



CHAPTER 3

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"The 19th Amendment is an invitation to participate in our civic discourse and an opportunity for all voices, regardless of sex, to be heard. Hard fought and hard won by our foremothers."

Senator Gina Walsh (D-13)

"I am grateful to the women (and men) whose hard-fought efforts opened up opportunities for daughters and mothers to make our voices heard. With our right to vote, today's women can make decisions about issues that impact our well-being including: our healthcare, the healthcare of our children, access to quality childcare and equal pay."

Senator Jill Schupp (D-24)



United States Government

Executive Branch

*Donald J. Trump, President of the United States
The White House*

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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 \$230,700 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 \$176,461 annually.

Members, President Trump's Cabinet

Michael R. Pence, Vice President

www.whitehouse.gov/vicepresident

Mike Pompeo, Secretary of State

www.state.gov

Steven T. Mnuchin, Secretary, Department of the Treasury

www.treasury.gov

Mark Esper, Secretary, Department of Defense

www.defense.gov

William Barr, Attorney General, Department of Justice

www.usdoj.gov

David Bernhardt, Secretary, Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov

Sonny Perdue, Secretary, Department of Agriculture

www.usda.gov

Wilbur L. Ross Jr., Secretary, Department of Commerce

www.commerce.gov

Eugene Scalia, Secretary, Department of Labor

www.dol.gov

Benjamin S. Carson Sr., Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development

www.hud.gov

Elaine L. Chao, Secretary, Department of Transportation

www.dot.gov

Dan Brouillette, Secretary, Department of Energy

www.energy.gov

Elisabeth Prince DeVos, Secretary, Department of Education

www.ed.gov

Robert Wilkie, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs

www.va.gov

Chad F. Wolf, Acting Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

www.dhs.gov

Alex Azar, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services

www.hhs.gov

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

President Trump's Executive Officers of Cabinet Rank

Mick Mulvaney, Acting White House Chief of Staff

www.whitehouse.gov

Robert Lighthizer, Ambassador, United States Trade Representative

www.ustr.gov

Joseph Maguire, Acting Director, National Intelligence
www.dni.gov

Jonathan R. Cohen, Acting Ambassador, United States to the United Nations
<https://usun.state.gov>

Mick Mulvaney, Director, Office of Management and Budget
www.whitehouse.gov/omb

Gina Haspel, Director, Central Intelligence Agency
www.cia.gov

Andrew Wheeler, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov

Chris Pilkerton, Acting 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 Jan. 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 receive \$251,800 annually while the chief justice, who leads the court, earns \$263,300.

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;
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;
Neil M. Gorsuch, associate justice;
Brett M. Kavanaugh, 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 \$217,600 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 \$205,100 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.





Donald J. Trump

United States President

Elected November 8, 2016
Term expires January 2021

DONALD J. TRUMP defines the American success story. Throughout his life he has continually set the standards of business and entrepreneurial excellence, especially in real estate, sports and entertainment. Mr. Trump built on his success in private life when he entered into politics and public service. He remarkably won the Presidency in his first ever run for any political office.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, Mr. Trump followed in his father's footsteps into the world of real estate development, making his mark New York City. There, the Trump name soon became synonymous with the most prestigious of addresses in Manhattan and, subsequently, throughout the world.

Mr. Trump is also an accomplished author. He has written more than fourteen bestsellers. His first book, *The Art of the Deal*, is considered a business classic.

Mr. Trump announced his candidacy for the Presidency on June 16, 2015. He then accepted the Republican nomination for President of the United States in July of 2016, having defeated seventeen other contenders during the Republican primaries.

On Nov. 8, 2016, Mr. Trump was elected president in the largest Electoral College landslide for a Republican in 28 years. Mr. Trump won

more than 2,600 counties nationwide, the most since President Ronald Reagan in 1984. And he received the votes of more than 62 million Americans, the most ever for a Republican candidate. These voters, in delivering a truly national victory and historic moment, rallied behind Mr. Trump's commitment to rebuilding our country and disrupting the political status quo that had failed to deliver results.

Mr. Trump won, in part, because he campaigned in places Republicans have had difficulty winning—Flint, Michigan, charter schools in inner-city Cleveland, and Hispanic churches in Florida. He went there because he wanted to bring his message of economic empowerment to all Americans. Millions of new Republicans trusted Mr. Trump with their vote because of his commitment to delivering prosperity through a reformed tax code, an improved regulatory environment, and better trade deals. President Trump's victory has brought Americans of all backgrounds together, and he is committed to delivering results for the Nation every day he serves in office.

