The Lamprey River flows 47 miles from the hills of Northwood to the McCallen Dam and continues as a tidal river to Great Bay and eventually to the Atlantic Ocean. Varied habitats define the river and the land that surrounds it: forests, open fields, quiet backwaters, flood plains, rushing rapids, and wetlands.

The Lamprey and five smaller rivers (Cocheco, Bellamy, Oyster, Exeter/Squamscot, and Winnicut) flow into the Great Bay Estuary, where fresh, inland water meets the salty sea. The Lamprey’s water continues to Little Bay, down the fast Piscataqua River, past Portsmouth and finally into the Gulf of Maine, a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Water always connects places and people.

For thousands of years, the Squamscot and Wampanoeg tribes gathered at the river to harvest oysters and clams, plant gardens, and catch fish with their weirs. Not long after their arrival, European colonists began to clear land and harness the power of the Lamprey River by building dams and mills. Soon the workers at the mills were sawing lumber, grinding grains for flour, weaving cloth, and producing many other products.

Three-masted schooners were sailed to Newmarket and other river towns to take on fresh water and to transport supplies and manufactured goods along the coast and across the ocean.

Waterways were the major transportation routes of the 1600s through the 1800s. Piscataqua gundalows, unique to this area, carried bulk goods and occasionally passengers through the shallower regions of the Great Bay Estuary and the coast.

Today, Newmarket’s mill buildings have new uses: housing, businesses, and the arts.