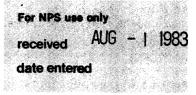
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Dolph Building			
and/or common	Berg, Charles F.,	Building		
2. Loca				
street & number	615 SW Broadway		N	∕A not for publication
city, town	Portland	_N/Avicinity of	Third Congressional	District
state	Oregon code	41 county	Multnomah	code 051
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X_ private both Public Acquisition N/Ain process N/Abeing considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name	George Killian, Ec	quities_Northwest_		······································
street & number	4724 SW Macadam			
city, town	Portland	N/A vicinity of		Oregon 97201
<u>5. Loca</u>	ation of Lega	Il Descripti	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	<mark>lultnomah County C</mark>	ourthouse	
street & number	319 SW Fourth			·
city, town	Portland		state	Oregon 97204
6. Repr	resentation i	n Existing	Surveys	
title	Statewide Inventor Historic Propertie		operty been determined elig	gible? yes _X no
date	1979		federal <u>X</u> state	e county local
depository for su	rvey records	State Historic Pre	eservation Office	
city, town	Salem		state	Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one		
excellent _X good	deteriorated	unaitered	_X_ original site moved date	N/A	
fair	unexposed	X			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Charles F. Berg Building, home for many years of the famed Charles F. Berg women's apparel store, is a three-story structure located on a 50x100 foot lot at 615 Southwest Broadway in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. The structure was designed in 1929 by the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan in the Moderne, or Art Deco style of architecture. Gladding, McBean & Co. of Lincoln, California, produced the terra cotta; Ross B. Hammond was the general contractor; English, Baker Company (Fred C. Baker) supplied the lighting fixtures; Shearer & Sons did the plaster work; Oregon Door Company the millwork; Grand Sheet Metal Works the sheet metal work; and the Columbia Wire & Iron Works the ornamental iron work.

Setting

Situated on Lot 2 of Block 212 in downtown Portland, the Berg Building occupies the former site of the C. A. Dolph house. Prior to the demolition of the Dolph House, this section of Portland had grown as one of the city's most fashionable residential districts. As the business district of Portland moved west, the Dolph home was demolished and a three-story structure constructed, the Dolph Building.

As Portland continued to develop, Broadway became lined with many theatres and specialty retail space. For many years, the Dolph Building housed the Sweet Sixteen Shop. In 1929, Charles F. Berg leased the structure and improved the exterior and interior at a cost of over \$125,000.

Remodeled Exterior (1929-1930)

Designed in 1929 by the Designing Service of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company, the three-story facade facing east onto Broadway was described at the time as "a decided departure from the usual treatment of store fronts."

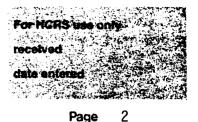
The facade is organized into three major bays, a central entrance bay and flanking side bays, divided by continuous, streamline-Moderne pilasters. The fire escape attached to the north bay dates from the 1930 remodeling. Fenestration of upper stories employes steelframed industrial-type windows.

The main structural members of the facade are encased in black and cream terra cotta supplied by the Lincoln, California manufacturers, Gladding, McBean & Co., and accented with 18-karat gold. The Berg Building was the first structure in the Pacific Northwest so finished. The American Radiator skyscraper in New York and the Richfield Oil Company building in Los Angeles were the only other buildings in the country in which 18-karat gold was used for decoration at the time.

The spandrel panels are deep cream-colored terra cotta embellished with Art Deco motifs including peacocks, sunbrusts and rain clouds. Uppermost panels are of marble with similar motifs in basrelief, and the parapet is finished with zig zag repeating ornament. At the storefront level, large single-paned display windows with decorative bronze grillework in segmental arched top lights flank the main entrance, the top light of which originally contained the name of Charles F. Berg in stylized lettering.

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The original main entrance was treated as an ante-chamber to the store. Within this area there were four minor display windows and, later, a polygonal showcase.

