



BUILT ENVIRONMENT EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH, MONTGOMERY HIGH SCHOOL B/FUZE 5052688 PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects to built environmental resources resulting from the Montgomery HS-B/ Fuze 5052688 Project (Project) at 1620 Sonoma Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The present evaluation was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 621 Collocation procedures, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines §15064.

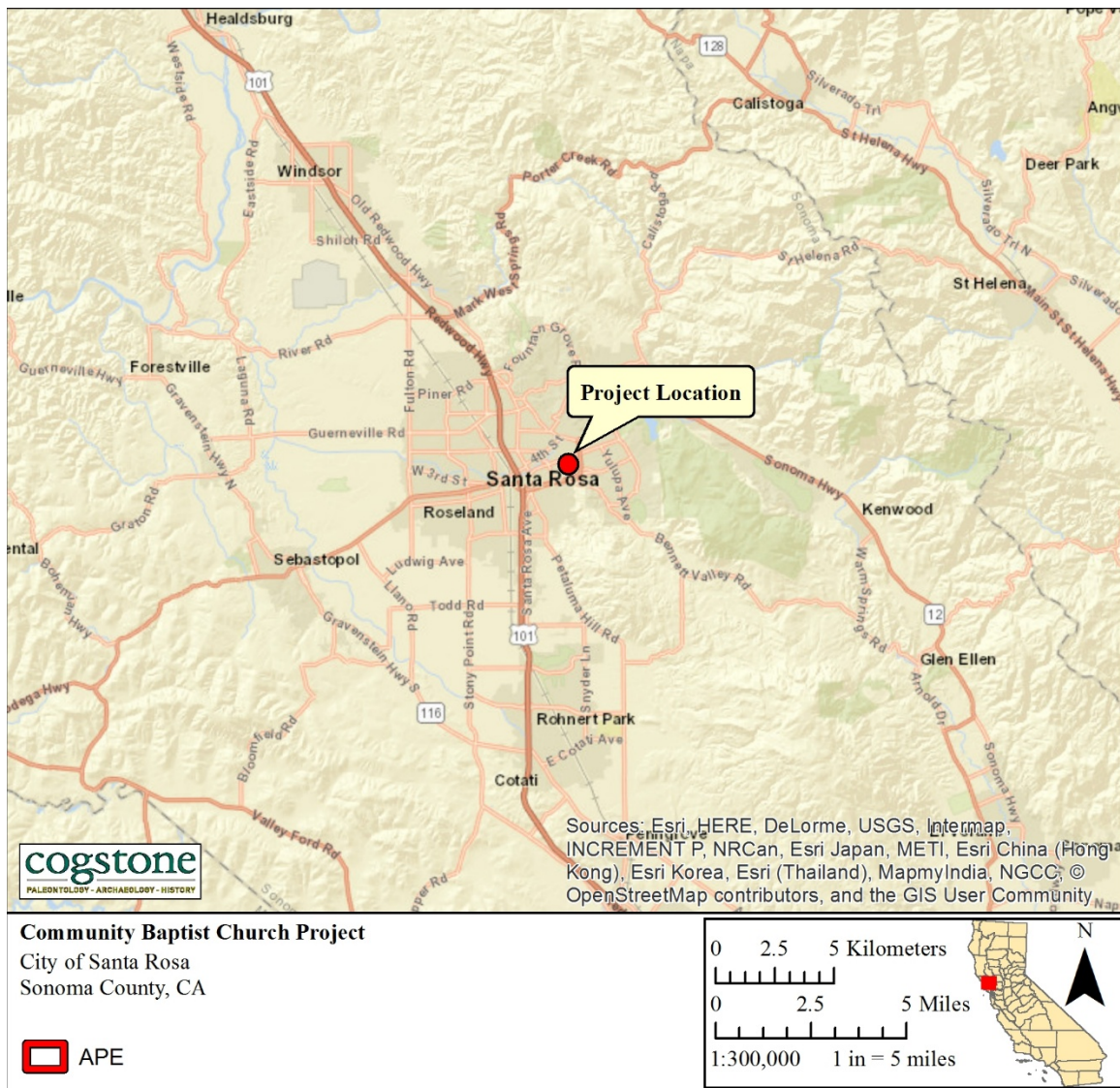


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at 1620 Sonoma Ave, Santa Rosa, CA, 95402. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) encompasses 1.99 acres on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 014-142-052 and is bounded by Sonoma Avenue to the north, Hoen Avenue to the west, Bobelain Drive to the east, and Spring Creek Drive to the south. The APE is located on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Santa Rosa 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2).

The Project will involve the establishment of a 12-foot x 12-foot (144-square-foot) lease area, and the construction of a 54-foot tall stealth structure (faux tower/steeple/cross) with cellular antennas adjacent to the Community Baptist Church. The tower footprint will measure 8 feet x 8 feet. Hybrid cables will be placed between the stealth structure within a 6-foot wide and approximately 276½-foot long underground easement. Power and telco will be routed from the lease area within a 6-foot wide joint easement to connect with an existing utility pole.

DIRECT AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Direct APE (D-APE) encompasses the proposed lease area that will be subject to direct ground-disturbance as a result of the undertaking, including utility easements. The total area of anticipated ground-disturbance measures 0.08 acres (3,613½ square feet).

VISUAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Visual APE (V-APE) encompasses the entire 1.99-acre parcel (86684.4-square-foot), APN 014-142-052 (Figure 3).

