

COURT HOUSES OF JACKSON COUNTY MISSOURI

THE STATUE OF ANDREW JACKSON, FOR WHOM JACKSON COUNTY WAS NAMED COURT HOUSES OF JACKSON COUNTY MISSOURI

Presenting the New County Court House and an Historical Sketch of All Jackson County Court Houses

THREE-FOOT boards provided the needed roof protection for Jackson County's first courthouse early in the nineteenth century, and from floor joists of the single-story building nine feet of clear space offered plentiful room for the transaction of the new county's business with its citizens.

The intervening century has heightened and broadened those needs. The nine feet of "clear space between floor and joists" have become 300 feet—the two rooms of pioneer days have grown into the equivalent of twenty-eight skyscraper stories—and courthouse roof adornments now must include neon lights to guide today's transcontinental air cruisers bound for breakfast on either coast!

For Jackson County has grown from its wide open spaces of pioneer days into an intensely compact population requiring a county governmental service of comparable size, equipped to serve hundreds of thousands of citizens in their increasingly complex needs. The Jackson County public has this sort of service today with the dedication of the new courthouse—and well it may be proud of an edifice abreast of the times, practical in its appointments yet not lacking in charming touches of beauty.

The first Jackson County courthouse is preserved for the generations to come. It made history; and it was the beginning of many vital things for the millions of ensuing Jackson County citizens. Succeeding courthouses witnessed further history-making achievements, with the crowning triumph of the new skyscraper courthouse about to dedicate a new scene to still greater public accomplishment.

Nothing more faithfully tells of Jackson County progress than the story of its courthouses, from the log hut of 1827 to the sky-towering structure of 1934. Such is the story this book brings you.

THE NEW JACKSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE NEW JACKSON COUNTY

COURTHOUSE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

RISING to new heights and perhaps at the moment, the most modern public structure of its kind in the nation—certainly, an imposing yet practical business building planned for most efficient service to the Jackson County public—that, briefly, is a word picture of the new courthouse in Kansas City.

The newest in a succession of six Jackson County courthouses dating back almost to the beginning of the nineteenth century, it is a towering inclusion of every necessary modern convenience for the handling of public business.

The planning of this structure followed the most exhaustive inquiry into modern courthouse needs. Members of the County Court and architects visited every like new structure in the United States to observe latest improvements and to avoid faults in arrangement and design. Every interested individual and group with constructive criticism and suggestions was heard. Out of this extensive study of Jackson County's needs and how best to meet them grew the plans which now have materialized into one of the county's finest buildings.

Adoption of the Ten-Year Plan made 4 million dollars available to the County Court for the purchase of a site and the construction and equipment of the building. The construction contract was the largest ever let by the county.

Harry S. Truman, presiding judge of the County Court—now United States senator-elect from Missouri—has been at the helm in every activity from the first preliminary inquiries and plans to the actual completion of the structure. His associates in courthouse planning were County Judges E. I. Purcell and Battle McCardle.

A site near the heart of downtown Kansas City was selected after long deliberation. It is bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth streets and Oak and Locust streets, and was acquired at a cost of \$1,010,000.

AN ARTISTIC NIGHT VIEW OF THE FRONT ENTRANCE OF THE COURT HOUSE

The fine stone carvings on three facades of the building are the work of Charles L. Keck, New York sculptor. They tell a story, related on the next page, fitting to grace the walls of this great Jackson County building.

Carvings Add to Exterior

The central panel of the north facade discloses the figure of Contentment with other figures bearing palms signifying peace. This is attained by coming through Law; the east (left) panel showing the laws of Moses broken and the quarrels resulting. Wisdom advises that Contentment and Peace be attained by going through Law. The west (right) panel shows Avarice with the larger portion of the loaf; Injustice with scales dragging, proportioning the loaf unfairly; Mercy intervenes and suggests the People go through Justice and attain Contentment and Peace.

