

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: 04000984 Date Listed: 9/15/04

Burke-Berryman House Washoe NV  
Property Name County State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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.

*for [Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

9-15-04  
Date of Action

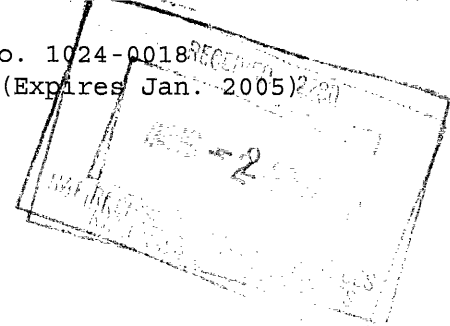
Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Area(s) and Criteria  
"Architecture" is the appropriate area of significance that corresponds to the house's historic significance under Criterion C.

9. Previous Documentation on file  
The property received a preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) on 6-17-04.

This information has been confirmed with Mella Harmon, NVSHPO National Register Coordinator, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without attachment)



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Burke-Berryman House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 418 Cheney St. not for publication   
city or town Reno vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Nevada code NV county Washoe code 031 zip code 89509

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 \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide  locally. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Alan M. Baldric, Deputy SHPO 7/30/04  
Signature of certifying official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

The Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
     \_\_\_ See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
     National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
     National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*for [Signature] Sage*  
Signature of Keeper

9-15-04  
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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: work in progress Sub: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals  
Colonial Revival  
Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation stone  
Roof asphalt  
Walls wood-weatherboard  
Other brick, wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached.

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

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

Period of Significance 1909-1919

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

Significant Dates 1909-1910

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

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Charles H. Burke

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached.

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.241 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	259160	4377850	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	See continuation sheet.					

The Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See attached.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See attached

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca R. Ossa, Architectural Historian

organization State Historic Preservation Office date May 14, 2004

street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3448

city or town Carson City state NV zip code 89701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

Name Frank Scibilia

street & number 1795 Granite telephone 775-825-0709

city or town Reno state NV zip code 89509

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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

## **7. Description**

Located at 418 Cheney Street, the Burke-Berryman House is a one-story, wood framed house. Mostly rectangular in plan, it rests on a foundation of natural rock with a full basement that is accessed at the back. It has front and rear porches, both supported by minimal wood post foundations; however, the back porch has been enclosed. The house has a hipped roof with a one story porch projecting slightly from underneath a front gable. The porch has a simplified entablature and extends across approximately two-thirds of the front façade. Steps are located on the west end, corresponding with the front entrance door. The roofing material is composition shingles and appears to be one of many layers. Siding for the entire house consists of thin horizontal wood siding with corner boards.

The main façade (north) has a slightly off-centered shallow bay window with three double-hung, multi-over-one light windows, and a wood door with a single light in the upper half and paneled in the lower half. The multi-pane sections of the window have a diamond-lattice design. The porch gable has a small, rectangular window that also has the diamond lattice design. All window and door surrounds are topped with a very plain and slightly molded cap. An additional double-hung window is on the east side of the façade, which also matches the bay windows in size and design.

The east elevation has two double hung windows at the north and south ends, corresponding to the interior bedrooms. Neither has the lattice work design. Another window similar in design but smaller in scale is centrally located, corresponding with the bathroom. The west elevation has a centrally located, shallow bay window as well that matches the front bay in design. The windows here, however, are slightly wider. Further to the south on this side, is a pair of smaller rectangular, double-hung windows corresponding with the former kitchen area. The south elevation (rear) appears to have been an open porch that was filled in. The windows are not original and appeared to have been installed in the late 1970s. At the southeast corner is an access door to the basement with steps leading down as well as up into the house.

### Interior (see site plan)

The house has two bedrooms and one bath, all located on the east side of the house. The rooms on the west consists of (from north to south) a front room with the bay window and pocket doors, a living room with access to all bedrooms and bathroom (via a hallway), and the kitchen.

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Section 7 and 8 Page 2

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

## **7. Description (continued)**

### Integrity

Overall, the house retains the original wood floors, doors, windows, and appropriate hardware, simple wall treatments of plaster and/or wallboard, wood baseboards, and trim. The interior layout has not been extensively changed. Very minor modifications have been made to the bathroom and rear porch areas.

