

# Worldwide export of cattle from Jersey and other countries

All exported cattle from Jersey Island were shipped from the harbour of St. Helier. Those destined for Great Britain went to Southampton, where dock accommodation was provided, and thence by rail to different destinations.

All cattle intended for America took rail at Southampton for Liverpool; those for Australia, New Zealand, and generally all of the other English Colonies, also transferred through England and spent many months on the high seas. Most cattle destined for France landed at St. Malo or Granville. The Swedes and Danes, however, found it more practical to charter special steamers and carry off whole cargoes at a time to their respective countries. (Source: Ph.L.S. Mourant, 1907)

By 1951, cattle were exported from the island by air instead of sea with some of the first being flown out to America. "Exports of live animals from the island are less common these days, as the costs of freight have risen dramatically. Today, the island's best bloodlines are exported through frozen semen, used to breed cattle all over the world." (Derrick Frigot, 2001)

## The first documented export in 1741

"There is extant, dated September 1, 1741, a sworn declaration stating that the sloop Jane, of Guernsey, was chartered to proceed to Jersey to take on board eight cows for Southampton, the freight being at the rate of nine shillings per cow. This is one of the first records of the exportation of cattle from Jersey." (Boston, 1954)

The great distribution of the breed in England dates back to 1811, when Michael Fowler, of Little Bushey, became an importer of Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey cows. For years he was a travelling partner in the Great West London Dairy. John Thornton's History of the Breed written in 1879 refers to how Fowler bought up cows all over the country. Little Bushey Farm was the resting place for them before they finally reached the dairy. Fowler's first agent in Jersey was P. Le Gresley; he was succeeded by John Le Bas of St. Helier (who acted in that capacity for Fowler and his son L.P. Fowler for over 40 years).

Le Bas' business involved dealing, collecting and shipping the animals. He died in March 1874 and was succeeded by his son J.F.G. Le Bas, then his grand-

son Eugene J. Arnold, who were in partnership till 1877 when Le Bas, owing to ill health, retired.

Arnold had helped in the business some time before his grandfather's death, shipping from the Island in the seven years 1873 to 1879 – to England, America, New Zealand, Australia and France – no less than 7,310 head.

## The Fowler family made it big

"Michael Fowler had four sons, three of whom took to the business, Edward P.P. Fowler helping his father when a boy. In due course, he started business on his own account and for lived in Jersey for 28 years before leaving in about 1870 to live in Southampton. Of the three brothers, he did the most business, making about 40 passages a year.

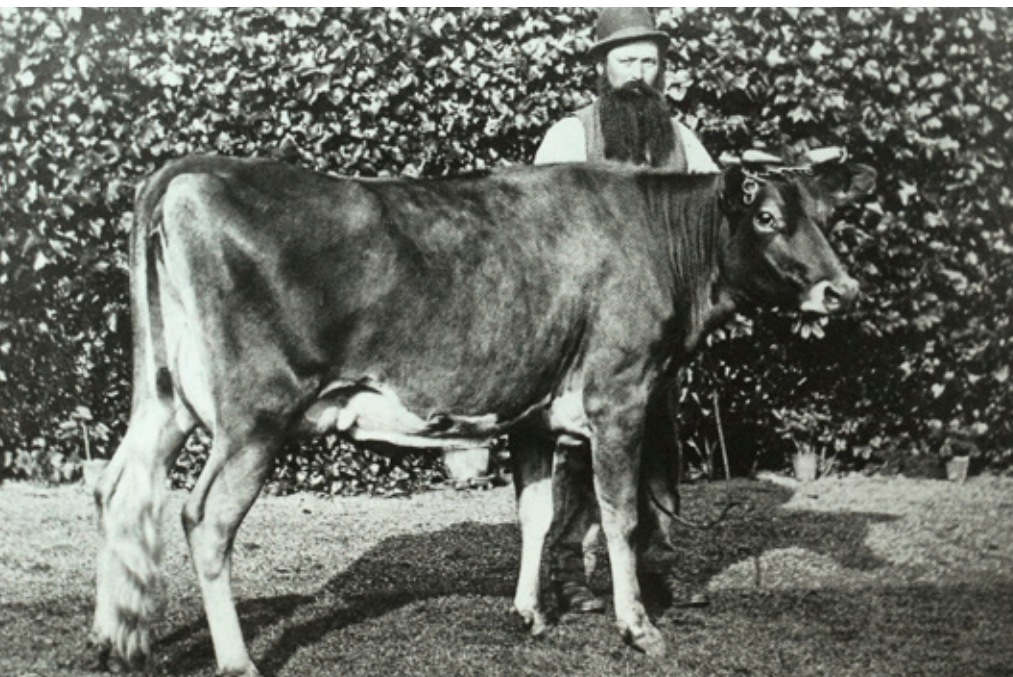
"He made many shipments to America, selling cows in New Orleans, Philadelphia, Mobile, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, and New York. Lawrence P. Fowler retained most of his father's old customers. He supplied the royal dairy herd at Windsor and many other large establishments. About 40 animals were sent annually to Edinburgh in Scotland. Several went to Hamburg and the Continent, with large shipments sent to Canada in 1868.

