

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received AUG 3 1987

date entered SEP 8 1987

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

1. Name

historic Pittock Block Number of contributing features: 1

and/or common Same Number of non-contributing features: 0

2. Location

street & number 921 SW Washington Street N/A not for publication

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of Third Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Pittock Block Partners

street & number 120 Lakeside Avenue, Suite 240

city, town Seattle N/A vicinity of state Washington 98122

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 319 SW Fourth Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97205

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980-1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records City of Portland Bureau of Planning, 1120 SW 5th Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pittock Block, located at 921 SW Washington Street, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, is an eight-story plus basement and sub-basement reinforced concrete structure, U-shaped in plan, and clad in a smooth buff-colored brick with glazed terra cotta decoration. The building was developed by a subsidiary of Northwestern Electric Company whose principals included Herbert Fleishhacker, head of Northwestern Electric Company, and Fred W. Leadbetter and George H. Kelly, local capitalists. S. O. Johnson, a multimillionaire timberman who controlled extensive land and timber buildings around Klamath Falls, was also mentioned as a potential investor in the subsidiary.

Designed by the architectural firm of Doyle and Patterson in the Commercial style, the building was commenced in 1913. The first phase of construction was completed in 1914. This phase included the wings of the south half of the building, and the first two floors of the north half of the building. The north half of the building above the second floor was constructed in 1923.

Designed as an office building, the structure also includes an almost three story sub-basement, which originally housed the Northwestern Electric Company's electric sub-station and west side distribution plant. The building takes its name from Portland newspaper publisher Henry Pittock, whose house, until construction of the building, was located on the site. Over the years the building has had major changes on the interior and minor changes to the exterior. Alterations include changes to the Washington Street entry and main lobby in 1939, designed by Doyle's firm, (Doyle died in 1928.) The building currently is in good condition and retains its essential architectural integrity. The building received a Rank II in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

SETTING

The Pittock Block occupies an entire 200' x 200' parcel between SW Washington and SW Stark and SW 10th and SW 11th Avenues. The building is specifically situated on Lots 1 through 8, Block 215, Portland Addition to the City of Portland. The building has been identified as contributing to a group of buildings in downtown Portland noted for finish work in architectural terra cotta. It is situated on the western edge of the retail and downtown banking districts.

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ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION - Exterior

The Sunday November 24, 1912 headlines of the Oregon Journal announced:

START WORK ON A MILLION DOLLAR BUILDING, JAN.1

Fleishhacker Interests Have Architects Preparing Plans for
Immense Structure to Cover Pittock Block

COMPANY TO SPEND \$3,000,000 HERE

Edifice, to Be Six Stories at First, Will Be
Home Office of N.W. Electric Co.

In the ensuing article the building was described to ultimately be 12 stories in height and that only six stories would be built at the present time. Evidently the developers were being very flexible in their plans for the building as later newspaper articles reported various configurations for the building. Initial construction on the building was in fact delayed as a result of the need for a change in plans as evidenced by the following Oregon Journal Article of May 23, 1913.

TO RESUME WORK ON PITTOCK BLOCK

Plans Changed by Architects; To Commence This Week

Construction work on the proposed building for the Pittock block will be resumed early this week. The contract was let in the past day or two and men and construction material are being assembled with a view to completing the excavation as speedily as possible.

The new plans of the structure, which are being prepared by Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach provide for eight stories facing Washington Street and two stories on Stark.

Officials of the Northwestern Electric company attribute the delay in the building to the necessity of making an entirely new set of plans following the elimination of the theatre feature of the structure. As originally designed the basement of the building is to be utilized for the location of the power plant of the Northwestern Electric company.

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By November the building was well underway and the superintendent for the project boasted: "This will be the fastest job ever done in the Northwest....It is five weeks since we left the first floor, and we are pouring concrete on the roof today. We will be finished in 90 days."

Unfortunately the superintendent was more optimistic than realistic in his estimation as to the amount of time it would take to complete construction. By March, only the sub-basement had been completed and the estimated completion of the upper floors was scheduled for late May to early June. As a result there was no formal opening for the building.

