

7. DESCRIPTION

Condition: excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed
Circle one: unaltered altered
Circle one: original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance
attach photo

The Pounder Building occupies a row slot, fronting Commerce Avenue to the west. Abutting a one story contemporary structure to the south and a parking lot to the north, the building is serviced by an alley to the rear. The rectangular, two story building, measuring 50 feet wide by 80 feet deep, is similar to many buildings on the avenue in type and spatial organization. The second story is H-shaped, with indentions along the north and south sides, forming light courts. The facade has a columnar ground story, three bays wide, with transom lights indicative of a potential mezzanine level. The planar mezzanine and second story wall is punctuated by three tudor arched openings, which are vertically aligned over larger ground floor openings, also with tudor arches.

The building's perimeter walls are constructed of masonry, in conjunction with an interior system of wood post and beam. The facade is faced in buff colored brick, laid up in a common running bond. Hood mouldings, belt coursing, quoining, copings and other details are constructed of terra cotta tile in a similar color.

(see continuation sheet)

Verbal boundary description: City Lot #13, Block 79,
Longview Addition #10
50' X 120' in size

Acreage: Less than One Acre

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates	1925-1926 ¹	Builder/Architect	Quoidbach Co. / Copeland
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a. Level of significance: local
History

The Pounder Building was financed by brothers William H. and Robert F. Pounder from Olympia, Washington and constructed on a lot purchased from the Long-Bell Real Estate Company on February 4, 1925. The building was designed by H. L. Copeland, an architect responsible for several of the city's commercial, residential and religious buildings during its settlement. It was constructed by the Quoidbach Construction Company, a local firm which was active in commercial and residential construction during settlement and throughout the city's history. The building remained with the Pounder family until its sale in 1966 to Val Quoidbach, Sr., founder of Quoidbach Construction. The building continues to function as it did originally, with stores on the ground and mezzanine floors and residential apartments on the second story.
(see continuation sheet)

b. Evaluation of Significance

The Pounder Building is significant to the city of Longview as a fine example of commercial architecture dating from the first years of settlement. Designed by H. L. Copeland, a local architect active in the settlement period, the tudor Gothic style of the building is unusual among the city's commercial buildings. The building exhibits the influence of community planning restrictions on building form. The building bears local historical interest by its association with the Pounder family, who financed the building and owned it for 40 years, before its sale to Val Quoidbach, who's firm constructed the building.

¹ A building permit filed in the name of W. H. Pounder, dated April 25, 1925, shows a Masonry building to be constructed, valued at \$24,000.

SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

1. NAME Pounder Building

7. DESCRIPTION

The quoining of the ground story bays terminates at the spring line of the shanks. The hood moulding of the Tudor arches spring from label stops which project from the quoin's top coursing. At the building edge, quoining is terminated at a belt course which is indicative of the second floor line. Four pilaster strips formed by diagonally laid headers extend from the belt course, terminating at the parapet. Capping the pilaster strips are small gables and finials which spring from belt coursing. The pilaster strips are aligned with the ground story columnar structure, reinforcing the tripartite division of the facade. The parapet is gabled in the central bay, with raked soldier coursing under the tile coping. Second story windows are transomed, and coupled six over six sash of wood construction. The ground floor transom lights are translucent, arranged in a bank with wood mullions. Store entries are recessed, inset symmetrically within the end bays. The central bay features two entries on either edge, the southernmost being a store entry. Along the northern edge of the bay, the entry is in a second story stairhall. In the shop bays, display windows run unbroken from kick-plates to the transom beams. Doors are transomed, single leaf with a single glazed panel. The original tile which faced the kick plates has been removed.

The interior of the building has been altered, particularly in the ground story retail bays. The ground story retains the original structural division of three distinct slots. The second story apartments retain their original spatial character including much of the original detailing, such as wood floors, doors and trim, as well as the plaster walls and ceilings.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

a. History - continued

The Tudor Gothic Revival style of the Pounder Building is unusual in Longview and unique in Longview's Business District. Other buildings within the Business District which exhibit aspects of Gothic style are the Mills and Schumann buildings across the street. These buildings which are also designed by H. L. Copeland, are not specifically Tudor in influence. The Longview Community Church, also designed by Copeland, during the same period is similar in style to the Pounder Building, by its Tudor arched openings, light buff brick and terra cotta mouldings and details.