



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name TRUE FARM

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 53, 64 & 70 True Farm Road & 884 NH Route 113

N/A

not for publication

city or town Holderness

N/A

vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Grafton code 009 zip code 03245

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Richard A. Bosworth DSHPO 6-7-12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Signature] 8/15/12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

TRUE FARM
 Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
 Name of multiple listing

Grafton Co., NH
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
1	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
14	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary dwelling
- DOMESTIC/camp
- AGRICULTURE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural field
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature
- LANDSCAPE/forest

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary dwelling
- DOMESTIC/camp
- AGRICULTURE/animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/agricultural field
- LANDSCAPE/natural feature
- LANDSCAPE/forest
- LANDSCAPE/conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- Federal
- Colonial Revival
- OTHER: camp

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: granite
- walls: weatherboard
shingle
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: chimney: brick

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

True Farm is located on True Farm Road, approximately four miles north of Holderness Village. The property includes 141 acres of fields, pasture and woodland and shorefront: eighty-four acres on the northwest side of True Farm Road; twenty-five acres between True Farm Road and NH Route 113; and thirty-two acres of inland and shorefront property between NH Route 113 and Squam Lake. Included on the property are seven buildings, which relate directly to the farm, and three shorefront buildings; all are contributing resources. While the main house and barn were erected ca. 1820, the remaining buildings date from the 1910s and '20s. Three of the buildings—main house, farmer's cottage/guest house and playhouse—are located on the northwest side of True Farm Road. A complex of agricultural outbuildings—barn, garage/horse barn/wagon shed, chicken house/stone shed and equipment shed—is located on the southeast side of True Farm Road. Three seasonal buildings—cottage, changing house and spring house—are on the southeast side of NH Route 113 on the shore of Squam Lake.

The property also includes a wide range of historic landscape features, including stone walls, rustic bridges, stone-lined brook channel, barn foundation, fields, pasture, orchard, woodland and viewsheds. A trout pond, located directly across the road from the main house, is the only non-contributing landscape feature; it was dug in the 1970s. From both the shorefront and True Farm Road, there are sweeping views to the southeast across Bennett Cove to the Rattlesnakes and Red Hill.

Narrative Description

1. Main House, ca. 1820, 64 True Farm Road. Contributing building.

Photo #1-3, 6

The main house is comprised of a 2 ½ story main block built ca. 1820; a 2 ½-story ell of which the first story is original to the main block and the second story was added in the late 19th century; a nineteenth century, one-story northeast wing; and a one-story southwest wing built in the early 1970s. The entire building is clad with clapboards and sits on a granite-block foundation; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Granite steps are at all entrances.

The main block is a 5x3 bay, side-gabled, center entrance structure with a mix of Federal and Colonial Revival details. Two interior brick fireplace chimneys rise from the ridge line. Walls are clad with butt clapboards and trimmed with narrow, flat corner and frieze boards. Window casings are varied, with Federal-era backband molding on some casings and flat stock with a simple cap on others. Sash is primarily ca. 1920s reproduction stock: 9/6 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second floor and attic, though at least one original 6/6 survives (on the second floor, northeast gable end). There is scattered 1920s casement sash, set in openings with flat casings. (In the late nineteenth

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century, the original 6/6 sash was replaced with 2/2, in turn replaced with the existing 6/6 ca. 1920s.) Window openings have a mix of early louvered, wooden blinds and late twentieth century blinds.

The façade sports a one-story, full-width, hip-roof porch dating from the 1920s. It is supported by square posts and has a simple railing with square balusters. (The porch replaced a late 19th century porch.) The front entrance is Federal and comprised of a six-panel door and partial sidelights flanked by pilasters. The northeast elevation has an original off-center side entry with granite steps and an early 20th century French door. To its right, the original window opening was enlarged and filled with multi-pane casement sash. A smaller window with casement sash is in the center bay of the second story. The southwest elevation is similar to the northeast, but with an original side entry that features a transom window and only one window with casement sash, located immediately above the entry. The rear elevation, mostly obscured by the ell has a casement window on the first floor and 6/6-sash window above.

The two-bay-wide ell was built in two sections: the first story is original to the main block, while the second story was added in the late 19th century with a ridgeline that rises slightly above that of the main block. A brick fireplace chimney capped with three brick, arched flues rises from the lower edge of the southwest roof slope; it was added ca. 1980s. Walls are clad with butt clapboards and trimmed with narrow, flat boards at the corners and frieze. Window casings are flat. First-story openings have 6/6 sash, while second-story openings have 2/2. Secondary entrances are found on the northeast elevation, which has double French doors; the southwest elevation, which has a mid-20th century glass and wood-paneled door and a simple gabled hood; and the northwest gable end, which has a French door.

A narrow, one-story, gable-roof wing projects from the ell to the northeast. Late nineteenth century photographs show this ell projecting from the opposite side of the ell; it was relocated to its present position ca. 1980s. A broad, brick chimney rises from the front slope of the roof. Windows have 6/6 sash at the southwest end and 9/6 at the northeast end. A second but smaller one-story, gable-roof wing extends southwest from the main house; it was constructed in the early 1970s on the same site as the nineteenth-century kitchen ell, which was destroyed by fire (along with the connected barn) in 1968. Southeast-facing (front) windows have 6/6 sash, while the single opening in the rear has sliding glass doors. A small, metal-frame greenhouse addition spans the gable end.

The interior of the main block exhibits a mix of original Federal and early twentieth-century Colonial Revival finishes. Four and six-panel doors, as well as the mantel, chair rail and cased corner post in the southwest parlor, are examples of earlier finish, while the open arch and mantel in the southeast parlor, and the stair wall paneling typify the later period.

2. Farmer's Cottage/Guest House, 1920s/ 1970s, 70 True Farm Road. Contributing building.

Photo #1, 4, 5

The farmer's cottage/guest house stands immediately southwest of the main house. Originally constructed in the 1920s as a dwelling for farm hands and connected to the above-mentioned barn that burned, it was enlarged and converted into a guest house following the fire. The building consists of the original 2 ½-story, 5x2 bay, side-gabled main block that is on the southwest end and oriented at

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right angles to the road and the newer one-story, 3x2, gable-roof wing on the northeast end. The entire building sits on a mortared fieldstone foundation, has clapboard-clad walls and asphalt shingles on the roof. Trim consists of flat casings, narrow and flat corner and frieze boards and, on the main block, cornice returns. A brick chimney rises from the southwest slope of the main block, off-center and on the ridge. An exterior brick chimney is on the gable end of the wing. Windows contain 6/6 sash. Blinds are a mix of original and modern.

The main block features a one-story, hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns that spans the southwest (front) elevation. The railing has round balusters and, at the entrance, a gate with large, round posts. There is a secondary entrance on the southeast gable end that consists of a doorway with six-panel door, partial sidelights and surround with simple pilasters, all capped by a heavily molded cornice.

The northeast wing is three bays wide. An entry with a four-panel door is located on the northeast gable end.

3. Playhouse, 1920s. Contributing building.

Photo #1, 10

The playhouse is located northeast of the main house, tucked into the north corner of the side yard, facing southeast toward the road. A mature deciduous tree marks each front corner of the building. The playhouse is a small, one-story structure with an asphalt-shingle-clad gable on hip roof. Walls are covered with novelty siding, and trim is limited to rafter tails and flat cornerboards and casings. The entrance, with its narrow, five-panel door, is centered on the façade and flanked by a window with 8/1 sash. A similar window punctures each of the other elevations.

4. Barn, ca. 1820 & Silo, 1920s. Contributing building & structure.

Photo #1, 6, 7

The barn, sited perpendicular and close to the southeast side of True Farm Road, encloses one side of the barn yard. It is a front-gable bank barn on a stone foundation. The lower level is open and accessible along the southeast wall. A gable-roof, rectangular ventilator perches on the roof ridge; it has two windows with 2/2 sash on the side walls and a louvered opening on the gable ends. Deep cornice returns and a horse weathervane also define the ventilator. The main wagon entrances are slightly off-center to the southeast on both the northeast and southwest gable ends. A shallow pent roof deflects rain. Above the openings, there is a multi-light transom window. The southwest wagon doors are exterior rolling, each with four panels filled with beaded board; one panel has been retrofitted for a man door. The northeast doors, also exterior and rolling, are fashioned of vertical boards.