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Subsequent Exterior Changes

Today the exterior of the Berg Building is relatively intact and in good condition. As with any retail or merchandising company, decor changes with merchandising philosophy. In 1975, a major remodeling of the Berg Building occurred. It was at this time that the four display windows, display case and the grille work of the main entrance were altered. The ante chamber was eliminated and a pair of double-hung metal framed entrance doors with sidelights and transom were installed in the central bay. The letters, "Charles F. Berg", were relocated from the central entrance grille to the spandrel above.

Remodeled Interior (1929-1930)

When designed, the interior of the Berg Building was to introduce an entirely new merchandising system on the Pacific Coast with the introduction of the "shop within a shop" concept. This concept had proved successful by eastern merchants and Mr. Berg, known as an innovator in merchandising, brought this successful concept to Portland with the opening of his new structure on Broadway.

Firstand Second Floors

The original interior of the main floor was done in a mixture of brown tones. The fixtures were of walnut, the floor was rubber tiled in a russet brown marble effect and lighting fixtures were of bronze and frosted glass. To the rear of the first floor was the Chumley Sport Shop finished in brown enamel of a sunburn shade, with moldings of deep brown. The floor was covered here with a Modernistic carpet in beige and russet. Lighting fixtures in this section, as elsewhere on the main floor, were bronze with frosted glass. The second floor was finished in a soft jade green enamel with overtones of olive. Draperies and furniture carried on the Moderne, or Art Deco theme of the facade. The carpet was a large diagonal pattern varying in color from a light violet to mauve. Lighting fixtures on this floor were satin silver with frosted glass. The draperies were of silk and wool fabric in green with a silver thread.

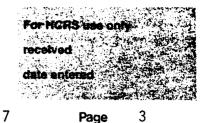
Highlighting the second floor was the women's lounge, designed by George A. Mansfield, which used the theme of the submarine gardens of the Catalina Islands as seen through the bottom of a glass boat. The women's lounge was a small room. The room carrying out the sea garden concept had walls of pale sea green at the top, blending through deeper green to mauve blue at the base, and the underwater suggestion was repeated and accentuated by a plain blue-green carpet.

A low divan chair in plain mauve velvet and a vanity table suggested the colors of corals and other undersea growth. The furniture was finished in coral and silver lacquer.

The window was covered with a translucent hand-colored paper depicting a submarine scene with tropical fish and branching growth. The effect of this treatment was the illusion of being in an aquarium.

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Continuation sheet

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Third Floor

The third floor was divided into three rooms. The fashion shop was at the front and had fixtures of light pistashio green and silvered moldings. The carpet was gray-green. The lighting fixtures matched those of the second floor.

The center room of the third floor opening off the elevators was known as the Chumley dress shop. The fixtures were of a light tan with chocolate moldings. The carpet was sienna brown. Lighting fixtures in this department were bronze with frosted glass to agree with the brown color scheme.

At the rear of the third floor was the coat shop. It was done in light orchid with silvered moldings. The carpet was in beige, gray and orchid. The lighting fixtures were again the same as on the second floor.

In all, the store had 17 fitting rooms throughout the store decorated in a similar fashion to the rest of the store. Overall, the store was a leader in introducing to Portland and the Northwest many ideas already which had proven successful on the East Coast.

The third floor connects with the building to the north. This space was originally used for the business staff and advertising office.

Subsequent Interior Changes

Today only remnants of the original interior are visible. The once busy second and third floors are empty, while the ground floor houses Mariposa's Women's Apparel. Mariposa's is a Canadian-based chain which purchased Charles F. Berg Inc., in 1979. Mariposa's extends the full length of the block from Broadway to East Park.

Most of the interior finishwork seen today dates from the 1975 remodeling.

