

The History of the Land That Is Now Upper Arlington in City, State, National Context

Ongoing Work in Progress (1/31/23)

Pre-1800 The land that is currently Upper Arlington was first known to be inhabited by the Adena people, renowned for building conical mounds for burial sites. Centuries later various Native American tribes populated the area of today's Franklin County until they were forced from these lands. They include: Chippewa; Delaware; Eel River (Miami); Kaskaskia (Miami, Peoria); Kickapoo; Miami; Ottawa; Piankishaw (Miami, Peoria); Potawatomi; Sac & Fox; Shawnee; Wea (Peoria); Wyandot.

1800 Elijah Backus, Jonathan Dayton, and Andrew Marker receive land grants from United States Congress for service in the Revolutionary War (Cherished Past, Golden Future).

1829 Ohio State Law bars African Americans from attending property tax-funded common schools. (Getting Around Brown)

1830 Around 1830, Pleasant Litchford comes to Perry Township with his wife and five sons. (6) It is likely they come by the National Road, which is the first highway in America.

1832 William Neil pays Pleasant's Black Law Bond (59). The bond is for \$500 to prove to the community that the people of color will not be a burden to society. The bond is paid to the Court of Common Pleas. (Secrets Under the Parking Lot)

1833 The National Road officially reaches Columbus, leading to rapid growth. (Ohio History Connection)

1835 Deeds are recorded for two of Pleasant Litchford's land purchases in Perry Township, OH – 77.5 acres from J. Walcutt and 60 acres from James and John Legg. The Litchford Cemetery will be established on the Walcutt property. A WPA map notes the cemetery's establishment date as 1835, but this may be an estimate based upon the deed of the land on which the cemetery would exist filing date.

1837 "Bill Moose" (Kiuhe) "Last of the Wyandots" is born in Upper Sandusky, OH, but spends much of his youth living with his family near Dublin. He is buried in Wyandotte Park in Upper Arlington.

1842 Plat map: the township road that is now Ridgeview Road runs along Pleasant Litchford's property. (59)

1842 Under the increasingly aggressive U.S. Indian Removal policy, the Wyandots were made to give up their claims to their reservation at Upper Sandusky. The treaty also required the Wyandot to sell their land for less than its fair market value. In 1843 the United States

government sent the Wyandot off to a reservation in what became Wyandotte County, Kansas. The Wyandot purchases these lands from the Delaware. The Wyandot were the last American Indian group to formally leave Ohio (although it should be noted that at least some members of almost all American Indian peoples with historic ties to Ohio remained in the state during the period of removal.) Tarhe and Leatherlips were notable Wyandot leaders. Bill Moose was a Wyandotte who is regarded to have been the last of the Wyandot people who lived in Central Ohio. He was born in 1837 in northwest Ohio and moved to the Columbus area with his family when most of his tribe was displaced to Kansas and later to Oklahoma. He was known to have wandered the area around the Olentangy and Scioto rivers. He later lived in a small shack at the corner of Indianola and Morse Roads (see https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Wyandot_Indians)

1849 Pleasant Litchford buys 90 acres from Robert Neil, William Neil's son. (2)

1849 Harriet Tubman (c. 1820 – 1913) escapes from slavery and becomes an instrumental leader of the Underground Railroad.

1857 The Dred Scot v. Sanford case: U.S. Congress does not have the right to ban slavery in the states; as a result slaves are not considered citizens.

1859 Dr. Henry Miller purchases land from Benjamin E. Smith.

1860 Pleasant Litchford is considered to be the 4th largest landowner in southern Perry Township, at one point owning more than 227 acres. Holdings stretch from where today stands Tremont Center, Tremont Elementary School, UA Library and Northam Park to the Upper Arlington High School and beyond to North Star Rd. (67 – 70).

1860 Abraham Lincoln (1809 – 1865) is elected president, angering the southern states.

1861 – 1865 Civil War

1863 Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation proclaims that all slaves in rebellious territories are forever free.

1863 Pleasant Litchford's sons Abraham, Frederick, and Blake register for the Civil War draft. There is a Colored Troop unit, the 127th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, based at Camp Delaware in Delaware, Ohio. Later the 127th is re-designated as the 5th Regiment based in Norfolk, VA, and takes part in a number of campaigns in Virginia & N. Carolina. During the Civil War. 5,092 African Americans from Ohio, served in the Union military.