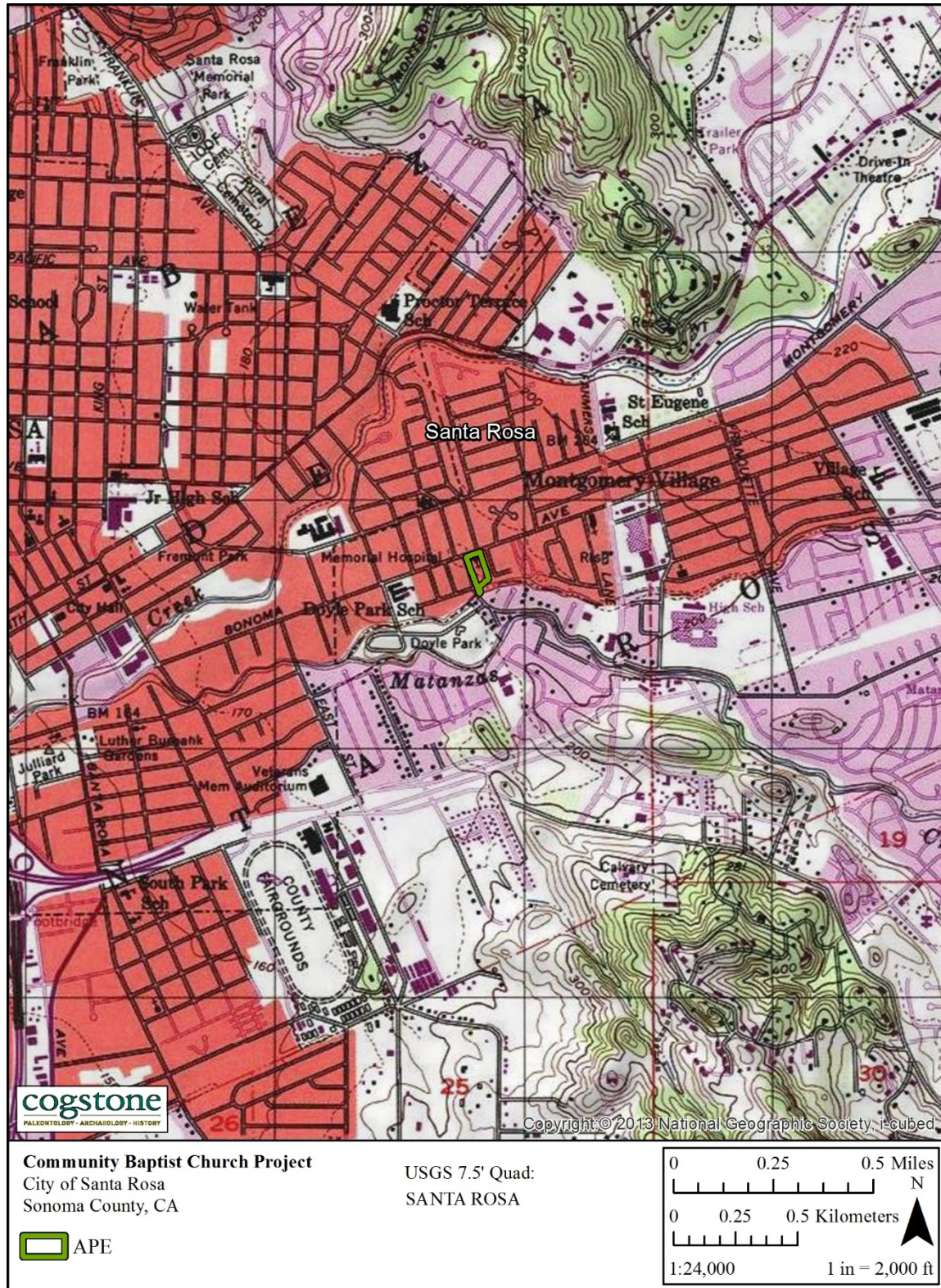


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. APE map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Sherri Gust, M.A., provided quality assurance/quality control for the Project and reviewed this report. Ms. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 38 years of experience in cultural resources management and consulting in California. Tim Spillane, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator for the Project, co-authoring and producing maps for this report. Spillane has more than ten years of experience. He has expertise in the historic cultural resources of the San Francisco Bay Area and larger Northern CA region, and has a strong background in Section 106/110, NEPA, and CEQA compliance. Cogstone Architectural Historian, Shannon Lopez, M.A., drafted portions of this report and evaluated the four historic-aged built environment resources within the APE. Lopez has an M.A. in History, from California State University, Fullerton, and one year of experience in California architectural history. Marissa Massaro conducted the pedestrian survey of the APE and photographed the historic-aged built environment resources. Massaro has a B.A. in Anthropology at San Jose State University.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. The law establishes a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections which encourage the identification and protection of cultural and historic resources of national, state, tribal, and local significance. A primary component of the act requires that federal agencies take into consideration actions that could adversely affect historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, known as the Section 106 Review Process.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance which have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria.

Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by

the National Park Service, which is part of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

Integrity

A property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. There are seven defined aspects of integrity which are Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

NEPA directs federal agencies to use all practicable means to "Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage...". If the presence of a significant environmental resource is identified during the scoping process, federal agencies and their agents must take the resource into consideration when evaluating project effects. Consideration of paleontological resources may be required under NEPA when a project is proposed for development on federal land, or land under federal jurisdiction. The level of consideration depends upon the federal agency involved.

ANTIQUITIES ACT

The Antiquities Act states, in part: That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Although there is no specific mention of natural or paleontological resources in the Act itself, or in the Act's uniform rules and regulations [Title 43 Part 3, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)], "objects of antiquity" has been interpreted to include fossils by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and other Federal agencies.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

- (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

DETERMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES (§ 15064.5)

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties

listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.
- (3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.
- (4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.
- (5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that “No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value.”

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

HISTORIC SETTING

COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY

Relevant background information on the historic context for the APE is provided in the cultural resources survey report prepared for this Project (Supernowicz 2018:3). Accordingly, the following section does not repeat information provided there but instead augments the earlier account, focusing primarily on the history of the Church and its congregation and the architectural significance of the church building. The Community Baptist Church was organized in 1951, under the leadership of Reverend Washington E. Boyce, and was made up of a predominantly African American congregation, at a time when very few African Americans lived in, and around, the City of Santa Rosa. The same year the Church became the first African American church ever to be accepted into the Southern Baptist Convention (Baer and Singer 2004: 103; Lackey 1997), the largest Protestant denomination in the United States (Baker 1979).

The acceptance of the Church into the Southern Baptist Convention represents a significant historical precedence because it came three years ahead of the Supreme Court’s 1954 anti-segregation ruling on *Brown vs. Board of Education*. Despite considerable hostility to the Church’s admission and even death threats, Pastor Norris Fulfer broke a 37-to-37 tie vote to admit the Church into the local Southern Baptist Association, the Redwood Empire Baptist Association, and thereby, into the Convention (Durst 2004; Roach 2018).

In September of 1951, the newly organized congregation was allowed a temporary place of worship at the Native Sons Hall, located at 404 Mendocino Avenue, in downtown Santa Rosa. In

1953, the Church purchased the property at 1228 Grand Avenue, in Santa Rosa, for the construction of the original Community Baptist Church which was completed in 1956. The first service was held at the location on March 18, 1956. In 1985, the first Community Baptist Church suffered significant fire damage to its sanctuary in a suspected arson attack. As a result, both the congregation and surrounding community rallied together to raise funds towards the building's repairs. While the congregation continued to meet at Grand Avenue, the property and buildings at 1620 Sonoma Avenue were purchased by the Church from the Christian Missionary Alliance. The congregation held their first service at 1620 Sonoma Avenue on September 9, 1990. In August 1997, the Community Baptist Church was honored by the Southern Baptist Convention as the first African American congregation to join its organization (CBC 2018).

Korean war veteran, Reverend James E. Coffee, became Community Baptist's pastor in 1962 (Press Democrat 2010). He peacefully protested alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. during the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama in 1956. In the mid-1980s, Coffee publically advocated against apartheid in South Africa, successfully lobbying the Sonoma County supervisors to withdraw all county monies invested in the country. Under his leadership, the Church's congregation experienced substantial growth, leading to the purchase of the property on Sonoma Avenue. On August 6, 1997, Reverend Coffee, along with Pastor Norris Fulfer, each received the African American Southern Baptist Convention Heritage Award, in honor of their significant contributions to African American churches in the Southern Baptist Convention. The occasion was only the second time in the Convention's history that the awards were conferred.

