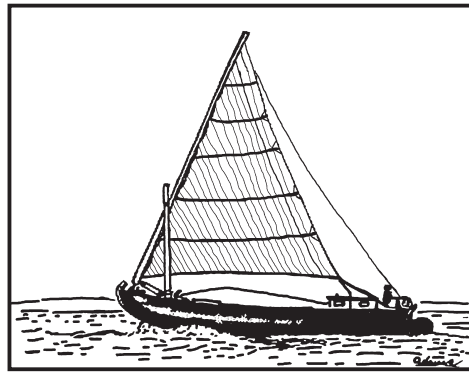
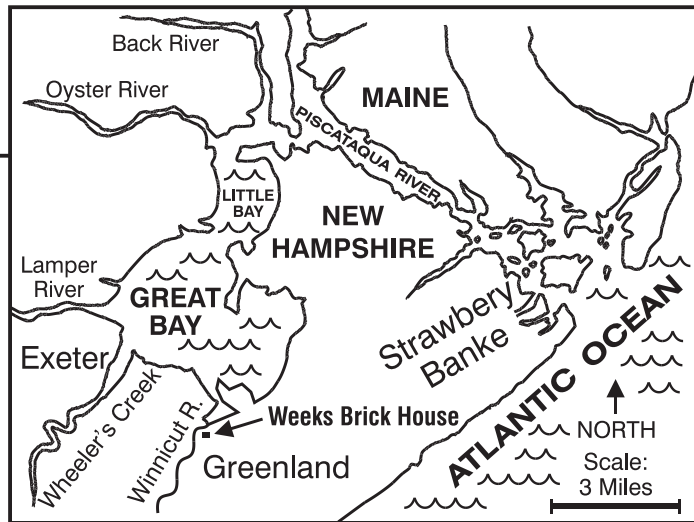


Tide Mill Road & The Town Landing:

Connecting rural Greenland, N.H.
to the greater world beyond . . .



Above: A Piscataqua gundalow (sketch by E.H. Adams)

... How meandering tidal rivers enabled small towns to participate in the economy of larger coastal cities – and the outside world.

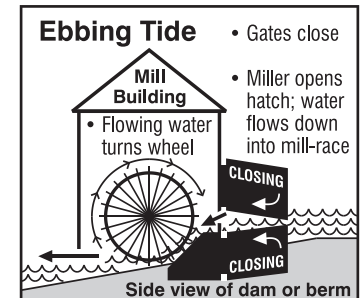
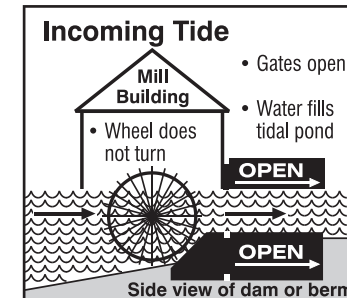
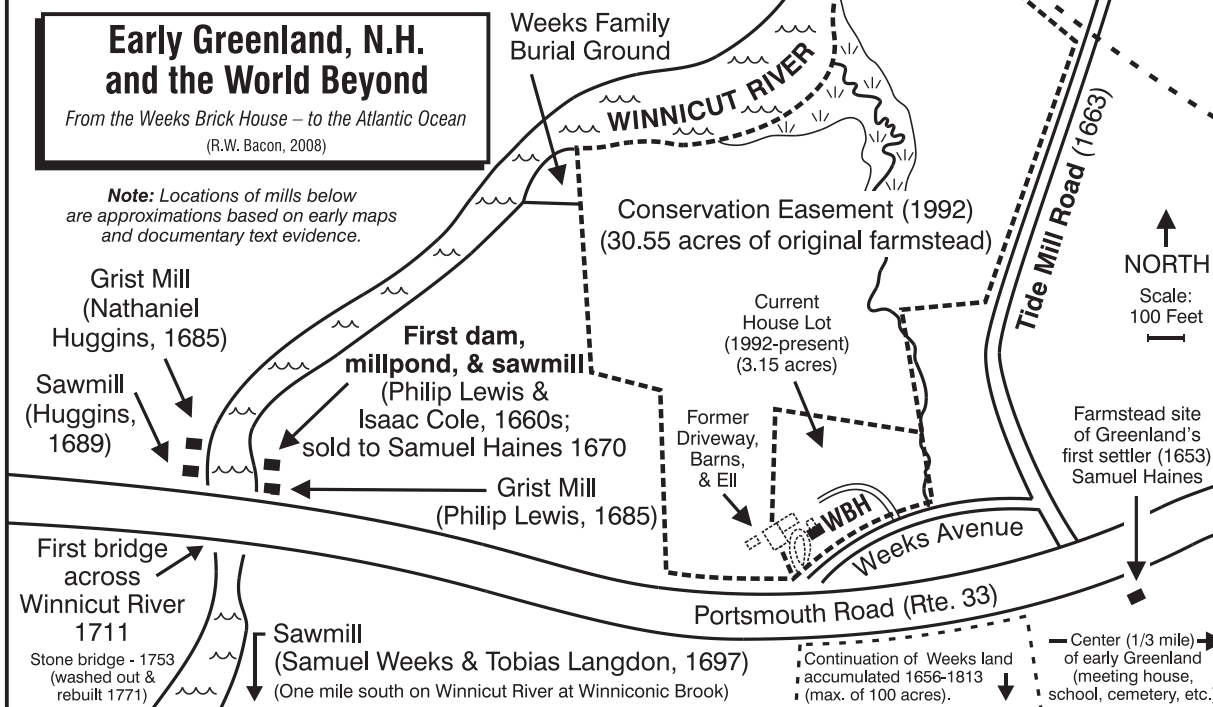
The mid-17th century settlement of Greenland, N.H., originally part of Portsmouth, was along the Winnicut River. The land offered good soil for farming, and the river flowing to Great Bay provided a transportation network via tidal waterways. This brief presentation looks at Greenland's mills, town landing, waterways, and regional economy before the advent of the 19th century industrial era.

- The early Greenland, N.H. & Great Bay region economy – fishing, farming, lumber, & trading (1640-1800s).
- The earliest mills on the Winnicut River (1660s-1680s).
- The Town Landing (1663) – transportation & communication.
- The tide mill & tidal waterpower (1757-1860s).
- Rail transportation, the new industrial economy, and the decline of reliance on tidal waterways (1840s-50s).

Early Greenland, N.H. and the World Beyond

From the Weeks Brick House – to the Atlantic Ocean
(R.W. Bacon, 2008)

Note: Locations of mills below are approximations based on early maps and documentary text evidence.



How does a tide mill work? During an incoming tide, the sluice gates are open, allowing water to fill the tidal millpond. As the tide begins to recede, the gates close, trapping the water in the millpond. When the tide has ebbed enough, the miller opens a hatch to allow pond water to flow down the mill-race. This outflow turns the water wheel, which transfers the rotational energy for the mill.



Van Wyck/Lefferts Tide Mill (1795), Huntington, N.Y.

A presentation by R.W. Bacon for the

WEEKS BRICK HOUSE

~ and GARDENS ~

A New Hampshire Historic Site – c. 1710 – Greenland, N.H.