The Burke-Berryman House retains a high degree of integrity. Aerial photographs and closer examination of the building confirm that integrity of location, materials, design, and workmanship remain intact. The home retains the original siding, character defining upper window sash, porch treatments, interior doors, wood flooring, and wall surface treatments. Although the rear porch had been altered through the use of non-historic windows and siding, it is not the primary façade. The current owner is proposing to remove the windows and replace in kind to match existing windows in size and scale but not the same gridwork.

Integrity of setting, feeling, and association are still present. The house sits among other one-story, residential building adjacent to the site and within a one block radius. The only significant detractors are three 1970s buildings, two of which are adjacent to the subject lot to the west along a major commercial thoroughfare (Wells Avenue) and the other to the east (next door). However, even with these modern intrusions, one still undoubtedly understands that this was and still is a predominantly residential neighborhood.

## **8. Significance**

The Burke-Berryman House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, for its role in Reno's community planning and development history, and under criterion C, as an excellent local example of simplified residential Queen Anne/Colonial Revival architecture.

### Criterion A—Community Planning and Development

Reno began as a 160-acre town site surrounding the depot built along the transcontinental rail route in 1868 by the Central Pacific Railroad. Over the following three decades the town expanded at a moderate rate with additions to the town being made to the north and west of the original town boundaries. Despite a general economic depression in the late nineteenth century, Reno maintained a degree of stability growing agricultural products and transporting them to outlying mining districts, as well as to points east



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Section 8 Page 3

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

### **8. Significance (continued)**

and west. Because of the railroad, Reno became a center of commerce, and the neighborhoods began to fill with comfortable Victorian homes. Following several devastating fires, brick and stone became popular building materials.

The twentieth century brought to Nevada a renewed mining economy thanks to major discoveries in Tonopah and Goldfield. It also brought to Reno an industry that would carry the town through the next Great Depression. The high-profile 1906 divorce case of William Corey, president of U.S. Steel Corporation, put Reno on the map in the migratory divorce trade. Mr. Corey's wife came to Reno to get a divorce from her philandering husband. The publicity generated by the case brought a certain amount of criticism, but it also planted the seed of economic opportunity in the minds of city fathers. Nevada's constitution allowed a generous six months in which to become a *bona fide* resident, which was important in the early years when Nevada sought voters. This quirk in the law was recognized as just the ticket to entice the growing market for migratory divorce. By 1910, the town had garnered for itself the reputation as a divorce colony, an image it would build on over the next five decades. Early on, divorce-seekers found comfortable accommodations in the attractive neighborhoods north of the river. Building on the success of this unique economic stimulus, Reno expanded subdivision by subdivision south of the Truckee River well into the middle of the Great Depression (Harmon 1998).

Another development that changed the direction of Reno's future was the arrival of George Wingfield, who had made a fortune in the recent Tonopah gold boom. Wingfield, who was at the same time powerful, ingenious and unscrupulous, became a political and economic force in Reno. His business endeavors included such things as banks, hotels, gambling halls, and brothels, and his business associates ran the gamut of anticipated professionals. As a result of its colorful industries, Reno had a rather questionable reputation, but it was also economically successful and more stable than other communities in Nevada, which endured the boom-and-bust cycles of mining and agriculture. Hence, with a relatively stable economy and the presence of prominent politicians, bankers, and lawyers, Reno grew into a small but prosperous community, the largest in Nevada until Las Vegas finally eclipsed it in the 1960s.

The developer, Charles H. Burke (1865-1944), immigrated from Liverpool, England to Reno via Los Angeles around 1890. Initially, he worked as a horseshoer and blacksmith in downtown Reno, having been listed in the 1900-1902 and 1904 Polk Directories under these professions. His first real estate transaction occurred in 1898 when he purchased property from a C.S. Martin. Between 1898 and 1911, the last year researched for this nomination, Burke was involved in over a hundred real estate transactions, both as grantor and grantee.

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Section 8 Page 4

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

### **8. Significance (continued)**

At the turn of the century, most development in Reno was located north of the Truckee River. Burke expanded development by opening up "Burke's Survey" and "Burke's Addition" in southeast Reno. "Burke's Survey" was a two block subdivision recorded on December 1, 1902 by Burke and incorporated into the "Ryland Addition" (see map). The survey was bounded by East Liberty Street on the north, Sinclair Street on the west, Moran Street on the south, and the Virginia and Truckee Railroad on the east. Burke also platted "Burke's Addition," which was filed on July 1, 1907. This 34-block subdivision was bounded by Cheney and Ryland Streets on the north, Wells Avenue and Locust Street on the west, Vassar Street on the south, and Kirman Street on the east (see map). In addition, Burke, along with another developer named Wheeler, acquired the franchise for a trolley line down Wells Avenue to promote their subdivision. Reno Traction, purveyor of most trolley service in Reno at the time, arranged to take over the franchise and began construction of the line in 1909. The new line extended from the existing track at Virginia Street and California Avenue eastward along Moran Street and then south on Wells Avenue. Service began in 1910.