Future Rehabilitation Plans

The new owners of the structure are planning a major rehabilitation of the structure which will provide retail space on the ground floor and office space above.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art C commerce c communications		Iandscape architecture Iaw Iiterature Iiterature Iitary IIIIary IIIIIary IIIIIIIIA IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
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Specific dates c. 1902 and 1929-1930 Builder/Architect	Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)	Designing Service, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1929

The three-story commercial building commonly known as the Charles F. Berg Store, is located at 615 SW Broadway in the heart of the central business district of Portland, Oregon. The structure was erected about 1902 for Cyrus A. Dolph on the site of the Dolph family home. In 1929 the building was leased by Charles F. Berg, and the interior and Broadway Street facade were remodeled according to plans in the Moderne, or Art Deco style provided by the Designing Service of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The grand opening of the new store was observed in February, 1930. The store earned and long upheld its reputation as one of the fine ladies' apparel stores in the city. Berg was a local innovator of the "shop within a shop" merchandising technique. While unquestionably significant in Portland retailing, the store is primarily significant under National Register criterion "c" as the state's most widely known and most lavishly decorated example of Moderne architecture. The stylized decorative motifs of its facade, both angular and curvilinear, were directly influenced by Art Moderne ornament displayed at the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs held in Paris in 1925. The Berg Building is the only example of Modernistic architecture in Portland employing glazed terra cotta, and it is one of the few buildings in the city having a polychrome terra cotta exterior. With its bronze grille-work, its streamlined pilasters and zig zag parapet motif, its overall cladding of black glazed terra cotta accented by cream-colored terra cotta basrelief spandrel panels and textured gold of "18 karat fineness", it represents the ultimate development in the architectural use of terra cotta in Portland's commercial buildings in the early 20th century.

The following discussion of the architectural use of terra cotta in Portland's downtown between 1900 and 1930 is taken from Virginia Ferriday's theme group survey data compiled in 1979.

Between 1900 and 1930, major commercial development in Portland's downtown area shifted away from the strip of land along the Willamette River to border the principal street car routes on Morrison and Washington. As the street car system spread into outlying residential areas (Portland Heights, Willamette Heights, Ladd's Addition, Laurelurst, etc.) it brought increasing numbers of workers and shoppers downtown. And as the demand for office and retail space increased, the construction of taller buildings became economically feasible. These taller buildings required a light weight and fireproof facing. Terra cotta met these requirements. It was also relatively inexpensive and could accommodate varying degrees of ornamentation, traits which fostered its use for public buildings of all heights. While unglazed terra cotta had been used for the Romanesque buildings constructed before 1900, the predominently Classical buildings following 1900 featured terra cotta glazed either buff or cream to give the appearance of stone.

Upon its completion in 1930, the facade treatment of the Charles F. Berg Store was considered somewhat extreme. At that time there were only two other buildings in the country with

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

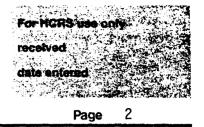
Acreage of nominated property less than one Quadrangle scale 1:24000 Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington **UTM** References A В 4 0 5 4 0 0 1 15 2 15 1 12 10 5 ıΩ Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing С D Ε F G Н

Verbal boundary description and justification The Charles F. Berg Building occupies Lot 2, Block 212 of the Portland Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

List all states	and counties for	properties ove	rlapping state	or county bo	oundaries		
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code		
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code		
11. Fo	m Prepa	red By					
name/title	John M. Tess,	, President					
organization	Heritage Inve	estment Corpo	oration	date	March 31, 1982		
street & number	ber 1220 SW Morrison Suite 1303			telephone	(503) 228-0272		
city or town	Portland s			state	Oregon 97204		
665), I hereby no according to the	d State Historic Pre- minate this property criteria and procedu	r for inclusion in ures set forth by t	the National/Reg	ister and certi	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- ify that it has been evaluated		
-	eservation Officer si		LIMPHI	white	* 		
title	Deputy State	<u>Historic Pre</u>	eservation O	fficer	date July 19, 1983		
1 All	only Intify that this proper International Register	j En	the National Reg tered in the tional Regis		date 9/1/83		
Chief of Regi	stration						

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18-karat gold decoration, the American Radiator skyscraper in New York City and the 12-story Richfield Oil Company in Los Angeles. In Mrs. Ferriday's words, the interior of the remodeled store expressed the essence of Art Moderne. Remarkable for its peculiarly deluxe modernity, its features included:

