and drag it up a few hills. Luckily, there was a rise in the ground which brought the bear nearly level with the pickup's bed, and the men slid the bruin into the truck.

After a quick stop home to show the bear to his family, Jason and his dad had to rush the field-dressed bear to the check-in station in Rockaway Township before it closed at 9 pm. No one realized the true size of the bear until it was hanging on the scale. After that, he worked until one o'clock in the morning getting the bear skinned and broken down at his friend's taxidermy shop in Wanaque (Sahana's Taxidermy).

Carnegie Lake's dam in Princeton.

According to Wallman, the Weston Mill Dam may be removed as early as this August, although plans are not finalized. Further upstream, the Blackwell's Mill Dam is more of a problem. "We thought the Blackwell's Mill Dam would be easier to get out and kind of started focusing there first," Wallman said. "Behind that dam is a United States Geological Survey stream flow gauge. The current leadership at USGS in New Jersey has been opposed to removing that dam. What we're trying to do is work with them and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which very much wants to get the dam out, to try to identify alternative ways to gauge the flows there without the dam."

The Migratory fish entering the Millstone, however, first make it up the Raritan River's Island Farm Weir fish ladder. Olaf Yenson at Rutgers has been studying the weir. He believes that weir is nowhere near as effective as it was once thought to be in passing the fish. He observed, "Some of them get through. So that another challenge here and part of the Natural Resource Damage Project will not only be removing the Manville Dam, but also improving passage at the Island Farm Weir."

see Dam, p. 5
from Dam, p. 1

Draining into the North Branch of the Raritan River well upstream of mainstem confluence, the Lamington River isn’t particularly expected to host migratory fish except for American eels, although the headway striped bass make up the Raritan. During floods my sense is surprising. The amazing event of a stripped bass catch in the normally shallow Lamington would depend on removing the Headgates Dam. In the foreseeable future, habitat for stocked trout and smallmouth bass will see improvement.

"The Burnt Mills Remnant Dam failed in the late 50s. A big hurricane forced an unnatural bend in the river, degrees left, right, curving apart that bank, working toward Mill Street," Cowden said. "Removing the dam ‘restores the flow to the main channel, and in a big event some water will go to the left channel.’"

In concert with the Raritan Headwaters Association, Trout Scapes will enter the river with heavy-duty digging equipment and additionally enhance a half mile of stream bed as suits the river’s natural course. “There’ll be a bunch of new pools. It’s going to significantly improve fishing for stocked trout and smallmouth bass,” Cowden said. "I don’t know whether we can expect any wild trout. Trout production water is only a couple of miles upstream, where electro-shock in 2015 revealed wild browns." Those stretches in-between feature a lot of muddy shallows, however.

Of these four rivers with dam concerns, the Musconetcong’s trout habitat has not only historically remained the best; it has the most to gain. "Hughesville Dam in itself, in my mind, is not as important as what it sets up," continued Cowden. "The removal of the 35-foot Warren Glen Dam will open up the beautiful Musconetcong Gorge, which will rival in beauty the Ken Lockwood Gorge. It’s that demo that allows the Bloomsbury Dam above it to be removed as well.

"A free-flowing river radically improves ecology," Cowden pointed out. "Lower water temperatures, proper sediment transportation through all these regions where the dams have been will allow much better macroinvertebrate habitat. Hatches are critical. It will give opportunity for our wild browns and our native brook trout that are in the tributaries spawning to move up and down the main stem of the Musconetcong, which strengthens genetics. Dams can interrupt that process by isolating populations between dams. One of the most exciting things is to get dams out and allow the genetics to continue on and strengthen."

The Hughesville Dam removal proved less difficult than expected, which may ease the way somewhat to the next removals. "We thought there was going to be more silt that there was. There was a lot of rock. Old stumps were there from the 1800s," Alan Hunt said.

In any case, the 19th century past implies a lot about where we stand now facing the future. New Jersey, the most densely populated and built-up state in the nation, may exist as the ultimate bellwether for environmental concerns like dam removal.

"If we can do it in New Jersey, we can do it anywhere," Hunt said. "We are a state where our nation’s industrial revolution happened. A good number of dams are improved tubular magazine, all of which were designed in New Jersey. Thus his legal claims.

Henry’s effort for a handsome raise didn’t work. Subsequently, Henry departed his position with New Haven Arms and began producing his version of the lever action, which later even sported a wood forearm. Henry began producing his lever action just prior to the Civil War, according to Imperato. And it was at least partially, albeit importantly, a major element in the Union’s eventual success. It was the rapidity of construction compared to other firearms on the field of battle that made the Henry the soldier’s gun of choice. In fact, so popular was the Henry that “many soldiers purchased their own rather than wait for the government to purchase one for them,” Imperato said.

One Confederate soldier remarked