1865 The Civil War ends. Lincoln is assassinated. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery nationwide, is ratified.

1863 – 1877 Reconstruction

1868 The 14th Amendment is ratified, defining citizenship for all. This overturns the Dred Scot decision.

1869 Pleasant and Lotte sell a parcel of their land for \$1 to Perry Township for the construction of a “colored school” near where the UA Senior Center is today. Pleasant’s good friend, the Rev. James Preston Poindexter is serving on the Perry Twp. School board at the time.

1870 Fifteenth Amendment Passes, stating “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” It gives male African Americans the right to vote—at least on paper if not in reality, especially in southern states.

1871 The Columbus School Board decides to shut down the smaller Black schools and concentrate Black students in a single centrally located building, named after school board member Dr. Starling Loving, The Loving School.

1872 Plat map of Perry Twp shows that Pleasant is one of the top five land owners of the Backes Tract (south of Fishinger Road). The top five are: Henry Miller (800 acres); David Laken (301 acres); J. Slyh (283.5 acres); Pleasant Litchford (271 acres); Hiram Richards (211 acres). (2) This same plat map is also the only known map depicting the “Colored Schoolhouse”.

1881 – 1960s Jim Crow Laws are enacted, and are a collection of state and local statutes that legalize racial segregation. Named after a Black minstrel show character, the laws—which exist for about 100 years, from the post-Civil War era until 1968—are meant to marginalize African Americans by denying them the right to vote, hold jobs, get an education or other opportunities. Those who attempt to defy Jim Crow laws often face arrest, fines, jail sentences, violence, and death.

1879 Pleasant Litchford dies at the age of 89. (4) Years later, his estate was estimated to be worth \$75,000 which equals well over \$1 million today. Pleasant leaves each of his remaining seven children part of his landholdings. The Litchford Cemetery is also codified in Litchford’s will and is to remain a resting place for his family. He states, “There is a Small parcel of ground of about half an acre which has been by me for years devoted to burial purposes for my family, relatives, and friends. I do hereby declare that the Same Shall always be So used for a burial ground for my family children and their descendants.”

1896 Plessy v. Ferguson case: racial segregation is ruled constitutional by the Supreme Court

1908 National Association for Real Estate Boards (NAREB) is founded and counts among its members leading suburban developers across the country. Eventually King Thompson,

considered one of the founder's of Upper Arlington, joins its ranks. NAREB's sales practices offer a window into market formation at the local and national levels. The advent of suburban development draws people out of crowded cities where they had been living at the turn of the century interspersed among one another, even by race. Developers like Thompson create the first planned communities where zoning determines the type and size of buildings and the character and size of those buildings and lots. Through zoning and deed restriction, they limit access to the poor (and by extension to Black and brown people) through limits of property use, such as subsistence farming. They specify minimum sizes and minimum prices for homes. And they work together nationally to establish these practices across the country through NAREB. NAREB sets real estate licensing laws, requiring realtors to gain licenses through their organization.

1910 The name Litchford Road (which is today Ridgeview Rd) appears in the Columbus Phone Book. (78)

1913 King and Ben Thompson purchase the original 840 acres of land that will become Upper Arlington from James T. Miller. The land is south of the current Lane Avenue and directly adjacent to the Marble Cliff Quarry Co.

Thompson plans to build a planned community called the "Country Club District," named after the Kansas City development by J.C. Nichols, one of the first developers to use racially restrictive deed restrictions. Nichols is also a preeminent member of the National Association for Real Estate Boards (NAREB). (Columbus Underground)

1914 King Thompson Company is started to market the new subdivision lots. "The time has come in the city of Columbus when a new restricted residence section should be provided for the better class of homes," Thompson wrote in a 1914 brochure. The earliest deeds do not exclude people by race or religion; rather, they ban uses associated with the poor and minorities, such as subsistence farming. They specify minimum sizes and minimum prices for homes.

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.columbusmonthly.com/amp/8179013002>

1914 The Annual Conference of the Development of High-Class Residential Property convenes. Here, developers from around the country shared and refined exclusionary practices. Researcher Paige Glotzer found meeting notes where the group discussed "the desirability of Jews as residents" and developer Edward Bouton of Baltimore is quoted as responding, "We do not sell to Jews. They are undesirable."

