

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. It has not been proven that the Cliffords' house was built before 1836, as the only evidence offered was the reference to a house in a newspaper ad that had no details that could actually identify the house.
2. It has not been proven that the Cliffords' house was the actual house occupied by Bishop Smith. In fact, from the census records it would seem to be impossible that his household and the boarding students he allegedly had to have occupied the Cliffords' house.
3. It has not been proven that the house in a 1911 photo is the Cliffords' house.
4. It has not been proven that the house in the 1911 photo is the house that Bishop Smith lived in because there are no distinguishing features in the historic record that links the two.
5. It has been proven that Bishop Benjamin Smith, the first Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, bought twenty acres of land that includes the property upon which the Cliffords' house stands.
6. It has been proven that Bishop Smith's accomplishments in Kentucky were not centered on his time in Louisville, which would eliminate the possibility that any part of the 20 acre property would be eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places.
7. It has been proven that the house in the 1911 photo, if it is the Cliffords' house, has been so significantly altered that it would not be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
8. It has been proven that designation by the Landmarks Commission of the Clifford's house as a Landmark is unprecedented.

9. It has been proven that the standard for “economic hardship” set by the Landmarks Commission for non-income producing property is deficient and does not allow homeowners a reasonable appeal to protect their home from being designated a “public asset.”
10. It has been proven that the only avenue the Cliffords have now is for the Metro Council to overturn that designation of their house as a landmark.