



CHAPTER 3

# FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



# United States Government

## Executive Branch

*Donald J. Trump, President of the United States*  
*The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.,*  
*Washington, D.C. 20500*  
*Telephone: (202) 456-1414*  
[www.whitehouse.gov](http://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 additional allowance of \$50,000 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 \$235,100 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 \$221,400 annually.

## Members, President Trump's Cabinet

**JD Vance**, Vice President, [www.whitehouse.gov/vicepresident](http://www.whitehouse.gov/vicepresident)

**Marco Rubio**, Secretary of State, [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)

**Scott Bessent**, Secretary, Department of the Treasury, [www.treasury.gov](http://www.treasury.gov)

**Pete Hegseth**, Secretary, Department of Defense, [www.defense.gov](http://www.defense.gov)

**Pam Bondi**, Attorney General, Department of Justice, [www.usdoj.gov](http://www.usdoj.gov)

**Doug Burgum**, Secretary, Department of the Interior, [www.doi.gov](http://www.doi.gov)

**Brooke Rollins**, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)

**Howard Lutnick**, Secretary, Department of Commerce, [www.commerce.gov](http://www.commerce.gov)

**Lori Chavez-DeRemer**, Secretary, Department of Labor, [www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov)

**Robert F. Kennedy Jr.**, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, [www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)

**Scott Turner**, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)

**Sean Duffy**, Secretary, Department of Transportation, [www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov)

**Chris Wright**, Secretary, Department of Energy, [www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov)

**Linda McMahon**, Secretary, Department of Education, [www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)

**Doug Collins**, Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, [www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov)

**Kristi Noem**, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, [www.dhs.gov](http://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 Trump's Executive Officers of Cabinet Rank

**Susie Wiles**, Chief of Staff, [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)

**John Ratcliffe**, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, [www.cia.gov](http://www.cia.gov)

**Lee Zeldin**, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)

**Tulsi Gabbard**, Director of National Intelligence, [www.dni.gov](http://www.dni.gov)

**Jamieson Greer**, United States Trade Representative, [www.ustr.gov](http://www.ustr.gov)

**Dorothy Shea**, Acting United States Representative to the United Nations, [www.usun.state.gov](http://www.usun.state.gov)

**Stephen Miran**, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, [www.whitehouse.gov/cea/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/)

**Kelly Loeffler**, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, [www.sba.gov](http://www.sba.gov)

**Russ Vought**, Director for the Office of Management and Budget, [www.omb.gov](http://www.omb.gov)

**Michael Kratsios**, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, [www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/)

## Legislative Branch

[www.house.gov](http://www.house.gov) / [www.senate.gov](http://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 receive \$303,600 annually while the chief justice, who leads the court, earns \$317,500.

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](http://www.supremecourt.gov)

**John G. Roberts Jr.**, chief justice; **Clarence Thomas**, 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; **Amy Coney Barrett**, associate justice; **Ketanji Brown Jackson**, 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 \$262,300 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 \$243,300 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).







# **Donald J. Trump**

## **United States President**

Elected November 5, 2024  
Term expires January 2029

DONALD J. TRUMP (Republican) was elected the 47th president of the United States in a landslide victory in November 2024, returning to the White House after previously serving as the 45th president from 2017 to 2021.

In his first term, President Trump enacted sweeping tax and regulatory reforms, negotiated the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, strengthened the military with a \$2 trillion investment, and launched the U.S. Space Force. He secured bipartisan criminal justice reform, confirmed three Supreme Court justices, and pursued historic peace efforts in the Middle East. He also prioritized veterans' care, reduced prescription drug prices, and implemented strong border security policies.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, Trump began his career in real estate development, expanding the Trump Organization's brand across New York City and internationally. He gained prominence as a businessman, television personality and author, with *The Art of the Deal* becoming a best-selling business book.

Trump is the first U.S. president elected without prior political or military office and won re-election in 2024 after a campaign focused on economic growth, national security and government accountability.

President Trump has five children: Donald Jr., Ivanka, Eric, Tiffany and Barron, and 11 grandchildren.







---

# JD Vance

## United States Vice President

Elected November 5, 2024  
Term expires January 2029

---

JD VANCE (Republican) was born and raised in Middletown, Ohio, a former manufacturing hub where many working families once thrived on single incomes. As industry declined, his family—like many others—faced economic hardship and instability.

