

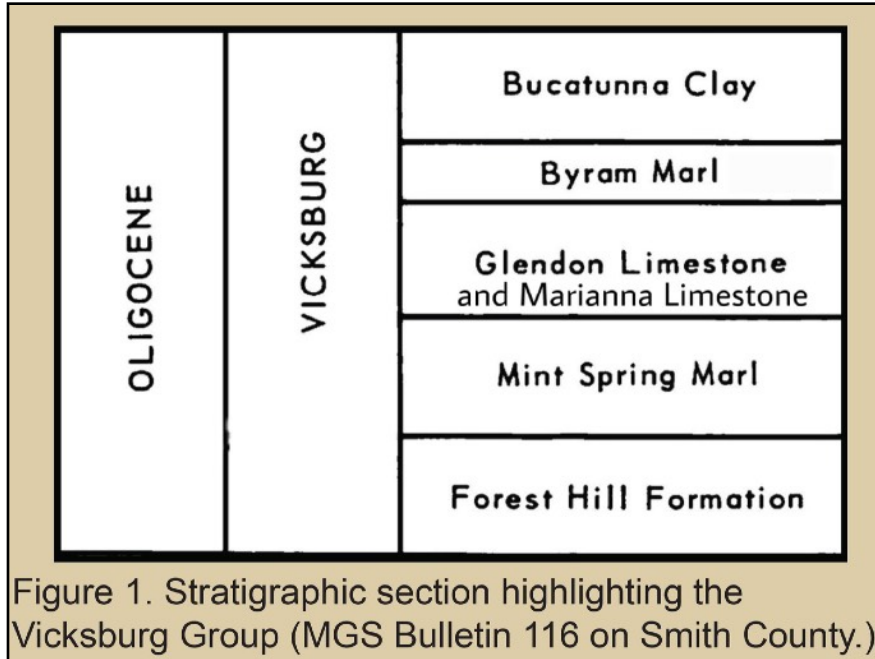


Volume 69 ♦ Number 02 ♦ February 2023 ♦ A monthly newsletter for and by the members of MAGS

An Overview of six Oligocene palynological samples from southern Mississippi

February Program

Dr. Nina Riding



Deep sea drilling sites in the equatorial Pacific suggest that sea level during the Oligocene was lower and climate was cooler (Dockery & Thompson 2016), based on lower abundance of warm water foraminifera and enrichment of ¹⁸O and ¹⁴C. In Mis-

issippi, Oligocene formations associated with the Vicksburg Group occur throughout the middle and southern region of the state (Figure 1). Although the Vicksburg Group is mainly marine, the Forest Hill and Bucatanna geologic formations *Continued, P. 4*

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FIELD TRIPS

On February 18 MAGS Members will meet at The Belz Museum of Asian and Judaic Art for our first field trip of this year. Many of the pieces on display are made of rocks and gems, such as the full size horse covered in beautiful tigers eye quartz.



The Museum opens at noon on Saturdays so we'll meet between 12:00 and 12:30 in the lobby. Bring \$3

JIM BUTCHKO

per person if you are a MAGS Member and the club will pay the other half of the regular adult admission price of \$6. Kids under 5 are free, seniors are \$5, and students are \$4. Bring an extra 10 bucks for parking if you want to park in the nearest garage at 110 Peabody.

The museum entrance is at 119 S. Main. Call or text me at (901) 921-3096 or email *Continued, P. 3*

MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MAGS Rockhound News ♦ A monthly newsletter for and by the members of MAGS

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MAGS AND FEDERATION NOTES

Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society, Memphis, Tennessee

The objectives of this society shall be as set out in the Charter of Incorporation issued by the State of Tennessee on September 29, 1958, as follows: for the purpose of promoting an active interest in the geological finds and data by scientific methods; to offer possible assistance to any archaeologist or geologist in the general area covered by the work and purposes of this society; to discourage commercialization of archaeology and work to its elimination and to assist in the younger members of the society; to publicize and create further public interest in the archaeological and geological field in the general area of the Mid-South and conduct means of displaying, publishing and conducting public forums for scientific and educational purposes.

MAGS General Membership Meetings and MAGS Youth Meetings are held at 7:00 P. M. on the second Friday of every month, year round. The meetings are held in the Fellowship Hall of Shady Grove Presbyterian Church, 5530 Shady Grove Road, Memphis, Tennessee.

MAGS Website: memphisgeology.org

MAGS Show Website: <https://earthwideopen.wixsite.com/rocks>

This is a newsletter for and by the Members of MAGS. An article with a byline was written by a MAGS Member, unless explicitly stated otherwise. An article with no byline was written or compiled by the Editor. Please contribute articles or pictures on any subject of interest to rockhounds. The 20th of the month is the deadline for next month's issue. Send material to lybanon@earthlink.net.