The West Facade shows the pastoral scenes leading to the central figure of the Spirit of Plenty, attained through perseverance.

The East Facade pictured below depicts Industry and Attainment; the south end of the panel showing electricity and steam power, measured in horse power and controlled by Man. The north end shows water power, also measured in horse power and also controlled by Man. The central portion depicts the Spirit of Industry receiving the products as created by Man through power and industry.

THE FIRST FLOOR LOBBY—A MARBLE SETTING OF RARE BEAUTY

Sitting at Independence June 9, 1933, the County Court awarded the construction contract to the Swenson Construction Company on its bid of \$2,073,609—a figure later increased to \$2,145,288 because of subsequent changes in specifications.

Excavation work was begun July 17, 1933, and seven days later actual construction work began in the sinking of the first of ninety-six piers upon which the building rests. These piers reach down to two supporting ledges—the lighter piers to the calico ledge and the deeper piers to the building ledge.

Ornamental grill work separates the jail elevator corridors from the main elevator lobbies on all floors up to the jail tier.

The sculptural panels on these ground floor elevator doors are the work of Jorgen C. Dreyer.

On these foundations the steel work rose floor by floor to the 300-foot height—the equivalent of 28 skyscraper stories with exterior design lending further dignity and beauty to the city's new skyline.

The courthouse was designed by the Kansas City architectural firms of Keene & Simpson,

Wight & Wight and Fred C. Gunn, and the consulting architect was Edward F. Neild of Shreveport, Louisiana.

The exterior of the building is unique among even modern courthouses in the division its outer lines indicate in the inner uses of the building. With the administrative offices on the lower floors of this "vertical communication" structure, the courts in the middle portion and the jail floors at the top, distinct set-backs mark each of those units of floors.

This illustration shows the new Circuit Court room arrangement introduced on the court floors of this new court house.

The County Court room, where native black walnut paneling and cabinet work are used to make one of the beauty spots of the building.

Three facades of the north, west and east walls present allegorical scenes of pleasing sculptural conception, revealing the conquering spirit of Contentment, Law, Peace and Mercy, the attainments of the Spirit of Plenty and the products of Industry and Power as controlled by Man.

Near the north entrance of courthouse stands the heroic figure of General Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, for whom Jackson County was named. It is the work of Charles L. Keck, New York sculptor. It rests majestically on a pedestal of Swedish granite. Mr. Keck's art is also represented in the stone carvings on the exterior of the courthouse.

Above and below are glimpses of corridor archways and stairways.

One of many marble drinking fountains adorning corridor walls.

The dome at the intersections of the corridors on Circuit Court floors.

A Colorful Interior

The arrangement of the colorful interior had as its first requisite the expediting of official business, so that of necessity those offices and departments having most contact with the public were placed on the first and second floors, easily accessible.

The courtrooms and affiliated branches of the county government occupy the floors from the third to the eleventh, the twelfth and the thirteenth floors having been designed for modern jail purposes.

Patterns in marble—strange groupings of color in the new structure.

The east room on the main floor—the spacious quarters, including balcony, to be used as the office of the County Collector.

The mighty door of the vault in the Collector's office which will defy unwanted intrusion.

Another marble drinking fountain in the new court house.

While the three hundred feet of height of this courthouse is the equivalent of 28 stories in the usual business building, the courtroom floors in this building actually are two stories in height, with balcony offices providing each large and airy courtroom with plenty of office space for the use of lawyers and court attendants.

A distinctive and practical arrangement of the courtrooms is featured in this structure. The judge's bench is in one corner of the room, permitting a clear view of witnesses, jurors and audience. The jury box is so located as to give a clear view of the witness and the bench. The witness chair is placed against the rear wall in about the position that the judge's bench occupied in older courtrooms—a focal point for every eye in the room.

Jurors serving on long cases will have far better surroundings and treatment than has been possible in earlier courthouses. Complete accommodations for jury- members are provided in

this building. Living and sleeping accommodations are supplemented by excellent meal service from the modern jail kitchen.