Vance's early life was marked by challenges, including his mother's struggle with addiction and the absence of his father. He was raised largely by his grandparents, who provided stability and support. His grandmother, known as Mamaw, played a central role in his upbringing and instilled in him a strong sense of discipline and resilience.

After graduating from Middletown High School, Vance enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and served for four years, including a deployment to Iraq. He used the GI Bill to attend The Ohio State University and later earned a law degree from Yale Law School, where he met his wife, Usha. The couple lives in Cincinnati and has three children: Ewan, Vivek and Veda.

Following law school, Vance worked as a venture capitalist and gained national recognition as the author of the best-selling memoir *Hillbilly Elegy*, which brought attention to the struggles of working-class Americans in post-industrial communities.

In 2022, Vance was elected to the U.S. Senate from Ohio. His legislative priorities included border security, revitalizing domestic manufacturing, and improving opportunities for working families. In 2024, President Donald J. Trump selected him as the Republican nominee for vice president.

## 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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	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 <sup>f</sup>	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 <sup>g</sup>	Democratic	John N. Garner	March 4, 1933–Jan. 20, 1941
	Franklin D. Roosevelt <sup>h</sup>	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 <sup>i</sup>	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 <sup>j</sup>	Republican	Spiro T. Agnew	Jan. 20, 1969–Aug. 9, 1974
38.	Gerald R. Ford <sup>k</sup>	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–Jan. 20, 2021
46.	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Democratic	Kamala D. Harris	Jan. 20, 2021–Jan. 20, 2025



Historical Listing, Presidents and Vice Presidents—continued

	President	Political Party	Vice President	Term
47.	Donald J. Trump	Republican	JD Vance	Jan. 20, 2025–

- (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.







# Josh Hawley

## United States Senator

### Washington Office

381 Russell Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510  
 Telephone: (202) 224-6154 / FAX: (202) 228-0526  
[www.hawley.senate.gov](http://www.hawley.senate.gov)

### District offices

- 555 Independence St., #1600, Cape Girardeau 63703;  
 (573) 334-5995
- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Ste. 220, Columbia 65201;  
 (573) 554-1919
- 400 E. Ninth St., Ste. 9350, Kansas City 64106;  
 (816) 960-4694
- 901 E. St. Louis St., Ste. 1604, Springfield 65806;  
 (417) 869-4433
- Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St.,  
 Ste. 23.360, St. Louis 63102; (314) 354-7060



### Committees

Committee on Judiciary; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; and Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

JOSH HAWLEY (Republican) was raised in rural Missouri and previously served as Missouri's attorney general, where he earned a reputation for taking on powerful interests to protect workers and families. He has challenged big government, big business, special interests and organized crime, advocating for the well-being of Missourians.

A native of Lexington in Lafayette County, Hawley graduated from Rockhurst High School in Kansas City. He earned his undergraduate degree from Stanford University in 2002 and his law degree from Yale Law School in 2006. After law school, he returned to mid-Missouri with his wife, Erin, to raise a family. They have three children: Elijah, Blaise and Abigail.

Hawley is recognized as one of the nation's leading constitutional attorneys. He has argued cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, federal appellate courts and state courts, focusing on defending civil liberties. He served as a lead attorney in the U.S. Supreme Court's Hobby Lobby case, which challenged portions of the Affordable Care Act, and in Hosanna-Tabor, a major decision protecting the rights of religious institutions.

Since taking office in the U.S. Senate, Hawley has championed legislation aimed at supporting working families. He has worked across party lines to advance online protections for children, supported direct relief payments during the COVID-19 pandemic and pushed for stronger accountability among landlords. He has also introduced proposals to protect American jobs from unfair foreign trade practices, particularly with China, and has advocated for reshoring manufacturing to the United States.

Hawley has criticized corporate special interests, targeting what he describes as abuses by Big Tech and Wall Street, while supporting innovation and small businesses. He has also worked to address illegal immigration, opioid abuse and human trafficking—both as attorney general and in the Senate. A vocal defender of constitutional rights, he has consistently supported the First and Second Amendments.