February DMC Field Trip

WHERE: Diamond Hill Mine, Abbeville, SC

WHEN: Saturday, February 18, 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.

COLLECTING: Diamond Hill Mine Amethyst & other quartz

CONTACT: Text Jason at (904) 294-4744

Links to Federation News

- ➔ AFMS: www.amfed.org/afms_news.htm
- ➔ SFMS: <https://www.southeastfed.org/>
- ➔ DMC: <https://www.southeastfed.org/sfms-field-trips/dmc-field-trip-program>

MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MAGS Rockhound News ◊ A monthly newsletter for and by the members of MAGS

Field Trips

Continued from P. 1

j.butchko@yahoo.com and let me know the number of people you're bringing.



A month later, March 18, there will be a hunting trip to Crow Creek near Forrest City, Arkansas. I hope the weather is warmer than as this creek is totally outside. The walk to the creek is only about 100 feet and is like a boat ramp, so it is very accessible. It's about an hour west of Memphis and we'll meet around 10:00 A.M. This is a good place to find agates, pet wood, amazing iron concretions, and some fossils from the Eocene Era.

If you know of a place to collect, share that info with us. It is time to plan some trips for 2023.

President's Message

The Saturday morning meeting in January was a big success. The February and April meetings will also be on Saturday morning, but not the March meeting. The March program's subject will be fluorescent minerals, and we need darkness so you can appreciate the fluorescence of the examples.

More details about the scheduling of future Membership Meetings are given at right.

Memphis Mineral, Fossil and Jewelry Show 2023

THE EARTH WIDE OPEN Sat. April 22, 9-6 | Sun. April 23, 10-5

**Rocks, Fossils, Minerals, Gems,
Lapidary Equipment, Jewelry and Beads**

Agricenter International
7777 Walnut Grove Rd.,
Memphis, TN

Presented by the
Memphis Archaeological
and Geological Society

Adults - \$6, 2 day pass - \$8 12 & under - \$2 Scouts in Uniform - Free

<https://earthwideopen.wixsite.com/rocks> 901-921-3096 / 901-490-3575

Brunch with MAGS

Waffles, Coffee, Rocks

Saturday, February 11, 10:00 am

Adult and Junior Programs, Exhibits, Door Prizes
Exhibits—come stroll with Stromatolites
Auction to include—Show debris to jewelry, some old MAGS stuff (stickers, cookbooks), stuff from the storage shed
Book report from the library
Getting ready for the Show
Bring snacks such as fruit and breakfast bars.
Bring stamps for Show postcards.

Friday Evening with MAGS

Fluorescent minerals will light up the dark.

Friday, March 10, 7:00 pm

Adult and Junior Programs, Exhibits, Door Prizes
Exhibit—Small but good stuff!
Book report from the library
Getting ready for the Show: Stamping and addressing postcards.
Bring snacks.
Bring stamps for Show postcards.

Brunch with MAGS

Bruch Snacks, Coffee, Rocks

Saturday, April 8, 10:00 am

Adult and Junior Programs, Exhibits, Door Prizes
Book report from the library
Getting ready for the Show
Bring snacks such as fruit and breakfast bars.

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Oligocene palynological samples
Continued from P. 1

possess argillaceous and lignitic clay zones that contain plant remains of leaves, wood, pollen, and spores. Additionally, the Jones Branch Member of the Catahoula Formation (late Oligocene 25-23.8 MA) contain both plant remains and terrestrial vertebrate fossils. Overall, Oligocene floras of the Gulf Coast region of the southeastern United States remain poorly known. As part of a larger study of floras of the late Paleogene and Neogene of Mississippi, Dr. Nina Baghai-Riding, Professor of Biology and Environmental Science at Delta State University, with the help of Dr. Carol Hotton, Department of Paleobiology National Museum of Natural History, Washing-

ton, D.C., and Dr. Lucy Edwards with the United States Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia, and others have identified palynomorphs from the Forest Hill and Bucatunna Formations and Jones Branch member of the Catahoula Formation to elucidate the regional and local vegetation.

The Forest Hill Formation outcrops in a narrow belt across Mississippi from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi into western Alabama. It is a deltaic coastal-plain unit consisting of gray to brown fissile clay, fine-to-coarse-grained sand, and

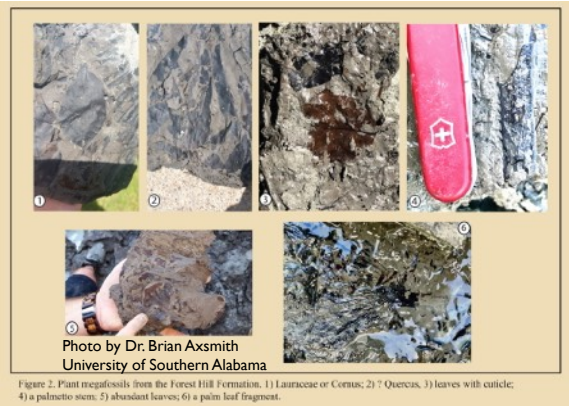


Figure 2. Plant megafossils from the Forest Hill Formation. 1) Lauraceae or Cornus; 2) ? Quercus; 3) leaves with cuticle; 4) a palm stem; 5) abundant leaves; 6) a palm leaf fragment.

