. Adams St., Lebanon 65536, Telephone: (417) 532-5582, FAX: (417) 532-3886.

www.hartzler.house.gov

Committees: Agriculture, Budget and Armed Services.

Biography: Born October 13, 1960. Raised on a farm in Archie. Graduate of the Univ. of Missouri—Columbia with a B.S. in education and Central Missouri State Univ. (now Univ. of Central Missouri) with a M.S. in education. Taught family and consumer sciences for 11 years. Vicky and her husband Lowell have one daughter, Tiffany. The Hartzlers are small business owners with three farm equipment stores in the fourth district. First elected to office in November 1994 as the state representative from Missouri's 124th district, serving three terms. In 2004, served as spokesperson for the Coalition to Protect Marriage, a state constitutional amendment that passed resoundingly. In 2005, she was appointed chair of the Missouri Women's Council. Elected to the U.S. House: 2010–2014. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 5

EMANUEL CLEAVER II

Washington office: 2335 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4535, FAX: (202) 225-4403.

District offices: 101 W. 31st St., Kansas City 64108, Telephone: (816) 842-4545; 211 W. Maple Ave., Independence 64050, Telephone: (816) 833-4545; 1923 Main St., Higginsville 64037, Telephone: (660) 584-7373, FAX: (660) 584-7227.

www.house.gov/cleaver

Committee: Financial Services (subcommittees: Housing and Insurance; Oversight and Investigations).

Biography: Born in Waxahachie, TX. Graduated high school in Wichita Falls, TX. Attended Prairie View A&M Univ., earned B.S. in sociology; St. Paul's School of Theology, master's in divinity. An ordained Methodist minister, he served as senior pastor at St. James United Methodist Church, Kansas City. He's been married for 30 years to his wife Dianne. They have four children and three grandchildren. He was first elected to public office, 1979 as city councilman in Kansas City, a 12-year tenure during which he served as mayor *pro tem* and chair of the Planning and Zoning Comm. Elected mayor of Kansas City, and the first African-American elected to that office, served two terms. Served two-terms as pres. of the Nat'l. Conf. of Black Mayors. He was honored by Kansas City designating a major thoroughfare as "Emanuel Cleaver II Blvd." Elected to the U.S. House: 2004–2014. Elected chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, 2011–2012. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 6

SAMUEL B. (Sam) GRAVES

Washington office: 1415 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-7041, FAX: (202) 225-8221.

District offices: 11724 N.W. Plaza Cir., Ste. 900, Kansas City 64153, Telephone: (816) 792-3976; 411 Jules St., Rm. 111, St. Joseph 64501, Telephone: (816) 749-0800; 906 Broadway, PO Box 364, Hannibal 63401; Telephone: (573) 221-3400.

www.graves.house.gov

Committees: Transportation and Infrastructure; (subcommittees: Aviation; Highways and Transit, chair; Railroads, Pipelines and Hazardous Materials) and Armed Services.

Biography: Born Nov. 7, 1963, in Tarkio. Graduate of Tarkio High School, 1982. Attended University of Missouri—Columbia, receiving his degree in agronomy from the School of Agriculture, 1986. Member: First Baptist Church; Alpha Gamma Sigma; Rotary; Jaycees; volunteer fireman and rescue squad; University Extension Council; Farm Bureau; Missouri Historical Society. Awards: National Outstanding Young Farmer; Missouri State Med. Association; Legislative Excellence; Association Industries of Missouri, Voice of Missouri Business; Mo. Chamber of Commerce; Spirit of Enterprise; Eagle Scout. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2014. Republican.





U.S. Representative—District 7

BILLY LONG

Washington Office: 1541 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-6536; FAX: (202) 225-5604.