<https://hub.jhu.edu/magazine/2014/fall/roland-park-papers-archives/>

1916 Scioto Country Club opens and hires local people of color as groundskeepers, laborers, and attendants, while others work as laborers in the construction of new streets and houses in the "Country Club District" which will later be called Upper Arlington.

1917 The Upper Arlington Company is established to develop land, construct streets, sewers and water lines for the “Country Club District,” a name borrowed from a section in Kansas City, Missouri, which King had seen and admired.” (Cherished Past, 20)

1917 In *Buchanan v. Warley*, the Supreme Court of the United States voids the racial residency statutes that forbid Black people from living in white neighborhoods. The court rules that the statutes violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.^[4] However, white people find a loophole in this case by using racially restrictive covenants in deeds, and real estate businesses informally apply them to prevent the sale of houses to Black Americans in white neighborhoods.

1917 The United States enters World War I, and all Ohio National Guard Troops are drafted into Federal service.

1917 Nichols and Bouton form the much smaller and more exclusive Developers of High-Class Residential Property, a group consisting of no more than thirteen people in any given year. King Thompson is a member of this exclusive group. These members consider themselves to be the country’s leading lights of suburban development. Each year, conference members vote on whether to sell to Jewish people (generally a resounding no) and then discuss their rationales. [...] Developers believe they will lose the ability to strongly control their investment, as a consequence of a single mistake if they seek to make exceptions [one member, John Demarest of NY, said, “When you open the door, it is gone.”] (133) In proceedings of the third annual conference, Thompson says, “I am profiting by [Jewish people] going into the East End section [referring to the area of Bexley] and crowding those people out,” he added, “so I am getting the benefit of that.” 127 Developers feel the need to support all types of land use regulations, be it restrictions or zoning, the legality of which would not be definitely decided by the United States Supreme Court until three years later in 1926. (137 - 138)

1918 Upper Arlington is incorporated, designed by Ben and King Thompson. Part of the appeal of this new development is its location outside and upstream from the city where the threat of illness is more concentrated.

1918 James T. Miller is the first mayor of Upper Arlington.

1919 Charter establishes the commission form of government for Upper Arlington. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1919 UA’s Charter guarantees voting rights and the right to run for office to women. This is 17 months before women achieve these same rights nationally.

1920s The Mallway business district, constructed in the 1920s, is the first commercial district in Upper Arlington. (Columbus Underground)

1921 The Tulsa Race Massacre occurs in the heart of Black Wall Street.

1921 According to the deed of Maria Litchford to her sister Fanny Litchford in 1921, Ridgeview Road is called Litchford Road.

1924 NAREB, to which King Thompson belongs, unanimously approves a revision to their code of ethics at their annual convention. The revised code's article 34 prevents a realtor from "introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individual whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood." For developers and NAREB in the 1920s, the professional mission included working to ensure that the characteristics of people are connected with property value, a fallacy that becomes foundational to the housing market. Such are the speeches developers read and heard through NAREB. NAREB as a national institution thus provides the platform by which developers can ease any fears about legal and monetary concerns over explicit racial exclusion while they disseminate standard arguments for defending deed restrictions. Using NAREB resources, the organization can then package and publish such lessons along with images to facilitate others adopting the practices. (138)

1925 Last known burial in Pleasant Litchford Cemetery. (131)

1926 U.S. Supreme Court upholds exclusionary zoning as well as restrictive covenants in *Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.*, 272 U.S. 365 (1926) and in *Corrigan v. Buckley*. In both cases, the Supreme Court finds that deed restrictions are voluntary private contracts, not state action and are therefore legal. In Ohio, during the postwar real estate boom, white developers begin using restrictive covenants in deeds and exclusionary zoning to preserve the racial homogeneity of the new suburbs and subdivisions sprouting around the city's periphery. "Negroes" are considered nuisances, as detrimental to property values as saloons, slaughterhouses, and chicken coops. 22 Realtors take advantage of this by "blockbusting," secretly selling a home on an all-white street to a Black family, then subdividing the houses abandoned by fleeing whites and renting them at exorbitant rates to Black people, leaving overcrowded neighborhoods to fall into disrepair. "It was fun to see the white people run after a Negro family moved onto the street," commented one African American East Sider in the 1920s. During this time, according to Patricia Burgess's history of housing development in Columbus, "Real estate developers, particularly professional developers, determined the spatial and social structure of the city. . . . They in effect decided who would live where in the growing metropolis." (Getting Around Brown)