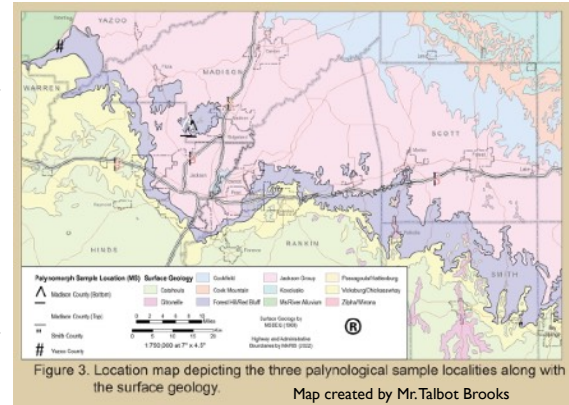


Figure 3. Location map depicting the three palynological sample localities along with the surface geology. Map created by Mr. Talbot Brooks

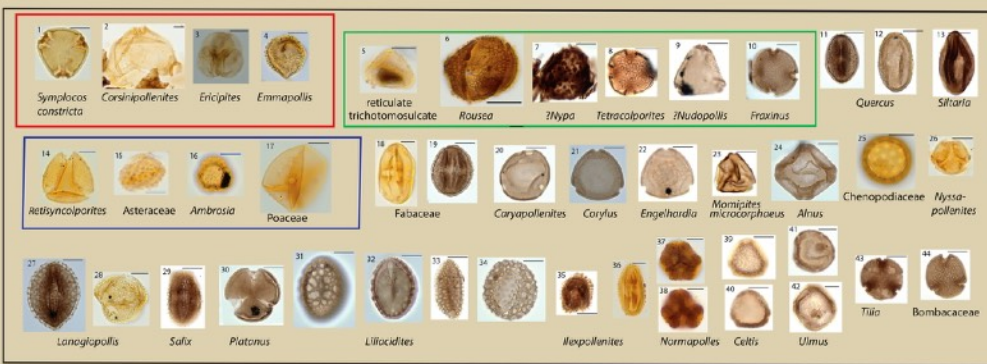


Figure 4. Angiosperms noted in the palynological samples from the Forest Hill Formation. Scale bars = 10 µm. Taxa in the colored outlined boxes are known from one locality. Taxa in the red box are known only from Smith County, green box from Yazoo County, and blue box from Madison County.

thin beds of lignite (Dockery & Thompson, 2016). This formation also contains a rich and diverse assemblage of plant leaf macrofossils (Figure 2), including palm fronds and dogwoods (*Cornus*) as well as silicified woods of palms (*Palmoxylon*) and persimmon (*Diospyros*), but they are

rarely observed because of the deeply weathered nature at outcrops (Dockery and Thompson, 2016). Four palynological samples were collected by James Starnes and Jonathan Leard in 2020-

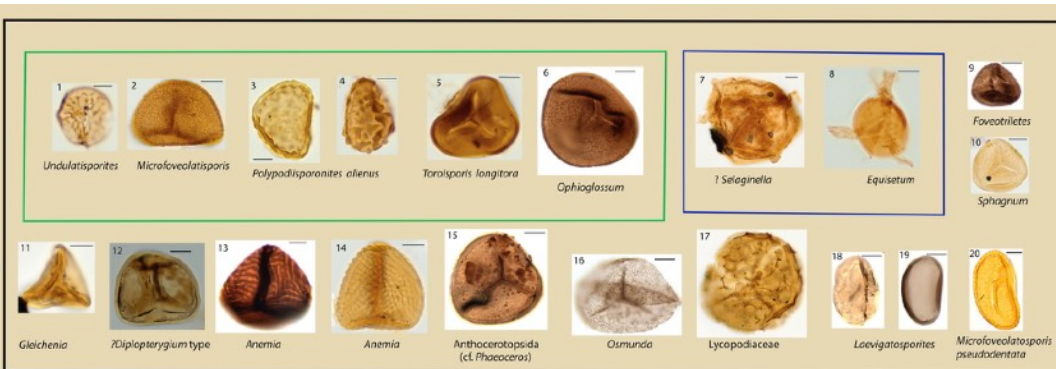


Figure 5. Spores from the Forest Hill Formation. Scale bars = 10 µm. Taxa in the green box are known only from Yazoo County and taxa in the blue box are only known from Madison County.