Upon Reverend Coffee's passing on April 6, 2010, elected officials and other prominent local figures remembered the reverend as a dedicated leader of both the communities of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County. Susan Gorin, Mayor of Santa Rosa, at the time of Coffee's death, recognized him as a "community leader... with a long list of accomplishments spanning decades" (Smith 2010). He received numerous national and regional honors throughout his life, including from the Southern Baptist Convention, as mentioned above; the Social Advocates for Youth, who named their shelter for underage runaways, the Coffee House, in recognition of his leadership in child advocacy; as well as the Sonoma County Human Rights Commission, who continue to confer the Reverend James E. Coffee Human Rights Award to County residents who carry on his legacy of promoting equal rights. Following his death, the Press Democrat described Coffee as a "love-charged and magnetic Sonoma County titan who endeavored for nearly 50 years to build a more caring community and crumble the walls that divide people" (Smith 2010).

1620 SONOMA AVENUE HISTORY

To better understand the development history of the APE, Cogstone consulted historic aerials dated from 1952 to 2014, as well as USGS topographic maps dated from 1916 to 2015. The 1916 Santa Rosa 15-minute topographic quadrangle shows two structures within the APE, one at the present location of the Community Baptist Church and another near the location of the historic residence at 632 Hoen Avenue, to the south of the Church (USGS 1916; Figure 4). The northern structure is obscured by lettering on the map. The map also shows Matanzas Creek, directly south of the APE. There are no notable changes in the APE, until 1952, by which time historical aerials show the majority of the property was being used as an orchard (NETRonline 2018). The historical residence was still present, though there does not appear to be any structures on the northern half of the property.

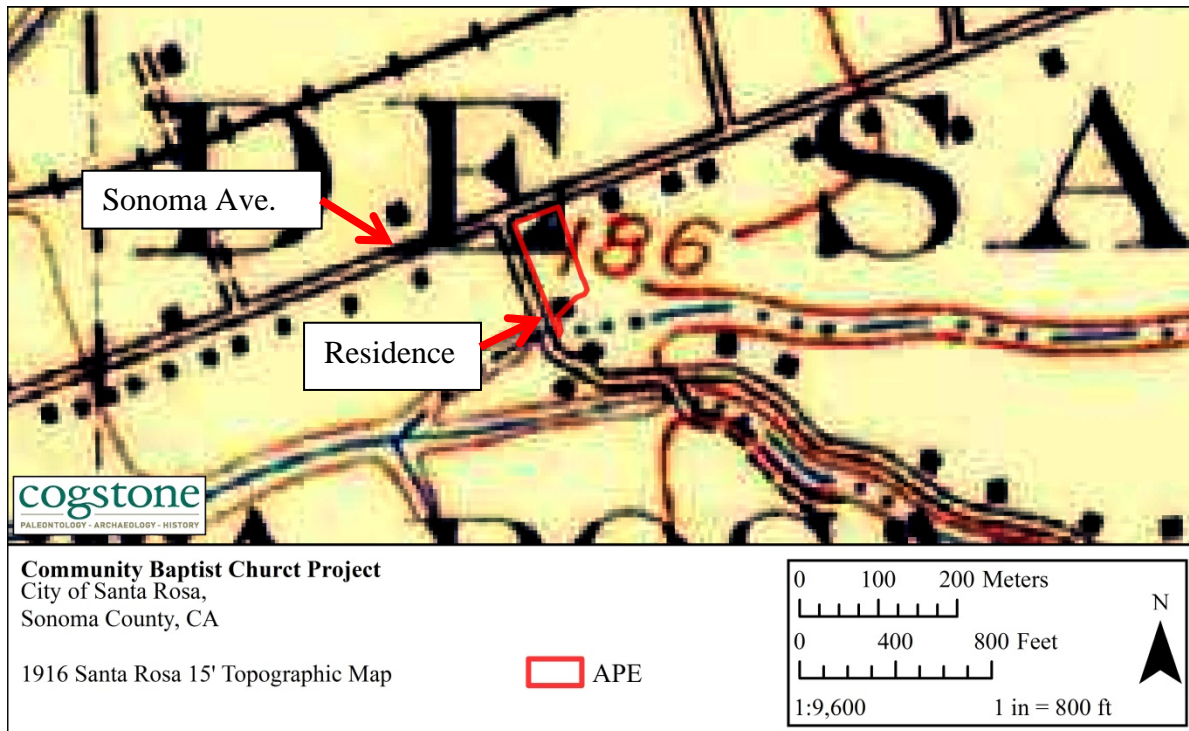


Figure 4. USGS topographic quadrangle of Santa Rosa, 1916, with residence visible

The church building first appears on the 1954 Santa Rosa 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1954; Figure 5), and by 1968, the parcel was fully developed (NETRonline 2018). The shape of the Church from the 1968 aerial view is identical to today.

