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Cultural Resource Survey Del Valle ISD Ivy Berdoll 53 Acre Tract Travis County, Texas

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Del Valle ISD
Ivy Berdoll 53 Acre Tract
Travis County, Texas

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Technical Report 343
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Abstract

During late September 2017, Turpin and Sons Inc. (TAS) conducted a cultural resource survey of the Ivy Berdoll 53-acre tract in southeast Travis County, Texas for Kleinfelder, acting as agents for Del Valle ISD. The survey tract is located north of Del Valle High School, south of State Highway 71 and east of Ross Road. The work was conducted by TAS staff Billy Turner and Terry Burgess, under the authority of Texas Antiquities Permit 8168 with Dr. Jeff Turpin acting as Principal Investigator. Modern land use is hilly pastureland that has been actively farmed since the 1930's. Survey was conducted in parallel transects covering the entire property. Sixty-eight shovel tests were dug across the property with no evidence of prehistoric or significant historic occupation or use found. Two standing structures are located on the property. The older of the two was constructed in 1956, the younger in 1968. The former was recorded as archeological site 41TV2544. While the house is historic, it has no characteristics that quality it for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark or listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Management Summary

This project was sponsored by Kleinfelder of Austin, acting as agents for Del Valle ISD. While the project in on privately owned property and is not under the regulation of State or Federal authorities, the area was inspected in a good faith attempt to identify any cultural resources that may be present on the property.

The survey area included 53 acres of hay pasture with two brick homes and associated barns in the southern portion of the property (see Fig. 2). The older of the homes was built in 1956 qualifying it as a historic structure. The site was given the trinomial designation of 41TV2544. The homes and adjacent barn structures may be demolished if Del Valle ISD obtains the property.

Dr. Jeff Turpin is the Principal Investigator and Billy Turner acted as Project Manager. Field work absorbed 16 person hours and was conducted by Billy Turner and Terry Burgess. The report was produced by Billy Turner, Jeff Turpin and Solveig Turpin.

Introduction

During September of 2017 Turpin and Sons Inc. (TAS) conducted a cultural resource assessment of 53 acres in southeast Travis County, Texas (Fig. 1). The survey was in advance of Del Valle ISD acquisition of a property located north of Del Valle High School, south of State Highway 71 and east of Ross Road (Fig. 2). The project was sponsored by Kleinfelder of Austin, working as agents of Del Valle ISD. Pedestrian survey was augmented by the excavation of 68 shovel tests placed approximately 100 m apart along 50 m spaced transects (Appendix I). The project crossed rolling hay pasture that has been farmed for decades. Two brick houses and associated outbuildings and barns are located in the southern section of the property. The oldest of the structures, the westernmost house, was constructed in 1956 so it was recorded as site 41TV2544. The house has been recently occupied and has undergone several updates altering the original design and appearance. The structure does not meet criteria for inclusion as a State Archeological Landmark (SAL) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and does not warrant protection. The remaining structures on the property are less than 50 years old. No significant cultural resources were identified and no evidence of prehistoric occupation or use was found.

This cultural resource assessment consisted of an archival search, an intensive pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing, and preparation of a report suitable for review in accordance with the Texas Historical Commission's Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. While the project is on private property and is not under the jurisdiction of any federal agencies, the project was conducted under guidelines established by 54 U.S.C. 306108 (commonly known as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act).

The investigations also conform to guidelines established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., P.L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915), and the implementing regulations 36CFR800. If required these investigations would provide information on cultural resources for an environmental impact statement, as required by the National Environmental

Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1974 (PL 81-190, 83 Stat. 915, 41 USC 4321, 1970); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 Fed. Reg. 44716-42, Sept. 29, 1983); the National Register Bulletin Series of the National Park Service; and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

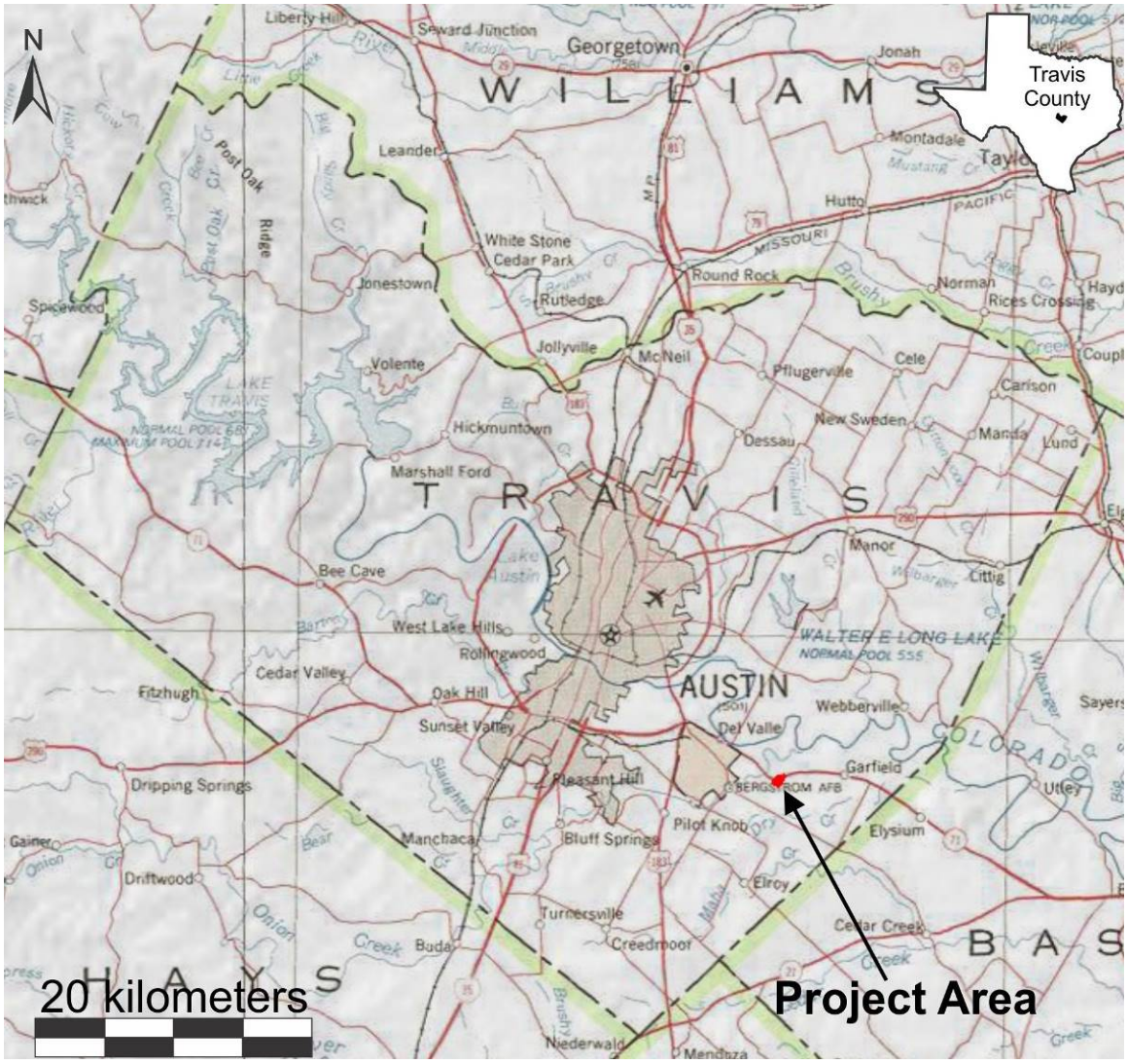

Figure 1. General overview of project location (source: National Geographic Topo).

