



AUTUMN 2010

Sleigh Courier

The Samoyed Club Incorporated



Above: The Daisy Cup

Opposite: 2010 Raffle

Special points of interest:

- Judge's profile 2010 SCI show - Rafael Garcia (de Villadon, Spain)
- Pearlonna Kennel Interview (Part 2)
- Samoyed Standards (Part 2)
- A short history of the Samoyed as a registered breed



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Membership Fees 2010

Subscriptions are due annually on 1st January each year.

Single	\$20.00
Double	\$24.00
Junior (under 17)	\$10.00

The "Sleigh Courier" is published four times a year:
Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.

A copy of the magazine is available to members via email. Please contact the Editor for details.

**Deadline for next issue:
Friday, 25 June 2010**

Advertising Rates

Full Page (black & white)	\$15
Half Page (black & white)	\$ 8
Sam Ads	\$ 5
Breeders/Stud Directory	\$ 5
Mating and Litter Notifications	\$ 5
Vales	Free

*NOTE: Colour advertising is available on request.
Please contact the Editor for prices.*

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Australia / NZ Samoyed
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Raffle

This delightful Samoyed plate will be raffled at the Championship Show on 7 June.

The plate is white rimmed with gold and the artists illustration in black.

Those not able to attend the show can purchase tickets from the secretary - see contact details opposite.

Tickets cost \$4.00 or 3 for \$10.00.



Sponsors required for Championship Show

Sponsors required for all classes. We have set values for the Breed Classes but accept any donation towards the stakes classes.

All sponsors are named in the show catalogue.

Thanks to those folk who have already offered to help with sponsorship. We really appreciate your support.

Potential sponsors please contact Lynne Barr (see contact details opposite) who will provide you with the details.



Welcome to new members

Anne and Garth Janson
Rosana Lind
Danna Finlayson-Smith

Chantelle Johnston
Katrina Norriss

May your membership be long and enjoyable

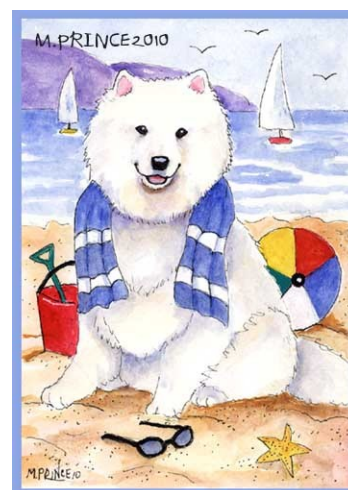
Congratulations

Ch Lealsam Artic Oceans AD RN

First Samoyed in New Zealand to achieve the
Rally O Obedience title
(owner/breeder Denise Reeve)

Dates to remember

Championship show entry deadline	Saturday, 15 May
Championship Show	Monday, 7 June
Deadline for Winter magazine	Friday, 25 June
8th Samoyed National (Australia)	Saturday, 26 - Sunday, 27 June
Open Show	Saturday, 21 August
Woolworths Barbecue	Sunday, 10 October



President's Report

2010 is now in full swing and we have the usual events on offer plus we are trying to include a few new ideas. In particular Kathryn, a new recruit to the committee, is planning a fun day. Welcome on board Kathryn - it is refreshing to have new folk involved with the Club with new ideas. Any other members out there who would like to arrange an event please let our Secretary know what you are thinking. We pride ourselves on being the Samoyed Club that offers a full range of activities for our members but we are a small committee and like everyone these days busy so all help is gratefully received. The ribbon parade, snow dogs match day and fun day are specially arranged for our non show folk so it would be great to see you there with your Samoyeds.

Thanks to Bronwyn Weir and Anita Fraser for agreeing to be Club helpers and Anita Shugg, Simeon Copsey, Noel Wilson, Lorraine Fothergill and Jo-Anne Hawkins for staying on committee. Sad to see Simonne MacMillan and Lauren de C James standing down from committee this year but hopefully when they have more time we will see them back again. Good that Lauren has agreed to stay on as editor. I have heard a lot of positive feedback on our Club's *Sleigh Courier*. It would be nice if some of you mentioned this direct to Lauren. The *Sleigh Courier* is very much a labour

of love and very time consuming and Lauren is always on the look out for contributions of articles and photos. Also if you have a topic you would like discussed please let Lauren know. The health of Samoyeds is topical at the moment with the NZKC calling for breeder / club feedback on health issues that affect Samoyeds.

Plans for the Championship and Open shows for our show folk are coming along nicely. Even though these shows are arranged for the show folk and their dogs all members are welcome. We usually have a raffle of some nice Samoyed item. This year we have a lovely Samoyed plate (see cover for photo) donated by our editor Lauren. The winning ticket will be drawn at the show but if you cannot make it to the show I am sure we can work something out if you would like a ticket.

Our judge for the Championship show is travelling with his wife from Spain and we are trying to make this a special visit for them to NZ as it is their first trip down-under. They will be judging in Auckland the weekend after our show then carrying on to Australia for the Samoyed National in Brisbane. Our secretary Anita has been working with them and other clubs to make all the arrangements. There have been lots and lots of emails. Anita has even obtained a Spanish dictionary to help.

Thank you to those folk who have already offered sponsorship for the championship show – much appreciated. If you would

like to help offset the cost of putting on the Championship Show please see me so we can sort out what you would like to sponsor. Our major prize sponsor is Pet Gear who will be supplying all the prizes for the breed classes. The Open show will be donated items as we did last year so any show prizes or other items you don't want to keep – please re-gift them to me for the open show.

There are quite a few new puppies out there, which is lovely to see. Breeders please remember to let your new puppy owners know about the Club. I know some breeders even pay the first year's membership for their new puppy owners to introduce them to our Club. For the Club to remain viable we need members and support of the Club's events and magazine. The membership pretty much covers the magazine and we look to sponsorship and entries to cover the events.

Just a reminder if you would prefer to have your magazine emailed to you please let the editor know. Where possible our preference is to make the most of new technology. We now make use of skype to run our committee meetings and have a yahoo chat group for committee conversations and material. We find both work very well so don't think to be on the committee you need to live in the Wellington area.

Lynne Barr
President

Secretary's Report

Our AGM was held on 14 March in Otaki this year.

It was nice to see some of our Life Members Paddy Watts, Lyn and Gary Carleton attend the AGM.

The committee has not changed much. Simonne MacMillan and Lauren de C James have stepped down from committee. Thank you for all the work you have done over the years for the Club, it all helps with keeping the Club running smoothly. Lauren has agreed to carry on as our Editor, which is greatly appreciated.

We have a new committee member. I would like to welcome Kathryn Biggs on to the committee. Kathryn goes to

obedience shows.

We discussed the *Accredited Breeders Scheme* at the AGM in General Business. Afterwards at the committee meeting, we drafted up a reply. I sent this in before the closing date of 26 March.

I will report later if I receive any more correspondence on this topic.

Trophy steward role - Lynne Barr is organizing the sponsorship for the shows.

Please contact Lynne if you would like to donate something.

I will be ordering the sashes and rosettes.

I will send out emails soon asking for perpetual trophies to be returned before our

Champ Show.

Could you please make sure that the engraving is done and let me know if the trophy is full.

It would be nice to get these sorted before the Champ show.

CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW

This is on Monday 7 June (Queen's Birthday weekend) starting at 9.00am, NZ Kennel Club Building in Porirua.

Schedule is in this magazine - see page 8. Everyone is welcome to come and watch.

Junior or Child Handler Class will be judged at the end of the show, around

lunchtime.

ADVERTISING IN THE CATALOGUE

This would be a good chance to get your kennel name advertised to overseas Samoyed breeders. The judge will be taking his catalogue back to Spain. There are several NZ breeders travelling to Brisbane for the Samoyed National at the end of June.

If you would like to advertise - please send photos and set-up to: simeon@copsey.co.nz

Remember to leave 3cm at the bottom of the page blank. This is used to put the company sponsor and club name on each page.

Please send in early so that Simeon can email you a *proof* copy for checking before it goes to print.

Cost is \$15.00 per page.

FUNDRAISING

We have applied to Woolworths in Johnsonville to have a B.B.Q. outside. Date confirmed for 10 October.

We are allowed to sell other items.

If anyone could help for an hour or two it would be appreciated. Please contact me or Lynne.

RIBBON PARADE

We are looking at holding a Ribbon Parade in Porirua on 7 August.

For more info on the above, you can contact me.

Anita Shugg
Secretary

Editorial

This issue includes a thought-provoking article by Sarah de Monchy on the Samoyed as a registered breed (see page 28). Sarah offers quite a different slant on the type of Samoyed being bred throughout the world. Coming across this when preparing the Christmas issue containing the Standard article caused a last-minute change of content. I decided to hold back the second part of the Standard comparison so that it could be published alongside Sarah's 2005 article.

I hope that individual Samoyed owners and our fellow breed clubs responded to the NZKC call for feedback on hereditary diseases for the proposed Accredited Breeders Scheme. However, it does seem to me that NZKC is putting the cart before the horse asking for feedback without providing any information on how the scheme is to operate and the benefits of becoming accredited.

There are breeders who have been carrying out health checks on potential breeding stock for many years. It has been possible for Samoyeds in New Zealand to be x-rayed for hip dysplasia since the early 1960s and even before official scoring schemes were introduced the DSC commenced maintaining a register of hip results submitted by owners. I am not aware that this register is still active but it demonstrates that breeders did not need any incentive from the NZKC to carry out health checks over 40 years ago.

There are still some breeders who fail to carry out health checks such as x-raying hips and elbows, eye checks and gonioscopies but that has not prevented them from selling puppies for showing or breeding. Whether the

scheme would address that problem is not known.

And then we come to the litters being bred from pedigreed stock but never registered with NZKC. Unless the benefits of the scheme are promoted widely to the general public and promoted too by the veterinary profession the status quo is not likely to change.

Lastly, it is disturbing to note the number of male puppies, in particular, being offered for sale on Trade Me in recent weeks - puppies as young as five months old looking for their next home. The failure of the breeders of these puppies not to have found "forever homes" for their puppies is worrying. This raises a number of questions:

1. Did any owner advise the breeder of their puppy they could no longer keep it?
2. Did the breeder decline to take the

puppy back?

3. Are there breeders declining to take responsibility for puppies they have brought into the world once they have gone to new homes?
4. Are breeders failing to keep in contact with puppy owners, providing support and advice?

I accept that sometimes a person's circumstances do change unexpectedly but next time you breed a litter please make every effort to ensure your puppies are going to "forever homes". Encourage new owners to keep in touch and assure them that you expect that if for some reason they can no longer keep the puppy you would prefer to take on the responsibility for rehoming it.

On that note I will close and wish you happy reading.

Lauren C James
Editor

Left:

A recent offering on eBay - postcard featuring a Samoyed posted in 1908.

Below:

Stamp issued in 2008





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Breed of Year Points as at 30 March 2010

Baby Puppy Dog		Baby Puppy Bitch	
Lealsam Logans Allure (Reeve)	8	Zaminka Laced With Diamonds For Wytekloud (McRae)	8
Puppy - Dog		Oscarbi Just Astronomical (Clark & Barzey)	8
Sunshine Tri Teddy (Shugg)	34	Lealsam Graces Gift (Reeve)	6
Junior - Dog		Puppy - Bitch	
Blue Aegean Leventis From SnowSapphire (Imp UK) (Yau)	49	Lealsam Kiwi Fall (Reeve)	16
Oscarbi I'mA Bark Star (Barzey/Clark)	20	Junior - Bitch	
Intermediate - Dog		Ch Sunshine BJ's Dream (Shugg)	22
Ch Lealsam Hugo Boss (Reeve)	24	Intermediate - Bitch	
Ch Oscarbi Wild Is The Future (Clark/Barzey)	14	Angara Sneaking Me Kisses (Barr)	32
NZ Bred - Dog		NZ Bred - Bitch	
Ch Zaminka Back To The Future (Clark)	15	Ch Wytekloud Ambers-Burn-For-Eva (McRae)	15
Open - Dog		Open - Bitch	
Ch Wytekloud Flash Zam N Kabam (McRae)	54	Ch Zaminka Magic Moments (Swetman)	51
Ch Kalaska Astro Boy At Oscarbi (Imp Aust) (Barzey/Clark)	26	Ch Lealsam Grand Aurora (Reeve)	19
Ch Zaminka Power Sunrise (Asplet)	9	Ch Angara Dancing With The Stars (Barr)	5
Ch Sunshine In A Glass (Shugg)	4	Best Bitch	
Best Dog		Ch Zaminka Magic Moments (Swetman)	38
Ch Wytekloud Flash Zam N Kabam (McRae)	39	Ch Lealsam Grand Aurora (Reeve)	12
Ch Lealsam Hugo Boss (Reeve)	20	Ch Sunshine BJ's Dream (Shugg)	10
Blue Aegean Leventis From Snowsapphire (Imp UK) (Yau)	16	Angara Sneaking Me Kisses (Barr)	6
Ch Kalaska Astro Boy At Oscarbi (Imp Aust) (Barzey/Clark)	15	Ch Wytekloud Ambers-Burn-For-Eva (McRae)	4
Oscarbi I'mA Bark Star (Barzey/Clark)	11	Lealsam Kiwi Fall (Reeve)	4
Ch Zaminka Power Sunrise (Asplet)	6	Ch Angara Dancing With The Stars (Barr)	3
Ch Sunshine In A Glass (Shugg)	4	Lealsam Graces Gift (Reeve)	2
Ch Zaminka Back To The Future (Clark)	3	Best Baby Puppy Representative	
Best Representative		Oscarbi Just Astronomical (Clark/Barzey)	4
Ch Lealsam Hugo Boss (Reeve)	23	Obedience of Year Points as at 30 March 2010	
Ch Wytekloud Flash Zam N Kabam (McRae)	6		
Oscarbi I'mA Bark Star (Barzey/Clark)	6		
Ch Kalaska Astro Boy At Oscarbi (Imp Aust) (Barzey/Clark)	6	Rangi of Magadan (K Biggs)	9
Sunshine Tri Teddy (Shugg)	4		
Ch Zaminka Power Sunrise (Asplet)	2		

Point Systems for Of Year Awards

The points year for all three award types runs from 1st January to 31st December.

