

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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Burrall-Belden House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 6 Barnes Road

City or town: Canaan State: CT County: Litchfield

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C \_\_\_ D

<u>Alfred B. Dunne</u>	<u>Deputy SHPO</u>	<u>10/5/18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>CT State Historic Preservation Office</u>		
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

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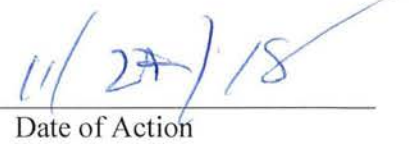
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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

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 of the Keeper

  
Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:   
Public – Local   
Public – State   
Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)   
District   
Site   
Structure   
Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- EDUCATION: school
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSITENCE: animal facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

OTHER: Vernacular

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: stone, clapboard, vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Burrall-Belden House sits on a 5.06-acre property at the southeast corner of Barnes Road and Huntsville-South Canaan Road (Connecticut Route 63). It includes six resources constructed between c.1740 and c.1950, five of which are contributing. The primary building is a two-story house with a Georgian-style façade on its west (Barnes Road) elevation and a Federal-style (or Late Georgian) façade on its east (Huntsville-South Canaan Road) elevation. The main entrance to the house is on the Federal façade. The house occupies the northwest corner of the site and there is a complex of two barns and a former law office to the south of it. The barns are unpainted post and beam buildings with vertical wood siding. The north barn is built over a steep slope to the west and is supported on three sides by an uncoursed rubble stone foundation. The south barn in the center of the complex is also built over this slope, but it has enclosed animal stalls on its lower level. The law office to the south of the barns is a one- and-one-half story, post and beam side gable building sided in unpainted clapboard. It is cantilevered to the west where it is supported by wooden columns. There is a stone retaining wall to the east of these buildings at the base of Cobble Hill. A wooden former outhouse, now a garden shed, is to the east of the house and a non-contributing wood frame garage is to the northwest of the house on Barnes Road. The house is directly east across Huntsville-South Canaan Road from the South Canaan Congregational Church (1804) which was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. To the west is a level plain along the Hollenbeck River, while to the east and south, Cobble Hill rises steeply to an elevation of 1260 feet. The Housatonic River and Falls Village (1830-1964), a mill

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community listed as a Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, are approximately one mile to the southwest along US Route 7. The area surrounding the house is comprised of a small village and farmland to the west along the river plain, forest to the east and scattered village residences located along the roadways (Figure 10).

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

The house sits on a mostly level site that rises to the southeast toward the forested slopes of Cobble Hill. It is bordered by Barnes Road to the north, Huntsville-South Canaan Road (Connecticut Route 63) to the west and forest to the south and east (Photos 1 and 2). Landscaping consists of foundation plantings, beds of ornamental shrubs, flowering plants and mature trees (Photos 1-15). The original well, surrounded by rubblestone, is located near the south elevation (Photo 16). A wood rail fence runs along the west and north boundaries of the property (Photo 1). A stone retaining wall is at the base of Cobble Hill to the east of the barns that are approximately 140 feet south of the house (Photo 17). Another stone retaining wall supports the facades (east elevations) of the barns and law office. The site drops off sharply to the west beneath these buildings (Photo 59). A short, paved driveway leads from Barnes Road to the garage that is approximately forty feet northeast of the house.

### House (c.1740-1853, contributing building)

The main block of the house (contributing) is a two-story, front gable building. It sits on a rubble stone foundation that is exposed on all elevations, but mostly hidden by foundation plantings. The house was built in at least four stages that are still plainly in evidence. The earliest section is a rudimentary story-and-a-half cabin of c.1740 that survives in expanded form as the south wing. Next to be built c.1804 is the main two story block of the house with a north elevation in the style of a Georgian farmhouse of the post-Revolutionary period and a west-facing façade in the Federal style. This block may have been built in concert with and echoes the forms of the Federal period Congregational Church (1804) on the opposite (west) side of the highway. Two one-story additions were built on the east elevation sometime before 1853 and a one-story "wood shed" was attached to this addition's southeast corner during the same period. The exterior of the house has remained largely unaltered, except for the addition of a patio on the east elevation, from that time to the present. A diagram showing the building history of the house is shown in Figure 12.

The house faces west toward the church and it is essentially unchanged since at least the early twentieth century (Figures 13 and 14, Photos 1 and 2). It is three bays wide with a front-gable roof, side entrance, and center chimney. There is a full gable pediment finished with flush board siding and set with a half-lunette window (Photos 3 and 4) surrounded by an entablature comprised of a wide frieze and molded cornice. The doorway is in the southernmost bay and it has sidelights separated by four Doric-order colonettes that support an elaborate entablature with a reeded bed-mold (Photo 5). The main block of the house is sheathed with clapboard. Windows throughout are mostly 12-over-12, double-hung wood sash. The gable lunette window contains tracery in Gothic lancet-arch motif (Photo 3 and 4). Windows as well as the front entry door are enclosed with fixed-louver blinds.

To the south, a one-and-a-half-story center-chimney ell is set back at right-angles to the main structure (Photo 6). It is two bays in width with a recessed entrance porch enclosed by a Tuscan-order portico *in antis* (Photo 7). The south elevation retains fenestration of smaller size than the main portion of the structure set with six-over-six-light wood sash (Photo 8). The corner boards and narrow-width clapboard evident at the center of this elevation likely reveal the dimension of the original structure (Photo 9).

To the southeast of this wing and at right-angles to it is an addition that is known as "the woodshed" (Photos 10 and 11). Its fenestration pattern and present aspect are twentieth-century adaptations made when this structure was incorporated into the living area of the house. Likewise, the

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rear of the 1740s wing has been extended outward, and 20<sup>th</sup>-century fenestration has been installed that reflects the patterns of the earlier structure (Photo 12).

The center of the east elevation of the main block has been only slightly changed since it was photographed by Clarence White's students c.1920. An open porch on its north side has been enclosed, a new window has been added to the southern section and the door has been replaced. (Figures 15 and 16, Photos 12 and 13). There is a one-story shed-roof addition with a flush-boarded half-pediment that repeats the treatment of the main façade (Photo 13).

The north or Barnes Road elevation of the house resembles a typical northwest Connecticut farmhouse of the eighteenth century, five bays in width with a center entrance, but it is a secondary elevation on this house and the center doorway is a secondary entrance (Photo 14). The entry door has a six-light transom with a simple surround and drip cap (Photo 15). It has two entry doors. The exterior door is a replica of an early door type of batten construction with original strap hinges and a decorative Suffolk latch (Photos 18 and 19). The interior door has early flat panels and mortise and tenon construction, but the diagonal backing was added in the twentieth century (Photos 20 and 21).<sup>1</sup> It is similar to the entry door of the façade, which has inset and molded five-panel construction and a hand forged Suffolk latch on the exterior with a Carpenter-type box lock typical of an early nineteenth-century date on the interior (Photos 22-24).

The interior of the house includes 3,529 square feet. It retains most of its late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century floor plan and finishes, with a typical early nineteenth-century center chimney plan on its north side and an open room on the first story of its south side. The main entrance leads into a side hall with a straight-run stair (Photo 25). The stair balustrade has a molded handrail, square balusters, and a square newel post (Photo 26). Floors, as elsewhere in the house, are of random-width oak and walls and ceilings are plastered. To the left (north) a door leads to the hall. Window moldings in this room correspond to doorframes by extending to the floor to enclose plaster panels beneath the sash (Photo 27). On the east wall is a fireplace with a neoclassic mantel which was added by the current owner (Photo 28).

Between the hall and the parlor is the small entry porch for the north entrance (Photo 29). The parlor itself contains a paneled wainscot, four-panel door, and simple mantelpiece with a wide frieze (Photos 30 and 31). Adjoining the hall to the south, at the east end of the stairhall, is the c.1804 kitchen. This room includes a fireplace with an iron crane and an oven outside the hearth to the east (Photo 32). Below the chair rail the walls are sheathed with a horizontal wood wainscot and there is a Dutch door in the east wall (apparently originally the exterior) of diagonal batten finish on the interior side that corresponds to the Barnes Road elevation entry door (Photos 29 and 33). On the side of the room opposite the fireplace are a series of boxed and beaded support posts (Photos 33 and 34). These posts correspond to the original south wall of the c.1804 building. To the east of the parlor, a one story wing with a shed roof extends from the north elevation of the main block. Its northern section may have been used as an office or library at the time of construction and its southern section, now used as an enclosed porch, abuts the current kitchen (Photos 11-15, 35, 41 and 42).

The south wing consists of a west and east room and an attic chamber. The west room contains a small parlor-type fireplace (Photo 36). Flooring here was pieced together on a line that corresponds to the location of corner boards on the structure's exterior (Photos 35 and 9). The east room probably functioned as a kitchen in the early days of its existence, since a portion of the chimney stack extends into it, but it has been bricked over (Photo 35). A winding stair connects this room to the attic chamber above (Photos 38 and 39). The rear wall has been pushed out at some indeterminate point in the past and today accommodates a modern kitchen (Photo 41). The north side of the former free-standing structure has been incorporated into the large room on south side of the main block and its original wall is now indicated only by the row of posts in this room (Photos 33-34). A mud room adjoins the kitchen extension to the north (Photo 42).

The second story of the main house has a side hall that follows to the layout of the hall below (Photo 43). There is a parlor chamber (Photos 44 and 45) and hall chamber (Photo 46) that line up with the locations of the corresponding rooms on the first story. Both bedrooms have four-panel doors

<sup>1</sup> The hinge appears to be original, but screws attaching it are clearly modern. Similar modern screws or nails have been used on the house and outbuildings to replace original nails.

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fastened with Norfolk latches. The parlor chamber has a small fireplace with a simple wood surround (Photo 47).

The chamber in the south wing is accessed by the three-turn stair from the former south wing kitchen and from the center hall in the main block (Photo 40). It rises beside the chimney stack (Photo 48) and a smoke chamber (Photo 49). Two dormer windows on the east wall (Photos 50 and 11) were added in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Exposed framing elements of an earlier style than those in the main block are also visible in this room (Photo 51). The attic of the main house is unfinished and shows a clear distinction between the roughly hewn timbers of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century structure and the water-sawn framing members of the early-19<sup>th</sup>-century reconstruction (Photos 52 and 53). There are interlocking rafters of 18<sup>th</sup>-century type (Photo 54). The central chimney is corbelled southward so that its cap is positioned in the exact center of the roof structure (Photo 55).