At the time of construction the Pittock Block was the largest reinforced concrete office building to be constructed in the city, encompassing a full city block. Actual cost of the building at the time of completion was estimated to be \$1,000,000 for the main structure alone. The cost of the basement was estimated at an additional \$250,000.

The year 1923 reportedly smashed all building records for the city of Portland. Included in the construction figures for that year was the addition of six stories to the north half of the Pittock Block. This construction resulted from an agreement reached with Union Pacific to lease all of the additional square footage. Union Pacific had previously been a tenant of the Wells Fargo Building. Union Pacific signed the agreement to move after their lease at the Wells Fargo Building had expired.

Original plans for the 1923 addition called for seven stories on the north elevation and one story on the east elevation. These plans were eventually changed to include the addition of only six stories to the north half of the building, making the entire building eight stories in height. Plans for the addition were under the direction of the original architects for the building and actual construction of the addition began in early 1923. Cost of the new construction was estimated at \$350,000 and increased the total square footage of the building by approximately 120,000 square feet, making the building one of the largest structures in the city.

An alteration to the Washington Street entrance and lobby was executed by Doyle and Patterson in 1939. Since that time the exterior of the building has had many alterations especially at the storefront level. Other alterations have included the painting of the decorative detailing on the exterior of the building.

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The original plans for the building are available at the Oregon Historical Society and on microfiche at the City of Portland Bureau of Buildings.

CURRENT EXTERIOR CONFIGURATION

The Pittock Block is representative of the Twentieth Century Classical Style as identified in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory. The building consists of a two story base, a five story shaft and a one story capital or top. There is a partial mezzanine level in the northeast quadrant of the first floor which is depicted by additional fenestration on the north and east elevations.

The primary orientation of the building is southerly, facing Washington Street. The major features of this elevation is the main entrance and the 90 feet by 50 feet court which extends from the third through eighth floors. The elevation is symmetrical and slopes down from west to east.

The building is divided into eleven equal bays. These bays are divided at the ground story by decorative, paneled pilasters with terra cotta capitals. The main entrance to the building is located at the central bay. It was modified in 1939 by Doyle and Patterson to feature an unadorned smooth finish white marble entry surround. The existing entrance consists of dark marble paneling on the sides of the recessed entry and a set of dark anodized aluminum doors.

Storefronts on this elevation have all been altered and only remnants of the original storefronts are visible. Current storefronts include a variety of materials, but consist mostly of aluminum and glass storefronts.

Dividing the the first floor from the second floor is a dentilated belt course. The eleven bays on the second floor are separated by decorative panels which correspond to the pilasters below. The window system of each bay on the second floor consists of three equal sections, with a single central pane flanked on each side by a four paned window.

The second floor is divided from the third floor by a belt course consisting of two decorative terra cotta bands, one featuring stylized scroll work and the other medallions. These two decorative bands are separated by an ovolo molding. Above this belt course, beneath the third floor windows, is a band with terra cotta panels beneath each

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window. A balustrade at the third floor level bridges the void between the two wings. the balustrade is divided into five bays corresponding to the five central bays of the lower floors. These bays are separated by panels with terra cotta detailing. The balustrade is crowned by four urns.

The third through seventh floors of the south elevation, including the inner faces of the wings, are fairly simple. These floors are clad in unpainted buff colored brick. Pairs of one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows repeat the eleven bay division of the lower floors.

The seventh floor is divided from the eighth floor by a belt course with medallions corresponding to the bays of the lower level. The eighth floor consists of pairs of one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows divided by simple decorative panels. The building is capped with a decorative cornice consisting of a triglyph and metope frieze, dentils, and finials (or antifixae).

The east, west and north elevations are articulated in the same manner as the south elevation on the upper floors with the exception of the elimination of the light court. A slight distinction between the 1914 and 1923 addition can be denoted by the brick of the addition, which appears to be a little darker than that of the 1914 construction. Decorative fire escapes are found on the east and west elevations.

The west elevation storefronts are a mixture of original and non-historic storefronts. the main feature on this elevation is the decorative entrance at the fifth bay from the south. This entrance bay features a terra-cotta surround and decorative paneling and ceiling in the recessed entry way. Carved letters in the spandrel of the entrance read "Pittock Block."