1926 In UA, September 1926, Upper Arlington homes begin to be sold with deed restrictions: "That, until the 1st day of January A.D. 1999, said premises...shall not be sold, leased, mortgaged...or owned, used or occupied by any person or organization of persons in whole or in part of the Negro race or blood..." (UA Historical Society)

1930s Fanny Litchford sells some of her property to the Arlington Ridge Realty Company. The company splits the land into a subdivision, which is developed into what is known as the Brandon Heights Addition. (74) Fanny and Maria Litchford are daughters of Frederick Litchford, granddaughters of Pleasant Litchford. (78)

1933 The Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), a government-sponsored corporation created as part of the New Deal, works with NAREB to develop the appraising and lending standards that allow it to identify distressed homeowners and directly refinance their mortgages. (170) The HOLC continues two core NAREB principles: that the value of a single property is affected by all surrounding properties and that the characteristics of occupants affect value along with a property's physical characteristics. (180) In each city, the HOLC employ consultants to work with appraisers in the local NAREB office. NAREB continues to grow and remains the chief real estate professional organization in the United States.

1934 Redlining Begins: The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) commissions the HOLC to look at 239 cities, including Columbus, to create "residential security maps" to indicate the level of security for real-estate investments in each surveyed city. The HOLC creates color-coded maps of every metropolitan area in the nation, with the "safest" investment neighborhoods colored green and the riskiest colored red. A neighborhood earns a red color if African Americans live in it, even if it is a solid middle-class neighborhood of single-family homes. The maps have a huge impact and put the federal government on record as judging that African Americans, simply because of their race, are poor risks. As a result of this federal practice, redlined areas cannot access capital for improvements, nor can Black and brown people buy new homes using the wealth-building tool of the federally backed mortgage loan. Properties deteriorate. Businesses move out of these areas. Black and brown people have fewer housing options, which drives up prices of rents and packs people into the limited housing that is available, creating ghettos.

1934 - 1962 The federal government backs \$120 billion of home loans in which more than 98% go to whites. Today, Black and Latino mortgage applicants are still 60% more likely than whites to be turned down for a loan, even after controlling for employment, financial, and neighborhood factors. As a result of 250 years of slavery with no reparations and their denial from New Deal policies that built wealth for middle-class white people, Black people now have one-sixth the wealth of White Americans on an average, per capita basis. Wealth (defined as the difference between a household's assets and debt) provides a critical safety net to households during economic downturns and it provides a foundation of support for subsequent generations in the form of first cars, college tuition, and first home down-payments. Wealth holds several advantages over wages as an economic resource: In particular, income from wealth is taxed at much lower rates than income from work, and wealth can serve as a source of savings to absorb temporary setbacks such as a loss of employment.

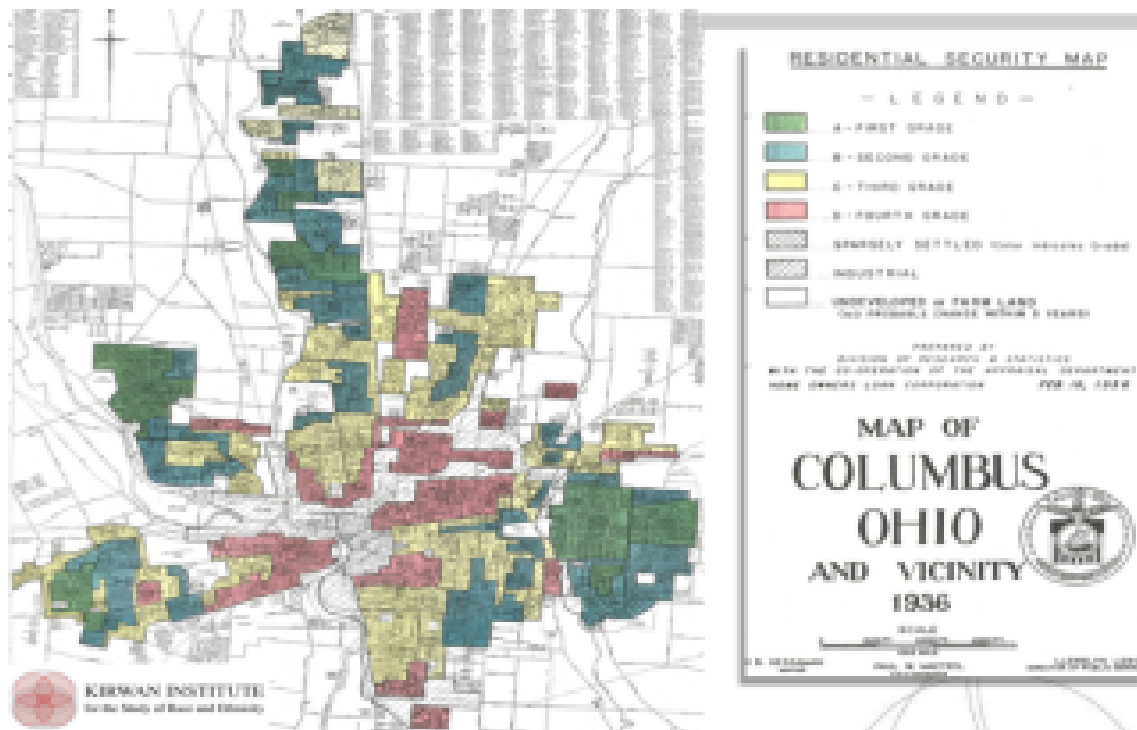
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-06-07/black-white-wealth-gap-getting-worse-160-years-of-us-data-show>

