Organization for the Working Samoyed

Working samoyeds inside
Editor's note:
With the coming and going of the Nationals many of us are in the midst of training our dogs in harness. Be sure to check over all your ganglines for wear and tear, harnesses for any weak areas, check the braking system on your cart/ATV/scooter/bike and also before you get your sled out be sure to go over the lashings, brake, etc. for any signs of wear.
I want to extend “good luck” to all the competitors in agility, rally obedience, obedience, weight pull, sledding and skijoring for the upcoming year. May you have success in all your endeavors and safety while competing.

Helen Newman
“He is your friend, your partner, your defender, your dog. You are his life, his love, his leader. He will be yours, faithful and true, to the last beat of his heart. You owe it to him to be worthy of such devotion.” -- Unknown

The number next to a picture refers to the reference from which a picture was obtained. The literature list is at the end of the article, “Samoyeds: Now and Then”
Working samoyeds having fun!!
Photos courtesy of Linda Martin and Cynthia Woodard

Please take note of the following correction to the awards winners list in the last issue of The Yapper

The Top Sled Team and Most Improved Sled Team awards for 2001 should be for Tundra Winds’ Team owned and handled by Donna Dannen.
Over several issues of The Yapper there will be a series of articles on the history of working samoyeds. The first few issues will cover the original samoyeds and the development of the breed along with information and pictures of some of the first samoyeds. Information on the first major working kennels will be covered up to present day. So anyone with information on samoyed working kennels present or past please contact me, or Kim Katanik (chatanika@excel.net), with information. I hope to also include, from time to time, “samoyed spotlights” on special working samoyeds owned by OWS members over the years. So please feel free to contact us with the name(s) of working samoyed(s) that you believe have shown special working ability, along with how to contact the owner, why you think this, pictures, etc. I hope everyone within OWS will give some thought to this and help provide information so we all can learn about some of the wonderful working sams from the past and present.

Helen Newman, editor

SAMOYEDS: THEN AND NOW  by Helen Newman

To better understand the origin of Samoyed dogs, one needs some background/history of the people and area the dogs are believed to have originated. What we think of today as “Samoyeds people” were not originally called that term, but it was a term the Russians used to group people whose language was the same or very similar. The Samoyeds of the tundra were of 3 groups: Nganasan, Nenets and Enets (Entsy). The Nganasan lived on the Taimyr peninsula, which lies between the Lena and Yenisey Rivers. The Enets (Samadu) were their neighbors to the west, near the lower Yenisey and Taz Rivers. The third group, Nenets (Samoyeds or Yuraks), lived in the largest territory on both sides of the Ural Mountains, going from forest and the Arctic coast into the Kanin, Gydan and Yamal peninsulas.

The Nganasan used dogs as a means to hunt geese that were molting. And it was not till the mid 19th century did reindeer breeding become important to this group of Samoyed people. Their reindeer were “wilder”, and roamed farther in search of food, which meant their dogs watched the reindeer 24 hours or they would be lost. The type of dogs they used to help control their reindeer are described as “short-legged, fluffy dogs of the layka breed”. So dogs were used in herding but what they actually looked like was not something I actually could find in the literature I searched.

The Enets before the Revolution (1917) were called Khantayka and Karasin Samoyeds and they used reindeer for transportation but no mention was made of dogs for any use in the history books and literature.

(Continued on page 5)
There were Nenets that were relocated to Novaya Zemlya and Vaygach Islands by the Russians, so they (the Russians) could claim the land, and these relocated Nenets did adopt the ways of the Russians in using dogs for transportation. The Nenets that were not relocated main use of dogs was for controlling their large herds of reindeer.

Another group of people that were neighbors to the “Samoyed people” and are mentioned frequently in the explorer diaries’ and in historical writings about the people of Siberia that did use dogs multiple ways were the Khantys (Ostiaks). This group of people occupied the area from the mouth of the Ob and the northern Urals, up to where the Ittyoh joins the Ob and east into the heart of Siberia. The Khantys did adopt the nomadic reindeer culture from the Nenets, and used their dogs for controlling their herds. But they also used dogs for transportation in the winter and in the warmer seasons the dogs were used to pull their boats up river.