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. . . elevator doors finished in a silver stippled lacquer with black enameled columns; an elevator cab designed by Tiffany with chromium-plated fixtures; rubber tile floors; lighting fixtures of bronze or satin silver and frosted glass; woodwork enameled in brown, jade green, or light orchid and silver; draperies with silver threads; carpets in a large diagonal pattern with color grading from light violet to full mauve. In the women's lounge, interior decorator George A. Mansfield used colors he had seen in the submarine gardens of the Catalina Islands, including blue walls, a mauve velvet divan, furniture finished in coral and silver, and a window covered in translucent hand-colored paper depicting a submarine scene with tropical fish.

Cyrus A. Dolph

Cyrus A. Dolph was born in Havana, New York, Schuyler County on September 12, 1840. He was of French ancestry which emigrated to this country very early to: "enjoy that liberty of conscience which was denied them in France".

His Grandfather Abda Dolph was born in Bolton, Massachusetts in 1740. Abda and other family members served in the Revolutionary War. Cyrus' father Chester V. Dolph was born in the state of New York in 1812. Chester married Elizabeth Vanderbilt, a native of New York and a descendant of the Vanderbilts of that city.

Cyrus A. Dolph was educated in Schuyler County and taught in the county from 1859 to 1861. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Oregon Escort, a military unity which escorted emigrants crossing the plains. He was honorably discharged from this unit in October, 1862. He then moved to Portland and was admitted to the bar in 1866.

In 1874 he married Miss Eliza Cardinell, a native of Canada. They had three children.

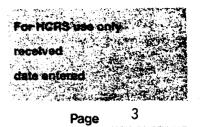
During his career Cyrus A. Dolph served on various transportation companies boards of directors, and was the senior member of the law firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory and Simon, established in 1883, and considered a very reputable firm at the time. Cyrus A. Dolph died on June 22, 1914.

Charles F. Berg, Inc.

Charles F. Berg, Inc. takes its name from its founder Charles F. Berg. The company was formed in 1921, an outgrowth of the Lennon Corporation, whose principals were A. J. Lennon and J. D. Loughrey. Lennon's was formed in 1906. Charles F. Berg joined the corporation in 1907 as a partner and opened a store at 309 Morrison Street in Portland.

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Lennon's was a specialty glove, hosiery and umbrella store with outlets in Portland, San Francisco and Seattle. When Berg dissolved his partnership with the parent company he retained the Portland outlets and changed the name of the firm to Charles F. Berg, Inc. Berg at this time also added women's apparel to his line of merchandise. The company grew quickly and in 1922 Berg's son Forrest, joined the firm.

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Forrest was put in charge of the "Ready to Wear" line. This department grew quickly and after a short time Berg's was reported to be doing more ready to wear business per square foot of space than any other store in the country.

Business in the other departments was equally successful, so in February, 1929, C. F. Berg leased the Dolph Building from the C. A. Dolph Estate for a period of 15 years to expand operations. The building was formerly occupied by the Sweet Sixteen Store.

The lease on the building was to begin on February 1, 1930, even though Mr. Berg had two years remaining on his old lease. When Mr. Berg decided to move to Broadway, the fastest growing street in the city at the time, Mr. Berg announced to the contractor:

"It's (the new store) got to be ready the first of February and that's all."

The contractor, Ross B. Hammond, responded:

"It will be ready the first of February and that's all."

Hammond, in fact, was able to live up to his promise. Through careful coordination and cooperation the new Charles F. Berg store on Broadway opened its doors as predicted on February 1, 1930.

In September, 1932, Charles F. Berg died at the age of 61, of a heart attack. Forrest Berg then became general manager of the store until a merger with the Spokane-based Rusan's, an eleven-unit women's specialty chain. Forrest, then 74, remained chairman of the board of the subsidiary corporation.