"Fowler's last son in the business, Percival H. Fowler, sent a good many livestock to America and Canada, as well as to different parts of England. He was supplied by Francis Le Brocq in Jersey. It was through this pair that the island's cattle spread throughout the United Kingdom." (John Thornton, 1979)

## Francis Le Brocq was in business for 40 years

"Francis Le Brocq, who died in 1929 in his 87th year, was a pre-eminent dealer for over 40 years. He was T.S. Cooper's first agent on the island. In 1876, Cooper started importing to the USA, beginning that year with six cows from the island.

"They were brought to New York by ship, the Canada, and then sold to Pennsylvania breeders. In 1881 this had risen to a lot of 176 head. With just a slight interval, his annual sales of imported stock at Linden Grove, Coopersburg, Pa, were attended by purchasers from the four cor-

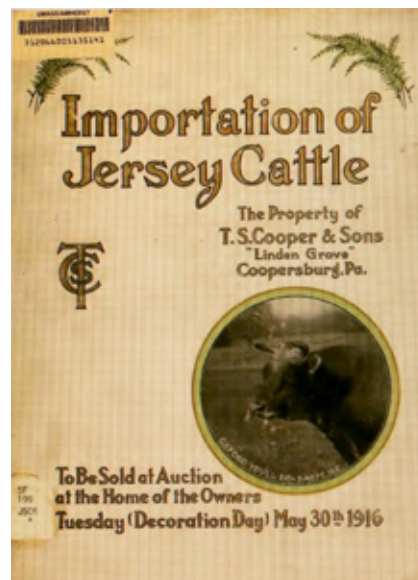


*Khedive's Primrose – this cow was sold for the phenomenal sum of £1,000 in 1882.*





*Cattle are shipped from the Island of Jersey to Canada by Bristol Freighter in December 1955.*



*The front page of T.S. Cooper's sales catalogue for one of his famous Jersey cattle auctions at Linden Grove in the USA.*

ners of the USA. There were eight Cooper sales, 1881, 1882, 1883 (two sales), 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1893, mostly in New York City, before the first sale at Linden Grove which was held 1889.

“In 1899, Cooper started his custom of holding his sales on Decoration Day. No sales were held from 1925 to 1929 inclusive. His sales up to and including that of 1903 were managed by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. From 1904 to 1920, they were managed by Leander F. Herrick and from 1921 to 1931; they were managed by Tom Dempsey. The last Linden Grove sale in Cooper's lifetime was held in 1924. Sales were held by his grandson, T. S. Cooper Jr., in 1930 and 1931. In the 26 sales held at Linden Grove between 1900 and 1931, a total of 2,770 head were sold.” (Gow, 1938)

**B.H. Bull & Son started early in Canada**

Another notable importing firm was B.H. Bull & Son in Canada. The first importation from Jersey Island was made in 1913 and from then on, until the outbreak of World War 2, importations were made at regular intervals.

Representatives on the island were John A. Perrée and Arthur Mourant. “Some of the greatest bulls in history of

the breed were taken over the sea by B.H. Bull & Son. After the war, there were few importations. However, the company not only imported Jerseys, but exported Jerseys around the world, quoting 19 different foreign countries. Some of interest would be Brampton Sporting Standard and Brampton Son of Champions (Aus-



