

History of the Bloomington City Council



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I, Nicholas Philbeck, have composed this booklet as a means of enriching the understanding of important aspects of Bloomington's history, stimulating discussion about the city's past and present, and revealing the little-known but interesting information that I have discovered over the past nine months.

I have lived in Bloomington for all of my 18 years of life, and, as an intern with the City Clerk, Regina Moore, I was excited when I was assigned the task of compiling a history of the City Council. This history was originally planned to be merely a list of names of all City Council members. However, because I was researching primary-source documents, the City Council Record Books, I was able to uncover information about Bloomington's history that I found to be significant, shocking, funny, and also relevant to the present state of the city.

While the listing of City Council members is complete, other elements of this booklet are compiled from a small sample of information and are NOT meant to stand as complete histories. This booklet is simply meant to provide a glimpse into the rich history of Bloomington, Indiana.



Bloomington's Town Charter

Important Facts

- The Bloomington Town Charter, which was the official document which allowed Bloomington to change from a town to a city, was ratified by the final Town Council in July 1876.
- The Bloomington Common Council originally was comprised of the Mayor, Recorder (a role similar to the current Deputy Mayor), and 11 Trustees, who were all elected officials. The original proposal was for only five Trustees, but upon adoption of the charter, the number increased to 11. This Common Council had all authority to create laws. However, the Mayor, or Recorder if the mayor was absent, and at least seven of the Trustees had to agree in order for decisions to pass within the council.
- The charter allowed the city to operate on a \$5,000 budget for its first year, September-December 1876.
- All able-bodied electors were eligible to be required by the Common Council to perform two days of labor on streets and highways within the city.
- Bloomington was allowed the use of the Monroe County Jail.

Interesting Ordinances

Ordinance No. 15- misdemeanors (spelled "misdomeaners")

VI: Observing the Sabbath-Any person of the age of fourteen years and upwards within the corporate limits of said town, who shall be found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, rioting, hunting, fishing, playing ball, quarreling, at common labor, or engaged in their usual avocations (works of charity and necessity only accepted), such person or persons shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars upon conviction.

XII: Fast Driving-Every person convicted of

having ridden, driven, or lead any horse or other animal or more than one of such animals, or having driven any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals...faster than at the rate of seven miles an hour, shall be fined.

XIII: Prostitutes-Every prostitute found wandering about within the corporate limits of said Town, or found in any act of prostitution, within said limits...shall be fined.

XIV: Associating with Prostitutes-Every male person, over the age of ten years, who shall be found associating with a prostitute...shall be fined.

XV: Unlawful Assembly-If two or more persons be found together in company with a prostitute, or three or more drunken and disorderly persons be found together, within the corporate limits of said Town, they shall be deemed an unlawful assembly...and shall be fined.

XVI: Houses of Ill Fame-Any person who shall keep a house of Ill Fame or prostitution, within the corporate limits of said Town, or any person, or persons, within the said limits, owners of, or renters of any building, or real estate, or any person having the renting of, charge, care, or control of any dwelling house, or building, who shall allow let, or rent, the same to be converted into a house of Ill Fame, or who shall allow, let rent, or permit the same to be occupied by any prostitute within the corporate limits of said town...shall be fined.

XIX: Notorious Lewdness-Any person guilty of notorious lewdness, within the corporate limits of said Town shall upon conviction be fined.

XXII: Public Indecency-Any person who shall unlawfully expose, exhibit, or uncover the private parts, or members of their body, in any public place, or in the presence of a person of the opposite sex, within the corporate limits of said Town...shall be fined.

XXIII: Profanity-Every person of the age of eighteen years, and upwards, who shall profanely swear, curse, aver, or imprecate (imprecate), by, or

Ghost, within the corporate limits of said Town... shall be fined.

XXVII: Letting Stallions +^c within the Corporation-

Any person who shall permit to run at large, within the corporate limits of said Town, or shall keep, or let to mares, or jennets, within said limits, any Stallion or Jack (except within an enclosure, by which the view of persons within said limits is obstructed), or who shall in any way disturb the peace, or quiet of citizens living upon the same lot, or upon adjacent lots, by keeping said Stallion or Jack, for said purpose... shall be fined.

**The symbol +^c is believed to mean "mate," and it was likely used as a way to avoid using an explicit or offensive term to describe such an action.*

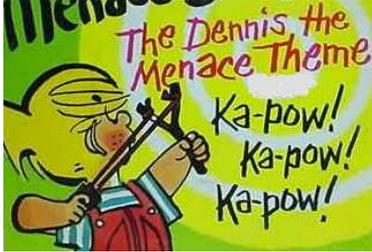
XXVIII: Intoxicated Persons-If the Marshal, or Night Watch, of said Town shall at any time find any person in a state of intoxication, on the streets, or any other public place, within the corporate limits of said Town, he shall arrest such person, and take him before some Justice of the Peace, who shall commit him to the County Jail, until he becomes sober, when he shall be taken out, and tried before such Justice as in other cases.