Four years after the merger with Rusan's, Mariposa, a Vancouver, B.C., based retailer purchased Rusan's and its subsidiary, Charles F. Berg, Inc. Mariposa at the time operated 39 women's apparel stores in western Canada and wished to break into the United States market. Today, Charles F. Berg, Inc. remains a part of the Mariposa Company.

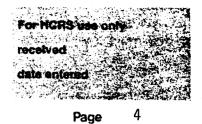
Charles F. Berg

Charles F. Berg was born in San Francisco July 14, 1871. He received his education in the San Francisco public school system. His first retailing experience was in his mother's neighborhood bakery and notions store. The store was opened by Berg's mother after she had been widowed and was the means of support for the family.

Berg continued to work at the family store until he was graduated from grammar school.

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He then took a position with Newman and Levinson as a cash boy at \$13.00 per month. He remained here for five years, working at different jobs and moving up in the company.

On April 9, 1890, Berg, then almost nineteen, took charge of the Glove House in San Francisco. The shop was owned by G. A. Kross and Steinberg & Kalisher. He remained there for twelve years when he left for Minnesota to open branch stores for the firm under the name Gamossi Glove Company. The Company sold gloved and umbrellas and had outlets in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

In 1907 Berg joined the Lennon Corporation as a partner and took over the Portland operations. Later in 1921 he bought out his remaining partner, Mr. Lennon, and founded Charles F. Berg, Inc. Charles F. Berg, Inc. grew rapidly and established an excellent reputation. With his son, he opened the store on Broadway.

Known as a master merchandiser, he was loved by his clientele. To most he was known as "Charlie" until his death in September, 1932. Berg was so well respected in the city of Portland that City Council passed a resolution following his death ordering flags to be placed at half mast on all City buildings for a day.

During his lifetime Mr. Berg was very active in civic affairs. Before his death, Mr. Berg belonged to some 38 civic groups. Berg was known as one of the prime movers in the business activities of the city and was involved in various kinds of work promoting the development of Portland.

Mr. Berg was married twice. His first wife, Dixon, died of tuberculosis when his son Forrest was only 18 months old. His second wife was Saides Rosenberg, with whom he had a daughter, Caroline.

Forrest Berg

Forrest Berg was born in San Francisco on January 5, 1901. He was the son of Charles F. and Dixon Berg, both of whom were born in San Francisco. Mrs. Berg died of tuberculosis when Forrest was only 18 months old. Forrest was then taken care of by a practical nurse in Berkeley until being taken in and raised by Mr. Berg's sister, who was married to Mr. Peter McDonough. As a youngster, Forrest was known as "Young Mac" and was considered by the McDonoughs as their son, as they had no children of their own.

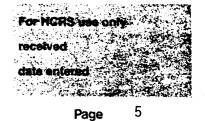
Forrest attended Grant Grammar School and Lowell High School in San Francisco. He was president of his freshman class, enjoyed sports and excelled in running events.

After high school Forrest went to work for a dollar a day at a store called The Juvenille, a men's store and store for youth. From here he went to a large department store, the White House, where he worked for several years. After leaving the White House he went to work for Cluett and Peabody (now known as the Arrow Shirt Company). He evenutally was put in charge of one of the firm's stores in San Francisco.

In the 1920s Forrest left San Francisco for Portland to join his father, who had just

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opened a store in Portland. Shortly after opening the store, C. F. Berg suffered a heart attack, which he survived. What prompted Forrest to join his father was a visit from C. E. S. Wood, a prominent Portland attorney practicing law in San Francisco. Mr. Wood informed Forrest that:

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"your father needs you, he has just gone in business for himself and at the moment he needs someone who know retailing, and we think you know retailing."

Forrest came to Portland in 1922, then married to a former employee of the White House in San Francisco.

After working for his father for a year, Forrest decided that Portland lacked a store which catered to the youthful trade. In San Francisco he had learned and developed this trade. Youthful trade not only meant teenagers, but college and business women. Forrest then introduced a shirt which became known throughout the country and the Chumley Shirt. This shirt had the first name of the girl embroidered on the collar. Forrest then continued to introduce new lines of fashion to Portland.