During a 15-20 year span, 1893 to 1910, give or take a few years, many explorers wanted to reach the North Pole and the South Pole. Many of them decided the use of dogs, pulling sledges, would be the best means to transport their supplies. The dogs needed for these expeditions needed to be acquired and many came from the land of Siberia, but some (depending on which expedition) were obtained from Greenland. Nansen, Jackson, Wellman, and Abruzzi were explorers that set to reach the North Pole with the aid of dogs. Borchgrevink (with Bernacchi), Scott and Shackleton were trying to reach the South Pole with the use of dogs. All of these explorers, except Jackson, used the same dog agent to procure their dogs for them. This dog agent was Alexander I. Trontheim.

Trontheim, under the orders of Nansen, was to obtain Ostiak dogs (Khantys) for his try to the North Pole (Farthest North). In January 1893, Trontheim was in Berezoff Siberia at the time the Ostiaks and Samoyed people were gathered there to pay their fur taxes. He saw many “fine Ostiak sledge dogs” and purchased the dogs Nansen requested at this location. These dogs were transported to the Fram, in port at Khabarova in the Yugor Strait. Nansen states in his diary that he was very pleased with the dogs provided to him by Trontheim and that their coats were double coated, and when wet the undercoat protected the dog from any wetness. He also describes the dogs as “long-haired, snow-white, with up-standing ears and pointed muzzles. With their gentle, good natured looking faces..” Nansen states that all but 4 of the obtained dogs were neutered and the bitch he brought from home, Kvikk, was intact. So all descendents were from these 5 dogs. All the dogs Nansen used with the sledges in his run to the pole did not return. But he did leave 6 pups and a pregnant bitch (Sussie) that whelped 12 pups behind on the ship. One of these (Grasso) was given to the explorer Abruzzi.

The American explorer, Wellman(1898-1899) also requested Trontheim to procure his dogs from the Ostiak people for his try to the North Pole. The Italian explorer, Abruzzi (Polar Star), acquired 121 dogs from Trontheim who obtained the dogs from Tobolsk located in Siberia. Abruzzi makes these statements concerning the dogs: “they are varied in color, white, white and black, brown and gray with pointed ears, up and curled tails with deep chests”. Another interesting point he makes is this lot of dogs were already trained to pull sledges, something the dogs that Nansen had were not. Abruzzi describes the superior sledge types as follows: “short haired, resembling wolves to the long-haired dogs of various races. Greater strength and withstanding the weather”. The surviving dogs of the sledge expedition and an additional eight dogs were spared (4 males, 2 females and 2 pups born during the winter) which they deemed the strongest.

Jackson, who tried to reach the North Pole via Franz Josef land (1894-1897), also used dogs. His dog agent, a German named Mr. Rawling, obtained the 30 dogs (the majority bitches were obtained at the Khabarova port. Jackson refers to these two bitches as, Sally and Jinnie. He describes his dogs as:“stout and heavily boned, leggy and wolf like, with coloring of gray to dark
brown and having prick ears.” He also, found his dogs to be excellent bear dogs—that is polar bear. Jackson did bring back eight dogs from this adventure while many explorers did not. Ernest Kilburn Scott of England acquired Samoyeds from this Jackson expedition.

The Norwegian C. E. Borchgrevink, on the Southern Cross Expedition, traveled to the Antarctic with 90 dogs which were Greenland dogs and some Samoyeds. He mentions in his book that all 90 dogs were given names by the Finns who were the caretakers of the dogs on the trip. In his book, “First on the Antarctic Continent”, he mentions that the dogs had a difficult time with the heat on the way south and had dogs die. Another problem the dogs had to contend with is in rough water, they were constantly wet from the high seas, and skin problems became prevalent. He also noted that the dogs were vicious fighters amongst themselves. They would pick out a particular dog to torment and ultimately kill. This was a trait noted by almost all of the explorers. Borchgrevink released dogs on Native Island (adjacent to Stewart Island) with permission from the New Zealand government. Captain Robert F. Scott, first Antarctic Expedition, on the Discovery took 23 dogs. He originally was not going to use dogs, because he thought they were disgusting because they would eat their own feces but also because they fought amongst themselves so viciously. But he consulted with Nansen who convinced him he should obtain Greenland dog. Because so many expeditions were procuring dogs it was next to impossible to obtain Greenland dogs. Scott’s dogs were picked up in Archangel area of Siberia.