# Eric Schmitt

## United States Senator

### Washington Office

404 Russell Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510

Telephone: (202) 224-5721

[www.schmitt.senate.gov](http://www.schmitt.senate.gov)

### District offices

- 555 Independence St., Ste. 1500, Cape Girardeau  
63703; (573) 338-8340

- 1123 Wilkes Blvd., Ste. 320, Columbia 65201;  
(573) 514-8680

- 12200 N. Ambassador Dr., Ste. 233, Kansas City 64163;  
(816) 849-6234

- 2870 S. Ingram Mill Rd., Springfield 65804;  
(417) 290-5000

- Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse, 111 S. 10th St.,  
Ste. 23.305, St. Louis 63102; (314) 230-7263



### Committees

Committee on Armed Services (subcommittee: Cybersecurity; Emerging Threats and Capabilities; Seapower); Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation (subcommittees: Space and Science, ranking member; Communications, Media and Broadband; Surface Transportation, Maritime, Freight and Ports); Joint Economic Committee.

ERIC SCHMITT (Republican) grew up in Bridgeton, a community in north St. Louis County. A sixth-generation Missourian, he comes from a family of farmers, teachers and small business owners with roots in Tipton, Pilot Grove, Louisiana and St. Louis.

Schmitt graduated from De Smet Jesuit High School and earned his bachelor's degree, cum laude, from Truman State University, where he founded a Habitat for Humanity chapter. He received his law degree from Saint Louis University, where he served as an editor of the Law Review. After graduating, he taught a course on 21st century civics at SLU, driven by a deep appreciation for the U.S. Constitution.

Schmitt and his wife, Jaime, live in Missouri with their three children: Stephen, Sophia and Olivia. Their son Stephen was born with a rare genetic condition and lives with multiple disabilities, including epilepsy and autism. His son's challenges inspired Schmitt to enter public service and advocate for families with special needs. As a state senator, he led a bipartisan effort to expand autism therapy coverage and improve access to critical care.

Schmitt served as Missouri's 46th state treasurer and as attorney general before being elected to the U.S. Senate in 2022. As attorney general, he launched several major initiatives to fight violent crime, including the Safer Streets program and the Cold Case Unit. He also created the SAFE Kit initiative to process backlogged sexual assault kits and worked to address the opioid crisis by expanding treatment resources.

In the Senate, Schmitt has continued to focus on issues that affect working families. He has advocated for energy independence, secure borders and protection of free speech. He also led efforts as attorney general to challenge federal overreach and support domestic energy production. As treasurer, he created a public transparency tool to track state spending and fought to protect taxpayer dollars. In the legislature, he was known for championing major tax cuts and opposing excessive municipal fines.

Now serving in the U.S. Senate, Schmitt continues to push back against what he calls the unchecked power of the administrative state, while working to protect individual freedoms and ensure Missouri's voice is heard in Washington.

## Historical Listing, United States Senators

Name	Political Party	Elected
David Barton <sup>1</sup>	Republican, Adams-Clay R.	1820, 1824
Thomas Hart Benton <sup>2</sup>	Democratic	1820–48
Alexander Buckner <sup>3</sup>	Jacksonian	1830
Lewis F. Linn <sup>3, 4</sup>	Jacksonian, Democratic	1834, 1836, 1842
David R. Atchison <sup>4</sup>	Democratic	1843, 1844, 1848
Henry S. Geyer	Whig	1850
James S. Green	Democratic	1856
Truett Polk <sup>5</sup>	Democratic	1856
Waldo P. Johnson <sup>6</sup>	Democratic	1860
B. Gratz Brown <sup>9</sup>	Unconditional Unionist	1862
John B. Henderson <sup>8</sup>	Unionist	1862
Robert Wilson <sup>7</sup>	Unionist	1862
Charles D. Drake <sup>10</sup>	Republican	1866
Carl Schurz	Republican	1868
Francis P. Blair <sup>12</sup>	Democratic	1870
Daniel F. Jewett <sup>11</sup>	Republican	1870
Lewis V. Boggy <sup>13</sup>	Democratic	1872
Francis M. Cockrell	Democratic	1874, 1880, 1886, 1892, 1898
David H. Armstrong <sup>14</sup>	Democratic	1876
James Shields <sup>15</sup>	Democratic	1878
George Graham Vest	Democratic	1878, 1884, 1890, 1896
William Joe Stone <sup>16</sup>	Democratic	1902, 1908, 1914
William Warner	Republican	1904
James A. Reed	Democratic	1910, 1916, 1922
Seldon Spencer <sup>17, 18</sup>	Republican	1918, 1920
Xenophon P. Wilfley <sup>16</sup>	Democratic	1918
George H. Williams <sup>17</sup>	Republican	1924
Harry B. Hawes <sup>18</sup>	Democratic	1926
Roscoe C. Patterson	Republican	1928
Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark <sup>18, 19</sup>	Democratic	1932, 1938
Harry S. Truman <sup>20</sup>	Democratic	1934, 1940
Forrest Donnell	Republican	1944
Frank P. Briggs <sup>20</sup>	Democratic	1945
James P. Kem	Republican	1946
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. <sup>21</sup>	Democratic	1950, 1956
Stuart Symington <sup>23</sup>	Democratic	1952, 1958, 1964, 1970
Edward V. Long <sup>21, 22</sup>	Democratic	1962
Thomas F. Eagleton <sup>22</sup>	Democratic	1968, 1974, 1980
John C. Danforth <sup>23</sup>	Republican	1976, 1982, 1988
Christopher Samuel (Kit) Bond	Republican	1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
John Ashcroft	Republican	1994
Jean Carnahan <sup>24</sup>	Democratic	2000
James M. Talent	Republican	2002
Claire McCaskill	Democratic	2006, 2012
Roy Blunt	Republican	2010–22
Josh Hawley	Republican	2018
Eric Schmitt	Republican	2022