District Offices: 3232 E. Ridgeview St., Springfield 65804; Telephone: (417) 889-1800, FAX: (417) 889-4915; 2727 E. 32nd St., Ste. 2, Joplin 64804; Telephone: (417) 781-1041, FAX: (417) 781-2832.

www.long.house.gov

Committees: Energy and Commerce (subcommittees: Communications and Technology; Energy and Power; Health).

Biography: Long attended the Univ. of Missouri in Columbia. He graduated from the Missouri Auction School in Kansas City, receiving Certified Auctioneer Institute designation at the Univ. of Indiana—Bloomington. Billy was a real estate broker and owner of Billy Long Auctions, LLC in Springfield. He was also a radio talk show host from 1999–2006 on KWTO AM560. Long was a member of the Nat'l. Assoc. of Realtors, Nat'l. Auctioneers Assoc. and the Missouri Professional Auctioneers' Assoc. Long has been inducted into the Missouri Professional Auctioneers' Hall of Fame. Long also holds memberships in the Nat'l. Rifle Assoc. and the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce. Long and his wife Barbara married in 1984. They are members of First & Cavalry Presbyterian Church. Elected to the U.S. House: 2010–2014. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 8

JASON SMITH

Washington office: 2230 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4404; FAX: (202) 226-0326.

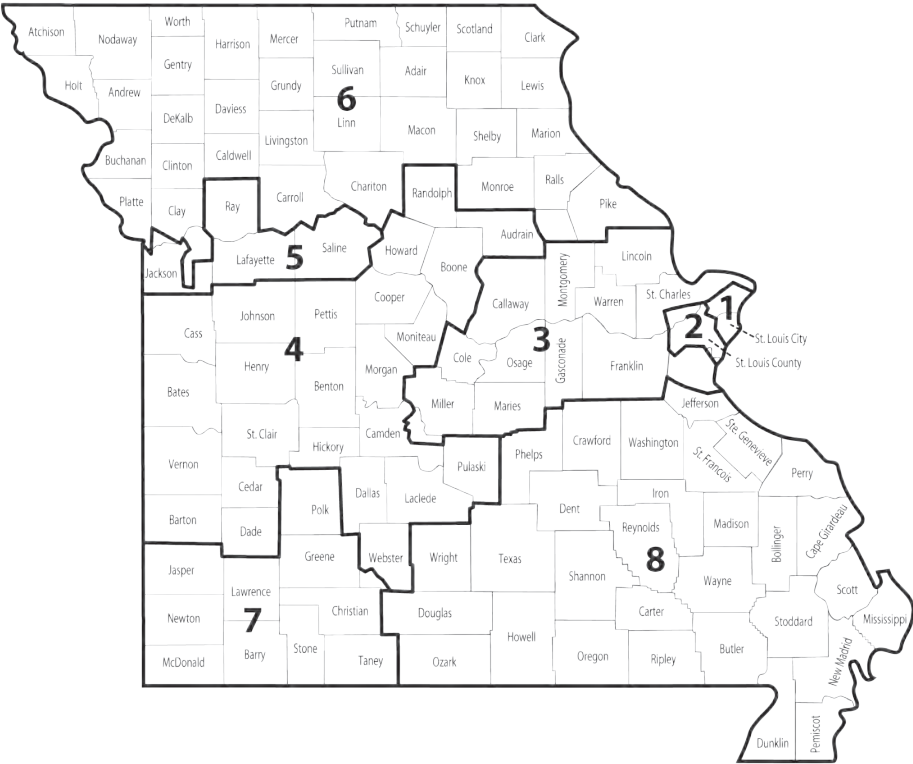
District offices: 2502 Tanner Dr., Ste. 205, Cape Girardeau 63701, Telephone: (573) 335-0101; 830A S. Bishop, Rolla 65401, Telephone: (573) 364-2455; 22 E. Columbia, Farmington 63640, Telephone: (573) 756-9755; 35 Court Sq., Ste. 300, West Plains 65775, Telephone: (417) 255-1515.

www.jasonsmith.house.gov

Committees: Judiciary (subcommittees: Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet; Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law; Constitution and Civil Justice); Natural Resources (subcommittees: Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs; Public Lands and Environmental Regulation).