Exterior walls are clad with wooden shingles. Trim includes flat, narrow corner and frieze boards, flat casings, and a boxed cornice with bed molding and returns at the southwest gable end. The southwest gable end has two windows: a small six-pane window left of the wagon opening and a 2/2-sash window centered in the gable peak. The northeast gable end lacks window openings; the northwest elevation has a single opening, a small, hinged door at the eave. A row of 2/2-sash stall windows, as

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well as sliding six-pane windows at the southwest end, punctures the southeast elevation. At the southwest corner, there is an opening filled with slats. The roof is covered with corrugated metal.

The barn has five interior bays. The roof frame is a principal rafter system with hewn purlins and rafters. The roof sheathing is early, if not original. The main frame has hewn posts and beams. The barn has a slightly off-center (to the southeast) drive floor with a 20th century hay scaffold. The bays on the northwest side of the drive floor, originally open hay mows, now have a second level, added in the 20th century. The two bays at the northeastern end along the southeast side are horse stalls with metal hay troughs; the remaining three bays each have several metal cow stanchions and whitewashed walls. A large, wooden grain bin occupies part of one bay.

A round silo added in the 1920s and covered with vertical board and metal strapping is attached to the south corner of the barn via a small wood-shingled connector. The silo's octagonal roof is clad with wood shingles.

History: This barn was the original farm barn, built at about the same time as the farmhouse (main house). The West family used this barn to house their work horses and cow herd on the main level and pigs and sheep in the cellar. The barn remains in active agricultural use, housing horses and, at times, pigs and sheep.

5. Garage/Horse Barn/Wagon Shed, 1920s, 53 True Farm Road. Contributing building.

Photo #1, 6, 8

This lengthy building, designed for three distinct functions and built in at least two stages, encloses the northeast side of the barnyard. The northwest end, sited parallel to the road, originally the garage with rooms for farm workers above, is now the farm manager's residence (converted by 1960). The middle section, which is box stalls and sited perpendicular to the road, now houses chickens. The southeast end, a wagon shed and also sited parallel to the road, stores equipment. The entire building is clad with novelty siding on the walls and corrugated metal on the roof. Trim includes flat corner boards and casings. The roof eaves are open and rafter ends are exposed.

The northwest end (former garage) is 1 ½ stories. It has a brick foundation along the northwest (front) wall and concrete-block foundation along the rear. The entrance is in the left bay of the southwest gable end; the door has two panels filled with beaded board and cross braces. A second entrance is centered on the northwest elevation. Windows are fairly regularly spaced and contain 2/2 sash on all but the northwest elevation, which has replacement single-pane casement sash in most openings. An original brick exterior chimney is centered on the northwest elevation, and a newer brick exterior chimney is on the southwest gable end.

The middle section is one-story in height and rests on a fieldstone foundation. Beaded-board partitions divide the interior into six box stalls, each fitted out with paired, beaded-board Dutch doors on the front (southwest) wall; a six-pane window protected with wooden slats on the rear (northeast) wall; and a metal hay basket. Two wood-frame ventilators perch on the roof ridge.

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The southeast section is 1 ½ stories and rests on a fieldstone foundation. It is linked to the middle section via a narrow, covered connector. Along the rear (southeast), there is an open cellar. Windows with 6/6 sash are found on the two side and rear elevations. The façade (northwest elevation) features an oversized façade dormer with a projecting peak with hook to hoist hay bales and double, beaded-board hay doors. The interior is divided into five bays. The three at the southwest end are wagon bays, each with an exterior, rolling door comprised of four panels with beaded-board infill; a concrete apron spans the width of these bays. The bay at the northeast end contains stairs to the upper level, which is open. Originally used for hay storage, the hay elevator remains.

6. Chicken House/Stone Shed, 1920s. Contributing building.

Photo #9

Located northeast of the garage complex, this building is comprised of two distinct parts: a low, lengthy, wood-frame structure that runs parallel to True Farm Road and a stone structure that projects from the southwest corner. (It is unknown whether they were built in a single campaign.)

The wood-frame structure, built for chickens, has novelty siding, a corrugated-metal roof capped with three hip-roof ventilators, exposed rafter tails, a band of windows along the exposed southeast wall and a brick chimney near the northeast end. The main entrance, located on the southwest end, has a five-panel door. The interior is partitioned into approximately twenty coops, each with a window; one larger coop was for laying hens. The only surviving poultry house on the farm, it remained in active use until 2010.

The stone structure has a gable roof clad with corrugated metal, tall exterior fieldstone chimney on the northeast wall, exposed rafter tails, six-pane windows on the side elevations, and horizontal wooden sheathing in the two gable peaks. The entrance, which is in the northwest gable end, is reached via a short flight of concrete steps. The interior is open, with no visible clues as to its historic function.

7. Equipment Shed, ca. 1940s. Contributing building.

The equipment shed stands parallel to, and close by True Farm Road, somewhat separate from the other agricultural outbuildings. It is a wooden, four-bay, side-gable structure with board-and-batten walls and corrugated metal on its roof. It sits on stones. The three southern bays are open, while the north bay has a rolling vertical-board door and two 2/2-sash windows in the gable end wall.

8. West Cottage, 884 NH Route 113, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Photo #11

West Cottage is located in a clearing on an eleven-acre, wooded shoreline parcel across NH Route 113 from the farm's agricultural buildings. It is set back from the lake and somewhat screened by trees and scrub along the shoreline. Its northeast elevation, historically the facade, was designed to take advantage of views over Bennett Cove to the Rattlesnakes. A Japanese lantern that probably dates from the 1910s welcomes visitors to the property. West Brook passes through the lot, near its northeastern edge.

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The cottage is a 1½ story, wood-frame, gable-roof building with a 1½ story ell and a one-story, offset kitchen addition attached to that. The entire building sits close to the ground on stones. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles; the deep eaves have tapered rafter tails. A tall, fieldstone chimney rises from the juncture of the main block and wing. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Windows have diamond-pane casement sash, arranged as singles and in pairs. The sole exception is the middle window on the northeast (lake-facing) wall, which has a large, single pane dating from the early 1920s (see discussion of porch below). The multiple entrances have either a French door or a door with a square, glazed panel and square and horizontal recessed panels, all with raised molding, above and below. Door and window casings are flat, but with molded caps. Bay windows are located on the northwest elevation of the main block and southeast elevation of the wing.

The main block features gable-roof, full-width dormers on the northwest and southeast elevations; they are separated from the lower wall by a pent roof, a device also used on the northeast gable end. Entry to the interior of the main block is gained through doorways found on both the northwest and southeast elevations, which lead into the main living area. The hip-roof porch along the northwest wall has plain, square posts and a railing with square balusters. A modern deck spans the width of the northeast wall. (Originally, there was an inset porch that spanned the facade (northeast elevation) and continued as an open deck along the northwest side of the house. Shortly after the George Wests purchased the farm property in 1920, they pushed the front wall out, moving the two windows with it, replaced the center door with the existing picture window and built a window seat along the interior wall. This alteration effectively shifted the primary entrance into the cottage from the front (northeast) elevation to the side (northwest) elevation. The Wests then constructed a new porch—the existing one—where the open deck was, and added an entrance to either end of the expanded living room.)

The ell, which is original to the cottage and of like design, has a shed-roof dormer and an entrance on both the northwest and southeast walls. (The latter dates from ca. 1946, necessitated from a division of an interior room.) There is an icebox door on the southwest gable end, as well as a small hip-roof bump-out with windows on all three sides. The kitchen addition is thought to have been a former shed elsewhere on the property that was dragged here by the Wests to create a larger kitchen. It has a hip-roof and was thoroughly remodeled after the move to match the rest of the building. It has a brick exterior chimney on the back wall.

The interior of the cottage is plainly finished, with the exception of three fieldstone fireplaces with stone mantels and upper shelves, and window seats. The middle room, which originally extended the width of the building, was partitioned with hinged panels ca. 1946 that Dorothy West covered with an Oriental wall covering she obtained from an officer's club on Arlington Street in Boston. The original kitchen occupied the small back hallway where the exterior ice box door is. The cottage's sole bathroom is beyond that and original to the house. Two separate, narrow staircases lead to the two rooms on the second floor; until post-1960, there was no connecting door between these rooms.

History

West Cottage was erected ca. 1910 by the Ruhe family as a lakefront home to complement the farm property. Local tradition maintains that once complete, the Ruhes arranged for Paine's Furniture Company in Boston to deliver all of the cottage's furnishings in a single shipment. The family also erected a boathouse to the southwest, which burned in the 1970s, and a small bath house (see below).