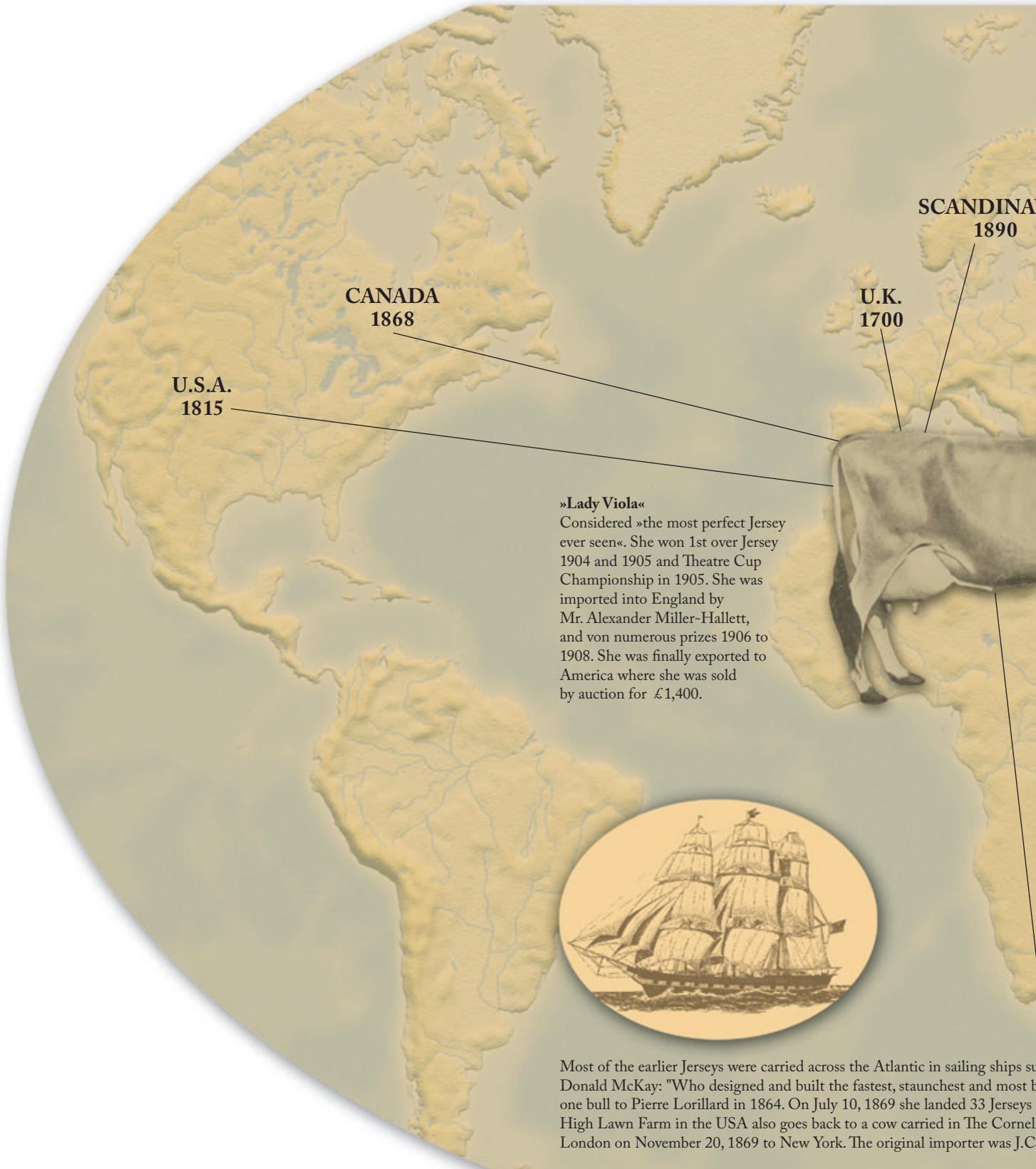
*Two of the greatest cattle dealers on Jersey Island, Francis le Broque and John A. Perrée, during a visit to the USA.*

tralia), Brampton Canadas Finest (UK), Brampton Beacon Apex (South Africa) and Brampton Dreaming Sam (New Zealand). The influence this company had on the Jersey breed was tremendous.” (David Stiles, 1995)

“In 1881, rules having been adopted by the AJCC to certify the identity of animals exported from the island, the club requested the RAJ & HS to authorize Jonathan Smith, a resident of Jersey, to affix the necessary seals and procure the certificates required by the AJCC. The society granted this request and so Smith became AJCC's first agent on the island.

“At this time, brass labels were affixed and sealed on the animals. This changed in 1882 to chains around the horns fastened by a padlock, one key held by the AJCC agent and another by the secretary of the AJCC in New York, the locks bearing an export number which was also branded on the hoof. In 1912, the AJCC changed the latter requirement to tattooing the number in the animal's ear.