Biography: Born June 16, 1980. Graduate of Salem High School, received B.S. degrees, agricultural economics and business administration with an emphasis in finance, Univ. of Missouri—Columbia. Earned law degree from Oklahoma City Univ. School of Law; also spent summer studying international law, Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He is an attorney, real estate agent, small business owner and fourth generation owner of the family farm. Member: Grace Community Church; NRA; Missouri Bar; numerous local chambers of commerce and Missouri Farm Bureau. Former president, current member of the Salem FFA Alumni Assn., holds an American FFA degree. Elected to the Missouri House: November 2005 (special election), 2006, 2008, 2012. Elected to the U.S. House: June 2013 (special election), 2014. Republican.

ness owner and fourth generation owner of the family farm. Member: Grace Community Church; NRA; Missouri Bar; numerous local chambers of commerce and Missouri Farm Bureau. Former president, current member of the Salem FFA Alumni Assn., holds an American FFA degree. Elected to the Missouri House: November 2005 (special election), 2006, 2008, 2012. Elected to the U.S. House: June 2013 (special election), 2014. Republican.



The congressional district bill (H.B. 193), passed over veto by the 96th General Assembly on May 4, 2011, established these district boundaries.

District	Description or boundary	Population
1	Parts of St. Louis County and St. Louis City	748,615
2	St. Charles (part of), St. Louis County (part of), and Jefferson County (part of)	748,615
3	Counties of Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Cole, Miller, Maries, Osage, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Charles (part of), Camden (part of), and Jefferson (part of)	748,615
4	Counties of Randolph, Boone, Howard, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Pulaski, Laclede, Webster, Dallas, Hickory, Benton, Pettis, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Barton, Vernon, Bates, Cass and Camden (part of), Audrain (part of)	748,615
5	Saline, Lafayette, Ray, and Jackson (part of)	748,615
6	Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Worth, Harrison, Mercer, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Clark, Lewis, Knox, Adair, Sullivan, Grundy, Daviess, Gentry, Andrew, Holt, Buchanan, DeKalb, Caldwell, Livingston, Linn, Macon, Shelby, Marion, Ralls, Pike, Monroe, Chariton, Carroll, Clay, Platte, Clinton, Jackson (part of), Audrain (part of)	748,615
7	Counties of McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Taney, Christian, Greene, Polk, and Webster (part of)	748,615
8	Counties of Ozark, Douglas, Wright, Texas, Phelps, Dent, Crawford, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Madison, Iron, Reynolds, Shannon, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Carter, Butler, Wayne, Stoddard, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, and Jefferson (part of)	748,615