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/12/08/the-black-white-wealth-gap-left-black-house-holds-more-vulnerable/>

<http://www.mpassociates.us/uploads/3/7/1/0/37103967/flippingthescriptmostupdated.pdf>

1936 Columbus Redlining Map (See below). Upper Arlington is A-Rated and Green-Lined. Redlined areas on this map today are the highest vulnerability areas in Columbus. The National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC) released a study comparing the HOLC's redlined neighborhoods with their current economic and social conditions and found that, despite some heavily gentrified areas (gentrifying often displaces the people who have lived in an area for generations only to replace them with new, wealthier residents), the segregation and economic inequality in those areas persist today. According to the NCRC, 82 percent of Columbus' "hazardous" neighborhoods are low-to-moderate income today — higher than the national average of 74 percent. And 89 percent of Columbus' "best" [Green and Blue] neighborhoods, [like Upper Arlington], are middle-to-upper income; they're also 91 percent white. The disparity in resources by community means that according to the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, a resident of a section of Upper Arlington, where the poverty rate is less than 2 ½ percent, can expect to live a little more than 84 years while for someone living on the West Side, less than nine miles away, where 33.5 percent of resident live in poverty, the life expectancy is only 65.2 percent. There is a life-expectancy gap of more than 27 years between the census tracts with the highest (87.6 years) and lowest (60 years) life expectancies in Central Ohio, despite those two tracts being separated by fewer than 15 miles.

(<https://www.columbusalive.com/news/20180627/cover-roots-of-columbus-ongoing-color-divide>)



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(<https://www.columbusalive.com/news/20180627/cover-roots-of-columbus-ongoing-color-divide>)

1937 Bill Moose, last of the Wyandots dies and is buried in what is today Upper Arlington (Wyandot Park). Over 10,000 people attend his funeral. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1937 WPA makes a map of the Litchford Cemetery. It shows a 0.32 acre area with 218 potential burial plots and may show that Revolutionary War Veteran, Elijah Legg had been or could continue to be buried there. Elijah also has a grave marker standing today at the nearby Legg-Walcutt Cemetery in UA.

1938 The Columbus Catholic Diocese purchases 19 acres of land that used to belong to Pleasant Litchford for the site of St. Agatha Church, school, convent, & rectory.

1941 Upper Arlington becomes a city on February 8, 1941 when its population exceeds 5,000. Upper Arlington annexes surrounding land as its population grows. Most annexation occurs in the late 1940s through 1960.

<https://www.uaarchives.org/digital/collection/p116001coll0/id/6/rec/1>

1942 First library in Upper Arlington opens in Miller Park in a building donated by King Thompson. The library is part of the Grandview Heights Public Library system until 1967. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1946 Ordinance No. 911 authorized annexation of land at the corner of Northam & Tremont Roads for what will become Northam Park on former Litchford land.

1946 The last known property in possession of a Litchford descendent, Fannie Litchferd, is sold to King Thompson upon Fannie's death and in accordance with her will and testament. Under the name of his company Arlington Ridge Realty, Thompson had been leasing the property since 1925 from Fannie's uncle Pleasant G. Litchford, one of Pleasant Litchford's son's. Thompson develops the property into the Tremont Center in 1951, and it becomes home to King Thompson's Upper Arlington Company headquarters. As of 2013, the historical clock there is still owned by Thompson's descendants.

