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Clark D. Paris
Iowa State College

T.J. Maney
Iowa State College

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MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT* The Grand Dame of the Roses.

CLARK D. PARIS AND T. J. MANEY

In all breeding work one finds that certain individuals are outstanding in the production of superior progeny. In animal breeding these individuals form the basis for pedigreed stock. An intensive study on the parentage of rose varieties has revealed that certain roses also have produced more named offspring than others. To obtain this information, it was necessary to make a search through the world's most important literature on the rose. This study resulted in the compilation of an index of about 5,000 rose varieties on which parentage data had been recorded.

One of the most outstanding parents among the Hybrid Teas has been Mme. Caroline Testout, the well-known satiny rose-colored rose introduced in 1890 by Monsieur J. Pernet-Ducher. The late J. H. Nicholas in his *A Rose Odyssey* related a very interesting anecdote regarding the naming of this rose. It seems that Mme. Caroline Testout was a fashionable French dressmaker in London who sought to buy a seedling to be named after herself in order to advertise her business. Monsieur Pernet-Ducher had once discarded as mediocre the rose that he sold her. Much to his surprise and chagrin, it became the world famous Mme. Caroline Testout.

This rose was raised from seed of Mme. de Tartas, a rose-colored Tea rose, fertilized with pollen from Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, a pale flesh-colored Hybrid Tea rose which was grown from seed raised of the Tea rose, *Devoniensis*, a creamy white seedling of *Flavescens*, and Victor Verdier, a rose-colored Hybrid Perpetual of the La Reine race.

Certain rosarians must have surmised that Mme. Caroline Testout was an outstanding parent. In 1927 Mr. H. R. Darlington wrote an article for the National Rose Society Annual in which he discussed the offspring of this rose. He gave a list of seedlings of it which were deemed worthy of naming. In the present study, 165 named varieties have been found which are offspring of this one rose. Since the parent variety is a Hybrid Tea, all but thirteen are classed as Hybrid Teas. Of these, three are Climbing

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Hybrid Teas, three are Hybrid Wichuraianas, four Hybrid Perpetual, and one each in the Hybrid China, Hybrid Lutea and Hybrid Rugosa classes. The term, Hybrid Tea, includes those roses that were formerly classed with the Pernetiana group.

In the following three tables, these offspring are listed. Table I gives those varieties which had Mme. Caroline Testout as a seed parent; table II gives those varieties which had Mme. Caroline Testout as a pollen parent; and table III gives the named sports of Mme. Caroline Testout.

Table I. Named Roses Which Have Mme. Caroline Testout as the Seed Parent.

Variety	Group	Pollen Parent
Albert James Nottidge	H.T.	Alfred Colomb
Amateur Andre Fourcaud	H.T.	Unknown
Andenken Moritz v. Fröhlich	H.T.	Princesse de Bearn
Argyll	H.T.	Marquise de Sinety
Beatrix Comtesse de Buisseret	H.T.	Laure Wattine
Belle Nantaise	H.T.	Viscountess Folkstone
Bloomfield Rocket	Cl.H.T.	Ulrich Brunner
Burgermeister Christen	H.T.	Fisher Holmes
Capitaine Soupa	H.T.	Victor Verdier
Clairette Onoff	H.T.	Unknown
Clarice Juranville	H.T.	Unknown
Colonel Leclerc	H.T.	Horace Vernet
Conrad Strassheim	H.T.	Charles Darwin
Countess Cairns	H.T.	President
Dernburg	H.T.	Souv. de Rose Terelle des Chemes
Deutsche Hoffnung	H.T.	Grossherzogin Feodora von Sachsen
Domkapitular Dr. Lager	H.T.	Princesse de Bassaraba de Brancoran
Dorothy	H.T.	Unknown
Dourkap	H.T.	Unknown
Dr. F. Weigand	H.T.	Hadley
Dusseldorf	H.T.	Mme. Eugene Resal
Elisabeth Didden	H.T.	General MacArthur
Elisabeth von Reuss	H.T.	Alice Furon
Enchanter	H.T.	Alice Furon
Entente Cordiale	H.T.	Soleil d'Or
Ernest Hempel	H.T.	Unknown
Fliegerheld Boelcke	H.T.	Sunburst
Franz Pohls	H.T.	Gruss an Sangerhausen
Frau E. Weigand	H.T.	Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Frau Emmy Hammann	H.T.	Mme. Hoste
Frau Ernst Fischer	H.T.	Perle des Jardins x Mme. Eugene Resal
Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch	H.T.	Goldquelle
Frau Ina Strassheim	H.T.	Unknown
Frau Philip Geduldig	H.T.	Mme. Eugene Resal
Frau Philip Seismeyer	H.T.	Erzherzogin Maria Dorothea
Frau Therese Lang	H.T.	Johanna Sebus
Freifrau Anna von Munchhausen	H.T.	Rosel Klemm
Fursten von Pless	H.Rug.	Conrad Ferdinand Meyer
Gabrielle Pierrette	H.T.	Unknown
General Henry de Kermartin	H.T.	Reine Marie Henriette
Georges Laing Paul	H.T.	Fisher Holmes
Gladys Harkness	H.T.	Unknown
Graf Fritz Hochberg	H.T.	Goldquelle
Grange Colombe	H.T.	Lady Ashtown (?)
Grossherzog Friedrich	H.T.	Meta
Grossherzogin Marie	H.T.	Mme. Abel Chatenay
Helen Gould	H.T.	Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria
Helene Duche	H.T.	Reine Emma de Pays-Bas
Helga	H.T.	George Dickson
Helvetia	H.T.	Farbenkonigin
Herzog Carl Eduard	H.T.	Farbenkonigin
Hofgartendirektor Graebner	H.T.	Antoinette Durieu
Irene	H.T.	Mme. Jules Finger
Jeanne Liabaud	H.T.	Unknown
Karl Rosineck	H.T.	Princesse de Bearn
Konig Laurin	H.T.	White Maman Cochet
Konigin Carola	H.T.	Viscountess Folkstone
Kronprinz Wilhelm von Preussen	H.T.	Laurent Carle