There is a full basement under the main portion and a crawlspace beneath the south wing and its east extension. The crawlspace contains the chimney stack that is an artifact of Col. Charles Burrall's log cabin of 1740 and it is earliest element of the house (Photo 56). The foundation itself is of fieldstone and rubble. The primary chimney stack in the main block is of brick with squared wood braces and hearth supports which suggest that it is entirely a product of the circa-1804 remodeling (Figure 12, Photos 57 and 58).

North Barn (c.1804, contributing building)

To the south of the house are three contributing outbuildings built c.1804 (Photo 59). These consist of two bank barns set at right angles to one another (Photos 58 and 59) and a structure with 12-over-12-light sash that served as a law office (Photo 69). The barns are of post-and-beam braced-frame construction with interlocking rafters similar to the house itself (Photo 67). Both barns face east and both have unpainted vertical siding. Both barns also have asphalt shingle roofs.

The north barn is a front gable building and it sits on a rubble stone foundation on its east, north and half of its west elevations. The southwest corner of this building and its south wall are supported on wooden columns over a steep slope. The lower level of the barn is open. It has four doors with original iron strap hinges on its façade and a window with six-over-six double hung wood sash in the gable. There is a single, fixed window with a six light wood sash near the west side of its north elevation. A single door with original iron strap hinges is near the center of its west elevation and there is a single window with six-over-six double hung wood sash in the gable. One fixed window with a six light wood sash is centered on the south elevation (Photos 59 and 62). The first floor interior is divided east-west by a full-height wall and there is a wooden staircase leading to the second floor at the west end of the south room (Photos 62 and 63). The second floor is a single open room.

South Barn (c. 1804, contributing building)

The south barn also sits on a rubble stone foundation. It has a door covered with diagonal wood siding on the north side of its façade and a door cut into the siding in the gable (Photos 59, 65 and 66). The interior is an open room. Animal stalls remain on the lower level of the south barn and the exposed foundation is of uncoursed rubble stone (Photo 68).

Law Office (c. 1804, contributing building)

The former law office is a side gable building that is cantilevered to the west atop wood posts so that its facade is on the same level as the south barn (Photos 69 and 70). The first floor interior is an open room finished in plaster with a baseboard and chair rail. There is a staircase leading to the attic on the west wall. A lectern and bench remain in place (Photos 71 and 72). The attic is a single open room.

Outhouse (Early 19<sup>th</sup> c., contributing building)

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An outhouse built during the early nineteenth century is located to the east of the house and faces west (Photos 73 and 74). It has unpainted clapboard sheathing and an asphalt shingle roof. Siding on the façade and east and south elevations has been replaced. A single door made of vertical wood plank with a Norfolk latch is located on the façade. A wood, six-over-six double hung window is centered on the east elevation. Interior walls are plastered and there is a two place privy bench on the south wall.

Garage (c.1955, non-contributing building)

A one-story, wood frame, front-gable garage built c. 1955 is located to the northeast of the house. It faces north onto Barnes Road. It sits on a concrete block foundation and is sided with clapboards. The vehicle entrance is a roll-up garage door and there is a doorway at the south end of the west elevation (Photo 75).

Integrity

The house, barns, law office and privy all retain design and material integrity. The basic plans of all contributing assets have not changed since at least 1853 or before. Original trim, hardware, floors, plaster, masonry and early windows have been preserved. Current interior and exterior finishes on all buildings are original or sympathetic to the period of significance. The buildings retain their original relationships to each other and the street, within a historic rural setting. The property continues to express its feeling as an eighteenth through early-nineteenth century residence and retains the buildings associated with its twentieth century use as a photography school.



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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.

### Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SETTLEMENT  
ART  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
c.1740-1838; 1919-1925  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
c.1740 – Construction of first portion of house  
c.1804 - Construction of Federal block  
1919 – 1925 - use by Clarence White School of Photography

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
White, Clarence H.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Burrall-Belden House is significant locally under Criterion A because it is representative of the early settlement of Canaan as well as its development into a permanent community. It served as local post office, as well as a law office during the nineteenth century. The house was owned by the Burrall family, who were prominent in local business and politics for over a century and a half. It is significant statewide under Criterion B because it was owned by photographer and teacher Clarence H. White, who held summer sessions of his highly influential Clarence White School of Photography at this house from 1919 until his death in 1925. It is also locally significant under Criterion C because it is a well preserved example of an eighteenth century Connecticut house which evolved over a period of almost one hundred years. The building began as a temporary log cabin built by farmers, but it eventually became the elegant home of a judge. Changing tastes in domestic architecture in the early nineteenth century are illustrated in this building, since it has both an unornamented Georgian farmhouse elevation and a more expressive Federal façade. Its outbuildings, one of which was the law office, remain unchanged and on their original sites. The Period of Significance for Criterion A is 1740 through 1838, when it was used as a post office and law office; for Criterion B, it is 1919-1925 when the Clarence White School of Photography used the house and c.1804 for Criterion C for the Federal style features.

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

**Criterion A: Settlement**

The Burrall Family was among the earliest settlers of Canaan and they contributed to the development of the town during the late eighteenth century and most of the nineteenth century. Three significant members of this family are directly connected to the Burrall-Belden House. The house served as a post office and law office for many years during the early nineteenth century. The grouping of a church, post office and law office at a crossroads was an important community center.

Charles Burrall (1720-1803) was one of the earliest residents of Canaan. He was also the builder and first resident of the oldest part of the house, which was built just two years after the incorporation of the town. He arrived in town as a sickly but hard working farm boy with little money. He later became very successful in the iron forging business.<sup>2</sup> He owned a half interest in an, "... iron works near the Great Falls" which he purchased in 1765.<sup>3</sup> Charles Burrall was one of the most respected men in town. He served as selectman, town clerk, justice of the peace and representative to the General assembly, but he resigned his town offices and sold part of the ironworks when he was chosen as Major of his local militia regiment in 1773. He was promoted to Colonel in the newly-formed Continental Army in 1774 and raised 800 men for the 14<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Militia Regiment to participate in the invasion of Canada. Unfortunately, the expedition failed and he returned home badly wounded.<sup>4</sup> Once his wounds had healed, he resumed his seat in the General Assembly. He represented Canaan from 1777 to 1783,

<sup>2</sup> The mining and forging of iron was an important endeavor in and around Canaan. Iron ore from nearby Salisbury was considered to be of very high quality and many of the artillery pieces used in the Revolutionary War were made in the area.

<sup>3</sup> Marie Collins Graham, *Four Chronicles of Old Canaan*, (Falls Village and Canaan: Falls Village-Canaan Historical Society, 1975) 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 9-10.

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except for 1780.<sup>5</sup> He was a member of Connecticut's Constitutional Convention of 1788 where he signed the document ratifying the US Constitution.<sup>6</sup> Colonel Charles Burrall's son, Charles Burrall, Jr.(1751-1820), who lived at 6 Barnes Road and built the main part of the house there, was also elected to town offices and served as an officer in the Army.<sup>7</sup>

After Charles Burrall, Jr. died in 1820, the house at 6 Barnes Road continued to be occupied by members of the Burrall family. It is illustrated at the border of a map published in 1853 and it looked as it does today (Figure 19). It was occupied at that time by Charles' younger brother, William Morgan Burrall (1779-1856), who probably used one of the outbuildings as his law office (Figure 20)<sup>8</sup>. A sign for his office was found in this outbuilding (Photo 76). William M. Burrall was a lawyer who was admitted to the bar in 1808. He served as Associate Judge of the County Court from 1829 to 1836 and subsequently served as Chief Judge for ten years.<sup>9</sup> He was also elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives from Canaan, 1827, 1829-30, 1833, 1835-36 and the Connecticut State Senate from the 17th District in 1842.<sup>10</sup>

In addition to his law practice and elected offices, Judge Burrall was appointed South Canaan's Postmaster in 1813-1827, 1836-1842 and 1844-1857<sup>11</sup>. His son, William Porter Burrall, was appointed Postmaster in 1827-1836.<sup>12</sup> The compensation for this position was insignificant, \$56.91 in 1846-47 (about \$3000 in 2016),<sup>13</sup> however postmasters had the free frank privilege which allowed them to send mail with only their signature as postage. Many lawyers and others, whose profession required frequent communication by mail, used the office of Postmaster, which was a political appointment, to their advantage.<sup>14</sup> Since the post office was usually in the postmaster's home and postmasters served until a successor was appointed, The Burrall-Belden House would have been South Canaan's post office for much of the nineteenth century.

William Porter Burrall (1806-1874) followed in his father's footsteps and took the law as a profession. He graduated from Yale in 1826, attended Litchfield Law School in 1828 and then worked in the Salisbury, Connecticut law office of William Church, later Chief Justice of Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar in 1829 and returned to Canaan to work in his father's office. He moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1838 where he became president of the Housatonic Railroad and held that position until 1853, when he was named president of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1856, he became vice president of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad and later would become president of the New York, New Haven

<sup>5</sup> Harold W. Fenton, *Canaan: A small New England Town During the American Revolutionary War*, (Falls Village and Canaan: Falls Village-Canaan Historical Society, 1990) 43-44.

<sup>6</sup> "Connecticut Elects 168 Delegate for State Convention," Teaching American History, <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/connecticut-elects-168-delegates-for-state-convention/> accessed December 20, 2014.

<sup>7</sup> Fenton, *Canaan*, 70.

<sup>8</sup> L. Fagan, *Map of the town of Canaan, Litchfield Co. Conn.* (Philadelphia: Richard Clark) 1853.

<sup>9</sup> Dwight C. Kilbourne, *The Bench and Bar of Litchfield County Connecticut 1709-1909*, (Litchfield: Dwight C. Kilbourne 1909) 91-92.

<sup>10</sup> Burrall, William M., "The Political Graveyard," <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/burrage-burrows.html#836.97.30> accessed October 5, 2014.

<sup>11</sup> William J. Duffney, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century *Connecticut Postmasters*, unpublished monograph, 2009, 20, [http://www.ctpostalhistory.com/CtPP/Postmasters\\_files/CtPMsIntroApril2012LR.pdf](http://www.ctpostalhistory.com/CtPP/Postmasters_files/CtPMsIntroApril2012LR.pdf) accessed November 30, 2014.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> William J. Duffney, *Connecticut Postmaster Free Frank Census*, unpublished monograph, 2009, 7 [http://www.ctpostalhistory.com/CtPP/PMFFs\\_files/PMFFCENSUSINTRO-Nov2011LR.pdf](http://www.ctpostalhistory.com/CtPP/PMFFs_files/PMFFCENSUSINTRO-Nov2011LR.pdf) accessed November 30, 2014.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 2.