One of the distinctive features of the new courthouse interior is the marble work, representing as it does not only the bringing together in this building of the finest marbles from many parts of the world, but as well the harmonious blending of beautiful shades of marble coloring in varied effects.

Jail scenes. Upper left, lever control of cell door locks. Lower left, bullet-proof glass and perforated metal plates provide the only means for the prisoner to see and speak with visitors.
A Modern Jail

The scenes on these two pages show the facilities in the new Jackson County Court House for handling prisoners. The prisoner is behind bars from the moment he is taken into the jail entrance. His stay here is as nearly escape-proof as criminologists can devise. At the right, the "day room" of a cell block, where the prisoner is served his meals and spends his waking hours. There are no fixtures that can be pried loose and used as weapons. Ceiling lights are flush with the ceiling and covered with bulletproof glass.

One side of a set of attorney-prisoner "conference" rooms—they speak to each other through perforated metal strips.

A sleeping cell holding eight prisoners in one of the cell blocks. Note the modern plumbing equipment.

Mechanical Equipment

At both the upper and center left are scenes in the elevator control room, heart of this great vertical communication system. At right center, the huge steam boilers that heat the building. Lower left, refrigeration machinery for conditioning the air in court quarters. Lower right, showing in the foreground the fire pump for increasing water pressure on upper floors. The modern jail kitchen, with an ultimate feeding capacity of 1,000 meals a day. The big mixer in the foreground can mash a regiment's potatoes.

Yet even in the marble work the treatment is distinctly American—rather, Missourian—for nearly seventy per cent of the square-foot area of marble is from Missouri quarries.

The ground floor entrance vestibules give the visitor a distinctly local welcome, for here the walls are of Kacimo marble—polished native stone—with contrasting floors of Sienna Travertine marble, from Bavaria.

St. Genevieve Golden Vein marble, another Missouri contribution, forms the walls of the ground floor corridor, with the door trim and pilasters of French Gris Royale marble.

On the first floor: Vestibule walls are of Escalette marble from France, with the columns and base of Pyrenees black and white from Spain. In the main foyer, the walls are of Loreda Chiaro marble from Italy, the pilasters and piers of Famosa Violet from Mayence, Germany, the base and floor borders of Bois Jourdan from France and the main floor of Sienna Travertine.

St. Genevieve rose is the marble on the walls of the second floor corridor, with the pilasters of Famosa Violet. The same Missouri marble in Golden Vein forms the walls of the third floor corridor, with trim of Gris Royale. And, again, the St. Genevieve stone in rose shades is used for the walls of the fourth, fifth and sixth floor court corridors, with pilasters and trim of Famosa Violet and the base of the new Manzora marble from Arizona. The walls of the ninth and tenth floor court corridor are of St. Genevieve rose, with columns and trim of Red Altico from Spain, carved eagle decorations of the same marble and the base of French Rouge Antique from

France.

All toilet rooms in the building are of Napoleon Gray, a Missouri marble.

The floor materials vary from asphalt tile on the ground floor and a part of the first floor to rubber tile in the court corridors of the fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth and tenth floors. The floor treatment elsewhere is a terrazo tile effect. Battleship linoleum is used generally on the floors of offices and in the courtrooms and court quarters.

Black walnut and white oak are the woods used in the cabinet work and trim. All furnishings and all metal equipment were designed especially for this building.

New Type of Jail Quarters

Two floors of jail accommodations are just beneath the execution chamber at the top of the building.

A new type of arrangement has been used. Several units on each of two floors are similarly arranged. The principal feature of this unit, or block, is a large day room with corridor and jail cells alongside. Prisoners eat and spend the day in the large room, in which such precautions have been taken as having lighting reflectors made of bullet-proof glass. Prisoners must talk to visitors—even to their attorneys—through openings beneath the same kind of glass, it being impossible for an outsider to pass the smallest sort of an object to a prisoner.