President Trump has been married to his wife, Melania, for 12 years, and they are parents to their son, Barron. Mr. Trump also has four adult children, Don Jr., Ivanka, Eric and Tiffany, as well as nine grandchildren.







Michael R. Pence

United States Vice President

Elected November 8, 2016

Term expires January 2021

MICHAEL R. PENCE was born in Columbus, Ind., on June 7, 1959, one of six children born to Edward and Nancy Pence. As a young boy he had a front row seat to the American Dream. After his grandfather immigrated to the United States when he was 17, his family settled in the Midwest. The future Vice President watched his Mom and Dad build everything that matters—a family, a business, and a good name. Sitting at the feet of his mother and his father, who started a successful convenience store business in their small Indiana town, he was raised to believe in the importance of hard work, faith, and family.

Vice President Pence set off for Hanover College, earning his bachelor's degree in history in 1981. While there, he renewed his Christian faith which remains the driving force in his life. He later attended Indiana University School of Law and met the love of his life, Second Lady Karen Pence.

After graduating, Vice President Pence practiced law, led the Indiana Policy Review Foundation, and began hosting The Mike Pence Show, a syndicated talk radio show and a weekly television public affairs program in Indiana. Along the way he became the proud father to three children, Michael, Charlotte and Audrey.

Growing up in Indiana, surrounded by good, hardworking Hoosiers, Vice President Pence always knew that he needed to give back to the state and the country that had given him so much. In 2000, he launched a successful bid for his local congressional seat, entering the United States House of Representatives at the age of 40.

The people of East-Central Indiana elected Vice President Pence six times to represent them in Congress. On Capitol Hill he established himself as a champion of limited government, fiscal responsibility, economic development, educational opportunity, and the U.S. Constitution. His colleagues quickly recognized his leadership ability and unanimously elected him to serve as Chairman of the House Republican Study Committee and House Republican Conference Chairman. In this role, the Vice President helped make government smaller and more effective, reduce spending, and return power to state and local governments.

In 2013, Vice President Pence left the nation's capital when Hoosiers elected him the 50th Governor of Indiana. He brought the same limited government and low tax philosophy to the Indiana Statehouse. As Governor, he enacted the largest income tax cut in Indiana history, lowering individual income tax rates, the business personal property tax, and the corporate income tax in order to strengthen the State's competitive edge and attract new investment and good-paying jobs. Due to his relentless focus on jobs, the state's unemployment rate fell by half during his four years in office, and at the end of his term, more Hoosiers were working than at any point in the state's 200-year history.

As governor of Indiana, Vice President Pence increased school funding, expanded school choice, and created the first state-funded Pre-K plan in Indiana history. He made career and technical education a priority in every high school. Under Vice President Pence's leadership, Indiana, known as "The Crossroads of America," invested more than \$800 million in new money for roads and bridges across the state. Despite the record tax cuts and new investments in roads and schools, the state remained fiscally responsible, as the Vice President worked with members of the Indiana General Assembly to pass two honestly balanced budgets that left the state with strong reserves and AAA credit ratings that were the envy of the nation.

It was Indiana's success story, Vice President Pence's record of legislative and executive experience, and his strong family values that prompted President Donald Trump to select Mike Pence as his running mate in July 2016. The American people elected President Donald Trump and Vice President Pence on Nov. 8, 2016. President Donald Trump and Vice President Pence entered office on Jan. 20, 2017.

Vice President Mike Pence remains grateful for the grace of God, the love and support of his family and the blessings of liberty that are every American's birthright. He looks forward to working with the American people as together they seek to Make America Great Again.

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–Aug. 2, 1923
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	—	Aug. 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–Aug. 9, 1974
38	Gerald R. Ford ^k	Republican	Nelson A. Rockefeller	Aug. 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–Jan. 20, 2017
45	Donald J. Trump	Republican	Michael R. Pence	Jan. 20, 2017–

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







Roy Blunt United States Senator

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Telephone: (417) 877-7814;
- 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 23.305, St. Louis 63102
Telephone: (314) 725-4484;
- 338 Broadway, Ste. 303, Cape Girardeau 63701
Telephone: (573) 334-7044;
- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Ste. 320, Columbia 65201
Telephone: (573) 442-8151.