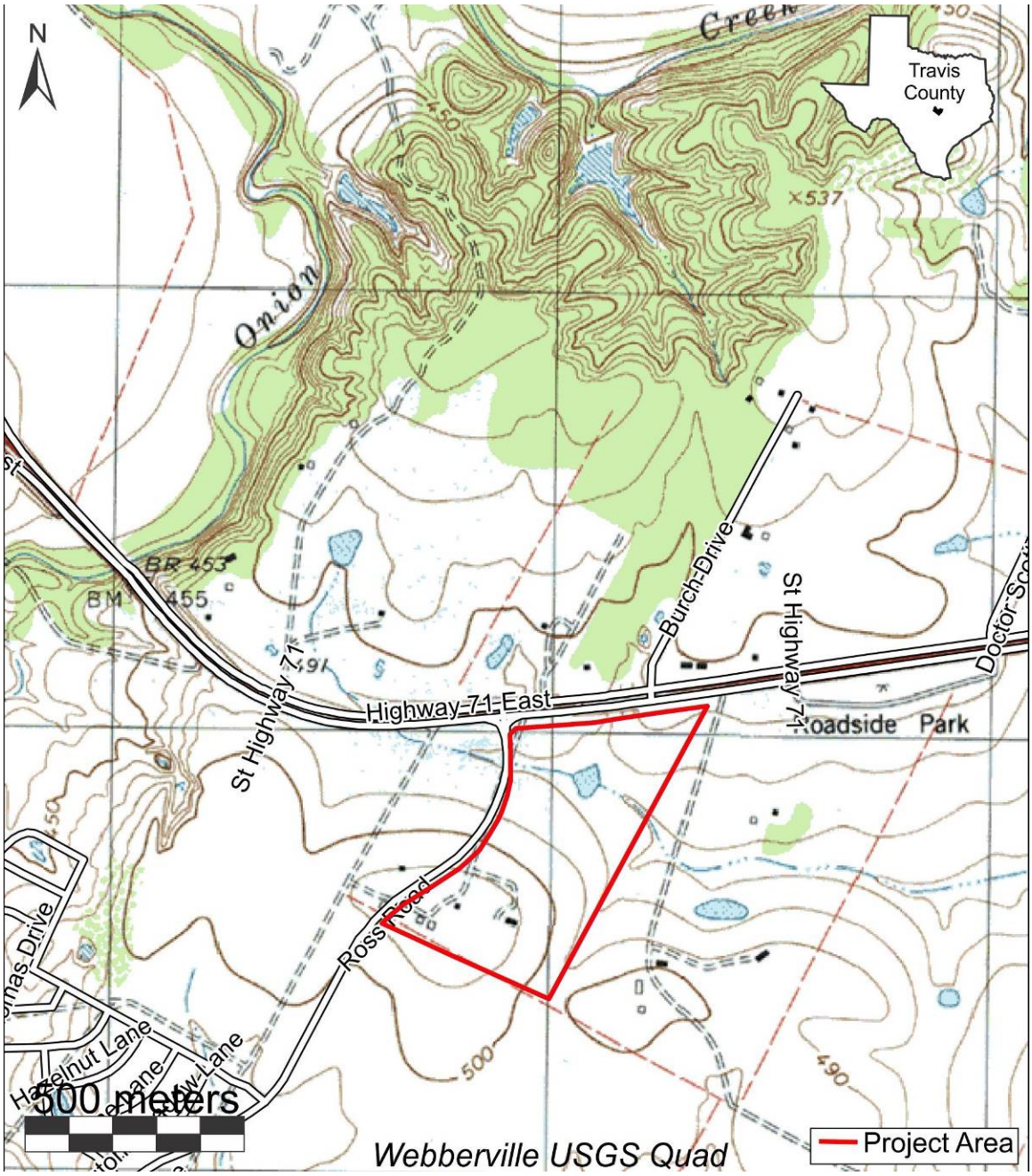

Figure 2. Project location map (source: Terrain Navigator).

Environmental Setting

Physiography and Geomorphology

The general environment of the study area has been summarized by Kenmotsu and Perttula (1993:36-39). The proposed project is in the West Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic zone, the Texan biotic zone, and the Blackland Prairie natural region (Fig. 3). The climate is generally humid subtropical but droughts are not uncommon, particularly in the summer. Cold fronts move through the region in fall, winter, and early spring, lowering temperature and humidity (Bomar 1983).

The project area is representative of the Blackland Prairie ecoregion, with gently rolling grassland over black clay (Fig. 4). The study area is currently well maintained hay pasture with two small areas in the south that have been fenced off around the houses (Fig. 5). Toward the south, the terrain consists of a prominent hill that slopes gently north towards a small nameless drainage (see Fig. 2). Elevation ranges from 514 ft above mean sea level (amsl) on the hill in the south to 476 ft amsl at the drainage in the northern portion of the property (Fig. 6). The area has been plowed and maintained for decades mixing the clayey topsoil. A large erosional control berm has been erected along the upper mid-slope of the hill along the 500' topographic line (see Figs. 2 and 4). The berm is approximately 5 m wide and built up approximately 80 cm.

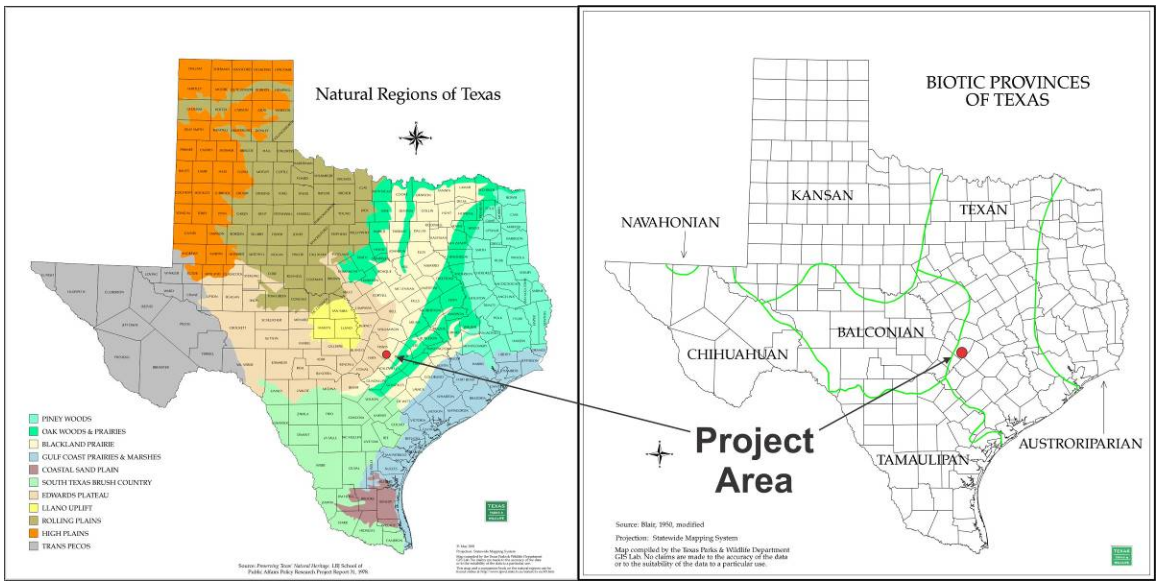

Figure 3. Natural Regions of Texas (source: TPWD).