XXIX: Persons Found Intoxicated-Any person of sound mind found intoxicated in any public place... shall be fined.



Otis the Drunk, the infamous character from "The Andy Griffith Show" who would often get drunk and spend nights at the Mayberry Jail until he became sober (although by his own will), may be the most notorious perpetrator of the "Intoxicated Persons" ordinance. However, his comically slow wit may have meant he would not be considered a "Person Found Intoxicated" according to the above ordinance due to his less-than-sound mind.

XXXIV: Threats-Any person within the corporate limits of said Town, who shall draw, or threaten to use any pistol, dirk, knife, sling-shot, or any other deadly, or dangerous, weapon, upon another... shall be fined.



Bart Simpson and Dennis the Menace, two well-known sling shot wielding cartoon characters, would have gotten in trouble for threatening the use of these “deadly” weapons had they lived in Bloomington in the city’s early years.

ORDINANCE NO. 16-SIDEWALKS, STREETS, TREES

V: Privies-Any person who shall suffer his, her, or their privies, situated within the limits of the corporation of said Town, to remain within thirty feet of any public street, alley or sidewalk, without a pit eight feet deep...shall be fined.

ORDINANCE NO. 17-CEMETARIES

IV: Children under the age of ten years are prohibited from visiting said Cemetary, unless attended by a parent, or some other responsible person.

City History Facts

These facts were collected from the City Council Minutes Books. They represent pieces of Bloomington's history that are significant, unique, and/or of particular interest.

However, they do NOT constitute a complete list of all that is significant or interesting about the city's history, nor do they necessarily constitute a list of the most significant aspects of this history, as these facts, instead, represent a relatively small sample of findings.

1876

- July 4-Bloomington becomes a city after the presentation of a town petition.

1893

- September-Railroad crossing Morton/Madison streets approved.

1894

- April-City telephone system approved.
 - * Four free public telephones designated for fire related emergencies.

1895

- Bids (9 cents) made for naming of street signs in Atwater and University Heights sections of Bloomington.
 - * Bidders had to create their own street signs while following guidelines set by the city. The signs had to be fastened to buildings.
- The Philadelphia System of numbering houses was used, with Kirkwood Avenue and Walnut Street set as the bases.

- A bell weighing over 1600 pounds was used as the city's fire alarm.
- The City Clerk was ordered by City Council to index the Ordinance Records.

1896

- Street improvements were made at the lowest contractor bidding by those who owned lots along them.
- Ladies Cemetery Association in Bloomington.

1897

- John Waldron's Land (Waldron's Branch) located opposite bridge west of Maple Street on west Kirkwood Avenue.
- Old university buildings at the south end of College Avenue approved for use as community schools.

1898

- Newspaper: Daily Telephone– An independent newspaper which was one of two that, after several mergers, combined to form the Herald-Times.
- Horses and mules were not allowed near public wells.

1900

- August 21-The Bloomington fire chief presented a "horse for the reel wagon" as a gift to the city.

1901

- Mayor reserved the right to veto any decisions made by the council.

1904

- All policemen elected.

1906

- April-The Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville Railway which runs through Bloomington dedicated.
- After months of studies, the installment of a sewage system is approved.

1907

- Lighting was the largest part of the city budget.

1909

- February-Coal and horse feed were some of most expensive parts of the city budget.

1911

- May-Typewriters are used in council's minutes book for the first time. However, they are only used for a month, and not used again until they become the permanent form of writing for the books in 1923.

1912

- February-Driver's License needed for the first time.
- New high school built.

1914

- New City Hall built on the corner of 4th and Walnut Street. This Building is now the John Waldron Arts Center.



1916

- Women's League is allowed to use City Hall for their meetings.
-
- July-College Avenue gets concrete pavement to replace the brick.

1917

- November-Meeting called in City Hall to address the smallpox issue in Bloomington.

1918

- February-Andrew Carnegie helps with the opening of a Bloomington city library building. The building, located on East 6th

Street, is now the home of the Monroe County Historical Society. It is pictured at the top of the next page.



- March-Police report includes:
Arrests for insanity, wife desertion, bastardy, operating a blind tiger*, adultery, houses of ill fame, and slackers, among other crimes.

**A Blind Tiger is an establishment where alcohol is sold illegally. According to wordorigins.org, “(Blind Tiger) apparently arose from the fact that it was illegal in many areas to sell alcohol by the drink or because the term was used to avoid licensing fees. Proprietors of drinking establishments would advertise animal curiosities and give customers who paid to see the animals a ‘complimentary’ drink. Often, there were no actual animals to be displayed and it was a thin facade that law enforcement officials winked at.” Thus, although tigers are actually blind at birth, the arrests in this case had nothing to do with the picture below.*



- Stolen items include large quantities of bacon, beans, and sugar.
- “Rules and regulations governing the Fire Department” passed.
- March-Water filtration/purification plant approved.