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In addition to the extant Japanese lantern, the Ruhes placed two “bowls” near the lake and a piece of statuary on the point, which were still there until at least 1950. During the George Wests’ tenure, the cottage served as the guest house.

When Dorothy West subdivided the farm between her children in 1960, she gave the cottage and eleven acres to her youngest child, Eric West, and his wife, Eugenia Lovett West. Like Eric, Eugenia had spent her childhood summers at Squam in a large brick house on Coxboro Road near Shepard Hill.

9. Bath House, 884 NH Route 113, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

A small, one-story, hip-roof bath house supported by stone piers in the front corners stands southeast of West Cottage. It has wood-shingled walls and asphalt shingles on the roof. Two doorways are in the northeast (lake-facing) wall, reflecting the two spaces within; each door has five recessed panels with raised molding. The two side walls have a diamond-pane casement window. Window sash, casings and rafter tails match those on the cottage.

10. Spring House, 884 NH Route 113, ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

A small, wooden spring house in deteriorated condition is on the southeastern side of West Brook. The spring supplied water to the cottage until ca. 1995 when an artesian well was dug.

11. Site. Contributing site & structures.

Photo #1, 10

All of the land included within the boundary of the True Farm nomination has been historically associated with the farm since at least the 1920s and most of it since the late 19th century. The accompanying land is typical of northern New England farms in terms of its diverse nature and supportive role in the functioning of the farm, both as a subsistence year-round operation and as a summer estate farm. The property includes 141 acres of farm yard, fields, pasture, woodland and shorefront on eight separate lots. Some seventy-eight acres have been permanently protected with a conservation easement.

True Farm Road

True Farm Road bisects the property, as it has always done. Now a dead-end road, it leaves NH Route 113 northeast of the farm and quickly climbs up before entering the property. After passing by the farm buildings, it crosses West Brook and continues on a straight course to the southwest as it leaves the property, ultimately becoming a dirt track. Both sides of the road are edged with a stone wall, with the exception of the southeast side by the front field where there is a rail fence. The wall along the lower edge of the upper pasture is a double wall, likely rebuilt as such during the 1920s or ‘30s.

History: True Farm Road and its southern continuation, Old Highway, is part of the original highway route between Holderness and Sandwich, laid out in the early 1790s. Over the years, it has also been known as Old Livermore Road. Even after present-day NH Route 113 offered an alternate, lower

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route as early as the 1880s, it remained a public roadway until 1957, when it was closed off to the general traveling public.

Entry Drive

The entry drive was the formal approach to True Farm during the West era. It leaves NH Route 113 at the southwest of the front field, where it is marked with a double wall and large, stone posts. It heads northwest in a fairly straight line through woods, paralleling the southwest edge of the front field and West Brook, which it crosses once, to True Farm Road, a short distance southwest of the two houses.

Front & side yard

The front and side yard includes the lawn in front of both the main house and farmer's cottage/guest house and extends around to include the side yard northeast of the main house. It is enclosed with a wooden picket fence and dotted with mature deciduous trees. The playhouse occupies its north corner. Along the road frontage, the fence is broken in two spots for an arched trellis that marks the entry into each of the two dwellings.

Barn yard

The barn yard is immediately southeast of the barn and enclosed on the other three sides by a stone wall. It is part of the parcel known as the front field.

Pasture

Most of the lower portion (approximately twenty acres) of the eighty-four hillside acres (206/3, 206/4 & 206/5) on the northwest side of True Farm Road is pasture, as it has historically always been. There is additional pasture land behind and between the garage/horse stable/wagon shed (#5) and chicken house/stone shed (#6), part of the parcel known as the front field.

Orchard

A small fruit orchard is on the slope directly behind the main house and playhouse, on the lower portion of the eighty-four hillside acres on that side of the road.

Front Field

The front field is a twenty-five-acre parcel (206/2) between True Farm Road and NH Route 113; approximately half of the acres is hay field and half is pasture and woodland. The field forms the visual foreground to the True Farm landscape for travelers along NH Route 113. The agricultural outbuildings and surrounding pasture are on four acres in the northeast corner. A trout pond is on the upper part of the field, across from the main house. Two interior stone walls that traditionally confined livestock are found on the parcel. In addition, a double, dry-laid, early twentieth-century stone wall runs along the highway frontage. Twenty-one of the acres are permanently protected through a conservation easement.

Woodland

The True Farm property includes extensive woodland. The upper fifty-seven of the eighty-four acres (206/4 & 206/5) on the northwest side of True Farm Road is a wooded hillside and permanently protected with a conservation easement. (The name of the protected acreage, G&D West I, honors George and Dorothy West.) Additional woodland parcels include slightly more than half of the front

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field (206/2); and most of the thirty-two acres on the four parcels on the southeast side of NH Route 113 (see Shorefront Lands below).

Barn foundation

Part of the dry-laid, stone foundation for a former 19th century barn has been incorporated into landscaping. The barn, which connected the main house and farmer's cottage/guest house, burned in January, 1968.

West Brook & bridges

West Brook crosses the property in a southeasterly direction, running under True Farm Road and then paralleling the front driveway before running under NH Route 113 and flowing near the lot line of the two shorefront parcels into Bennett Cove. As it parallels the front driveway, the brook has a stone-lined channel, created by George West who realigned the brook from its historic path through the front field. At the brook's crossings under True Farm Road and again under the front driveway, there are slab-concrete bridges with rustic railings made from birch logs and branches.

Shorefront lands

Three contiguous shorefront parcels, all on Bennett Cove in Squam Lake, are part of the True Farm acreage. The northernmost parcel (217/15) is slightly over two acres, and the middle parcel (217/16) is eight acres; both are entirely woodland. The southernmost parcel (217/17), which is eleven acres and contains West Cottage (#8), a bath house (#9) and a spring house (#10), has a clearing around the cottage, and the remainder is woods. This parcel includes a distinctive point of land that has traditionally born the name of the current owner.

A fourth parcel (217/3), also bounded by NH Route 113 on the northwest, has eleven inland acres.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1888-1962

Significant Dates

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for Entertainment/Recreation is 1888-1962. The earlier date reflects the year True Farm's land was first directly impacted by the Squam summer influx, and the later date

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reflects the fifty-year cut-off for the National Register program. The Significant Dates are 1888, the year Camp Algonquin was established on farm property, 1906, the year the property first became a summer residence, and 1920, the year the George Wests acquired it and built it up into a small country estate.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

True Farm is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation as an excellent example of an early farmstead that was influenced by Squam's influx of summer people in a variety of different ways. The first instance was when Charles True, the last in a long line of True family farmers on this property, entered into a lease to allow the establishment of a youth camp on his shorefront property. Camp Algonquin, which ran from 1888 through 1930, was the second summer youth camp founded on the shores of Squam Lake and one of the oldest in the United States.ⁱ It occasionally brought campers to True Farm to dine. One camper, George West, returned to purchase True Farm in 1920 and gradually made it into one of Squam's seven country estates.

However, long before West acquired True Farm, Charles True took in summer boarders for a few years in the early 1890s, following many farmers around Squam who sought to supplement their income. He called his place "Lake Farm." It was capable of accommodating thirty guests, making it one of the largest boarding houses in town, but the enterprise lasted only a few years before True sold the farm.ⁱⁱ The farm ultimately passed to Harvey Ruhe in 1906 and entered its lengthy period as a summer property. Ruhe built a cottage and boathouse on the shoreline for his family and continued farming operations for a few years. In 1920 George and Dorothy West acquired and began a period of substantial improvements to the land and buildings and expanded the property's acreage. The property remains in the West family today.

The property retains exceptional integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and is a prominent icon of the historic landscape along NH Route 113.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Entertainment/Recreation

ⁱ Grafton County Registry of Deeds Book 392/481 (9/6/1888). Though other accounts give 1886 as the date Camp Algonquin was founded, this lease is dated August 25, 1888 and clearly states it was "for the purpose of establishing a camp." Camp Algonquin was directly inspired by Camp Chocorua, the first youth camp not only at Squam, but in the United States. Camp Algonquin focused on college preparation and nature study. Of the earliest camps, it lasted the longest.

ⁱⁱ 1892 Atlas; *Secure a Home*, 1890: 100; Kruger, 1998: 458-59. Several of True's neighbors did likewise, including Edward C. Bennett, whose Mt. Morgan House was the former farm of John True, and B.B. Willoughby, whose place was a short distance down the old highway toward town.