Figure 4. General environment of project area looking south.

Soils

The project area is underlain by Upper Cretaceous marine chalks, marls, limestones, and shales which developed the regions characteristic black, calcareous, alkaline, heavy clay soils (NRCS/USDA). The soils in the project area are underlain by Taylor Marl and Navarro Group soils from the Upper Cretaceous age. Taylor Marl can be broken down into Bergstrom Clay, Pecan Gap Chalk, and Sprinkle Clay. These formations can be 700 feet thick. Sprinkle Clay and Bergstrom Clay consist of calcareous clay, while Pecan Gap Chalk is chalky marl. The Houston Black soil is dominant over Taylor Marl. Heiden and Houston Black soils and their gravelly phases are also dominant over Navarro Group. The Navarro Group is about 500 feet thick and consists of Kemp Clay and Corsicana Marl. Kemp Clay is silty clay that contains a few discrete siltstone beds. Corsicana Marl is clay that has a prominent zone of calcareous concretion and a few discrete siltstone beds in the lower part. A significant feature of this geologic group and the soils above it is the high shrink-swell potential. Along the Colorado River, 1.5 miles north of the current project, the soils formed over alluvium of Recent and Pleistocene age. The underlying alluvial deposits contain

large amounts of chert, quartz grains, cobblestones, and other rocks. These alluvial deposits range from a few feet to as much as 60 feet in thickness.

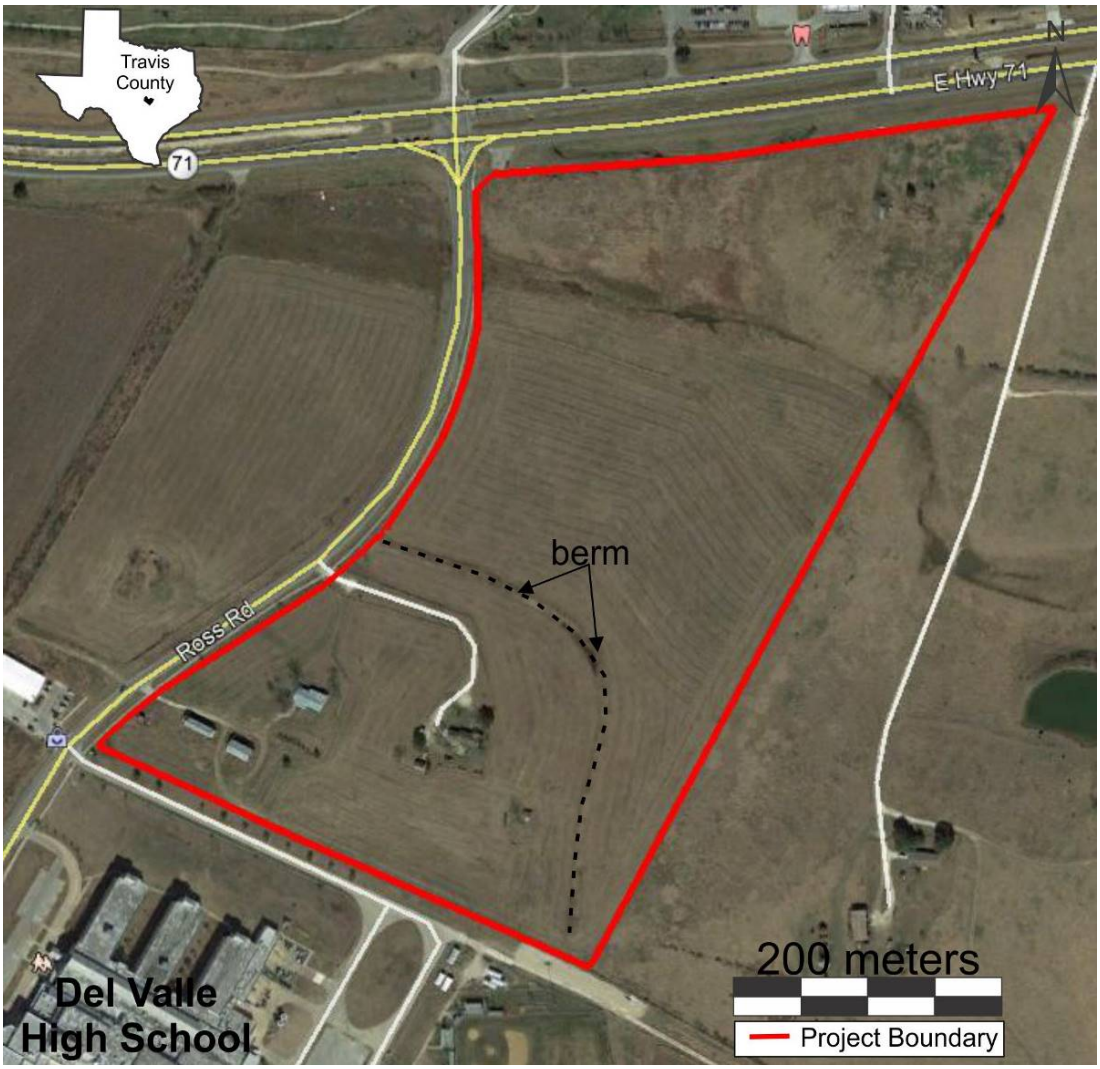

Figure 5. Aerial showing open pasture with modifications and houses.

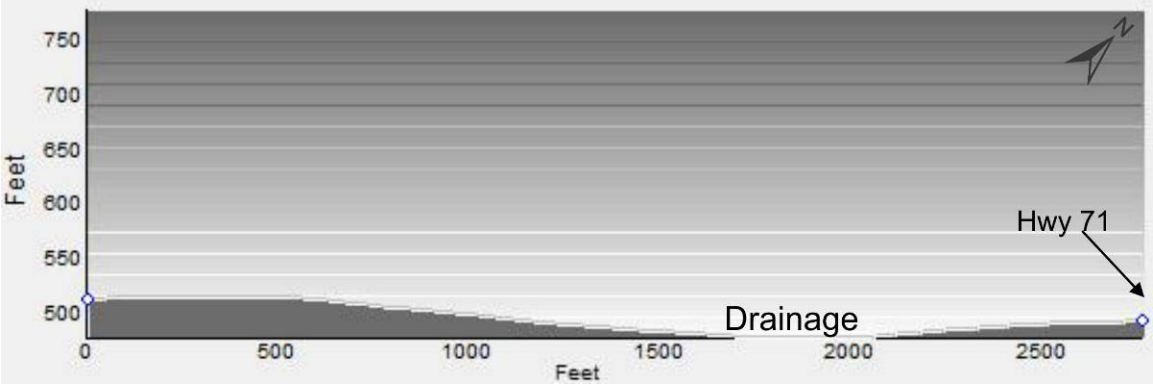

Figure 6. Topographic profile of project area.