Ernest Shackleton, 1907-1909, also traveled to the Antarctic aboard the Nimrod, with the help of sledge dogs. Shackleton states “I place little reliance on dogs, but I thought it advisable to take some of these animals.” He contacted a breeder in Stewart Island, New Zealand to obtain his dogs. He was only able to obtain 9 dogs (5 bitches and 4 dogs) that were descendants of the Borchgrevink expedition. But the numbers increased to 22 with the arrival of pups during his work in the south. Many pups perished due to lack of care by the mothers and other difficulties with life in the extreme cold. One dog that he describes, Tripp, was “pure white and a fine upstanding beast of a very affectionate disposition”, but also this dog and another, Scamp, that many battles were fought. Another description he has in his book is about a bitch named, Roland. She was a favorite among the men and she would watch for the door to the hut to open, and would launch her furry white body into the men inside the hut! He does mention that all the pups born were white, or would have been white if they had not slept in the warm ashes that were disposed of nightly.

Three of the North Pole expeditions, Nansen, Abruzzi, Jackson, and 2 Antarctic expeditions, Borchgrevink and Shackleton did have dogs that survived. From the literature one can sift through and find some information concerning the fate of these dogs but their fate does not appear important to most writers. Many authors of books on samoyed history do not tell where they obtain their facts, which makes it difficult to verify information. And once one starts going through the diaries of the explorers one finds discrepancies from what these “samoyed history authors” claim. An example of this is a dog that appears many times in the literature about the history of samoyeds dogs: Antarctic Buck. This dog was a descendant of dogs that were on the Southern Cross expedition not an actual sledge dog used in this expedition. Samoyeds dogs are a special breed with a rich history but also with many misleading myths lurking within the history that with constant repetition become the “truth”.

LITERATURE LIST

(Continued on page 7)
Wrist care in sled dogs
Jill L.Wilson

Sore and sometimes swollen wrists are reported to be among the most commonly encountered injuries in long distance racing, however last year we learned even sprint mushers must take care after losing two dogs for the racing season as a result of sprains. This led to much reading, research and discussion with our vets. We found as many before us have, that wrist injuries can be very slow to heal and further if not appropriately treated can lead to chronic and recurring problems. As a result we have revamped much of our thinking about training. Here’s some of what we learned.

Preventing wrist injuries starts with training. This is the key for dogs that may be prone to sprains. Early season training should be at slow speeds with the team pulling against good resistance. The goal is to build muscle to protect joints and to reduce pounding on hard surfaces such as dirt or packed gravel. Even later, particularly on hard surfaces, teams should start off a run with resistance which can be eased off as the run progresses. Care should also be taken on downhill runs, again by applying more resistance to the gangline.

Treatments for wrist injuries include rest, use of anti-inflammatory medications, application of DMSO and compression wraps, and range of motion therapy. We found use of anti-inflammatories and DMSO particularly helpful. Rest is also key and its important not to put the dog back in harness too quickly following a severe injury. We had hoped to be able to bring ours back after a two week rest period but that turned out to be far too optimistic.

It’s always wise to watch for changes while out training your team. Does a dog seem to hesitate, has its gait changed? One of the enduring lessons I learned is something I have hear another OWS member, Don Duncan, say, that I really needed to start thinking in the long term about my dogs running “career” as opposed to how best to finish a particular training run, race heat or even season. With wrist injuries there is no middle ground.

In case of an injury, make an appointment with your vet for specifics on therapies. If you wish to learn more, Jerry Vanek, DVM wrote an excellent article concerning treatments for wrist injuries in the 1996 Sept./Oct. issue of Mushing Magazine.

(Continued from page 6)

14. Scott, Robert F., 2001 “The Voyage of the Discovery-Scott's First Antarctic Expedition” unabridged volume 1,

MEMBERS TO ADD TO YOUR LIST

Mary Lee Lloyd
3534 Pleasant View Dr.
Castle Rock, CO 80108
303-688-4684
mlbraveheart@prodigy.net
Kennel Name: Braveheart

Bob & Debbi Sencenbaugh
PO Box 637
Erie CO 80516
303-774-8824
strchysams@aol.com

Robert Bernstein & Denice Markham
320 Franklin Avenue
River Forest, IL 60305
708-366-1374
rhbob@fnal.gov
“Bucca”

Winner of the 38-50 lb. Weight division at the 2002 SCA National Sanctioned Weight Pull in Carlisle, PA.