The north elevation, unlike the other elevations, does not provide a primary access to the main lobby although access is available. Like the west elevation the north elevation is a mixture of historic and non-historic storefronts. The historic storefronts are concentrated at the three westernmost bays. The mezzanine level also occurs on portions of the north and the east elevations, with fenestration matching the tripartite system of the second floor.

On the east elevation all of the storefronts have been modified. A recessed entry connects to the main lobby and is directly opposite the entry at the west elevation. It is simply decorated in terra-cotta.

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Despite the extensive changes to the storefront level and the painting of the terra cotta decorative elements, the exterior of the building maintains a high degree of historic integrity and is in good condition.

INTERIOR

The Pittock Block was originally constructed as an office building with a sub-basement to house the west-side facilities of the Northwestern Electric Company. Distinctive original interior features of the building included a ground floor arcade stretching from the Park Avenue to the Tenth Avenue side. This corridor intersecting the elevator lobby is twelve feet wide and was originally lined with storefronts. Over the years most of these interior storefronts have been removed along with the original finishes.

The main entrance to the building is located on the south elevation. It opens onto a corridor which leads to a semi-circular bank of elevators with a central passage to the north end of the building, and interacts with the arcade. The decorative ceilings of the lobby and arcade have been altered and only a fragment of the original decoration is visible. The original marble and wood trim of the public spaces has either been removed or covered during the various remodelings over the years.

On the upper floors the original doors have been removed and the ceilings lowered. The upper floors do, however, retain their original circulation patterns for the most part.

In the sub-basement all former generating equipment has been removed.

In general, the interiors are currently in good condition despite the removal and concealment of original material over the years.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
1913-1923	Doyle & Patterson

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pittock Block, located at 921 SW Washington Street in downtown Portland, is an eight-story office building of reinforced concrete, U-shaped in plan and finished with buff-colored pressed brick and glazed terra cotta trim. It was designed in the Commercial style by the firm of Doyle and Patterson and is distinctive for its use of architectural terra cotta in details such as the entrance surrounds, second story spandrel panels, and the belt course and Greek Doric entablature with cresting of anthemions which defines the topmost story. The major portion of the building was commenced in 1913 and completed in 1914. The building was enlarged to its present configuration in 1923.

The Pittock Block was the largest full-block office building of reinforced concrete in Portland at the time of its construction. It was financed by Pittock Block, Inc., a subsidiary of Northwestern Electric Company, which had acquired the franchise for supplying the City of Portland's electrical power needs. In addition to its president, Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco, local capitalists Fred Leadbetter and George H. Kelly were investors in the company. Wilber H. Coman was the initial vice president and manager. The property was developed by Northwestern Electric as its sub-station and west side distribution plant, and also as an office building with ground story retail space. Evidence of the building's industrial use remains in the structural bays of the sub-basement, but all of the generating equipment was removed after the building ceased being used for power distribution in the 1960s. The property takes its name from Portland newspaper publisher Henry Pittock, whose house occupied the block before it was sold for development to Northwestern Electric.

The Pittock Block is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the history of private power companies in Portland. It is eligible under Criterion C as a locally distinctive example of the use of architectural terra cotta in a commercial building.

NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

The prime motivation for the construction of the Pittock Block was the move of the Northwestern Electric Company to Portland after a hard-fought battle with Portland Railway, Light and Power Company for a franchise to provide power to Portland. Prior to the award of the contract to Northwestern Electric, the supply of Portland's power needs rested with the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one
Quadrangle name Portland, Oregon-Washington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	15	0	15	10	5	10	4	10	7	13	10
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification The Pittock Block occupies Lots 1 through 8, Block 215, Portland Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John M. Tess, President

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date December, 1986

street & number 123 NW Second Avenue telephone (503) 228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon 97209

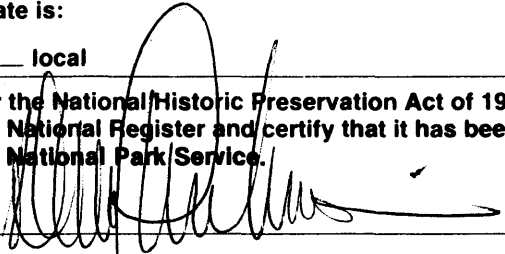
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



