One Hundred East Building (Franz Stanger). 100 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1928-41) Architect: Charles, Nels H. & Elmer M. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is an unusual unalloyed art deco building, once the Milwaukee's first major bank and office building. Local architect H. C. Klein, built its design on the theme of the German Theater in America. German stock theater company through World War II's red sandstone details. The building along the river to Mason St. Recent cleaning has revealed the cream color brick and sandstone, now linked by a galleria to a new office building and hotel complex.

Pabst Building. 170 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1932) Architect: Franz Stanger. The addition to the south was constructed of brick in 1930, 1932. The city residents were referring to it as the "Pabst Building" after the developer, Henry F. Pabst. The "One Hundred East Building" occupied one of the city's major locations. On this spot stood city founder Solomon Solomon's yard for the past 20 years. The Pabst Building's distinct Romanesque Revival style combined Gothic and tower inspired the design of the present structure. The three-storied entrance was stone in style with the upper stories sheathed with stone; cornice模子 rounded to resemble stone. Copper sheathing over the distinctive pedimental cornice.

Enders Building. 229 E. Madison St. (1932) Architect: Charles, Nels H. & Elmer M. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwauke's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

Milwaukee Athletic Club. 225 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1953) Architect: Franz Stanger. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwaukee's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

Chamber of Commerce Building/Building/Milwaukee. 225 E. Madison St. (1936) Architect: Charles, Nels H. & Elmer M. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwaukee's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

Lawrence Building. 200 W. Wisconsin Ave. (1923) Architect: Franz Stanger. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwaukee's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

One Hundred East Building (Franz Stanger). 100 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1928-41) Architect: Charles, Nels H. & Elmer M. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is an unusual unalloyed art deco building, once the Milwaukee's first major bank and office building. Local architect H. C. Klein, built its design on the theme of the German Theater in America. German stock theater company through World War II's red sandstone details. The building along the river to Mason St. Recent cleaning has revealed the cream color brick and sandstone, now linked by a galleria to a new office building and hotel complex.

Pabst Building. 170 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1932) Architect: Franz Stanger. The addition to the south was constructed of brick in 1930, 1932. The city residents were referring to it as the "Pabst Building" after the developer, Henry F. Pabst. The "One Hundred East Building" occupied one of the city's major locations. On this spot stood city founder Solomon Solomon's yard for the past 20 years. The Pabst Building's distinct Romanesque Revival style combined Gothic and tower inspired the design of the present structure. The three-storied entrance was stone in style with the upper stories sheathed with stone; cornice模子 rounded to resemble stone. Copper sheathing over the distinctive pedimental cornice.

Enders Building. 229 E. Madison St. (1932) Architect: Charles, Nels H. & Elmer M. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwauke's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

Milwaukee Athletic Club. 225 E. Wisconsin Ave. (1953) Architect: Franz Stanger. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwaukee's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

Chamber of Commerce Building/Building/Milwaukee. 225 E. Madison St. (1936) Architect: Charles, Nels H. & Elmer M. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwaukee's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.

Lawrence Building. 200 W. Wisconsin Ave. (1923) Architect: Franz Stanger. This extraordinary piece of commercial architecture is a large building in the form of Milwaukee's first high-rise steel office structure. It is also the only surviving building in the city designed by William Mead, Chicago's so-called "father of the skyscraper." The building was a landmark with a highly inventive form. The building was renovated in the 1970s and 1980s, it continues to be a unique structure.