Ch. Danica’s D’ble Dutch Chocolate BISS x Am/Can. Ch. Sylvan’s Cascade CDX, WSX

Danica’s Vanilla Fudge of Sylvan OA, NAJ, HIC

Our deepest condolences to John and Judy Kovitch in the loss of BISS, Ch Danica’s D’ble Dutch Chocolate. He was a very special boy who will live on in his wonderful offspring.

Owned and Loved by:
Barbara Gage
Webster, MN
952-758-3410

Mentored by:
Pam Landers
Sylvan Samoyeds

Bred by:
Judy Kovitch
Danica Samoyeds
Surviving “Mushing Boot Camp”

Jill L. Wilson

Mushing boot camp is a 3 day intensive clinic. Instructors Jamie Nelson and Ann Stead together have over 56 years of experience with sled dogs. The method of training is best described by the following phrase taken from their website: Tell me and I forget, teach me and I remember, involve me and I learn. It may also be described as both a science and an art. Perhaps the best way to put it is that there is much “science” to the “art” of training sled dogs. Your team is your creation. In mushing boot camp students learn about how to shape their team, by better understanding how their own behaviors and methods affect themselves as well as their team. They learn how to build a stronger more resilient, responsive team, individual by individual, piece by piece.

Bob and I went to bootcamp expecting to learn a lot but I don’t think either of us was prepared for the experience we had. The main premise of the bootcamp training approach is to train each team member to pull responsively and in any and every situation. This is done through individual pull training, team training, and a variety of confidence building activities such as agility, obedience, socialization etc.

We started early in the morning with a morning run, generally about 2 hours in length, spent the middle of the day doing individual exercises, did another evening run of similar length to the morning run and then finished up with dinner and discussion at night. During team training teams work at pretty slow speeds, slow enough so that every team member is working and drivers have a lot of opportunity for rewarding good behavior and correcting undesirable behavior. We did a lot of passing, some hill practice, stopping. Teams learned to work through being tired. This was a real lesson for me.

Participants came from all over the west, the furthest came from San Diego. Sled dogs in San Diego you say!? The facility, La Pine State Park, south of Bend, Oregon was very nice. Participants had a choice of camping, cabins, or yurts. We had access to a full kitchen and dining area, oh and I can’t forget the hot showers. The trail system was extensive, allowing a lot of variety and lots of loops. I really enjoyed the surface which was very easy on the dogs feet. Most of the terrain was flat with low rolling hills. People came with varied interests from recreational mushing, camping, sprint racing to mid distance mushing but I think we all left with a common understanding and vision of how to improve the performance of our teams.
Boot Camp Experience

Cynthia Woodard

My two boys (Loki and Draco) and I went to mushing boot camp in September. One word that comes to mind to sum it up off the top of my head is "Wow". It was an incredible experience. I learned so much; the boys learned so much.

We arrived Thursday night (in the rain) and got settled in. The boot camp was held at a boy scout camp in Barnstead, NH. It was only about an hour and 15 minutes away from me - very convenient. All of the participants slept in one of the lodges. The boys had to sleep in the car which was the first time for them. I was worried about their stress level about this, but they handled it just fine. Ok, maybe I was worried about my stress level being separated from them :/

Friday morning we were up at 5:00 in the morning (in the rain) to water the dogs in preparation for the morning run. Jamie and Ann (our instructors) said I should try out the mini Risdon Rig that was at the camp and not being used. So we got ready to use that. An hour and a half later, off we went on our first run of the weekend. It didn't take me long to realize what my main problem has been all along. I have been so uncertain and wishy washy about what I was trying to do that I had been condemning us to a never ending cycle of not getting anywhere. On that very first run I learned how to train the boys better. My confidence infused them with confidence. Very soon both boys were working hard and pulling me on that 90 pound Risdon Rig. They looked awesome; I was ecstatic.

We also worked on lining out right off the bat. This had been one of my major problems. I would try hooking the boys up to my scooter. As soon as I left them to go back to the scooter, one or both of them would turn around to follow me! This would go on for about 20 minutes or so until I finally gave up. Now I know how to teach line-out and the boys picked it up very quickly and did extremely well at it. We did a lot of passing work as well on our runs. Nosy Draco minds his own business more now!