1948 The land that had been Fannie Litchford's, between Northam Road & Zollinger Road, is annexed by UA.

1948 *Shelley v. Kraemer* case in the Supreme Court rules that the Amendment's Equal Protection Clause outlaws the states' legal enforcement of racially restrictive covenants in state courts. In this event, decades of segregation practices are annulled, policies which had forced Black people to live in overcrowded and overpriced ghettos. In response, many communities utilize home-owners associations that hold first right of refusal for any property under their jurisdiction if an owner is selling to a person that does not meet their requirements.

1948 Northwest Arlington Association (NWAA) is created. King Thompson is Vice President. Application for membership in NWAA is mandated as a condition of purchase or sale. NWAA oversees the new development of Canterbury Place Addition Subdivision. It is estimated that approximately 350 homes are subject to the rules of the Association within the time the Association is active. In doing so, NWAA is able to maintain the racial

restrictions from the newly outlawed deed restrictions on new construction here. King Thompson moves to this subdivision, to a smaller home at 2449 Edington Road. He dies in 1960, eight years before the Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 is signed into law.

1950s and 60s: NAREB fights public housing, rent control, and Fair Housing Legislation. It also continues to provide model restrictive covenants even after the Supreme Court ruling.

1951 Tremont Center opens. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1952 Tremont Elementary School is built on land formerly owned by Pleasant, Abraham, and Frederick Litchford to accommodate the growth of housing north of Lane Ave.

1954 Brown v. Board of Education strikes down segregation as unconstitutional. Desegregation of U.S. public school districts begins.

1954 A few headstones are found near the corner of Ridgeview and Mt. Holyoke roads after the UA School District purchases property to build a new high school.

1955 UA Board of Education is awarded the Litchford Cemetery property by eminent domain. The Litchford Cemetery had been codified in Litchford's will (1879) to remain a resting place for his family. In his will, he states, "there is a Small parcel of ground of about half an acre which has been by me for years devoted to burial purposes for my family, relatives, and friends. I do hereby declare that the Same Shall always be So used for a burial ground for my family children and their descendants." The Cemetery, however, stood on the property where the UA BOE intended to build the new UA High School. The descendants who participated in the lawsuit declined the original offer of \$1000 for the property, but the courts awarded the property to UA BOE for a cost of \$1600 to be split among the known descendants. Upper Arlington Board of Education committed \$5,000 to move 10 bodies. They ended up moving 28 over the course of three days. Most went to Union Cemetery and were placed in an unmarked plot. Three of the bodies went to Greenlawn Cemetery, according to family members' wishes. (133).

1955 In Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks (1913 – 2005) is arrested for breaking a city ordinance by refusing to give up her seat on a public bus to a white man. This defiant act gives initial momentum to the Civil Rights Movement.

1955 Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African American boy is lynched in Mississippi after being accused of offending a white woman in her family's grocery store.

1956 The new Upper Arlington High School opens at Ridgeview Road for the 1956 – 57 academic year. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1959 The Main UA Library moves from Tremont Center to a new building on Tremont Road, on former Litchford land. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1960 King Thompson dies.(35)

1964 The Civil Rights Act is signed, prohibiting discrimination of all kinds.

1964 The “Science Wing” of the high school is built and covers part of the Litchford Cemetery.

1965 Voting Rights Act is passed. It outlaws the discriminatory voting practices adopted in many southern states after the Civil War, including literacy tests as a prerequisite to voting. This “act to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution” is signed into law 95 years after the amendment was ratified.

1968 Council decides to set northern city border at Henderson Road. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1968 Martin Luther King, Jr. is murdered.

1968 Federal Fair Housing Act is signed into law. Although the Fair Housing Act of 1968 outlaws racially discriminatory practices by banks, it will take another twenty-four years for the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States, to monitor and enforce the law. At this point, though, it is not primarily discrimination that keeps African Americans out of mostly white suburbs. It is unaffordability. Seventy years prior, many working- and lower-middle-class African American families could have afforded suburban single-family homes that cost about \$75,000 (in today’s currency) with no down payment. Millions of whites did so. But working and lower-middle-class African American families could not, at the time of the Fair Housing Act, buy homes for \$350,000 or more, with down payments of 20 percent or \$70,000. The right that was unconstitutionally denied to African Americans in the late 1940s would not be restored by passing a law that tells their descendants they can now buy homes in the suburbs, if only they could afford it. The advantage that FHA and VA loans had given white lower-middle class in the 1940s and ‘50s becomes permanent.