“Smith fulfilled the duties of AJCC agent satisfactorily until 1886, when J. Herbert Orange was appointed on Smith's resignation. Orange served until 1901, when John A. Perrée was appointed in his stead and Perrée kept that job at least until 1936.” (Gow, 1938)



U.S.A.  
1815

CANADA  
1868

U.K.  
1700

SCANDINAVIA  
1890

**»Lady Viola«**  
Considered »the most perfect Jersey ever seen«. She won 1st over Jersey 1904 and 1905 and Theatre Cup Championship in 1905. She was imported into England by Mr. Alexander Miller-Hallett, and won numerous prizes 1906 to 1908. She was finally exported to America where she was sold by auction for £1,400.



Most of the earlier Jerseys were carried across the Atlantic in sailing ships such as the *Donald McKay*: "Who designed and built the fastest, staunchest and most beautiful ship of her time". She carried one bull to Pierre Lorillard in 1864. On July 10, 1869 she landed 33 Jerseys at High Lawn Farm in the USA also goes back to a cow carried in *The Cornelia* from London on November 20, 1869 to New York. The original importer was J.C. ...



VIA



**SOUTH AFRICA**  
1881

**AUSTRALIA**  
1822

**NEW ZEALAND**  
1862

uch as The Cornelius Grinnell. She was designed and built in 1850 by beautiful vessels ever propelled by sail. The Cornelius Grinnell brought in New York - 11 of them for Samuel C. Colt. The May cow family at u Grinnell: Rosalie 1108 was imported from the Island of Jersey via . Chaffin of Boston, Massachusetts."

### The beautiful cows were attractive to royalty

“I saw visions of mists rising from languid streams, their deep banks overhung with mosses and ferns, of thick and spreading English oaks in June with red-and-white spotted Alderney cows lying placidly in their shade, chewing cuds of rich English grass and clover and lazily twitching away flies with their tails.” (Jane Austen: Lydia’s Story)

“From the latter part of the 1700s, the Channel Island cattle were often mentioned in English novels and descriptions of the countryside and they appeared in artist’s paintings and engravings such as the well-known pencil drawing by Thomas Gainsborough.” (Felicity Crump, 1995)

“The Channel Island cattle, popular known in England as ‘Alderneys’ of which the Jersey class is smaller than the Guernsey’s, and the colour to which more attention has been paid is a dark or, as the Scottish say, ‘dun’ deer, and is popular in England, no doubt in consequence of its more aristocratic appearance.

“The Alderney is essentially a cream-and-butter producing breed, giving more milk and of richer quality in proportion to its size than any other cow. This gives them their place in live stock, either for dairies near fashionable towns like Brighton, or as cows for the park and the villa paddock, combining in the highest degree utility and ornament. The dairies of great cities are chiefly supplied by cows of the Dutch or the Shorthorn cross. This is not the place of the Alderney, which, in England at any rate, is essentially the gentleman’s cow.” (J. Coleman, 1875)

In 1847, three animals from the island were presented at the Home Farm, Windsor, for Prince Albert. When John Le Couteur on behalf of the RJA&HS arrived ‘the Queen had just driven to see the cattle’. So Le Couteur sent his card to Prince Albert who, accompanied by ‘all this royalty...the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Prince of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Saxe Leningen, and Prince George of Cambridge...politely expressed his compliment of the very beautiful cattle which the Jersey Agricultural Society had’ given him and the Queen as a gift.” (John Le Couteur’s Diary)



*To many Americans, Channel Island cattle were associated with the pictures of cows painted by Edwin Douglas. One of his pictures is called The Jersey Family and shows a group of three cows and a calf in a field by the sea, with a mallet and milk churn and clogs in the foreground. In the background a milkmaid is seen milking one of the cows.*

### Royal interest in farming

“Prince Albert was very interested in farming and he sometimes gave his German relations animals or farm equipment if they shared this interest.” (Royal Insight, 1999)

We have some evidence that King William III of the Netherlands was supplied with some Jerseys by the Fowlers. This information appears in a letter written on March 14, 1868 by Percival Henry Fowler.