Purchased in June 1908, 418 Cheney St. or "Lot 3 of Block 11 of Burke's Addition" was developed further circa 1909 and 1910 when a modest one story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival home was built and used as a rental. Samuel W. Goodale, Chief Surveyor with the U.S. Survey Office, lived at this address until circa 1917, followed by Ernest D. Mack until early 1919. Burke then sold the property to James J. Berryman in February 1919. A few months later, in August 1919, Berryman acquired the western half of Lot 4 of Block 11 of Burke's addition from E.D. Mack and incorporated it into his property (Lot 3). The 1920-21 Reno Polk Directory notes Berryman living at this address along with a Nora Ferrel, widow to Marrion Ferrel. It appears that the house continued to be partially rented.

Berryman, and later his wife (name unknown), both owned the property until August 1934 when it was sold to Mrs. E.S. La Tourrette, a widow from Reno. Oddly, there was a sale in-between from Berryman and wife to a Ben J. Henley and wife of San Francisco, California on July 21, 1928 (recorded at 4:42 pm). However, this only lasted a few minutes because approximately 3 minutes later the Berrymans re-acquired the property (Washoe County Records Office, Grantee to Grantor, Book 95, page 216 and 217). Subsequent owners included John and June Hibbert (1944 to 1947), and John and Jeanette Carter (1947 to 2003). Throughout the years, the property had a combination of small sheds and a garage to the rear of the property adjoining the alley way (southern end of the lot) and another garage toward the front (north) side of the property. Both are now gone.

"Burke's Addition" enjoyed a steady growth as many modest homes were built. It is reputed that Burke designed and built many of the homes in the subdivision. The evidence is very compelling

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**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

### **8. Significance (continued)**

when comparing 418 Cheney to 36 Stewart St., a home Burke also built in 1908 in “Burke’s Survey.”<sup>1</sup> Albeit a more toned down version with a smaller overall footprint, 418 Cheney St. was built circa 1909-1910 and shares similar roof, window and porch treatments, including decorative window panes on the upper half/third of the window opening, a complex roof form, front porches with simplified Doric columns, roof eave returns, a simplified entablature, and wall surface treatment.

In addition to developing land, Burke also donated land to the city, among them a parcel in the southwest for a school on which now stands the City Hall Complex. He also donated the corner of Liberty and Center Streets for a firehouse, on which the Washoe County Library now sits.

#### Criterion C—Architecture

Representative of the shift in taste from the opulent Victorian Age to a more reserved and simpler “Revival” era, the Burke-Berryman House is an excellent local example of a simplified Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style of architecture. Within a one block radius, the Burke-Berryman House stands as a lone example of the early days of Burke’s Addition. (It would eventually be filled in with modest brick bungalows between the mid-1920s and the mid 1940s.)

#### *Queen Anne Style*

The Queen Anne style became popular in the 1880s in the eastern United States after it was introduced at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 (Walker 1997). It would have been a modern style in 1890s Reno, and according to Lester Walker (1997:154) it “represented a reaction to High Victorian ‘reality’ and renewed interest in the picturesque.” The Queen Anne style was the culmination of all the Victorian styles including details of Italianate, Gothic Revival, Carpenter Gothic, and Classical (Walker 1997). Typically, homes fell into four subtypes distinguished on the basis of decorative detailing (McAlester and McAlester 1990, 264). Of these, the free-classic type incorporated the asymmetry of form and irregular roof shapes with classical porches and detailing (McAlester and McAlester 1990). The Burke-Berryman House best fits this category.

Publications like *The American Architect and Building News*, the first American architectural magazine, widely promoted the Queen Anne style. Pre-cut building materials could be purchased through mail-order companies and shipped all over the country by the latest mode of transportation, the railroad.

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<sup>1</sup>The Charles H. Burke House at 36 Stewart Street was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 31, 1984.

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Section 8 Page 6

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

### **8. Significance (continued)**

Queen Anne architectural components such as knee braces, brackets, spindles, and columns were also shipped, allowing owners to dress up their simpler, vernacular homes in Queen Anne fashion. The Queen Anne style enjoyed a mere 20<sup>+</sup>-year run of popularity, giving way to the Colonial Revival style that followed around 1910 (Baker 1994). In Reno, however, there were many more bungalows built from 1910 to ca. 1940 than Colonial Revival homes.