<sup>1</sup>Admitted to seat, December 1821.

<sup>2</sup>Admitted to seat, December 1821.

<sup>3</sup>Linn was appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died in 1838.

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Wilson was appointed by Provisional Gov. Hall in the absence of Gov. Gamble.

<sup>8</sup>Henderson was appointed by Provisional Gov. Hall in the absence of Gov. Gamble.

<sup>9</sup>Brown was elected for a term ending March 4, 1867.

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

<sup>11</sup>Jewett was appointed to succeed Charles Drake until the meeting of Congress.

<sup>12</sup>Blair was elected to serve the remainder of Drake's senate term.

<sup>13</sup>Boggy died Sept. 20, 1877.

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

<sup>15</sup>Shields was elected Jan. 21, 1879, to serve the remainder of Bogy's senate term.

<sup>16</sup>Stone died April 14, 1918, and was succeeded by Xenophon P. Wilfley, who served until Dec. 5, 1926.

<sup>17</sup>Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams.

<sup>18</sup>Hawes 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.

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

<sup>20</sup>Briggs 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.

<sup>21</sup>Hennings 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.

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

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

<sup>24</sup>Carnahan 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**

**WESLEY BELL**

**Washington office:** 1429 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2406.

**District offices:** 1191 Dr. M.L. King Dr., St. Louis 63101; Mailing address—1109 Cole St., St. Louis 63101; Telephone: (314) 955-9980.

[bell.house.gov](http://bell.house.gov)

**Committees:** Armed Services; Oversight and Government Reform.

**Biography:** Born and raised in north St. Louis County, Bell grew up in a union household that instilled in him a deep appreciation for public service and the dignity of hard work. A graduate of Hazelwood East High School, he worked multiple jobs to put himself through college at Lindenwood University — waiting tables at Shoney's, refereeing youth sports and working for a phone company — before earning his law degree from the University of Missouri School of Law. Bell began his legal career as a public defender in St. Louis and later taught criminology at Florissant Valley Community College. He also served as a municipal judge in Velda City and as a municipal prosecutor in Riverview. In 2015, he was elected to the Ferguson City Council. In 2018, Bell made history by defeating the incumbent to become the first Black person elected as St. Louis County prosecuting attorney. He is a former member of the National Education Association. Elected to the U.S. House: 2024. Democrat.



**U.S. Representative—District 2**

**ANN WAGNER**

**Washington office:** 2350 Rayburn Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-1621.

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

[wagner.house.gov](http://wagner.house.gov)

**Committees:** Financial Services; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

**Biography:** Wagner attended the University of Missouri-Columbia and earned a Bachelor of Science in business administration with an emphasis in logistics. After college, she worked in the private sector, holding management positions at Hallmark Cards and Ralston Purina. She and her husband, Ray, have three children: Raymond, Stephen and Mary Ruth. Wagner has served as a local Republican committeewoman, chair of the Missouri Republican Party and co-chair of the Republican National Committee. In 2005, she was sworn in as the 19th U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. In 2010, Wagner was asked to serve as chair of Roy Blunt's U.S. Senate campaign. She announced her first run for public office on April 26, 2011, and won her 2012 congressional race with more than 60% of the vote. Wagner was selected by the freshman class of the 113th Congress to serve as 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 past three years. Elected to the U.S. House: 2012–2022. Republican.