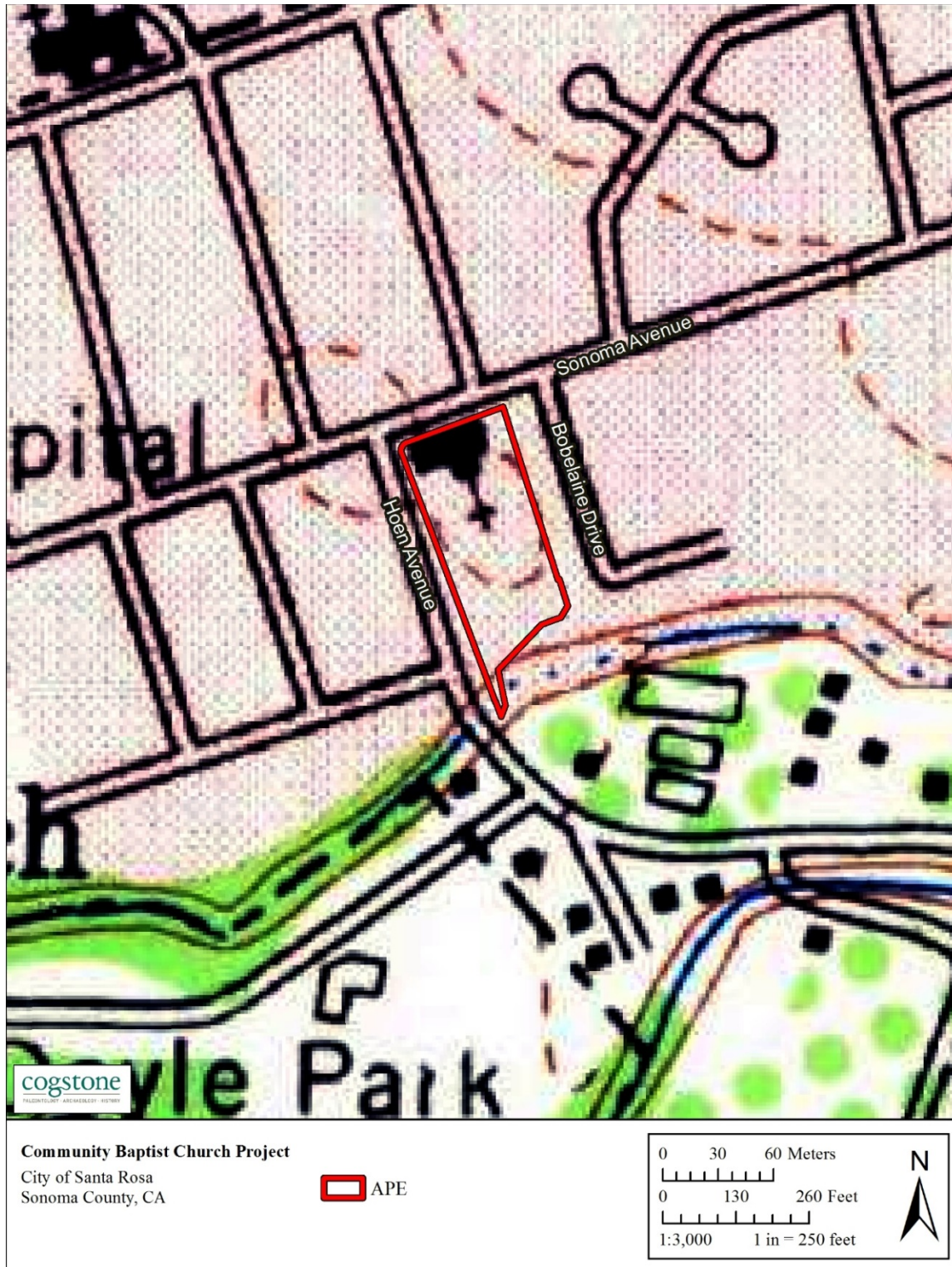


Figure 5. USGS topographic map of Santa Rosa, 1954, showing present church

A church at 536 Humboldt St. was chartered on August 15, 1885, as the Santa Rosa Church. It became the Christian and Missionary Alliance church early in the twentieth century (Press Democrat, 1949). Review of newspaper listings for Santa Rosa churches revealed the first

mention of the purchase of a site for a new church for the Christian and Missionary Alliance at the corner of Sonoma and Hoen (Press Democrat, 1951). Ground breaking occurred on Sunday, November 8, 1953 (Press Democrat, 1953e).

The first unit of the sanctuary and educational building, planned by designer Lynn B. Hitchcock, will be built first. The building was described as planned to be of agrelite block construction with laminate trusses in the sanctuary and fellowship hall. The sanctuary was designed to seat about 400 attendees and the Sunday School unit was to accommodate 300. The article concludes that no definite date of completion is known, as a portion of the work will be done by volunteer labor (Press Democrat, 1953e).

The old church of this group, at 536 Humboldt St., continued in use through early 1955, based on weekly newspaper coverage of local churches. The Humboldt property was placed in escrow and the congregation moved to the new church at 1620 Sonoma Avenue. The first service was Sunday, February 27, 1955 (Press Democrat, 1955a). Apparently, work was still in progress as an announcement that all services and other activities of the Church would be held in the new location appeared in March (The Press Democrat, 1955b).

The property at 1620 Sonoma Avenue was not annexed into the City of Santa Rosa until September 5, 1955 (Eileen Cleary, personal communication, 1918). The City provided the building permit records for 1620 Sonoma Ave (Table 1); these records begin in 1956. The document largely identified internal changes in the building. The exterior changes include replacing wooden front doors with glass doors, replacing the roof, and installing solar on the roof.

As stated above, the Community Baptist congregation held their first service at 1620 Sonoma Avenue on September 9, 1990. Thus, only the two most recent permits were held by this group.

Table 1. City Permits for 1620 Sonoma Avenue

Date	Permit #	Item
4/24/1956	10242	Permit Application for plumbing
6/14/1956	7084	Permit Application for building alterations
8/8/1956	10498	Permit Application for Plumbing and Sewer
8/20/1958	9242	Permit Application for building utility shed
10/7/1958	9242	Final Inspection for building utility shed
10/6/1959	10657	Permit Application for Addition
10/13/1959	12584	Application for gas permit
11/14/1959	12951	Permit Application for electric permit
12/1/1959	12951	Final Inspection for electrical work
12/16/1959	10657	Final Inspection for addition
12/15/1960	643	Permit Application to enclose furnace room
6/22/1961	643	Final Inspection of enclosed furnace room

Date	Permit #	Item
6/16/1963	1393	Application to extend permit for addition of building
5/7/1964	1393	plot plan of addition along Hoen Ave
5/12/1966	1393	addition permit withdrawn
4/24/1973	2457	Permit for interior alterations to sanctuary
5/21/1973	2652	Permit Application to pave parking lot
2/4/1974	2652	Final Inspection of paved parking lot
12/7/1976	735	Permit Application & plot plan replace ladder with folder stair to service sound system
1/28/1977	735	Permit to replace ladder with folding stair
11/4/1980	13503	Permit Application to install fire doors, remove interior walls & replace wood front doors with glass doors
6/9/1982	17730	Permit Application to upgrade water service
6/23/1982	17818	Permit Application to place partition in pastor's office
6/30/1982		Use Permit and Series of documents for a child care center (Little Ones's Children's Center) at the church
7/8/1982	17938	Permit Application to place 5' cyclone fence
9/14/1982	18374	Permit Application to move bookcase partition
2/6/1984	13503	Permit to install fire doors, remove interior walls & replace wood front doors with glass doors
2/6/1984	13504	Permit to remove old roof and replace with asphalt shingles
6/4/1986	31492	Permit Application to install ceiling fans
12/3/2014	B14-4458	Permit to install solar
6/8/2015	B15-2425	Permit to remove existing roof and install new composition shingles

LYNN B. HITCHCOCK, DESIGNER

The designer of the church building at 1620 Sonoma Avenue appears to have been locally prominent and also, at a minimum, designed homes, apartments, and shopping centers (Table 2; Press Democrat 1952, 1953a, 1953b, 1953c, 1953d, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960a, 1960b, 1960c, 1963, 1964, Figure 6, Figure 7). He is listed in advertisements for multiple design-build realtors throughout the 1950s. In the late 1950s through the 1960s, he was the designer of homes and a shopping center for the Larkfield Estates. No other mentions of him as a church designer appeared. No mention of him was found after 1964 in the newspaper. Hitchcock died in 1977, at age 69, and is buried at Santa Rosa Memorial Park (ancestry.com).