2021. Continued, P. 5

Oligocene palynological samples
Continued from P. 4

One palynological sample each was collected from Smith and Madison Counties. Two additional samples were collected from Yazoo County, one from a shale and one from a lignite unit directly overlying it. The Yazoo County samples were collected at the northern most limit near Sartatia, repre-

senting an up-dip limit exposure of the formation along the axis of the Mississippi Embayment (Figure 3). All four samples possess well-preserved and diverse assemblage of pollen, spores, and algal cysts. Palynomorphs from

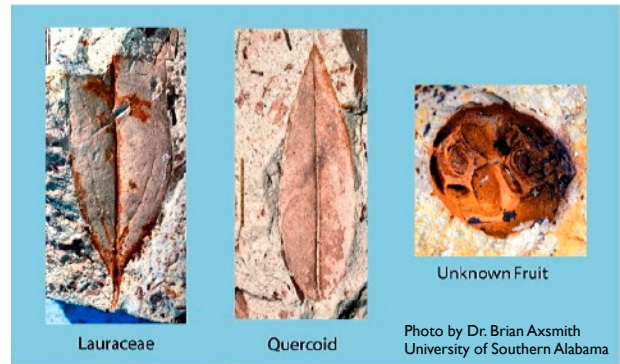


Figure 6. Plant megafossils from the Bucatunna Formation

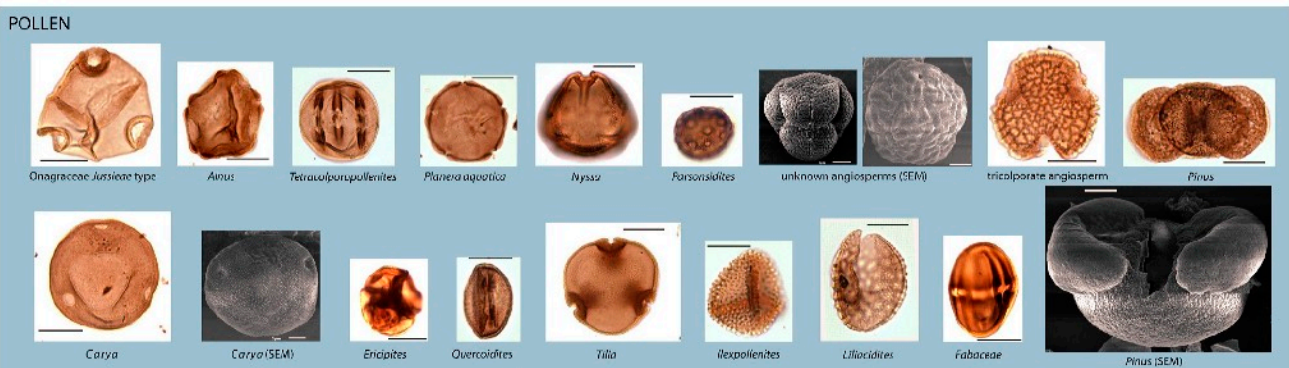


Figure 7. Pollen specimens noted in the palynological sample from the Bucatunna Formation. Scale bars are 15 micrometers unless specified otherwise.



Figure 8. Several vertebrate fossils from the Jones Branch site.

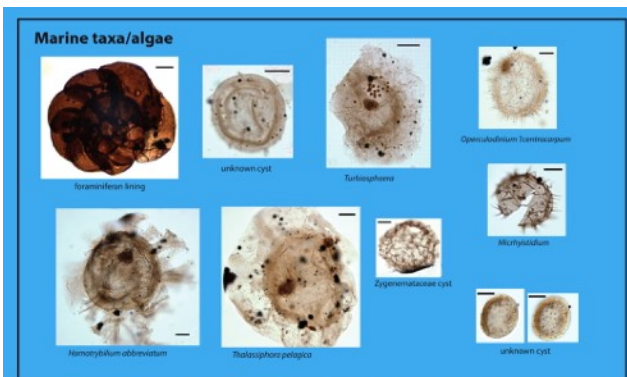


Figure 9. Dinoflagellates, algae, and other marine organisms noted in the palynomorph sample from the Jones Branch locality. All scales are at 10 micrometers.

the Smith County site represent an oak-hickory willow coastal forest bordering freshwater riverbanks and a storm surge zone flanking the eastern side

of the Mississippi Embayment. The Yazoo County shale sample indicates an enclosed backwater bay, based on the abundance of fern spores (*Anemia* and *Diplopterygium*). The Madison County has an

abundance of algal cysts and is associated with a coastal, freshwater environment. The four palynological samples are suggestive of a warm temperature environment. Thirty-four taxonomic plant families represented by palynomorphs were documented from these four samples including palm (?*Nypa*), elm (*Celtis* and *Ulmus*), pecan (*Caryapollenites*), willow (*Salix*), oak (*Quercus*), holly (*Ilexpollenites*), ash (*Fraxinus*), sycamore (*Platanus*) pine (*Pinus*), mosses, lycophytes, ferns, and more (Figures 4-5). A rare occurrence of an intact scouring rush (*Equisetum*) spore occurred in the lignite sample (Figure 5).