Committees

Committee on Appropriations

Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Defense

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation and Space
Communications, Technology, Innovation and The Internet
Transportation and Safety
Security

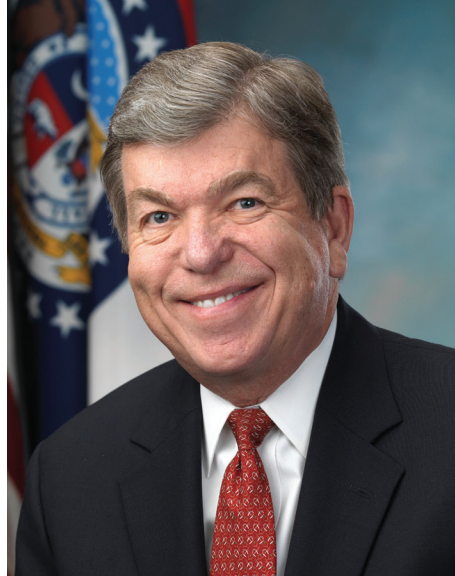
Committee on Rules and Administration

Chairman

Select Committee on Intelligence

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 chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee and as the chairman of the Senate Rules Committee. He also serves on the Senate Appropriations Committee;



the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee; the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Rules Committee. He is also the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

The people of Southwest Missouri overwhelmingly elected 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. Blunt also served four years as the president of Southwest Baptist University, his alma mater, in Bolivar, Missouri. He 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. Blunt is also a member of the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees.

The Senator is married to Abigail Blunt and has four children: Matt, Amy, Andy and Charlie. Blunt has six grandchildren: Davis Mosby, Ben Blunt, Branch Blunt, Eva Mosby, Allyson Blunt and Brooks Blunt.



Josh Hawley

United States Senator

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- 4141 Pennsylvania Ave., Ste. 101, Kansas City 64111
- 324 Park Central W., Ste. 101, Springfield 65806
- Eagleton Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St., Ste. 23.366,
St. Louis 63102

Committees

Committee on Judiciary
Committee on Armed Services
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental
Affairs
Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship
Special Committee on Aging

JOSH HAWLEY (Republican) Raised in rural Missouri, U.S. Senator Hawley previously served as Missouri's Attorney General. There he earned a reputation for taking on the big and the powerful to protect Missouri workers and families. He has battled big government and big business, special interests, organized crime and anyone who would threaten the well-being of Missourians.

A native of small town Lexington, Missouri, in rural Lafayette County, Senator Hawley graduated from Rockhurst High School in Kansas City. After graduating from Stanford University in 2002 and Yale Law School in 2006, he moved back home to mid-Missouri with his wife, Erin, where they started a family. They are the proud parents of two young boys, Elijah and Blaise.



Senator Hawley is recognized as one of the nation's leading constitutional lawyers. He has litigated at the Supreme Court of the United States, the federal courts of appeals, and in state court, fighting for the people's liberties. He previously fought Obamacare at the Supreme Court—and won—as one of the lead attorneys in the landmark Hobby Lobby case. He was also a lead attorney in the Hosanna-Tabor case at the Supreme Court, protecting the rights of churches.

As Attorney General, he fought the Washington overreach threatening farms and family businesses, including the Waters of the United States Rule and the Clean Power Plan. Senator Hawley has also taken on big opioid manufacturers, challenging their unethical marketing practices that helped create an epidemic of opioid abuse. He cracked down on human trafficking in Missouri, leading the largest anti-trafficking bust in Missouri history. And he stood up to big tech, launching investigations of the most powerful companies in the world—Google and Facebook—to protect Missourians, their data and the First Amendment.

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
Josh Hawley	Republican	2018

¹Admitted to seat, December 1821.

²Admitted to seat, December 1821.

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

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

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

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

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

⁸Henderson was appointed by Provisional Gov. Hall in the absence of Gov. 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 Sept. 20, 1877.

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

¹⁵Shields was elected Jan. 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 Dec. 5, 1926.

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

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

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

²⁰Briggs was appointed Jan. 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 Sept. 13, 1960, and was succeeded by Edward V. Long, appointed Sept. 23, 1960, then elected at a special election Nov. 8, 1960.

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

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

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







U.S. Representative—District 1

WM. LACY CLAY

Washington office: 2428 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2406; FAX: (202) 226-3717.

District offices: 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; 1281 Graham Rd., Ste. 202, Florissant 63031, Telephone: (314) 383-5240, FAX: (314) 383-8020.

www.lacyclay.house.gov

Committees: Financial Services; Oversight and Government Reform; Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance; Subcommittee on Monetary Policy and Trade.