In 1875 The Appleton’s Journal records under the headline ‘The Prince of Wales in India’ that “the royal party on their way on the royal steamer Serapis, sailed the Mediterranean to the Suez Canal, stopping along the way at Athens to make a rather hasty call upon the king of Greece, who was delighted with the presents brought to him, consisting of a steam-launch, an Alderney bull and cow, a ram and a sheep, and a few fine specimens of the British pig, which came from Sandringham.

“From Suez the Serapis and her smaller consort the Osborne steamed down the Red Sea, past Aden, and shot across the Indian Ocean to the island city of Bombay, which was reached on November 8th.”

According to Harry Jenkins’ book, Famous Jersey Cattle, Tsar Alexander II

also might have had some Jerseys in his possession.

### The bull Rex owned by the Emperor of Russia

The bull Rex born on the island in 1873 is recorded as being owned by the Emperor of Russia. When it happened is not recorded, but Queen Victoria’s second son Alfred married a daughter of Alexander II on January 24, 1874 and in May 1874, the emperor paid his second official visit to England. Perhaps the Russian Princess has received some Jersey cows as a dowry?

Prince Alfred was, however, interested in agriculture and livestock. In 1883 he began to farm 1,400 acres at Eastwell in Kent, where he introduced 900 head of Scottish cattle and a herd of Jersey cows for milk production.

A niece of the Russian Emperor got married to the Russian prince Felix Yousoupoff. His family owned four palaces in St. Petersburg, three in Moscow, 37 estates scattered throughout the Russian Empire and numerous properties abroad. During his first visit to England in 1909, he bought a number of Jersey cattle for one of his estates in Russia.

The Danish Jersey pioneer Joergen Larsen sold a Jersey bull to Russia on September 14, 1900, so the Jersey breed was an established fact at that time in Russia.

### Efficient cows earning profit

In the summer of 1873, Charles L. Sharpless, of Philadelphia in the USA, had the opportunity to visit a lot of English Jersey herds and his conclusion was that: "Among exhibitors in England, the ambition was to secure an animal that was a solid dark colour, one that would lead out stylish; the mirror (Monsieur Guenon's theories) was overlooked, and the qualities of the dam not regarded. But the colour must exclude white – any of which found on a bull calf consigned him to the butcher."

Among Sharpless' observations was 'that there was a sharp competition and owners took great pride in getting the prizes among exhibitors at the different shows'. He also visited the Queen's cows at Windsor, some 18 in number, plus two bulls. These, together with the herd at Osborne in 1867 which numbered 14, were in his opinion 'about as good as the average in England, but among them none remarkable'.

On the contrary, the best herd he saw in England was that of A. MacDonald, of Liphook. It contained 69 milking cows – 34 in one field and 35 in another – all Jerseys 'and some of them very choice'. In his opinion, it was a pity that they were not allowed to be registered in the American Herd Register as they had been selected for yield and were not 'solid colour with black points'.

### Herd maintained purely for income

Among the herds maintained purely for profit, James Dumbrell's near Brighton in Sussex was one of the most remarkable. He was probably the first Jersey breeder in England who attempted to make a business of them. Dumbrell had always adhered to the Jersey breed, kept a very large stock for 20 years, divided into herds each of 25 cows, for the purpose of supplying his wealthy neighbours with butter and cream.

In the Brighton market, there was a demand for the very best of everything in the way of eating without regard to price. In April 1862, Dumbrell gave a paper on dairy management, to the London Farmers' Club, which contained practical information of great value to the owners of either trade or fancy dairies.

In 1865, he owned the largest herd in England from a combination of breeding and buying. Most of his animals (bulls as well as cows) were imported from Jersey. He had a herd of almost 200 head, yet it was little regarded by the tenant farmer, the easy amateur, the everyday citizen, or the fastidious nobleman who had his few Alderneys. (Sources: Farmers Magazine 1865; J. Coleman, 1875; Thornton, 1879, 1880)

### Genetics to improve the production

In the mid 1800s, British cattle breeds were exported to the Continent in an effort to improve the native cattle of the different European countries. The Linders brothers imported the first Ayrshires to Finland in 1845, from Germany, which laid the foundation of the famous Finnish Ayrshire.

From Sweden it also seems a fact that a red and white Alderney bull, born in 1847, was introduced to Denmark by one of the founders of the Danish Red, Jens B.H. Andersen, to cross with his Angeln cows.

