A field book is an appropriate place to publish detailed observations of rocks that may be visited during a specific field trip, those exposed at places that cannot be visited during that trip, outcrops that no longer exist or are no longer accessible, or cores that cannot be examined during the trip. Geological society field books provide a rich source of information, published nowhere else, about the geology of Texas. Basic observations are valid indefinitely, although interpretations may vary with fashions of "The Pulse of the Earth", plate tectonics, sequence stratigraphy, or whatever comes next.

This paper attempts to document field observations by F. L. Stricklin, C. I. Smith, F. E. Lozo, myself, and others associated with the Shell Development Cretaceous Study between 1953 and 1965; petrologic and petrographic data from my unpublished studies between 1956 and 1965; and observations recorded by Master's students of The University of Texas schools, but not published. It is intended to supplement, not duplicate, previously published papers and field guides by Shell and other geologists, including the 1994 SASGS Field Guide and my paper on Hensel/Pearsall relationships in the 1996 GCAGS Transactions. Field notes by F. L. Stricklin, C. I. Smith, and myself; outcrop photographs; photomicrographs; X-ray diffraction charts; rock sample slabs; and thin sections are filed in the Lozo Collection at The University of Texas at Arlington. Cores are preserved in the Core Library, Bureau of Economic Geology at The University of Texas at Austin.

COLORADO-PEDERNALES OUTCROP AREA

"The interval from the top of the Cow Creek Limestone to the datum 'Corbula' bed varies from 40 to 60 meters (135 to 200 feet) in described sections within the Colorado-Pedernales drainage area (Figs. 1, 2, 3; Stricklin, et al., 1971, Fig. 9; Inden, 1974, Fig. 5, panel to the left of Sec. 2). A third to a half of this interval is referable to the Hensel Formation" (Amsbury, 1996, GCAGS Transactions, p. 1-7).

At the Hensel Ranch (Cow Creek) Locality recrystallized mollusk-shell fragment lime grainstone of the Cow Creek is overlain by: 1) porcelainous caliche containing birds-eye cracks and thin green clay partings; 2) dolomite pseudobreccia (also caliche); and 3) coarse, cross-bedded sand and thinner-bedded sand and dolomitic sandstone that gradually grade by interbedding into Glen Rose dolomite (Fig. 3).

Immediately to the west (Fig. 3) and in the Pedernales drainage (Amsbury and Jones, this Field Book, Fig. 13) coarse sand is separated from caliche at the top of the Cow Creek by red, purple, and green clay containing varying amounts of caliche nodules (Stricklin, et al., 1971, p. 22; Amsbury, 1988, p. 375).