We had four more runs after this - one morning run and one evening run. Two of the runs we used our Sacco cart. The boys were wonderful. Loki especially was really working hard for me. It was wonderful to see. They sure weren't used to all this work, and I had some very tired boys on my hands. I definitely need to work on conditioning them now that we have gotten started. It was exhausting for people too! We were up before daylight and got to bed at about 10:00 at night.

After the morning runs we worked on a bunch of things before the evening runs. We went for walks with one of our dogs and did some pull training using a command training lead (double ended lead - one end attached to collar, the other end attached to the harness tug). We used some agility equipment, did some tire pulling, used the Sacco carts and a Jones scooter. We worked on training line out. We learned about proper harness fit, nutrition, and proper working weight for the dogs. I'm happy to report that I had the boys in good harnesses and they are at a perfect weight. A lot of amazing work was done with dogs who couldn't be run together because they would fight. A lot of people left camp after having run combinations of dogs together that they thought couldn't be done.

Another huge benefit of the camp was to meet the people. We had a great group of people there. They came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine... I learned a lot from them as well as from instructors and have some contacts now so I can learn about places to train, races, supplies, equipment, etc. I know many people have already been to these boot camps, but if you haven't, I would highly recommend it.
Weight Pull in Australia

By Dave Brown
Secretary, Samoyed Club of South Australia

On Sunday, 20th October 2002, the Samoyed Club of South Australia held the first-ever all-breeds weight pull competition in the state. 6 Samoyeds, 3 Siberian Huskies and 6 Alaskan Malamutes were entered in the main competition, with a further 3 Malamutes, 2 Siberians, a Staffy and a Labrador Retriever taking advantage of the Novice training session – not to mention a handful of young candidates for future competitions.

All previous weight pulls in South Australia have been restricted events run by the Siberian Husky & Alaskan Malamute Club (SHAM) for Siberians and Malamutes only, so this was the first chance we've had to try the Sams in real competition. Two of them – the bitches – comfortably exceeded the 12 times weight multiple required for a qualifying leg towards a Working Weight Pull Dog award. The boys were not quite so successful, finding it a little more difficult to translate training form into competition performance ....... but wait till next year!

So far, only one Australian Samoyed has qualified for a WWPD award. Cody (Silvakan Prince of All), owned by Rosie Santangelo, competes in Sydney and has pulled over a tonne – more than 35 times his own weight.

Special thanks must go to Pete Garrhy and the other members of the SHAM Weight Pull Committee, who over the past 3 years have helped our members to get involved in the sport and have allowed us to use their equipment for training. Without their support and encouragement, we would still be dreaming about running an open competition.

Thanks must also go to Hardy’s who once again have supported the club with wine for prizes – everyone got to take home at least one bottle.

Results

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<th>Pulled</th>
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<td><strong>25Kg Class</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Spirit</td>
<td>Siberian</td>
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<td>2 Candy</td>
<td>Samoyed</td>
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<td>3 Sebby</td>
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<td>4 Bianca</td>
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<td>5 Finn</td>
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<td>6 Frosty</td>
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<td>7 Junior</td>
<td>Samoyed</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Shadow</td>
<td>Samoyed</td>
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| **35Kg Class** |
| 1 Eclipse | Siberian | 692 | 26.82 | Amanda Brice |

| **45Kg Class** |
| 1 Tuli | Malamute | 719 | 19.07 | Judy Warbroek |
| 2 Brodie | Malamute | 665 | 15.08 | Pam & Peter Garrhy |
| 3 Angel | Malamute | 449 | 12.30 | Pam & Peter Garrhy |

| **55Kg Class** |
| 1 Hud | Malamute | 881 | 17.31 | Michelle Stephens |
| 2 P.J. | Malamute | 395 | 7.98 | Brenton & Lianne Jarred |

| **Unlimited Class** |
| 1 Panda | Malamute | 611 | 16.27 | Brenton & Lianne Jarred |

Bianca (Ch Kossov Remuss Balaika) achieving the highest weight-to-weight ratio of any of the Samoyeds.