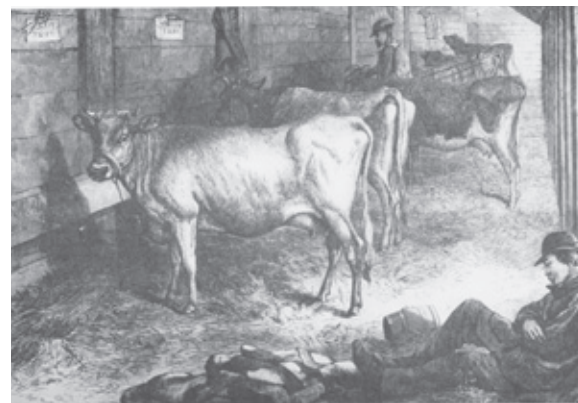
In 1843 Andersen, the manager of a large Danish estate, Gunderslevholm in Southern Zealand, started to keep weekly milk weights of every cow in the herd throughout the whole year. These were then combined with the total amounts of butter produced by the dairy for the year and served as the first really effective effort to determine the yearly producing ability of the individual cow and her relative position as an economic producer in the whole herd.

From a Jersey breeder's point of view it is fascinating to learn that Andersen, who owned one of Denmark's best managed herds of Danish Reds, had among his animals one cow No 159 which in the two previous generations had been sired by bulls named Alderney and Alderney No 97.

The museum's curator Esben Hedegaard, who has researched the books at Gunderslevholm, has stated that the first Alderneys arrived at Gunderslevholm during the 1840s. (Source: Hedegaard, 1999)

### The butter test was the foundation

The first butter test made on a Jersey



On Juni 19, 1869 *The Illustrated London News* contained this scene from a cattle show in Southampton. Channel Island cattle were first shown in Southampton in 1844.



*King Charming*, owned by Mr. Dumbrells of Ditchling, near Brighton in southern England, was judged to be the best bull in the Channel Islands Class at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne meeting of the RASE, July 1864.

cow as mentioned in an essay, written by Colonel George E. Waring J., (1871) was in 1853 on the initiative of Thomas Motley in Massachusetts, who kept a butter record for his cow Flora (AJCC 113).

Jersey breeders were the pioneers in production testing in America. Many of these early test records were collected by Major Campbell Brown of Spring Hill, Tennessee, and a list of these butter records was published by him in the *Country Gentleman* in 1882.

On December 29, 1884 Valancey E. Fuller in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada wrote to George H. Page, the founder of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Com-





*Mary Anne of St. Lambert (AJCC 9770) completed a world record of 867 lbs, 14 3/4 oz of churned butter in 1884 which was so impressive that it echoed among dairy farmers in Europe.*

### The news across the Atlantic Ocean

On the other side of the Atlantic, the European press immediately began to report on the amazing yields achieved in America, so much so that in the book *On the Necessity of New Goals in our Cattle Farming* (1885), the Swedish agronomist Hjalmar Otto Nathorst advocated the introduction of Jersey cattle to Scandinavia.

His recommendation was that a higher fat content in cow milk was the only feasible way to improve profitability in the Swedish dairy industry. In the same year, the Dane Bernhard Boeggild went on a journey through Europe. In Switzerland he visited George H. Page on the farm Langruthi where he found a small herd of Jersey cows, which Page had imported from either Jersey or the UK at a great expense. (Source: Bøggild, 1886)



*Jersey Cow at the Jersey Museum in St. Helier.*

### Cows imported by accident

According to tradition in an old Jersey family, the Jersey cows living in north Cornwall in England originate from a Jersey cow sent in gratitude by Captain Edward Le Dain to the Reverend Robert Stephen Hawken of Morwenstow.

Le Dain became a captain of local vessels and was shipwrecked three times during his career, the first and most notable was when he was on the Scottish vessel the *Caledonia* which was lost off Morwenstow in 1842 and left him the only survivor.

Le Dain was cared for by the Reverend Robert Stephen Hawker over a period of six weeks at Morwenstow, before being able to return to his home on Jersey. A few years later he brought his bride to see the place of his disaster and wonderful escape. Whenever the Vicar wished to have a Jersey cow, Le Dain and his family would ransack the island to find 'the sleekest, loveliest, and best of that breed'. (Source: Nicolas Jouault, 2000)

pany in Switzerland: "Capt. Philip Le Brocq of St. Marys Island of Jersey is at present at Hamilton, inspecting my Herd of Jerseys. I am the owner of the Jersey cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert, a cow of considerable notoriety on this side of the Atlantic. I take the liberty of sending you her Photograph."