The rules for the points systems for :

- Breed of Year Awards;
- Agility of Year Award; and
- Obedience of Year Award

are published on the Club web site

<http://www.thesamoyedclubinc.orcon.net.nz>

REMINDER

Results must be received by the Lynne Barr within one month of the show (electronically or by post).

Points for Breed of Year will only be awarded for all breed championship shows.

Points Claims to:

Lynne Barr,

4 Christopher Way, Paparangi, Wellington 6004

lynne@angara.co.nz



The Samoyed Club Inc Championship Show

To be held at the NZKC Building, Prosser Street, Porirua.
The same weekend as the Wellington Kennel Champ show.

Monday 7 June 2010

Judging commences: 9.00 am

Judge: Rafael Garcia – de Villaodon Samoyeds (Spain)

Breed Classes

Dogs			Bitches
1	Baby Puppy	3 - 6 months	1A
3	Puppy	6 - 12 months	3A
5	Junior	12 - 24 months	5A
6	Intermediate	24 - 36 months	6A
7	Limit	4 Challenge Certificates or less	7A
8	NZ Bred	Bred in New Zealand	8A
10	Veteran	Over 7 years old	10A
11	Open	Any dog over 6 months	11A

Stakes

**12 Dog Head, 13 Dog Coat; 14 Bitch Head, 15 Bitch Coat, 16 Movement under 12 months,
17 Movement over 12 months, 18 Feet, 19 Tail
Junior Handler Stake - entries taken on the day**

De-sexed dogs are allowed to be shown in the Breed Classes.

Written critique for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners in the Breed Classes.

Perpetual trophies are only awarded to financial members of our club.

The club annual awards will be presented at the conclusion of the show.

Tea and coffee will be available.

**Entries: \$20 first dog. Includes a catalogue
\$12 second and subsequent dogs of same owner**
Stakes: \$5 (including Junior Handler)
Catalogue: \$5
Catalogue Ad: \$15 per page. Black and white
Stakes: Prizes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places

Please make cheques payable to The Samoyed Club Inc

Entries to: Anita Shugg, 136 Waitohu Valley Road, RD 3, Otaki, 5583
Email: k.a.shugg@clear.net.nz
Phone: (06) 364 5785

Entries close: Saturday, 15 May 2010

Introducing our judge - Rafael Garcia (de Villaodon, Spain)



The marriage of Carmen Navarro and Rafael García began our term in the world of selective upbringing of Nordic dogs and Dogs Shows in the year 1985, with our first Samoyed. The Affix used for dogs of our breeding: "DE VILLAODON", was granted to us by the F.C.I. in 1989. From that date until the present we have been devoted with great vision and outstanding successes worthy of mention, to the breeding and selection of the following Breeds: Samoyed, Alaskan Malamute, American Akita, and Siberian Husky.

With dogs of our breeding or owners we have so far achieved one hundred and fifty Championship titles in the European and American Continents. As an International F.C.I. Judge Rafael is currently authorized for Group V whilst Carmen is authorised for Groups IV, VIII and X and part V (seven breeds including Samoyeds) and IX (five breeds).

We have both judged a good number of International Shows, Nationals or Specialized Shows in Spain, Portugal, Germany, Finland, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Peru and the United States of North America.

Rafael has for six years occupied the Presidency of the Spanish Club of Nordic Dogs and Akita Inu besides having been secretary of the Club for the two previous years, and along with Club officers during those years being the instigators within the Club of the official tests on the major hereditary diseases

(hip dysplasia and ocular tests).

Carmen has also been President of the Club for almost two years besides having held a range of diverse positions of responsibility inside the Club during the last eight years.

Except for a few occasions, there is always the two of us, helped by our two daughters Bárbara and Carmen, doing the training, grooming and handling of all our dogs. We have acquired a great deal of experience in practically all the fields of the modern cinofilia, which we have practiced daily during almost twenty years of work and effort with these breeds.

Several dogs of our breeding have obtained results or records difficult to equal and they are worthy of mention. I refer for example to Multi Ch. Blanco-Lobo de Villaodon (Samoyed) of the Trophy Pedigree-Pal as best specimen in Spain of the Group V for the year 1992; his litter brother Multi Ch. Bogart de Villaodon (Samoyed) besides obtaining the same title the following year, also won the trophy Purina-1993 for the Absolute Best Dog in Spain of the year 1993. Currently he is also the only specimen of a Nordic breed to achieve on two occasions Best in Show at the Annual National Specialty of the Spanish Club of Nordic Dogs and Akita Inu; and Multi Ch. Oso-Blanco de Villaodon (Samoyed) who achieved his Championship of Spain in 42 days.

There are still many goals and objectives that this marriage wants to achieve in the world of dogs, because we have a lot of trust in the breeding programs that have developed and with vision we hope the results can be seen in the coming years.

Titles achieved by dogs we have bred or own to date:

40 Champions Spain	1 Winner Eurodogshow
21 International Champions	1 Great Champion Brazil
10 Champions f- Portugal	1 Great Champion - Mexico
9 Champions of Club	1 Champion - France
7 Latin American Champions	1 Champion - Sweden
5 Champions - America	1 Champion - Paraguay
5 Champions - Gibraltar	1 Champion - Colombia
5 Champions - Argentina	1 Champion - Bolivia
5 Champions - Canada	1 Champion - Mexico
4 Winners Sicalam	1 Champion - Chile
4 World Champions F.C.I.	1 Champion Panamericano
5 Champions - Brazil	1 Champion Coup Liberators
4 Champions U.S.A.	3 Young Promises of Club
3 Champions - Uruguay	3 Young Champions - Brazil
3 Champions - Ecuador	2 Young Champions Uruguay
2 Champions - Finland	2 Winner World Puppies
2 Champions - Norway	1 Young Champion - Gibraltar
2 Champions - Peru	1 Winner Brussels
2 Peruvian Great Champion	1 Winner Brussels-Puppy
2 Champions - Venezuela	1 Inicial Champion Brazil
2 Champions - Puerto Rico	1 Filhote Champion Brazil
1 Champion of Bielorrussia	3 Great Champions - Uruguay
1 Champion - Italy	

There is no psychiatrist in the world like a puppy licking your face.

~ Ben Williams



Eischiedandi Pearlonna
(Dog) 20/06/1980

Sire: NZ Ch Sikandi Silva Joker (Imp Aust) Dam: Ch Leegalina Pearlonna
Pictured winning Best Puppy in Show at the DSC 1980 Championship Show
judged by Margaret Wilcock (Anney) England, handled by Fran Wilson.

What do you consider the major show successes of your own dogs?

It is hard to recall back 20 odd years but I remember the National 1975 in Hamilton when Fran took the Junior Bitch class with Kimaritsa, then only got 2nd with Pandora in Intermediate. She was most upset. Una Gibson and I worked hard to convince her that she would get the CC with *Ritsa*. Thank god the judge agreed with us.

Other enjoyable wins were taking Bitch CC at the Sam Show under Mr L Gates (USA) with Pearlonna Karlonna just three weeks after her being returned as not "show quality".

Ch Andrekovv Pearlonna had many Pup of Group wins also Puppy in Show.

Ch Arodliska was also a consistent class in group winner.

Ch Arodlileta took Bitch CC and Reserve in Show at Auckland Provincial Samoyed Association Championship show under Catherine Sutton (UK).

List successes in the show ring of Samoyeds you bred but were owned and shown by others

Probably our most successful litter was the first one from Pandora by Aust & NZ Ch Novaskaya Silva Zaravitch (Imp UK) which gave us Ch Beaugene Pearlonna (Mr and Mrs L Black) and NZ & Aust Ch Petrovonna Pearlonna (Mr & Mrs M Day) who gained her Australian title in seven days.

Another litter, from Ch Leegalina by NZ Ch Sikandi Silva Joker (Imp Aust) was also exceptional:

Eischiedandi Pearlonna (d) owned by P Lintz then exported to Western Australia;

"Thank God the judge agreed with us"

NZ & Aust Ch Eischlovkar Pearlonna (d) owned by Mrs S E Orpin who won Best in Show in Australia ;

Ch Eischiedvik Pearlonna (d) owned by Mr J E Watts;

Ch Eischvenka Pearlonna (b) owned by Mrs D Cohen - multiple group wins and foundation bitch for Snowbay Kennels.

The dogs owned by Orpin and Watts took Best and Reserve of Group under well known Samoyed specialist Mrs Dolly Ward. They were shown in different classes.

What do you consider to have been the major highlights experienced by your kennel stock?

Probably the highlight of our dogs was Day's NZ & Aust Ch Petrovonna Pearlonna gaining her Australian title in seven days.

Is there a difference for you in showing a male or a female and if so why?

While Fran preferred showing males, I was happy with the bitches. I felt more of a bonding with the girls.

I recall one Marlborough show under a Mrs Mitchell from NSW (Australia), where I showed a

bitch pup and Fran had a junior who needed 1 CC to be made up. I took the CC, Fran got reserve and jokingly gave me my pedigree. The judge overheard and was indignant until we explained we were husband and wife and it was only friendly rivalry.

Fran took this pup into group lineup. After half a lap of the ring, the judge insisted Fran was unwell and to give her back to me. I ended up getting Pup in Show.

While saying this, I must acknowledge our last male Aust Ch Liskalite Mr Tyrell who I showed to his title and a few class of group wins.

In your opinion what were the strengths/qualities of your dogs?

The main strength of most of our dogs was their owners. We were lucky with the majority of them.

Did you consider there was any particular fault or weakness that you had in your dogs that you tried to improve on in the choice of studs?

Not really, our studs were usually selected by eye appeal.

Do you like biscuit in Samoyeds?

Biscuit in Sams, I believe, gives more body to its coat.

Have you ever owned a Samoyed with biscuit colouring?

NZ Ch Sikandi Silva Joker (Imp Aust) had a lot of biscuit in his coat.

Who do you consider was the best Samoyed you owned and why?

Ch Pandora of Rydal Mount was the best Samoyed we owned.

She was a natural show girl. Her only major fault was the same as mine: see food and get fat.

Who do you consider was the best Samoyed you bred and why?

We were lucky to breed many good Sams and I wouldn't like to name any one as the best.

How many dogs did you import?

We imported four males:

NZ Ch Sikandi Silva Joker (Imp Aust);

Aust & NZ Ch Novaskaya Silva Zaravitch (Imp UK) - exported UK to Australia, then NZ;

NZ Sikandi Prince Shiloh (Imp Aust); and

Sunmist Dancing Rebel (Imp Aust) - later owned by D Cohen and gained his Australian title.

What was the largest number of dogs you owned/housed? Did you always have a set number that you would not exceed?

I think nine was the highest number in our kennels at one time.

Which of your dogs did you enjoy showing the most?

I really enjoyed showing Ch Pearlonna Karlonna. We took "Nina" back as not being a suitable show bitch. At the time I was working for a rubbish removal firm, and Nina spent the first three weeks of her return riding in the truck with me. She created a special bond with me and would do anything for me. She had a dislike for any dark people and on one occasion a police officer called to check a witness statement. She bailed him in the front porch.

If Fran and I were having an argument and it got a bit loud, Nina would grab Fran by the arm or leg and growl. She wouldn't bite, but she broke up a few rows in her time.

Nina was back with us only three weeks when she took Best Bitch at The Samoyed Club Inc Championship Show under Larry Gates (USA). Reserve bitch went to the people who had rejected Nina.

I know that some of your bitches won large numbers of CCs eg in the National 1979 catalogue it is noted that Ch Kimaritsa of Pearlonna had won 75 CCs and Ch Pandora of Rydal Mount 55 CCs.

So which of your dogs did Fran enjoy showing the most?

Fran enjoyed showing all of our dogs, due to her competitive nature. But I think Pandora was probably her favourite, followed by Sam (Novaskaya Silva Zaravitch).

Did you ever own any dogs in partnership with other people?

Yes, I owned Ch Pagan of Rydal Mount in partnership with Kay O'Connor. It is not a practice I would recommend to anyone.

Have you owned or shown any other breed?

Our son Les co-owned an Aussie Cattle Dog with Kay O'Connor which he titled and had a few Pup of Group wins. Fran handled Rough Coated Collies, Old English Sheepdogs and Shetland Sheepdogs occasionally.

Australia

What year did you move to Australia?

In late 1986 we moved to Brisbane, Australia. We were travelling to Napier KC shows about 3.30 am and it was freezing. We decided it was time to move somewhere warmer.

Did your dogs and dog ownership/showing/breeding feature in the reasons for your move to Australia?

No, not really.



NZ & Aust Ch Eischlovkar Pearlonna

(Dog) 20/06/1980

Sire: NZ Ch Sikandi Silva Joker (Imp Aust)

Dam: Ch Leegalina Pearlonna

Pictured with owner, Mrs Shirley Orpin, winning Best on Parade at the Taranaki Non Sporting Dog Association Parade 1983

When you moved to Australia how many dogs did you take with you?

When we made the move we took five dogs with us.

Did you do any showing in Australia?

Yes, I did a lot of showing while Fran had to be selective as to

Pearlonna Kennel Interview continued

where and when she came as she was selling real estate and worked weekends.

I travelled a bit to shows. We entered a show at St George which looked a reasonable drive from Brisbane. It was six hours. A friend and I did a two week circuit into North Queensland which covered seven shows as far north as Townsville. There weren't many weekends where there was no show in Brisbane on a Sunday whilst most Saturdays and a lot of Fridays were taken up with agricultural shows which ran a dog show as well.

The first Friday show I went to I rang the foreman at the meatworks where I was employed, told a little white lie as having an upset stomach. At lunchtime my mate and I were at the bar when I got a tap on the shoulder. It was the foreman from work. It turned out he ran the woodchopping at these ag shows!

How long you were in Australia before Fran became ill?

We lived on the outskirts of Brisbane for 10 years before Fran's cancer was diagnosed. This was about 12 months after I was deemed too ill to carry on working. As a result we decided to move in closer to Brisbane Hospital. I had a total of five operations, the last on the day of Fran's first dose of chemotherapy.

Did you breed any litters in Australia?

While living in Australia we only bred two litters. The first produced one male, two females. We showed the male to his title (Aust Ch Pearlonna Count Bassie). He had a reasonable amount of class in group wins.