Candy (Ch Kimchatka Crushed-Ice CD Imp NZ) – highest placed Samoyed – 2nd in the 25Kg class.

Shadow proves that he can do this silly weight pull stuff – he’ll just do it in his own good time!
More weight pull in Australia

Winner of the 25Kg class and overall winner of the “Samson Award” for the highest ratio of weight pulled to dog’s weight was the Siberian Husky, Spirit, owned by Amanda Brice and handled by Jack Corto.

Junior reckons that if it’s good enough for the Sibe, then it’s good enough for him to get airborne too.

All that flying can get tiring though. “Think I’ll just take a little rest. What’s that? Times up?”
SAMOYEDS HAVING FUN
PHOTOS COURTESY OF CYNTHIA WOODARD AND PAUL MARTIN
The Samoyed History in New Zealand
Submitted by Kim Katanik

The Antarctic expeditions were responsible for the introduction of the Samoyed breed to New Zealand. Opinions vary regarding the type of Samoyed taken on these expeditions: some reports state that they were very large dogs, others that they were barely larger than Pomeranians. However, we have found many discrepancies in factual reports covering Antarctic exploration, and from our own study of photograph albums of the Scott and Shackleton Expeditions we know that their dogs were too light in build for the work; so many were needed to form a working team that in time, preference was given to the heavier short-coated Husky. Certainly, there was a great variety of colour in the Antarctic Samoyeds, as there was in those imported into England direct from the Samoyede people.

In his book "To The South Polar Regions" Louis Bernacchi covers the 1899/1900 Newnes-Borchgrevink Expedition in the s.s. 'Southern Cross':

"The sickness was aggravated by the intense heat and the appalling effluvium arising from the ninety Siberian sledge-dogs we had on deck. These dogs were procured from the Samoyedes in the North of Siberia and were the first dogs ever introduced in Antarctic exploration".

C.E. Borchgrevink's book, "First on the Antarctic Continent," refers to the return trip of the 1899/1900 Expedition:

"Later we steamed around Halfmoon Bay, where a little settlement of houses is situated called Oban. During our stay there I made arrangements for landing the sledge-dogs on Native Island, a small island adjacent to Stewart Island, providing that I should obtain the necessary permission from the New Zealand Government".

Geographical note: Stewart Island is the third island of New Zealand and is situated 28 miles by ship (18 by crow) southwest of Bluff. Bluff is the southernmost part of the South Island. Native Island is situated 2 1/2 miles from Stewart Island and has an area of approximately 200 acres.

The author goes on to state that he received permission from the Hon. Mr. Ward, then Minister of Internal Affairs. (Mr. Ward--later to become Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand Breeder of 'Esquimax'; one of the names by which the Breed was earlier known in this country. Captain Robert Scott gave him a breeding pair circa 1901. Unfortunately the two photographs we received from Sir Joseph Ward's grandson were unsuitable for reproduction but they showed typical Samoyeds, white and biscuit in colour.

"The Heart of the Antarctic," written by E.H. Shackleton, refers to his 1907/1909 Expedition:

"I knew that a breeder in Stewart Island, New Zealand, had dogs descended from the Siberian dogs used on the Newnes-Borchgrevink expedition, and I cabled him to supply as many as he could up to forty. He was only able to let me have nine, but this team proved quite sufficient for the purpose of the expedition. As the arrival of pups brought the number up twenty-two during the course of the work in the South".

The 'Breeder in Stewart Island' was the Island Warden, Mr. A.W. Traill, from whose son (Mr. R.H. Traill) we received the following:

"Although I was only eight years old at the turn of the Century, I remember that the South African War was in progress at the time the 'Southern Cross' anchored off Ringaringa Point opposite our house. The leader, Mr. Borchgrevink, caught the sailing oyster cutter Ruruhau and crossed to the Bluff to send word to the Old World of the expedition's return. The sailing master, Captain Yensen, and some of his officers, including the two Lapland handlers of the sledge-dog teams, spent an evening at our home. The Laplanders dressed themselves for our entertainment in their summer and winter costumes".

"Because of the quarantine regulations the sledge dogs were to be destroyed. My father was so appalled at this that he got permission to have them landed on Native Island and undertook to look after them until they could be used by some future expedition. They were a mixed lot, mostly probably Huskies with perhaps a Russian Collie, and a sprinkling of white Samoyeds. Most of them, though they would fight savagely among themselves, were not dangerous to handle."