Variety	Group	Pollen Parent
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	H.T.	Mrs. W. J. Grant
L'Innocence	H.T.	Unknown
La Detroit	H.T.	Bridesmaid
La Favorite	H.T.	Reine Emma de Pays Bas
La Somme	H.T.	Rayon d'Or
Lilli von Posern	H.T.	Docteur Troendlin
Lohengrin	H.T.	Mrs. W. J. Grant
Marguerite Fischer	H.T.	Mme. Alfred Carriere
Marguerite Guillot	H.T.	Unknown
Maria Reid	H.T.	George C. Waud
Marie Isakoff	H.T.	Unknown
Marie Louise Poiret	H.T.	Marquise Litta de Breteuil
Mevrouw C. van Marwyk Kooy	H.T.	Mrs. Aaron Ward
Mevrouw del Court van Krimpen	H.T.	Prince de Bulgarie
Miss Kate Moulton	H.T.	La France x Mrs. W. J. Grant
Mlle. de Kerjegu	H.T.	Unknown
Mme. Annette Aynard	H.T.	Prince de Bulgarie
Mme. Autrand	H.T.	Prince de Bulgarie
Mme. Begault Pigne	H.T.	Her Majesty
Mme. Bernezat	H.T.	Alice Furon
Mme. Charles Lejeune	H.T.	Lady Ashtown
Mme. Edmee Metz	H.T.	Ferdinand Jamain
Mme. Edouard Herriot	H.T.	a Pernetiana
Mme. J. P. Soupert	H.T.	Alice Furon
Mme. Leon Pain	H.T.	Souv. de Catherine Guillot
Mme. Leonie Moissey	H.T.	Souv. de Paul Neyron
Mme. Marie Croibier	H.T.	Unknown
Mme. Mina Barbanson	H.T.	Mme. Abel Chatenay
Mme. Pillet	H.T.	Grace Darling
Mme. Robert Fortin	H.T.	Yves Druhen
Monsieur Faivre d'Arcier	H.T.	Xavier Olibo
Mrs. Charles E. Russell	H.T.	Mme. Abel Chatenay x Marquise Litta de Breteuil
Mrs. E. G. Hill	H.T.	Liberty
Mrs. H. G. Johnstone	H.T.	Mrs. George Shawyer
Mrs. Mina Brachanson	H.T.	Unknown
Nordlicht	H.T.	Luciole
Oberhofgartner A. Singer	H.P.	Marie Baumann
Otto Krauss	H.T.	Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Otto von Bismarck	H.T.	La France
Papa Reiter	H.T.	Unknown
Pie X	H.T.	Unknown
Prinzessin Marie	H.T.	Melanie Villermoz
Prinzessin Marie Mertschersky	H.T.	Reine Emma de Pays-Bas
Rene Oberthur	H.T.	Unknown
Rose Noble	H.T.	Unknown
Simone	H.T.	Paul Meunier
Souv. d'Helene	H.T.	Unknown
Souv. de Mme. G. Delahaye	H.T.	Xavier Olibo
Souv. de Rosieriste L. Rose Vilin	H.T.	Catherine Mermet
Superb	H.T.	Willowmere
Veluwezoom	H.T.	Soleil d'Or
Weisse Caroline Testout	H.T.	Unknown
William Askew	H.T.	Unknown

Table II. Named Roses Which Have Mme. Caroline Testout as the Pollen Parent.