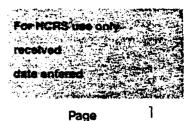
Eventually the Chumley name was extended to an entire line of "Chumley Young Fashions". Chumley became a well-known brand in the Pacific Northwest. The Berg store, then, was developing as a youthful store with a clientele which would grow with it. As its clientele grew older, Berg's continued to provide fashions which would meet its needs.

Forrest, like his father, was very civic minded. At 24 he was the director of the Portland Ad Club. He ran on the slogan "Young but Ambitious." He belonged to the Portland Rotary Club; received the Boys Clubs of America's Bronze Award in 1935; was national director of the National Retail Association of America; was on the Retail Trade Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce; was director of the Chamber of Commerce; and belonged to various other civic organizations.

Forrest Berg still resides in Portland.

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Grand Rapids Designing Services, Charles F. Berg Building working drawings, 1929, City of Portland Buildings Bureau Microfilm Collection.

Item number

- Ferriday, Virginia Guest, Portland Terra Cotta Historic District inventory data sheet, 1979.
- "C. F. Berg Leases Broadway Building, Will Open Store", <u>Oregon Journal</u>, 3 February 1929.
- "Modern Art Based On New Materials", Oregon Journal, 9 June 1929, Real Estate page 1.
- "Berg's . . . A West Coast Exemplification of Modernism", unidentified clipping, c. January 1930.
- "Young Man Pleased With Berg's Store", Portland Advocate, January 1930.
- "Charles F. Berg", Shopping News, 31 January 1930.
- "Charles F. Berg Opening Section", The Oregonian, 31 January 1930, Sec. 3, pages 1-8.

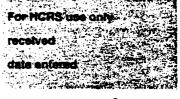
"Berg Store Will Open Tonight", News, 31 January 1930.

- "An Invitation", Oregon Journal, 30 June 1930, page 3.
- "Berg, Portland Merchant Dies", Seattle Times, 2 September 1932.
- "Charles F. Berg, 61, Portland Merchant, Dead", Gazette Times, 2 September 1932.
- "Heart Attack Fatal to Charles F. Berg", The Oregonian, 2 September 1932.
- "Business and Civic Leaders Mourn for Charles F. Berg: High Praise Paid", The Oregonian, 3 September 1932.
- "City Will Honor Charles F. Berg", Oregon Journal, 3 September 1932.
- "Two to Succeed Berg", The Oregonian, 3 September 1932.
- Portland Spectator, 3 September 1932.
- "Charles F. Berg's Life Held Golden", The Oregonian, 5 September 1932.
- "City Resolution Honors C. F. Berg for Public Work", Oregon Journal, 7 September 1932.
- "Council Will Adopt Resolutions Today in Memory of Berg", <u>Oregon Journal</u>, 7 September 1932.

"Berg Tribute Planned", The Oregonian, 8 September 1932.

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Continuation sheet	item number	9	Page 2
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"Berg Will Filed, \$150,000 Estate Left to	Family", <u>Ore</u>	jon Journal	_, 9 September 1932.
"Berg Will Probated", <u>The Oregonian</u> , 9 Se	ptember 1932.		
"Council Praises Berg", <u>The Oregonian</u> , 9	September 1932	2.	
"Charles F. Berg", <u>The Oregon Voter</u> , 10 S	eptember 1932.		
"Charles F. Berg Gone", <u>The Advocate</u> , 10	September 1932	2.	
"Berg's Store First Prize Winner in Summe page 12.	r Displays", ()regon Jour	<u>mal</u> , 13 June 1935,
"Berg OK's 10-Year Lease to Keep Broadway Sec. 3, page 2.	Store", <u>The (</u>)regonian,	13 November 1961,
"Date Marked By Berg, Inc.", <u>The Oregonia</u>	<u>n</u> , 30 April 19	967, page 3	32.
"Berg Denies Sale", <u>The Oregonian</u> , 14 Nov	ember 1973, pa	age 32.	
"Berg's Faces Possible Loss of Leased Sit	e", <u>The Orego</u> r	nian, 26 Ju	ne 1974, page 38.
"February 1 Coincidental with Progress fo 9 February 1975, 3M A25.	r Apparel Stor	re", <u>The Or</u>	egonian,
"Berg to Merge with Spokane Store Chain", page 1,col. 1.	<u>The Oregonia</u>	<u>n</u> , 17 Janua	ry 1975,
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"Berg's to Remodel", <u>The Oregonian</u> , 13 Ju	ne 1975, 3M FS).	
"Fashion Group Previews New Look of Downt page Bl.	own Store", <u>Tł</u>	ne Oregonia	<u>n</u> , 3 October 1975,
"New Berg's Owner to Expand", <u>Oregon Jour</u>	<u>nal</u> , 6 Septemb	per 1979, p	age 13.