"They were later brought to Ringaringa, enclosed in yards, and for safety chained. From memory I think there were thirty animals. We used them to sledge firewood and they enjoyed the exercise. When it was realized that another expedition had gone South without knowing about these dogs, and coupled with the fact that stores of dog biscuits had all been used and the great difference in feeding them, my father reluctantly destroyed all except the white Samoyeds: these are the ones from which he bred and sold some pups. These animals (with the exception of one bitch which was retained as a pet for sister) were later collected and taken south by Shackleton's Expedition".

(Some of the Samoyeds bred by A.W. Traill were registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club and remained in New Zealand; later a few were used for breeding).

Between the Newnes-Borchgrevink and the Shackleton Expeditions, Samoyeds also took their place in Captain Robert F. Scott's trip. "The Voyage of the Discovery" (1901/1903) gives the following information:

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"The German expedition, which was simultaneous with our own, had already secured a team in Eastern Siberia where it is reported the dogs are both larger and stronger than in the West. It was too late for us to copy this example, but I shortly got into communication with an agent, Mr. Wilton, who undertook to fulfill our requirements. At this time a Russian named Trontheim had been commissioned to obtain between 300 to 400 dogs for an American Expedition then about to start for Franz-Joseph Land. It was Trontheim who in 1891 secured the dogs carried on Nansen's famous voyage, and, as he was in all respects fitted for collecting the animals, our agent added the modest requirement of twenty to the number of his commission, on condition that we, through our agent, should be allowed first pick of the crowd collected. The particulars of Trontheim's wanderings are not known, but it is certain that he must have traveled over a great portion of the country inhabited by Ostiak and Samoyede tribes of North Siberia to fulfill his contract."

In the same book Captain F. Scott comments...... "We now have three litters of puppies in various stages of development. "Vincka, Armitage's pet Samoyede, has four which were born a month ago and now capable of snarling and snapping on their own account".

From this expedition Captain Scott presented five Samoyeds (3 bitches and 2 dogs) to the Wellington Zoo. Later the zoo imported further Samoyeds from Denmark (in 1911) and England (1915 and later), the last importation being made in 1934. None of these, imported or zoo-bred dogs were registered with the New Zealand Kennel Club. In December 1941 the last zoo-bred litter was whelped, but newspaper publicity incorrectly reported the as "the first Samoyed litter in New Zealand". Young dogs and puppies were then sold to the public and the Samoyed section closed. Prior to 1942 Zoo Samoyeds could have no influence on the Breed in this country; later "Scotty" was bred from, and it is probable that one or two others at about the same time were also from this source.

The British Antarctic Expedition of 1910/1913 (also called Scott's Last Expedition) is the subject of Herbert G. Ponting's book "The Great White South": "There were thirty-three dogs in all, thirty of them Eastern Siberians, all males; two Eskimo dogs, given to the Expedition by Commander Robert Peary, the Arctic explorer, and a New Zealand collie bitch. Someone in England had presented Captain Scott with three English-bred Samoyeds, but these pretty exotics were quite unfitted for such arduous work as lay ahead, as Captain Scott knew from his experience of such dogs on the 'Discovery Expedition', and knew better still when he saw the rugged types that Meares had bought from Siberia. One of the Samoyedes died on the voyage to New Zealand; the two others, and several puppies they had produced, were given away to friends in Christchurch." And so it transpired that as early as 1910 New Zealand-
Amateur sled dog race featuring Samoyeds, Siberian Huskies, and Malamutes*

Trophies awarded to top finishers

Professional sled dog race drivers are welcome to run but are not eligible for trophies.

* Other breeds are welcome to run, and are eligible for class placements.

We will run snow or no snow - if no snow, bring your non-motorized rigs or scooters.

The Northern Heritage Run is proud to be supported by:
Free Spirit Outfitters Norlake Dock Service
Samoyed Club of America Samoyed Club of Minneapolis St. Paul

Proceeds of the race go to the Heartland Animal Rescue Team Abby Fund and the Northland Arboretum

Mushers meeting 7am Feb. 22 at Northwoods Pizza/Bread and Bagel, on Washington St. just east of the Mississippi River

Accomodations:
Country Inn & Suites 218-828-2161, 800-456-4000
Days Inn 218-829-0391,800-329-7466
Downtown Motel 218-829-4789
Econo Lodge 218-828-0027 800-424-4777
Paul Bunyan Inn 218-829-3571 877-BUNYAN

Be sure to reserve your room early: brochure on lodging available on request. Please tell your accommodation host that you will have dogs.