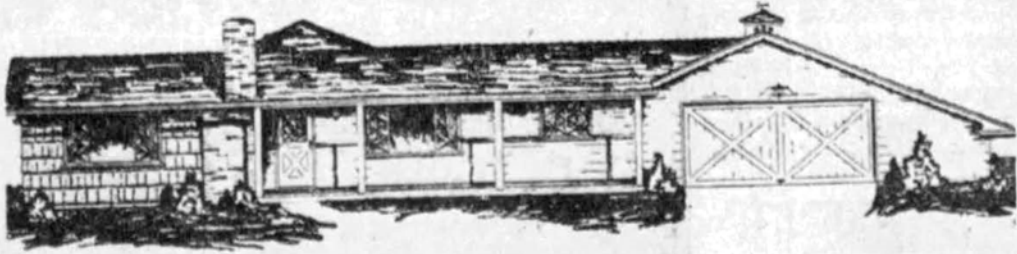
No buildings by Mr. Hitchcock are currently recorded as historic on any historic preservation lists including the NRHP, CRHR, City of Santa Rosa Cultural Heritage Survey, or Santa Rosa Past. Since none of his buildings are considered historically important, or are distinctive architecturally, we conclude his work does not meet the significance criteria (CRHR Criterion 3).

Table 2. Hitchcock in the News

Type	Date	Company	Reference to Hitchcock
ad	1952	Hurst Realeteria	Unique in Design by Lynn B. Hitchcock
ad	1953a (example)	Willard D. Hurst	Lynn B. Hitchcock
ad	1953b (example)	Hurst Realeteria	Lynn B. Hitchcock
ad	1953c (example)	M. J. Pedrotti Multiple Listing Realtor	let our Home Specialist, Lynn B. Hitchcock, design or re-design your home
ad	1953d (example)	George E. Pannett Realty	Plans by Lynn B. Hitchcock
ad	1956	Willard D. Hurst	The Larkbury Jr. Estate Home Designed by Hitchcock. This is one of several individually designed homes by Hitchcock on choice plots in excellent locations.
ad	1957	Hurst Reality	English Ranch Home, Open House – designed by Lynn B. Hitchcock
news	1959	New Projects – The Samson Apartments	designed by Lynn B. Hitchcock of Santa Rosa
news	1960a	Larkfield Estates Mushrooming Fast	Homes are built to the buyer's specification. Lynn B. Hitchcock is the designer.
news	1960b	[Larkfield] Shopping Center Provides Goods, Service Nearby	Lynn B. Hitchcock Is the designer.
news	1960c	Larkfield Model Home has 'Story Book Look'	designed by Lynn B. Hitchcock
ad	1963	This is How a Home Begins	Lynn B. Hitchcock, Homes by Hitchcock
news	1964	Home Design Theft Suspect is Arrested	Mr. Hitchcock found his door kicked in and that designs were missing.



Figure 6.
1956
illustration

 <p>ENGLISH RANCH HOME OPEN HOUSE</p> <p>350 Boas Drive (near Rincon Valley School) Sun., June 30 — 2-4 p.m.</p> <p>We cordially invite you to visit this beautifully decorated home, designed by Lynn B. Hitchcock. We value your opinions. Some of the many features: 1 Acre, well drained, in restricted subdivision, horses okay, 3 bedrooms, foyer, 1½ special designed baths with vanities, 11x18 family room, snack bar and lots of beautiful ash cabinets, built-in oven and range, sliding glass doors into patio. A home you'll enjoy. Price \$18,300. Looking forward to seeing you.</p> <p>HURST REALTY</p> <p>Corner College and Montgomery Phone LI 2-3370</p>	<p>Figure 7. 1957 illustration</p>
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SURVEY

METHODS

On August 9, 2018, Cogstone field technician, Marissa Massaro, visited 1620 Sonoma Avenue (APN: 014-142-052) to conduct a field assessment of the historic-aged Community Baptist Church, along with a single family residence with two associated outbuildings located in the southwest corner of the parcel. Massaro photographed and thoroughly documented these four built environment resources to facilitate a significance evaluation to be completed by Cogstone Architectural Historian, Shannon Lopez.

RESULTS

COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH

Style

The style of the church building is most accurately described as Contemporary Gabled and was common between 1940 and 1980. This style featured overhanging eaves, exposed beams, combinations of wood, brick and stone wall cladding, and was most often one-story and asymmetrical (McAlester 1984:482). It was heavily influenced by earlier Craftsman and Prairie styles.

Description of Building

The exterior of the Church is openly accessible to the south, while an exit gate is present on the east side of the building, limiting vehicle access to Sonoma Avenue. Grass, trees, shrubs, and bushes are located on the northern and eastern sides of the church, while 80 to 90 percent of the ground is hardscaped. The north side of the Church is covered by grass and side walk. Overall, the church appears to be in good condition and is well maintained.

The Church is built to an irregular plan, combining H, L, and U-shapes (Figure 8). The roof is gabled with a normal pitch and some cross-gabbling, at the north elevation and center of the building. The roof appears to be covered in composite shingles. An eave overhang surrounds the entirety of the building, extending outward from the building approximately 1-foot. The exterior of the building is comprised of pale pink bricks with gables and eaves constructed of wood boards.

Facing Sonoma Avenue, at the northwest section of the building, is the main entrance. The main entrance includes two sets of glass double-doors which open outward toward the street. There



Figure 8. Built environment resources map

are two gabled roofs at the main entrance (Figure 9), one centered directly over the double doors and the other set a few feet to the east. Large wood-slatted vents are built into both gables.

A 20 to 25-foot cross is set a few feet to the west of the entrance. Large sections of the north elevation are set with stained glass panels arranged in simple rectangular geometric patterns. Much of the north elevation is obstructed by large trees and sculpted bushes.

There is a mixture of fixed 8 and 4-paned rectangular windows and a double hung window along the east elevation. Recessed panels, along the southern half of the eastern elevation, create the appearance of brick pilasters between sets of windows. Both a single and double door are present on the east elevation. At the eastern half of the Church, there is a small courtyard, enclosed by the building walls.

At the southern elevation, facing the rear parking lot, a mixture of fixed 8-paned clear glass windows, and sliding windows are present, along with a set of double doors. When facing the west elevation, the building appears to be set in a U-plan, with the two wings of the structure pointing towards Hoen Avenue. The southern wing has two single doors at the center, covered by a wooded overhang which is supported by two poles. To the left of these doors is a sliding window and to the right is a fixed single-pane window. A tall red brick chimney is attached to the north-facing exterior of the southern wing.

The south-facing elevation of the north wing has three tall glass windows set into recessed brick panels which give the appearance of brick pilasters. This wing contains the Sanctuary and main place of worship. A hipped roof porch extends over a pair of doors set into the corner of this elevation which is likely used as a rear exit for worshipers.

The porch is covered by composite shingles and is supported by five poles. The west facing elevation of the north wing has the center section of the wall extending approximately 3 feet outwards. Running down the center of this extension is a tall stained glass paneled window. On both of the recessed sections of wall are two fixed 8-paned stained glass rectangular windows.