Soils across the project area were very dark grayish brown to black clay with a high amount of gravel and cobbles. The predominant soils mapped by the USDA, were clay and included Burleson, Heiden, Houston Black, and Wilson clay. A detailed breakdown can be viewed in Figure 7. The northeast portion of the property was the only area that contained sandy loam topsoil which was mapped as Chaney fine sandy loam. Chaney fine sandy loam occurs along stream terraces, and is derived from residuum weathered from shale and siltstone dating to the Eocene (NRCS/USDA). This project crossed hard gravely clay with numerous shrink/swell cracks. Decades of farming have mixed the clay and gravel. Many of the soils originally mapped by the NRCS had pronounced A-horizons over distinct clays. It is thus particularly noteworthy that A-horizons across much of the survey area were minimal and very disturbed, indicating recent disturbance and breakdown of topsoil. A typical shovel test in the northeast found 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam and gravel from 0-20/30 cmbs over 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay w/ gravel from 30-50+ cmbs. The remainder of the property contained 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown or 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay with gravel from 0-30+ cmbs. A detailed description of the soils is provided in Appendix II.

Hydrology

The project area is hilly with a single unnamed drainage in the northern section (see Fig. 2). The drainage was dry and appears to carry water infrequently. The project area is less than 1 km east and 1.5 km south of Onion Creek, but the small ephemeral drainage drains into Dry Creek over 6 km to the east. The project area is 2.6 km south of the Colorado River, but the creeks join the river over 12 km to the east. Within the project area, the drainage was low and flat without a true channel (Fig. 8). Historic topographic maps and aerial images show that the drainage was once dammed creating a small pond. The dam was removed in 2008, returning drainage to the ephemeral stream.

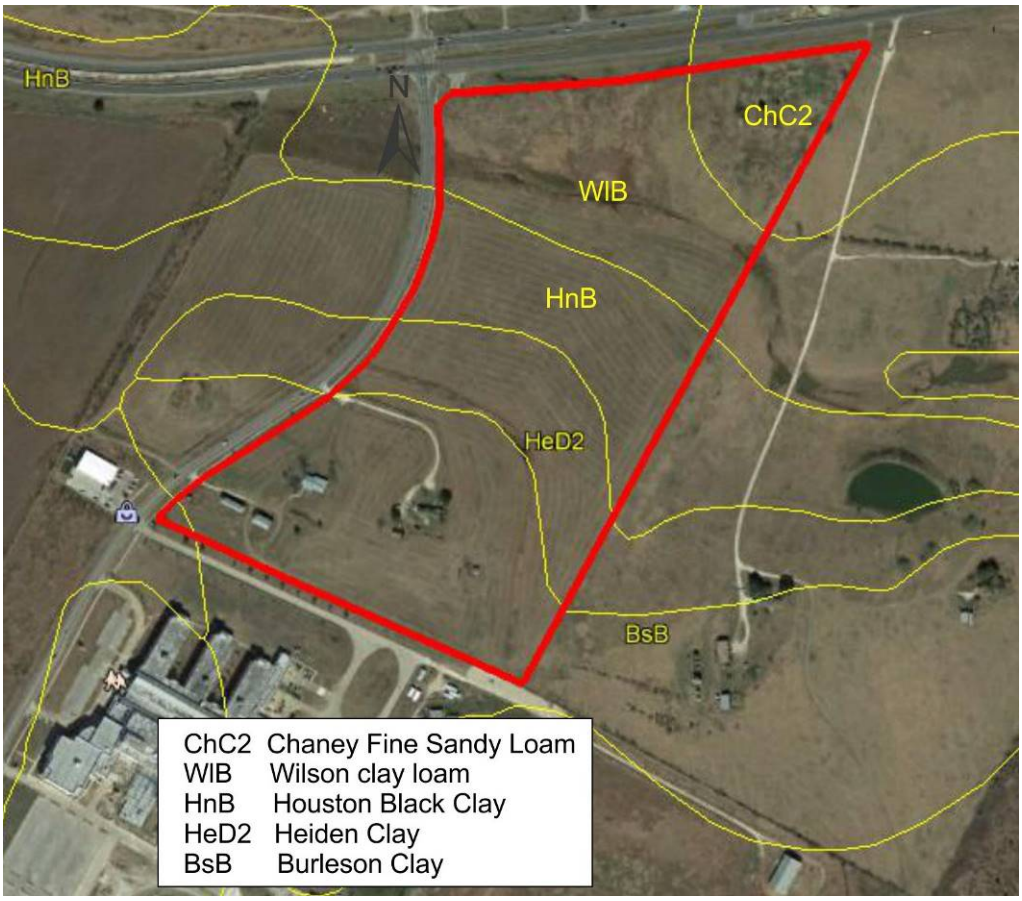

Figure 7. Mapped soils across survey area (source: NRCS/USDA).

Figure 8. Ephemeral drainage on north side of property – looking east.

Scope of Work/Research Design

The following techniques were used based on the recommendations of the Texas Historic Commission (THC) and Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).

Any historic (50 yr +) or prehistoric feature such as a hearth, midden, lithic, shell or bone concentration in a non-midden setting, chimney foundation, septic tank, in-place footing stones or steps, grave, *in-situ* grave stone, etc. would be treated as a formal site. Archeologist would document all artifacts and ecofacts encountered, even if the remains did not meet the definition of an archeological site as listed above. Any "non-site" artifacts or ecofacts would be included in the report as isolated occurrences (I.O.) since these could alert other projects about the potential of cultural activities at specific locations and advise field archeologists of features that might be anticipated in similar settings. Such deposits would be documented using standardized site forms suitable for the State's TexSite database, and would include photography, sketch mapping, and GPS locations for features and boundaries. If any cultural materials were documented, the horizontal and vertical location of these materials within the examination trench would be established by licensed surveyors. The location, setting, and nature of documented cultural materials would be used to hypothesize on the extensive of potential materials outside the examination trench.

Recommendations for further assessment of potentially informative features or sites would be based on CTA guidelines and would be determined in consultation with all vested parties. If sites with potentially significant information content, i.e. intact features, depositionally sealed or buried deposits, chronological markers, historic associations, etc., were encountered, the THC and Kleinfelder would be consulted as to their proper disposition. Avoidance by relocation of the work space would be the preferred alternative. If avoidance was not feasible, recommendations for further work would be issued at the end of the survey phase.

THC guidelines stipulate a minimum of one shovel test for every two acres on projects covering 11-100 acres, indicating that this project should dig at least

27 shovel tests. Examination of 68 shovel tests across the project area did not unearth any artifacts or ecofacts. The absence of cultural remains suggests that the planned construction activity will have no adverse effect on cultural resources.

Cultural Resource Investigations

This cultural resource assessment consisted of an archival search, the surface examination of 53 acres, the excavation of 68 shovel tests, and preparation of a report suitable for review by the Texas Historic Commission (THC).

Previous Investigations

Prior to the inception of field work, the archives at the THC's Texas Archeological Sites Atlas website (Atlas) were reviewed to determine the density of archeological resources and the extent of professional investigations near the project area.

The project is located in the Central Texas Archeological Region in proximity to the Savanna and Prairie Region (Pertulla 2004). The general chronology proposed by Story (Story et al. 1990) and Collins (2004) is adequate for this project since no materials relevant to the reconstruction of the region's culture history were found. The general quadripartite system used throughout Texas is modified to accommodate the shift to an agricultural economy and sedentism. The Paleoindian period, from 9500 to 7000 B.C., is poorly represented in Central Texas and no sites of this period have been recorded near the project area. The long Archaic period, from 7000 to 200 B.C., was the domain of people who practiced a hunting and gathering economy that reached its peak with the adoption of ceramic technology and the bow and arrow. The Late Prehistoric period (ca. 1300/1200–350 B.P.) in central and south Texas was marked by increased social boundaries and a continuation of the basic hunting and gathering subsistence strategy (Collins 1995, 2004; Hester 2004). Collins (2004) divides the period into Austin and Toyah intervals. Austin and Toyah intervals have become hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric for central and south Texas. The Austin interval is associated with a technological shift from Late Archaic style dart

points to smaller arrow points associated with initial use of the bow and arrow technology. Site types are similar to those identified during previous periods and consist of open camp sites, burned rock middens and hearth features, shell middens, lithic procurement sites and rockshelters, caves, and sinkholes. The Historic period began ca. 350 years ago with the initial contact between Europeans and Native Americans which lead to the demise of native populations.