Variety	Group	Seed Parent
Aimee Cochet	H.T.	Souv. de Mme. Eugene Verdier
Alberto N. Calamet	H.T.	Laure Wattine
Amateur Michel Pouget	H.T.	Frau Karl Druschki
Australie	Cl.H.T.	Mrs. W. J. Grant
Christine Wright	H.W.	R. wichuraiana x a Hybrid Tea
Columbia	H.W.	R. wichuraiana
Countess Cairns	H.T.	President
Dad Sterling	H.T.	Marechal Niel
Die Dahme	H.P.	Pierre Notting
Duchesse Hedwige d'Arenberg	H.T.	Mrs. W. J. Grant
Edmee et Roger	H.T.	Safrano
Frau Dr. Kruger	H.T.	Henriette de Loew
Frau Ernest Borsig	H.T.	Frau Syndica Roeloffs
Frau Karl Druschki	H.P.	Merveille de Lyon
Grafin Stephanie Wedel	H.T.	Dr. Grill
Grossherzogin Viktoria Mellitta	H.T.	Safrano
Gruss an Zweibrucken	H.T.	Charles Gater
Jona	H.T.	General MacArthur
Laure Wattine	H.T.	Marie Baumann
Lucien de Lemos	H.T.	Princess Alice de Monaco
Lydia Grimm	H.T.	General Jacqueminot x Kaiserin

Variety	Group	Pollen Parent
Mama Gaertner	H.T.	Auguste Viktoria
Margaret	H.T.	Mme. Hoste
Marguerite Moulin	H.T.	Mme. Lombard
		Mme. Edouard Herriot x Mrs. Aaron Ward
Marguerite Poirer	H.T.	Mme. Lombard
Mme. Joaquin Fontes	H.T.	Liberty
Mme. Kastler	H.P.	Mme. Adele Gance
Mme. Leon Simon	H.T.	Marie van Houtte
Pan America	H.T.	American Beauty
Parseval	H.T.	Dr. Grill
Professor J. Vendel	H.T.	Princesse de Bearn x Pharisær
Purity	H.W.	R. wichuraiana x a Hybrid Tea
Rektor Foerster	H.T.	Golden Ophelia
Souv. d'Anne Marie	H.T.	Safrano
Unermudliche	H.China	Comtesse de Leusse
W. Freeland Kendrick	H.T.	Aviateur Bleriot
Wildenfels Rosa	H.Lut.	Frau Karl Druschki x Harison's Yellow

Table III. Named Roses Which Are Sports of Mme. Caroline Testout.

Variety	Group
Adam Rackles	H.T.
Admiral Dewey	H.T.
Arabella	H.T.
Charles de Lapisse	H.T.
Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout	Cl.H.T.
Danielle Dumour	H.T.
Docteur Troendlin	H.T.
James Ferguson	H.T.
Leon Robichon	H.T.
Maman Dental	H.T.
Maria Schmidt	H.T.
Mrs. Longworth	H.T.
Souv. de Marie Perdrille	H.T.
Souv. du President Daurel	H.T.
White Testout	H.T.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

VANISHING ORIGINAL PRAIRIE AREA IN
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

GEORGE R. BOWNE

This report is the result of a study during the years 1938-41. The flowering plants as well as the other vegetation are treated and the object is to establish some record of the flora on this original prairie area before the region was completely destroyed by the extensive home building program which is now in progress. The natural prairie is located in the Maplewood addition. It is approximately 40 acres in area.

GARDEN GROVE, IOWA

A PECULIAR *POLYTRICHUM*

R. V. DREXLER

This moss was collected from a wet, shaded habitat in the Quetico Provincial Park of Ontario. It has the physiogamy of an *Atrichum* but seems to be clearly related to *Polytrichum gracile* Smith. The plant differs from any *Polytrichum* species in that it has a wide leaf limb and a poorly differentiated leaf sheath. In spite of the above differences, the spinose teeth, leaf cell shape, and shape and cell form of leaf lamellae indicate a relationship to *Polytrichum gracile*. This moss may be a monstrosity due to habitat conditions.