Figure 9. Community Baptist Church, viewed south from Sonoma Avenue

HISTORICAL RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDING

The historic residence at 632 Hoen Avenue is located in the southwest corner of the APE, behind the Church and parking lot, facing Hoen Avenue. There are two outbuildings associated with the residence, one to the east and one to the south (Figure 10, Figure 11). The exterior of the residence appears to be in fair condition. The residence has a perimeter fence on the east, south, and west sides of the building, blocking access to the nearest outbuilding. The fence is a modern addition. The south wall of the rear outbuilding is blocked by brush, bushes, and Spring Creek.



Figure 10. Historic residence and outbuildings to the south and east, viewed south from church parking lot

The residence is a single-story building, with moderate-pitched hipped roof, covered in composite shingles. The building plan was probably originally square with two later additions constructed at the east (rear) elevation. The residence appears to be raised approximately 1½ -2 feet above ground. The exterior of the building is clad in rabbeted horizontal wood boards with the exception of the two additions at the east elevation. The west elevation (front entrance) faces Hoen Avenue. A set of wooden steps leads up to the front door which is set three to four feet back into the west elevation. When facing the west elevation, a double-hung canted window bay protrudes to the right of the front door. To the left of the front door is a two-track, four-panel, horizontal sliding window. Much of the west and majority of the south elevations are obscured by trees. There are two doors and a window on the north elevation. Both doors are raised approximately 1½ to 2 feet above ground. The door nearest the building's northwest corner is a plain wood paneled door. The door at the opposite end of the elevation is also wood paneled but with a single-hung, 4-over-4 paned window. A double-hung window is set nearer the center of the north elevation.

The two additions to the east elevation are both clad in vertical wood panels (Figure 9). The first is a shed-like addition situated at the corner of the residence's north and east elevation. The roof

of this elevation is moderately sloped and covered in composite shingles. The top of the shed roof meets just below the eaves of the roofline of the original structure. There are two fixed 2-over-2 windows at the east elevation of the first addition. The roofline of the second addition is raised above the shed's roofline with a very slight pitch which joins the eaves of the original structure. A triangular wedge of wood boards fills the gap between the roofs of the first and second additions. A row of fixed, rectangular, single-pane windows are set just beneath the eaves simulating a ribbon window.



Figure 11. Additions on east side of residence, viewed southwest

A five- to six-foot white, wooden, lattice top privacy fence connects near the southern half of the east elevation. It extends east for approximately 6 feet then makes a 90 degree turn south where it connects to an outbuilding located south of the main house. The roof of this outbuilding has a normal-pitched gabled roof and covered with composite shingles. The exterior of the building is clad in vertical wood boards and much of it is covered with ivy. A small, simple, wooden garden porch connects the end of the fence to the entrance of the outbuilding. The garden porch frames the perimeter of a plain white Dutch door. The remainder of this structure is obscured by foliage.

To the east of the main house is a second small outbuilding (Figure 6). The exterior of the second outbuilding appears to be in fair/poor condition as the wood plank exterior and composite shingled roof is weathered and shows signs of deterioration. The structure appears to consist of two units; a main unit and a later addition. Both units have normal-pitched gabled roofs; however, the addition's roof is lower than the main's with the roofline connecting approximately 1-1½ feet below the eaves of the main unit. The exterior of the structure is clad in board-and-

batten wood planks. The north elevation has two small square double pane windows which may be fixed. A battened and ledged wood paneled door is set flush on the eastern side of the north elevation. A single plan wood door is located on the west elevation and appears to be utilized as the main entrance. A bridge is near the south wall of the outbuildings. The ground is covered with ivy, blackberry vines, and other vegetation. The hillside drops to the creek below, making it difficult to access the back of the buildings.

EVALUATION

1620 SONOMA AVENUE CHURCH EVALUATION

POST WWII SUBURBAN CHURCHES CONTEXT

The historical context for 1620 Sonoma Avenue church building belongs to Post WWII Suburban Churches Context, with a period of significance of 1945 to 1970. In the decades after the Second World War, the United States underwent the largest ecclesiastical building boom in the nation's history. By 1953, Americans spent \$474 million in church construction. By 1960, that number would more than double to over \$1 billion; nearly 2.5 percent of all money spent was on private construction products within the nation (Kansas 2004). This national trend was reflected in Santa Rosa's own church construction as a great many of religious houses were found advertised in local newspaper articles dating from the 1950s through the 1960s.

Suburban churches after WWII were often designed as informal, sprawling spaces that could accommodate classrooms, offices, recreation, and community meetings, in addition to worship purposes. Congregations wanted community space for the educational and social responsibilities of churches including services such as youth organizations, choir practice, preschools, scouts, men's and women's associations, and more (Buggeln 2015:169). Church buildings were designed not to be grand monuments but to be generous, open buildings that represented the nature of the Christian community and its relationship to the broader world. To be, in essence, homes for God's family (Buggeln 2015:173).

Prominent styles of post-war churches, especially in the Mid-west, were of three types: tall, rectangular buildings, A-frame buildings, and centrally planned spaces with fortress like exteriors (Buggeln 2015:55 ff). However, often architects had to contend with the wishes of the congregation and the finished products were an amalgam.

The 1620 Sonoma Avenue church building was designed by someone who was primarily a home designer (refer to pages 15-16) in attempt to best meet the congregation's wishes for a large sanctuary and large education space with flexible uses (refer to page 14). The design has many features of early 1950s homes and schools. The success of the design is reflected in the lack of

changes to the church building from 1955 to the present. The church was constructed, partially with volunteer labor of the congregation, over a period from November 1953 to February 1955 (refer to page 14).

NRHP CRITERION A/ CRHR CRITERION 1

Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history:

The church building is part of a trend to increased numbers of smaller churches concerned with religious, educational, and social issues following WWII. While the acceptance of the Community Baptist Church into the Southern Baptist Convention in 1951 is a historically significant achievement of the early anti-segregation/integration movement of the mid-20th century, the building at 1620 Sonoma Avenue is not associated with this event as the congregation moved to the building at 1620 Sonoma Avenue in 1990.

No information was discovered to show that the 1620 Sonoma Avenue church building is associated with events important in history. For this reason, the church building is recommended ineligible for listing under Criterion A/1.

NRHP CRITERION B/CRHR CRITERION 2

Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past:

A Community Baptist Church pastor, Reverend James Coffee, significantly influenced an important national religious institution, the Southern Baptist Convention, and was expressly recognized by the institution in 1997 for his contributions in the context of the national Civil Rights movement from 1954 to 1968, particularly as they relate to the integration of African American churches into the Convention and efforts to promote national religious desegregation on a larger scale. In honor of these achievements, he received the second-ever African American Southern Baptist Convention Heritage Award (Lackey 1997). Furthermore, Coffee has been recognized by numerous local institutions and prominent civic leaders for his important role in the religious, social, and political history of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County. Sources cite his pioneering contributions over a 50-year period to the human rights, child advocacy, and racial equality, and integration movements in these areas. His crucial involvement in local advocacy extends from 1963 when he accepted the position of pastor at the Community Baptist Church in the midst of the Civil Rights movement, to his death in 2010 (Smith 2010).