Mary Anne of St. Lambert (AJCC 9770) had completed a world record of 867 lbs, 14 3/4 oz, of churned butter in 1884. Fuller refused an offer of \$26,000 for her. In the American 30-day butter production tests, Mary Anne was only ever defeated by the Holstein Friesian cow Mercedes, owned by T.B. Wales. (Source: Sanders, 1926)

### Benchmarking in Chicago in 1893

More precise and exhaustive information as regards the Jersey breed in comparison with other cattle breeds were achieved at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago in 1893. Valency E. Fuller, who was appointed superintendent of the event by the AJCC, concluded afterwards in several reports that the Jersey breed had been superior to the other breeds.

The Swedish businessman C.O. Swanberg who lived in the USA, decided, in consequence of the results achieved at the World's Fair in Chicago, to establish complete Jersey herds on his Swedish estates Svartingstorp (1893) and Engilstofta (1898).

### As miniature cows

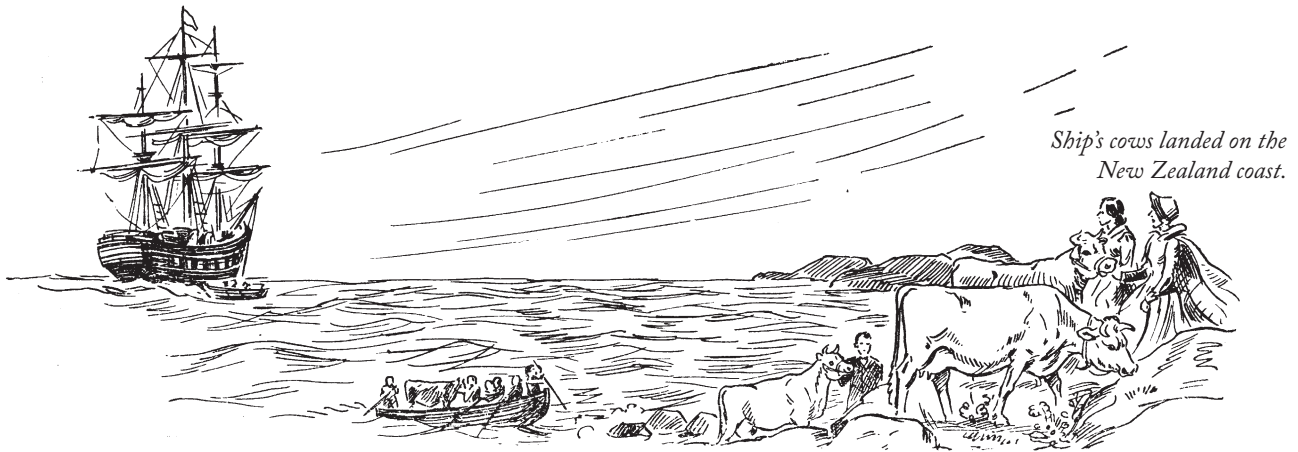
Some 'back to nature' type people are breeding miniature Jerseys today: a house cow for milk, cheese, butter, ice cream, cottage cheese and meat.

Tim O'Donnell has owned Jersey cattle since buying his first cow in August 1974. For years he reared and showed standard-size Jerseys. His love for the Jersey cow was inherited from his grandmother as a young boy. Now, 40 years later, he still has the same affection for this unique breed. In 1995, he was introduced to the miniature Jersey breed and instantly fell for these unique and personable little creatures.

All of Tim O'Donnell's cattle are registered with the International Miniature Cattle Breeds Society and Registry; other breeders are included in the American Miniature Jersey Cattle Registry. (Source: Tim O'Donnell, 2010)



*Tim O'Donnell bought his first Jersey cow in 1974.*



**Ship's cows provided fresh milk on the sea**

Before the USA began a systematic importation of the Jersey breed 1850, Captain Pratt, master of the ship Hudson, had brought over a cow or two on his various trips and these were distributed among his friends.

Thomas J. Hand, one of the men who started the AJCC, knew this captain and it is on record that cattle registered by Hand were brought to the USA on the Hudson. Pratt traded with his ship at ports on the coast of Africa, sometimes calling at Jersey on his return.

When in New York, Pratt amused the merchants with his sea yarns, among other things telling them of the wonderful cattle he found on Jersey, naturally some of them became interested and asked him to bring two or three with him on his next return.