Race start: 9 a.m. both days
Race site: Northland Arboretum, just behind the Westgate Mall on west Highway 210-371 in Brainerd

Trophies will be awarded to the top three finishers in each class. In addition, a trophy will be awarded in each class to the top Samoyed team, the top Malamute team, and the top Siberian Husky team. Drivers wishing to compete for these trophies need to bring AKC registration papers for their dogs or other proof of breed eligibility. Professional sled racers are welcome to compete but not eligible for trophies

2 dog 2 miles* 1st thru 3rd place + top sam, mal, sibe
3-4 dog 4 miles* 1st thru 3rd place + top sam, mal, sibe
5-6 dog 4 miles 1st thru 3rd place + top sam, mal, sibe
1-2 dog skijor 2 miles* 1st thru 3rd place + top sam, mal, sibe

Saturday - weight pull (weight pull may go both days, contact Barb Gage: 952-758-3410 barbarag@winternet.com)

Sunday - Sourdough Sponsor’s race - 1 mi. - 1st place traveling trophy Rent a team for $125 or team and musher - $200
- Kids Mini Mush, organized by HART.

*Asterisked races are part of the Amateur Triple Crown races. At the end of the third race, 1st through 3rd places will be awarded to the top Samoyed, Siberian Husky and Malamute teams that complete the three races. For further information see http://northern_heritage.tripod.com/northernheritage.html
2003 Northern Heritage Entry Form

Entries must be received by Wed. Feb. 19, 2002

Drawing: Wed evening Feb. 19th at 8 p.m. No post entries.

Entry fee for races include $5 bib fee, which is refundable upon return of bib
2 dog 2 mile - $20
3- 4 dog 4 mile - $25
5-6 dog 4 mile - $30
1-2 dog 2 mile skijor - $20
____2 dog-2 mile*  ____3-4 dog-4 mile*  ____5-6 dog-4 mile
____1-2 dog skijor 2 miles*  ____Sourdough Sponsor’s race - 1 mi.
___ mini-mush (Sunday sponsored by HART)

_________________________________________________________
WEIGHT PULL
Dog's call name _____________________  Dog's weight ___________

Novice Class ($5.00/dog)  ______  Regular class ($10.00)  ______

minimum of 12 dogs must be entered for the weight pull competition to occur

Contact Barb Gage: 952-758-3410  barbarag@winternet.com

Team owner (o) ____________________________________
Team Driver (d)  ___________________________________

Address (owner)_____________________________Address (driver)_________________________

_____________________________                           _________________________
Ph.#(o)_______________________________  Ph.#(d)___________________________________
e-mail(o)_____________________________  e-mail(d)   ________________________________

My team is  ____Samoyed  _____Alaskan Malamute  _____Siberian Husky
  _____Open (mixture of two or three of the breeds)  ____other breeds

_____I consider myself an amateur sled dog driver/racer.

_____I consider myself a professional sled dog driver/racer, and agree to run for exhibition only.

Agreement: I agree to be responsible for my conduct, the conduct of my dogs and handlers, and to abide by all decisions made by race officials. I shall not bind the host, sponsors, landowners, NSSDC or the Northern Heritage Run organizers liable for injury or damage to myself, my dogs, or my equipment. I understand and agree to run under ISDRA race rules. My signature authorizes race officials to test the team for drugs. North Star Sled Dog Club is an ISDRA licensed organization.

Owner’s signature_________________________________  Driver’s Signature___________________________________________

Date:  _______________                                                                     date  ______________

Make checks payable to Northern Heritage Run and mail to Pam Landers, 26587 Edna Lake Rd, Nisswa, MN 56468. For more information, contact Pam Landers at 218-568-5016, pamlan@uslink.net, Helen Newman 701-345-8554, newman@polarcomm.com or Leny Wendel 651-653-0032, leny_wendel@msn.com or visit the race web site at http://northern_heritage.tripod.com/northernheritage.html