Equipment is modern in every respect, with insane, hospital, observation and solitary confinement cells available for those various needs.

Lever control of cell locks enables a guard to open any one cell door or all doors at will.

The jail kitchen is equipped with the latest mechanical kitchen contrivances, and has an ultimate capacity of 1,000 meals a day.

A dual system of heating and air conditioning is yet another interesting feature of this building. Huge steam boilers are responsible for courthouse comfort in winter, while through the same pipes air conditioning in the summer in portions of the building is made possible.

The New Detention Home

The Ten-Year Plan provided funds for the erection of a new detention home, to be erected at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, facing west, just across the street from the new Court House.

The design of the building and its construction of Indiana limestone will be entirely in keeping with that of the Court House. Keene and Simpson are the architects; Edward F. Nield, consultant. Completely furnished, the building will cost about \$300,000.

For the care of delinquent and wayward children, this five-story building, 80 by 60 feet in size, will house all officials connected with this work.

The offices of the chief probation officer and his deputies, general offices and the booking-in and dressing-in rooms will occupy the first floor. The judge's chambers, juvenile hearing and court rooms and the departments of children-on-report and mothers'-allowance will be on the second floor. The third floor dormitories and day rooms can accommodate twenty girls, with the fifth floor having a like arrangement for boys. The fourth floor contains kitchen, dining and school rooms. A play room will be in the basement and an outside play yard will be available. White and negro children will be separated, as well as younger from older children.

Construction work is planned for 1935.

A SKY-VIEW OF JACKSON COUNTY'S TOWERING NEW COURT HOUSE

HARRY S. TRUMAN Presiding Judge EUGENE I. PURCELL Judge of Eastern District BATTLE

McCARDLE Judge of Western District FRED A. BOXLEY County Counsellor
The Men Who Made The Court House a Reality

Harry S. Truman, presiding judge of the County Court of Jackson County, has actively led a long and successful campaign for modern court house facilities in Kansas City and Independence, joined in these efforts by Eugene I. Purcell, judge of the Eastern District, Battle McCardle, judge of the Western District, and Fred A. Boxley, county counsellor. The architects for the new Kansas City structure were Keene & Simpson, Wight & Wight and Frederick C. Gunn of Kansas City. Edward F. Nield of Shreveport was consulting architect.

A. S. KEENE Architect

L. B. SIMPSON Architect

THOMAS WIGHT Architect

FREDERICK C. GUNN Architect

EDWARD F. NIELD Consulting Architect

THE HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSES

THE courthouses of Jackson County have been history-making landmarks in the dramatic development of one of the West's earliest outposts.

Scarcely had the county been organized when a site was selected and a 2-room log building erected to house the first county court and other county officials. It was ample at that time to serve the simple needs of the small pioneer community; the same area today with more than a half million citizens requires the great new structure in Kansas City and the commodious courthouse in Independence to handle today's varied and complex county business.

The First Courthouse

The first white settlement in what now is Jackson County was at Fort Osage on the Missouri River, the site today of the community of Sibley, and was established in 1808. It was not until February 16, 1825, four years after Missouri became a part of the Union, that the state legislature authorized the laying off of the County of Jackson, and the county was not actually organized until December 15, 1826.

The pioneer]—Jackson County's first Court House.

First permanent Court House—built in 1836.

Early Day Records Preserved at Independence

Seven bidders participated, their bids for the two-story building ranging from \$150 up to \$190.

Here is the original order of the first County Court directing the construction of the first Court House for \$150.

The above court records direct the construction of the first log courthouse, shown on the left of the opposite page. This structure contained only two rooms and was heated by a fireplace. This courthouse has been preserved and stands as a monument to the early-day pioneers.

JACKSON COUNTY COURT HOUSES ON PARADE!