1968 UA High School Youth-In-Government passes a resolution stating that growth should be achieved through racial, ethnic, and religious diversity, and denial of housing opportunities based on race, creed, color, religion, or national origin is both morally wrong and prevents community enrichment.

1969 The Stonewall riots (also referred to as the Stonewall uprising or the Stonewall rebellion)

1970 Alfred Ashley, a Black man from New Jersey, makes an offer on a home on Leeds Road in Upper Arlington. In accordance with the provisions of the property deed, Mr. Ashley applies for membership in the Northwest Arlington Association whose acceptance is a stated contingency of this real estate transaction. The Association's Board denies his application thereby preventing Mr. Ashley from completing the purchase.

The Northwest Arlington Association buys the home for the same sales price, a right outlined in their Articles of Incorporation. The Association then proceeds to place the home for sale under the King Thompson Company, a real estate brokerage firm operated by two trustees of the Association. Mr. Ashley brings suit against the Association, claiming the denial is due solely to his race and resulted in the loss of his job opportunity in Columbus. He is joined in this lawsuit by two white couples living within the Association's borders. (UA Historical Society) John H. Pace, President of King Thompson Realty, trustee of NW Arlington Home Owners Association, and Chairman of Ohio Real Estate Commission is named in the lawsuit.

1971 Judge Clifford Rader of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas awards \$15,000 in damages to Alfred Ashley, orders the exclusionary body of the Northwest Arlington Association dissolved, and declares the restrictive covenants null and void, according to a 1971 Columbus Dispatch article. Northwest Homeowners Association is disbanded due to unfair housing and discrimination practices. The Association also must return membership fees, which were never used to help maintain the community as promised.

1972 The name of the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB) is changed to the National Association of REALTORS® (NAR).
<https://www.nar.realtor/about-nar/history>

1977 Columbus City Schools are ordered by a Federal Judge in Penick v. Columbus Board of Education to desegregate. The case finds that although separate schools for Black and white students were officially abolished in Columbus in 1881, the school board had gerrymandered school lines to foster segregation for decades afterward. Upon this decision to desegregate, white flight occurs out of Columbus City Schools to suburban school districts like Upper Arlington that are not subjected to desegregation. (Getting Around Brown)

1982 Wellington School opens as Upper Arlington's first independent school. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1985 Upper Arlington Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its abundance of early 20th century revival-style architecture. (Cherished Past, Golden Future)

1987 Racial zoning finally ends in all states.

2008 The Great Recession. After decades of being denied mortgages on racial grounds, African Americans made a tempting market for bubble-crazed lenders like Countrywide, with the result that high income Black people were almost twice as likely as low income white people to receive high interest subprime loans. According to the Center for Responsible Lending, Latinos will have ended up losing between \$75 billion and \$98 billion in home-value wealth from subprime loans, while Black people will lose between \$71 billion and \$92 billion. United for a Fair Economy has called this family net-worth catastrophe the “greatest loss of wealth for people of color in modern U.S. history.” (Why Are All The Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria, 12)

2009 Barack Obama, first multi-racial president, takes office.

2011 Upper Arlington School District is found in violation on all 3 allegations of a systemic group complaint regarding students of dyslexia in 2011. Upper Arlington Kids Identified with Dyslexia (UA-KID) is established as a grassroots parent advocacy group dedicated to ensuring children with dyslexia in the Upper School District reach their maximum potential.

2014 The Dyslexia Task Force is established as a partnership between UA-KID and the Upper Arlington Schools Administration to ensure children with dyslexia in the Upper Arlington School District reach their maximum potential.

2016 Ohio Kids Identified with Dyslexia (OH-KID) is founded by UA-KID and established as a statewide coalition of dyslexia parent groups advocating for Ohio’s one in five students with dyslexia.

2017 More than 60 years after the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision, in every region of the country except the West, our public schools are more segregated than they were in 1980, as measured by the percentage of all Black students who are attending schools that are 90 – 100% white, with the highest rates of school segregation in the Northeast.