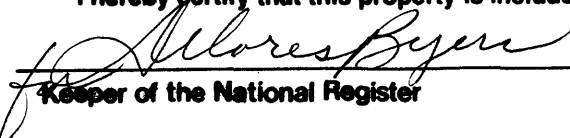
title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 23, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9-8-87


Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Northwestern Electric was a firm headed by Herbert Fleishhacker and situated in San Francisco. The firm was enticed to come to Portland after a visit from Portland's mayor at the time, Mayor Rushlight, Councilman John H. Burgard, and George H. Kelly, a local businessman. Based upon Fleishhacker's discussion with the Portland contingency, Fleishhacker decided to enter the Portland market.

Northwestern's efforts to enter the market were stubbornly resisted by the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company to the point where they forced a referendum following council's award of a franchise to Northwestern. In the ensuing election the voters concurred with the council's decision by a ten to one margin. Following the election Mr. Fleishhacker stated:

I wish to express my gratitude to the people of Portland for the confidence they showed in the Northwestern Electric company when they granted us a franchise by such an overwhelming vote. I want to reiterate that the company will keep all its promises and that it will furnish as efficient service as obtains anywhere else in the United States.

Before I return to San Francisco next week I and the executive staff of the company will close deals for a number of sites for substations at various locations in the city.

The company was locally run by Wilber E. Coman. Fleishhacker sold the company to American Power and Light Company, an eastern concern, in 1925. In turn, the firm was incorporated as Pacific Power and Light Company in 1927, with headquarters in the Public Service Building.

HENRY PITTOCK

Henry Pittock (1836-1919), one of Portland's most powerful figures in the early 20th century, owned the property on which sits the building that bears his name. He bought the property in 1856 for \$300, and built a rather simple four-room cottage which was not torn down until 1913. Pittock signed a 99-year lease with Fleishhacker stipulating that the building erected there be valued at at least \$650,000, and that it be named for Pittock. Fleishhacker met both of these stipulations by naming his \$1,000,000 office structure the Pittock Block.

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Pittock was born in London, England in 1836. The son of a printer, Pittock grew up and was educated in Pittsburgh. Attracted to Oregon by letters sent to Pittsburgh from Presbyterian missionaries, he came to Portland in 1853 seeking employment in the newspaper business. Thomas Dwyer offered him a position with the Weekly Oregonian. Pittock became an invaluable member of Dwyer's staff, and in December 1860 the young man purchased the paper. The paper became a daily on February 4, 1861.

Pittock ran the Oregonian for more than 60 years and saw it grow to be the largest and most influential paper in the state. It served as the foundation for an expansive financial empire which included extensive real estate, paper mills, the Portland Trust Company (which later became Orbanco), and several rail lines in the northwest.

HERBERT FLEISHHACKER

Herbert Fleishhacker was an influential San Francisco capitalist who was the majority owner of the Pittock Block. Having secured a 25-year franchise for the Northwestern Electric Power Company, of which he was president, to operate in Portland, Fleishhacker built the Pittock Block to serve as the headquarters and west-side substation for the company.

Fleishhacker arranged a 99-year lease for the land on which the Pittock Block stands from H. L. Pittock. Fleishhacker's relations with Pittock were not limited to Pittock Block property, however. In 1924 Fleishhacker made substantial investments in the Northwestern National Bank which had been formed in 1913 by Pittock and Frederick Leadbetter, Pittock's son-in-law. Although the bank collapsed in 1927, Fleishhacker's fortunes easily survived this setback.

Among Fleishhacker's other Portland interests was his ownership of the Portland Telegram, the city's third largest newspaper, when he purchased a two-thirds interest in it in 1927.