Upper left—The Independence Court House as remodeled in 1848. Upper right—The first Kansas City Court House at Second and Main, occupied in 1872. later wrecked by a cyclone.

Center left—As the Independence Court House appeared after the remodeling of 1872. Center

right—The same building, once again remodeled in 1887. Lower left—The Kansas City Court

House that served from 1892 until the present day. Lower right—The last remodeling of the Independence Court House in 1907 before the present structure was rebuilt in 1933.

Following an act of the legislature of that date, Governor McNair appointed a commission of

three men—David Ward, Julius Emmons and John Bartleson —to select the county seat and organize the new county. These men functioned under Jackson County's first circuit court judge, David Todd.

Governor John Miller, who succeeded Governor McNair, appointed Abraham McClellan, Richard Fristoe (who served in the war of 1812) and Henry Burris as the first members of the County Court, and their first meeting was held May 21, 1827 at the home of James Young, in Independence. It was at this meeting that the new court authorized the receiving of bids for "a temporary log courthouse," made of hewn logs, and to be located on a site near what is now the intersection of Lexington and Lynn streets, about one block east of the present Independence public square. The specifications called for a two-room building with overall measurements of 18 feet by 36 feet, with a stone fireplace in each room.

Daniel P. Lewis was the successful bidder among seven "undertakers," as contractors were termed in the early official papers of the county. His bid was \$150—and the highest bid was \$190. Colonel James Walker Lewis handled the actual construction work, with Samuel Shepherd, a negro slave, hewing the logs. The work was begun late in 1827, and the building occupied in the spring of 1828.

Planned as a temporary structure, this little log building was used as a residence many years later—then reclaimed and permanently remodeled as an important county landmark. While the present Independence courthouse was being rebuilt in 1933, the County Court held its Independence sessions in that old log building.

The First Permanent Courthouse

While the County Court recommended at its November, 1829, term that a new courthouse be built at an estimated cost of \$1,500, it was not until 1836 that the structure was completed. Samuel Weston, operator of the historic old Weston blacksmith shop in Independence was awarded the carpenter work on the new building on his bid of \$415. The brick and stone work went to William Silvers, George H. Arnold and Eli Roberts for \$799. The lumber was provided by William Bowers for \$192.77. Levi Sheppard fashioned 10,000 shingles by hand and certain other special woodwork for \$40.20.

This square, 2-story building was ample only for about twelve years. Built in 1836, the County Court in 1848 decided on remodeling this courthouse. In this remodeling the outlines of the structure took on some of the lines of the present-day building in Independence. Tall columns reached from the foundation to the roof all the way around the building in true Colonial style, and the tall spire of the former building gave way to a small cupola. The remodeling actually added to the building's size only on the outside, but added much to its impressiveness.

Jackson County's magnificent new Court House of today in Independence. Keene & Simpson and David Frederick Wallace were the architects.

The important remodeling job of earlier days was undertaken in 1872. Then, an east wing was added, and the tower remodeled in shape and to include a clock. Grecian urns were placed at intervals on a new railing around the top; the tall columns were eliminated and porches with balconies built at the north and south entrances. Much more room was added by this construction work. It was in this courthouse that pioneer representatives of the law began their effective work in breaking up border outlaw gangs.

The hospitable entrance to the Independence Court House.

Then again in 1887 this rapidly growing County of Jackson required more courthouse space, and another remodeling job was ordered. The north and south entrances were changed, and porches were added on the east and west sides, and the tower wing enlarged to provide more office room.

For some twenty years this structure served the county without change. But in that time the east or older wing began to show signs of deterioration. The partially crumbling walls of this wing were resurfaced and the interior remodeled. Hallway, offices and even the tower were changed to give more efficient and commodious arrangement. The spire effect of the tower gave way to a more nearly square design—but the four-faced clock was retained. Above, the Independence Circuit Court room; below, the court library.