Historical Listing, United States Representatives

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John Scott		Democratic	1820–24
Edward Bates		Whig	1826
Spencer D. Pettis		Jacksonian	1828, 1831
William H. Ashley		Jacksonian	1831, 1832, 1835
John Bull		Democratic	1833
Albert G. Harrison		Democratic	1835, 1836-1838
John Miller		Democratic	1836–40
John Jameson		Democratic	1839, 1842, 1846
John C. Edwards		Democratic	1840
Gustavus M. Bower		Democratic	1842
James B. Bowlin		Democratic	1842–48
James M. Hughes		Democratic	1842
James H. Relfe		Democratic	1842-1844
John S. Phelps	5, 6	Democratic	1844-60
Sterling Price ¹		Democratic	1844
Leonard H. Sims		Democratic	1844
William McDaniel ¹		Democratic	1846
James S. Green	3	Democratic	1846, 1848, 1856
Willard P. Hall	4	Democratic, Union–D	1846–50
William Van Ness Bay	2	Democratic	1848
John F. Darby	1	Whig	1850
John G. Miller ²	3	Whig, Opposition	1850–1854
Gilchrist Porter	2	Whig, Opposition	1850, 1854
Thomas Hart Benton	1	Democratic	1852
Alfred W. Lamb	2	Democratic	1852
Mordecai Oliver	4	Whig, Opposition	1852, 1854
Samuel Caruthers	7	Whig, Opposition, Democratic	1853–56
James J. Lindley	3	Whig, Opposition	1853, 1854
Thomas P. Akers ²	5	American	1856
Luther M. Kennett	1	Opposition	1854
Thomas L. Anderson	2	American, Ind. D	1856-1858
Francis P. Blair ³	1	Democratic	1856-1862
John B. Clark ⁴	3	Democratic	1856–1860
James Craig	4	Democratic	1856-1858
John R. Barret	1	Union–D	1858, 1860
John W. Noell ⁵	7, 3	Democratic, Unconditional Unionist	1858, 1860
Samuel H. Woodson	5	American	1856-1858
William A. Hall ⁴	3, 8	Democratic, Unionist	1860, 1862
Eligan H. Norton	4	Democratic	1860
Thomas L. Price ⁶	5	Democratic	1861
John W. Reid ⁶	5	Democratic	1860
James S. Rollins	2, 9	Unionist	1860, 1862
Henry T. Blow	2	Unionist, Republican	1862, 1864
Sempronius H. Boyd	4	Unionist, Republican	1862, 1868
Austin A. King	6	Unionist	1862
Samuel Knox	1	Unionist	1862
Benjamin F. Loan	7	Unionist, Republican	1862–66
Joseph W. McClurg ⁷	5	Unionist, Republican	1862–66
John G. Scott ⁵	3	Democratic	1862

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
George W. Anderson	9	Republican	1864, 1866
John F. Benjamin	8	Republican	1864–68
John Hogan	1	Democratic	1864
John R. Kelso	4	Indep. Republican	1864
Thomas E. Noell ⁸	3	Republican, Democratic	1864, 1866
Robert T. Van Horn	6, 8, 5	Republican	1864–68, 1880, 1894
Joseph J. Gravely	4	Republican	1866
James R. McCormick ⁸	3	Democratic	1867–70
Carman A. Newcomb	2	Republican	1866
William A. Pile	1	Republican	1866
John H. Stover ⁷	5	Democratic	1866
Joel F. Asper	7	Republican	1868
Samuel S. Burdette	5	Republican	1868-1870
D. Pat Dyer	9	Republican	1868
Gustavus A. Finkelnburg	2	Republican	1868-1870
Erastus Wells	1, 2	Democratic	1868–74, 1878
James G. Blair	8	Liberal Republican	1870
Abram Comingo	6, 8	Democratic	1870-1872
Harrison E. Havens	4, 6	Republican	1870-1872
Andrew King	9	Democratic	1870
Isaac C. Parker	7, 9	Republican	1870-1872
Richard P. Bland ⁹	5, 11, 8	Democratic	1872–92, 1896-1898
Aylett H. Buckner	13, 7	Democratic	1872–1882
Thomas T. Crittenden	7	Democratic	1872, 1876
John Montgomery Glover	12	Democratic	1872–76
Robert A. Hatcher	4	Democratic	1872–76
Ira B. Hyde	10	Republican	1872
Edwin O. Stanard	1	Republican	1872
William H. Stone	3	Democratic	1872-1874
John B. Clark Jr.	11	Democratic	1872–1880
Rezin A. DeBolt	10	Democratic	1874
Benjamin J. Franklin	8	Democratic	1874, 1876
Edward C. Kehr	1	Democratic	1874
Charles H. Morgan	6, 12, 15	Democratic	1874, 1876, 1882, 1892, 1908
John F. Philips ¹⁰	7	Democratic	1874, 1879
David Rea	9	Democratic	1874, 1876
Nathan Cole	2	Republican	1876
Anthony F. Ittner	1	Republican	1876
Lyne S. Metcalf	3	Republican	1876
Henry M. Pollard	10	Democratic	1876
Martin L. Clardy	1, 10	Democratic	1878–1886
Lowndes H. Davis	4, 14	Democratic	1878–1882
Nicholas Ford	9	Greenback	1878-1882
R. Graham Frost	3	Democratic	1878-1880
William H. Hatch	12, 1	Democratic	1878–1892
Alfred M. Lay ¹⁰	7	Democratic	1878
Gideon F. Rothwell	10	Democratic	1878
Sam L. Sawyer	8	Democratic	1878
James R. Waddill	6	Democratic	1878
Thomas Allen ¹¹	2	Democratic	1880
Joseph H. Burrows	10	Greenback	1880
Ira S. Hazeltine	6	Greenback	1880
James H. McLean ¹¹	2	Democratic	1880