The second litter gave us a nice male plus two others and two bitches. The male we kept was shaping up really nicely and we had him entered in two or three shows when sadly, we came home one afternoon to find him dead in his kennel. After checking his body we found snakebite puncture marks on his tongue.

What was the name of your last Samoyed?

When Fran passed away I was left with three Sams, two males plus one female. The younger male I returned to Denise Cohen, his breeder. The elder, Aust Ch Liskalite Mr Tyrell went to a friend who had recently lost her husband.

The bitch, Aust Ch Liskalite Magic Moments, was lucky enough to be the full-time house dog. She lived for people. During Fran's illness we worked together doing domestic cleaning for a block of motels which was adjacent to a large public hospital which did a lot of liver and kidney transplants. A lot of Japanese patients stayed at these motels while waiting for treatment and one unit had a Japanese mother and her 13 year old daughter who was slightly retarded, staying in it for a long period. We had taken *Aleece* with us and I was giving her a walk, when the young girl saw her and in her broken English asked if she could pat her. Well for the remaining time we

were there *Aleece* was taken care of by this girl. A few days later, the motel rang to say that one unit needed a full clean the next day, and through the interpreter, would we please take the dog into the young girl while we were there. This girl was at the motel for six months waiting for a suitable donor but sadly she lost the battle and *Aleece* lost a friend.

Every morning during the mango season *Aleece* would go and bring Fran one from under the trees, and then go and get another for herself and sit beside Fran and eat it.

When Fran passed away we brought her back to the house for two days and as usual had the casket open prior to the farewell service. *Aleece* would not leave the foot of the casket unless I put a lead on her to get her to go toilet.



Aust Ch Pearlonna Cox-Dairneev (right)

(Bitch) dob 27/06/1983

Sire: NZ Ch Sikandi Prince Shiloh (Imp Aust)

Dam: Ch Leber Davina Pearlonna

Pictured with kennel mate Aust Ch Polarblaze Snow Storm (left), both owned by Mrs Mary Fairley (Scionastir, Australia)

When I made up my mind to return home to New Zealand I took *Aleece* to get a vet check and a large lump was found under her spine. After some discussion with the vet I decided that it was time to say goodbye to the Sam.

General view of breed

Do you think the standard of Samoyeds in 2009 has been upheld in NZ or has it deteriorated during the time you have known the breed?

In my view, the standard of Sams has seen a drift from the English type to the American size and possibly American trimming. Temperament in the males has changed. In earlier years there was a definite attempt by mature males to assert the "leader of

the team" rule in the ring and distance had to be maintained. Most handlers respected this and gave room.

Other involvement/interests

Have you been involved in other areas of the dog world ie committee member, judge, steward, office bearer?

Over the time I've been "ruled" by dogs I've had considerable involvement with various clubs as a committee member, Vice President, and President. I've been stewarding for some 35 years both here and in Australia.

I have never had any wish to become a judge as I get into

enough trouble now.

My biggest regret is that neither Fran nor I ever thought to obtain more photos of our dogs.

Noel, thank you for taking the time to answer these questions and giving us an insight into the success of the Pearlonna Samoyeds. As will be seen from the list of Champions below Pearlonna bred stock is behind many successful Australian and New Zealand kennels.

Lauren de C James
Editor

Champions bred at Pearlonna

Ch Kimalvnik of Pearlonna (d)
Ch Kimaritsa of Pearlonna (b)
Ch Andrekovv Pearlonna (d) (owned by Mr J L Fowke)
Ch Andresavina Pearlonna (b) (owned by Mrs L Carleton - Zaminka)
Ch Andrearna Pearlonna (b)
Ch Scionitzar Pearlonna (b) (owned by Mrs G Hansen - Tolga)
NZ & Aust Ch Scionelijar Pearlonna (b) (owned by Mrs Vanessa Simpson - Shamanski)
Aust Ch Scionastir Pearlonna (b) (exported to Mrs M Fairley, Australia - Scionastir)
Ch Arodsonjar of Pearlonna (b) (owned by Mrs S W Sharpe - Pastrol)
Ch Arodliska of Pearlonna (d) (owned by Mr M W Day - Liskalite)
Ch Arodlileta of Pearlonna (b)
NZ & Aust Ch Leegalina Pearlonna (b)
Ch Beaugene of Pearlonna (d) (owned by Mr & Mrs L Black - Lubianca)
NZ & Aust Ch Petroveena Pearlonna (b) (owned by Mr & Mrs M W Day - Liskalite)
NZ & Aust Ch Eischlovkar Pearlonna (d) (owned by Mrs S E Orpin - Koryaks)
Ch Eischiedvik Pearlonna (d) (owned by Mr J E Watts - Samivahn)
NZ & Aust Ch Eischvenka Pearlonna (b) (owned by Mrs D Cohen, Australia - Snowbay)
Ch Pearlonna Karlonna (b)
Aust Ch Pearlonna Cox-Dairneeve (b) (owned by Mrs M Fairlie, Australia - Scionastir)
Ch Pearlonna Cox-Dairnerae (d)
Ch Pearlonna Cox-Shelykah (b)
NZ & Aust Ch Pearlonna Dan Kristen (b) (owned by Mr B Greig - Sobaka-Dan)
Ch Pearlonna Rebeckkah (b) (owned by Mr & Mrs J Argyle - Samahka)
Aust Ch Pearlonna Count Bassie (d)
Aust Ch Pearlonna Andina (d)
Aust & NZ Ch Yuki Sharitsa Samways (b)* (owned by Miss J Ainscow, Australia - Sunmist)

* Bred at Pearlonna but registered in kennel name of stud dog owner.

EYE TESTING

with Craig Irving

SUNDAY, 9 MAY 2010

Titahi Bay Obedience Rooms

9.00 am - 11.00 am

\$25.00 first dog with a discount of 10% for three or more.

Remember to bring your NZKC Registration papers with you, or your previous Eye Check Certificate.

*For further information, contact Carolyn Stevens,
Central Golden Retriever Club*

Ph. 04 563 5608

Email: castevens@xtra.co.nz

Guess Who

Solution to identity of the trio pictured on page 5 of the Summer 2009 issue:

Left: Aust Ch Bloric Vayking Snowsky, with his daughter (centre) Aust Ch Vacoas Snowy Crystal and son (right) Aust Ch Vacoas Snowy Panache

Owned by Andy and Genevieve Simpson, Australia, pictured September 1984.

The noun "standard" is defined by Collins Concise Dictionary as *an accepted or approved example of something against which others are judged or measured; a level of excellence or quality; and of recognised authority, competence, or excellence.*

Background

The Samoyed breed has five standards in operation throughout the world:

- American Kennel Club (AKC),
- Australia and New Zealand - 1967 Kennel Club (England) version (ANZ),
- Canadian Kennel Club (CKC),
- Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) - applicable to 84 member countries including Africa, The Americas, Europe (36 countries), and Asia, and
- The Kennel Club - England (KC) 1994 version with addition of health clause 2009.

"there was strong disagreement (31% to 46%) with the clauses on height, fault, bite and structure".

The standards operating in Australasia and England were published in the Spring 2009 issue along with earlier versions. This issue covers the American, Canadian and FCI standards and includes a comparison of all three standards and reference to the ANZ and KC standards.

"The New Samoyed" by Bob and Dolly Ward and daughter Mardee Ward-Fanning outlines the background and revision of the American standard so I will not traverse that history here. Suffice to say that the KC standard was adopted by the AKC and it was not until 1945 that consideration was given to revising that standard with the appointment of a Standard Committee. Percentages were prescribed to avoid indefinite phrases and hundreds of measurements were taken of dogs and from many photographs of past well known dogs. The new standard was approved in February 1957. Six years later the point scale was removed and then in 1993 reference to whiskers not to be removed was in-

cluded.

Canada too adopted the KC standard but information in the Ward's book does not tally with information in The Samoyed Association 1995 publication. The former refers to the 1959 standard whilst the latter refers to the CKC adopting a standard for the breed on 1st July 1969.

The standard was reviewed again when the CKC lifted the moratorium on the Standard in 1986. The Samoyed Association of Canada was then faced with a time limit of three months in which to propose a new standard, vote on it and present it to the CKC. The time element proved a huge hurdle and though all new sections were passed with a majority the complete Standard did not.

In 1990 the issue was again raised and G Roy Clark wrote a commentary on the proposed new standard with an analysis of the responses from the 54 people who had responded in 1986. Not every person had voted on each clause but there was strong disagreement (31% to 46%)

with the clauses on height, fault, bite and structure. Origin, head, coat, general appearance, disqualifications and weight were the major areas of agreement (80% to 90%).

The revised standard was approved by the CKC in September 1992 and became effective on 1st January 1993. Height came in for major revision bringing Canada virtually into line with the USA heights. That change is understandable in view of the regular movement between the two countries for conformation showing and breeding as well as for other activities. Other changes included more specific description of the limbs and body and elimination of hind dewclaws as a disqualification.

On its web site the FCI states "These standards are in fact the reference on which the judges base themselves when judging in shows held in the FCI member countries; they are THE reference assisting the breeders in their attempt to produce top-quality dogs".

Each breed recognised by the FCI (currently there are 339 breeds), is re-

ferred to as the 'property' of a specific country. Each 'owner' country writes the standard (description of the ideal type of the breed), in co-operation with the Standards and Scientific Commissions of the FCI, and the translation and updating are carried out by the FCI. Patronage of the Samoyed standard is attributed to the Nordic Kennel Union (NKU).

One of the main activities of the FCI is to update and translate the breed standards into the four FCI working languages (French, English, Spanish and German).

As regards the FCI standard I cannot provide very much history on its progress but the 1991 version is published here as well as the current one.

Comparison

The standards operating in Australasia and England are very brief when compared to the more detailed and instructive standards of America, Canada, and the FCI. Some of the wording in the AKC standard duplicates wording in its Canadian counterpart.

Origin and purpose

Historical background is provided in both the CKC (origin and purpose) and FCI standards (brief historical summary) where both refer to the breed's use as a herding and sled dog and to their importance to the Samoyed people. The FCI standard also outlines the breed's introduction to the western world.

Neither the ANZ or AKC standards give any detail of the breed's origin or purpose though there are references to "working dog" and "draught dog" whose work "lies in cold climates". The KC standard however makes no reference whatsoever to identify the breed with the Arctic temperatures of its homeland or its original purpose, nor does it mention its working ability. The words "capable of great endurance" could indicate the ability to undergo hardship such as enduring lengthy periods with little sustenance, being capable of travelling long distances over difficult terrain with little respite, or existing in a harsh climate. Such types of environment could just as easily apply to the desert where the temperature can drop considerably at night. It is only the breed name which

would direct people to the country of its origin .

General appearance/conformation

The description of the breed under these headings in the AKC, CKC and FCI standards encompasses many of the phrases appearing in the 1967 KC standard.

I have some difficulty with the word "dignity" used to describe the breed in the introductory sentence in all three valid standards published here. Does your Samoyed act with dignity? That is not a word I would normally ascribe to the Samoyed, except maybe to a veteran. There are other breeds which I would class as dignified in comparison to the joie de vivre of a smiling Samoyed. Collins Concise Dictionary defines "dignity" as "a formal, stately or grave bearing" and frankly I would never use even one of those words to describe the demeanour of a Samoyed. Would you? "Dignity" does not appear in any of the KC versions. Where did it come from? It is also a contradiction in terms of the "smiling expression" – see next heading. I do concur with the other descriptive words used as attributes our breed does possess eg charm, grace, power, endurance, and suppleness.

Smiling expression

There is mention of the "smiling expression" in the current British standard under the heading of "Characteristics", and the AKC, CKC, and FCI standards refer to the "Samoyed smile" in the section devoted to head as well as the general appearance of the FCI version. Surprisingly the ANZ standard makes no reference to this special characteristic.

Head

AKC and CKC refer to the skull forming an equilateral triangle on lines between the inner base of the ears and the central point of the stop but no such angle is mentioned in either the ANZ, FCI or KC versions. The FCI states that when viewed from the front and in profile the skull is only slightly convex and it is broadest between the ears and also refers to a slightly visible furrow between the eyes.

Both the AKC and CKC state the muzzle should taper toward the nose and be in

proportion to the size of the dog and the width of skull and it must also have depth but the CKC goes on to say "with a strong underjaw". Both standards specify that the whiskers are not be removed. Under the FCI's heading important proportions is the sentence "The muzzle is approximately as long as the skull" which is not quite the same as the CKC's statement "Length of muzzle should be slightly shorter than length of skull."

The CKC and AKC are in agreement that the stop should not be too abrupt, nevertheless well defined, but the CKC goes on to state "In profile the topline of the skull should parallel the topline of the muzzle". The FCI requires the stop to be clearly defined but not too prominent whilst the ANZ and KC refer to the muzzle being of medium length, tapering forehead not too sharply defined.

Eyes

When it comes to eye setting both the AKC and CKC provide a

means of measuring this with similar wording. However, the AKC appears to have omitted the very important word "outer" when referring to the base of the ear. The FCI refers to the eyes being "well set in the sockets, placed rather apart, somewhat slanting and almond-shaped" but does not provide any measurement.

As for eye colour the word "dark" is used by the AKC and CKC to describe both the eyes and eye rims but it is not applied to any particular colour. In other words for the novice that could mean brown or green eyes as blue eyes are the only colour listed as a disqualification. Surprisingly the colour "black" does not appear in either description for the eyerim. On the other hand the FCI standard specifies "dark brown" with black eyerims and included in the list of **faults** is yellow eyes, **serious faults** clearly unpigmented areas on eyerims or lips, and under **eliminating faults** eyes blue or of different colours.

At least the ANZ and KC refer to the colour being "medium to dark brown" and eyerims should be black and unbroken. The KC version goes on to state "light or black eyes undesirable".

Ears

In describing the ears both the AKC and CKC require that the length of ear should

be the same measurement as the distance from inner base of the ear to the outer corner of the eye. The AKC further states "set well apart but be within the border of the outer edge of the head". Both AKC and CKC state that "Ears should conform to head size and the size of the dog" and that the ears should not be small or "bear-eared". The FCI states that the ears should be set high and well apart; because of the broad skull. The ANZ and KC versions specify the ears be set well apart but there are no guidelines as to size.