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. Non-profits: 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: 2000–2016. 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

Committees: Financial Services; Foreign Affairs.

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% of the vote. Ann was also selected by the freshman class of the 113th Congress to be their representative on the Elected Leadership Committee and was re-elected by her colleagues in 2015. She has served as a senior deputy whip for the last three years. Elected to the U.S. House: 2012–2016. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 3

BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

Washington office: 2230 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: Financial Services; Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit (chair); Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance; 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. Member: St. Lawrence Catholic Church; Knights of Columbus; Missouri Farm Bureau; Eldon Chamber of Commerce; Missouri House of Representatives, 1999–2005; Missouri Director of Tourism, 2006–2008. Elected to the U.S. House: 2008–2016. Republican.

U.S. Representative—District 4

VICKY HARTZLER

Washington Office: 2235 Rayburn 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; Armed Services.

Biography: Born Oct. 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 four farm equipment stores, three of them in the fourth district. First elected to office in Nov. 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: 2010–2020. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 5

EMANUEL CLEAVER II

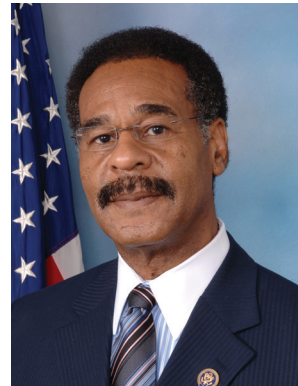
Washington office: 2335 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4535, FAX: (202) 225-4403.

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.

www.cleaver.house.gov

Committee: Financial Services.

Biography: Born in Waxahachie, Texas. Graduated high school in Wichita Falls, Texas. 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 in 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." Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, 2011–2012. Elected to the U.S. House: 2004–2016. Democrat.



U.S. Representative—District 6

SAMUEL B. (Sam) GRAVES

Washington office: 1135 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: Armed Services; Transportation and Infrastructure.

Biography: Born Nov. 7, 1963, in Tarkio. Graduate of Tarkio H.S., 1982. Attended Univ. of Mo.—Columbia, receiving his degree in agronomy from the College of Agriculture, 1986. Sam is a member of the First Baptist Church; Alpha Gamma Sigma; Rotary; Jaycees; volunteer fireman and rescue squad; Univ. Extension Council; Farm Bureau; Agriculture Leaders of Tomorrow; Mo. Historical Society. Sam has received various awards including Farm Bureau National Outstanding Young Farmer; Jaycee's National Outstanding Young Farmer; Agriculture Leaders of Tomorrow Outstanding Alumnus; Associated Industries of Mo., Voice of Mo. Business; Mo. Chamber of Commerce, Spirit of Enterprise; Eagle Scout. Elected to Mo. House: 1992. Elected to Mo. Senate: 1994–1998. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2016. Republican.





U.S. Representative—District 7

BILLY LONG

Washington Office: 2454 Rayburn 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; Subcommittee on Communications and Technology; Subcommittee on Energy and Power; Subcommittee on 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 member-

ships 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 & Calvary Presbyterian Church. Elected to the U.S. House: 2010–2016. Republican.



U.S. Representative—District 8

JASON SMITH

Washington office: 1118 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4404; FAX: (202) 226-0326.