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True Farm's initial association with seasonal occupancy began when the farm was sold in 1906 to the Ruhe family from West Newton, Massachusetts, just outside Boston, the origin of many of Squam's summer people. Though the deed was signed by Willard Lewis Ruhe, he was an unmarried twenty-one year-old and possibly still at student at Dartmouth College.ⁱⁱⁱ However, it appears that the entire Ruhe family, including Willard's parents, Harvey (1860-1912) and Agnes (1861-1947) and his two younger siblings, Carleton (b. ca. 1889) and Helen (b. ca. 1890), all enjoyed the property. Circa 1910, the family built a summer cottage (#8) on the shore of Bennett Cove in Squam Lake. Carleton was particularly fond of speed boats, and the Ruhes erected a sizeable boathouse on the shore to protect their boat, which was valued at \$500—two to three times the value of most boats at Squam. In the early years of ownership, the Ruhes continued farming operations on the 80-acre property, but by 1913, livestock on the farm was reduced to a single cow. In 1915, Willard conveyed the entire farm to sister, Helen Ruhe.^{iv}

In 1920 Helen Ruhe sold the farm, then described as 128 acres, to George West for \$27,000, thus beginning a lengthy period of summer occupancy that also reshaped parts of the agricultural landscape. The sale included "equipment of every kind and description" and all the contents of the buildings, such as all furniture, beds and bedding, china and glass, rugs, furnishings, and farm utensils—seemingly everything except the motor boat. The entire purchase was paid in cash.^v

George Saltonstall West (1887-1959) received his introduction to Squam Lake as a youth while attending Camp Algonquin for six years. Not only was he bewitched by the lake and its environs, but he was even introduced to True Farm early on, as campers were sometimes invited to dinner there.^{vi}

ⁱⁱⁱ Willard Ruhe started working the following year as a salesman for his father's several tanneries, working his way up in the business to become treasurer and manager of the sales department of the Cattaraugus Tanning Company in Boston before assuming the vice-presidency of the J.F. Mosser Company, his father's former firm, in 1917. (*The Leather Manufacturer*, 1917: 99)

^{iv} GCRD Book 493/566 (9/15/1910); 521/124; Holderness Inventories, 1907-20; Mortgage agreement dated 1/12/1914, collection of Holderness Historical Society; Photograph caption written by Louise & Marie Robbins, granddaughters of Harvey & Agnes Ruhe (collection of George Butler). Why it was Willard Ruhe who appeared on the 1906 deed is unknown, as it was his father, Harvey Ruhe, who paid the town taxes for the first few years. Furthermore, Willard was still a student at Dartmouth College. Even more odd is a legal settlement he signed in 1910 for \$450, which gave him full rights to Bennett Brook (then called Joseph F. True Brook) that flowed through his neighbor's, Edward C. Bennett's, land; Ruhe had altered the flow of the brook near its outlet by reworking its channel, much to Bennett's consternation. All of the Ruhes were regular visitors to the lake and kept an automobile at the farm. Carl Ruhe built at least one boat used at Squam. It seems most plausible that the cottage and boathouse were constructed prior to the father's death in 1912. Another scenario is that a loan sought by Willard in 1914 for \$5,000 was to build them. However, a letter penned in 2001 by Willard's son states that "everything appeared to go downhill" after Harvey's unexpected death at age fifty-two from cancer. (Letter written from Willard Ruhe, Jr. to George Butler & Caroline Alexander, dated August 25, 2001 (collection of George Butler)) Certainly farm activities were curtailed. Willard passed the property to his sister in 1915, at about the same time he married; he later moved first to New York City and then to Philadelphia, where he was a dye manufacturer. Interestingly, his mother continued to pay the taxes at Squam until the property left the family.

^v GCRD Book 556/568 (6/16/1920); Purchase and Sale Agreement dated May 26, 1920, collection of Holderness Historical Society.

^{vi} George Butler interview, Eugenia West interview, 2012.

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Through his mother, West was a member of the prominent Saltonstall family of Boston and first cousin to Senator (later Governor) Leverett Saltonstall. His father, George Webb West, was a doctor at Massachusetts General Hospital and lecturer at Harvard Medical School. Young George attended Groton School and Harvard College, a graduate of the class of 1910. After three years with F.S. Mosley & Co., a Boston banking and brokerage firm, he went to work for the more prestigious Tucker, Anthony & Co., where he was made partner in 1916. Due to poor health, he resigned from the firm in early 1927, but remained affiliated as a 'special partner.'^{vii}

In 1913 West married Dorothy Fowler (ca. 1892-1964) of New York City. She was the daughter of the late Anderson Fowler, a wealthy businessman who was managing director of Fowler Brothers, one of the largest packing and provision businesses in the world, before retiring to focus on his large interests in various coal and iron companies.^{viii} Mrs. West was one of the founders of the Army & Navy Officers' Club in Boston and active in World War Two efforts. The couple's principal residence was in fashionable Chestnut Hill outside of Boston, where they lived with their five children—Dorothy, George S. Jr. (died 1933), Mary, Eric and Richard—and nine servants.^{ix}

Throughout his life, West's chief recreations were farming, breeding and exhibiting dogs, particularly Airedale terriers and greyhounds, and racing trotting horses. Unable to serve actively during World War Two, he became co-chairman of Dogs for Defense for the New England region, which secured dogs for the armed forces. West was well-known within dog breeding and showing circles. He won blue ribbons for best in show for both an Airedale terrier and a greyhound at New York City and Boston shows and numerous other awards at shows throughout the eastern United States. He was the first president of the Eastern Dog Club, of which he was a founder, and served as its delegate to the American Kennel Club. He also headed the Airedale Terrier Club of New England, the Greyhound Club of America and the Westminster Kennel Club. West was an active member of the Metropolitan Driving [Trotting] Club. He served on the board of Angell Memorial Hospital and was president of Boston's Somerset Club. For many years he was president and treasurer of the Children's Island Sanatorium. At the time of his death he was president of the Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture.^x

Dorothy Fowler West was active in various charities in the Boston area. During World War II, she promoted cooperation between the United States and Great Britain, for which she received the Order of the British Empire award. At Squam, she was one of four founders of the Squam Lakes Conservation Society which formed in 1960.^{xi}

The Wests' purchase of the 128-acre True Farm for a summer home in 1920 allowed George West to diversify his farming interests and pursue his breeding activities. At the time of the acquisition, the

^{vii} Harvard, 1914, 1930, 1935; "George West, Broker, Dies."

^{viii} *New York Times*: 2/11/1906, 2/27/1906, 8/7/1913. Both of Dorothy West's parents were English. Upon Fowler's unexpected death in 1906, his estate was worth an astounding \$8,000,000-10,000,000.

^{ix} US Census, 1920.

^x *New York Times*, 10/31/1959; Harvard, 1960: 522-523.

^{xi} George Butler and Eugenia West interviews, 2012. A less known fact about Dorothy West was her uncanny ability to read palms, and many well-known visitors to the lake made use of her talent.

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property consisted of a sizeable, early 19th century farmhouse with a 2 ½-story rear ell, one-story wing to the southwest, and attached barn. A larger, early 19th century barn stood across the road. Historic photographs show a largely open landscape of field, pasture and stone walls extending up the hillside behind the house, as well as open land to the south in the direction of the lake.

Shortly after acquiring True Farm, West began major improvements, converting it into an estate farm and making it a hub of family life. He modified the interior of the larger barn and added a silo. Nearby, he constructed a garage with rooms for hired hands above, stables for riding horses and wagon shed as one connected building. Two large chicken houses (one of which remains) housed the hens and West's fighting cocks; together the houses were capable of sheltering 200 chickens. West added a stone shed to the north side of the lower chicken house, but for what purpose remains unknown. Across the road, he built a playhouse for the children and another small building (no longer standing) that the children used as a museum; both structures stood northeast of the main house. On the other side of the main house, attached to its connected barn, he constructed a cottage for farm workers. On the hillside behind the main house, he placed a group of six turkey houses that held up to 300 birds and planted an orchard. Separate sheds housed a flock of sheep that typically numbered in the mid-teens, but in 1936 grew to 160 animals. West even changed the course of West Brook as it passed by his house, moving the stream bed from through the front field to its southwestern edge. He channeled its flow by lining the streambed with stone and built two rustic bridges to carry the road.^{xiii}

The main house received some alterations, in part intended to restore earlier architectural features, whether documented or conjectured, and in part to modernize it. The Victorian-era front porch and 2/2 window sash were replaced with a Colonial Revival porch and 6/6 and 9/6 sash. French doors were installed in many of the entrances and multi-pane casement sash in both new and a handful of original window openings. Chimney caps received arched flues. Paneling and an arched doorway were introduced on the first floor.