Nose

All three standards prefer the nose to be black and allow for the nose colour sometimes changing because of weather and age is also mentioned by the AKC and CKC. The FCI goes on to state "there must however always be dark pigment at the edges of the nose".

There is also reference in all three standards to the slightly curved lip line forming the characteristic "Samoyed Smile".

The AKC had a separate clause devoted to "Expression" "made up of a combination of eyes, ears and mouth" and a further reference to the "Samoyed smile".

Height and weight

Going back to the original Samoyed standard of 1909 that specified dogs 19 to 21 inches at shoulder, bitches 16 to 19 ½ inches, weight about 40lbs. Height was revised in the 1920 standard with dogs 20 to 22 inches at shoulder (45-55 lbs) and bitches 18 to 20 inches (36-45lbs) and those heights remained the same when the standard was revised in 1967 and 1994. However, as mentioned in part 1 conversion to metric has resulted in some height discrepancies. NZKC web site states 50.8 to 55.8 cm for dogs and 45.7 to 50.8 cm for bitches whilst Australian National Kennel Council and the KC web sites state 51 to 56 cm (dogs) and 46 to 51 cm (bitches).

The AKC is the only country not to have gone metric and the sexes are referred to as males (21 to 23 1/2 inches) and females (19 to 21 inches) both measured at the withers. CKC gives the height in metric and imperial measurement with dogs 53 to 60 cm (21 to 23 ½ inches) and bitches 48 to 55 cm (19 to 21 ½ inches) at the withers. So here we have the CKC allowing bitches to be half an inch taller than the AKC. The FCI also requires measurement at the withers

Collins Concise Dictionary defines "dignity" as "a formal, stately or grave bearing"

Samoyed Standards Part II continued

and states "ideal height male 57 cm with a tolerance of ± 3 cm and females 53 cm with a tolerance of ± 3 cm" giving a range of 54 to 60 for males and 50 to 56 for females. So here again is a slight variation.

There has been no weight specified in either the ANZ or KC standards since the 1967 revision. Both standards as well as those of the AKC and CKC require weight to be in proportion to size. There is no weight specification in either version of the FCI standard however "light bone" is considered a fault.

Both the AKC and CKC include a clause headed substance which states "The bone is heavier than would be expected in a dog this size but not so massive as to prevent the speed and agility most desirable in a Samoyed. In all builds, the bone should be in proportion to body size. The Samoyed should never be so heavy as to appear clumsy nor so light as to appear racy".

Coat and colour

All three standards published here state the coat should glisten but to be more accurate surely the word "outer" or "guard" should have been inserted before "coat". The short, soft and dense undercoat does not shine or glisten whereas the "outer" or "guard" hairs do have the silver tipping. The current ANZ standard makes no reference to "silver tips" but the term is used under the colour section of the current KC standard.

"All biscuit" is allowed in both the CKC and AKC standards whereas the FCI states "pure white, cream or white with biscuit (basic colour to be white with a few biscuit markings). Should never give the impression of being pale brown," and the ANZ and KC standards state "pure white, white and biscuit, cream".

The FCI also states "on the back of thighs the hair forms trousers".

Structure

There is no uniformity in the way structure is covered in the AKC and CKC standards. Both standards provide measurements and angles but the relevant AKC clauses are under the

headings of "movement" and "torso" whilst the CKC includes these under "forequarters", "body", "neck" and "hindquarters", and the description of movement is listed under "gait". Both standards have expanded on what were previously loosely defined phrases eg "stifles well bent" has been revised with the addition of the words "approximately 45 degrees to the ground" whilst the "length of the legs should be moderately long" has changed to "length of leg from the ground to the elbow should be approximately 55% of the total height at the withers ". Sadly the ANZ and KC standards provide no such explanations.

The relevant clauses in the FCI standard are headed body, limbs, and gait but no measurements or angles are provided in that section except for the description of the upper arm which should be "approximately as long as the shoulder". But there is a clause headed "important proportions" which states "the length of the body is approximately 5% more than the height at the withers".

The word "dignity" crops up again in the AKC and CKC neck description but not in the other three standards.

Tail

AKC and CKC use similar wording in describing the tail which should not be set high or low with the tail bone terminating approximately at the hock when down and both include the sentence "A judge should see the tail over the back once when judging". On the other hand the FCI states the tail is "set rather high" and "may be hanging at rest, then reaching to the hocks" - no mention of the tail bone so in effect the tail could be shorter than that allowed by the AKC or CKC as there is usually a few inches of hair at the end of the tail bone.

Temperament

The AKC and CKC use similar wording to describe the breed's disposition including the term "eager to serve" whereas the ANZ refers to "showing marked affection towards all mankind" whilst the KC wording is "Displays affection to all mankind". There was no clause covering tempera-

ment in the 1991 FCI standard however "reserved disposition" was listed as a serious fault whilst "shy or aggressive disposition" was classed as a disqualification. The 1997 standard includes a clause headed behaviour and temperament, ie "Friendly, open, alert and lively. The hunting instinct is very slight. Never shy nor aggressive. Very social and cannot be used as guard dog".

Faults

Neither the AKC nor the CKC list faults under one heading though the CKC refers to "Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized according to the extent of the deviation". Instead there are references to penalizing areas which deviate from the norm sprinkled throughout the standards eg height, coat, gait, rear end and so on. Both have a disqualifications clause to the effect that any other colour than that specified is a disqualification as are blue eyes.

The FCI method of listing the seriousness of faults is threefold – faults, serious faults, and eliminating faults. The ANZ standard includes a list of faults whilst the KC standard has a similar statement to the CKC statement referred to in the previous paragraph.

SCA illustrated standard

The Samoyed Club of America is presently investigating the publication of a new illustrated standard. The original Gertrude Lawrence illustrated standard is an illustration of the written standard. Various versions have been printed to correct omission of words, inserting commas and rearranging the words to conform to the various changes made to the standard over the years.

There have been issues over the copyright and the SCA Illustrated Standard Feasibility Committee, chaired by Larry Mackai has compiled a list of new drawings which should be included – drawings that illustrate a range of acceptable heads, acceptable coat lengths and the illusions they create, drawings that show the size range of dogs and bitches, and show biscuit (amount and

"the length of the body is approximately 5% more than the height at the withers"

patterns).

A Universal standard?

For many years Australasia relied solely on imports from England to contribute to the gene pool. Imports from other countries were few and far between - two Canadian-bred bitches (mother and daughter) emigrated to New Zealand with their owners in 1978, the daughter later producing two litters and a New South Wales kennel imported a Canadian bred male in the early 1980s. The lengthy quarantine period for stock bred in countries other than England (and the cost too) discouraged breeders from importing but regulation changes and improved technology have altered the face of dog breeding in the last decade.

Now we are seeing stock in the show ring which is only a generation or two away from a diverse range of countries and bred under the auspices of breed standards from three different countries ie America, Canada, and England plus the FCI standard which is applicable in European countries. Samoyeds or semen have been imported into Australasia from Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Slovakia, Sweden, and the USA.

There has been recent discussion on the World Samoyed group of the pros and cons of a universal standard but that is a subject on which the various kennel bodies would have to reach agreement. It was discussed as long ago as 1981 with little progress having been made. A unified standard would be a boon for international judges and exhibitors too would be assured that the correct standard was being used.

Across the Tasman the summary of the ANKC conference held in Melbourne 17-18 October 2009 reported "With the present political climate and the world wide pressure towards eliminating exaggeration from breed standards it has been unanimously resolved to cancel the current ANKC Policy of allowing breeds to adopt the Pre 1987 Kennel Club (England) Standards and for the ANKC to adopt the current standard from the Kennel Club (England) or from the Country of Origin/Development. For those breeds who originally chose to adopt the Pre 1987 Standard the National

Breed Council, Breed Clubs or Owners will be surveyed to choose between the current Kennel Club standard or the Country of Origin/Development standard". I wonder if the New Zealand Kennel Club will follow suit.

In its homeland the Samoyed was an all purpose dog with the appropriate build and conformation to fulfil its many tasks. such as herding, hunting and pulling. Neither the ANZ nor the KC standards provide any explanation of those tasks or reasons for the qualities required to perform them in a harsh environment. New people coming into the breed may well struggle when attempting to evaluate the merits of their dog against the ANZ or KC standard.

It is important that the breed characteristics are preserved and maintained but the more generic a standard the greater the risk of losing those special characteristics which distinguish it from other double-coated, prick eared, long tailed, white dogs.

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Caption:

"Dogs are an essential part of reindeer herding. Small groups of reindeer constantly escape when on the move and if the people fail to catch them it is up to the dogs to bring them back."

Not apparent in black and white is the biscuit colour on the ear and body of the dog.

Recent versions of Samoyed Standard approved by
Federation Cynologique Internationale
and adopted by all FCI members

FCI - 15 MAY 1991	FCI - 22 July 1997 - Current
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	ORIGIN
Nordic countries	Northern Russia and Siberia
PATRONAGE	PATRONAGE
No reference	Nordic Kennel Union (NKU)
GROUP CLASSIFICATION	GROUP CLASSIFICATION
No reference	Group 5 Spitz and primitive types. Section 1: Nordic sledge dogs. Without working trial.
UTILIZATION	UTILIZATION
No reference	Sledge- and companion dog.
BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY	BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY
No reference	The name Samoyed derives from the Samoyed Tribes in Northern Russia and Siberia. In Southern parts of the area they used white, black and brown parti-coloured dogs as reindeer herders, in the northern parts the dogs were pure white, had a mild temperament and were used as hunting- and sledge dogs. The Samoyed dogs lived close to their owners, they even slept within the shelters and were used as heaters. The British zoologist Ernest Kilburn Scott spent three months among Samoyed Tribes in 1889. Returning to England he brought with him a brown male puppy called 'Sabarka'. Later he imported a cream coloured bitch called 'Whitey Petchora' from the western side of the Urals and a snow white male called 'Musti' from Siberia. These few dogs and those brought by the explorers are the base for the western Samoyed. The first standard was written in England in 1909.
GENERAL APPEARANCE	GENERAL APPEARANCE
The Samoyed is a "just off square" Arctic Spitz. Elegant in appearance, it presents a picture of strength, grace, agility, dignity and self-confidence.	Medium in size, elegant, a white Arctic Spitz. In appearance gives the impression of power, endurance, charm, suppleness, dignity and self-confidence. The expression, the so called 'Samoyed Smile', is made up of a combination of eye shape and position, and the slightly curved up corners of the mouth. The sex should be clearly stamped.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS	IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS
No reference	The length of the body is approximately 5% more than the height at the withers. The depth of the body is slightly less than the half of the height at the withers. The muzzle is approximately as long as the skull.

FCI - 15 MAY 1991	FCI - 22 July 1997 - Current
BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT	BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT
No reference	Friendly, open, alert and lively. The hunting instinct is very slight. Never shy nor aggressive. Very social and cannot be used as guard dog.
HEAD	HEAD
Strong, with wedge-shaped, slightly crowned skull, well defined stop. Muzzle strong and deep, of about the same length as the skull, and tapering evenly to the nose. Bridge of the nose straight. Lips tight at cheeks and somewhat "meaty". Well developed nose. The mouth should be slightly curved up at the corners to form the "Samoyed smile".	Powerful and wedge-shaped. <u>CRANIAL REGION</u> : <u>Skull</u> : viewed from the front and in profile only slightly convex. Broadest between the ears. Slightly visible furrow between the eyes. <u>Stop</u> : Clearly defined but not too prominent. <u>FACIAL REGION</u> : <u>Nose</u> : Well developed, preferably black. During some periods of the year the pigment of the nose can fade to a so called 'winter nose'; there must however always be dark pigment at the edges of the nose. <u>Muzzle</u> : Strong and deep, approximately as long as the skull, gradually tapering towards the nose, neither heavy nor snipey and square. The bridge of the nose is straight. <u>Lips</u> : Close fitting, black and rather full. The corners of the mouth are slightly curved forming the characteristic 'Samoyed Smile'. Jaws/Teeth, Eyes and Ears - see separate headings
BITE	JAWS/TEETH
Scissors bite (see fig. 1 bite). Pincer bite tolerated but undesirable.	Regular and complete scissor bite. The teeth and the jaws are strong. Normal dentition.
NECK	NECK
Strong, moderately long and carried proudly erect.	Strong and of medium length with a proud carriage.
BODY	BODY
The body, slightly longer than the height at the withers, deep and compact, but agile. Back of medium length, muscular and straight. Rich ruff. Bitches may be slightly longer in the back than males, very strong loins and moderate tuck up. Viewed from the front, the chest is broad and deep, but not barrelled. Well sprung ribs. Croup full, strong, muscular and slightly sloping.	Slightly longer than the height at the withers, deep and compact but supple. <u>Withers</u> : Clearly defined. <u>Back</u> : Of medium length, muscular and straight; in females slightly longer than in males. <u>Loin</u> : Short, very strong and defined. <u>Croup</u> : Full, strong, muscular and slightly sloping. <u>Chest</u> : Broad, deep and long, reaching almost to the elbows. The ribs are well sprung. <u>Underline</u> : Moderate tuck-up.
TAIL	TAIL
When alert and in movement the tail is carried bent forward over the back or side, but may be dropped when at rest, then reaching the hocks.	Set rather high. When the dog is alert and in motion the tail is carried bent from the root forward over the back or side, but may be hanging at rest, then reaching to the hocks.