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FREDERICK W. LEADBETTER

One of Fleishhacker's minority partners in the financing of the Pittock Block was Frederick W. Leadbetter, son-in-law of H. L. Pittock. Born in Iowa in 1870, Leadbetter came to Portland in 1893, and in 1894 he began a two-year stint in the advertising department of the Oregonian. Having married Caroline Pittock in September 1894, Leadbetter organized a paper manufacturing plant in Camas, which in time became the substantial Crown-Willamette Paper Company. With his father-in-law, H. L. Pittock, Leadbetter amassed a major empire concentrated primarily in the lumber, pulp, and paper businesses. Leadbetter died in Los Angeles on December 22, 1948.

GEORGE H. KELLY

George H. Kelly, like Frederick Leadbetter, was one of the local Portland capitalists who together formed a minority interest in the financing of the Pittock Block. Kelly was a successful lumberman and contractor. Born in 1876 in Springfield, Oregon, he ran several successful lumber businesses, including the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company in Eugene, the Western Oregon Company in West Fir, and the Kelly-Sullivan Company.

At one time considered a possible Republican gubernatorial candidate, Kelly's greatest achievement was his efforts as lieutenant colonel of the 20th Engineers in France in World War I. There he oversaw the operation of 90 mills and 48,000 men in the production of lumber for the allied effort. The French government recognized Kelly's role by awarding him the Cross of Legion of Honor in 1919. Kelly died of a heart attack on August 13, 1930 while overseeing lumber operations near the Lewis River in Washington.

WILBER E. COMAN

Wilber E. Coman, vice president and general manager of the Northwestern Electric Power Company, ran Northwestern's operations in Portland. A native of Wisconsin, he came to Portland in 1888 at the age of 19 and began to work with OR&N Railroad. He held a series of positions with several railroads in several cities in the Northwest before being hired on June 1, 1913 by H. Fleishhacker to run Northwestern Electric Power Company. In 1921 he returned to the railroad business, this time as executive vice president of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Seattle. He held this post until his death in 1939.

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ALBERT E. DOYLE

Born in California in 1877, Doyle arrived with his family in Portland five years later. Educated in the city's public schools, he also learned a great deal about construction from his father who was a carpenter and building contractor. When he was 17, Albert went to work as an apprentice in the architectural firm of Whidden & Lewis. At the time (1894), William Whidden and Ion Lewis had been partners for only three years but were responsible for the design of many of the city's fine classical buildings. Doyle remained with them for ten years, a period when the company produced structures such as the Public Library (1891) and the Packer-Scott Warehouse (1891-92).

After eight years with the firm, Doyle attended the College of Architecture at Columbia University for approximately two years. His interlude in New York City also entailed employment in the office of architect Henry Bacon, the designer of the Lincoln Memorial. Doyle then returned to the office of Whidden & Lewis (1904-06) but left the city again for a year of travel in Europe. In 1907, at the age of 30, Doyle established his own architectural firm in Portland in partnership with W. B. Patterson. This practice was maintained for almost ten years, at which time Patterson left and Doyle operated under his own name for the remaining 11 years of his life.

By early 1916, A. E. Doyle's design skills were evident in buildings throughout the city. Important commercial buildings included the Selling Building (1910), the Benson Hotel (1911), the Central Library (1913), the American Bank Building (1913), and the Morgan Building (1913). These were prestigious commissions from important clients. As a result of his apprenticeship with Whidden & Lewis, classroom training at Columbia, and travel in Europe, Doyle had become a master at designing buildings in the classical architectural styles. His love of traditional design did not include traditional building materials. The Benson Hotel, American Bank Building, and Morgan Building all featured the popular new building material, glazed terra cotta.

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"Leadbetter Buys Stock," The Oregonian (June 9, 1929). P. 24.

"Leadbetter Sues Again," The Oregonian (December 14, 1919). Sec. 1, p. 10.

"Many Features of Pittock Block New," The Oregonian (December 28, 1913). Sec. 4, p. 7.

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"Pittock Block," The Oregonian (January 1, 1914). P. 16.

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"Pittock Block to Enlarge," The Oregonian (January 7, 1923). Sec. 4, p. 8.