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and Hartford Railroad.<sup>15</sup> He also served as Mayor of Bridgeport 1840-41 and Connecticut State Senator from the 10<sup>th</sup> District in 1851.<sup>16</sup>

The building in which these men practiced their profession still stands at the southwest corner of the property. Despite its humble appearance, the Burrall Law Office is a typical professional office of the era. It is very similar to the Litchfield Law School building, which housed the first law school in the United States. That rectangular, one story, wood frame law school building was constructed by Tapping Reeve to the west of his home in Litchfield, Connecticut in 1784.<sup>17</sup> William Morgan Burrall attended this school briefly, but is not listed as a graduate.<sup>18</sup> He practiced law in his Canaan office from the time he was admitted to the bar in 1805 until the middle of the nineteenth century. His son, William Porter Burrall, also practiced in this building after graduating from Yale in 1827 and attending Litchfield Law School in 1828.<sup>19</sup>

The house passed through the family by inheritance and the last Burrall to live in the house was Harriet (Hattie) Burrall Belden (1835-1918), daughter of Elizabeth Burrall (1806-1891) and Edmund Belden (1805-1872). After her death, the house was sold to photographer Clarence Hudson White (1871-1925), who became the first owner who was not a member of the Burrall family.<sup>20</sup>

The Burrall-Belden House remains substantially unchanged probably since 1804 and at least since it was illustrated on an 1853 map and photographed in 1900 and 1918 (Figures 13, 14 and 19).

### **Criterion B: Clarence H. White, Art (Photography)**

#### Clarence H. White and the Clarence White School of Photography

The property is associated with nationally accomplished photographer Clarence H. White during the peak of his career. Clarence H. White was born in Newark, Ohio and began his photographic career there in the late nineteenth century. His work was well received by the New York art world and he moved to the city in 1902. He collaborated with Alfred Stieglitz (1874-1946), who exhibited his work at Little Galleries of the Photo-Secession (also known as "291" for its address at 291 Fifth Avenue) in 1905 and often published it in the seminal art photography magazine, *Camera Work*.<sup>21</sup> He established the Clarence White School of Photography in New York in 1914. This school was the first in the United States to be devoted entirely to comprehensive instruction in art photography. Summer sessions were taught in Maine at first, but after White purchased the Burrall-Belden house in 1918, summer sessions were held in Canaan from 1919 until his death in Mexico in 1925.<sup>22</sup> Classes were first taught at another location in Canaan, but they were later moved to the Burrall-Belden House. The school's catalogues described

<sup>15</sup> "William Porter Burrall," *The Ledger*, Litchfield Historical Society, <http://www.litchfieldhistoricalsociety.org/ledger/students/484> accessed October 5, 2014.

<sup>16</sup> "Burrall, William P.," *The Political Graveyard*, <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/burrage-burrows.html#836.97.30> accessed October 5, 2014.

<sup>17</sup> "A history of the Litchfield Law School," Litchfield Historical Society, [http://www.litchfieldhistoricalsociety.org/history/law\\_school.php](http://www.litchfieldhistoricalsociety.org/history/law_school.php) Accessed October 10, 2016.

<sup>18</sup> "William M. Burrall," *The Ledger*, Litchfield Historical Society, <http://www.litchfieldhistoricalsociety.org/ledger/students/486> accessed October 10, 2016.

<sup>19</sup> "William Porter Burrall," *The Ledger*,

<sup>20</sup> Susan Pinsky, unpublished letter to Robin Cockerline, September 18, 1995.

<sup>21</sup> Christian Peterson, "Approved Biography of Clarence H. White," Luminous Lint [http://www.luminous-lint.com/app/photographer/Clarence\\_H\\_White/A/](http://www.luminous-lint.com/app/photographer/Clarence_H_White/A/) accessed September 21, 2014.

<sup>22</sup> Marianne Fulton, *Pictorialism into Modernism: The Clarence H. White School of Photography* (New York: Rizzoli, 1996) 121.

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Canaan as, "...situated in the beautiful valley of the Berkshire Hills of Northern Connecticut, the country furnishing an abundance of photographic opportunity...of typically New England character..."<sup>23</sup>

White's school "...had more to do than is commonly acknowledged with American art photography's progress from soft-lens genre pictorialism to more assertive modernist concepts of pure design, subjective composition and meticulous technique."<sup>24</sup> His students, most of whom would have studied at the Burrall-Belden House, included the influential photographers Dorothea Lange, Anton Bruehl, Karl Struss, Paul Outerbridge, Jr., Ralph Steiner, Laura Gilpin and Margaret Bourke-White. They brought, "...new visual standards to magazine illustration, product advertising, social documentation and industrial photography" that they developed at the school.<sup>25</sup>

Two prints of the only known image of the Burrall-Belden House made during a session of White's school have been found. They are platinum prints, titled "The Studio Window," by White's student Harry R. Barry (Figure 21). Barry exhibited one print at the Photo Club de Paris in 1923, where it was mentioned in reviews of that show. A signed copy of that print is in the collection of Princeton University. It has been identified by art historian Dr. Anne McCauley as, "...a view taken at White's summer school in Canaan, CT. White kept student prints, and it probably got mixed in with his own material by his wife."<sup>26</sup> The Museum of Modern Art in New York City holds an unsigned copy of the platinum print. It is illustrated and described ("*The Studio Window*. c. 1920. Platinum. 9 1/2 x 7 9/16 ...") in the catalogue for the exhibition, "*Symbolism of Light: The Photographs of Clarence H. White*", Delaware Art Museum, April 15 - May 22, 1977, and International Center of Photography, New York, July 7 - September 11, 1977, co-sponsored by the University of Delaware and Delaware Art Museum., 1977, no. 105. (LoC #77-072516).<sup>27</sup> It was erroneously attributed to White in this catalogue.

Clarence White taught the summer sessions of last seven years of his school at the Burrall-Belden House. The window shown in Harry R. Barry's image is virtually unchanged since White's death, as is the rest of the rest of the house. Susan Pinsky and Marc Rosen, current owners of the house, have identified the west window on the first story of the south elevation of the south wing as the subject of this photograph. It was identified by nail holes in the lower section of the east window casing and a chip at the bottom of the east edge of the sill. Nails in the siding to the east of the window also match those in the Barry photograph (Photo 77).

After White's death, the house was sold to a succession of three families, the last of whom are the current owners.

**Criterion C: Architecture**

The property is significant under Criterion C because it is a well preserved example of an eighteenth century Connecticut house which evolved in three phases over a period of almost one hundred years. The c. 1804 or later addition has a gable-front plan with a side-hall entrance.

In his autobiographical essay, written in 1800, Col. Charles Burrall writes that:

In the course of the winter [of 1740-41] Father Prindle [Burrall's step father] made several exchanges of land and in the spring moved under the mountain, as it is called, into a log

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., 106.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., 188.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Marc Rosen and Susan Pinsky, email to the author, October 11, 2016.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

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house I built not far from there, where my son Charles now lives.<sup>28</sup>

The log cabin he mentions was the first building on the site of the current Burrall-Belden House, but the only surviving remnant of it is the massive, dry-laid chimney stack at the center of the south wing (Photo 53). The fact that the chimney is dry laid and that there is no cellar for storage, may indicate that the structure was built quickly and that it was intended for relatively short-term habitation. It is difficult to unravel all of the many changes that were made to this wing before the construction of the main house c.1804 or later. At some point, the original log cabin was replaced by a frame building which was later expanded to the east and west. The original corner boards of the frame building can be seen on its south elevation (Photo 9). The location of the original entrance is problematic. The free-standing house could have had a hall-and-parlor plan similar to that of the Gleason House (c.1680) in Farmington, Connecticut (Figure 17) which had its original entrance on a wall to the east of the stairs.<sup>29</sup> The original kitchen fireplace has been bricked in (Photos 38 and 39) but the parlor fireplace of this wing remains intact (Photo 33). The position of the posts in the large south room of the main house follows the boundary between crawl space under the c.1740 structure and the full basement under the main block. This presents the possibility that the stone kitchen fireplace may have been used in a later version of the freestanding south wing.

Charles Burrall, 2nd (1751-1820) is listed in the 1790 and 1810 US Census as living in Canaan.<sup>30</sup> He married Anne Beebe in 1787 and probably continued to live in the small frame house.<sup>31</sup> At some point in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably after the construction of the meeting house in 1804, the Burralls built the large main house onto the north elevation of their home. He incorporated the smaller house into the larger one and made a new opening in the existing chimney stack to serve as the kitchen fireplace in his new home (Photo 32). The one story additions to the east elevation were probably added at about the same time. The addition on the southeast corner of the house, probably originally a carriage house, was added sometime before 1853, since it appears in an illustration of the house on a map of that date (Figure 19).

The size of the house and its design are statements of Judge Burrall's place in the community. Judge Burrall's use of elements of the Federal style would indicate that he was aware of the changes taking place in architecture and that he was in contact with the powerful and affluent men who were patrons of the style in large coastal cities.<sup>32</sup> In fact, the first Federal house with a gable-end entrance in Connecticut, the Yale President's House (1799), had been built only a short time earlier in New Haven.<sup>33</sup> The c.1804 or later block of the Burrall-Belden House is a transitional design with exterior elements that look to the past on its north elevation and to the future, with an entirely new Federal façade and plan. At first, the north elevation appears typical of Connecticut's Colonial vernacular farmhouses of the period, but this side-gable form with a center entrance is not the façade. It is a secondary elevation and the doorway serves as a side entrance (Photos 13-15). The façade and main entrance are on the west elevation in an end-gable position facing the meetinghouse across Huntsville-South Canaan Road. The

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<sup>28</sup> Charles Burrall, "A Sketch of the Life of Col. Charles Burrall of Canaan, Conn., written by himself when 80 years of age," unpublished manuscript, 1800, Canaan Historical Society.

<sup>29</sup> Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown, *Early Connecticut Houses*, (Providence: Preston and Rounds, 1900; New York: Dover Publications, 1965)22. Citation is to the Dover edition.

<sup>30</sup> US Census, Canaan, Connecticut, 1790, 1810.

<sup>31</sup> Charles Burrall, Ancestry.com, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/75288141/person/32316514557> accessed October 10, 2014.

<sup>32</sup> William H. Pierson, Jr., *The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles*, vol. 1 of *American Buildings and Their Architects* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970) 215.

<sup>33</sup> *Buildings and Grounds of Yale University* (New Haven: Yale University Printing Service, 1979) 42-43.