Samoyed (Samoiedskaia Sabaka) Standard

FCI - 15 MAY 1991	FCI- 22 July 1997 - Current
EYES	EYES
Dark brown, deep set with alert intelligent expression. Positioned well apart, slightly slanting and almond shaped.	Dark brown in colour, well-set in the sockets, placed rather apart, somewhat slanting and almond-shaped. The expression is 'smiling', kind, alert and intelligent. The eyerims are black.
EARS	EARS
Set high and well apart, relatively small, triangular, erect, mobile and slightly rounded at the tips.	Erect, rather small, thick, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips. They should be mobile, set high, due to the broad skull well apart.
MOVEMENT	GAIT
The Samoyed is a trotter. The gait should be free and vigorous with good reach in the forequarters, and good driving power in the hindquarters.	Powerful, free and tireless in appearance with long stride. Good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters.
BITE	
<p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Scissors bite</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Fig. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Level or pincer bite</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 2</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Reversed scissor bite</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Fig. 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Overshot bite</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 4</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Undershot bite</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;">Fig. 5</p>	

FCI - 15 MAY 1991	FCI - 22 July 1997 - Current
EXTREMITIES	LIMBS
<p>Well positioned and muscular with pronounced strong bone. Shoulders long, firm and sloping. Viewed from front, forelegs are straight and elbows close to body. Pasterns strong but flexible. Hind legs viewed from rear should be straight and parallel with very strong muscles. Stifles and hocks well angulated and hock joint low set. Dew claws should be removed when puppies are 3- 4 days old.</p>	<p>FOREQUARTERS :</p> <p><u>General appearance</u> : Well placed and muscular with strong bones. Viewed from the front straight and parallel.</p> <p><u>Shoulder</u> : Long, firm and sloping.</p> <p><u>Upper arm</u> : Oblique and close to the body. Approximately as long as the shoulder.</p> <p><u>Elbow</u> : Close to the body.</p> <p><u>Carpus</u> : Strong but supple.</p> <p><u>Metacarpus (Pastern)</u> : Slightly oblique.</p> <p><u>Fore Feet</u> : Oval with long toes, flexible and pointing straight forward. Toes arched and not too tightly knit. Elastic pads.</p> <p>HINDQUARTERS :</p> <p><u>General appearance</u> : Viewed from behind straight and parallel with very strong muscles.</p> <p><u>Upper thigh</u> : Of medium length, rather broad and muscular.</p> <p><u>Stifle</u> : Well angulated.</p> <p><u>Hocks</u> : Rather low and well angulated.</p> <p><u>Metatarsus</u> : Short, strong, vertical and parallel.</p> <p><u>Hindfeet</u> : As front feet. The dewclaws should be removed.</p>
FEET	
<p>Oval and springy, with toes slightly arched and slightly spread.</p>	
COAT	COAT
<p>Well-furred, heavy, flexible and dense. The Samoyed is a double coated dog, with short, soft, dense and close undercoat, and longer, straight and harsh hair growing through to form the outer coat. The coat should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders, framing the head, especially with males. On outside of ears and on head as well as front of legs, hair is short and smooth. Inside the ears should be well furred, and there should be a protective growth of hair between the toes. The tail should be profusely covered with hair. The coat of the female is often shorter and softer in texture than that of the male.</p>	<p>HAIR : Profuse, thick, flexible and dense polar coat. The Samoyed is a double coated dog with short, soft and dense undercoat and longer, more harsh and straight outer coat. The coat should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders framing the head, especially in males. On head and on front of legs, hair is short and smooth; on outside of ears short, standing off and smooth. Inside the ears should be well furred. On back of the thighs the hair forms trousers. There should be a protective growth of hair between the toes. The tail should be profusely covered with hair. The coat of the female is often shorter and softer in texture than that of the male. The correct coat texture should always have a special glistening sheen.</p>
COLOUR	COLOUR
<p>White, cream or white and biscuit. (The basic colour to be white with slight biscuit marking, and must never give the impression of being pale brown). Nose, lips and eye rims are black. The nose sometimes liver with some loss of pigment.</p>	<p>Pure white, cream or white with biscuit. (The basic colour to be white with a few biscuit markings.) Should never give the impression of being pale brown.</p>

Samoyed (Samoiedskaïa Sabaka) Standard

FCI - 15 MAY 1991	FCI- 22 July 1997 - Current
HEIGHT	SIZE
Ideal height for males is 57 cm \pm 3, and for females 53 cm \pm 3.	<p><u>Height at withers:</u></p> <p>Ideal height: males 57 cm with a tolerance of \pm 3 cm and females 53 cm with a tolerance of \pm 3 cm.</p>
SERIOUS FAULTS	FAULTS
Yellow eyes, flop ears, low build, light bones. Badly cow hocked. Wavy coat or long soft droopy coat, males which are not masculine and females which are not feminine. Double hook tail, reserved disposition.	<p>Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible faults in structure. • Light bone. • Males not masculine and females not feminine. • Pincer bite. • Yellow eyes. • Soft ears. • Barrel ribcage. • Double twisted tail. • Low on the legs. • Badly bow-legged or cow hocked. • Wavy or short coated throughout, long, soft or coat hanging down. • Aloofness.
DISQUALIFICATIONS	SERIOUS FAULTS
Eyes blue or of different colours. Overshot bite or undershot bite (see figs. 4 and 5, bite). Colour of coat any other than (sic) permitted in standard. Shy or aggressive disposition.	Clearly unpigmented areas on eyerims or lips.
COMMENTS ON STANDARD FOR THE SAMOYED	ELIMINATING FAULTS
<p>Any deviation from the standard is a fault and shall be judged in relation to the merits of the dog, general impression and constitution. Deviations which are atypical of the breed and abnormalities are disqualifying. See also Shows Regulations.</p> <p>Bite: the bite includes not only teeth, but also the jaws which should be well developed.</p> <p>The teeth formula is:</p> <p>2 x 3142 upper jaw)) = 42 teeth</p> <p>2 x 3143 lower jaw)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive or overly shy. • Eyes blue or of different colours. • Overshot or undershot bite. • Ears not erect. • Coat colour other than permitted in the standard. <p>Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.</p>
NOTE: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.	N.B. Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Canadian and USA Samoyed Standards

CANADA	USA
Effective January 1, 1993	Effective September 29, 1993
GROUP CLASSIFICATION	GROUP CLASSIFICATION
Working Dogs	Working Group
ORIGIN AND PURPOSE (Section 1)	GENERAL CONFORMATION (Section 1)
<p>One of the oldest domesticated breeds of dogs, the Samoyed was bred and developed by the nomadic Samoyede tribes in Northeast Siberia north of the Arctic Circle. Rather than being bred for a specific purpose, they were bred and are noted for their versatility as a sled, herding, guard and companion dog. They made a tremendous contribution to the Arctic and Antarctic expeditions as a strong and dependable sled dog. They were used by the Samoyede people as a sled and draught animal as well as to guard and drive reindeer herds from one feeding ground to another. Their importance to the Samoyede people, who depend largely upon their dogs for survival, caused them to be regarded as members of the family and companions, as well as tough, sturdy work animals, which contributed to the unique Samoyed disposition of today.</p>	<p>a. General Appearance - The Samoyed, being essentially a working dog, should present a picture of beauty, alertness and strength, with agility, dignity and grace. As his work lies in cold climates, his coat should be heavy and weather-resistant, well groomed, and of good quality rather than quantity. The male carries more of a "ruff" than the female. He should not be long in the back as a weak back would make him practically useless for his legitimate work, but at the same time, a close-coupled body would also place him at a great disadvantage as a draft dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, a body not long but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well-sprung ribs, strong neck, straight front and especially strong loins. Males should be masculine in appearance and deportment without unwarranted aggressiveness; bitches feminine without weakness of structure or apparent softness of temperament. Bitches may be slightly longer in back than males. They should both give the appearance of being capable of great endurance but be free from coarseness. Because of the depth of chest required, the legs should be moderately long. A very short-legged dog is to be deprecated. Hindquarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well bent and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cowhocks severely penalized. General appearance should include movement and general conformation, indicating balance and good substance.</p> <p>b. Substance - Substance is that sufficiency of bone and muscle which rounds out a balance with the frame. The bone is heavier than would be expected in a dog of this size but not so massive as to prevent the speed and agility most desirable in a Samoyed. In all builds, bone should be in proportion to body size. The Samoyed should never be so heavy as to appear clumsy nor so light as to appear racy. The weight should be in proportion to the height.</p> <p>c. Height - <i>Height</i> - Males--21 to 23½ inches; females--19 to 21 inches at the withers. An oversized or undersized Samoyed is to be penalized according to the extent of the deviation.</p> <p>d. Coat (Texture and Condition) - The Samoyed is a doublecoated dog. The body should be well covered with an undercoat of soft, short, thick, close wool with longer and harsh hair growing through it to form the outer coat, which stands straight out from the body and should be free from curl. The coat should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders, framing the head (more on males than on females). Quality of coat should be weather resistant and considered more than quantity. A droopy coat is undesirable. The coat should glisten with a silver sheen. The female does not usually carry as long a coat as most males and it is softer in texture.</p> <p>e. Color - Samoyeds should be pure white, white and biscuit, cream, or all biscuit. Any other colors disqualify.</p>
GENERAL APPEARANCE (Section 2)	
<p>The Samoyed, being essentially a working dog, should present a picture of beauty, alertness and strength, with agility, dignity and grace. As their work lies in the cold climate, their coat should be heavy and weather resistant, and of good quality rather than quantity. The male carries more of a "ruff" than the female. they should not be long in the back as a weak back would make them practically useless for their legitimate work, but at the same time a close-coupled body would also place them at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, a body not long but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well-sprung ribs, strong arched neck, straight front and especially strong loins. Males should be masculine in appearance and deportment without unwarranted aggressiveness; bitches feminine without weakness of structure or apparent softness of temperament. Bitches may be slightly longer in back than males. They should both give the appearance of being capable of great endurance but be free from coarseness. Because of the depth of chest required, the legs should be moderately long. Hindquarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well bent and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cowhocks severely penalized. General appearance should include movement and general conformation indicating balance and good substance.</p>	

CANADA - January 1, 1993	USA - September 29, 1993
TEMPERAMENT (Section 3)	DISPOSITION (Extracted from Torso Section)
Intelligent, gentle, loyal, adaptable, alert, full of action, eager to serve, friendly but conservative, not distrustful or shy. Unprovoked aggressiveness is to be severely penalized.	Intelligent, gentle, loyal, adaptable, alert, full of action, eager to serve, friendly but conservative, not distrustful or shy, not overly aggressive. Unprovoked aggressiveness is to be severely penalized.
SIZE (Section 4)	HEIGHT
<p>a. Height - Dogs - 53 to 60 cm (21 to 23 1/2 inches) at the withers. Bitches - 48 to 55 cm (19 to 21 1/2 inches) at the withers. An oversized or undersized Samoyed is to be penalized according to the extent of the deviation.</p> <p>b. Weight - in proportion to size.</p> <p>c. Substance - The bone is heavier than would be expected in a dog this size but not so massive as to prevent the speed and agility most desirable in a Samoyed. In all builds, the bone should be in proportion to body size. The Samoyed should never be so heavy as to appear clumsy nor so light as to appear racy.</p>	Refer to General Conformation on page 23.
COAT AND COLOUR (Section 5)	COAT AND COLOUR
<p>a. Coat - type and texture - The Samoyed is a double-coated dog. The body should be well covered with an undercoat of soft, short thick closed wool with longer, harsher hair growing through it to form the outer coat, which stands straight out from the body and should be free from curl in the adult dog. The coat should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders, framing the head (more on the males than on the females). Quality of coat should be weather resistant and considered more important than quantity; a droopy coat is undesirable. Length of coat is unimportant when compared to type of coat and texture. The coat should glisten with a silver sheen. The female does not usually carry as long a coat as most males and it may be slightly softer in texture.</p> <p>b. Colour - They must be white, white and biscuit, white and cream, cream or all biscuit. All of these colours should be considered equal. Any other colours disqualify.</p> <p>c. Faults - Curly, wavy, flat, droopy, soft or silky outercoat is extremely undesirable. Excessive coat length should be viewed as an exaggeration of type and is a fault. Extremely short, smooth coats are not typical. Lack of undercoat (with seasonal consideration). Coat parting down back.</p>	Refer to General Conformation on page 23.
HEAD (Section 6)	HEAD (Section 3)
<p>a. Skull - The skull is wedge-shaped, broad, flat, not round or apple-headed, and should form an equilateral triangle on lines between the inner base of the ears and the centre point of the stop. The stop should not be too abrupt, nevertheless well defined. In profile the topline of the skull should parallel the topline of the muzzle.</p> <p>b. Muzzle - Muzzle of medium length and medium width, neither coarse nor snipy; should taper toward the nose and be in proportion to the size of the dog and width of skull. Length of muzzle should be slightly shorter than length of skull. The muzzle must have depth with a strong underjaw. Whiskers should not be removed.</p>	<p>A Conformation - Skull is wedge-shaped, broad, slightly crowned, not round or apple-headed, and should form an equilateral triangle on lines between the inner base of the ears and the central point of the stop.</p> <p>Muzzle--Muzzle of medium length and medium width, neither coarse nor snipy; should taper toward the nose and be in proportion to the size of the dog and the width of skull. The muzzle must have depth. Whiskers are not to be removed.</p> <p>Stop--Not too abrupt, nevertheless well defined.</p>