The Bucatunna Formation outcrops from Vicksburg, Mississippi, into Alabama and is positioned stratigraphically-

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Oligocene palynological samples
Continued from P. 5

cally in the upper part of the Vicksburg Group (Figure 1). This formation is considered a coastal/nearshore, low energy, marine depositional environment comprising sparsely to nonfossiliferous, lagoonal, bentonitic, dark, carbonaceous clays. A megafossil site situated below the unconformable contact with the overlying Chickasaw Formation was discovered in Monroe County, Alabama. Nine leaf morphotypes including those of laurels and oaks, flowers, and eight fruit and seed types were documented (Axsmith et al., 2014). Most leaf morphotypes are linear with entire or undulating margins, coriaceous texture, high order venation, and appear to be associated with a tropical to temperate paleoclimate (Figure 6).

One palynological sample was collected from a clay lens associated with the megafossil locality. Palynomorphs acquired from the processed sample include angiosperm and conifer pollen, trilete and monolete spores, and dinoflagellate cysts. Nonmarine palynomorphs far outnumbered marine palynomorphs. Alder (*Alnus*), pecan (*Carya*), hollies, walnut, water tupelo (*Nyssa*), and linden (*Tilia*) were common flowering plant palynomorphs (Figure 7) whereas pollen assignable to *Pinus* was the most common conifer. Sporomorphs include *Cyatheaceae*, *Lycopodiaceae*, *Polypodiaceae*, *Schizaeaceae* and *Dictyophyllum* types. The acritarch, *Ascostomocystis potana*, a marker for the early Oligocene, occurred in the sample. Overall, the palynomorph assemblage rep-

resents a warm temperate, oak-hickory, riparian, coastal vegetation forest bordering a nearshore/marginal marine setting.

The Jones Branch Member locality occurs in the lower part of the Catahoula Formation in Wayne County, Mississippi. The Catahoula Formation overlies the Vicksburg Group and underlies the Hattiesburg Formation. Marginal marine to deltaic impure clays (silt-to-fine sands) exists throughout the Jones Branch member. This Wayne County locality contains a vertebrate assemblage of rodents, artiodactyls, perissodactyls, carnivores, sirenians, reptiles, amphibians, sharks, and teleostean fish (Starnes and Phillips, 2016; Figure 8). Dark gray-green, carbonaceous fissile clays contain an abundance of plants megafossils, including *Nypa* fruits and leaf compressions of palms, laurels, and other morphotypes that suggest a warm-temperate to subtropical climate. One palynological sample contained pollen of pine, oak, elm, pecan, spores of ferns, lycopods and mosses, internal linings of foraminiferans, acritarchs, and age diagnostic dinoflagellate cysts (Figure 9). Terrestrial palynomorphs imply a warm temperate, oak-hickory-elm, riparian, coastal vegetation forest adjacent to a nearshore/marginal marine deltaic setting.

In summary, the local vegetation of southern Mississippi during the Oligocene contained a diverse assemblage of plant taxa. The palynomorph assemblage is considerably different from the megafloora assemblage, a common

observation when megaflooras and palynoflooras are compared. This is due to the fact that megaflooras almost always capture 'snapshots' of local vegetation growing near wet environments where they are more likely to be preserved, whereas palynomorphs are time-averaged and represent a mixture of local and regional vegetation. Thus, palynoflooras provide a more accurate picture of regional vegetation in the Oligocene of the Mississippi embayment.

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- Dockery, DT III, Thompson, D. E. 2016. The Geology of Mississippi, University Press of Mississippi, Jackson, MS, 692 pgs.
- Starnes, J. E., and Phillips, G. E., 2016. Stratigraphy of the Late Oligocene Jones Branch vertebrate fossil site, Lower Catahoula Formation, Wayne County, Mississippi. Geological Society of America, South-Central Section 50th Annual Meeting paper no. 11-2, <https://gsa.confex.com/gsa20165C/webprogram/Paper273319.html>

Rare Biography Of Pioneering Scientist

Matthew Lybanon, Editor

Mary Anning, "the greatest fossilist the world ever knew," was born in Lyme Regis [in England's Dorset region] in 1799. Mary helped to discover

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MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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President's Message After April we will return to the Friday night schedule, and continue Friday night meetings through October. Some time this summer Members will vote to choose one of two options:

1. Saturday day meetings for entire year
OR
2. Saturday day meetings November through April and Friday night meetings May through October.