Queen Anne's popularity period in Nevada roughly coincided with a statewide depression. The home building market was affected by the depression, as well, leaving the Queen Anne style rather under-represented in the state. Reno was somewhat protected from the level of depression felt elsewhere. Nevertheless, Queen Anne architecture was not widespread in Reno, especially as compared to the numbers of bungalows and Period Revival homes that appeared in the early twentieth century, when the economy was bolstered by new mining booms in Tonopah and Goldfield, and by Reno's notorious divorce trade. A few noteworthy examples of Queen Anne-style homes exist in Reno, however. The 800 block of North Center Street in the Evans Addition contains a range of Queen Anne subtypes dating to the mid-1890s. However, these homes are larger and more architecturally elaborate than the Burke-Berryman House.

#### *Colonial Revival Architecture*

Interest in America's colonial architecture heritage also began with the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The style, in its various phases, experienced a run of popularity that lasted to the mid-1950s. In 1877, the fashionable architectural firm of McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow toured original Georgian, Adam, and Dutch houses in New England in order to study them first hand. In the mid-1880s, the firm executed two houses influenced by the tour - The Appleton House in Lennox, Massachusetts (1883-84) and the Taylor House in Newport, Rhode Island (1885-86) (McAlester and McAlester 1990: 326). These and other early Colonial Revival examples were rarely historically correct and it was not until after 1910 that more accurate copies were executed.

Knowledge of colonial architecture was disseminated by photographs in books and periodicals. *The American Architect and Building News* ran a series in 1898 called "The Georgian Period: Being photographs and measured drawings of Colonial Work with text." In 1915, the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, widely featured photographs of colonial buildings. Colonial Revival buildings built in the years between 1915 and 1935 reflected the influence of this interest in early prototypes of Colonial architecture. The Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war period resulted in a simplification of the style, although it retained a certain level of popularity into the mid-

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**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

### **8. Significance (continued)**

1950s (*McAlester and McAlester 1990: 326*). The Colonial Revival style also included several subtypes (nine according to McAlester), which were distinguished by roof shape and type of details.

Generally, homes with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic elements included the following:

- Asymmetrical;
- Complex roofline resembling Queen Anne free classic style with full or half width porch;
- Doors placed centrally or to the side;
- Classical columns for porch supports;
- Windows with double hung sashes usually with multi-pane glazing in the upper sash;
- Bay windows, paired windows, or triple windows;
- Vernacular examples out of wood (before the 1920s);
- Entrances with a shallow-molded unadorned cornice evocative of the colonial prototypes.

### Summary

The Burke-Berryman House represents early twentieth century growth and development of Reno south of the Truckee River and east of the original Townsite. It also exemplifies the confidence Charles H. Burke had in Reno's future, and is one of few existing examples of Queen Anne/Colonial Revival transitional architecture in this one block neighborhood. It demonstrates the gradual shift from late Victorian grandeur and fanciful treatments to a more reserved and simpler revival style of the early twentieth century.

### **9. Bibliography**

Harmon, Mella Rothwell, *Divorce and Economic Opportunity in Reno, Nevada during the Great Depression*. Unpublished master's thesis. (Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada) 1998.

McAlester and McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf) 1990.

National Register Nomination. "Burke, Charles H., House. 36 Stewart Street, Reno"

National Register Nomination. "Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity House. 205 University Terrace, Reno"

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Section 9 and 10 Page 8

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

**9. Bibliography, continued**

**10. Geographical Data**

**Boundary Description**

The National Register boundary of the Burke-Berryman House includes the 0.241-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 013-116-02, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada.

**Boundary Justification**

Resource boundaries includes all land commonly associated with the lot identified as Washoe County, Nevada APN 013-116-02.

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Section Photographs Page 9

**Burke-Berryman House, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada**

**Photographs**

Name of Property: The Burke-Berryman House  
Location of Property: 418 Cheney Street  
Reno Washoe County, Nevada

Photographer: Robert Harmon

Date of Photograph: July 2004

Location of Negative: State Historic Preservation Office  
100 North Stewart Street  
Carson City, NV 89701

Photograph 1: 418 Cheney Street  
North and east elevations  
Facing southwest

Photograph 2: 418 Cheney Street  
Front (north) elevation  
Facing south