**U.S. Representative—District 3**

**BOB ONDER**

**Washington office:** 1113 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2956.

**District offices:** 235 E. High St., Jefferson City 65101, Telephone: (573) 635-7232, 5330 Hwy. N, Cottleville 63304, Telephone: (636) 327-7055.

[onder.house.gov](http://onder.house.gov)

**Committees:** Judiciary; Education and Workforce; Transportation and Infrastructure.

**Biography:** Onder received his medical degree from Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis and his law degree from Saint Louis University School of Law. In 1992, he opened a private practice specializing in allergy, asthma and clinical immunology, serving Missourians for more than 30 years. A respected physician, attorney and public servant, Onder has used his background to lead on issues affecting Missourians in both Jefferson City and Washington, D.C. In 2006, he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives from District 13. In 2014, he was elected to the Missouri Senate, where

he served as assistant majority floor leader. Onder and his wife, Allison, reside in St. Charles County, Missouri, where he enjoys hunting and spending time with his family. They have six adult children. Elected to the U.S. House: 2024. Republican.

**U.S. Representative—District 4****MARK ALFORD**

**Washington Office:** 328 Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-2876.

**District Offices:** 2401 Bernadette Dr., Ste. 117, Columbia 65203, Telephone: (573) 540-6600; 500 E. Elm St., Lebanon 65536, Telephone: (417) 532-5582; 1272 W. Foxwood Dr., Raymore 64083, Telephone: (816) 441-6318.

[alford.house.gov](http://alford.house.gov)

**Committees:** Appropriations; Republican Study; Small Business.

**Biography:** Alford is a husband, father, former small business owner and TV news anchor. He spent 25 years anchoring Kansas City's #1 morning news show. Covering top stories connected him to thousands from all walks of life. It also offered the opportunity to hone his talents as a communicator, enhancing his voice to inform, influence and inspire millions. His experience behind the news desk gave him a front row view to the constant attacks against our nation's founding principles from an increasingly liberal, progressive ideology that threaten to undermine our country's values of faith, family, hard work and individual liberty. Alford is a megaphone for the 4th district, magnifying their voices and their values. Over the years, he helped raise millions of dollars for charities, and served dozens of boards, foundations, churches, civic organizations, families and strangers. He and wife Leslie have been married 33 years and share three grown children. Elected to the U.S. House: 2022. Republican.

**U.S. Representative—District 5****EMANUEL CLEAVER II**

**Washington office:** 2217 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-4535; FAX: (202) 225-4403.

**District offices:** 411 W. Maple Ave., Ste. F, Independence 64050, Telephone: (816) 833-4545; 4001 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Ste. 210, Kansas City 64130, Telephone: (816) 842-4545.

[cleaver.house.gov](http://cleaver.house.gov)

**Committee:** Financial Services (subcommittees: Housing and Insurance, ranking member; Capital Markets).

**Biography:** Cleaver is serving his 11th term representing the home district of President Harry S. Truman. Before being elected to Congress, he served for 12 years on the Kansas City Council and, in 1991, became the city's first African American mayor. During his eight years as mayor, Cleaver established a reputation as an advocate for economic development and urban revitalization. He helped attract major corporations to the city and led the effort to build the South Midtown Roadway. Cleaver holds a bachelor's degree from Prairie View A&M University and a master's degree from St. Paul School of Theology in Kansas City. He has also received five honorary doctoral degrees. A native of Texas, Cleaver is married to the former Dianne Donaldson. They have made Kansas City their home, along with their four children and grandchildren. Elected to the U.S. House: 2004–2022. 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:** 6079 CR 425, PO Box 364, Hannibal 63401, Telephone: (573) 221-3400; 12200 N. Ambassador Dr., Ste. 234, Kansas City 64163, Telephone: (816) 792-3976; 411 Jules St., Rm. 111, St. Joseph 64501, Telephone: (816) 749-0800; 201 Main St., Rm. 50, Troy 63379, Telephone: (636) 622-7106.