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façade's triangular pediment with a central fanlight, off-center entrance and sidelights around the main entrance are elements of the then-new Federal style used in a very restrained manner (Photos 3 and 4). Federal touches include the design of the main entrance, which is nearly identical to that of the c.1800 Humiston House in Hamden.<sup>34</sup> It has lighter elements than earlier Georgian entrances, including slender pilasters and attenuated trim, inspired by the designs of English architects Robert and James Adam (Photo 5).<sup>35</sup> A side entrance, like that on the north elevation, is not unusual in the early nineteenth century and many New England homes of the era have side entrances into the hall in a "hall and parlor" plan. Some of these side entrances, like those of the Prudence Crandall House (1805)<sup>36</sup> and the Captain John Clark House (c.1802)<sup>37</sup>, both in Canterbury, Connecticut, use smaller-scale elements of their main entrances there. In all of these houses, the side entrance is in the same architectural style as the façade. The Burrall-Belden House is unusual because of the difference in styles between the two entrances.

The Burrall-Belden House employs a side-hall gable-front plan that evolved during the Federal era. This plan, and the triangular pediment that suggested a Roman or Greek temple, represented a major change in the idea of what a house should look like. The form may have been developed in order to fit houses into narrow city lots, but by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century it had become a mark of sophistication and it spread quickly to outlying towns. The Burrall-Belden House is an early example of this form in a rural setting. The side-entry hall was significant rearrangement of the medieval hall-and-parlor plan that was common in earlier center-chimney houses. It realigned the public interior spaces into two parlors on one side of an entrance hall to function in a way that resembles two thirds of a Georgian center-hall plan (Photos 27-34). The side hall may sometimes have provided a buffer between the outdoors and the living areas. In the Burrall Belden House, it separates the parlor from the kitchen. The Federal-style Samuel Stearns House (1819-1824) in Northfield, Massachusetts, uses a similar plan with a gable-front side entrance on the façade and a more Colonial five bay, center entrance design on a side elevation.<sup>38</sup>

The addition to the Holley-Williams House in the Lakeville Historic District in nearby Lakeville, Connecticut is similar to the rural Burrall-Belden House, in that a much larger Federal block was added to an existing Vernacular home. It uses the side-hall plan to provide a buffer between living areas and the outside. However, the addition includes no elements of an earlier time and it represents an entirely new era in American architecture. The first building on the lot was a small house built in 1768 for the Salisbury ironmaster. In 1808, leading Lakeville businessman John Milton Holley built a much larger addition to the earlier building.<sup>39</sup> Unlike Charles Burrall, Holley, who also must have had a much larger budget, fully embraced the new Federal style on both the interior and exterior of the house. It has a gable-end façade and a full height portico with a fanlight in the triangular pediment and Ionic columns. The elaborate interior is based on the 1806 edition of Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion*, the most modern designs available at the time.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Martha May Becker and Nancy Davis Sachse, *Hamden: Our Architectural Heritage* (Hamden: Hamden Historical Society, 1986) 94.

<sup>35</sup> Pierson, Jr., *The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles*, 218.

<sup>36</sup> Page Putnam Miller, "Prudence Crandall House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1986.

<sup>37</sup> Constance Luyster, "Captain John Clark House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1970.

<sup>38</sup> J. Ritchie Garrison, *Landscape and Material Life in Franklin County, Massachusetts, 1770-1860* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2003)172.

<sup>39</sup> "Holley-Williams House Museum,"

[http://www.museumregister.com/US/Connecticut/holley\\_williams/info.html](http://www.museumregister.com/US/Connecticut/holley_williams/info.html) accessed July 1, 2017.

<sup>40</sup> Geoffrey L. Rosano and John Herzan. *Lakeville Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1996.



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It is likely that the design of the meetinghouse also influenced the design of the c.1804 or later addition, since several members of the Burrall family were involved in the effort to find a site for the South Canaan meetinghouse as well as the construction of the building. On May 18, 1785 Captain William Burrall was instructed to apply to the County Court to "...establish a place by the Oak Tree", a location which had been chosen for a new meeting house. His efforts were in vain, because on January 19, 1801 the congregation voted to build on a different site. They chose to build, "...near where the road from Trafford's to Whitney's crosses the turnpike road. Directly across from CB' home."<sup>41</sup> The CB referred to is Charles Burrall. At that same meeting they appointed Jonathan Burrall, Elizur Wright and Medad Alling, "...to draw a plan and make a calculation of the probable expense."<sup>42</sup> By 1803, Charles Burrall, Jr. was also involved in the construction of the building and he, along with two other Building Committee members, approved an account of building expenses from July 4, 1803 through June 15<sup>th</sup> 1804. The meeting house, South Canaan Congregational Church, was dedicated on September 20, 1804 and it is just across South Canaan Road to the west of the Burrall-Belden house (Photos 2 and 16).<sup>43</sup>

The meeting house is one of three churches in Connecticut modeled after architect Charles Bulfinch's 1793 design for a church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which was illustrated in Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant of 1797.<sup>44</sup> It is representative of the first generation of architecturally stylish church buildings that were beginning to replace the earlier, much less elaborate meetinghouses. The building is designed in the Federal style with many Neoclassical and Palladian elements, including a fanlight over the main entrance and a Palladian window above it. Other exterior elements including door surrounds with pilasters and sidelights are also typical (Figure 18).

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<sup>41</sup> J. Frederick Kelly, "South Canaan Congregational Church," from *Early Connecticut Meeting Houses*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1948) reprinted by The Falls Village-Canaan Historical Society, Inc., 2.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>44</sup> Aymar Embury II, ed., *Asher Benjamin* (New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Company, P. Wenzel and M. Krakow, 1917) 39.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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#### Map

L. Fagan. *Map of the town of Canaan, Litchfield Co. Conn.* Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1853.

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**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
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 5.06

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.961801° | Longitude: -73.334452° |
| 2. Latitude: 41.961895° | Longitude: -73.333011° |
| 3. Latitude: 41.960783° | Longitude: -73.332870° |
| 4. Latitude: 41.960736° | Longitude: -73.334480° |

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**Or**  
**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries of the nominated property are consistent with the parcel identified as Block 20 on Map 5, Parcel ID 653, in the Town of Canaan, Connecticut Assessment database. The boundaries are also shown on Figure 2.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the full extent of the extant resources associated with Burrall family and Clarence White's use of the property. The boundaries remain unchanged at least since Clarence White's ownership and probably since the property was owned by the Burralls.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Tod Bryant  
organization: Heritage Resources  
street & number: 23 Morgan Avenue  
city or town: Norwalk state: CT zip code: 06851  
e-mail tod@heritageresourcesct.com  
telephone: 203-852-9788  
date: September, 2018

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### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Photographer: Tod Bryant  
Date: September 9, 2013

Photo 1 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southeast showing facade of house, north elevation of barn and location on Huntsville-South Canaan Road.

Photo 2 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view north showing northeast corner of barn, south elevation of house, south elevation of South Canaan Congregational Church and relative positions all three.

Photo 3 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southeast showing north elevation and facade.

Photo 4 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view east showing facade.

Photo 5 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view east showing main entrance.

Photo 6 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view northeast showing facade and south elevation.

Photo 7 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view east showing facade of south wing.

Photo 8 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view north showing south elevation.

Photo 9 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view north showing original cornerboards on south elevation of south wing.

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Photo 10 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view northwest showing south and east elevations of the "woodshed".

Photo 11 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view west showing west elevation of east elevation of west wing and additions to east elevation of main block.

Photo 12 of 77. Photo 12. Burrall-Belden House view southwest showing east and north elevations of the "woodshed" and east elevation of the main block and one story addition.

Photo 13 of 77 Burrall-Belden House view southwest showing north elevation of main block and one story addition.

Photo 14 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view east showing north elevation of main block and one sotry addition.

Photo 15 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southeast showing north elevation of main block.

Photo 16. of 77. Burrall-Belden House view west showing landscaping, pump, south elevation of south wing and South Canaan Congregational Church.

Photo 17 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view north showing stone retaining wall to the east of outbuildings

Photo 18 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view south showing strap hinge on top of storm door of north entrance.

Photo 19 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view south showing Suffolk latch on storm door of entrance on north elevation of main block.

Photo 20 of 77. Burrall-Belden House exterior of entrance on north elevation.

Photo 21 of 77. Burrall-Belden House showing inside and mortise joint of entrance door on north elevation.

Photo 22 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest showing main entrance door.

Photo 23 of 77. Burrall-Belden House showing hand forged decorative Suffolk latch on main entrance door.

Photo 24 of 77. Burrall-Belden House showing Carpenter-type lock on interior of main entrance door.

Photo 25 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view east showing entry hall.

Photo 26 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southwest showing entry hall.

Photo 27 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southwest showing west parlor.

Photo 28 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northeast showing west parlor.

Photo 29 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest showing north entry door with added diagonal backing.

Photo 30 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest showing west and north walls of east parlor.

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Photo 31 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southeast of parlor showing east wall with doorway leading to the east wing and south wall with doorway to south section of the house.

Photo 32 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southeast of old kitchen showing east wall with doorway leading to new kitchen and south wall with fireplace and doorway to south parlor of south wing.

Photo 33 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northeast of old kitchen showing east wall with Dutch door, boxed and beaded columns and north wall with doorway to parlor.

Photo 34 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest of old kitchen showing west wall, boxed and beaded columns and north wall with doorway to parlor.

Photo 35 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest of room in east wing showing west wall with doorway to east parlor and north wall.

Photo 36 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view east of parlor south wing showing fireplace and doorway to old kitchen.

Photo 37 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view east of parlor south wing showing change in flooring.

Photo 38 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view west showing bricked-in fireplace and intersection of new kitchen, south wing and north wing.

Photo 39 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view west showing bricked-in fireplace and staircase.

Photo 40 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view west showing south wing staircase from attic chamber.

Photo 41 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northeast showing new kitchen.

Photo 42 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northeast showing mud room.

Photo 43 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view west showing second story hallway.

Photo 44 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view north showing hall chamber.

Photo 45 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southeast showing hall chamber.

Photo 46 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northeast showing parlor chamber.

Photo 47 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southwest showing parlor chamber fireplace.

Photo 48 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest showing chimney and smoke chamber in south wing attic.

Photo 49 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view south showing smoke chamber in south wing attic.

Photo 50 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southeast showing dormers in south wing attic.

Photo 51 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest showing post and purlin in attic chamber of south wing.

Photo 52 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest of attic showing interior structure of pediment window.



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Photo 53 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view north of attic showing c.1804 rafters and purlin..

Photo 54 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northeast of attic showing c.1804 rafters.

Photo 55 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view east of attic showing corbelled chimney.

Photo 56 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view south of crawlspace showing early chimney stack.

Photo 57 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view east of basement showing main block chimney stack..

Photo 58 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view southeast of basement showing main block chimney stack.

Photo 59 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southeast of outbuildings.