Miles and miles of trails on the Squam mountain range behind the farm provided hours of riding for the Wests and their neighboring friends, the Websters and Coolidges. The property included more than 3,000' of shorefront in Bennett Cove on Squam Lake, where the summer cottage and boathouse erected by Willard Ruhe were located.

Like many others with estate farms around Squam Lake, the Wests had milk, poultry and meat shipped to their Chestnut Hill residence during the winter months. Each autumn, large quantities of vegetables were preserved for consumption while in Chestnut Hill. During the Depression, the Wests provided produce, meat and dairy products to local families in Holderness. A local farm manager ran the operation year-round, with seasonal help of up to six workers. In a town where most farms were valued at \$4,000 and under, the scale of George West's farm stood out: it was valued at \$30,000 in

^{xiii} Holderness Inventories; George Butler interviews, 2010, 2011, 2012. Within a year of purchasing the farm, West had two horses, five cows, six sheep and three hogs on the farm, and the value of the property increased from around \$18,000 to \$25,000. The presence of fighting cocks, though very fashionable in the early twentieth century, was not widely known around town. Most, if not all, of the structures added by the Wests are thought to have been constructed by Deacon Haskell, a one-arm, local carpenter who also built many of the cottages at nearby Rockywold-Deephaven Camps.

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1930, and only three other properties in Holderness out-ranked it.^{xiii} The farm remained fully active throughout George West's life. In the mid-1930s, a Depression purchase added the adjacent Marsden Lee farm to West's holdings, enlarging the farm to 350 acres.^{xiv}

The Wests spent most of the summer at True Farm, where life, though simpler than in Chestnut Hill, was still decidedly gracious and elegant.^{xv} A cook, parlor maid, laundress, and upstairs maid tended to matters in the house. Formal meals, consisting largely of food produced on the farm—an exception was fish, which was shipped from Boston—were served in the large dining room (in the ell) three times a day, and Dorothy West served tea on the front porch each day at 4pm. The family regularly entertained visitors from around lake and farther afield, often housing them in the lake cottage. Sundays found the Wests at Church Island, where they were actively involved with the Chocorua Island Chapel.

Following his full retirement from Tucker Anthony in 1956, George West made True Farm his year-round residence, necessitating winterizing the main house. With twenty-five sheep, two horses and three cows, the farm's agricultural activity was on a par with earlier years.^{xvi} However, his death on October 29, 1959 brought major changes. The following year, Dorothy West divided the farm among her children and their spouses. She gave Richard Saltonstall West (and his wife, Ruth) the Marsden Lee Farm acquired in 1934, three parcels totaling seventy-five acres. (Richard and Ruth built first a boathouse and later a summer house on their shorefront parcel and a year-round house in the field parcel on the southeast side of True Farm Road.)^{xvii} Eric F. West (and his wife, Eugenia) received a twelve-acre shorefront parcel that included the summer cottage and boathouse. (The boathouse burned the following decade.) Daughter Mary West Barnes (and her husband, William Barnes) acquired three shorefront parcels totaling twenty-three acres and built a year-round house on one of them.^{xviii}

^{xiii} *Holderness Inventories*; George Butler interviews, 2010, 2011. Ernest Shute filled the role of farm manager in the mid-20th century. George West was an unusually large man and fully capable of eating an entire chicken at one sitting. Any surplus farm products were likely given away. The three local properties with a higher value than True Farm were camp property on Mooney Point owned by Elwyn Preston, a farm owned by C.F. Edwards, and the extensive holdings of the Webster family. Throughout this period, the farm was known locally as 'Ruhe Farm,' following the tradition of using the last owner's name. It was not until 1949 that the town referred to it as 'True Farm.'

^{xiv} GCRD 643/25, 643/588 (2/254/1934); *Holderness Inventories*. Holderness inventories place the Marston Lee Farm at 400 acres the year West acquired it, but with half that acreage the following year—whether because it was incorrectly entered in 1934, or West sold some of the land, is as yet undetermined. The farm came with an early farmhouse on the northwest side of True Farm Road and pasture on the south side where West pastured his large flock of sheep.

^{xv} Even as late as the 1940s, it took a full eight hours to travel from Chestnut Hill to Holderness. The family traditional stopped for lunch and children's naps at the Eagle Hotel in Concord, New Hampshire. (Eugenia West interview, 2012)

^{xvi} *Holderness Inventory*, 1957. Just before his retirement, George West put the farm into joint tenancy with his wife. At about the same time, True Farm Road was closed off to the general traveling public. (GCRD 873/367 (12/10/1955), 890/161 (Affidavit stating True Farm was closed off on April 23, 1957).

^{xvii} *Holderness Inventory*, 1949-62. Town records show Richard West had already been paying taxes on 'Pickle Pine Farm,' as the Lee Farm was known, and eight surrounding acres.

^{xviii} The Barnes' wedding in 1945 was on Church Island, believed to be only the third such event in its forty-two-year history. The Barnes' developed lot was later further divided, and George and Desmond Butler acquired two acres of it. The other two Barnes' parcels were sold to Bruce and Elizabeth Whitmore, who constructed a year-round house on the four-acre shorefront parcel. Of those four parcels, the two that remain undeveloped are part of this nomination.

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The fourth child, Dorothy West Butler (and her husband, T. Desmond Butler) were eventually to receive the core farm and main house, by then reduced to 174 acres, as well as a small shorefront parcel. Dorothy West continued to live in the main house until her own death in 1964, but the farm was no longer active.^{xix} She ultimately gave the core farm in equal shares to her son-in-law, T. Desmond Butler, and his two sons, George and Richard. In 1972, the sons divided the 160 acres. Richard Butler took nearly seventy-five acres of mostly woodland on the southwest side of West Brook, while George Butler retained the land on the northeast side of the brook, which included all the buildings and active agricultural land associated with True Farm and a small shorefront parcel.^{xx}

George Tyssen Butler (b. 1943), a notable filmmaker and photographer and third generation West at True Farm, continues the farming tradition. The farm currently supports a dozen chickens, seven horses, four sheep and three beef cattle. Today, it is one of a handful of historic working farms with livestock in Holderness.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

True Farm is representative of many early agricultural properties throughout the Squam area—farms that formed the backbone of the local economy throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The core of True Farm—the land containing the dwellings and outbuildings—occupies what was Lot 5 in the Third Range of New Holderness' lots, laid out when the town was chartered in 1761. ("New" was dropped in 1816.) Permanent settlement in town began shortly thereafter, with a notable growth spurt between 1774 and 1786. In the early 1790s, the town voted to lay out the road between the third and fourth ranges to link Sandwich with Squam Bridge (present-day Holderness village); this was the road that became the Old Highway and today is True Farm Road at the northeastern end.^{xxi}

While it is unknown when Lot 5 was first permanently settled, Joseph True was the first of the True family to farm on this site, starting ca. 1815-1820. Joseph True (ca. 1774-1864) came to Holderness from nearby Sandwich in 1795, initially acquiring a nearby lot on the south side of the old road between Sandwich and Holderness (present day True Farm Road). By 1803 he and his brother John each owned slightly more than 100 acres of adjacent land. Though most of Joseph True's acreage was unimproved, some seven acres were mowed, or in pasture for his horse, two oxen, two cows and one steer. By 1811, True had increased his holdings to 146 acres and additional livestock. Over the course of that decade, he maintained 5-10 acres of mowed land, 6-12 acres of pasture, 2-4 acres of tilled soil and prepared a half-acre for an orchard. He also purchased at least part of Lot 5, as well as half of Lot 4 to the northeast. Between 1815 and 1816, the value of his buildings increased by fifty percent, and between 1821 and 1822 by even more. Given this increased value, as well as Joseph True's marriage

^{xix} GCRD 961/435 (Agreement dated 6/19/1961), 960/186 (6/30/1961), 960/189 (6/1961), Plan Book 919/73/1 (6/1961); *Holderness Inventory*, 1949-62. Even in George West's final year on the farm, agricultural activity had been reduced to a flock of sheep.

^{xx} 1972 plan; George Butler interview, 2012.

^{xxi} 1774 map; Ruell, 1987.