Travis County is in an area that has been the site of human habitation for several thousand years. The Tonkawa and the Lipan Apache Indians occupied the area during the fourteenth century, with Comanche and Kiowa tribes arriving by the 1700's. The first European to enter the region was Domingo Terán de los Ríos, who made an inspection tour to East Texas in 1691. When the Spanish moved their missions out of East Texas in 1730, they relocated the missions of San Francisco de los Neches, Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hasinai, and San José de los Nazonis near Barton Springs. In 1827 Stephen F. Austin was granted his "Little Colony," by the Mexican government. The colony was located east of the Colorado River and north and west of the Old San Antonio Road (Smyrl 2010). Mina Municipality, later renamed Bastrop, became the headquarters of the colony. Travis County developed as an offshoot of Bastrop County in 1840 (Marks 2010).

Travis County has over 2000 recorded archeological sites, including prehistoric occupation or camp sites and historic settlements. There are 98 State Antiquities Landmarks, and 195 sites on the National Register of Historic Places (Atlas).

Primary research in the vicinity of the project has been conducted through highway expansion and construction projects. There are no recorded archeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the current project. Eight recorded sites are within 1 km of the tract. The nearest is 41TV441 located 600 m to the northwest. 41TV441 is a prehistoric Toyah phase camp with lithic debris, burned rock, stone tools, ceramics and bone that was considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Atlas). Sites within 1 km of the current project are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Nearby archeological sites

Site	Site Type	Distance from Project	NHRP/SAL Eligibility
41TV217	Prehistoric	800 m NW	Undetermined
41TV440	Prehistoric-lithic scatter	890 m W/NW	Undetermined
41TV441	Prehistoric-camp	600 m NW	Eligible 2001
41TV443	Prehistoric-lithic scatter	780 m NW	Ineligible 2003
41TV449	Historic-cemetery	940 m NW	Undetermined
41TV451	Prehistoric-lithic quarry	1 km N	Undetermined
41TV452	Prehistoric-lithic quarry	1 km NE	Ineligible 2005
41TV1862	Historic-cemetery	720 m N	Undetermined

Two previous environmental studies have been conducted adjacent to the current project. Horizon Environmental surveyed 150 acres directly south of the Berdoll tract in 1998 for the Del Valle ISD in advance of construction of the Del Valle High School (Keller and Marin1998); no archeological sites or isolated finds were found. Blanton and Associates surveyed the northern portion of this project as part of a State Highway 71 expansion project in June of 2017 and overlapped the northern 100 ft of this project. No cultural resources were identified across the overlapped areas (Burden 2017). Other surveys within one mile of this project are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within 1 mile.

Project	Sponsor	Reference
1979 Survey	Tex Dept. of Water Resources	Whitsett and Fox 1979
1987 Survey	Del Valle ISD	Keller and Murin 1998
1993 Survey	Unknown	Atlas 2017
1998 Survey-park	Travis County	Karbula et al. 1998
2001 Survey-SH130	TxDot	Rogers 2008
2004 Survey	Kinder Morgan	Feit et al. 2004
2005 Survey-SH130	TxDot	Campbell et al. 2007
2006 Survey-remote sensing	TxDot	Ellis et al. 2009
2009 Survey-transmission line	Lower Colorado River Authority	Prikyl et al. 2010
2017 Survey- SH71	TxDot	Burden 2017

Archeological Methodologies / Techniques

Prior to field work, the county site files and maps on the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Archeological Site Atlas (Atlas) were searched for previously recorded site locations and references to archeological surveys

undertaken in the vicinity of the project. Pedestrian survey of 53 acres was augmented by 68 shovel tests, which is over twice the amount recommended by the THC's Archeological Survey Standards for Texas. Shovel tests were dug along 50 m spaced transects at 100 m intervals with the distance between probes shortened in high probability areas. “High probability” was defined as areas with higher than average potential for cultural material. These included areas of elevated topography around waterways, significant landform features, and proximity to historic structures and artifacts. Features of the landscape that merited special attention were drainages and other auspicious micro-topography, and areas of conspicuous vegetation. The shovel tests, typically 30 centimeter (cm) in diameter, were excavated to a depth of one meter where testable soils were encountered. Dense basal clay truncated the shovel tests. Shovel probe matrix was sifted through ¼-inch wire mesh screen when possible and hand separated when necessary. Shovel test locations were recorded with hand held GPS units and transferred to topographic maps (Appendix I). Shovel test numbers were random GPS waypoint numbers that in most cases did not start with the number one. Gaps in the sequence of numbers was caused by additional waypoints being taken on structures, fences, or other identified objects. The shovel test numbers are waypoints that identify shovel test locations.

Results

During late September of 2017, 53 acres were surveyed at the request of Kleinfelder of Austin. The surveyed area was a well maintained hay pasture that has been farmed for decades. The topography has been manipulated with the creation of an erosion control berm in the south and alteration of the minor drainage channel in the north. Exploration of the area found gravely clay across most of the property with only the northeast corner containing sandy loam and gravel over clay. This area has been used as an animal corral. Decaying remnants of the corral include a wood and metal shelter in the southwest section, wood fencing panels and posts, metal fencing, and metal and cement troughs (Fig. 9). Eleven shovel tests were excavated across the landform and found

brown sandy loam to a depth of 20-40 cmbs over mottled yellowish brown clay (Appendix I & II). No artifacts were identified. The USDA soil survey shows the area to contain Chaney sandy loam. The soil survey showed the yellowish-brown clay beginning at a depth of 34-40 inches (86-102 cm) suggesting that the upper 60 cm (24 inches) of soil has been removed (Appendix III). A stock pond was also once in the area south of the corral. The small drainage passing through the property was dammed to create a small pond which is visible on historic aerials and topographic maps. Examination of these aerials show that the pond was removed in 2008 returning the natural flow of the drainage. The entire drainage has been manipulated and smoothed creating a low shallow basin without a true channel. Shovel tests in the area found gravely clay. Broken gravel was common, but all appeared to be natural or mechanical breaks with none showing signs of cultural manipulation.

Figure 9. Photos of corral remnants.

The southern portion of the property contains two brick houses with accompanying barns and outbuildings (Fig. 10). Examination of property records show the western-most house was built in 1956, qualifying it as a historic structure (Appendix IV). The structure was given the archeological site designation 41TV2544. The house is light red brick with a metal roof and has

been well maintained (Fig 11). The 2145 square foot house has had many additions and upgrades over the years. Dan K. Utley, chief historian for the Center for Texas Public History, describes the house as a typical 1950's L-plan ranch style house with a brick veneer. The roof has been changed from composition shingle to standing seam metal sheeting. The original bay window on the front porch, which would have been a key feature, has been replaced with the inappropriate arched window. The present window is not in keeping with the original design. There is a low-slung patio roof on the back of the house and a chimney stack on the roof that are likely not original. Mr. Utley suggests that the house is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Utley 2017).