W. C.

Fabulous Tennessee Fossils

*Dr. Michael A. Gibson,
University of Tennessee at Martin*

FTF 96

Phossil Phil Young—Amateur Paleontologist



This month I want to introduce you to a fellow amateur fossil collector and share this person's story with you. Phil Young, more affectionately known as "Phossil Phil", or the "Phossilator", lives in Maryville, Tennessee, and, like most of you, has a passion for fossils and a desire to share. Phossil Phil's lifelong collection grew to the size that it needed its own home, which Phil built himself on his beautiful rolling hill property at the foothills of the Smoky Mountains. Phil scavenged wood from an old barn, ran electricity, and later built a walking trail that soon became the Deep Time Museum. Of course, like most of you readers, Phossil Phil felt the need to share his treasures with other like-minded fossil enthusiasts and to make his collection a valuable educational resource. I chose this time to write about him because, unfortunately for us, Phil has decided that it is time to downsize his collection and close the doors to his museum. Phil reached out to me regarding part of his collection, which is considerable and currently being cataloged by my

interns, as he has graciously donated the bulk the fossils to UT Martin. It is my desire to celebrate his contribution and say "thank you" to him for his efforts and "thank you" for allowing UT Martin to provide his amazing fossil collection with a home that will enhance our research and education. I felt his story would be inspiring to you as well.

Phil Young (Figure 1A) was born Denver, Colorado, in 1949. His first fossil find was a Petoskey stone, in Petoskey, Michigan! His first fossil book? Remember those little Golden Key Fossil books from the 1950s and 60s (I still have mine)? Throughout his youth he maintained his interest in fossils, minerals, and rocks and even earned a Boy Scout Merit Badge in minerals and rocks. As with most of us, education was the center of his life at that age, so he earned a college degree from Western State College in 1975 with a B.A. in history and a secondary teaching certificate. He later obtained an elementary education certification from UTK and his Masters in Curriculum and Instruction from

Lincoln Memorial. Along the way he married and raised a family (no time for fossils or comic books then). Phil tells me that at the tender "Young" (get it?) age of 42, Phil Young became a 2nd grade teacher at Lonsdale Elementary where fossils were part of the curriculum (he also has 20 years of teaching at Walland Elementary). His passion for fossils was renewed and now he would get paid to work with fossils! Phil became an avid reader about fossils, building a personal library, and reached out to people to learn as much as he could about fossils and collecting them. He began an association with the McClung Museum at UTK and The Knoxville Gem and Mineral Society (KGAMS). As we can all attest to, fossil collecting leads to fossil collections, which leads to packed basements, fossils stored under beds, in garages, and filling-in closets and rooms coveted by wives, etc. (for we all know that every specimen found deserves collecting). So, in 2002, Phossil Phil decided to build the Museum of Deep Time in a wooded area behind his house. He

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MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Fabulous Tennessee Fossils cleared an area in the woods and
Continued from P. 7

woods and dismantled an old barn that a neighbor provided to him for the museum. He moved 28 hand-hewn logs, long pole rafter, oak siding, and a metal roof—all by himself! This took time—six years of “labor of love” work resulted in a beautiful cabin museum (Figure 1B) with sheet rock wall and oak tongue and groove flooring, oak shakes, slate porch roof, plumbing, and electricity. He even built most of the oak and glass display cases (Figure 1C). Phil lamented needing to use glass as he felt that fossils specimens are best touched to be appreciated. Finished in 2008, the museum spent the next 15 years as an attraction for thousands of visitors.

Not satisfied with “just” a museum building, the Phossilator then carved-out a modern and fossil fern-lined walking trail, Jurassic Trail, behind the museum for visitors to enjoy and see his “big boy” fossils. He built a 20-foot-long *Brontosaurus* skeleton (he named it Sinclair for the gas stations that used that dinosaur as its image), a seven-foot-tall *T. rex* theropod dinosaur skeleton display, two pterodactyls, landscaped trilobite paved trails (Figure 1D), stromatolite and Carboniferous land plant displays, and a small pond along the educational walking trail.