However, his involvement with the 1620 Sonoma Avenue church did not occur until after the period of significance (1945-1970). For this reason, the church building is recommended ineligible for listing under Criterion B/2.

NRHP CRITERION C/CRHR CRITERION 3

Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master or possesses high artistic values or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The church building does not include use of distinctive: materials, style or construction materials.

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft (NPS 2002). Lynn B. Hitchcock was a prominent local building designer but none of his work is recognized for greatness nor is it distinguishable from other's work in the same era.

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type (NPS 2002). The 1620 Sonoma Avenue church does not express aesthetic design concepts more fully than others of its type.

For each of these reasons, the church building is recommended as ineligible for listing under Criterion C/3.

NRHP CRITERION D/CRHR CRITERION 4

Has or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory:

This criterion applies primarily to archaeological resources. Since the building dates well after the advent of modern urban trash collection, no archaeological resources are likely to be present. The building is recommended as ineligible under Criterion D/4.

INTEGRITY

Federal guidance (NPS 2002) states that for properties to be deemed important they must meet significance criteria AND have some features of all seven aspects of integrity (Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association). The church building has integrity of location (it has not been moved), design (the design is unaltered except for replacing wood doors with glass doors), setting (the neighborhood has not changed density or height), materials (the original materials remain in place), workmanship (the original construction materials and methods have not been changed), and feeling (the building retains the original feeling as a modern church). However, the building lacks significance under the criteria listed above.

DETERMINING IMPACTS TO HISTORIC RESOURCES

Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project: (1) demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource, (2) demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources, (3) demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance. No portion of the proposed cell tower project will cause an adverse change to the church.

FINDING

The church building is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. No historic property is present and no historic resource under CEQA. No portion of the proposed cell tower project will cause an adverse change under § 15064.5.

HISTORIC RESIDENCE EVALUATION

EARLY 20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL CONTEXT

This context has a period of significance of 1910 to 1940. Growth of Santa Rosa proceeded from the original downtown mostly to the west and northwest. The APE is part of late growth to the southeast and remains the least developed extension of the City.

Historical topographic maps and aerials indicate that the residence at 632 Hoen Avenue was constructed by 1916. Spring Creek was close to the south side of the house and Sonoma Avenue was north. Most of the property was an orchard through the 1950s as documented by historic aerials. During this time, the area surrounding the APE was undergoing a gradual development with over a dozen buildings, likely private residences, constructed along Sonoma Avenue and Hoen Avenue.

NRHP CRITERION A/ CRHR CRITERION 1

Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history:

Research did not reveal any association with significant events. It is recommended as ineligible for listing under this criterion.

NRHP CRITERION B/CRHR CRITERION 2

Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past:

Research did not reveal any association with significant persons. It is recommended as ineligible for listing under this criterion.

NRHP CRITERION C/CRHR CRITERION 3

Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master or possesses high artistic values or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction:

No aspects of the building are significant examples of the characteristics. It is recommended as ineligible for listing under this criterion.

NRHP CRITERION D/CRHR CRITERION 4

Has or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

This criterion applies primarily to archaeological resources. Subsurface resources are possible within 100 yards of the house but none are currently known. The building is recommended as ineligible under Criterion D/4.

INTEGRITY

The seven aspects of integrity are Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. The house has integrity of location but due to significant physical alterations and a change in the area from semi-rural to urban does not retain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

FINDING

The house is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR.

CONCLUSIONS

All buildings on the property are recommended not eligible under each of the NRHP/CRHR criteria as detailed above. None are associated with historically important events, persons, architects, distinctive representations of types, periods or methods, craftsmanship, aesthetics or potential subsurface resources. They are not historic properties under NRHP nor historic resources under CEQA.

The proposed project will not have an adverse impact on any eligible resources under § 15064.5.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potential human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine, within two working days of being notified, if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find, until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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1953b *Hurst Realeteria advertisement.* Mar 5, 1953, pg 22.

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U.S. Geological Survey

1944 *Santa Rosa* [map], 1:62,500, Topographic Quadrangle Map, Reston, VA, 1944.

U.S. Geological Survey

1954 *Santa Rosa* [map], 1:24,000, Topographic Quadrangle Map, Reston, VA, 1965.

APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS



SHERRI GUST
QA/QC

EDUCATION

- 1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Gust is a Qualified Principal Paleontologist and Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 35 years of experience. She is a certified/qualified principal paleontologist in all California cities and counties that maintain lists. She holds BLM paleontology and cultural permits for California. At Cogstone, she has managed numerous transportation-related projects and task orders for Caltrans and has experience with street, roadway, interchange, bridge, and grade separation projects involving paleontological and archaeological resources. She has managed multiple projects with Caltrans as the lead agency and is knowledgeable of the processes and procedures required to obtain NEPA, NHPA Section 106 and CEQA environmental approvals. Ms. Gust meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the standards outlined in Attachment 1 to Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement with the FHWA; and Chapter 1, Volume 8, on paleontology and Chapter 2 on cultural resources, of the Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference (SER). She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of fossil bone.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Rancho Cordova Elementary School Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements, City of Rancho Cordova

Department of Public Works, Caltrans District 3, Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, CA. The project involves constructing sidewalks, crosswalks, and Class III bike routes connecting to Zinfandel Dr. and the Cordova Lane neighborhood within the City's existing right-of-way. Services include a records search, NAHC consultation, intensive-level pedestrian survey of the 1.2-acre APE, cultural resources inventory, and preparation of an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR). Sub to PMC. QA&QC. 2015

Mather Rails to Trails, Rancho Cordova Public Works Department, Caltrans District 3, Sacramento County, CA. HPSR/ASR/HRER, APE map, record search, NHPA Sec 1056, NEPA, NAHC consultation. Local assistance project. Sub to PMC. QA&QC. 2015

Folsom Boulevard Streetscape Enhancement, Caltrans District 3, Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, CA.

For this local assistance project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cordova, services included preparation of a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), a Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) and a Finding of Effect (FOE) on the historic railroad station, Routier Station, as well as coordination and approval by District 3 of Archaeological and Architectural Area of Potential Effects (APE) maps. Sub to Michael Baker/PMC. QA&QC. 2015

Sheldon Road/Bradshaw Road Intersection Improvements, Caltrans District 3, Elk Grove, Sacramento

County, CA. Prepared an appended Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) to document the cultural resources identification efforts and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) on behalf of the City of Elk Grove. Sub to PMC. QA&QC. 2013

Claribel Road at Roselle Avenue Intersection Project, Caltrans District 10, Stanislaus County Department of

Public Works, Riverbank, Stanislaus County, CA. Managed record search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, intensive-level pedestrian archaeological survey and as well as coordination and approval by District 10 of an APE map. Prepared a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and Archaeological Survey Report (ASR). Sub to Foothill Associates. QA&QC. 2014-2015

EDUCATION

- 2010 Master of Arts in Text and Material Culture (Archaeological Approaches), Roehampton University, London
- 2008 Dual Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology (Archaeology Emphasis) & English Literature San Francisco State University.