- More than 2/3 vote needed for the council to pass legislation.
- Newspaper: Bloomington Evening World-A democratic newspaper that, after several mergers, combined with the Daily Telephone to create the Herald-Times.

1930s

- Sewage treatment a big issue.

1936

- May 16-Lease for “City Park for Colored People” north of 9th Street and west of Fairview Street approved.

1939

- August 24-City acquires land for municipal airport.

1943

- Mary P. Holmstedt becomes first female City Council Member.

1950

- Agnes Woolery, the second-ever City Councilwoman is asked to be Mayor Pro-Temp in the mayor’s absence. Three years earlier, the first woman, Holmstedt, was asked to be temporary secretary.

1951

- March 6-William Lowe Bryan Park is the name chosen for a new park through a city-wide contest. The runners up, respectively, are “Meadow Creek Park” and “Brookside Park.” Dr. Bryan (pictured below) was President of Indiana University from 1902-1937, the longest tenure of anyone in the position.



1952

- Bryan Park allowed for use by Bloomington Little League.

How Our Town Bloomed

*A subjective analysis of the work of
the Bloomington City Council
1876-1960*

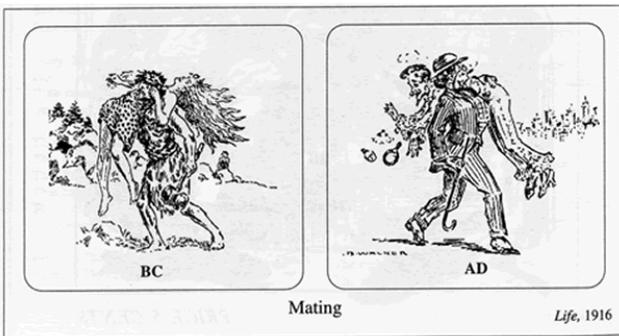
Despite the fact that Bloomington is one of the largest cities in the state of Indiana and is home to one of the most prominent universities in the United States, the city's history and the importance of this history are often forgotten. Very few of the more than 70 thousand residents of Bloomington know anything about how the city bloomed from a town into one of the 18 second-class cities in the state. One of the keys to this development has been the efforts of the Bloomington City Council. From 1876, the year Bloomington changed from a town to a city, to 1960, the council helped develop the city through encouraging community involvement in the government, maintaining public safety, protecting the environment, and improving transportation. These principles have formed Bloomington into what it is today, and they are the principles that should continue to guide all present and future residents.

Most Bloomington residents understand that the Bloomington City Council's actions have had an influence on Bloomington's history. However, many of these residents do not recognize that this body is the descendent of the group responsible for the beginning of this history. In 1876, the Bloomington Town Council's encouragement of citizen participation in government lead a group of hundreds of citizens to petition for Bloomington to change from a town to a city. This petition was presented to the Town Council, which unanimously approved it, and the City of Bloomington's history began on July, 4, 1876. Thus, because of the actions of the Town Councils before it, the original Bloomington City Council, which first met on September 15, 1876, decided that citizen participation in government was essential to the development of a strong city.

Although the responsibilities of the City Council have changed over the course of its

history, citizen participation in government has been a constant focus. Local citizens have always been given an opportunity to speak their minds to the council, petition the council, and be actively involved in efforts to improve the city. The latter is evident in the number of citizens who have volunteered to serve on improvement committees formed by the council.

However, the most striking evidence of the effort of the City Council to encourage the involvement of *all* citizens is the council's encouragement of women's involvement in government. The City Council worked closely with the Women's League, a group of females interested in politics that was established circa 1910, years before women even obtained the right to vote. Reports by these women were a regular part of the Council's agenda. By 1916, the Women's League was given permission by the council to use City Hall for their meetings. Therefore, even before they were able to vote, women were extremely active in Bloomington's government.



Despite common beliefs throughout the country that women's involvement in politics would lead to a negative shift in gender roles and gender powers, Bloomington's City Council encouraged women to be active in politics.

The City of Bloomington's residents seem to have followed the council's lead, as women were elected to positions in city government by the early 1930s. Charlotte Zietlow, who joined the City Council in 1970, is still commonly believed to be the first woman to serve on the body. However, a recent discovery has confirmed that there have been multiple women on the City Council prior to Zietlow. Mary P. Holmstedt was elected to the council in 1943. Immediately after her term ended in 1947, another woman, Agnes Woolery, was elected and served until the end of her term in 1951. Thus, the council's

encouragement of citizen involvement has led to the election of women to positions of great importance in city government.