Additional investigation into the origin of the house led to a conversation with Mr. Hal Berdoll of Berdoll Pecan Farms, a locally well-known purveyor of pecans. Mr. Berdoll grew up in the house with his 7 siblings. He informed me that the house was built between 1955-1956 and that his mother, Ivy Berdoll, lived there until her passing in 2015. The adjacent barns were built in 1999 (see Fig. 10 and Fig. 13). The other house on the property was built by Hal's brother in 1968 and was occupied until recently when the family moved to another home. This 1551 square foot house is constructed of multicolored brick with a shingled roof (Fig. 12). The house is also an L-shaped ranch style with and attached garage on the west side. A matching work shop is located behind the house, and a small storage shed stands 60 m southeast of the home (see Fig. 10). Neither the house nor any of the associated structures qualify as historic structures or for inclusion on the NRHP or SAL.

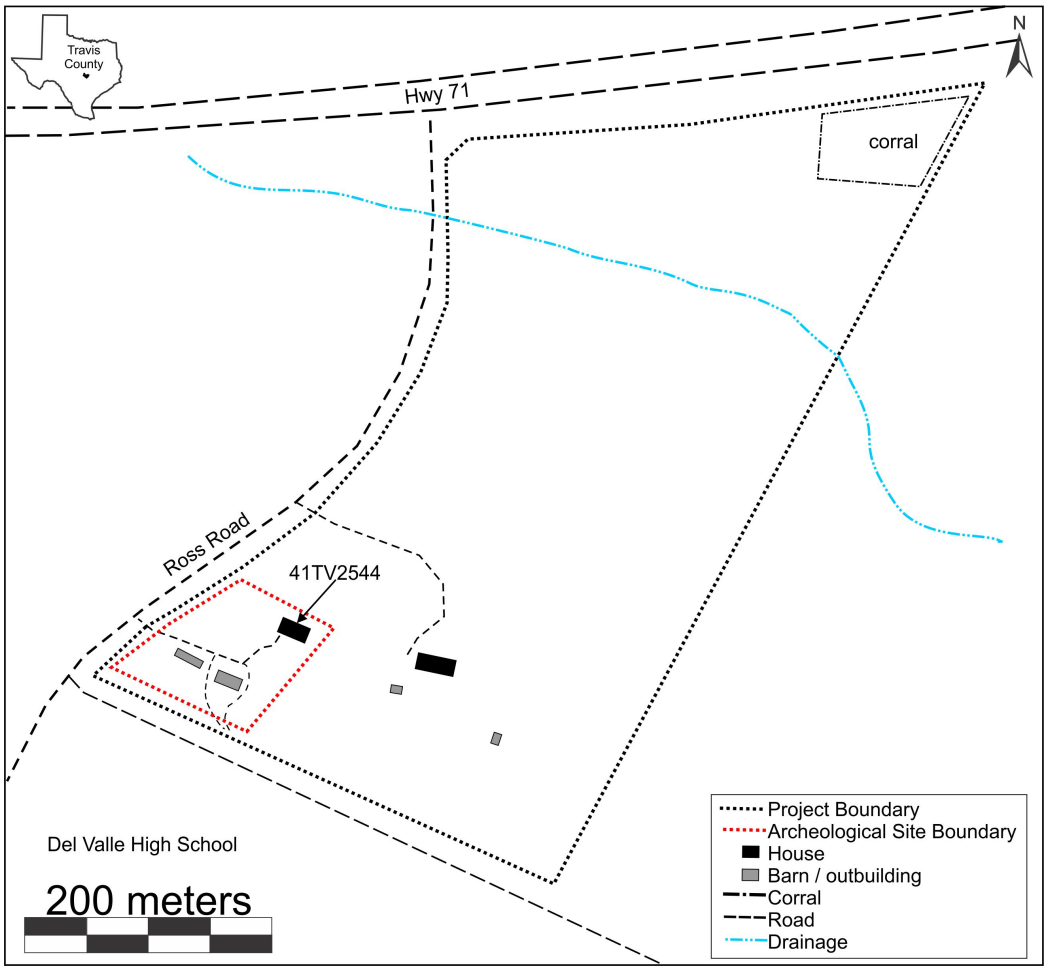

Figure 10. Map of structures within survey area.

Figure 11. Ivy Berdoll House, 41TV2544.

Figure 12. Newer house east of Ivy Berdoll house.

Berdoll Farms enjoys local celebrity. The family has been frming and ranching in the area since the 1930's. In the mid 1980's, Hal Berdoll, who spent his youth on the property being examined, started a pecan farm with his wife Lisa. The pecan farm is located south of the Colorado River, 6.5 miles east/northeast of the current project. The pecan orchard contains over 8,000 trees and the family has built a thriving business selling pecan trees and treats. Berdoll Pecan Candy & Gift Company is located north of Hwy 71, 6 miles east of the current project.

Summary and Conclusions

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of 53 acres in the Ivy Berdoll property located south of State Highway 71 and north of Del Valle High School. The survey areas have been farmland for decades and is currently well maintained hay pasture. Surface examination was augmented by the excavation of 68 shovel tests dug across the clayey terrain. Gravely clay with shrink swell cracks covered most of the area, with a small segment in the northeast corner containing 20-40 cm of sandy loam topsoil over clay. Two brick homes as well as barns and outbuildings are located in the southern part of the

Figure 13. Barns SW of Ivy Berdoll house.

property. The older of the homes was built in 1956 qualifying it as a historic structure which was given the archeological site designation 41TV2544. The Bertoll house barely meets the age criterion, it is not architecturally unique or original, the Bertoll family is well-known but not of singularly historic importance

and there are no associations with events of great local or regional significance. The other house, barns, and outbuildings were not old enough to be considered historic. Consultation with Dan K. Utley, chief historian for the Center for Texas Public History, confirmed our beliefs that the structures did not meet these criteria for inclusion on the NRHP or as SALs. No other artifacts or features were identified across the study area, indicating that the planned activity will have no effect on significant cultural resources.