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Tim Spillane is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than ten years of experience. He has expertise in the historic and prehistoric archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area and larger Northern CA region, and has a strong background in Section 106/110, NEPA, and CEQA compliance. He serves as project manager and field director, regularly coauthoring compliance reports, leading field studies, identifying and documenting archaeological resources, supervising excavation of artifacts and features, and producing predictive models of site locations in GIS. Spillane meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for archaeology. He has carried out a wide range of management work for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the San Francisco Planning Department, the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, the California State Parks, PG&E and numerous other agencies.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Presidio Parkway Project, Flatiron/Caltrans District 4, San Francisco, CA. Currently managing monitoring of all ground disturbance in native sediments. In addition, has prepared and implemented archaeological testing plans; manages artifact collections; completes comprehensive monitoring logs, biannual reports, and other compliance documents; and coordinate with cultural resource managers at Caltrans, the Presidio Trust, and NPS. Principal Investigator/Project Manager. 2014-present

Fisher House and Golf Course, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted analysis of historical archaeological features and artifacts dating late 19th to mid20th century uncovered during the Golf Course Project. Also conducted analysis of prehistoric artifacts recovered. Contributed to the report and evaluated features against National Register criteria. Historic Resources Analyst. 2016-2017

Purple Line Extension Project, Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, CA. Conducted analysis of historical archaeological features and artifacts dating late 19th to mid20th century. Prepared artifact analysis section of Metro Division 20, Building 61S report and evaluated features under National Register criteria. Archaeologist. 2016-2017

Midpeninsula Open Space District Survey Project, San Mateo County, California. Exhaustive archival and historical research along with a CHRIS records search at the Northwest Information Center was conducted to facilitate the archaeological survey of the Driscoll Ranch within the La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve in San Mateo County. A summary of research findings along with detailed maps of known and suspected resources and archaeologically sensitive areas was produced. Archaeologist. 2016-2017

Phase I Archaeological Testing of the Building 83 Garden Site, Alcatraz Island, San Francisco County, California. Assisted National Park Service Archaeologists in Phase I testing of the Building 83 Garden Site, a historic deposit of refuse associated with the Occupation of Alcatraz by American Indians of All Tribes between 1969 and 1971. Spillane carried out site reconnaissance and surface collection of artifacts, assisted in site mapping, placed a series of test excavation units, screened and collected diagnostic resources, and contributed to site documentation. Project Manager/Principal Investigator I. 2016



SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

2018 M.A., History, California State University, Fullerton

2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez has one year of experience assisting historical field survey, photo documentation and recording of historical features. She has also contributed to the preparation of historic contexts, DPR forms as well as experience conducting archival research of historic resources.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Bolsa Row Specific Plan, City of Westminster, California. Historical Technician. The project consisted of the proposed construction of a mixed-use community that included a hotel, banquet facility, apartments, restaurants, and retail space. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search, survey and completed the assessment report. Conducted historic research of the area and contributed to the report. 2017

Poinsettia Station Improvement Project located in the City of Carlsbad, California. Historical Technician. The project consists of the construction of an inter-track fence and grade separated pedestrian undercrossing at the station. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search, archaeological and historical resources pedestrian survey, presence absence testing for archaeological resources, and evaluation of the San Diego Northern Railroad. A Historic Resources Evaluation Letter Report and Archaeological Testing Letter Report were prepared for SHPO concurrence. 2017

Los Angeles Convention Center Redevelopment Project, City of Los Angeles, California. Historical Technician. The Los Angeles Public Works-Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) and the Los Angeles Department of Convention and Tourism Development (LADCTD) proposed to modernize and expand the existing LACC. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search as well as the archaeology and paleontology pedestrian survey. Prepared historical resources records search for report. 2016

Fire Camp 8 Helispot Improvement Project, Angeles National Forest, California. Historical Technician. Proposed project includes the installation of 1,807-foot long water pipe to supply water to three fire hydrants. The proposed route runs through the historic age Nike Missile site – LA-78. Cogstone conducted historical research, an architectural and archaeological survey, prepared updated DPR forms and prepared a letter report. Conducted historic research and contributed to the DPR forms. 2017

W. 6th Street Vintage Lofts, Tustin, California. Historical Technician. The proposed project involved construction of new residential buildings and the demolition of all existing buildings on the 6.79-acre property. Cogstone conducted a records search, historical research, an architectural and archaeological survey, prepared updated DPR forms and prepared a letter report. Conducted historic research and contributed to the DPR forms. 2016

Cypress Affordable Housing, San Diego, California. Historical Technician. Cogstone provided Cultural and Native American monitoring during construction as required by the project's mitigation measures. Recorded, conducted historical research on, and evaluated a historic refuse deposit and a remnant of the Imperial Line of the San Diego Electric Railway (SDERy) identified during construction. Conducted historic research, contributed to the DPR forms and final report. 2016



MARISSA MASSARO
Field Technician

EDUCATION

2018 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Jose

2015 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Jose

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Marissa Massaro is an archaeologist with experience in archaeological site survey, site recordation, and excavations. Ms. Massaro is skilled in the use of ArcGIS and AutoCAD to map architectural and site features. She is skilled in human osteology and excavation.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dos Palos Water Treatment Facility, City of Dos Palos, Merced County, California. Conducted pedestrian survey of the APE and photographed the built environment resources. Sub to QK. Field Technician. 2018

Santa Clara County Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office, Santa Clara County, California

Assisted the Medical Examiner-Coroner as well as investigators, and staff members with homicide, suicide, and natural death cases brought forth to the Santa Clara County Coroner's Office. Assisted in fingerprinting, full and external autopsies, cataloging personal items, and crime scene assistance. Volunteer. 2016

Human Burial Conservation and Excavation Project, Nevis Islands White's Bay Beach and the

Hamilton Estate. Conducted excavation and survey. Processed, cleaned, and curated osteological and cultural remains. Identified and differentiated human remains and non-human remains. Mapped and recorded historical site features. Field Supervisor. 2015-2016

Nisene Marks State Park Field, Santa Cruz County, California. Conducted excavations and site mapping. Additional duties included artifact analysis and processing, GIS site mapping and spatial analysis. Field Supervisor 2015

Pozzeveri Field School, Institute for Research and Learning in Archaeology and Bioarchaeology

(IRLAB). Performed excavation at the church of San Pietro a Pozzeveri which dates as far back as the 11th century in the municipality of Altopasci. Processed the artifacts and osteological materials recovered from excavations. Performed analysis of the monastery's cemetery, with attention to population, burial typology, funerary rituals, and demography. Archaeologist. 2014

APPENDIX B. DPR FORMS