Another key aspect of the City Council's history is its efforts to maintain public safety. When the City Council approved installation of the first telephone system in Bloomington in 1894, it designated four public telephones for free emergency calls. While free emergency calls on public phones are common today, given the time at which Bloomington provided this service for the purpose of public safety, the expense of this service was substantial. The council also displayed their care for public safety by putting speed limits on horses (7 miles per hour) and making street improvements one of their main priorities throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s. Other efforts to maintain public safety that have continued to affect the lives of Bloomington residents have included the passing of "Rules and Regulations Governing the Fire Department" and the approval of a water filtration and purification plant in Bloomington, which both occurred in 1918.

Included in the council's efforts to maintain public safety, environmental safety was also a primary focus. In 1906, the Bloomington City Council focused much of their attention on the installation of a sewage system. Its members spent several months studying sewage systems and listening to presentations from sewage experts. The council approved the installation of a system in the latter part of the year. The sewage system remained a high priority of the City Council for several years as the council oversaw its installation and dealt with its subsequent issues. Major issues resurfaced throughout the late 1920s and the 1930s, and the council maintained the resolution of these issues as one of their top priorities for over a decade.

One key to the growth of Bloomington and of Indiana University has been the city's advancement in transportation. The council has played a key role in improving transportation throughout the city's history. In 1906, the City Council dedicated "The Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville Railway" which connected Bloomington to some of the most prominent cities in the United States. Another important

contribution the City Council made to the improvement of transportation was its ability to acquire land for a municipal airport.



The council also maintained efforts to improve daily travel for Bloomington citizens. Street improvements were a primary focus of the council for many decades during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The council allowed horse feed to be one of the greatest expenses in the city's budget during this time. Also, the council was responsible for the requirement of driver's licenses in Bloomington, which became effective in February of 1912.

Bloomington's City Council has had and will continue to have a tremendous impact on the lives of city residents. The council has been largely responsible for the growth of Bloomington from a small town into one of the largest and most prominent cities in the state of Indiana. This body has done so by encouraging community involvement in government, maintaining public safety, protecting the environment, and improving transportation. These principles have been essential components of Bloomington's culture since 1876, and they should continue to be priorities in order for Bloomington to continue to bloom into a city where all of its citizens can prosper.

Complete List of City Council Members

This list was compiled from information found in the City Council Minutes books. There are currently 59 complete books. These average about 400 pages each. The pictures throughout this section illustrate a timeline of sorts for these books, as the books pictured match the times during which they were used.

September 1876-May 1877

- John Waldron
- Andrew T. Massy
- Henry Voss
- Andrew J. Hoover
- Matthew B. Dillon
- William N. Showers

May 1877-May 1878

- John Waldron
- Andrew T. Massy
- H.J. Feltus
- Andrew J. Hoover
- William B. Hughes
- William N. Showers

May 1878-May 1879

- Joe N. Alexander
- Benji Voss
- Charles P. Tuley
- Andrew J. Hoover
- William B. Hughes
- William N. Showers

May 1879-May 1880

- Joe N. Alexander

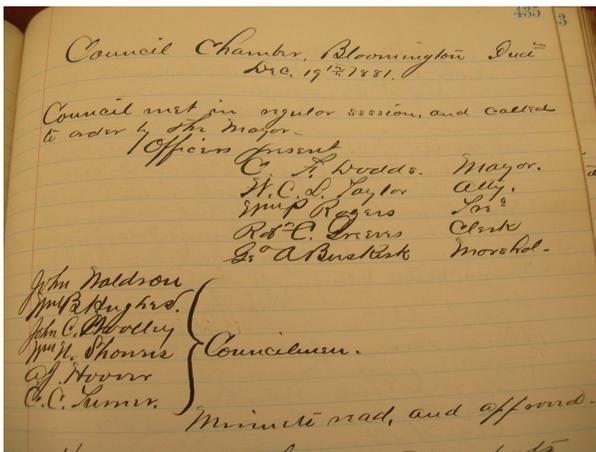
- Benji Voss
- Charles P. Tuley
- Andrew J. Hoover
- Harry S. Taylor
- William N. Showers

May 1880-May 1881

- John Waldron
- William B. Hughes
- John C. Wooley
- Andrew J. Hoover
- Charles C. Turner
- William N. Showers

May 1881-May 1882

- John Waldron
- William B. Hughes
- John C. Wooley
- Andrew J. Hoover
- Charles C. Turner
- William N. Showers



In order to complete this project, I had to research countless pages like this, as well as many others that were not as clearly formatted.