COE COLLEGE,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

THE STORY OF *PARTHENIUM ALPINUM*

GEORGE J. GOODMAN

This plant was collected in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall somewhere in the Rocky Mountains. It has never again been collected on his trail, and it is not known just where he got it. The information he gives is confusing, but it is probable that the plant was collected either in eastern Wyoming or near the Snake River plain in Idaho. The evidence for and against each of these stations is presented.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA

TETRAPLOIDY IN *MELILOTUS ALBA* INDUCED BY COLCHICINE

I. J. JOHNSON AND J. E. SASS

Seedlings of sweet clover were treated with colchicine. Plants that responded to treatment either were tetraploid in all new root tissues, or had sectors, or islands of tetraploid tissue in the root tips. Cutting made from the plants in the latter category were tetraploid throughout. After the tetraploid condition is established, it can be maintained by vegetative propagation. Tetraploid plants are partially self-fertile, although considerable differences of self-fertility were found among clones originating from different treated seedlings.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA

THE VARIABILITY IN THE COLOR OF RED CLOVER SEEDS, ITS CAUSE, AND RELATION TO THE VALUE OF THE SEEDS

JOHN N. MARTIN

Red clover seed samples almost invariably are of three principle colors, violet or purple, yellow, and brown. The brown seeds have been pretty well proven to be considerably inferior in quality to the seeds of the other colors. Some investigators have shown the purple to be superior to the yellow both in germination and vigor of plants produced, while other investigators have data to show that the yellow seeds are equal to or superior to the purple or violet seeds.

The seeds of seven strains of Swedish origin, of six strains recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of four Iowa strains long grown on the same farms were studied as to the proportion weights, and germination of their different colored seeds.

The percentages of each color varied considerably in the same strain in different years and varied also with age of seed, and ripeness at the time of harvesting.

The percentage of brown seeds ranged from zero to 65 percent. The brown seeds were inferior in weight and in germination. The highest percentage of brown seeds was in the Kentucky strains recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The percentage of purple or violet seeds in the different samples ranged from 16 to 62 and percentage of yellow ranged from 12 to 62. The purple and violet were slightly heavier than

the yellow seeds, but there was no significant difference in germination. Seeds harvested before the heads are well ripened tend toward a high percentage of brown seeds.

The pigment determining the color of the seed is in the Malpighian layer, the outermost cell layer of the seed coat. The seeds are green previous to ripening, and pass from green to yellow and finally to purple. In case of brown seeds, the embryo which is normally white is often brown.

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SOME STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF MYCORRHIZAE ON CONIFEROUS SEEDLINGS

ANDREW L. McCOMB AND J. E. SASS

Development of mycorrhizae was found to be promoted by inoculating nursery soil with humus and top soil from well-established coniferous plantations, or by application of phosphorus fertilizer. Two types of host cell fungus relationships have been observed. In one type the root has a mantle of mycelium with abundant clamp connections. The internal mycelium is intercellular and segmented into short, straight-sided cells. The second type has a mantle of much coarser, "moniloid" mycelium. The internal mycelium is intracellular, partly peripheral along the cell walls, and segmented into rounded cells. Abundant coarse, blunt hyphae protrude into the vacuoles. In some roots the outer cortical cells contain large wefts of extremely fine mycelium. It is not improbable that two or three fungal organisms are involved, the relative prominence of each being determined by cultural treatment.

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COMPARISON OF FLORAL INITIATION IN AMERICAN-GROWN AND HOLLAND-GROWN TULIPS

J. E. SASS

The destruction of the bulb industry in the Netherlands has stimulated the production of bulbs in the United States. The question of relative flowering capacity of European and American bulbs has been raised. The flowering cycle is essentially the same in tulip bulbs from both sources; floral primordia are initiated about August first, and the bulbs enter dormancy with the pollen

in late quartet stage and with ovules having little or no differentiation of the megasporocyte. Minor varietal differences occur.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA

CHARCOAL-ROT OF MAIZE, NEW TO IOWA

GEORGE SEMENIUK

The charcoal-rot of maize caused by *Sclerotium bataticola* Taub. was found near Ames, Iowa, during mid-August, 1941, on several prematurely dead stalks in a field of early planted corn. Greenhouse tests with the fungus produced seedling infection of maize with necrosis of the roots and mesocotyl.

BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY SECTION
IOWA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
AMES, IOWA

HERITABLE CHARACTERS IN MAIZE: "ACCESSORY BLADE"

GEO. F. SPRAGUE AND J. E. SASS

A mutant character in maize brings about the formation of ridge and blade-like outgrowths on the surfaces of leaves. These accessory laminae, which are present on the partially developed leaves in the dormant embryo, arise by re-activation of vertical zones on the immature leaf. Each active zone is in effect a new marginal meristem which produces a blade-like emergence. The gene is known to be recessive, but its linkage has not yet been established.

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