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Theron M. Rice	7	Greenback	1880
Gustavus Sessinghaus	3	Republican	1880
Armstead M. Alexander	2	Democratic	1882
James O. Broadhead	9	Democratic	1882
James N. Burnes ¹²	4	Democratic	1882–86
John Cosgrove	6	Democratic	1882
Alexander M. Dockery	3	Democratic	1882–96
Robert W. Fyan	13	Democratic	1882, 1890, 1892
Alexander Graves	5	Democratic	1882
John J. O'Neil	8	Democratic	1882–86, 1890, 1892
William Dawson	14	Democratic	1884
John B. Hale	2	Democratic	1884
John T. Heard	6, 7	Democratic	1884–92
John E. Hutton	7	Democratic	1884, 1886
William J. Stone	12	Democratic	1884–88
William H. Wade	13	Republican	1884–88
William Warner	5	Republican	1884, 1886
John Milton Glover	9	Democratic	1884–1886
Charles F. Booher ¹²	4	Democratic	1889, 1906–1918
Charles H. Mansur	2	Democratic	1886–90
James P. Walker ¹³	14	Democratic	1886, 1888
Nathan Frank	9	Republican	1888
William M. Kinsey	10	Republican	1888
F.G. Niedringhaus	8	Republican	1888
Richard H. Norton	7	Democratic	1888, 1890
John C. Tarsney	5	Democratic	1888–92
Robert H. Whitelaw ¹³	14	Democratic	1888
Robert P.C. Wilson	4	Democratic	1888, 1890
Marshall Arnold	14	Democratic	1890, 1892
Samuel Byrns	10	Democratic	1890
Seth W. Cobb	9, 12	Democratic	1890–94
David A. DeArmond ¹⁴	12, 6	Democratic	1890–1908
Richard Bartholdt	10	Republican	1892–1912
Daniel D. Burnes	4	Democratic	1892
James B. (Champ) Clark	9	Democratic	1892, 1896–1918
Uriel S. Hall	2	Democratic	1892, 1894
Charles F. Joy	11	Republican	1892–1900
Charles G. Burton	15	Republican	1894
Charles N. Clark	1	Republican	1894
George C. Crowther	4	Republican	1894
Joel D. Hubbard	8	Republican	1894
Norman A. Mozley	14	Republican	1894
John H. Raney	13	Republican	1894
John P. Tracey	7	Republican	1894
William M. Treloar	9	Republican	1894
Maecenas E. Benton	15	Democratic	1896–1902
Robert N. Bodine	2	Democratic	1896
Charles F. Cochran	4	Democratic	1896–1902
James A. Cooney	7	Democratic	1896–1900
William S. Cowherd	5	Democratic	1896–1902
James T. Lloyd	1	Democratic	1897–1914
Charles E. Pearce	12	Republican	1896, 1898
Edward A. Robb	13	Democratic	1896–1902
Willard D. Vandiver	14	Democratic	1896–1902

