UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR	NPS	USE	ON	Y
RECE	IVE	2		

DATE ENTERED

#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC	Luthon Dunhank Home on	1 Candon		
AND/OR COMMO	<u>Luther Burbank Home an</u> N			f
				-
2 LOCATIO	ON		-	
STREET & NUMBE				
	200 Block of Santa Ros	a Avenue	-NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
	Santa Rosa	VICINITY OF	1st	0005
STATE	California	COOE 06	COUNTY Sonoma	CODE 097
A CT A COTT				097
3 CLASSIF	ICATION			
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
DISTRICT	_X-UBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE		COMMERCIAL	<u>X</u> PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRI&L	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER
4 OWNER	OF PROPERTY			
NAME				
NAME	City of Santa Rosa			
STREET & NUMBE			-	
	P. O. Box 1657		······	
CITY, TOWN			STATE Colifornia	
	Santa Rosa		California	
5 LOCATIO	ON OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE.				
REGISTRY OF DEE	EDS, ETC. Sonoma County Co	urt House		
STREET & NUMBE	R			
	100 Santa Rosa Avenue			
CITY, TOWN	Conto Dasa		STATE Colifornio	
	Santa Rosa		California	
6 REPRESI	ENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
_				
DATE				
		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site consists of three acres of land, including the 1883-1926 experimental garden and his home, the original greenhouse and a stable. Two acres, with the gardens are owned by the City of Santa Rosa and are operated as a park. The home and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of an acre are utilized by Mrs. Luther Burbank as a residence and will revert to the city on her death. Mrs. Luther Burbank died on June 19, 1977. The home and the  $\frac{1}{5}$  acre are now in the process of being transferred to the City of Santa Rosa. The home is unaltered and in excellent condition; it also contains original furnishings.

The gardens are arranged aroun d a large inner circle of grass, with planting beds along both sides of the paths. Plants on exhibit include the Burbank Paradox Walnut and Prunus Thudercloud, an ornamental blackleaf plum tree with beautiful purple-crimson, metallic leaves. Between 1899 and 1916, Burbank developed a pure white lily of the Nile and worked on a flowering plant known as the red-hot poker and produced the Tower of Gold varieties.

Included in the memorial gardens are dozens of varieties of the Shasta Daisy, which many feel was Burbank's greatest accomplishment. Next to the gardens is the Burbank residence which is not open to the public. In front of the house is the 118 foot Cedar of Lebanon tree under which Burbank lies buried; just behind the tree is one of Burbank's original greenhouses. The memorial gardens are situated on Santa Rosa Avenue and are visited by over 40,000 people annually.



### SPECIFIC DATES 1875-1926

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Often called the "Plant Wizard," Luther Burbank was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, on March 7, 1849. He was educated in the public school and Academy of Lancaster, but received no other formal education or scientific instruction. At the age of 19, he obtained a copy of Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication through the public library and became deeply interested in this subject.

In 1870, Burbank purchased a 17 acre tract near Lumenburgh, Massachusetts, and took up market gardening. In 1875, he sold this land and moved to California, where he settled at Santa Rosa. Here he purchased 4 acres of land and developed an experimental garden. When his Santa Rosa garden proved too small, he established a second garden, the Burbank Experimental Farm of some 18 acres at Sebastopol, in 1885. For half a century he experimented with thousands of plants and developed a series of plants that he called "new creations."

His experiments, however, were not conducted to prove or test any particular discovery or theory, but solely to produce more and better varieties of cultivated plants. Scientific results in the way of contributions to the knowledge of such subjects as variation, heredity, selection, hybridization, acquired character, and mutations were not his goal. Thus, although he inevitably accumulated masses of data of scientific value in the course of his experiments, as soon as his "new creation" was established, the records were destroyed in most cases.

Burbank introduced over 250 varieties of fruit alone. These consisted of 10 varieties of apples, 16 blackberries, 13 raspberries, 10 strawberries, 35 fruiting cacti, T0 cherries, 2 figs, 4 grapes, 5 nectarines, 8 peaches, 4 pears, 11 plumcots, 11 quincerate along, 6 chestnuts, 3 walnuts and 113 plums and prunes. Of his fruits the plume were his greatest contribution. Twenty varieties of his plums are still widely planted throughout the United States and other countries. Ten of the number are standard shipping varieties wherever Japanese plums can be grown. In California alone they form the basis of a huge industry.

The exact number of new strains and varieties of plants introduced by Burbank during a span of 50 years is not known and is difficult to determine at this date when so many of them have disappeared. However, the number is over 800. Burbank performed selection or hybridizing experiments with almost 200 plant genera. Of these, 121 genera yielded varieties and strains that were deemed worthy of introduction.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAF ICAL REFERENCES

Walter L. Howard, Luther Burbank, a Victim of Hero Worship. Henry Smith Williams, Luther Burbank, His Life and Work. William Clampett, Luther Burbank Our Beloved Infidel.



Luther Burbank's professional reputation was nation-wide and exceedingly high at the time of his death in 1926. However, since that date severe criticism has endeavored to place a somewhat lower estimate on the value of the contributions made by Burbank. Although Burbank's reputation as a "Wonder Worker" may well have been blown up out of due proportion during his lifetime, Burbank's actual achievements appear to indicate that the plant breeder did make significant contributions to the development of agriculture.