[graves.house.gov](http://graves.house.gov)

**Committees:** Armed Services; Transportation and Infrastructure (chair).

**Biography:** Graves is a lifelong resident of his district. A small businessman and sixth-generation family farmer, he has spent his life working to make Missouri a better place to live, work and raise a family. He was born in Tarkio, graduated from Tarkio High School, and earned a degree in agronomy from the University of Missouri-Columbia's College of Agriculture. Graves won his first race for the Missouri House of Representatives in 1992. In 1994, he was elected to the Missouri Senate representing the 12th District and was re-elected in 1998. His leadership has been recognized by organizations such as the Missouri Chamber of Commerce, Missouri Farm Bureau, Missouri Hospital Association and the National Federation of Independent Business. As a father, grandfather, farmer, businessman and former state legislator, Graves understands the values, hopes and beliefs of the hard-working people of his district. Elected to the U.S. House: 2000–2022. Republican.





**U.S. Representative—District 7**

**ERIC BURLISON**

**Washington Office:** 1108 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515; Telephone: (202) 225-6536.

**District Offices:** 3232 E. Ridgeview St., Springfield 65804; Telephone: (417) 889-1800, FAX: (771) 200-5750; 2727 E. 32nd St., Ste. 2, Joplin 64804; Telephone: (417) 781-1041, FAX: (771) 200-5750.

[burlison.house.gov](http://burlison.house.gov)

**Committees:** Oversight and Accountability (subcoms.: Economic Growth, Energy Policy, and Regulatory Affairs (chair); Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE); Transportation and Infrastructure (subcoms.: Highways and Transit; Railroads, Pipelines and Hazardous Materials; Water Resources and Environment).

**Biography:** A sixth-generation Missourian, Burlison brings 20 years of private-sector experience as an investment advisor and software consultant. A 1995 graduate of Parkview High School in Springfield, he earned a Bachelor of Arts in philosophy and an MBA from Missouri State University. He previously represented the 20th Senatorial District, which includes Christian County and part of Greene County, from 2019 to 2023. Prior to that, he served in the Missouri House of Representatives representing the 133rd District. In his free time, he enjoys hunting and fishing in the Ozarks. He and his wife are active members of their church and are passionate supporters of campus ministries. They live in Ozark with their two daughters. Elected to the U.S. House: 2022. Republican.

Missouri House of Representatives representing the 133rd District. In his free time, he enjoys hunting and fishing in the Ozarks. He and his wife are active members of their church and are passionate supporters of campus ministries. They live in Ozark with their two daughters. Elected to the U.S. House: 2022. Republican.



**U.S. Representative—District 8**

**JASON SMITH**

**Washington office:** 1011 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, Telephone: (202) 225-4404; FAX: (202) 226-0326.

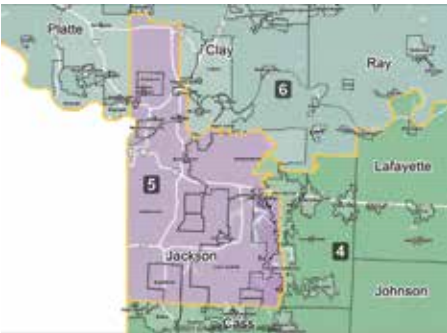
**District offices:** 830A S. Bishop, Rolla 65401, Telephone: (573) 364-2455; 22 E. Columbia St., Farmington 63640, Telephone: (573) 756-9755; 35 Court Sq., Ste. 300, West Plains 65775, Telephone: (417) 255-1515; 2725 N. Westwood Blvd., Ste. 5A, Poplar Bluff 63901, Telephone: (573) 609-2996; 2502 Tanner Dr., Ste. 205, Cape Girardeau 63703, Telephone: (573) 335-0101.

[jasonsmith.house.gov](http://jasonsmith.house.gov)

**Committees:** Ways and Means (chair).

**Biography:** A seventh-generation Missourian and fourth-generation owner of his family's farm, Smith is a citizen-legislator who comes from humble roots and learned the value of hard work early in life. He attended Salem High School, where he was an active member of FFA. He earned degrees in agricultural economics and business administration from the University of Missouri-Columbia, completing both programs in three years. He went on to graduate from Oklahoma City University School of Law at age 23. Smith served eight years in the Missouri General Assembly and was elected Republican leader

of the House Budget Committee in 2021. He has been rated the top conservative in the Missouri delegation by the American Conservative Union, is a lifetime member of the National Rifle Association, and is a strong supporter of the right-to-life movement and traditional values. Smith attends Grace Community Church in Salem. Elected to the U.S. House: June 2013 (special election); re-elected: 2014–2022. Republican.