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Berg, Charles F., Building
615 SW Broadway
Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon
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Series A, Historic views, 1 of 17
Angelus photo
Ground story front prior to remodeling
of 1929-1920.
Negative no. 66907
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Oregon Historical Society
1230 SW Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205
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Series A, Historic views, 2 of 17 Facade upon completion of remodeling, 1930. Negative no. 66912



Series A, Historic views, 3 of 17 Street front display window south of entrance, 1930. Negative no. 66910



Series A, Historic views, 4 of 17 Display window, Broadway Street entrance, 1930. Negative no. 66922



Series A, Historic views, 5 of 17 Display window, entrance vestibule, 1930. Negative no. 66921



Series A, Historic views, 6 of 17 First floor interior from entrance, 1930, looking west. Hosiery and lingerie. Negative no. 66920



Series A, Historic views, 7 of 17 First floor interior, 1930, looking east toward entrance. Elevators and stairway to upper floors on right.

Gloves and umbrellas. Negative no. 66915



Series A, Historic views, 8 lf 17 First floor interior, 1930, looking east toward street entrance from Chumley Sport Shop. Hosiery and

lingerie. Negative no. 66919



Series A, Historic views, 9 of 17 First floor interior, 1930, looking north from stairway. Negative no. 66916



Series A, Historic views, 10 of 17 First floor interior, 1930, Chumley Sport Shop, rear of first floor. Negative no. 66911



Series A, Historic views, 11 of 17 Second floor interior, 1930, looking southwesterly at elevator. Negative no. 66908



- Series A, Historic views, 12 of 17 Second floor interior, 1930, looking northwesterly. Foundation garments.
- Negative no. 66917



Series A, Historic views, 13 of 17 Second floor interior, 1930, looking east. Millinery department. Negative no. 66918



Series A, Historic views, 14 of 17 Third floor interior, 1930, looking east. Chumley Dress Shop. Negative no. 66909



Series A, Historic views, 15 of 17 Third floor interior, 1930, east end, looking south. Fashion salong. Negative no. 66906



Series A, Historic views, 16 of 17 Third floor interior, 1930, west end, looking south. Coat salon. Negative no. 66905.



Series A, Historic views, 17 of 17 Remodeled facade, ca. 1930, looking west from Broadway. McMath-Doyle Collection, Lot 72



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

l or 7 Series B, current views Broadway Street facade (east elevation)



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

2 of 7 Series B, current views Broadway Street facade (east elevation)



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

3 of 7 Series B, current views Close view of main entrance as remodeled in 1975



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

4 of 7 Series B, current views Close view of main entrance as remodeled in 1975. Bronze letters of building title are original.



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

5 of 7 Series B, current views Detail of upper facade, showing polychrome terra cotta spandrels.



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

6 of 7 Series B, current views Detail of central terra cotta spandrel panels with Art Deco ornament in basrelief.



Heritage Investment photo, 1983 1303 Terminal Sales Building Portland, OR 97205

7 of 7 Series B, current views Detail of parapet showing zig zag repeating ornament. Streamline-Moderne

pilasters of black terra cotta are highlighted with gold.