Photo 60 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view south of barns.

Photo 61 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view west of barns showing part of north elevation of south barn at left and facade of north barn.

Photo 62 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view west of south interior of north barn showing stairs..

Photo 63 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view west of north interior of north barn.

Photo 64 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view northeast of barns showing posts and stone foundation supporting north barn and part of west elevation of south barn.

Photo 65 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southwest of south barn showing facade and north elevation.

Photo 66 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view north of law office facade and south elevation of south barn.

Photo 67 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view south of south barn showing roof construction.

Photo 68 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view north of lower level of south barn showing animal stalls and foundation of north barn.

Photo 69 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view west showing facade of law office.

Photo 70 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southeast showing posts supporting law office.

Photo 71 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view south of law office showing south wall, west wall stairs to attic and lectern.

Photo 72 of 77. Burrall-Belden House interior view northwest of law office showing south wall, north wall and bench.

Photo 73 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view east of privy showing facade and south elevation.

Photo 74 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view northwest of privy showing south and east elevations.

Photo 75 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view southwest of garage, showing east elevation and facade.

Photo 76 of 77. Burrall-Belden House sign found in law office.

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Photo 77 of 77. Burrall-Belden House view north of "The Studio Window" in 2013.

**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 100 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.

Burrall-Belden House  
Name of Property

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Figure 1. Exterior Photo Key

Burrall-Belden House  
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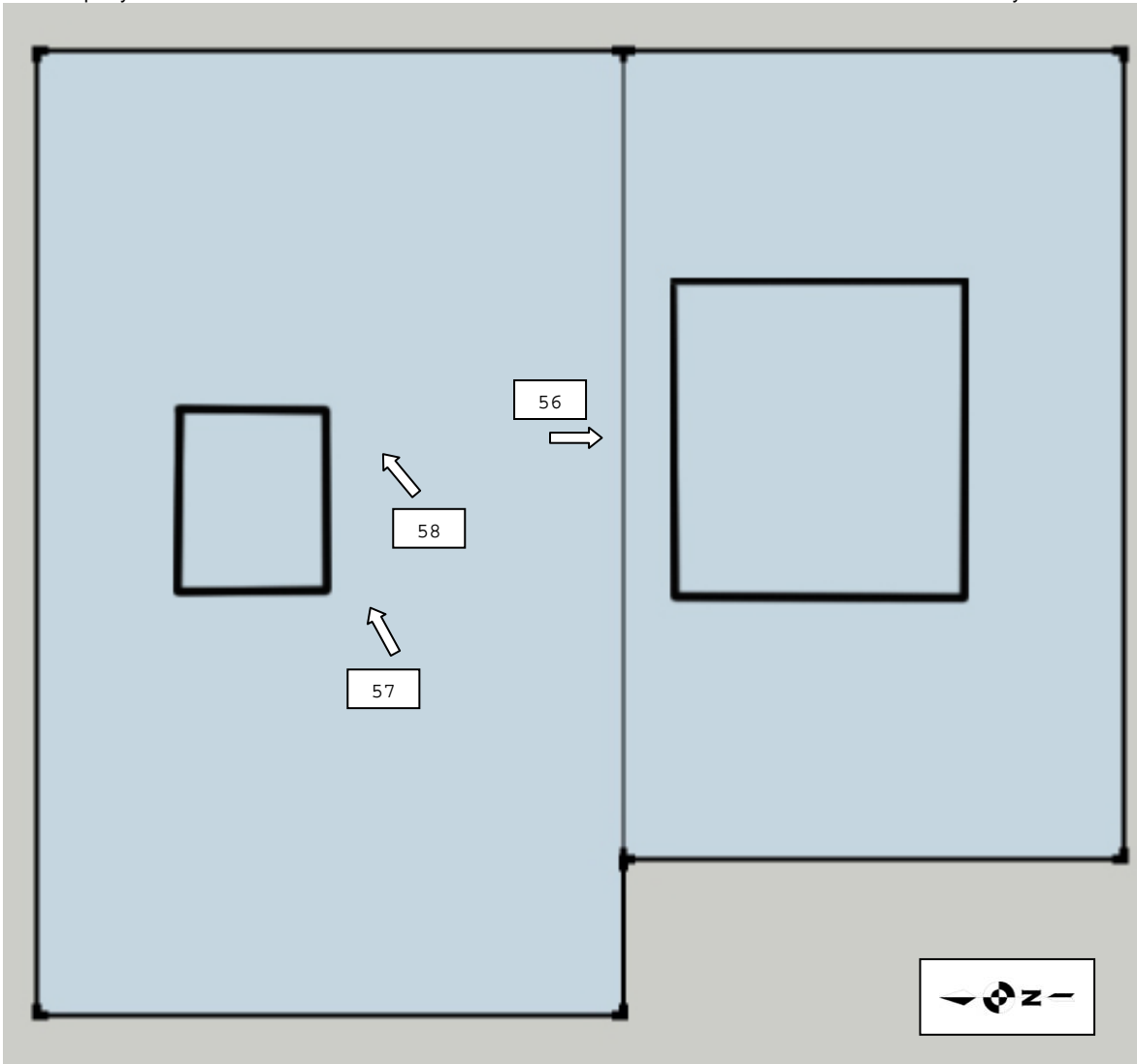


Figure 2. Basement Photo Key(not to scale)

Burrall-Belden House  
Name of Property

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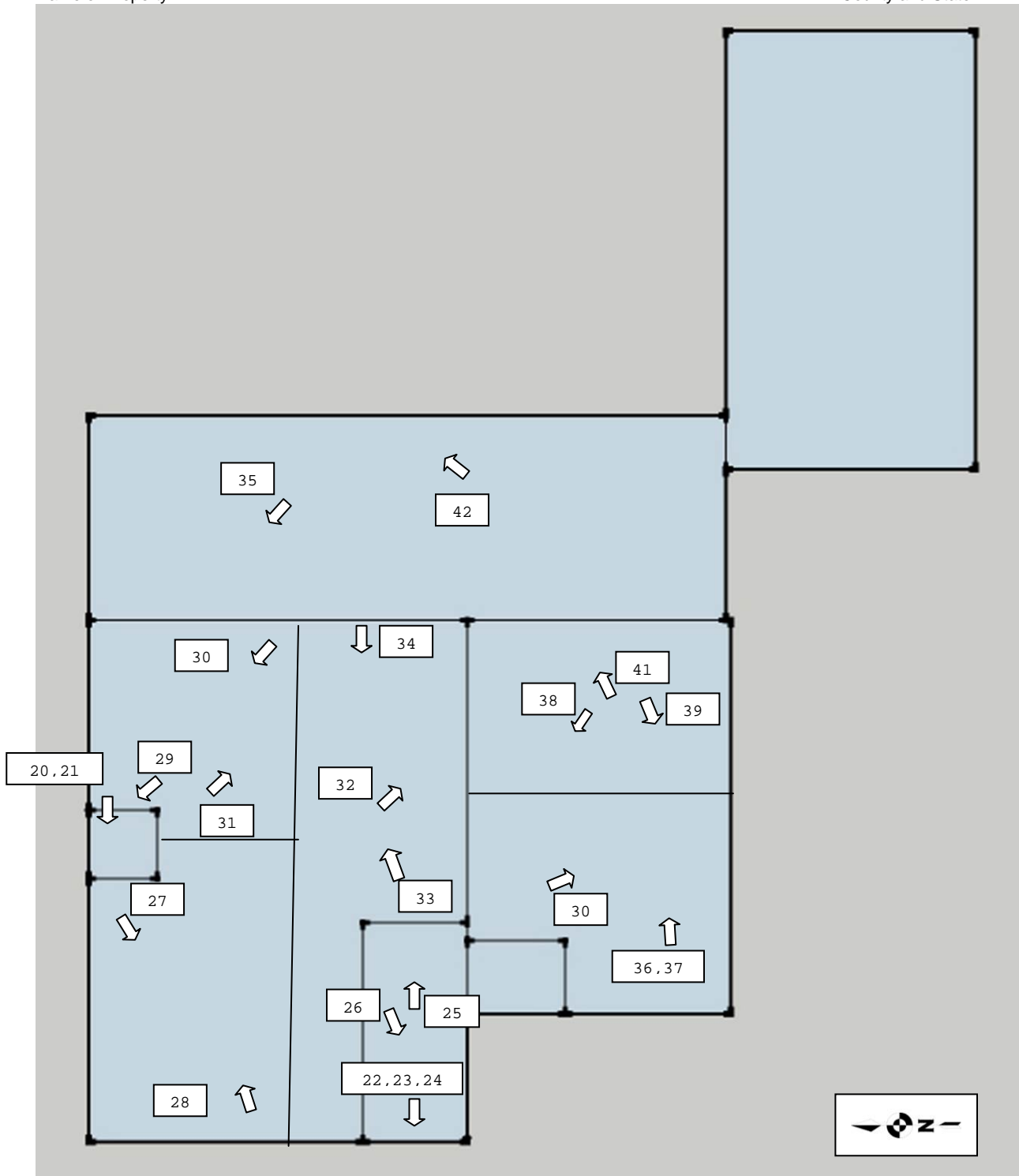


Figure 3. First floor Photo Key (not to scale)

