

# PAST LANDMARKS PRESERVATION AWARD WINNERS

Town of Cedarburg

2004 through 2025

# 318 GREEN BAY ROAD YE OLDE SCHOOLHOUSE

2004 Winner





# 1587 COUNTY ROAD 1

2005 Winner





# 7925 KAEHLERS MILL ROAD

2006 Winner





# 7806 WESTERN AVENUE

2007 Winner





# 245 GRANVILLE ROAD

2008 Winner



Original photo



1167 WASHINGTON AVENUE  
EERNISSE FUNERAL HOME

2011 Winner





# 126 GREEN BAY ROAD

2011 Winner





# 236 HAMILTON ROAD TURNER HALLE

2012 Winner



Occupied by Thrivent Financial Group  
since 2020



# 1051 WAUWATOSA ROAD BENTZ FARM

2014 Winner



Landmarks  
Commission  
Awarding Plaque to  
Bentz Family in 2014



# 1302 Washington Avenue: TOAST

2024 Winner

## Then and Now!



THE TOWN OF CEDARBURG CAUCUS was held here at the August Pump tavern in the spring of 1917. Wm. Kasen, John Lynch, Herb Rauth and Ernst Eberhardt are present in the group above. The present location is the corner of highways 60 and 143, two miles north of Cedarburg. The picture was loaned to the Ozaukee County Historical Society by Mr. and Mrs. Arbin Herziger.



Toast Restaurant Owner:  
Suburban Motors Harley  
Davidson, Wayne and  
Joan Houpt,

Toast Restaurant Owner:  
Gordon Goggin.