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in 1822 and the physical appearance and workmanship of the house and barn at True Farm, it seems likely that both were constructed ca. 1820.^{xxii}

Joseph True and his wife, Abigail Marston of Sandwich (1785-1871), farmed here throughout their adult lives. In 1850, True transferred the south half of the farm, as well as the north half of the farmhouse, which stood across the road, to his son, Joseph F. True (1827/8-1914). The transaction also gave Joseph F. True use of the door and wood yards of the house, and a half interest in the horse stable, chaise house, wood house, piggery and sugar orchard, including “apparatus for manufacturing sugar.” The senior True, though seventy-five years old by then, retained the exclusive right to control and manage the entire farm operation. At that time, the entire farm was 170 acres, including 120 of improved land.^{xxiii}

Following his parents’ deaths, Joseph F. and his wife, Mary Butler True (1834/35-1901), continued to farm here. The farm was initially increased to 200 acres, then reduced to 170 in the early 1880s. The 1881 town inventory offers a snapshot of its livestock: a horse, four oxen, three cows, five neat stock and six sheep—numbers that remained consistent for the remainder of the decade. Compared to nearby farms, the Trues’ place was well above average in size and value, though by no means among the largest in town.^{xxiv}

In 1885, Joseph F. and Mary True transferred the upper portion of the farm, which lay above True Farm Road (acreage unknown), as well as the lot across the road on which the barn and barnyard stood, to their son, Charles L. True (1860-1925), reserving their ability to occupy the homestead for the remainder of their lives. Two years later, the couple sold the remainder of the farm, some 100 acres between the old highway and the lake, to Charles, again reserving their right to use it during their lifetimes. Charles was the last member of the family to farm here.^{xxv}

In 1888, a year after assuming title, Charles entered into a ten-year lease with Edwin DeMeritte of Boston, allowing DeMeritte to establish a camp on approximately one acre of the farm that abutted the lake. That camp was Camp Algonquin. After a short stint at running his boarding house, True sold the

^{xxii} GCRD 21/343 (12/23/1795), 73/207 (3/26/1801), 73/208 (3/25/1806), 73/209 (1/4/1809), 68/159-160 (3/23/1815), 115/327 (5/26/1818), 123/151 (10/29/1832); True, 1973. The first deed to reference Joseph True’s homestead farm was not until 1832, but town inventories document his agricultural activity in 1803 (earlier records are not available), and deeds record several purchases of adjacent land between 1795 and 1832. It is likely that True occupied a modest dwelling before constructing the existing farmhouse. Although undocumented, later owner, Dorothy Fowler West, claimed a log cabin preceded the farmhouse, the faint foundation of which was still visible when she and her husband purchased the farm in 1920. (George Butler interview, 2011). It is plausible that the existing farmhouse was erected around the time of Joseph’s marriage in 1822. John True’s farm, which abutted Joseph True’s to the northeast, was always a somewhat larger operation.

^{xxiii} GCRD 9210/474 (3/5/1850); U.S. Agricultural Census, 1850.

^{xxiv} Holderness Inventories, 1880-89. It is not known where the thirty lost acres were in relation to the rest of the farm.

^{xxv} GCBD 383/76 (5/29/1885), 390/286 (5/17/1887); Holderness Inventories, 1885-91. After 1888, the acreage of the entire farm was down to 120 acres, as some of the upper land, including a pasture, was sold off. The elder Trues continued to pay taxes on the farm, even after they left Holderness for Northfield in 1891. The earlier deed makes mention of a “passway” that led from the old highway, across the lower portion of the farm to the lake. A spring that was in front of the main house, on the south side of the old highway, was similarly called out. By 1887, the lower 100-acre parcel had been recently bisected by present-day NH Route 113.

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entire farm, then comprising 100 acres on both sides of NH Route 113, out of the family in 1895 to Robert L. Flanders of Malden, MA, for \$2,600—a sale that included all of the household furniture and farming utensils.^{xxvi} With his wife Harriet M., Robert Flanders farmed the property, albeit modestly, for the next eleven years. His livestock was limited to a single horse and a few cows.

In 1906 the Flanders sold the entire farm to Willard Lewis Ruhe (1885-1970), beginning its period as a summer residence.^{xxvii}

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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The Leather Manufacturer, Vol. 28, no. 1 (Jan 1917), p. 99.

“Miss Fowler Engaged.” *New York Times*, August 7, 1913.

NH State Archives, Vital Records.

^{xxvi} GCRD Book 425/58 (6/6/1895); U.S. Census, 1900. It is not clear when the acreage was reduced from 170 to 100, though the latter number was probably approximate and on the low end. For reasons unknown, all of the Trues relocated to Northfield, NH, where Charles and his wife, Alida, started a family. Neither Charles nor his father continued in farming; Charles became a dentist.

^{xxvii} GCRD Book 478/352 (8/9/1906). Though reference is made to a plan of the property executed by Charles Sleeper of Lakeport and filed with this deed, the plan could not be located. Nor could a plan prepared by John Keniston in 1913 for Ruhe.

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November 1980. Privately printed, collection of George Butler.

United States Agricultural Census, 1850

United States Population Census, 1850-1930

Photograph Collections

George Butler (owner)

Interviews

George Tyssen Butler (current owner and grandson of George and Dorothy West), August, 2010,
October, 2011, January, 2012)

Eugenia Lovett West (daughter-in-law of George and Dorothy West), January 2012.

Maps & Plans

1774 *Proprietor's Map of New Holderness*

1929 “Squam Lake.” Topographical map, surveyor unknown. [in hanging map file, Holderness
Town Hall]

1961 “Plan Showing Lands of George S. West Estate.” Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Plan
files: Book 919, page 73.

1971 *The Squam Range, New Hampshire*. Topographical map. Surveyed by Bradford Washburn.

1972 “Land of George T. and Richard P. Butler.” Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Plan files:
Pocket 2, Folder 5, No. 27.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been
requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University

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recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 141 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	293660	4851000
2	19	294130	4850600
3	19	294640	4849995
4	19	294550	4849880
5	19	294430	4849970
6	19	294570	4849690
7	19	294685	4849410
8	19	294440	4849375
9	19	294400	4849820
10	19	293520	4850720

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for True Farm includes land on both sides of True Farm Road and both sides of NH Route 113, a total of 141 acres. The nominated parcels are 206/2, 206/3, 206/4, 206/5, 217/13, 217/15, 217/16 and 217/17, as shown on the Town of Holderness Tax Map dated 2011.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for True Farm comprises all the lands that constituted the core farm when the West family acquired it in 1920, plus some undocumented acreage they must have added to it that decade. The only excluded land are two parcels that were developed with year-round houses by members of that family following the subdivision of the farm in 1961 and one wooded 28-acre parcel that remains undeveloped. All of the primary lands, including those that were developed with residences and agricultural outbuildings and used for farming purposes are included in the nomination. Nearly all of the shoreline frontage is also included, as well as the summer cottage that the Wests inherited from the previous owners.

The boundary specifically excludes the Marston Lee Farm which was not annexed to True Farm until 1934 and separated from it in 1960, when Dorothy West divided the property up. The Lee Farm was never an integral part of the True Farm operations.

TRUE FARM

Grafton Co., NH

Name of Property

County and State

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date March 25, 2012

street & number 25 Ridge Road telephone 603-225-7977

city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301

e-mail ehengen@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

The following are attached:

- **USGS map**
- **Sketch map** with photo key.
- **Photographs**

List of Photographs:

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: True Farm

Town/county/state:., Holderness, Grafton Co., New Hampshire

Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

Date of photograph: April & June 2011

Location of negative: 25 Ridge Road, Concord, New Hampshire

Photo #1

Description of view: Looking northwest from NH Route 113 at True Farm buildings and front field

Photo #2

Description of view: Main house (#1), looking northwest at facade (southeast elevation)

Photo #3

Description of view: Main house (#1), looking northeast at southwest elevation

Photo #4

Description of view: Farmer's Cottage/Guest House (#2), looking southeast at facade (southwest) and northwest elevations

Photo #5

Description of view: Farmer's Cottage/Guest House (#2), southeast elevation

Photo #6

Description of view: Looking northeast from main house (left) toward agricultural outbuildings

Photo #7

TRUE FARM
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton Co., NH
County and State

Description of view: Looking north at agricultural complex from front field

Photo #8

Description of view: Barn and silo (#4), looking west at southeast and north east elevations

Photo #9

Description of view: Garage/Horse Barn/Wagon Shed(#5), looking east at, from left, garage, horse barn and wagon shed

Photo #10

Description of view: Chicken House/Stone Shed (#6), looking northeast

Photo #11

Description of view: Playhouse (#3), side yard and pasture, looking north

Photo #12

Description of view: Rustic bridge crossing True Farm Road, looking southeast

Photo #13

Description of view: West Cottage (#8), looking southwest at northeast elevation

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

TRUE FARM

Name of Property

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

Grafton Co., NH

County and State



True Farm, showing main house, playhouse, early 19th century barn and part of garage.
Photographed shortly after farm was purchased by West family in 1920.