May 1882-May 1883

- John Waldron
- Benji Voss
- Andrew J. Hoover
- William H. Slocumb
- James Karsell
- William N. Showers
- Marion W. Griffey
(Replacement after Karsell was "removed"-Aug. 1882)

May 1883-May 1884

- John Waldron
- Nat U. Hill
- Andrew J. Hoover
- Ben A. McGee
- Marion W. Griffey
- J.W. Shoemaker

May 1884-May 1885

- John Waldron
- Nat U. Hill
- Andrew J. Hoover
- James D. Showers
- Marion W. Griffey
- J.W. Shoemaker

May 1885-May 1886

- John Waldron
- Samuel Gilmon
- Benji Voss
- James D. Showers
- Marion W. Griffey
- John Campbell

May 1886-May 1887

- Samuel Gilmon
- Henry Voss
- Benji Voss
- James D. Showers
- John Campbell
- Simpson Neeld

May 1887-May 1888

- Henry Voss
- David Hughes
- James D. Showers
- Benji Voss
- Simpson Neeld
- T. Howe Ryors

May 1888-May 1889

- Henry Voss
- David Hughes
- James D. Showers
- Benji Voss

- Jonathan Nicholson
- T. Howe Ryors

May 1889-May 1890

- Henry Voss
- Henry Alexander
- Benji Voss
- James D. Showers
- Frank Dobson
- Jonathan Nicholson

May 1890-May1891

- Henry Voss
- Henry Alexander
- Benji Voss
- James D. Showers
- Ren C. Smith
- Frank Dobson

May 1891-May 1892

- Hillery J. Branock
- Joe M. Smith
- Ren C. Smith
- James M. Campbell
- John Waldron
- James D. Showers

May 1892-May 1894

- Fred Fess
- Hillery J. Branock
- Robert C. Foster
- Joe M. Smith
- James M. Campbell
- Ira M. Graves
- John Murphy
(Replacement after Branock's resignation-Mar. 1893)

May 1894-May 1896

- Fred Fess
- John Murphy
- Robert C. Foster
- Joe M. Smith
- Harry J. Swindler
- Ira M. Graves

May 1896-May 1898

- Abe L. Donaldson
- John Murphy
- Robert C. Foster
- William H. Seward
- Harry J. Swindler
- Ira M. Graves



May 1898-May 1900

- Abe L. Donaldson
- John Murphy
- Robert C. Foster
- William H. Seward
- Len S. Field
- George W. Henley
- Sanford J. Jeter
(Replacement after Foster's death-Oct. 1899)

May 1900-May 1902

- James J. Clark
- John Murphy
- William H. Seward
- Len S. Field
- George W. Henley
- Sanford J. Jeter

May 1902-May 1904

- Fred Fess
- John J. Potts
- Henry P. Splitgerber
- Ellsworth Cooper
- Isaac Walker
- Sanford J. Jeter

May 1904-May 1906

- John Millis
- Joseph F. Neill
- Charles A. Sears
- John P. Harrell
- John A. Miller
- Samuel C. Dodds
- William F. Blair
(Joined council in January 1906)

May 1906-December 1909

- John Millis
- Joseph F. Neill
- Charles A. Sears
- Cranston H. Dodd
- William F. Blair
- Isaac O. Sutpline
(Replacement after Dodd's resignation-July 1907)

January 1910-December 1913

- Simeon C. Freese
- L.C. McDaniel
- Will S. Sentney
- Edwin R. Fletcher
- Henry H. Beard

January 1914-December 1917

- John "Homer" Huntington
- A.C. Coyle
- Charles E. Suggs
- George A. Beukhart
- Dona Strain

January 1918-December 1920

- James B. Strong
- Edwin R. Fletcher
- Charles I. Edmondson
- James A. Wells
- William A. Karsell
- William Graham
- Charles I. Mathers
- Walter Geiger
- David A. Rothrock

January 1921-December 1921

- N.O. Pittenger
- Thomas A. Baker
- Phillip B. Hill
- Edwin R. Fletcher
- William A. Karsell
- William Graham
- Charles I. Mathers
- Walter Geiger
- David A. Rothrock
- Herbert Beck
(Replacement after Hill's resignation-October)

January 1922-December 1925

- N.O. Pittenger
- S.B. Franklin
- Lynn B. Lewis
- William A. Karsell
- John L. Nichols
- Alva Parks
- David A. Rothrock
- Charles E. Suggs
- J.A. Wells
- E.L. Bender
(Replacement after Pittenger's resignation-May 1923)
- Orville B. Fuller
(Replacement after Lewis' resignation-March 1924)

January 1926-December 1929

- James L. Blair
- Omer G. Bunger
- Charles A. Barhill
- William A. McAninch
- Talmage Hawkins
- Fred C. Dillman
- Ernest Myers
- Robert C. Rogers
- William A. Stout

January 1930-December 1934

- James L. Blair
- Omer G. Bunger
- Guy Dooley
- William A. McAninch
- Fred C. Dodds