809 Granville Road (County Road Y)  
Dawn Kurz and Danielle Kurz

2025 Winner





1219 County Rd I (Sheboygan Rd.)  
Travis L. Keshenberg &  
Ellen Suelflow Revocable Trust.

2025 Winner

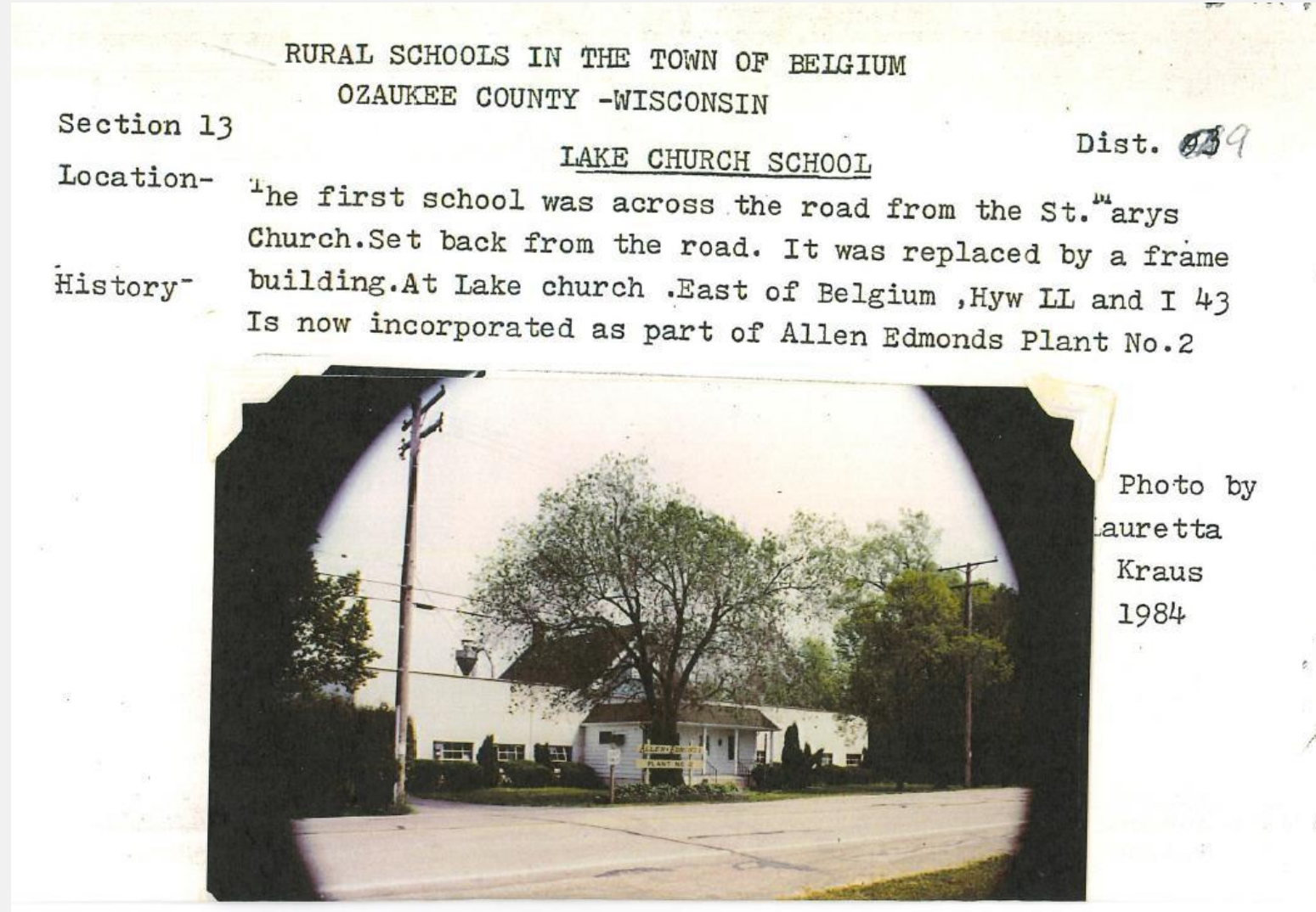




## OTHER LOCAL HISTORIC SCHOOLHOUSES



Ye Olde Schoolhouse above





# OTHER LOCAL HISTORIC SCHOOLHOUSES



Ye Olde  
Schoolhouse  
to the left



Pershing School Dist. 7 598 Jay Rd



Lake Church School Dist. 9 660 County Rd D

Like Comment Share



Cleveland School Dist. 3 4502 Hwy H

III O <



Lakeview School Dist. 4 2788 Hwy 33

Like Comment Share



Schubert School Dist. 9 N5168 Country Lane photo 1



# Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines

To encourage consistent practices, the National Park Service has developed standards and guidelines that guide preservation work at the national, tribal, state, and local levels. In some cases, these standards can be regulatory. The guidelines explain the standards. The flagship of these preservation guideposts is *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. These standards and guidelines complement [federal historic preservation laws](#).

The Standards for Rehabilitation are the criteria used to determine if a rehabilitation project qualifies as a certified rehabilitation. The intent of the Standards is to assist the long-term preservation of a property's significance through the preservation of historic materials and features. The Standards pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment, as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. To be certified, a rehabilitation project must be determined by the Secretary to be consistent with the historic character of the structure(s) and, where applicable, the district in which it is located. The following Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, [taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility](#).



1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

## **Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings**



## Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

The [Guidelines](#) assist in applying the Standards to rehabilitation projects in general; consequently, they are not meant to give case-specific advice or address exceptions or rare instances. For example, they cannot tell a building owner which features of an historic building are important in defining the historic character and must be preserved or which features could be altered, if necessary, for the new use. Careful case-by-case decision-making is best accomplished by seeking assistance from qualified historic preservation professionals in the planning stage of the project. Such professionals include architects, architectural historians, historians, archeologists, and others who are skilled in the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of the historic properties. These [Guidelines are also available in PDF format](#).

The [Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#) stress the inherent sustainability of historic buildings and offer

## Rehabilitation

[The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation \(36 CFR 67\)](#) regulatory for the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program

- [Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#)
- [Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#)
- [Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#)

## Treatment of Historic Properties

[The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties \(36 CFR 68\)](#)

- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings ([Part 1: Preservation and Rehabilitation \(PDF\)](#), [Part 2 - Reconstruction and Restoration \(PDF\)](#))