In the records of imported animals in the AJCC's Herd Register the names of Pratt and Hudson are found frequently. After the establishment of the AJCC, Pratt transported more than 81 Jerseys in his ship in the years 1870, 1871 and 1873, with some as late as 1875. (Source: Gow, 1936)

**For the privileged passengers**

Prior to 1880, Lawrence P. Fowler of Little Bushey Farm in England, had supplied several families emigrating to Australia with a Jersey cow to take with them on board. These 'ships cows' were selected Jersey cows that were placed on board ship before it left England with the express purpose of supplying fresh milk to privileged passengers during the long voyage to Australia.

On arrival at the port of disembarkation, they were landed and bought as special family cows. By these methods, the Hon. T.J. Sumner in Victoria founded the family of Sumner Jerseys, from which many high producing families have descended.

The Kings Vale's Rosella family in Victoria is said to originate from such a ship's cow. When John Anderson and his wife Margaret set sail in 1851 towards Australia, their ship James T. Ford had a final stopover at Alderney, where the ship's four-legged milk suppliers were collected. Bert Anderson, Winsome Anderson's late husband said that 'the cows were to form the origins of Australia's current Jersey herd'.

**Milk was an advantage to children**

On one emigration voyage to New Zealand in 1849, a cow and her manger were taken on board and placed it close to the long boat. There were other four animals on board ship: three dogs and a goat belonging to the ship's doctor, whose family made use of the and the goat's milk.

A passenger recalled in 1916 how his father got on well with ship's cow and how his mother milked this cow all the way out to New Zealand and got two buckets of milk a day. Any of the passengers or children needing milk through sickness or weakness received a share of the milk. It was a great help to many and this cow was worshipped by all on board – as was his mother because she served the milk to those she thought needed it most.

This Jersey milk was a great boon to many young children. On arrival in New Zealand, however, this cow became sick after having eaten some evergreen leaves (probably Tutu, a very poisonous shrub), but fortunately recovered after treatment.

"In many instances the original Jersey females came to New Zealand as ship's cows to furnish fresh milk on the voyage. Although not brought out in this capacity, one of the earliest cows, Orange Rose, whose name is to be found away back in the pedigree of many of our present-day Jerseys, was called upon to fulfil a [similar] duty under rather unusual circumstances.

"Upon arrival of the ship on which Orange Rose travelled, it was decided to send the Governor's son to England for medical treatment. Owing to the child's delicate health, fresh milk for the voyage became necessary and the services of Orange Rose were enlisted. Thus she was transported back to England, coming out to New Zealand for the second time on the ship's return journey." (The Jersey in New Zealand, 1932)



*This milking scene has appeared several times in New Zealand Jersey magazines.*

**KINGS VIEW**

Winners of all Jerseys attending the 15th International Conference of the World Jersey Cattle Bureau. In the celebration of the centenary of the Australian Jersey Breeding Society KINGS VIEW honours two cows each which have been bred by the Anderson family for over 100 years.

*The Rosella's*

Bred from the original ships cow

Visitors to the World Conference Show in Australia 1976 admired the Junior Champion Heifer

Kings View Rosella 112 ENG  
 Her 1400 6.2 130 kgBW 1.9 23 kg/m  
 Her 1430 6.5 125 1.9 200  
 Dam: Belmore Golden Double  
 Dam: Kings View Rosella 22  
 A famous cow of the Kings View herd for many years

Other outstanding members of this family include:

Kings View Rosella 108 Eng  
 1st Cow 4 yrs at 18th Melbourne Road 1961  
 Her 1612 5.4 220kgBW 4.1 10kg/m  
 Dam: Kings View Arcadia  
 Dam: Kings View Rosella 136

and her great granddaughters

Kings View Rosella 104 VMC  
 Best of Show at 19th Melbourne Road 1966  
 Winner of Cattle's single cows 1966  
 Champion Cow Warrigal Exp  
 Champion Cow O.C.B.C. On Farm Challenge  
 Champion Cow S.C.B.C. On Farm Challenge  
 The only cow to have won all three of Cattle's major exhibitions  
 Prod 14 1300 4.7 213 kgBW 3.6 195 kg/m  
 Her 1522 5.5 202 5.8 180  
 Dam: Highland Ocean-Lane  
 Dam: Kings View Rosella 102

*The Kings Vale's Rosella family in Victoria is said to originate from a ship's cow.*