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John Dougherty	3	Democratic	1898–1902
William W. Rucker	2	Democratic	1898–1920
Dorsey W. Shackelford ⁹	8	Democratic	1899–1916
James J. Butler	12	Democratic	1900, 1902
John T. Hunt	11	Democratic	1902–1904
Robert Lamar	16	Democratic	1902, 1906
Courtney W. Hamlin	7	Democratic	1902, 1906–16
George C.R. Wagoner	12	Republican	1902
Harry M. Coudrey	12	Republican	1904–08
Ernest E. Wood	12	Republican	1904
Edgar C. Ellis	5	Republican	1904, 1906, 1920, 1924, 1928
Frank B. Fulkerson	4	Republican	1904
Frank B. Klepper	3	Republican	1904
Arthur P. Murphy	16	Republican	1904, 1908
Marion E. Rhodes	13	Republican	1904, 1918, 1920
Cassius M. Shartel	15	Republican	1904
William T. Tyndall	14	Republican	1904
John Welborn	7	Republican	1904
Joshua W. Alexander ¹⁵	3	Democratic	1906–18
Henry S. Caulfield	11	Republican	1906
Joseph J. Russell	14	Democratic	1906, 1910–16
Madison R. Smith	13	Democratic	1906
Thomas Hackney	15	Democratic	1906
William P. Borland	5	Democratic	1908–16
Charles A. Crow	14	Republican	1908
Clement C. Dickinson ¹⁴	6, At large	Democratic	1910–18, 1922–26, 1930, 1932*
Politte Elvins	13	Republican	1908
Patrick F. Gill	11	Democratic	1908
Theron E. Catlin	11	Republican	1910
James A. Daugherty	15	Democratic	1910
Leonidas C. Dyer	12	Republican	1910, 1914–30
Walter L. Hensley	13	Democratic	1910–16
Thomas L. Rubey	16	Democratic	1910–18, 1922–26
Perl D. Decker	15	Democratic	1912–16
Michael J. Gill	12	Democratic	1912
William L. Igoe	11	Democratic	1912–18
Jacob E. Meeker ¹⁶	10	Republican	1914, 1916
Frederick Essen ¹⁶	10	Republican	1916
Milton A. Romjue	1, At large	Democratic	1916, 1918, 1922–31*, 1934–40
William T. Bland	5	Democratic	1918
Edward D. Hayes	14	Republican	1918–1920
Isaac V. McPherson	15	Republican	1918–1920
Samuel C. Major	7	Democratic	1918, 1922–1926, 1930
Jacob L. Milligan ¹⁵	3, At large	Democratic	1918, 1922–33*
William L. Nelson	8, 2	Democratic	1918, 1922–30, 1934–40
Cleveland A. Newton	10	Republican	1918–24
William O. Atkeson	6	Republican	1920
Harry B. Hawes ¹⁸	11	Democratic	1920–24
Charles L. Faust ¹⁹	4	Republican	1920–28