Courtesy George Butler

TRUE FARM

Name of Property

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

Grafton Co., NH

County and State



True Farm, ca. 1920s, looking southeast from upper pasture, showing early 19th century barn and 1920s playhouse at far left and main house with kitchen ell and small barn that burned in 1968

Courtesy George Butler

TRUE FARM

Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton Co., NH
County and State



Chicken houses and stone shed, ca. 1930s.
(Upper chicken house no longer standing)
Courtesy George Butler

TRUE FARM

Name of Property

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

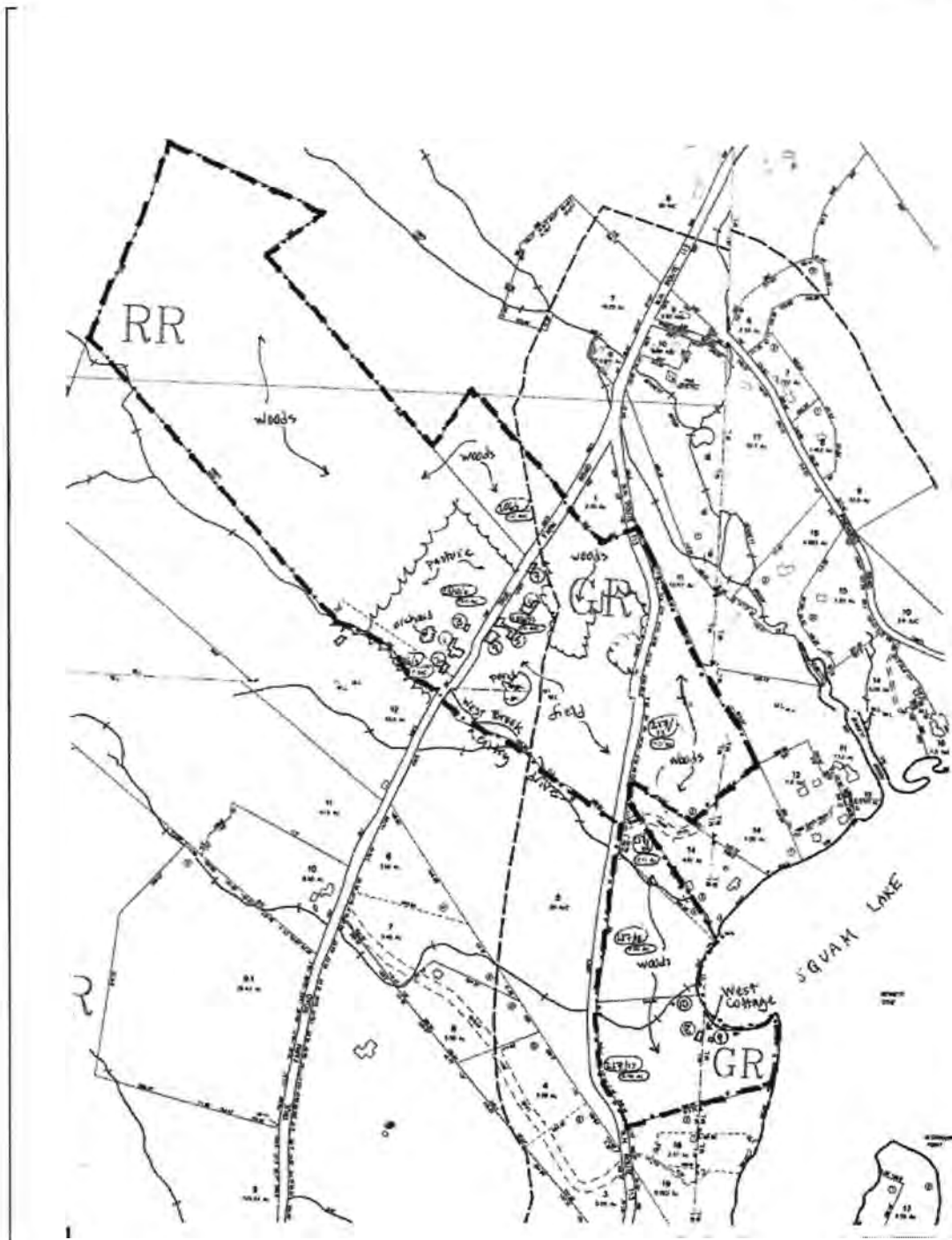
Grafton Co., NH

County and State

True Farm Property Map



—•—•— property boundary
206/3 map/parcel

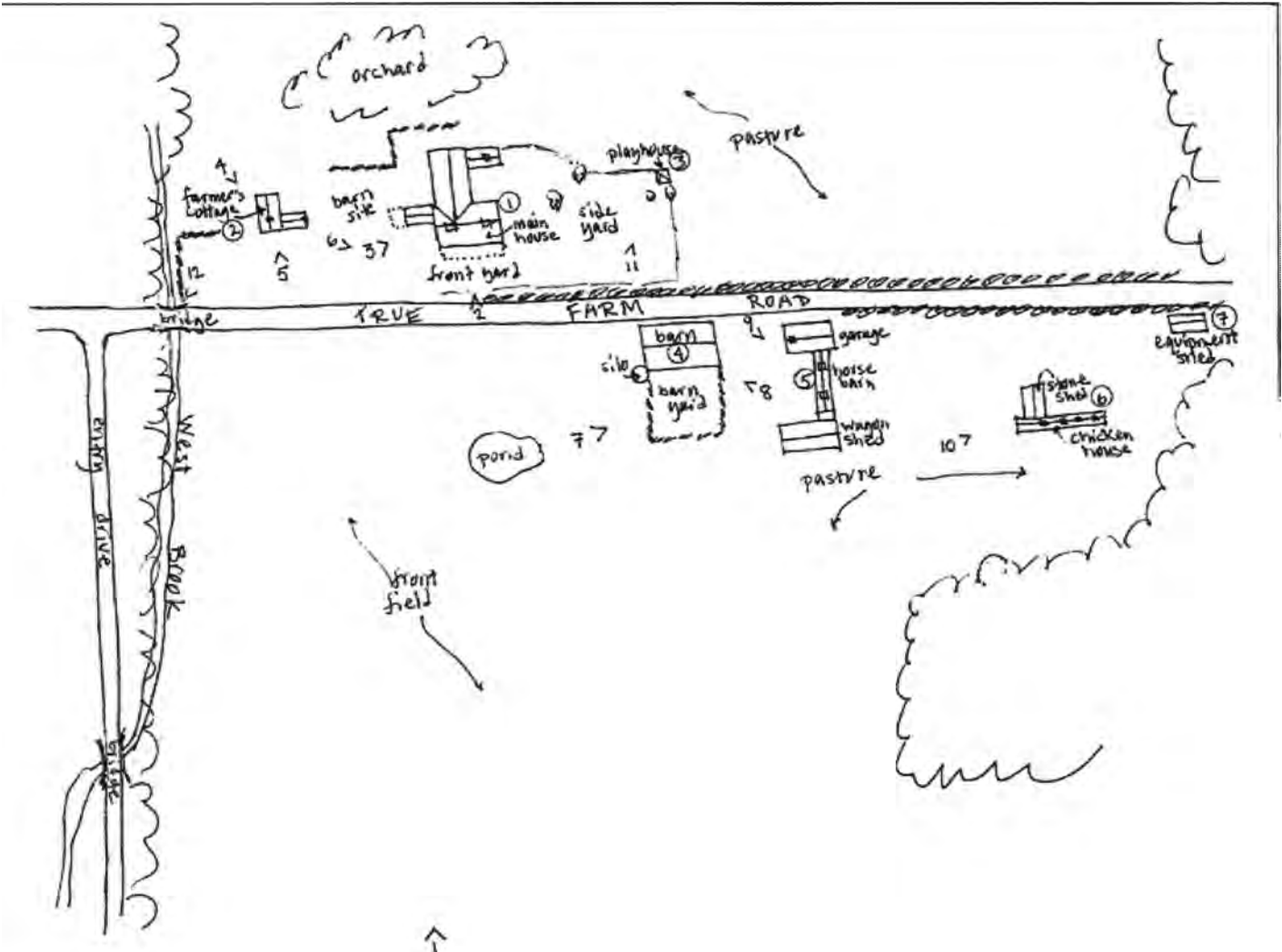


TRUE FARM
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton Co., NH
County and State

True Farm Sketch Map
detail of buildings along True Farm Road & photo key

↑
N
5> photo #
5 resource #



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 12000507

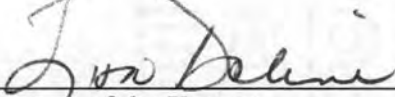
Date Listed: 8/15/2012

Property Name: True Farm

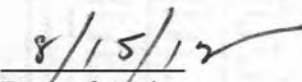
County: Grafton

State: NH

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to amend the registration form to reference the multiple property cover document.