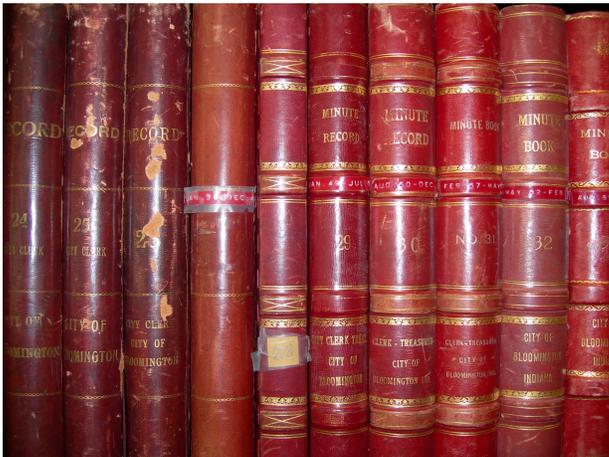
- Dewey Peterson
- Virgil M. Rotruck
- Rogers A. Lee
- Homer Jones

January 1935-December 1938

- David E. Chitwood
- Dr. A. Monroe Snyder
- Guy Dooley
- William A. McAninch
- William P. Scott
- Robert C. Wiles
- Homer Jones

January 1939-December 1942

- David E. Chitwood
- Dr. A. Monroe Snyder
- James L. Blair
- Oliver R. Buchanan
- Robert W. Fee
- Robert C. Wiles
- Homer Jones
- Dr. Russel A. DeMotte
(Replacement after Snyder's death-August 1940)
- Harry Stevenson
(Replacement after DeMotte's resignation-April 1942)



January 1943-December 1947

- David E. Chitwood
- James L. Blair
- Oliver R. Buchanan
- Robert C. Wiles

- W.F. Woodburn
- Harry Stevenson
- Mary P. Holmstedt (Female)
- Dr. F.H. Austin
(Replacement after Stevenson's resignation-October 1944)

January 1948-December 1951

- David E. Chitwood
- Charles Dunn
- William F. Shank
- Oliver R. Buchanan
- Agnes Woolery (Female)
- J.B. Black, Jr.
- Alva Parks
- Pressley S. Sikes
(Replacement after Buchanan's resignation-March 1950)

January 1952-December 1955

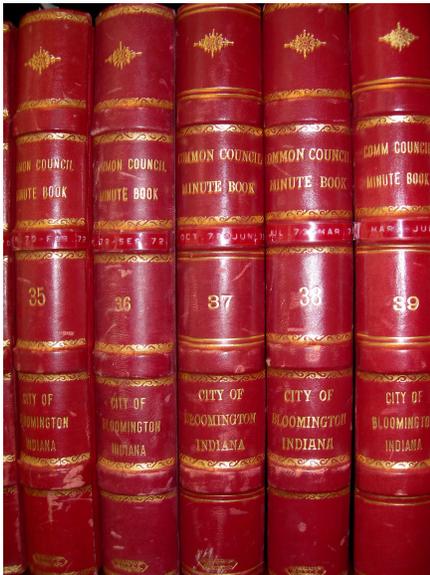
- George I. Carpenter
- Lyle J. Fowler
- Herschel Griffith
- Dr. George W. McDaniel
- Boyd Porter
- W.L. Miller
- Hugh S. Ramsey
- George L. Donham
(Replacement after Fowler's resignation-February 1954)
- F.J. Van Meter
(Replacement after McDaniel's resignation-January 1955)
- Rotha Sims
(Replacement after Donham's resignation-October 1955)

January 1956-December 1959

- Pressley Sikes
- Roy R. Cook
- James Simpson
- W.L. Miller
- George T. Engelman, Jr.
- David E. Chitwood
- F.J. Van Meter
- Herschel Griffith
(Replacement after Engelman's resignation-April 1957)
- Hilbert Graves

(Replacement after Cook's resignation-April 1957)

- Norbert Peace
(Replacement after Simpson's resignation-January 1959)
- D.E. Stikeleather
(Replacement after Griffith's death-October 1959)



January 1960-December 1963

- Ernest Marxson
- Pressley Sikes
- David Chitwood
- Norbert Peace
- Hilbert Graves
- James R. Faucett
- D.E. Stikeleather
- Leo E. Hickman
(Replacement after Stikeleather's resignation-June 1960)
- Carl Schertzer
(Replacement after Marxson's resignation-August 1960)
- Thomas L. Lemon-Mayor Presiding (1960-1962)
- Mary Alice Dunlap-Mayor Presiding (1963)

January 1964-April 1966

- Clyde Day
- Harry G. Day
- Charles J. Faris
- Richard W. Fee
- David Derge
- Ralph L. Johnson
- Guy Moulden
- John H. Hooker-Mayor Presiding

