

Upper Sackville
April 14th 1871

My dear Sir; I received your letter some time ago and now crave your indulgence for another letter. When I had heard of these trees or rather stumps I sent away for Acadian Geology which I had been calculating to get. I did not consider the stumps ~~mentioned~~ at Fort Lawrence as "parallel" to these inasmuch as these did not grow from upland, but from bog or "mop" which is bottomed by upland and marsh; the case of these differ ^{also} from those in that there are two tiers. I have since ascertained that the upper tier was rather small and that the main mud was deposited only around the and that too, since the bog was cancelled; near the upland the stumps or rather trees grew from upland. I have been made acquainted with another arrangement of trees

by an old ditcher Abollet four miles from this place - Midgie - a canal was dug about 30 years ago. The bog was 5 or 6 feet deep over marsh mud and over a continuation of the Midgie ridge of upland where the marsh run out. Trees (Hackmatack) about the size of a fence post and downwards grew from the marsh and upland and had thrown out roots from the trunk as the bog accumulated around them. The trees were still growing, the lower roots were dead. Mr. George tells me that these bog trees do not seem to have grown any as long as he can remember about 20 years. On this Midgie ridge were a race of large stumps and petrified trees, the fire had gone through them. These had fallen before the Hackmatack started. Such trees have been frequently ~~started~~ found. In travelling marsh or upland is generally found and if not at the time of digging the canal, the river afterwards finds a hard bed.

The formation of the bog I think is not difficult to explain. The marsh made up below and along the river banks marsh mud is found below the "moss" only adjacent to the river.

banks and Mr. George tells me that he does not know of any bog towards the sea. The great tide wave extends only about 5 miles up not over half the Netherlands. When the marsh made up below and along the river banks the water had no outlet and hence the formation of the bog. To a limited extent the dyking of the French may have had something to do with the formation of bog. When they were driven from here in 1755 tradition says that they left a large aboichaw towards the mouth of Tantramer unfinished; perhaps the trees of the stumps first mentioned were taken to build it, but not likely as at that time they could be had near. Upland bogs about 15 feet higher than the marsh are extensive here, large trees prostrate, and stumps are found at their bottom. I suppose they sank as the upland below the marsh; they are bounded by upland ~~part~~ the marsh. I know of similar places near intervals in Cornwallis. The tide never overflows this bog or bog unless canals are cut and then I think it only goes through it, and it settles the is overflower and marsh made up. Bogs near this from 13 feet deep.

The trees found growing through the bog would probably give a clear

as to the length of time the ~~tree~~ bog
was forming

Marsh mud is now found some
3 miles above where the tide flows now
although the tide has been taken some
miles by canals

Sound cord wood has frequently
been found imbedded in the marsh
(a foot deep) towards Fort Laurren
About 100 years ago tradition says
there was a tide wave and took
away an immense quantity of such
wood from Fort Laurren

I have handed over this stump
affair to professor Birwash of Mount
Allison Academy; if he makes any
grand discoveries it is probable
that you will hear from him

I am just on the move.

Dr. Dawson
Montreal

Yours truly

John Moser

P.S. Among the trees that had sent out peridical
roots other trees had started from different
levels D.M.

Chosen
copy