CANADA - January 1, 1993	USA - September 29, 1993
HEAD continued	HEAD continued
<p>c. Nose - Black for preference, but brown, liver or snow-nose not penalized. Colour of nose sometimes changes with age and weather.</p> <p>d. Mouth - Lips should be black for preference and slightly curved up at the corners of the mouth, giving the "Samoyed Smile". Lip lines should not have the appearance of being coarse nor should the flews drop predominantly at the corners of the mouth. The teeth should be strong, well-set, and snugly overlapping in a scissor bite. Overshot or undershot should be penalized.</p> <p>e. Eyes - Should be placed well apart and deep-set; almond shaped rims set with lower lid slanting toward an imaginary point approximating the outer base of the ear. both eye rims and eye colour should be dark. Round or protruding eyes penalized. Blue eyes disqualify.</p> <p>f. Ears - Strong and thick, erect, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips; should not be large or pointed, nor should they be small and "bear-eared". Ears should conform to head size and the size of the dog. They should be mobile and well covered inside with hair; hair full and stand-off before the ears. Length of ear should be the same measurement as the distance from the inner base of the ear to the outer corner of the eye.</p>	<p>Lips--Should be black for preference and slightly curved up at the corners of the mouth, giving the "Samoyed smile". Lip lines should not have the appearance of being coarse nor should the flews drop predominantly at corners of the mouth.</p> <p>Ears--Strong and thick, erect, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips; should not be large or pointed, nor should they be small and "bear-eared." Ears should conform to head size and the size of the dog; they should be set well apart but be within the border of the outer edge of the head; they should be mobile and well covered inside with hair; hair full and stand-off before the ears. Length of ear should be the same measurement as the distance from inner base of ear to outer corner of eye.</p> <p>Eyes--Should be dark for preference; should be placed well apart and deep-set; almond shaped with lower lid slanting toward an imaginary point approximately the base of ears. Dark eye rims for preference. Round or protruding eyes penalized. Blue eyes disqualifying.</p> <p>Nose--Black for preference but brown, liver, or Dudley nose not penalized. Color of nose sometimes changes with age and weather.</p> <p>Jaws and Teeth--Strong, well-set teeth, snugly overlapping with scissors bite. Undershot or overshot should be penalized.</p> <p>B Expression - The expression, referred to as "Samoyed expression," is very important and is indicated by sparkle of the eyes, animation and lighting up of the face when alert or intent on anything. Expression is made up of a combination of eyes, ears and mouth. The ears should be erect when alert; the mouth should be slightly curved up at the corners to form the "Samoyed smile."</p>
NECK (Section 7)	NECK
<p>Strong, well muscled, moderately long, well arched; carried proudly when standing, set on sloping shoulders to carry head with dignity when at attention. Neck should blend in to shoulders with graceful arch. When moving at a trot, the neck is extended so that the head is carried slightly forward.</p>	<p>Refer to Torso on page 26.</p>
FOREQUARTERS (Section 8)	MOVEMENT (Section 2)
<p>a. Shoulder - Shoulders should be long and sloping, with the shoulder blade well laid back at an IDEAL angle of 45 degrees to the ground. In the correctly constructed and balanced front assembly, the forelimbs are placed well back on the ribcage, with the point of the sternum (breastbone) well ahead of the front of the shoulder joint (point of shoulder). The length of the shoulder blade is approximately 1/3 the height at the tip of the withers.</p> <p>b. Upper Arm - The upper arm (humerus) angles backwards from point of shoulder to elbow, ideally forming a 90 degree angle with the shoulder blade, and is never perpendicular to the ground. The measurement from tip of shoulder blade to point of shoulder should equal measurement from point of shoulder to elbow.</p> <p>c. Lower Arm (radius & ulna) - When standing and viewed from the front, the legs are moderately spaced, parallel and</p>	<p>a. Gait - The Samoyed should trot, not pace. He should move with a quick agile stride that is well timed. The gait should be free, balanced and vigorous, with good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. When trotting, there should be a strong rear action drive. Moving at a slow walk or trot, they will not single-track, but as speed increases the legs gradually angle inward until the pads are finally falling on a line directly under the longitudinal center of the body. As the pad marks converge the forelegs and hind legs are carried straight forward in traveling, the stifles not turned in nor out. The back should remain strong, firm and level. A choppy or stilted gait should be penalized.</p> <p>b. Rear End - Upper thighs should be well developed. Stifles well bent approximately 45 degrees to the ground. Hocks should be well developed, sharply defined and set at approximately</p>

CANADA - January 1, 1993	USA - September 29, 1993
FOREQUARTERS continued	MOVEMENT continued
<p>straight, with elbows close to the body and turned neither in nor out. The angle at the elbow joint should be approximately 135 degrees. Because of depth of chest, legs should be moderately long. Length of lower arm should be 1 to 2 inches longer than length of scapula. Length of leg from ground to elbow should be approximately 55% of the total height at the withers.</p> <p>d. Pasterns - should be strong, sturdy and flexible. The pastern slopes at approximately 15 degrees from the vertical, allowing for spring and agility, and should not be more than 1/3 the length of the shoulderblade.</p> <p>e. Feet - Large, long, flattish, a hare-foot, slightly spread but not splayed; toes arched, pads thick and tough, with protective growth of hair between the toes. In natural stance, feet may be turned very slightly out - but excessive turn-out, pigeon-toed, round or cat-footed or splayed are faults.</p>	<p>30 percent of hip height. The hind legs should be parallel when viewed from the rear in a natural stance, strong, well developed, turning neither in nor out. Straight stifles are objectionable. Double-jointedness or cowhocks are a fault. Cowhocks should only be determined if the dog has had an opportunity to move properly.</p> <p>b. <i>Front End</i> - Legs should be parallel and straight to the pasterns. The pasterns should be strong, sturdy and straight, but flexible with some spring for proper let-down of feet. Because of depth of chest, legs should be moderately long. Length of leg from the ground to the elbow should be approximately 55 per cent of the total height at the withers-- a very short-legged dog is to be deprecated. Shoulders should be long and sloping, with a layback of 45 degrees and be firmly set. Out at the shoulders or out at the elbows should be penalized. The withers separation should be approximately 1-1½ inches.</p> <p>c. <i>Feet</i> - Large, long, flattish - a hare-foot, slightly spread but not splayed; toes arched; pads thick and tough, with protective growth of hair between the toes. Feet should turn neither in nor out in a natural stance but may turn in slightly in the act of pulling. Turning out, pigeon-toed, round or cat-footed or splayed are faults. Feathers on feet are not too essential but are more profuse on females than on males.</p>
BODY (Section 9)	TORSO (Section 4)
<p>a. Topline - The withers forms the highest part of the back. The back should appear level to the loin, medium in length, very muscular, neither long nor short coupled. The ideal length of the Samoyed from tip of sternum (breastbone) to end of pelvis is 10% more than the height at the withers.</p> <p>b. Chest - Should be deep, with moderate spring of rib and flattened at the sides to allow proper movement of the shoulders and freedom for the front legs. Should not be barrel-chested. The deepest part of the chest should be near the 9th rib. Heart and lung room are secured more by body depth than width.</p> <p>c. Loin - The loin is strong and slightly arched.</p> <p>d. Croup - must be full, slightly sloping and must continue imperceptibly to the root of the tail.</p> <p>e. Abdomen - The abdomen should be well shaped and tightly muscled and with the rear of the thorax, should swing up in a pleasing curve (tuck-up).</p>	<p>a. Neck - Strong, well muscled, carried proudly erect, set on sloping shoulders to carry head with dignity when at attention. Neck should blend into shoulders with a graceful arch.</p> <p>b. Chest - Should be deep, with ribs well sprung out from the spine and flattened at the sides to allow proper movement of the shoulders and freedom for the front legs. Should not be barrel-chested. Perfect depth of chest approximates the point of elbows, and the deepest part of the chest should be back of the forelegs-- near the ninth rib. Heart and lung room are secured more by body depth than width.</p> <p>c. Loin and Back - The withers forms the highest part of the back. Loins strong and slightly arched. The back should be straight to the loin, medium in length, very muscular and neither long nor short-coupled. The dog should be "just off square"--the length being approximately 5 per cent more than the height. Females allowed to be slightly longer than males.</p> <p>Continued on page 27.</p>
HINDQUARTERS (Section 10)	HINDQUARTERS (included in Section 2)
<p>a. Hipbone - The pelvis is set at 30 degrees to the horizontal and the length of the pelvis is equal to the length of the shoulder blade measurement.</p> <p>b. Upper Thigh - The femur or thigh joins the pelvis at the hip socket, ideally forming a 90 degree angle. The measurement of the femur is equal to the length of the pelvis. Muscle attachments must be very powerful, broad and evenly distributed.</p>	<p>Refer to Movement on pages 25 and 26.</p>

CANADA - January 1, 1993	USA - September 29, 1993
HINDQUARTERS continued	TORSO continued
<p>c. Lower Thigh - The lower thigh, comprised of the tibia and fibula, is ideally set at 90 degrees to the femur or upper thigh and is approximately 1/3 longer than the pelvis. This length is very important to the gait.</p> <p>d. Hocks - Should be well developed, sharply defined and set at approximately 30% of hip height. The rear pasterns should be parallel, and perpendicular to the ground in natural stance and forms an angle of about 120 degrees with the lower thigh or fibula and tibia.</p> <p>e. Stifle Bend - Stifles are well bent, approximately 45 degrees to the ground.</p> <p>f. Feet - A hare-foot, same as the front feet, although may be slightly longer and narrower than the front. If present, rear dewclaws are to be removed</p>	<p>c.. <i>Loin and Back continued</i> The belly should be well shaped and tightly muscled and, with the rear of the thorax, should swing up in a pleasing curve (tuck-up). Croup must be full, slightly sloping, and must continue imperceptibly to the tail root.</p> <p><i>Tail</i> - The tail should be moderately long with the tail bone terminating approximately at the hock when down. It should be profusely covered with long hair and carried forward over the back or side when alert, but sometimes dropped when at rest. It should not be high or low set and should be mobile and loose - not tight over the back. A double hook is a fault. A judge should see the tail over the back once when judging.</p>
TAIL (Section 11)	TAIL
The tail should be moderately long with the tail bone terminating approximately at the hock when down. It should be profusely covered with long hair and carried forward over the back and draped to either side when alert but sometimes dropped when at rest. It should not be set high or low, and should be mobile and loose, not tight over the back. A very tight, immobile tail or a double hooked tail is a fault. A judge should see the tail over the back once when judging.	Refer to Torso (Section 4) above.
GAIT (Section 12)	MOVEMENT
The Samoyed's characteristic gait is smooth and seemingly effortless. They are quick and light on their feet and when on a loose lead at a moderately fast trot, exhibiting good reach in the forequarter and powerful drive in the hindquarters, allowing them to cover the most ground with the fewest number of steps, expending the least amount of energy to perform the job for which they were bred. Side gait is extremely important in assessing the desired reach and drive in the Samoyed. When viewed from the front or rear, when moving at a walk or slow trot, they will not single-track, but as speed increases, the legs gradually angle inward until the pads are falling on a line directly under the longitudinal centre of the body. As the pad marks converge, the forelegs and hindlegs are carried straight forward, with neither elbows nor stifles turned out. The back should remain strong, firm, and level, with very little lateral or vertical displacement. A choppy or stilted or restricted gait should be penalized.	Refer to pages 25 and 26.
FAULTS (Section 13)	FAULT
The foregoing description is that of the ideal Samoyed. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Since the Samoyed is a working breed any faults of soundness should be considered serious	None listed.
DISQUALIFICATIONS (Section 14)	DISQUALIFICATION (Section 5)
Any colour other than white, biscuit, white and biscuit, white and cream, cream. Blue eyes. Dewclaws on the rear legs.	<i>Any color other than pure white, cream, biscuit, or white and biscuit.</i> <i>Blue eyes.</i>

Part II: A short history of the Samoyed dog as a registered breed (by Sarah de Monchy © 2005)

Introduction

This part is written in an attempt to analyse why and how the registered breeding of the Samoyed resulted in a breed known with this name, but which - in varying degrees of deviation - has now hardly more in common with the aboriginal Samoyed than the white colour of its coat.

The first section 'Registered breeding' describes this development. The following section 'Short history of the Dutch breeding of Samoyeds' sketches the only known exception to this worldwide trend, as in Holland a small group of breeders still tries to keep on breeding to the aboriginal type.

their daughters Joyce and Ivy would become actively engaged in this project too. It all started with the business trip Ernest Kilburn Scott made to Archangelsk in 1893, staying there for a couple of months, and, as mentioned before, the acquisition of the pup Sabarka when visiting one day a Samoyed tribe living nearby town. He never travelled all the way into Siberia, but via many contacts maintained he did manage to gather information on the dogs originating from those territories. It resulted in the building-up of the famous and large scale breeding kennels 'of Farningham'. A name they took for their kennels after moving to Farningham, Kent, in 1922. Till that time no specific kennel name

was used.

Sabarka was used for siring the very first litter bred off an imported bitch called Whitey Petchora and is still to be found in the pedigree of Samoyeds today. Soon after more dogs came into reach, like Musti of which another litter with the same bitch was bred. Besides the directly imported dogs, the acquired ones that were among the few canine survivors of different Polar expeditions played the most significant role in their breeding program. It has been the great merit of the Kilburn Scott's that when typical examples came within reach, they put a great effort in acquiring these dogs for their kennels. Antarctic Buck, for example, an offspring of dogs taken by the Borghrevink (sic) expedition to Antarctica and on returning from the South were left behind in Australia, was put on display in the zoo in Sidney (sic). There he was seen by Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn Scott when visiting Australia in 1904. A year later they managed to obtain this dog and had him shipped to England. Unfortunately, not long after he died of distemper, but by then he had sired at least two litters, which secured his contribution to the breed.

Photo opposite taken on 20th October 1919 at Cape Chelyuskin - see overleaf for another photo from a different angle.



Photos, above:

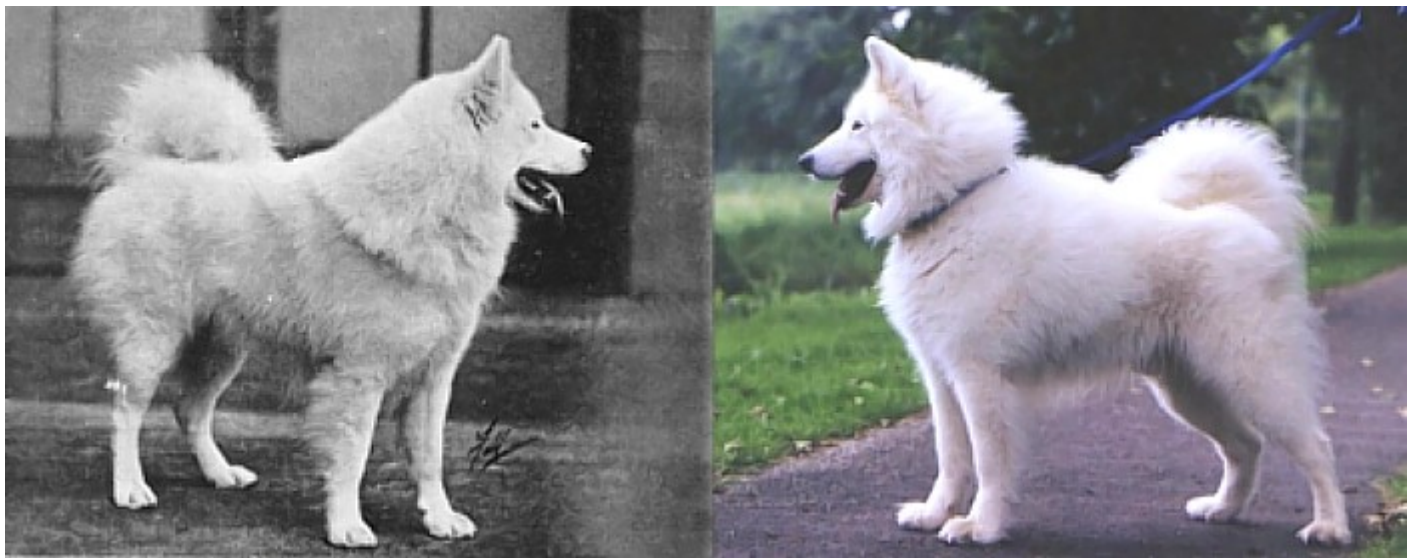
Noho, aboriginal Samoyed on Yamal, 1962 and opposite Na-Njarka, bred in Holland in 1996, both dogs are at the age of two years

The last section 'Cynology and the preservation of cultural heritage' discusses aspects of the environment in which registered breeding takes place and how it, nonetheless, offers a solution for preserving the breed for the future.