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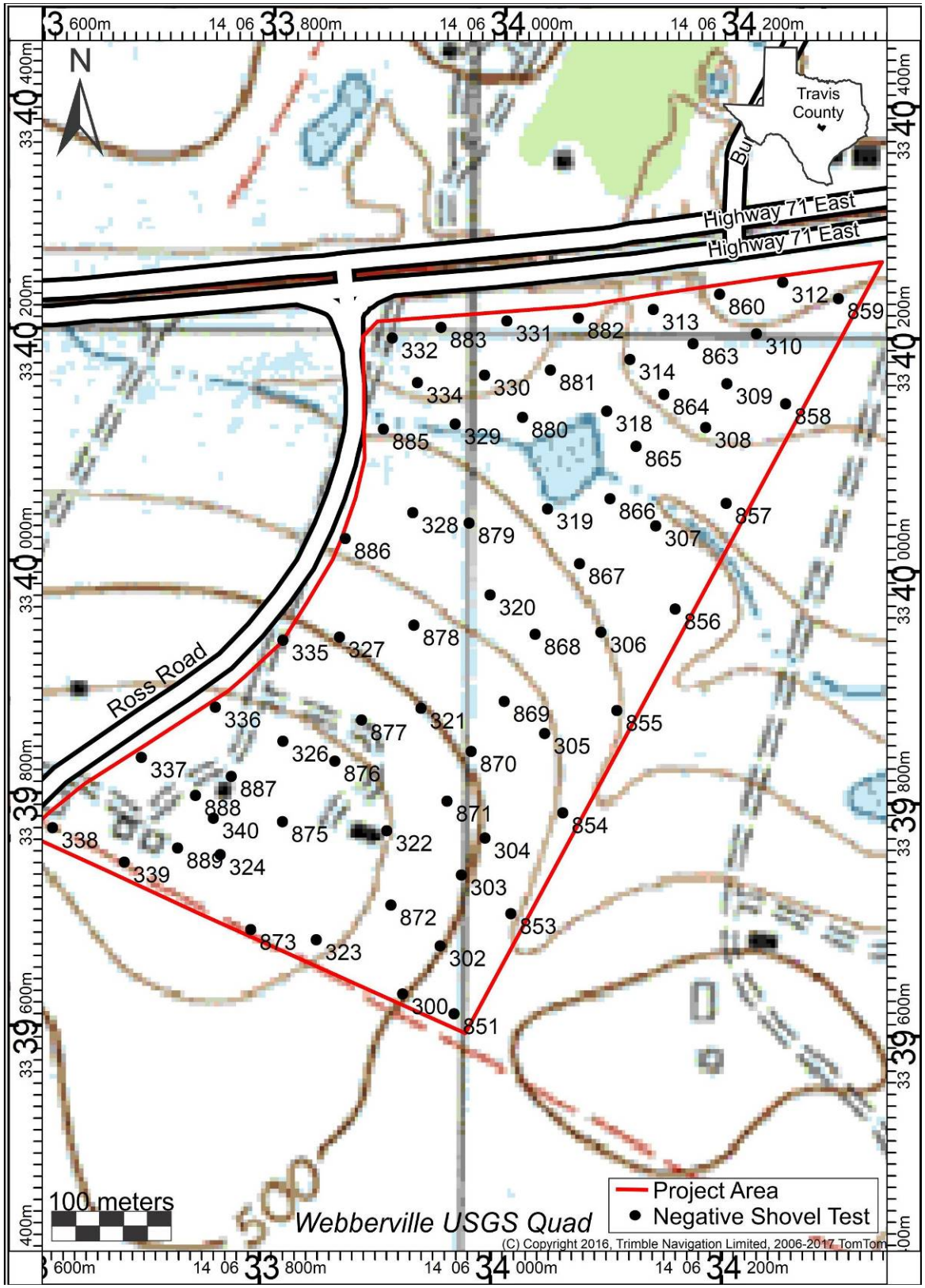
Appendix 1. Shovel Test Location Map.



Map 1. Shovel test location map (source: Terrain Navigator).

Appendix II. Shovel Test Table.

Shovel Test #	Depth	Soil	Comments
300	0-20+	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay with gravel	very hard, lots of gravel throughout
302	0-20+	very dark grayish brown (VDGB) clay with gravel	hard clay with gravel
303	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	erosion control berm- built up 80 cm high
304	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	east of berm
305	0-5	dark grayish brown clay loam w/ gravel	near base of landform
	5-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	
306	0-5	DGB clay loam w/ gravel	base of landform S of drainage
	5-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	
307	0-10+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	very hard, like cement. Just S of drainage
308	0-20	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam	landform north of drainage
	20-40+	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay w/ gravel	
309	0-10	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam	landform north of drainage
	10-30+	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay w/ gravel	
311	0-10	brown sandy loam w/ gravel	landform north of drainage
	10-30+	yellowish brown sandy loam w/gravel	
312	0-30	brown sandy loam	landform north of drainage
	30-50+	dark yellowish brown clay w/ gravel	
313	0-10	yellowish brown sandy loam w/gravel	landform north of drainage
	10-30+	dark yellowish brown clay w/ gravel	
314	0-25	brown sandy loam w/ gravel	landform north of drainage
	25-40+	dark yellowish brown clay w/ gravel	
318	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	landform north of drainage
319	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	south of drainage
320	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	base of landform S of drainage
321	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	south of berm, sticky clay
322	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	very hard, east of

			house
323	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	near south fence
324	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	south of houses
326	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	top of hill
327	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	north of berm
328	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	base of landform S of drainage
329	0-20+	VDGR clay w/ gravel	in altered drainage channel
330	0-20+	black clay and gravel	north of drainage
331	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	landform north of drainage
332	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	landform north of drainage
334	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	just south of drainage
335	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	mid slope along west fence
336	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	northern hill top
337	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	hilltop along west fence
338	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	hill top, southern end of property
339	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	hill top, southern end of property
340	0-20+	VDGB clay w/ gravel	hill top between house and barns

Marker #	ST depth	Soils description	Note
851	10 cm	0-10 cm v. dk. gray clay w/a few LS & river gravels	shrink/swell cracking
853	10 cm	0-10 cm v. dk. gray clay w/numerous LS & river gravels up to 5 cm	shrink/swell cracks up to 3 cm
854	20 cm	0-20 v. dk gray clay w/fewer gravels. @ 20 cm gray gray clay	shrink/swell cracks up to 1 cm; grd vis 30%
855	20 cm	0-20 v. dk. gray clay w/LS inclusions & a few gravels up to 4 cm @20 cm dk. gray clay	shrink/swell cracks up to 1 cm.; grd vis 20%
856	20 cm	0-20 v. dk. gray clay w/LS inclusions & a few gravels up to 4 cm. @20 cm dk. gray clay	shrink/swell cracks up to 1 cm; grd vis 20%
857	15 cm	0-15 cm v. dk. gray/brn clay	ground vis 0 %; drainage is 5 m south
858	20 cm	0-20 cm brn sandy clay @ 20 cm gray/brn clay	on southern slope of landform
859	15 cm	0-15 cm brown sandy loam @ 15 cm gray/brn clayey HP	on landform
860	15 cm	0-15 cm mottled or/brn S-C-L w/gravels @ 15 cm brn HP	fine shrink/swell cracking
863	10 cm	0-10 gravely brn S-C-L @ 10 cm brn HP	fine shrink/swell cracking
864	15 cm	0-15 gravely brn S-C-L @ 15 cm brn HP	fine shrink/swell cracking

	15	0-15 dk. gray clay loam w/gravels	
865	cm	@ 15 cm dk. gray clay	
	15	0-15 dk. gray clay loam w/gravels	
866	cm	@ 15 cm dk. gray clay	fine shrink/swell cracking
		0-10 dk. gray clay loam w/a few <1	
	10	cm river gravels	ground vis 30%; much fine
867	cm	@ 10 cm dk. gray clay	shrink/swell cracking
868	0 cm	flake, could be mechanical	found on surface
		0-10 dk. gray clay loam w/a few <1	
	10	cm river gravels	ground vis 30%; much fine
869	cm	@ 10 cm dk. gray clay	shrink/swell cracking
870	0 cm	man-made earthen berm ~ 1m high	
		0-10 dk. gray clay loam w/several <1	
	10	cm river gravels	ground vis 30%; much fine
871	cm	@ 10 cm dk. gray clay	shrink/swell cracking
		0-10 v. dk. gray clay loam with many	
	10	river gravels	
872	cm	@ 10 cm v. dk. gray clay	fine shrink/swell cracking
		0-10 v. dk. gray clay loam with many	
	10	river gravels	
873	cm	@ 10 cm v. dk. gray clay	fine shrink/swell cracking
		0-10 cm gray sandy clay with	
	10	limestone gravels	
875	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	shrink/swell cracks up to 2 cm
		possible uniface tool but could be	
876	0 cm	mechanically produced	
877	0 cm	caliche at surface	
	10	0-10 cm gravelly gray clay loam	ground vis 30%; much fine
878	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	shrink/swell cracking
	10	0-10 cm gravelly loamy clay	
879	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	
	10	0-10 cm gravelly loamy clay	
880	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	
	10	0-10 cm gravelly loamy clay	
881	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	
	10	0-10 cm gravelly loamy clay	
882	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	
	10	0-10 cm dk. gray gravelly sandy clay	
883	cm	@ 10 cm gray clay	
		0-10 cm v. dk. gray gravelly sandy	
	10	clay	
885	cm	@ 10 cm v. dk. gray clay	
		0-10 cm v. dk. gray loamy clay w/a	
	10	few gravels	
886	cm	@ 10 cm v. dk. gray clay	
	10	0-10 cm dk. gray gravelly sandy clay	
887	cm	@ 10 cm v. dk. gray clay	
888	0 cm	dense gravels at surface	
889	n/a	concrete footings	