Burrall-Belden House  
Name of Property

Litchfield County, CT  
County and State

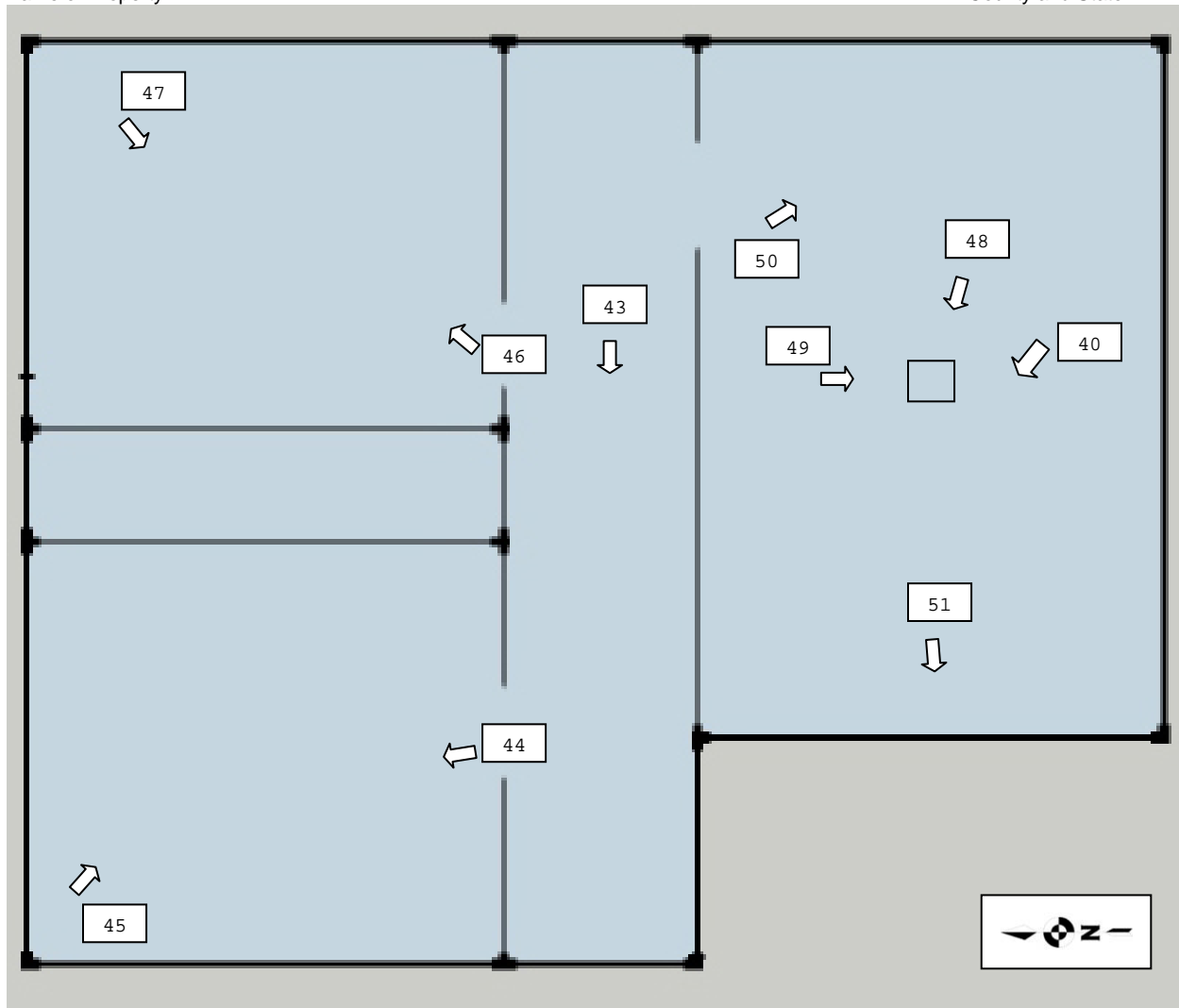


Figure 4. Second Floor Photo key (not to scale)

Burrall-Belden House  
Name of Property

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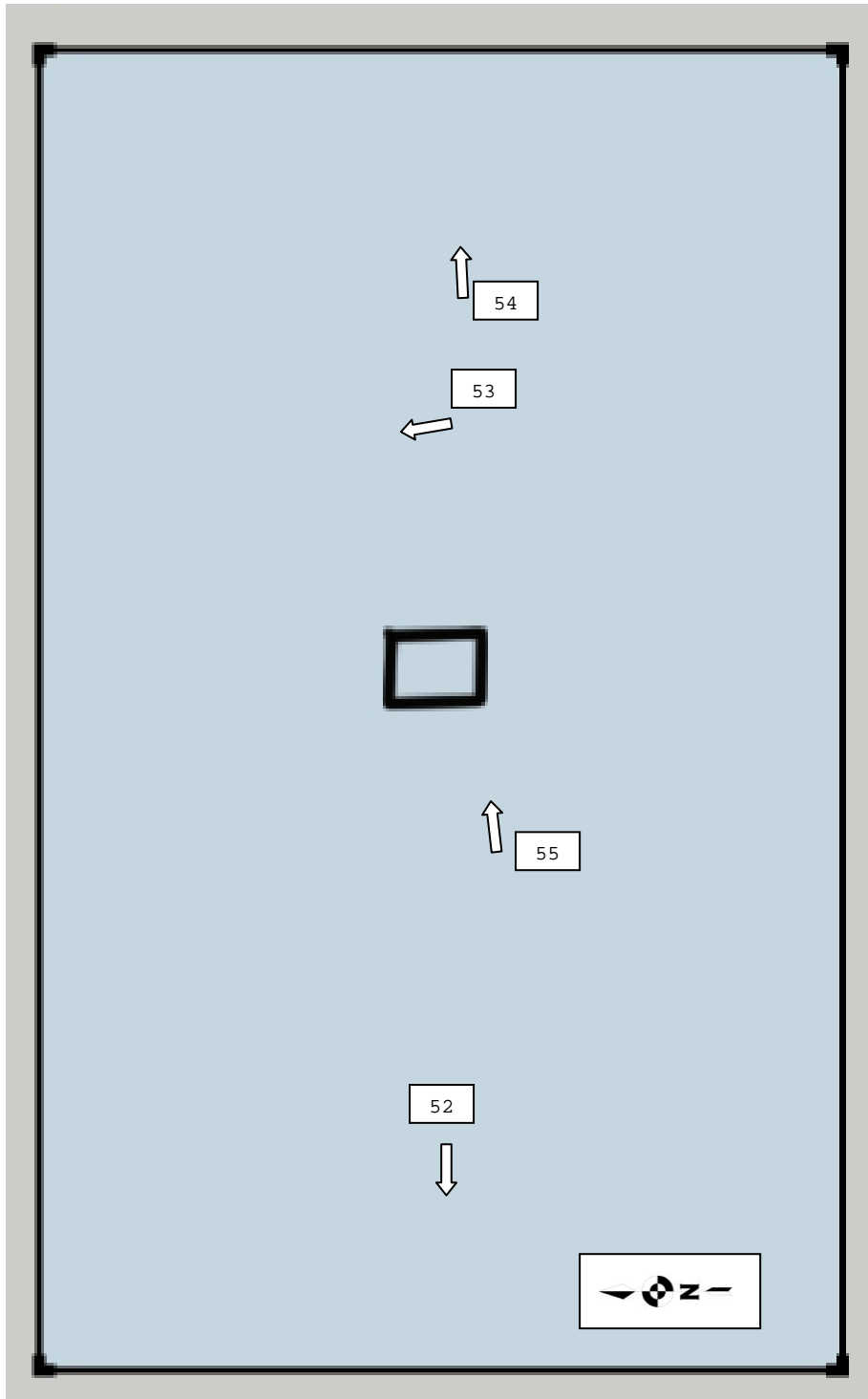


Figure 5. Attic Photo Key (not to scale)

Burrall-Belden House  
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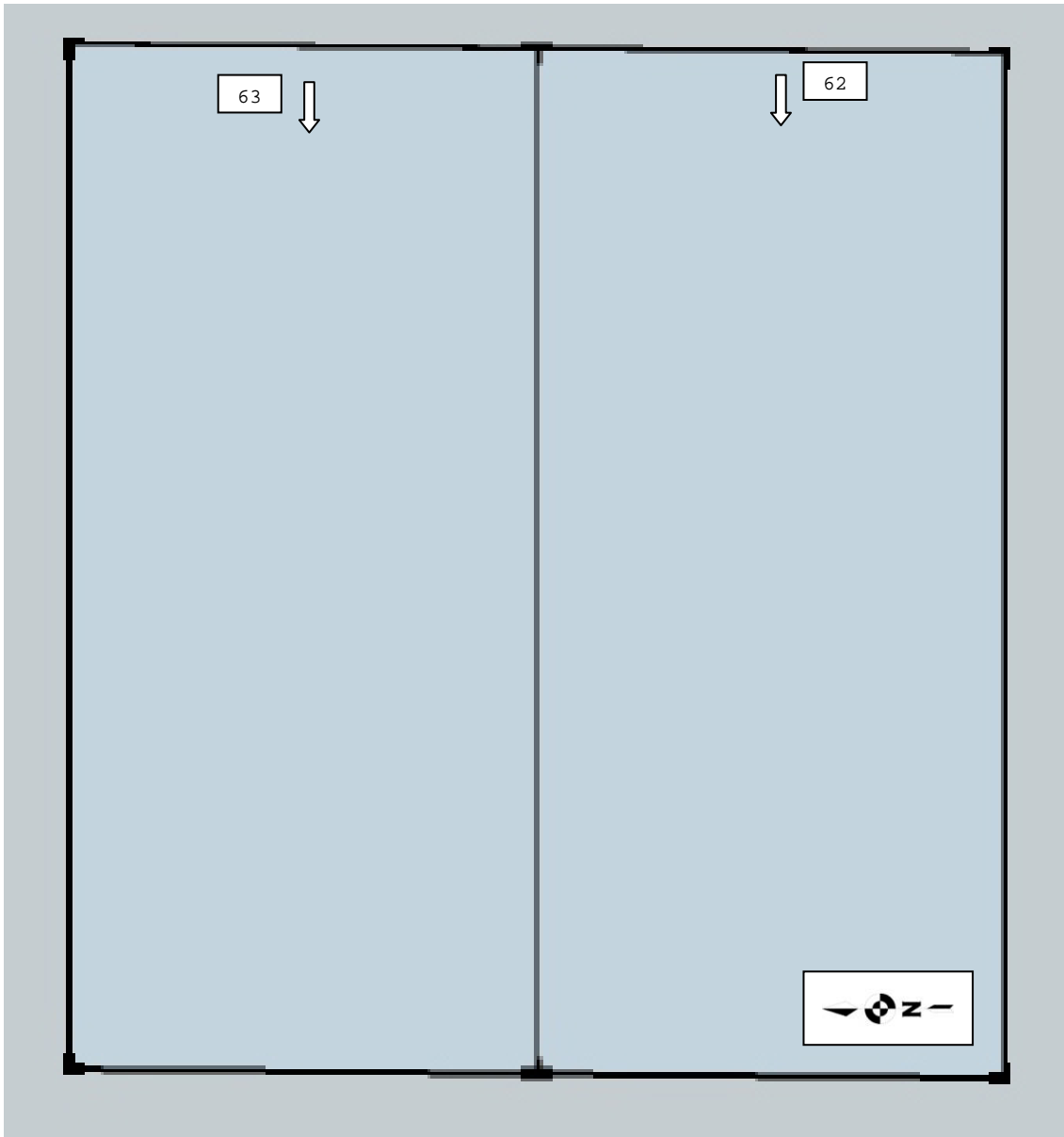


Figure 6. North Barn Photo key (not to scale)