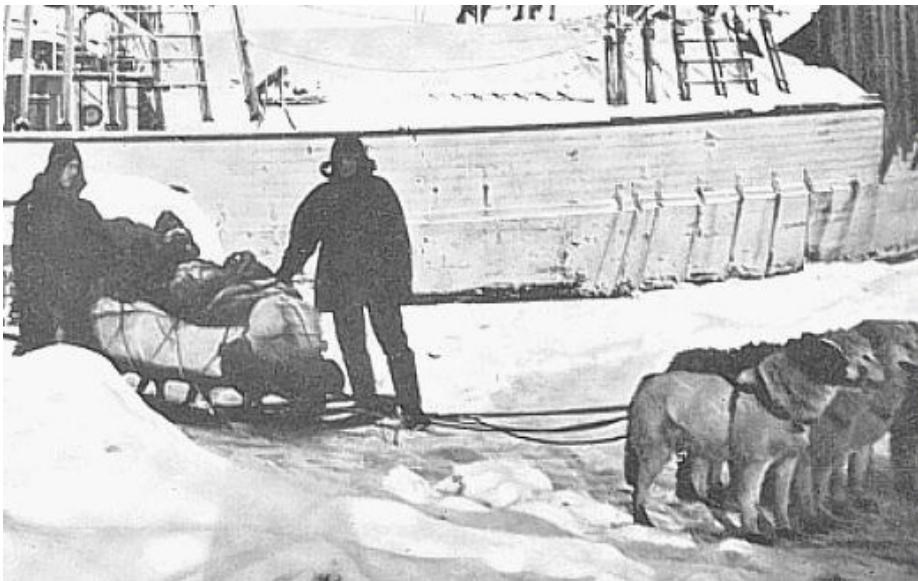
Registered breeding

Ernest Kilburn Scott and his wife Clara were the first to take up the systematic and purposive breeding of the Samoyed dog in the Western world, embarking on a project of many, many years to come. Growing up with these dogs,





Photos: left, Polar Light of Farningham, bred in England around 1920, and right, an ancestor Na-Njarka, here in 2002 at the age of five years



That a Samoyed dog ever reached the very South Pole is a tall story. Because of an outbreak of distemper on Greenland at the end of 19th century Denmark forbid the export of dogs from its colony. After the turn of the century that situation had changed though. When Amundsen started to prepare for the South Pole in 1910, he paid a visit to Copenhagen ordering 100 Greenland huskies, which he managed to secure through the Danish government. When the 'Fram' left Norway in 1911 sailing for the South she had 97 dogs on board being the ones delivered from Greenland. Amundsen apparently did use Samoyed dogs for sledding though, but that was on his next expedition of 1917 to 1920 for the North East passage sailing along the coast of Siberia to the Street of Bering ending up in Nome,

Alaska.

Stops were made at Waigatz and Dickson Island where some dogs were taken on board. Further on the way his ship 'Maud' was brought up by ice and had to spend the winter beset on the Siberian coast at Cape Chelyuskin. There exist two pictures of the same situation and taken from different angles, showing a sledge with five attached dogs in front of Maud. These were taken on the 20th October 1919 at Cape Chelyuskin, when Amundsen sent a party of three of his crew members with post to Nishny Kolymsk, a town 200 miles land inwards. The three dogs in the middle are unmistakably of Samoyed origin. The one on the left with black plates on the head and short coat reminds me of the dog Luska (see: www.oldsams.info), owned by the Prince of Wales in the

eighties of the 19th century. The dog on the right is clearly a full size bigger than the others and his sturdy posture is more like that of a Greenland husky male.

In 1909 Ernest Kilburn Scott formed the Samoyede Club, being the first of all special Samoyed breed clubs established in Great Britain as well as in the whole world. This club adopted in May 1909 the first breeding standard, drawn up by the Kilburn Scott's (probably by Clara, who was the actual breeder of the couple). The 'Summary of points' opens with the paragraph: "**Colour.** Pure white; white, with slight lemon markings; brown and white; black and white. The pure white dogs came from the farthest north, and are most typical of the breed." The second sentence proves, that the assumption was held that they were dealing with an existing, distinguishable white coloured breed. It also reveals to us the apparent awareness that some of the dogs used for building up the breeding population, showed aberrations to the typical appearance of that breed indicating a certain degree of contamination with other breeds.

The Kilburn Scott's must have themselves begotten an image of the looks of the purebred dog, which served as a guideline for where to aim for, and how to act, and how to proceed in the selection process. The first four paragraphs of a promotion leaflet of the Farningham kennels read as follows:

"These kennels were the first to be



Photo above taken on 20th October 1919 at Cape Chelyuskin

established, and for over thirty years Mrs. Kilburn Scott has been most careful to breed and import only correct types of Samoyed dogs.

They are the domesticated dogs of the Samoyed people and their natural habitat is the Tundra country which stretches from the White Sea in North Russia to the Yenesei River in West Siberia.

USES

The Samoyed people use them principally for driving and rounding up reindeer, a task similar to that of droving sheep, and they have been so engaged from prehistoric times, also they are used for hunting. They have hauled sledges on various Arctic and Antarctic expeditions and many of those at Farningham are directly descended from such dogs."

Due to the diversity in origin of the few - actually very limited number of - dogs available for the breeding process, it was possible for them to keep eight different bloodlines in their kennels upon a certain stage. Among the dogs they had bred they distinguished three different types of head, which they called: the

bear type, the fox type and the wolf type.

By experimenting and consistent breeding they managed to create a viable and pure inheriting population of the type they wanted. It is without question that the Kilburn Scotts are accountable for establishing the Samoyed dog in the Western World as a recognised and registered breed. Instead of trying to create a new breed of their own, which in fact would have been a much easier goal to accomplish, the goal they set themselves was to stick as close as possible to the aboriginal type. Their eventual idea of breeding Samoyeds to provide Polar expedition with dogs, turned out to be in vain, and the sole purpose of breeding became the show ring for the Kilburn Scotts too. But this did not change their judging of the breed, as they have always kept looking for an overall sound exterior.

In the early days of Polar expeditions it was common to invite returned Polar travellers to lecture about their adventures for a select audience. But the race to reach both the North and the South Pole turned public interest in Polar expeditions into a complete hype, reflected by articles published

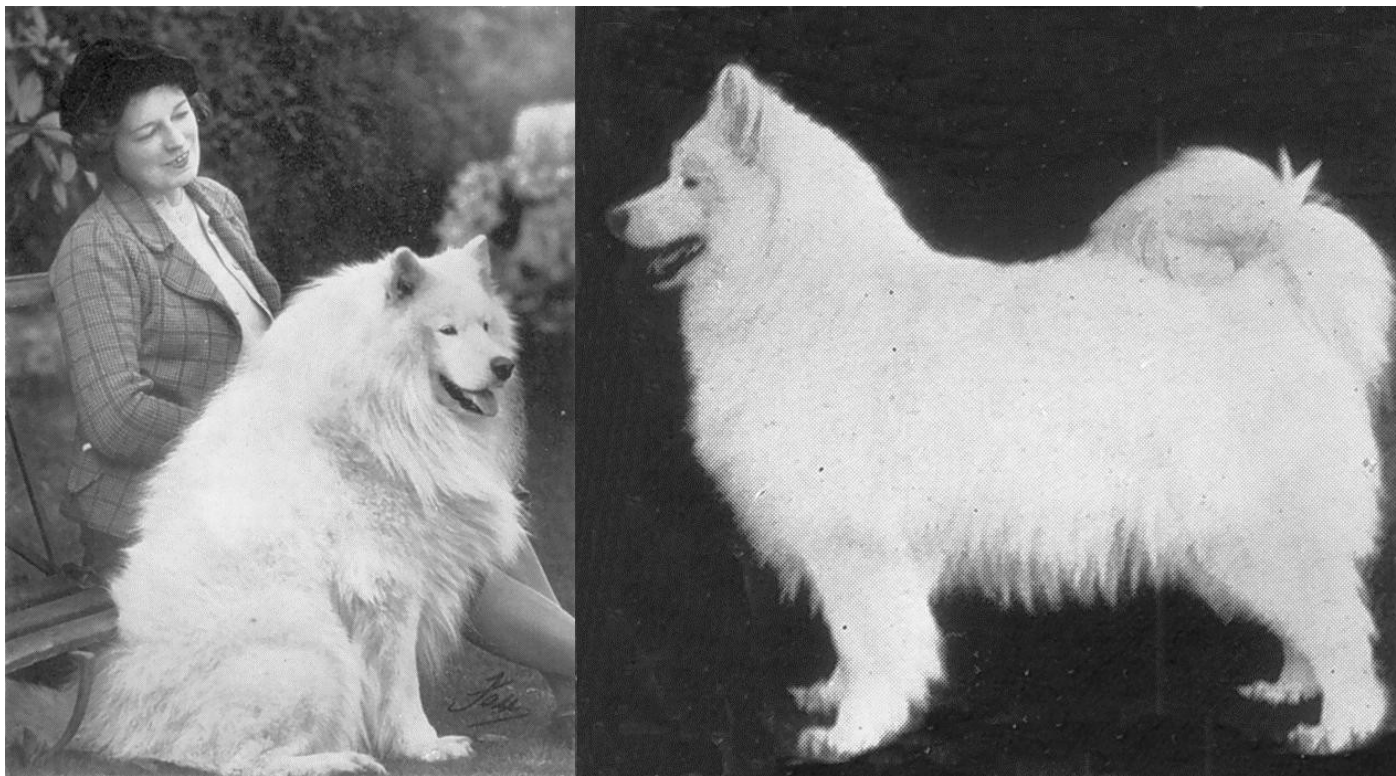
in newspapers. Everything connected became interesting for quiet a while. Publications on the Arctic became so popular that several books were translated and published in foreign languages reaching an even broader audience. It also stimulated the wish to own a dog connected with these heroic adventures. Together with the steadily growing attention for the breed, the number of people engaged in breeding augmented. In the first two decennia of the 20th century the Samoyed dog was nationally and internationally sought after and British kennels exported to countries all over the world. World War I implied an interlude to international cynology and in England it was even officially forbidden for a while to organise dog shows. After the end of World War I cynology revived and soon flourished more than ever.

With the outbreak of the Russian Revolution it became as good as impossible to import dogs to Western Europe from regions under control of the new regime. Because when Bolsheviks took over a region, it was closed to outsiders. So the trade route between the West and Siberia had to close down. A route which had served as a gateway for obtaining typical specimen of the aboriginal type.

It was during the twenties that in England the transformation process began, changing step-by-step the functional exterior of a working dog into that of a show dog with many dysfunctional characteristics. Until this period the breeding by the Kilburn Scotts had been leading, but from then on other kennels started to dominate. The most well known was to become the 'Arctic' kennel of Miss M. Keyte-Perry who succeeded over the years in gaining in the show ring an enormous collection of champion titles.

Pictures from the thirties of winning dogs on shows in England clearly show that the trend towards big-boniness, impressiveness and exuberant coat had already got going.

With the following typical characteristics the tendency to exaggerate proceeds further and further: the whole appearance of the dogs becomes increasingly plump and squat, low on



*Photo, Title winners at shows in England in 1938:
Left, Spartan of the Arctic and right, Crystal of the Arctic*

legs, with steep hindquarters, small round feet, the overall coat profuse and long, the muzzle short, broad and with a set of teeth of underdeveloped size, the ears small, flabby and little mobile, a domed skull, pronounced stop, and big round eyes placed towards the front of the skull making the sight angle smaller thus giving a narrowed sight field.

Another peculiarity of the changed type is the rapid pace in which the development of the body reaches the state of fully blossoming adulthood. At the age of two, these dogs are at their top, from whereon they start to look aged very quickly.

By contrast, dogs of the Farningham type develop slowly: a bitch is not fully outgrown before she turns three years old and a male reaches its top at the age of five, both keeping their vitality and beauty till a very old age.

It is very well possible that crossbreeding has occurred with other breeds to achieve this transformation. It is a public secret that in England (in the fifties?) at least once a Chow Chow has been

used for inbreeding. It is quite possible that the White Keeshond has been bred in as well. It is known that in the thirties and forties it occurred on shows held in Holland and Switzerland that specimen of the White Keeshond were subscribed as Samoyed and had to be removed from the ring at the start of judging. Also the silhouette of many today's show Samoyeds fits the silhouette of the Keeshond. Anyway, a lot of the above mentioned characteristics are traits adherent to either of these two breeds and strange to a sound working dog.

At the end of the fifties the pure

Farningham type is no longer to be found in the prominent breeding kennels of England. Around that time, R-PADS (Russian branch of the Primitive and Aboriginal Dog Society), member Mr. Clay met on an occasion Mrs. D.L. Perry, owner of the Kobe kennels. They discussed the breeding in England and she admitted to him in private that a breeder who wanted to compete successfully in the showing,

had been forced to follow this trend as with dogs of the Farningham type one did not stand a chance anymore. Step by step the Samoyed breed has worldwide undergone in less than a hundred years a metamorphosis in which the wolfishness so typical for a Polar dog, has been bred out. Together disappeared the functional construction of the body that goes along with speed, stamina and nimbleness, necessary to work under all conditions as herding, hunting and sledge dog.

However, apart from all the other changes in appearance it is the change in expression of the head, which is most striking. In the above mentioned leaflet of the Farningham kennels the following description of the head is given:

"The ears are erect, slightly rounded at the tips and set well apart, giving a fine open forehead, which indicates the extremely intelligent expression of the breed."