Phossil Phil has a passion for fossil plants; especially those from the Carboniferous exposed on the Cumberland Plateau. His interest in plants and landscaping is obvious in the trail. Large beautiful *Stigmaria* root casts are common along with six-foot-long slabs of



Figure 1. Phossilator Phil Young and the Deep Time Museum. A. Phossil Phil at the museum entrance. B. Exterior of the Museum of Deep Time. C. One of the museum displays. D. Sinclair the *Brontosaurus* on the Jurassic Trail. Phil on the left, UT Martin intern Natalie Hudson on the right for scale. E. Phil with his museum-quality slab of the trace fossil *Arthropycus*. F. Landscaped trilobite entrance to the museum (all photos by MAG).

stromatolitic ocean floor limestone, invertebrate-bearing limestone, and museum-quality *Arthropycus* traces (Figure 1E) and sedimentary structures, like ripple marks, adorn the path. Several of these slabs weigh over 500 lbs.

One of his favorite collecting areas is the Wind Rock area near Oak Ridge, which is known for its ancient fossil ferns, tree roots, and stumps buried by flooding swamps in the Late Paleozoic. His favorite find was an in situ

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Fabulous Tennessee Fossils 7' tall trunk.

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Phil hosted fossil and dinosaur camps for interested parties, field trip visits by local school groups and home schoolers, Girl and Boy Scouts, and a biology class from Maryville College, along with an UTK photography class over the more than 20 years the museum has been in existence. Phil's own words best sum-up his philosophy: "As an elementary school teacher, I always believed in a hands-on approach, so I kept buckets of fossil material that people could look through. They could find and keep their own fossils. I kept baggies and appropriate labels so they weren't 'just fossil'. Because you never know what kind of future effect you will have on a person, I tried to give everyone as many experimental opportunities as possible, whether it be in the fossils themselves or my enthusiasm for learning."

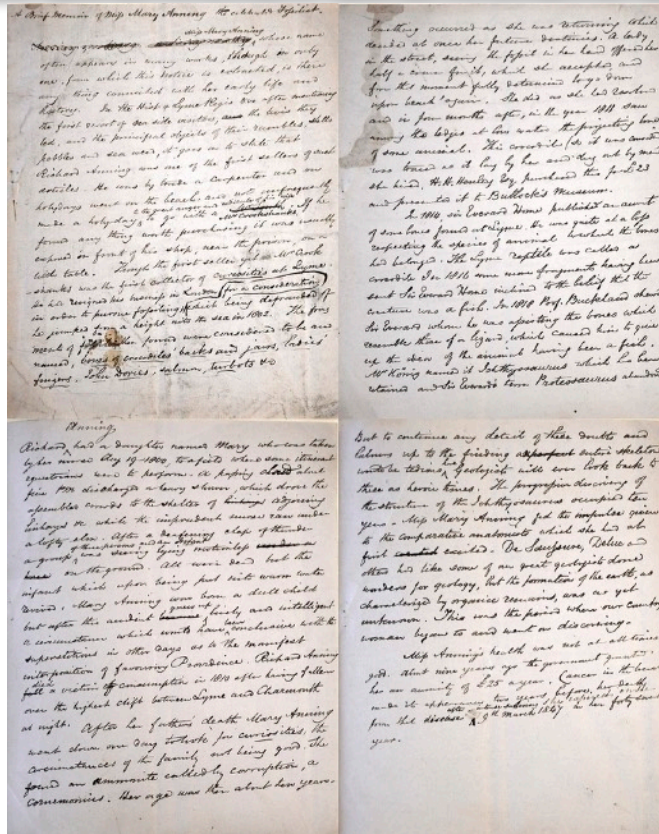
But alas, age has caught-up with Phossil Phil, who claims that he may be fossilizing himself. Phil felt the need to downsize, and he wanted to find a good home for his expansive collection. His collection of 85 skulls (including a Gila monster and capuchin monkey) were donated to the Knoxville Children's Museum. His collection of 82 antique ferns, originally collected in 1936-37, were donated to the Kent State University Herbarium in Ohio (near where the ferns originally lived). His minerals, rocks, and modern shells were donated to a nearby private K-12 school. UT Martin was the recipient of the fossil plants, along with fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. I had met Phil years earlier and he brought the KGEMS to Coon Creek on occasion and knew about our efforts with fossils. Figure 1E is his brilliant landscaped trilobite; we will be copying the idea for our Coon Creek site. Thank you, Phossilator Phil, for thinking of UTM and entrusting your incredible collection to us. I promise to take excellent care of the specimens and use them for the purpose you intended. Enjoy your newest retirement and come visit the collection anytime. Reader, do you know of an amazing avid nonprofessional fossil collector (live or pre-fossil) from Tennessee that you think MAGS readers would be interested in? Let me know if you do and provide me with their name or contact information and I will be happy to reach out to them to research or interview for the Newsletter.

Rare Biography ... the first Continued from P. 6 specimen of

Ichthyosaurus to be known by the scientific community of London. In 1823, Anning uncovered the first intact skeleton of a Plesiosaur, ushering in so much attention from geologists that it was widely discussed at the Geological Society of London the following year.