Kansas City Area Detail



St. Louis Area Detail





The congressional district bill (H.B. 2909), passed by the 101st General Assembly, on May 18, 2022, established these district boundaries.

District	Description or boundary	Population
1	St. Louis City (part of) and St. Louis County (part of)	741,792
2	Franklin, St. Charles (part of), St. Louis County (part of) and Warren (part of)	764,420
3	Counties of Boone (part of), Callaway, Camden (part of), Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Gasconade, Jefferson (part of), Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Montgomery (part of), Osage, St. Charles (part of), Warren (part of) and Washington	781,181
4	Counties of Barton, Bates, Benton, Boone (part of), Camden (part of), Cass, Cedar, Dade, Dallas, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Jackson (part of), Johnson, Laclede, Lafayette, Morgan, Pettis, Polk, Pulaski, Saline, St. Clair, Vernon and Webster (part of)	788,949
5	Clay (part of) and Jackson (part of)	760,843
6	Counties of Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain (part of) Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Chariton, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Jackson (part of), Knox, Lewis, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Nodaway, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan and Worth	785,446
7	Counties of Barry, Christian, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Stone, Taney and Webster (part of)	790,9232
8	Counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Jefferson (part of), Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Phelps, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Stoddard, Texas, Washington, Wayne and Wright	782,602

## 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, 1836–38
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	1842–44
John S. Phelps	5, 6	Democratic	1844–60
Sterling Price <sup>1</sup>		Democratic	1844
Leonard H. Sims		Democratic	1844
William McDaniel <sup>1</sup>		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 <sup>2</sup>	3	Whig, Opposition	1850–54
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 <sup>2</sup>	5	American	1856
Luther M. Kennett	1	Opposition	1854
Thomas L. Anderson	2	American, Ind. D	1856–58
Francis P. Blair <sup>3</sup>	1	Democratic	1856–62
John B. Clark <sup>4</sup>	3	Democratic	1856–60
James Craig	4	Democratic	1856–58
John R. Barret	1	Union–D	1858, 1860
John W. Noell <sup>5</sup>	7, 3	Democratic, Unconditional Unionist	1858, 1860
Samuel H. Woodson	5	American	1856–58
William A. Hall <sup>4</sup>	3, 8	Democratic, Unionist	1860, 1862
Eligan H. Norton	4	Democratic	1860
Thomas L. Price <sup>6</sup>	5	Democratic	1861
John W. Reid <sup>6</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>	5	Unionist, Republican	1862–66
John G. Scott <sup>5</sup>	3	Democratic	1862
George W. Anderson	9	Republican	1864, 1866

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
John F. Benjamin	8	Republican	1864–68
John Hogan	1	Democratic	1864
John R. Kelso	4	Indep. Republican	1864
Thomas E. Noell <sup>8</sup>	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 <sup>8</sup>	3	Democratic	1867–70
Carman A. Newcomb	2	Republican	1866
William A. Pile	1	Republican	1866
John H. Stover <sup>7</sup>	5	Democratic	1866
Joel F. Asper	7	Republican	1868
Samuel S. Burdette	5	Republican	1868–70
D. Pat Dyer	9	Republican	1868
Gustavus A. Finkelnburg	2	Republican	1868–70
Erastus Wells	1, 2	Democratic	1868–74, 1878
James G. Blair	8	Liberal Republican	1870
Abram Comingo	6, 8	Democratic	1870–72
Harrison E. Havens	4, 6	Republican	1870–72
Andrew King	9	Democratic	1870
Isaac C. Parker	7, 9	Republican	1870–72
Richard P. Bland <sup>9</sup>	5, 11, 8	Democratic	1872–92, 1896–98
Aylett H. Buckner	13, 7	Democratic	1872–82
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	1872–74
John B. Clark Jr.	11	Democratic	1872–80
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 <sup>10</sup>	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	1878–86
Lowndes H. Davis	4, 14	Democratic	1878–82
Nicholas Ford	9	Greenback	1878–82
R. Graham Frost	3	Democratic	1878–80
William H. Hatch	12, 1	Democratic	1878–92
Alfred M. Lay <sup>10</sup>	7	Democratic	1878
Gideon F. Rothwell	10	Democratic	1878
Sam L. Sawyer	8	Democratic	1878
James R. Waddill	6	Democratic	1878
Thomas Allen <sup>11</sup>	2	Democratic	1880
Joseph H. Burrows	10	Greenback	1880
Ira S. Hazeltine	6	Greenback	1880
James H. McLean <sup>11</sup>	2	Democratic	1880
Theron M. Rice	7	Greenback	1880