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Theodore W. Hukriede	9	Republican	1920
Henry F. Lawrence	3	Republican	1920
Frank C. Millspaugh	1	Republican	1920
Roscoe C. Patterson	7	Republican	1920
Sid C. Roach	8	Republican	1920, 1922
Samuel A. Shelton	16	Republican	1920
Clarence A. Cannon	9, At large	Democratic	1922–1931*, 1934–1962
James F. Fulbright	14	Democratic	1922, 1926, 1930
Henry L. Jost	5	Democratic	1922
Ralph F. Lozier	2, At large	Democratic	1922–31*
Joe J. Manlove	15	Democratic	1922–30
J. Scott Wolff	13	Democratic	1922
Ralph E. Bailey	14	Republican	1924
John J. Cochran ¹⁸	11, 13, At large	Democratic	1926–32*, 1934–45
Charles Edward Kiefner	13	Republican	1924, 1928
George H. Combs Jr.	5	Democratic	1926
Henry F. Niedringhaus	10	Republican	1926–30
Clyde Williams	13, 8, At large	Democratic	1926, 1930, 1932*, 1934–40
Thomas J. Halsey	6	Republican	1928
David Hopkins ¹⁹	4	Republican	1929–1930
Rowland C. Johnston	16	Republican	1928
John W. Palmer	7	Republican	1928
Dewey J. Short	14, 7	Republican	1928, 1934–54
William E. Barton	16	Democratic	1930
Robert D. Johnson ¹⁷	7	Democratic	1931
Joseph B. Shannon	5, At large	Democratic	1930, 1932*, 1934–40
James R. Claiborne	12, At large	Democratic	1932*, 1934
Richard M. Duncan	3, At large	Democratic	1932*, 1934–40
Frank H. Lee	At large	Democratic	1932*
James E. Ruffin	At large	Democratic	1932*
Reuben T. Wood	6, At large	Democratic	1932*, 1934–38
Charles Jasper Bell	4	Democratic	1934–46
Thomas C. Hennings Jr.	11	Democratic	1934–38
Orville Zimmerman	10	Democratic	1934–46
C. Arthur Anderson	12	Democratic	1936, 1938
Philip A. Bennett	6	Republican	1940
Walter Ploeser	12	Republican	1940–46
John B. Sullivan	11	Democratic	1940, 1944, 1948, 1950
Samuel Washington (Wat) Arnold	1	Republican	1942–46
Marion T. Bennett	6	Republican	1942–46
William C. Cole	3	Republican	1942–46, 1952
William Price Elmer	8	Republican	1942
Louis E. Miller	11	Republican	1942
Max Schwabe	2	Republican	1942–46
Roger C. Slaughter	5	Democratic	1942, 1944
A.S.J. Carnahan	8	Democratic	1944, 1948–58
Claude I. Bakewell	11	Republican	1946, 1951
Park M. Banta	8	Republican	1946
Frank M. Karsten	13, 1	Democratic	1946–1966

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Albert L. Reeves Jr.	5	Republican	1946
Richard W. Bolling	5	Democratic	1948–80
George H. Christopher	6, 4	Democratic	1948, 1954–1958
Leonard Irving	4	Democratic	1948, 1950
Paul C. Jones	10	Democratic	1948–66
Raymond W. Karst	12	Democratic	1948
Clare Magee	1	Democratic	1948, 1950
Morgan M. Moulder	2	Democratic	1948–1960
Phil J. Welch	3	Democratic	1948–1950
O.K. Armstrong	6	Republican	1950
Thomas B. Curtis	12, 2	Republican	1950–66
Jeffrey P. Hillelson	4	Republican	1952
Leonor K. Sullivan	3	Democratic	1952–74
William R. Hull Jr.	6	Democratic	1954–70
Charles H. Brown	7	Democratic	1956, 1958
William J. Randall	4	Democratic	1959–74
Durward G. Hall	7	Republican	1960–70
Richard H. Ichord	8	Democratic	1960–78
William L. Hungate	9	Democratic	1962–74
Bill D. Burlison	10	Democratic	1968–78
William Lacy Clay Sr.	1	Democratic	1968–98
James W. Symington	2	Democratic	1968–74
Jerry Litton ²⁰	6	Democratic	1972, 1974
Gene Taylor	7	Republican	1972–86
E. Thomas Coleman ²⁰	6	Republican	1976–90
Richard A. Gephardt	3	Democratic	1976–2002
Ike Skelton	4	Democratic	1976–2008
Harold L. Volkmer	9	Democratic	1976–94
Robert A. Young III	2	Democratic	1976–84
Wendell Bailey	8	Republican	1980
William (Bill) Emerson ²¹	10, 8	Republican	1980–94
Alan D. Wheat	5	Democratic	1982–92
John W. (Jack) Buechner	2	Republican	1986, 1988
Melton D. (Mel) Hancock	7	Republican	1988–94
Joan Kelly Horn	2	Democratic	1990
Patsy Ann (Pat) Danner	6	Democratic	1992–98
James M. Talent	2	Republican	1992–98
Karen McCarthy	5	Democratic	1994–2002
Roy D. Blunt	7	Republican	1996–present
Jo Ann Emerson ^{21, 22}	8	Independent, Republican	1996–2012
Kenny Hulshof	9	Republican	1996–2008
W. Todd Akin	2	Republican	2000–2012
William Lacy Clay Jr.	1	Democratic	2000–present
Sam B. Graves Jr.	6	Republican	2000–present
Russ Carnahan	3	Democratic	2004–2010
Emanuel Cleaver II	5	Democratic	2004–present
Blaine Luetkemeyer	9	Republican	2008–present
Vicky Hartzler	4	Republican	2010–present
Billy Long	7	Republican	2010–present
Ann Wagner	2	Republican	2012–present
Jason Smith ²²	8	Republican	2013–present