Editor's Note: Articles in the July 2012, November 2016, and September 2021 issues of MAGS Rockhound News give more information about Mary Anning.

Now Mary Anning's Plesiosaur skeleton is displayed in London's Natur-



al History Museum, and her contributions to science are acknowledged. But things were different in her time. She was only a woman (the Geological Society of London refused to let Anning—or any woman—become a member or attend their lectures), she had no formal scientific education, and was of a low social status. But she wasn't completely ignored, and now a previously unpublished anonymous manuscript memoir of Anning's life, found in a university library, gives us some fascinating contemporary details.

The manuscript was not "lost," its Continued, P. 10

MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MAGS Rockhound News ◊ A monthly newsletter for and by the members of MAGS

Rare Biography ... existence was *Continued from P. 9* known and reported years ago. But recent research (*Journal of the Geological Society* online paper cited below) has confirmed the document's authenticity.

A rare, contemporary biography of Mary Anning, and Dr Michael Benton (University of Bristol) and Dr Michael Taylor's (National Museums Scotland) study of the document, has been [published online](#) by the University of Bristol. The four-page document was written by fellow resident of Lyme Regis in Dorset, George Roberts.

The biography, held in the University of Bristol's archives, is thought to date from between 1837 and 1847. George Roberts ran a private school opposite Anning's fossil shop in Lyme Regis. The biography was apparently intended for a book but was altered into an obituary after Anning's death, and was never previously published in full.

The manuscript contains fascinating details such as "Mary Anning was born a dull child but after the accident grew up lively and intelligent" (the accident was a lightning strike that killed several people but not the infant Mary Anning). The handwritten document, apparently written in one session, includes a few alterations apparently made at the time. Some text was later added in a different ink.

The memoir is written on four sides of two folded foolscap sheets, with the writing on single sides only. The two folded sheets show traces of a pin that held

them together. The text is evidently complete, as only the upper part of the final page is used. The memoir is in the form of a manuscript ready to be sent to an editor or printer, but it shows no obvious editorial annotations or mark-ups to confirm any such use.

Putting it into context, Prof. Benton said: "One or two visitors to Lyme Regis mentioned Mary Anning and her little fossil shop, and she was obviously widely known to natural scientists in London, Bristol, Oxford, and Cambridge. But normally they would not inquire into her life in any detail." That emphasizes how valuable the George Roberts manuscript is.

Ref: *Michael A. Taylor and Michael J. Benton, The Life of Mary Anning, Fossil Collector of Lyme Regis: a Contemporary Biographical Memoir by George Roberts, Journal of the Geological Society, Online First, <https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs2022-053>.*



Adult Programs

Note that the February and April meetings are on Saturday morning, but the March meeting is Friday night

Do you have program ideas? Email Program Chair Christine McManus with your suggestions or requests.





Find us on Facebook. The Memphis Archaeological And Geological Society Page is where you will see accurate information about MAGS events and about the Memphis Mineral, Fossil, Jewelry Show.

February 11: Nina Riding, "An Overview of six Oligocene palynological samples from southern Mississippi."

March 10: Alan Schaeffer, "Fluorescent Minerals."

April 8: TBD.

Junior Programs

February 11: How photography is used in archaeology.

March & April: TBD.

Field Trips

February 18: Belz Museum, Memphis, TN

March 18: Crow Creek, Forrest City, AR

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MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MAGS Rockhound News ◊ A monthly newsletter for and by the members of MAGS

MAGS Notes 12
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February Birthdays
2 Peggy Davis
4 Brooklyn Coulson
9 Matthew Leppanen
Vincent Mayer
10 Gypsee McManus
11 Sandy Childress

12 Laura McManus
13 Louis White
15 Kiri Paterson McMann
17 Joe Spruill
19 Gary Sherman
24 Ariel Brummel
David Vaughn
26 Katie Waddell
Cheryl Yarbrough
Sara Carter

Harrison Parks
27 Leigh Butchko
28 Joy Ashurst

New Members
Brandon Robinson and daughters
Peytin & Presley
Jan Shivley and grandchildren
Matthew & Betty Leach

January Meeting Brunch With MAGS

First Saturday morning meeting. Good turnout.






Photo credits:

Nannett McDougal-Dykes
Christine McManus



MAGS At A Glance

February 2023

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
				Zoom Board Meeting, 6:30 pm		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Membership Meeting, Brunch With MAGS, 10:00 am, Dr. Nina Riding
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		♥ HAPPY Valentine's DAY ♥				MAGS Field Trip, Belz Museum/DMC Field Trip, Diamond Hill Mine
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
						
26	27	28	1	2	3	4

Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society
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