Section 8.

The True Farm historic district is a good example of the county estate associated property type as defined in Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community Multiple Property documentation under the Summer Influx in the Squam Viewshed 1870-1962 historic context.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY True Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE Squam MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Grafton

DATE RECEIVED: 6/01/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/15/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000507

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/15/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*part of the Squam MPS - as a country
estate property type.*

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER Una Delina

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 8/15/12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



#1

True Farm

Holderness NH



2

True Farm

Holderness NH



#3

True Farm

Holderness NH



4

True Farm

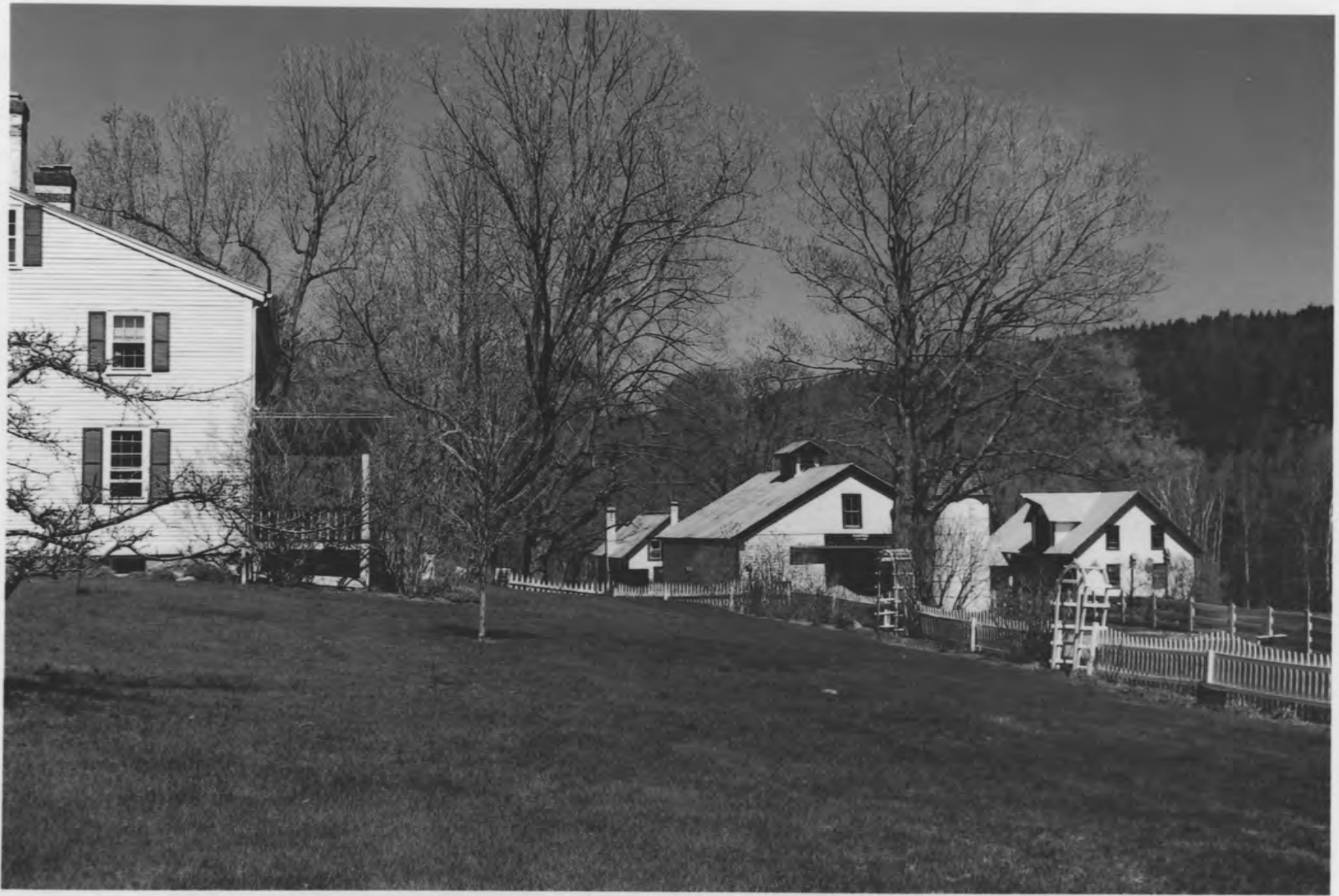
Holderness NH



#5

True Farm

Holderness NH



#6

True Farm

Holderness NH



#7

True Farm

Holderness NH



#8

True Farm

Holderness NH



#9

True Farm

Holderness NH



#10
True Farm
Holderness NH



#11

True Farm

Holderness NH



#12

True Farm

Holderness NH



#13
True Farm
Holderness NH

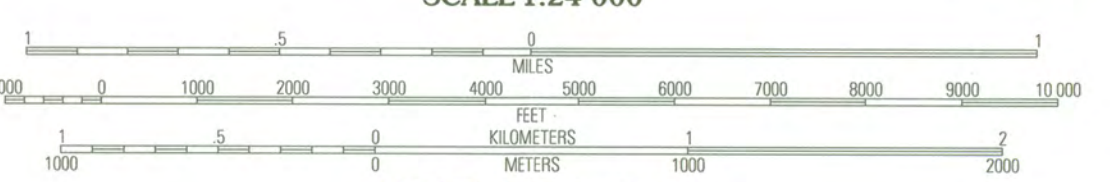
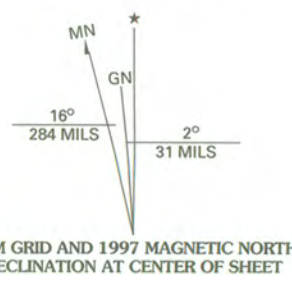


TRUE FARM
 1 19/293000/4851000
 2 19/294130/4850600
 3 19/294640/4849995
 4 19/294550/4849880
 5 19/294430/4849970
 6 19/294570/4849690
 7 19/294685/4849410
 8 19/294440/4849375
 9 19/294400/4849870
 10 19/293520/4850720

BURLEIGH BRAE / WEBSTER ROAD HOUSE
 1 19/293820/4848625
 2 19/293980/4848545
 3 19/294000/4848452
 4 19/293880/4848260
 5 19/293650/4848420

CAMP CARVES
 19/294120/4848980

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1983
 Revision within and adjacent to National Forest System lands
 by USDA Forest Service 1995
 Topography compiled 1972. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994
 Survey control current as of 1995
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks:
 New Hampshire coordinate system (transverse Mercator)
 Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 19
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
 The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
 intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
 Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
 Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
 This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are
 subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check
 with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands



Interstate	5	Primary highway	Red line
U. S.	2	Secondary highway	Red dashed line
State	1	Light-duty road	Black dashed line
County	6	Composition: Unspecified	Black solid line
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	10	Paved	Black solid line with dashes
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	10A	Gravel	Black solid line with dots
National Forest Trail	384	Dirt	Black solid line with triangles
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	Black solid line with squares
		Trail	Black solid line with circles
		Gate	Black solid line with diamonds

1	2	3	1 Woodstock
			2 Waterville Valley
4		5	3 Mount Tippecanoe
			4 Plymouth
			5 Center Sandwich
			6 Ashland
6	7	8	7 Holderness
			8 Center Harbor

SQUAM MOUNTAINS, NH
 1995
 NIMA 6671 1 SE - SERIES V812