¹Sterling Price resigned, going to the Mexican War, and William McDaniel was elected to fill the vacancy.

²John G. Miller died, and Thomas P. Akers was elected to fill the vacancy.

³Francis P. Blair resigned.

⁴John B. Clark was expelled and William A. Hall was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁵John W. Noell died and J.G. Scott was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁶John W. Reid was expelled and Thomas L. Price was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁷Joseph W. McClurg was elected Governor and resigned. John H. Stover was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁸Thomas E. Noell died and J.R. McCormick was elected to fill the vacancy.

⁹Richard P. Bland died and Dorsey W. Shackelford was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁰Alfred M. Lay died December 8, 1879 and John F. Philips was elected at a special election January 10, 1880 to fill the vacancy.

¹¹Thomas Allen died and James H. McLean was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹²James N. Burnes died in 1889 and Charles F. Booher was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹³James P. Walker died and R.H. Whitelaw was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁴David A. DeArmond died and Clement C. Dickinson was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁵Joshua W. Alexander resigned and Jacob L. Milligan was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁶Jacob E. Meeker died and Frederick Essen was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁷Sam C. Major died and Robert D. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁸Harry B. Hawes resigned and John J. Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy.

¹⁹Charles L. Faust died December 17, 1928, and David Hopkins was elected to fill the vacancy.

²⁰Jerry Litton died and E. Thomas Coleman was elected November 2, 1976, to fill the vacancy. He was also elected to a full term beginning January 3, 1977.

²¹Jo Ann Emerson was elected to two terms in the 1996 general election. She ran as a Republican in the special election to serve out the remainder of the term in the seat held by her late husband, U.S. Rep. Bill Emerson, who died in June 1996. With not enough time for her name to be added to the ballot for the next full term in Congress, Jo Ann Emerson ran for the upcoming term as an Independent. She won both elections and began her congressional service during the 104th Congress, representing Missouri's eighth district starting in November 1996.

²²Jo Ann Emerson resigned and Jason Smith was elected to fill the vacancy.

Historical Note: The election of early Missouri delegates was by general statewide ticket. In 1847, the state was divided into five congressional districts from which representatives were elected. In 1863, the districts were expanded to number nine, and 10 years later in 1873, Missouri was redistricted to allow for 13 congressional districts. By acts approved in 1882 and 1885, Missouri was allowed one additional district and in 1893, the congressional districts numbered 15. Missouri was allowed 16 districts in 1901; these were in place until 1933. In that year, the state was allotted 13 representatives, while the legislature redistricted the state. Those 13 representatives were elected at large (indicated by an asterisk (*) in the listing). The state has been redistricted at various times over the last 40 years, moving from 11 districts in the 1950s, to ten districts in the 1960s, to nine in the 1980s, to the current number of 8 congressional districts in 2011. Because of the redistricting, it may be necessary to check the Revised Statutes of Missouri to determine which Missouri counties were represented by a district during a particular year. Redistricting changes generally occur in the years following the taking of the federal census.