Burrall-Belden House  
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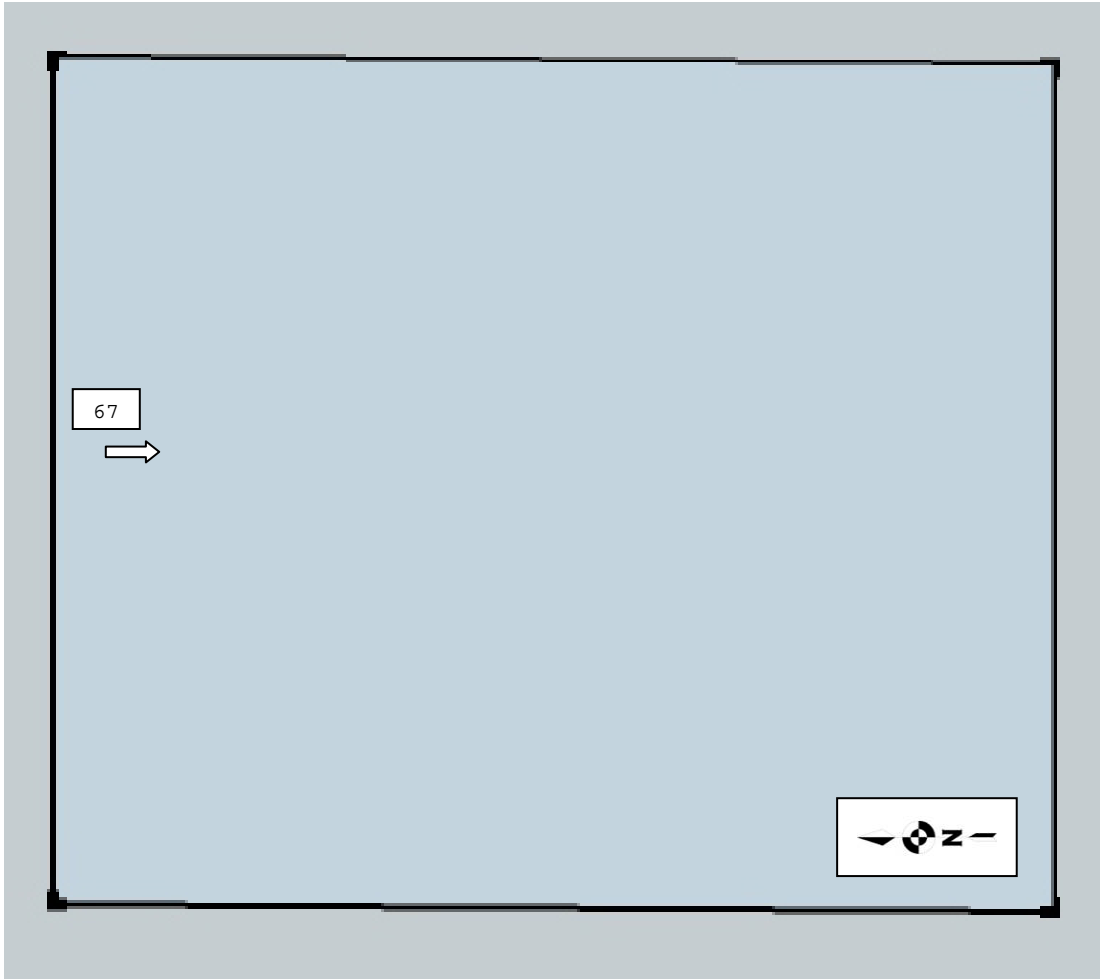


Figure 7. South Barn Upper Level Photo Key (not to scale)

Burrall-Belden House  
Name of Property

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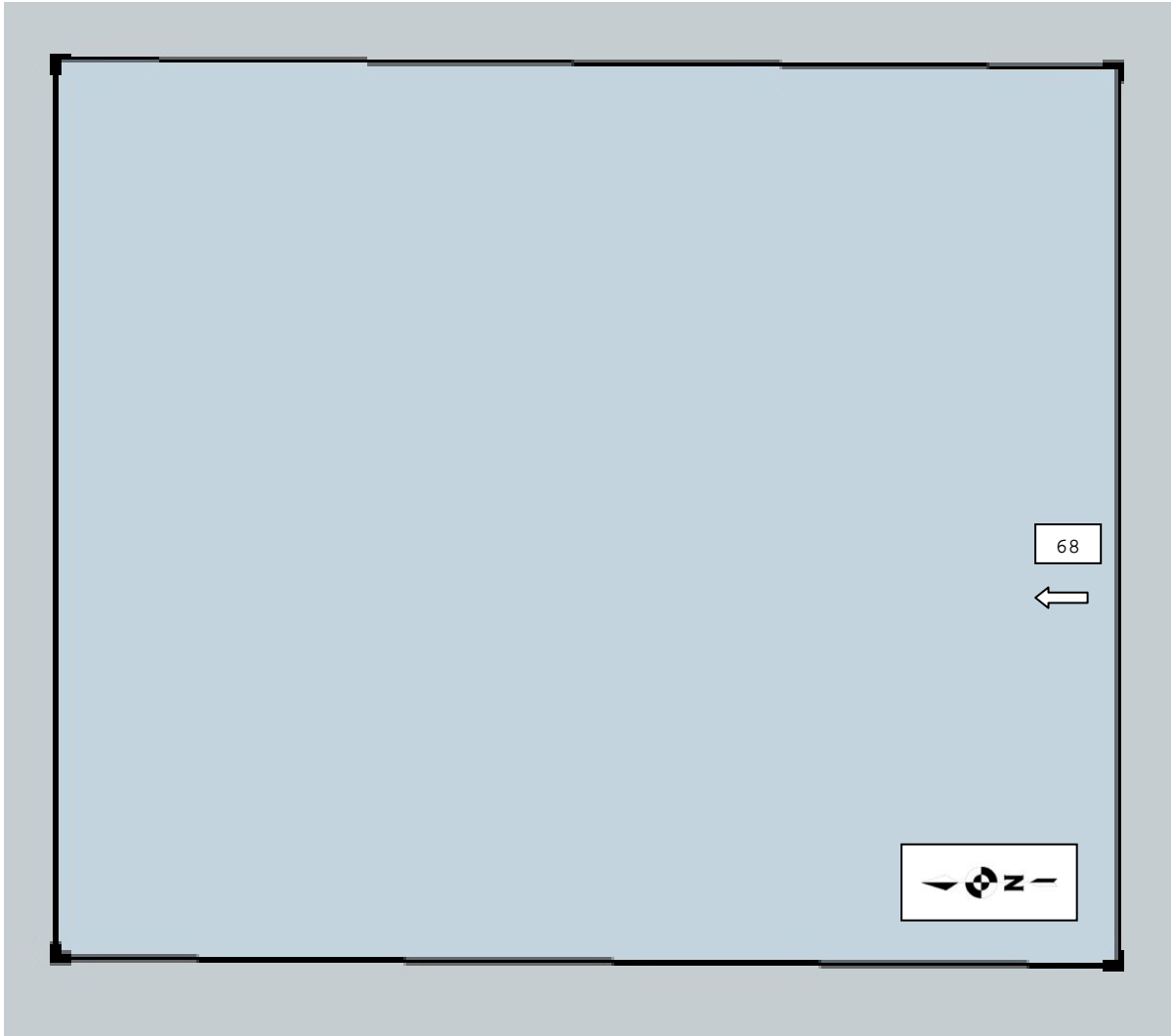


Figure 8. South Barn Lower Level Photo Key (not to scale)

Burrall-Belden House  
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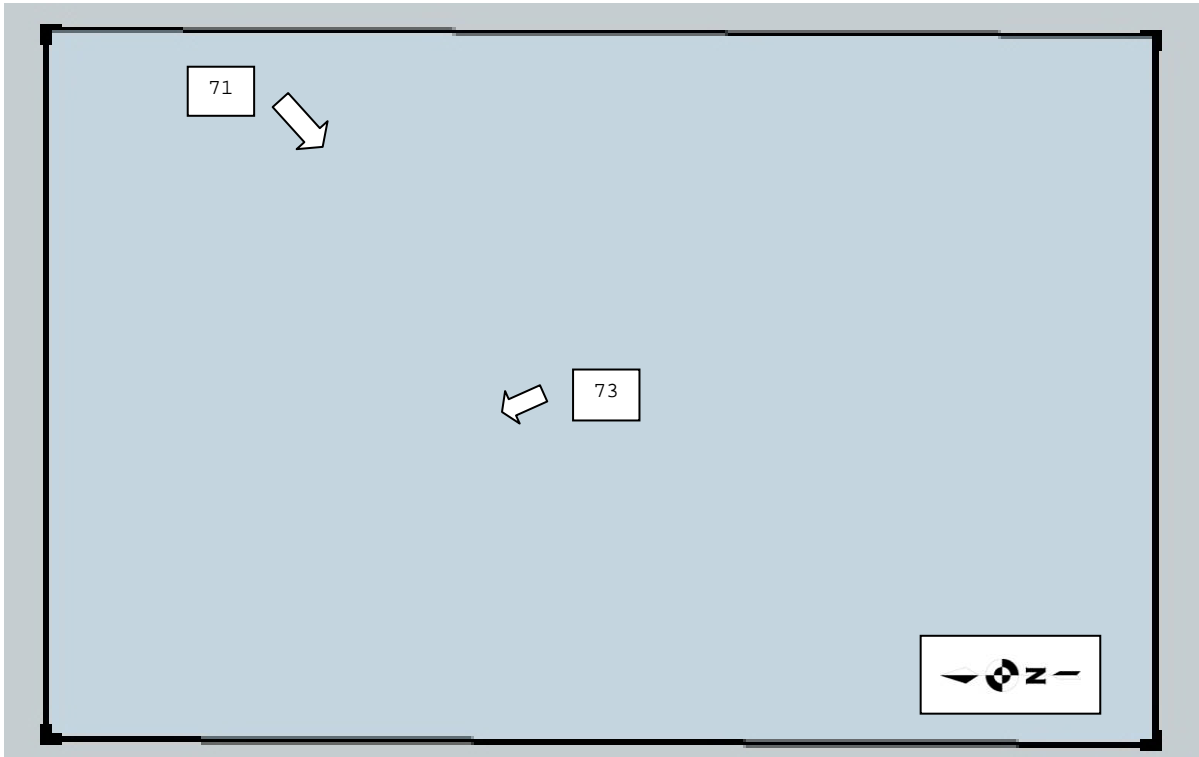


Figure 9. Law Office Interior Photo Key (not to scale)

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Figure 10. Location of the Burrall-Belden House.

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Figure 11. Burrall-Belden House site plan

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Figure 12. Burrall-Belden House diagram showing evolution of the plan.