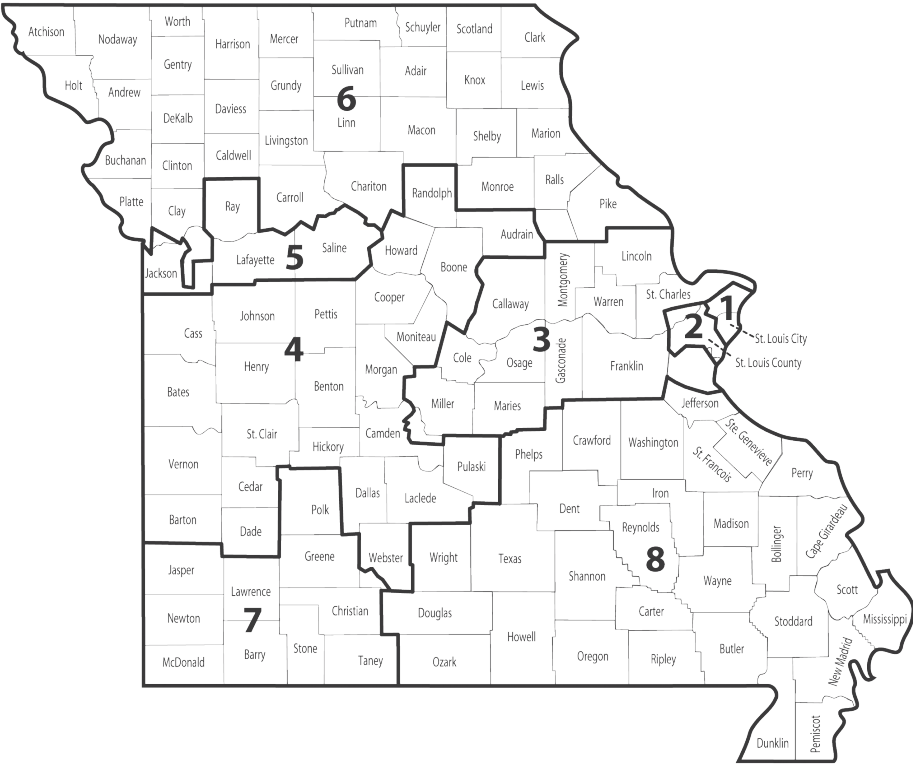
District offices: 830A S. Bishop, Rolla 65401, Telephone: (573) 364-2455; 22 E. Columbia St., Farmington 63640, Telephone: (573) 756-9755; 35 Court Sq., Ste. 300, West Plains 65775, Telephone: (417) 255-1515; 2725 N. Westwood Blvd., Ste. 5A, Poplar Bluff 63901; 2502 Tanner Dr., Ste. 205, Cape Girardeau 63703, Telephone: (573) 335-0101.

www.jasonsmith.house.gov

Committees: Budget; Ways and Means; Subcommittee on Human Resources; Subcommittee on Social Security.

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 Mo.–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; Mo. Bar; numerous local chambers of commerce and Mo. Farm Bureau. Former pres. & current member, Salem FFA Alumni Assn., holds an American FFA degree. Elected to the Mo. House: Nov. 2005 (special election); re-elected: 2006–2012. Elected to the U.S. House: June 2013 (special election); re-elected: 2014–2016. 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	5, 6	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		Democratic	1844-60
Sterling Price ¹		Democratic	1844
Leonard H. Sims	3	Democratic	1844
William McDaniel ¹		Democratic	1846
James S. Green		Democratic	1846, 1848, 1856
Willard P. Hall		Democratic, Union–D	1846–50
William Van Ness Bay		Democratic	1848
John F. Darby		Whig	1850
John G. Miller ²		Whig, Opposition	1850–1854
Gilchrist Porter		Whig, Opposition	1850, 1854
Thomas Hart Benton		Democratic	1852
Alfred W. Lamb		Democratic	1852
Mordecai Oliver		Whig, Opposition	1852, 1854
Samuel Caruthers		Whig, Opposition, Demo- cratic	1853–56
James J. Lindley		Whig, Opposition	1853, 1854
Thomas P. Akers ²		American	1856
Luther M. Kennett		Opposition	1854
Thomas L. Anderson	2	American, Ind. D	1856-1858
Francis P. Blair ³		Democratic	1856-1862
John B. Clark ⁴		Democratic	1856–1860
James Craig		Democratic	1856-1858
John R. Barret		Union–D	1858, 1860
John W. Noell ⁵		Democratic, Unconditional Unionist	1858, 1860
Samuel H. Woodson		American	1856-1858
William A. Hall ⁴		Democratic, Unionist	1860, 1862
Eligan H. Norton		Democratic	1860
Thomas L. Price ⁶		Democratic	1861
John W. Reid ⁶		Democratic	1860
James S. Rollins		Unionist	1860, 1862
Henry T. Blow		Unionist, Republican	1862, 1864
Sempronius H. Boyd		Unionist, Republican	1862, 1868
Austin A. King	6	Unionist	1862
Samuel Knox		Unionist	1862
Benjamin F. Loan		Unionist, Republican	1862–66
Joseph W. McClurg ⁷		Unionist, Republican	1862–66
John G. Scott ⁵		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 Dec. 8, 1879, and John F. Philips was elected at a special election Jan. 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 Dec. 17, 1928, and David Hopkins was elected to fill the vacancy.

²⁰Jerry Litton died and E. Thomas Coleman was elected Nov. 2, 1976, to fill the vacancy. He was also elected to a full term beginning Jan. 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 10 districts in the 1960s, to nine in the 1980s, to the current number of eight 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.