These Independence courthouses really made Middle West history. As one of the earlier organized settlements on the pioneer front, Jackson County and its citizens naturally took a leading part in the civilizing and taming of the far-flung wilderness to the west. The nineteenth century records of Jackson County are full of the stirring story that was written by the pioneers, whose many descendants are scattered throughout the county.

When the County Court sits at sessions in Independence, this is the room they occupy. The furnishings retain a touch of the pioneer in their lines.

County records must be kept safely, yet be systematically available. This is a record room at Independence.

Interior Courthouse Views at Independence

The corridors in the Independence Court House are spacious, airy and well lighted.

This is the large and busy office of the County Recorder in the new Court House at Independence. Modern filing systems are utilized throughout.

The Present Independence Courthouse

The remodeling and rebuilding of the Independence courthouse in 1933 gave the county what is practically a new building on that site. It was planned and built under the supervision of County Judges Harry S. Truman, E. I. Purcell and Battle McCardle, and Judge W. O. Beeman.

This structure was made possible through the Ten-Year Plan. Bids were opened September 30, 1932, and the low bid of \$141,980 accepted. A Southern motif was chosen—and once more the stately old columns of southern architecture grace the Independence courthouse.

The building was dedicated September 6, 1933, although it was actually occupied the preceding month. During the time of construction, the County Court held its sessions in the little log courthouse of pioneer days.

It is a beautiful structure, modern in every appointment and is a creditable reflection of the growth and progress of Jackson County.

The Kansas City Courthouses

Even prior to 1872 there was growing talk of the need of courthouse facilities in Kansas City, for by then a great portion of county business could be transacted more conveniently at this point than in Independence.

Kansas City's first courthouse was opened at Second and Main streets January 10, 1872. Then on May 11, 1886 came the cyclone which swept off two upper floors of this courthouse and killed or fatally injured three officials— Will Hedges and Earl Hedges, brothers, deputy recorders, and Deputy Sheriff Henry Dougherty. The remaining three stories of this building were utilized for six years, and then torn down when the Kansas City Courthouse at Fifth, Oak

and Locust streets and Missouri avenue was occupied.

With the purchase of the latter site in 1887 for \$200,000, construction was started on what at that time was one of the Middle West's finest examples of courthouse architecture. It was opened to the public on April 14, 1892, and has given continued although somewhat antiquated service to this day.

Two Glimpses of Early-Day City Planning

An early-day plat of Kansas City is shown at the upper left. This reproduction is taken from an old abstract which recounts some interesting history of this parcel of land. On July 7, 1838, the owners of this entire tract sold it to Abraham Fonda for \$1,800. But a group of petitioners succeeded in having this sale set aside, and the court at the same time ordered it properly advertised and sold at public auction. This was done, and Mr. Fonda was one of a group of buyers which acquired the entire tract for \$4,220, "on a credit of twelve months."

Below is a page from a record of the proceedings of the County Court of Jackson County, showing payment for the work of laying out the town of Independence and the income received from the sale of lots. Materials required for the job of laying out the town included seven gallons of whiskey at 50 cents a gallon.

The total value of the lots so laid off was appraised in that day at \$1,497.34.

Some of the incidental expenses were unique to the modern citizen. The services of a sale "crier" were required, and he worked three days at the job of advertising the event. Advertisements also were written and posted as a further means of promoting interest in the budding young community.

Of such meager beginnings are great communities made!

County Judges of Jackson County from 1827 to 1933

Following is a complete list of the men who have served on the County Court of Jackson County from the establishment of the County in 1827 to the present time. Those from 1827 to 1881 are taken from an early day history of the county; those since 1881 are taken from the official records in the County Clerk's office:

The first person mentioned in each administration is the presiding judge. Where more than three are named, vacancies have occurred and successors have been appointed.

1827—Richard Fristoe, Abraham McClellan, Henry Burris—August, 1829, Samuel Weston.