**May 1966-December 1967 (First council after
Bloomington switched from 3rd Class City to 2nd Class)**

- Robert L. Clegg, Jr.
- Ermal Byers
- Clyde Day
- Harry G. Day
- Charles J. Faris-President
- Richard W. Fee
- David Derge
- Ralph L. Johnson
- Guy Molden

January 1968-December 1971

- Robert L. Clegg, Jr.
- James C. Clendening
- Clyde Day
- William A. Madden
- Charles J. Faris-President (1968-1969)
- Robert E. Gray-President Pro-Tem (1971)
- Ralph L. Johnson-President Pro-Tem (1968-1969)
President (1971)
- Jack A. Morrison-President Pro-Tem (1970)
- Richard W. Fee-President (1970)
- Harry G. Day
(Replacement after Madden's resignation-July 1969)

January 1972-December 1975

- Hubert Davis
- James Ackerman (President 1974)
- Jack Morrison
- Charlotte Zietlow-President (1972-1973)



Charlotte Zietlow was not the first female on the City Council. However, she was the first female president of the council, as she held the position from 1972-1973.

- Wayne Fix

- Brian de St. Croix-President Pro-Tem (1974) President (1975)
- Al Towell-Parliamentarian (1972-1974)
- Richard “Dick” Behen-President Pro-Tem (1972-1973)
- Sherwin Mizell-President Pro-Tem (1975)
- Flo Davis
(Replacement after Hubert Davis’ resignation-1974)

January 1976-December 1979

- Jack Morrison
- Clem Blume-President (1976)
- Pat Kinzer (Female)-Parliamentarian (1979)
- Thomas Middleton-President (1977)
- Lloyd Olcott-Parliamentarian (1977-1978)
- Jeff Richardson-President Pro-Tem (1977, 1979)
President (1978)
- Brian de St. Croix
- Al Towell
- Nancy Young
- Tomilea Allison-President Pro Tem (1978) President (1979) (Replacement after de St. Croix’s resignation-May 1977)

January 1980-December 1983

- Jack Morrison
- Patrick Murphy-President Pro Tem (1981) President (1982)
- John Porter
- Steve Hogan
- Kathy Dilcher-President Pro-Tem (1982) President (1983)
- Pam Service-President Pro-Tem (1983)
- Tomilea Allison-President (1980)
- Al Towell-President Pro-Tem (1980) President (1981)
- Lloyd Olcott-Parliamentarian (1980-1983)

January 1984-December 1987

- Ron Foley-President Pro-Tem (1986)
- Patrick Murphy-President Pro-Tem (1984)
- John Porter
- Tim Mayer-President (1987)
- James C. Regester-President (1986)
- Pam Service-President Pro-Tem (1985, 1987)
- Pat Gross-President (1984-1985)
- Lloyd Olcott-Parliamentarian (1984-1987)
- Nancy Young

January 1988-December 1991

- Lin Gardner
- Kirk White
- Nancy Young
- Steve Hogan
- James C. Regester-President Pro-Tem (1988) President (1989) Vice President (1991)
- Pam Service-President (1988)
- Iris Kiesling-President Pro-Tem (1989) President (1990)
- Lloyd Olcott-Parliamentarian (1988-1991)
- John Fernandez-President Pro-Tem (1990) President (1991)
- Ron Foley
(Replacement after Lin Gardner's resignation-Oct. 1989)
- Howard House
(Replacement after Nancy Young Hitchcox's resignation-Sept. 1990)

January 1992-December 1995

- Patricia Cole-Parliamentarian (1995)
- Kirk White
- Jack Hopkins-President (1993) Parliamentarian (1994)
- Jim Sherman-President (1994)
- Regina Miller
- Pam Service-President (1992) Parliamentarian (1993)
- Iris Kiesling-Vice President (1992) President (1995)
- Paul Swain
- John Fernandez-Parliamentarian (1992) Vice President (1993)
- Anthony Pizzo
(Replacement after John Fernandez's resignation-May 1993)-Vice President (1994-1995)

January 1996-December 1999

- Patricia Cole-Vice President (1996-1999)
- Jason Banach
- Matt Pierce-Parliamentarian (1998)
- Jim Sherman-President (1996)
- L. David Sabbagh
- Pam Service-Parliamentarian (1997)
- Iris Kiesling
- Rodney Young
- Anthony Pizzo-Parliamentarian (1996, 1999) President (1997)
- Tim Mayer
(Replacement after Iris Kiesling's resignation-Beginning 1997)-President (1998-1999)
- Michael Diekhoff