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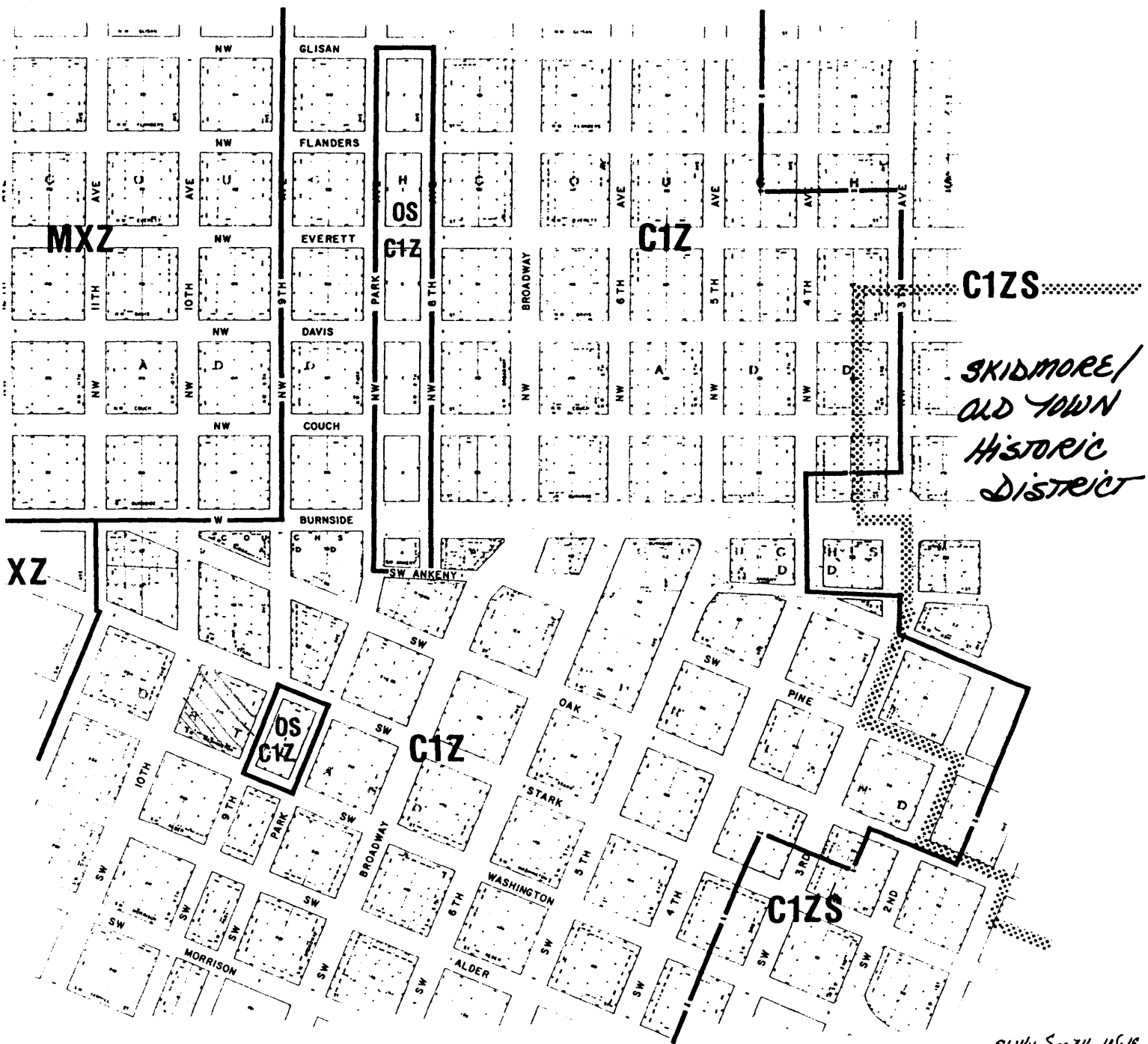
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SW 1/4 Sec 34 - 1N5-1E

2/82

CITY OF PORTLAND • BUREAU OF PLANNING		SCALE 1" = 200'	N
R5 Current Zoning		ZONING REVISED 2-82	
(R5) Maximum Potential Zoning as per Comprehensive Plan		3029	★

MXZ

US

C1Z