1831—Richard Fristoe, Lewis Nones, Samuel D. Lucas—August 7, 1832, Richard B. Chiles—February 13, 1833, John Smith.

1834—Moses G. Wilson, Lawrence Flournoy, Daniel P. Lewis.

1838—John Davis, Lawrence Flournoy, John Smith.

1842—James B. Yager, Alvin Brooking, Richard Stanley—1844, Richard Fristoe—1846, James Smart.

1846—Alvin Brooking, Richard D. Stanley, James Gray—1848, Walter Bales.

1850—Richard D. Stanley, Walter Bales, Richard Smith.

1854—Richard D. Stanley, James Porter, James B. Yager.

1858—Richard D. Stanley, James McClellan, Thomas A. Smart.

1862—Jacob Leader, Nathaniel H. Scruggs, Oscar H. Cogswell—1864, Lucius Carey.

1865—M. T. Graham, James D. Allen, A. G. Newgent.

1866—Andrew G. Newgent, M. T. Graham, Jacob Leader.

1867—G. W. Gates, Lucius Carey, Joshua Petty.

1869—James B. Yager, Lucius Carey, Joshua Petty.
1871—James B. Yager, Lucius Carey, Joshua Petty.
1873—James B. Yager, Lucius Carey, Luther Mason
—May 6, 1873, A. L. Harris, W. R. Bernard.
1875—A. G. Williams, J. B. Yager, A. M. Allen, T. H. Broughan, Thomas McNamara.
1877—Josiah Collins, J. B. Yager, A. M. Allen, T. H. Broughan, Thomas McNamara — August 1,
1877, W. E. Hall, Josiah Collins, J. B. Yager. 1879—J. B. Yager, D. A. Frink, Charles E. Strode.
1881—James B. Yager, W. O. Shouse, Charles E. Strode.
1883—Robert L. Adkins, John P. Jones, Frank R. Allen.
1885—Robert L. Adkins, Hugh Lynch, William G. Chiles.
1887—John A. McDonald, Hugh Lynch, William G. Chiles.
1889—John A. McDonald, John N. Smith, Samuel W. Hudson.
1891—Daniel Murphy, Phillip J. Honn, Samuel W. Hudson.
1893—Daniel Murphy, Phillip J. Honn, James Latimer.
1895—John B. Stone, John N. Smith, James Latimer.
1897—John B. Stone, G. L. Chrisman, J. R. Marsh.
1899—G. L. Chrisman, S. L. Luttrell, E. R. Hunter.
1901—G. L. Chrisman, S. L. Luttrell, John M. Surface.
1903—G. L. Chrisman, Joseph W. Mercer, E. C. O'Rear.
1905—G. L. Chrisman, Joseph W. Mercer, J. M. Patterson.
1907—J. M. Patterson, Charles E. Moss, George J. Todd.
1909—J. M. Patterson, E. E. Axline, George Holmes.
1911—H. C. Gilbert, E. E. Axline, E. L. Martin.
1913—H. C. Gilbert, R. D. Mize, Theodore Remley.
1915—Miles Bulger, R. D. Mize, Stephen C. Woodson. Judge Mize died December 19, 1915,
and James V. Compton was appointed to fill the vacancy.
1917—Miles Bulger, S. T. Pendleton, Stephen C. Woodson.
1919—Miles Bulger, James E. Gilday, George G. Gaugh.
1921—Miles Bulger, James E. Gilday, George E. Kimball.
1923—Elihu W. Hayes, Harry S. Truman, Henry F. McElroy.
1925—Elihu W. Hayes, H. W. Rummell, Daniel G. Stewart.
1927—Harry S. Truman, Robert W. Barr, Howard J. Vrooman.
1929—Harry S. Truman, Robert W. Barr, Thomas B. Bash.
1931—Harry S. Truman, E. I. Purcell, W. O. Beeman. 1933—Harry S. Truman, E. I. Purcell, Battle
McCardle.