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Gustavus Sessinghaus	3	Republican	1880
Armstead M. Alexander	2	Democratic	1882
James O. Broadhead	9	Democratic	1882
James N. Burnes <sup>12</sup>	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	1884–86
Charles F. Booher <sup>12</sup>	4	Democratic	1889, 1906–18
Charles H. Mansur	2	Democratic	1886–90
James P. Walker <sup>13</sup>	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 <sup>13</sup>	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 <sup>14</sup>	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
John Dougherty	3	Democratic	1898–1902



Name	District	Political Party	Elected
William W. Rucker	2	Democratic	1898–1920
Dorsey W. Shackleford <sup>9</sup>	8	Democratic	1899–1916
James J. Butler	12	Democratic	1900, 1902
John T. Hunt	11	Democratic	1902–04
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 <sup>15</sup>	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 <sup>14</sup>	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 <sup>16</sup>	10	Republican	1914, 1916
Frederick Essen <sup>16</sup>	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	1918–20
Isaac V. McPherson	15	Republican	1918–20
Samuel C. Major	7	Democratic	1918, 1922–26, 1930
Jacob L. Milligan <sup>15</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	11	Democratic	1920–24
Charles L. Faust <sup>19</sup>	4	Republican	1920–28
Theodore W. Hukriede	9	Republican	1920
Henry F. Lawrence	3	Republican	1920

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
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	1922–31*, 1934–62
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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>19</sup>	4	Republican	1929–30
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 <sup>17</sup>	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	1946–66
Albert L. Reeves Jr.	5	Republican	1946
Richard W. Bolling	5	Democratic	1948–80
George H. Christopher	6, 4	Democratic	1948, 1954–58
Leonard Irving	4	Democratic	1948, 1950

Name	District	Political Party	Elected
Paul C. Jones	10	Democratic	1948–66
Raymond W. Karst	12	Democratic	1948
Clare Magee	1	Democratic	1948, 1950
Morgan M. Moulder	2	Democratic	1948–60
Phil J. Welch	3	Democratic	1948–50
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 <sup>20</sup>	6	Democratic	1972, 1974
Gene Taylor	7	Republican	1972–86
E. Thomas Coleman <sup>20</sup>	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 <sup>21</sup>	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	1996–2010
Jo Ann Emerson <sup>21, 22</sup>	8	Independent, Republican	1996–2012
Kenny Hulshof	9	Republican	1996–2008
W. Todd Akin	2	Republican	2000–12
William Lacy Clay Jr.	1	Democratic	2000–20
Sam B. Graves Jr.	6	Republican	2000–present
Russ Carnahan	3	Democratic	2004–10
Emanuel Cleaver II	5	Democratic	2004–present
Blaine Luetkemeyer	9, 3	Republican	2008–24
Vicky Hartzler	4	Republican	2010–22
Billy Long	7	Republican	2010–22
Ann Wagner	2	Republican	2012–present
Jason Smith <sup>22</sup>	8	Republican	2013–present
Cori Bush	1	Democratic	2020–24
Mark Alford	4	Republican	2022–present
Eric Burlison	7	Republican	2022–present
Wesley Bell	1	Democratic	2024–present
Bob Onder	3	Republican	2024–present

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Francis P. Blair resigned.

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Joseph W. McClurg was elected governor and resigned. John H. Stover was elected to fill the vacancy.

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

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

<sup>10</sup>Alfred M. Lay died Dec. 8, 1879, and John F. Philips was elected at a special election Jan. 10, 1880, to fill the vacancy.

<sup>11</sup>Thomas Allen died and James H. McLean was elected to fill the vacancy.

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

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

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

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

<sup>16</sup>Jacob E. Meeker died and Frederick Essen was elected to fill the vacancy.

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

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

<sup>19</sup>Charles L. Faust died Dec. 17, 1928, and David Hopkins was elected to fill the vacancy.

<sup>20</sup>Jerry 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.

<sup>21</sup>Jo 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.

<sup>22</sup>Jo 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.