Figure 13. Burrall-Belden House Photograph of Burrall-Belden House c.1900. (Pinsky-Rosen Collection)

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figure 14. Burrall-Belden House Photograph of Burrall-Belden House c.1918. (Pinsky-Rosen Collection)



figure 15. Burrall-Belden House. View west, Photograph by student of Clarence White of east elevation c.1920. (Princeton University Art Gallery)

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 Name of Property

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Figure 16. Burrall-Belden House. View west, photograph by student of Clarence White of center of east elevation c.1920. (Princeton University Art Gallery)

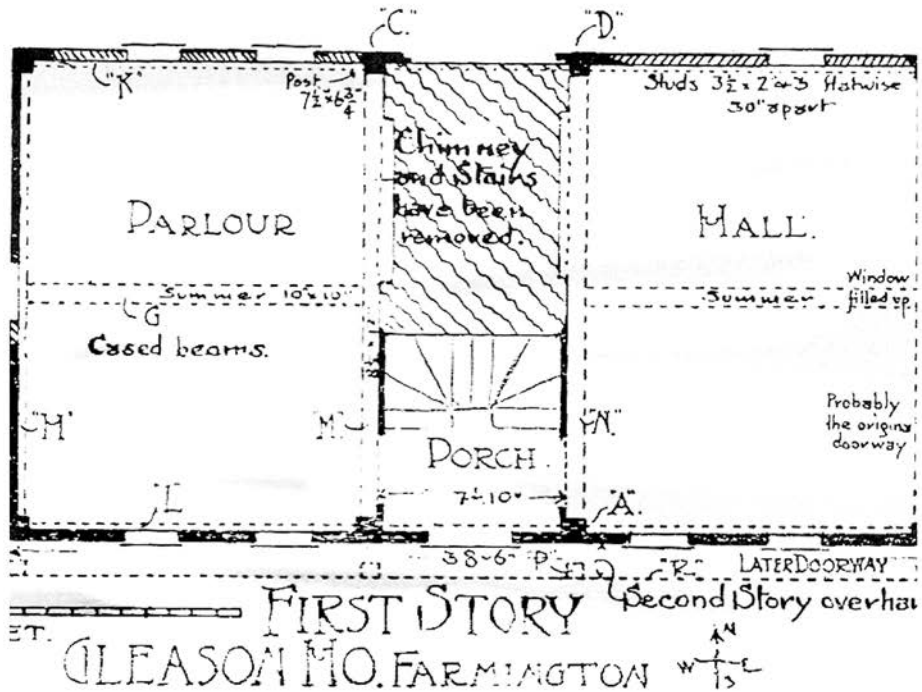


Figure 17. House c.1660, Farmington, Connecticut (Early Houses of Connecticut)



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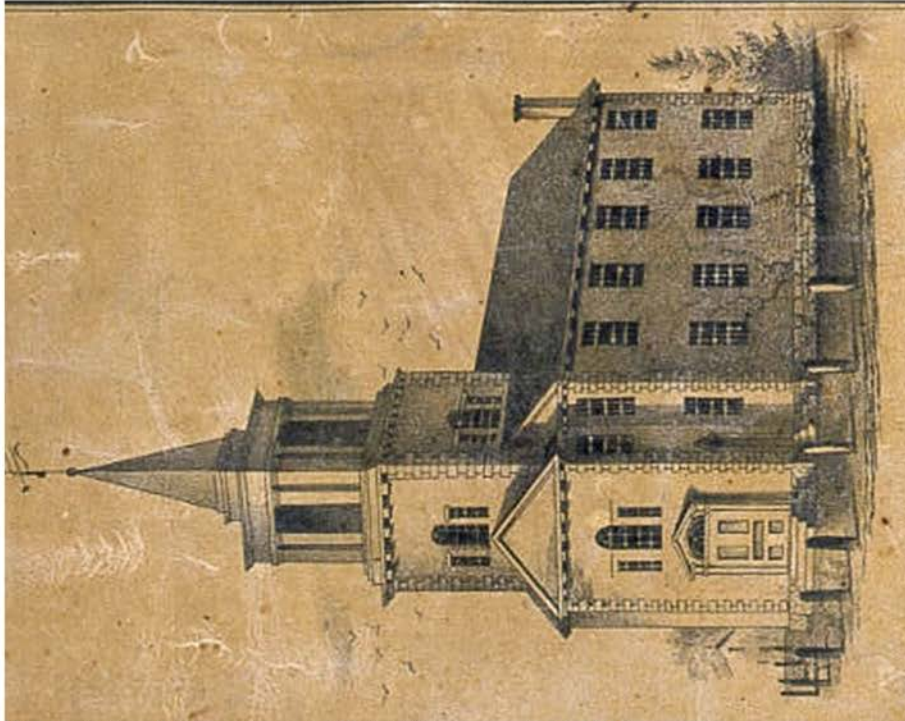


Figure 18. Burrall-Belden House detail of 1853 map showing South Canaan Congregational Church.

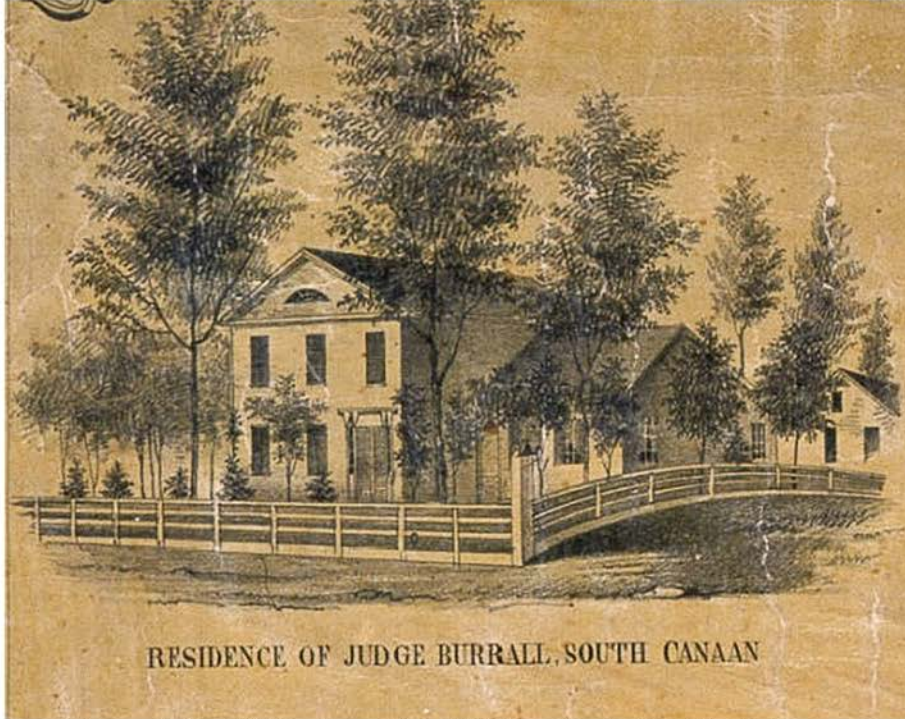


Figure 19. Burrall-Belden House detail of 1853 map showing Burrall Belden House.

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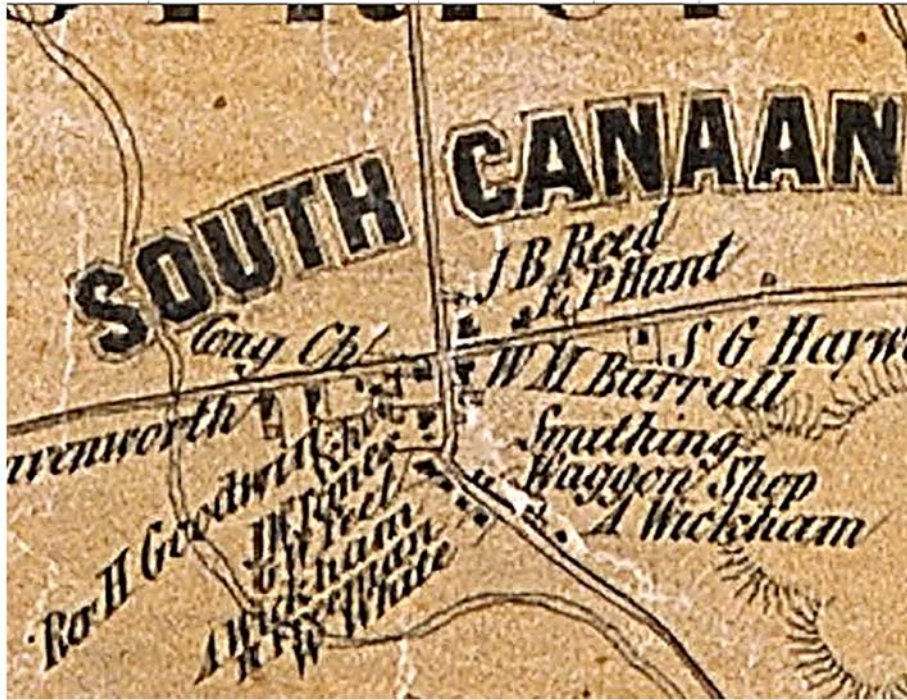


Figure 20. Burrall-Belden House detail of 1853 map showing location of the residence of William M. Burrall and the South Canaan Congregational Church.



Figure 21. "The Studio Window," Harry R. Barry, c.1920. (Museum of Modern Art)









































































































































































W<sup>M</sup>. BURRALL'S  
OFFICE.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/15/2018      Date of Pending List: 11/5/2018      Date of 16th Day: 11/20/2018      Date of 45th Day: 11/29/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal           | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request     | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver           | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      11/27/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date 11/27/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No





Department of Economic and  
Community Development

State Historic Preservation Office

October 5, 2018

Mr. Roger Reed  
National Park Service  
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
1849 C St., NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240



Subject: Burrall-Belden House, Litchfield County, Connecticut, National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Reed:

The following National Register nomination materials are submitted for your review:

- Printed cover sheet
- CD of National Register text. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Burrall-Belden House to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3 CDs of Digital Photographs

This National Register nomination was approved by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Review Board (SRB) on March 31, 2017. The property owners initiated the nomination for the purposes of stewardship and recognition of the property's history. Notice of the SRB meeting was sent to the property owners by certified mail and copied to the First Selectman and Falls Village-Canaan Historical Society. No letters of support or objection were received. The Town of Canaan is not a Certified Local Government.

If you have any questions, or if this office can be of assistance, please call Jenny Scofield at 860-500-2343.

Sincerely,

Jenny F. Scofield,  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures

State Historic Preservation Office

450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5 | Hartford, CT 06103 | [Cultureandtourism.org](http://Cultureandtourism.org)

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