Black and Latinx students are much more likely than White students to attend a school where 60% or more of their classmates are living in poverty, as measured by the percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-priced lunch programs. Separate remains unequal as schools with concentrated poverty and racial segregation are still likely to have less-experienced teachers, high levels of teacher turnover, inadequate facilities, and fewer classroom resources. (Why Are All the Black Kids..., 4)

2017 *Secrets Under The Parking Lot* is published by authors Diane Kelly Runyon and Kim Shoemaker Starr. It is the first documented retelling of Pleasant Litchford’s life.

2017 *A Cherished Past, A Golden Future* is published by the UA Historical Society.

2017 Equal UA Group is established to promote an inclusive climate encouraging all people to feel welcome and participate fully within the community.

2018 Limited archaeological investigations are conducted east of the UA Senior Center and two fragments of a single late 18th to early 19th century glass trade bead and a few 19th century cut nails are found that may relate to the time when Pleasant Litchford or one of his descendants own the property where Tremont Elementary School/Northam Park are located today. No direct evidence of the former 19th century schoolhouse is detected.

2019 Summer- plans are made for a geophysical survey of the area of the former Litchford Cemetery. Remains of two people are discovered, one belonging to a young girl, likely around 10 - 12 years old. She was buried with her comb and mirror. Other grave shafts were discovered as well.

2019 UA elects its first openly LGBTQ+ Board of Education Member.

2020 Covid 19 Pandemic; communities of color are disproportionately impacted both in physical and financial risk.

2020 The killing of the African American man George Floyd by police in Minneapolis, Minnesota by asphyxiation for the purported use of a counterfeit \$20 bill on May 25 triggers unprecedented protests in the United States, with curfews being imposed in cities across the country.

2020 June 3, Upper Arlington residents participate an unprecedented show of grassroots support by rallying in support of Black Lives Matter in the parking lot of Kindgsdale Shopping Center outside of the historic blue Macy's building and then marching down Northwest Blvd, across Lane Avenue, down Tremont Road, Yorkshire Rd, to stop for a 8 minutes of silence to represent the 8 minutes that George Floyd gasped for air, on Club Rd. overlooking the Scioto Country Club. The rally is peaceful.

2020 Upper Arlington Schools, as a part of their 2019 three-year strategic plan, hire a Chief Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer and organize a scaffolding of support between administrators, staff, parents, and students.

2020 Upper Arlington City Council, after multiple community workshops, approves the Community Relations Committee, an initiative spearheaded by Equal UA to pursue topics of diversity, equity, and inclusion in Upper Arlington.

2020 At the June 22 City Council Meeting, Council approves by 7-0 a resolution declaring racism a public health crisis. The resolution defines actionable steps including:

implementation of the Community Relations Committee; strengthening the UA Police Division's relationship and interactions with African American and other minority and underrepresented groups; and production of an annual Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) report that details the City's DEI practices in hiring, contracting, and law enforcement actions.

2020 UA-KID produced a documentary film entitled Our Dyslexic Children (<https://youtu.be/oj7xa6meD2Q>)documenting their work to bring evidence-based literacy instruction to UA and laying out a roadmap for other parent groups to do the same.

2021 Upper Arlington City Council votes unanimously on June 28, 2021, to update its anti-discrimination ordinance, the first time in 50 years, to prohibit discrimination against people based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

2021 The organization Rainbow UA is created to support LGBTQ+ people in UA. They host UA's first community Pride event in June.

2021 Upper Arlington elects its first brown person to Board of Education, its first Black person to City Council, and its first openly LGBTQ+ person to City Council.

2021 Parents for Reading Justice (ParentsforReadingJustice.org) is established by UA-KID Co-founder and President Brett Tingley to train and support grassroots parent groups across the country to hold schools accountable for delivering evidence-based reading instruction for all students.

2022 City Council votes to provide the balance required to complete the Pleasant Litchford Memorial over the area where the Litchford Cemetery had stood on UA High School grounds.

2022 The US Supreme Court's decision in Dobbs v Women's Health Organization overturns the 1973 Supreme Court Decision in Roe v. Wade, which provided federal protection of women's reproductive rights. Right to abortion becomes a decision of the state. 22 states have laws that could be used to restrict the legal status of abortion.

2022 UA Schools are seen as the leader in Ohio in implementing evidence based reading instruction based on the Science of Reading for all its students. UA was just named one of the top 12 districts in the state by the Ohio Dept of Ed.