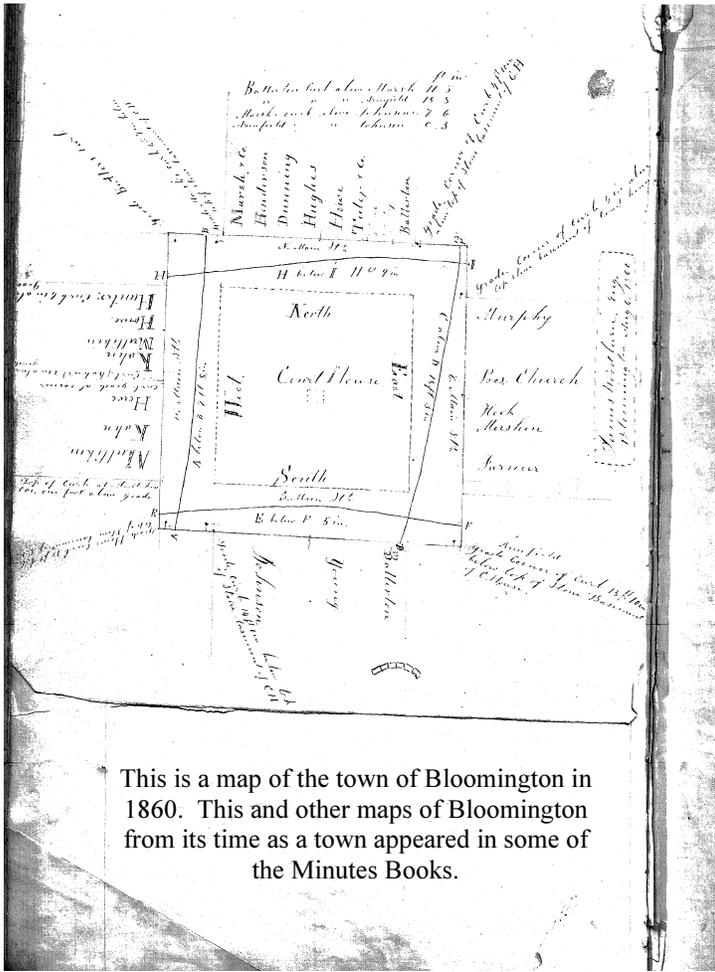
(Replacement after Matt Pierce's resignation-Beginning 1999)

January 2000-December 2003

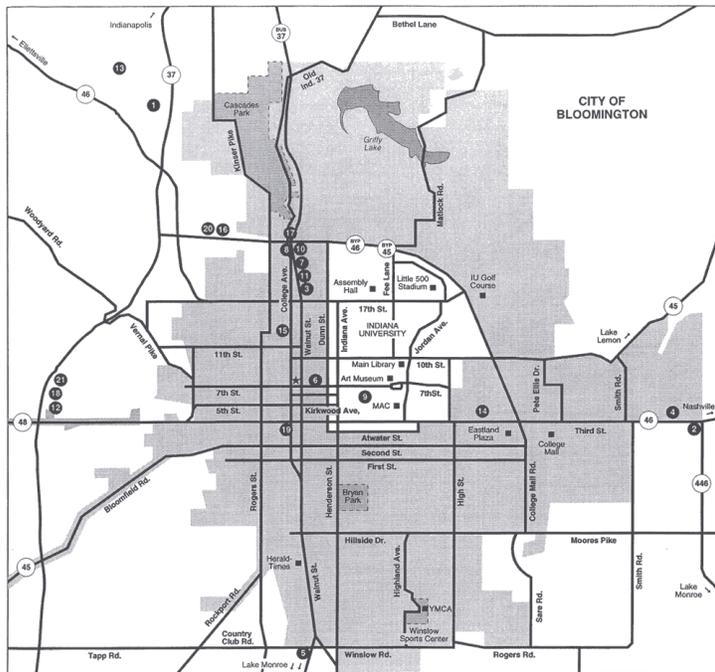
- Patricia Cole-President (2001)
- Jason Banach
- Michael Diekhoff-Vice President (2000, 2003)
- Jeffrey Willsey-Parliamentarian (2002)
- L. David Sabbagh
- Chris Gaal-Vice President (2001) President (2002-2003)
- Tim Mayer-President (2000)
- Andy Ruff
- Anthony Pizzo-Parliamentarian (2000-2001, 2003) Vice President (2002)

January 2004-Present

- Chris Sturbaum
- Jason Banach
- Michael Diekhoff-President (2004)
- Dave Rollo
- L. David Sabbagh
- Stephen Volan
- Chris Gaal
- Andy Ruff-Vice President (2004)
- Tim Mayer-Parliamentarian (2004)



This is a map of the town of Bloomington in 1860. This and other maps of Bloomington from its time as a town appeared in some of the Minutes Books.



This is a relatively recent map of Bloomington. The star slightly left of center and represents the Monroe County courthouse. This map provides insight into the incredible growth of Bloomington from a small town to a second-class city.