Appendix III. Chaney Soil Classification- USDA/NRCS

CHANEY SERIES

The Chaney series consists of , moderately well drained, slowly permeable, deep soils over claystone bedrock or dense clay that formed in sandy and clayey residuum from claystone and sandstone. These soils are on nearly level to sloping plains. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

TAXONOMIC CLASS: Fine, mixed, active, thermic Oxyaquic Paleustalfs

TYPICAL PEDON: Chaney loamy sand--native wooded pasture. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise stated.)

A--0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; slightly hard, friable; common fine roots and pores; few fine smooth pebbles of quartz; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary. (2 to 6 inches thick)

E--4 to 14 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) loamy sand, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; single grained; loose; common fine roots and pores; few fine rounded pebbles of quartz; moderately acid; abrupt wavy boundary. (4 to 14 inches thick)

Bt1--14 to 22 inches; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sandy clay; dark red (2.5YR 3/6) moist; common fine distinct pale brown (10YR 6/3) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, very firm; few fine roots and pores; few fine fragments of chert; moderately acid; clear smooth boundary. (4 to 18 inches thick)

Bt2--22 to 34 inches; mottled red (2.5YR 4/6), light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, very firm; few very fine roots and pores; few fine fragments of chert; moderately acid; gradual smooth boundary. (9 to 20 inches thick)

BC1--34 to 40 inches; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist; with common medium distinct red (2.5YR 5/6), pale brown (10YR 6/3), and light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) mottles; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, firm; moderately acid; gradual smooth boundary. (0 to 22 inches thick)

BC2--40 to 52 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) sandy clay loam, pale red (2.5YR 6/2) moist; few fine faint olive yellow mottles; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, firm; moderately acid; gradual wavy boundary. (0 to 25 inches thick)

Cd--52 to 72 inches; olive gray (5Y 5/2) dense clay; massive, hard, firm; few common soft masses of white material; slightly acid.

Appendix IV. Travis County Property Record – Ivy Berdoll House (41TV2544).

Travis CAD

Property Search Results > 808009 BERDOLL IVY for Year 2017

Tax Year: 2017

Property

Account

Property ID:	808009	Legal Description:	ABS 18 NAVARRO J A ACR 6.1350 (1-D-1)
Geographic ID:	0324460202	Zoning:	
Type:	Real	Agent Code:	
Property Use Code:			
Property Use Description:			

Location

Address:	ROSS RD TX 78617	Mapsco:	
Neighborhood:	Land Region 415	Map ID:	032341
Neighborhood CD:	_RGN415		

Owner

Name:	BERDOLL IVY	Owner ID:	423593
Mailing Address:	471 BERDOLL LN CEDAR CREEK , TX 78612-3558	% Ownership:	100.0000000000%
		Exemptions:	HS, OTHER

Values

(+) Improvement Homesite Value:	+	$175,416	
(+) Improvement Non-Homesite Value:	+	$0	
(+) Land Homesite Value:	+	$16,000	
(+) Land Non-Homesite Value:	+	$0	Ag / Timber Use Value
(+) Agricultural Market Valuation:	+	$74,149	$1,145

http://propaccess.traviscad.org/clientdb/Property.aspx?cid=1&prop_id=808009

9/20/2017 Travis CAD - Property Details

(+) Timber Market Valuation:	+	$0	$0
(=) Market Value:	=	$265,565	
(–) Ag or Timber Use Value Reduction:	–	$73,004	
(=) Appraised Value:	=	$192,561	
(–) HS Cap:	–	$0	
(=) Assessed Value:	=	$192,561	

Taxing Jurisdiction

Owner: BERDOLL IVY
% Ownership: 100.0000000000%
Total Value: $265,565

Entity	Description	Tax Rate	Appraised Value	Taxable Value	Estimated Tax	Tax Ceiling
03	TRAVIS COUNTY	0.383800	$192,561	$74,278	$285.08	
06	DEL VALLE ISD	1.520000	$192,561	$157,561	$17.41	$0.00
0A	TRAVIS CENTRAL APP DIST	0.000000	$192,561	$192,561	$0.00	
2J	TRAVIS COUNTY HEALTHCARE DISTRICT	0.110541	$192,561	$74,278	$82.11	
51	TRAVIS CO ESD NO 11	0.100000	$192,561	$192,561	$192.56	
68	AUSTIN COMM COLL DIST	0.100800	$192,561	$42,561	$42.90	
	Total Tax Rate:	2.215141				
				Taxes w/Current Exemptions:	$620.06	
				Taxes w/o Exemptions:	$4,265.50	

Improvement / Building

Improvement #1:	1 FAM DWELLING	**State Code:**	E1	**Living Area:**	2145.0 sqft	**Value:**	$128,915

Type	Description	Class CD	Exterior Wall	Year Built	SQFT

http://propaccess.traviscad.org/clientdb/Property.aspx?cid=1&prop_id=808009 2/4

1ST	1st Floor	WV - 4	1956	2145.0
011	PORCH OPEN 1ST F	* - 4	1956	250.0
011	PORCH OPEN 1ST F	* - 4	1956	192.0
041	GARAGE ATT 1ST F	WV - 4	1956	360.0
095	HVAC RESIDENTIAL	* - *	1956	2145.0
251	BATHROOM	* - *	1956	2.0
301	BARN SF	I - *	1999	672.0
301	BARN SF	I - *	1999	1800.0

Improvement #2: MOHO DOUBLE REAL **State Code:** A2 **Living Area:** 1992.0 sqft **Value:** $46,501

Type	Description	Class CD	Exterior Wall	Year Built	SQFT
1ST	1st Floor	MH - 7		1999	1992.0
121	WATER/SEWER INF	INF - *		1999	1.0

Land

#	Type	Description	Acres	Sqft	Eff Front	Eff Depth	Market Value	Prod. Value
1	LAND	Land	1.0000	43560.00	0.00	0.00	$16,000	$0
2	DLCP	Dry Cropland	5.1350	223680.60	0.00	0.00	$74,149	$1,145

Roll Value History

Year	Improvements	Land Market	Ag Valuation	Appraised	HS Cap	Assessed
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	$175,416	$90,149	1,145	192,561	$0	$192,561
2016	$177,741	$90,149	1,127	194,868	$0	$194,868
2015	$199,901	$90,149	1,160	217,061	$0	$217,061
2014	$201,451	$90,149	1,193	218,644	$0	$218,644
2013	$198,153	$76,064	1,186	212,839	$0	$212,839

Deed History - (Last 3 Deed Transactions)