Exactly this facial expression has been swapped for the looks of a teddy bear, the domed forehead concealed by thick white hair like a knitted cap slid down to the eyebrows with on top two little triangles being the tiny ears popping up.

On July 22, 1997 the FCI published the latest revision of the standard. In this version a remarkable sentence is

"changing step-by-step the functional exterior of a working dog into that of a show dog with many dysfunctional characteristics"

added to the paragraph 'Behaviour and temperament', stating: "The hunting instinct is very slight." It shows that the transformation process continues, touching now other undesirable traits for passionately hunting behaviour is inconvenient when keeping a dog as family pet. But the past still lingers in the description of the general appearance, which opens with the words: **"Medium in size, elegant, a white Arctic Spitz."**

Short history of the Dutch breeding of Samoyeds

The breeding of the Samoyed in The Netherlands starts with the import in 1924 of the bitch Mooswa of Farningham and the male Ikon of Farningham, later registered in Holland as Farningham Ikon of Samoya and who would become the founder of Dutch bloodlines. The name Samoya refers to the name of the first Samoyed kennel in Holland where in 1926 the first litter is born bred of these two first ones. More imports followed of which most came from the Farningham kennels. In 1932 the Dutch Samoyed Club was established. One year later, this name was changed into Polar Dog Club to shelter one Siberian husky as well, but in 1963 it was renamed with its former name, from then on solely occupying itself with the Samoyed breed. During the thirties the club flourished and breeding was done at a large scale – 24 different kennel names are to be counted in connection with this period. The influence of the stud Ikon got firmly rooted in the Dutch population: from 1926 up to 1936 he sired 21 litters producing 123 offspring.

Up to World War II close contacts were maintained between Dutch breeders and the family Kilburn Scott. Mrs. Clara Kilburn Scott and her daughters Joyce and Ivy were all renowned judges and were several times invited over to the United States and the Continent for judging on shows. The last time one of them judged in Holland was in 1939 when Joyce did the judging on the yearly held match of the Polar Dog Club.

The outbreak of the war caused a rupture in the building-up of the population. With 26 litters registered in 1936, breeding had reached its top and diminished thereafter rapidly. It's true



Today's Samoyed bred for the show

that in the forties, during the years of war as well as after, almost every year multiple litters were bred, but in the fifties during the post-war reconstruction of The Netherlands breeding nearly came to a standstill. On average only one litter per year was born and in the years 1954 and 1956 even nil. In those days of overall scarcity people had to work very hard just to make a living and having a purebred dog was the last thing that mattered. As long as this economic climate lasted it appeared to be utterly problematic to find good homes for the few puppies bred and to find new homes when needed for mature ones.

The Dutch share of the Farningham heritage owes a lot to the way Mr. Wim M. Clay dedicated himself to help to prevent its complete loss during this difficult time. By coincidence he got in touch with the breed in 1946 and getting subsequently more and more involved with the breed, he became acquainted with breeders and judges who had been engaged with the breed from early years on. These people, knowing all about the Dutch breeding, passed

him on their knowledge and asked him to become judge of the breed, which he did in 1955 and since then still is. Up till today he has kept the promise made to them to take care of this cynologic legacy. Rowing against the tide, he has never given up to stimulate and advocate the preservation of the Farningham type when and wherever he could.

As a judge and breed specialist he has heavily contributed to the continuation in Dutch show rings of a climate vital to breeders committed to keeping the

Farningham type in existence. With an experience of almost fifty years actively judging he is still welcoming anyone who wants to be taught when trying to become judge of the breed.

He actually never bred a litter himself but was involved in different ways with several. Holding the position of chairman of the Polar Dog Club from 1956 to 1962 he went to great lengths stimulating and supporting the breeding of a couple of litters which turned out to be crucial for later years.

To augment the number of dogs left available for breeding, two female pups were imported in 1955 from Finland

"apart from all the other changes it is the change in expression of the head, which is most striking"

and a male pup from England in 1957. All these imports appeared to be unsatisfactory when developing into adulthood, and time was running out for saving the Farningham heritage. The opportunity to try the option of inbreeding emerged when the retired Queen of Holland, Princess Wilhelmina, asked the Polar Dog Club to provide a stud to sire a bitch she received as present when visiting Norway. This bitch, called Ibur Stella, was unrelated to the Dutch population and although big of good type. Clay proposed the dog Bertil, and in September 1958 a litter of 4 bitches was born, which turned out to be so satisfactory that the same combination was bred again, producing in June 1960 a second litter with 4 males and 3 females. In 1961, Sunna van het Aardhuis - a bitch of the first litter - was subsequently mated with her father resulting in September in a litter of 4 males and 2 females. With this deliberate inbreeding, the Farningham type got firmly rooted in their offspring. All together a tiny but viable pool of breeding stock was so recreated, through which this type could survive in Holland.

Most certainly in the sixties and very long after England was internationally seen as the Eldorado of dog breeding. This is why the prominent breeding of

that country, with its transformed type bred for shows, was perceived as leading throughout the world. In all countries where breeding was not yet heavily influenced by the English show trend, sooner or later a new generation of breeders started to follow this trend to an increasing extent, so taking over or dominating the existing breeding practice and culture.

In Holland too, a slowly growing number of fanciers of the show type was to be found who - with the purpose in

“All these imports appeared to be unsatisfactory when developing into adulthood”

mind to alter their breeding in that direction - started to import dogs at the end of the sixties and/or travelled with their bitches across the border to have

them bred. Up to the nineties they formed a steady growing minority within the Dutch Samoyed Club. About half of the Samoyed population present today in the Netherlands, consists of their breeding products. Next to the two sides of the show dog fanciers and the working dog fanciers, a group came into being in the eighties that was in between and mixed the show and the Farningham type.

Apart from the fraction of show type lovers, the overall breeding continued for two decades with hardly any fur-

ther influx of imported genes. As economy started to flourish in the second half of the sixties the total population grew steadily with different breeding lines emerging from what had been saved. But as these lines were all very close related an unintended high degree of inbreeding took place and problems not seen before started to surface in the eighties. Particularly now and then occurring hip dysplasia (sic) urged breeders of the Farningham type to make outcrosses. They were and are faced with a difficult balancing between maintaining health and the risk of importing other inheritable diseases new to their breeding lines.

They are also confronted with the issue how to lose not too much of the typical appearance, of which the wolfish head appears to be touched at first. In the search for healthy inheriting studs with an appearance not deviating too much, contacts within the community of the European sledding sport appeared to be an important gateway. Dogs selected for siring were found in Germany and Switzerland where mushers in the pursuit of a sound working sledding team had based their breeding in the seventies and eighties on imports from Holland stemming from the Farningham bloodlines.

In other European countries the appearance of the breed from the first decades has by now – at least at shows - totally vanished. Today only in the Netherlands it is still possible to subscribe a dog of the pure working type at sufficient different judges to be able to earn the champion's title at all. Two decades ago such a dog could still win international champion titles by attending shows in neighbouring countries. The fact that the Farningham type has held for such a long time a dominant position in Holland has possibly something to do with the popularity of the breed in the thirties. Relatively many (people) experienced a Samoyed during their childhood days and were left with precious memories. As an adult when attaining the position that they can afford to buy a dog, they went searching for one with the familiar looks from their youth. This generation of dog owners is by now getting to old to keep a dog. Now the Farningham type is favoured by a new generation of owners who are simply attracted to a dog with



Photo: Bertil, born in 1950, at the age of eight years



Left: Ivy Kilburn Scott with Samoyeds and sledge, ca. 1920.

Right: Sjaak van den Ham racing with team bred by his wife, European championship contests of the World Sled dog Association, 1999

natural looks or want to compete in the sledding sport with a purebred Samoyed.

The irony is that although the Samoyed is not a sled dog by origin, the use for this goal - today in the sledding sport - seems to have to play once again a vital role in the preservation of the breed outside its home country. People that want to be successful in this sport are in need of a physically well-functioning dog. And, as it turns out, the selection process that comes along a breeding program opting for dogs fit for this sport automatically generates a certain degree of backbreeding to the aboriginal type. The hunting instinct of these dogs is clearly fully intact, as well as the tendency to use a penetrating high pitched barking when calling or inciting action. Whether this applies to the preservation of all typical mental capabilities of the breed raises a big question mark, as the sport practice is incomparable to the original working practice of herding. To find answers, it's obvious we should consult the experts on this matter. Fortunately, this is now possible again, but just like a century ago it is still very complicated for someone from the Western world and not knowing the Russian language, to make contact with Nenets people, so any help would be most welcome.

On cynology and preservation of cultural heritage

Presumably Holland is today the only country where still a few kennels are to be found continuously and consistently breeding in accordance with the views held by the Kilburn Scott's. Who, in the times the registered breeding started from imports out of Siberia, chose on their turn to aim for breeding to the aboriginal type. It is also the only country, where still a small flock of judges exists, acquainted with an appearance

of the breed which in the rest of the world has sunken into obscurity or more often: is totally unknown. Although pressed into a minority position they stick to the views of the early days of Dutch cynology that the appearance of a breed is something of cultural significance and for that reason worth to preserve for the future. Dogs like the portrayed N-Njarka stem from a population resulting from this tradition.

Now just a part of the cultural heritage of registered dog breeding has so been preserved. As these dogs of registered breeding belong to the cultural heritage of North West Siberia and especially to the culture of the Nenets people. This explains the amazing fact that a dog born in the Netherlands in 1996 out of ancestors

imported about one hundred years ago shows such a remarkable resemblance to Noho, the aboriginal Samoyed that Vladimir Beregovoy bought in 1962 from a Nenets family on the Yamal peninsula. It also explains the amazement among a delegation of Nenets invited over to Holland in October 2001 to attend an intensive eight days conference program arranged by Arctic Peoples Alert, a Dutch organisation supporting indigenous peoples in Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions. Part of the program was a discussion meeting open to public on which R-PADS member Mrs. Bartol managed to show them pictures of Samoyed dogs she breeds. Seeing these pictures caused a stir among the elderly people of the delegation. They confirmed to recognise the dogs as being the same as theirs, but then switched from Russian to their own language



Farningham Ikon of Samoya born 19/02/1924 in England and exported to The Netherlands



Photos: Above: group of first generation breeding of imports and offspring. England, ca. 1905.

Below: Alie Bartol with four generations of her breeding. Holland, 1998.

ciers coming from all layers of society. This phenomenon has grown into a worldwide institute covering all kinds of dog breeds with standards, societies, breed specific clubs, registration of pedigrees, stud books, judges, a show industry, etc. etc. On the one hand it has meant that when a breed got officially recognised, it was subsequently saved from vanishing, caused either by extinction, or dissolution beyond the point of distinction due to mixing with other breeds. On the other hand it developed in such a way that official cynology now undermines the preservation of many a breed. In the course of time exhibitions developed into everything dominating show business with dynamics all of its own. And it was here that its second goal - to improve breeds

talking excitedly to each other. What they were saying had to remain unknown, as the Nenets language went beyond the capabilities of the student of Russian language acting as translator.

The very possibility that these Nenets could find in Holland dogs with the looks of the breed that is now vanishing in their home country, has been enabled by the formation of internationally organised cynology. A phenomenon emerging during the second part of the 19th century. First limited to a very thin top layer of society, it started as a hobby of people sharing a great interest in dog breeds. These people were accustomed to travelling abroad, maintaining internationally contacts as an aspect of their way of life. So, it is not surprisingly coincidental that the first kennel clubs were founded in different countries about the same time and opinions held will not have differed much. Dog breeds were seen as a cultural heritage of the past and so it came to be that in 1890 the Dutch Kennel-club Cynophilia was established with the objective to preserve and to improve dog breeds.

From the start on, the event of the year for all kennel clubs became the organisation of annual dog shows with the



“Seeing these pictures caused a stir among the elderly people of the delegation. They confirmed to recognise the dogs as being the same as theirs”

purpose to display the looks of fine specimens of all kinds of breeds, and rare breeds were of special interest. The next step has been to compete for which dog was best looking. Testing and proofing of working capacities was done in a different setting, like for instance in field trials held by hunting clubs who preferred to restrict these occasions to a highly exclusive circle of people. Shows on the other hand were open to the public, attracting through the years bigger and bigger crowds of dog fan-

- was twisted and exaggerated to an extent that it made cynology going off the rails.

Unfortunately, the history of the Samoyed breed illustrates very clearly how these dynamics work and the disastrous influence competing at shows can have on the exterior of a breed. When dogs were judged in the show ring the relation to the working practice faded further and further into the background and everything was going to be revolving around the word ‘beauty’. What was understood as such reflected the taste of the day and the opinions held on beauty in the country concerned.

At the same time qualifications re-

ceived at shows were going to matter more and more, particularly to breeders. This mechanism was boosted by the strong competition element intrinsic to shows. Because of this, for many a breeder and owner the earning of personal honour and glory in the show ring became the focus point of attention. Besides, reaching the status of breeder of champions brought along very tempting financial aspects like a prominent position on the puppy market and a high fee for the services of a stud.

All together, it stimulated kennels to improve their breeding towards the creation of an ever more beautiful appearance, following fashionable trends defining what to pursue and so augmenting their chances to win at shows.

This all results into a situation that is exactly opposed to the kind of situation enabling the preservation of a breed for the future. As every experienced breeder will tell, to keep on breeding outstanding dogs, generation after generation, is the most difficult thing to accomplish. To be able to do so, one is dependent on the breeding by others. It also requires a steady flow of information accessible to everyone interested, an open exchange of information, unin-

What Japan recently did - reclaiming the Akita Inu as a part of their culture and national pride - sets an example

hibited recording of problems arising and a working together. Because what matters ultimately, is the overall quality and size of the population. And that is a shared responsibility of everybody involved: breeders, judges and owners.

Unfortunately, these conditions are incompatible with a highly competitive environment. So the second goal formulated at the on-set of organised cynology – to improve recognized breeds – became a euphemism for change and appears to be at odds with the first goal: to preserve dog breeds for the future as a cultural heritage of the past.

However, the Dutch history of the Samoyed shows the other side of the coin. It proves that organised cynology does have the potential to preserve a breed. To reinforce this potential the relation with the working practice needs to be restored in a well-defined and correct way.

What Japan recently did - reclaiming the Akita Inu as a part of their culture and national pride - sets an example. They redefined the breeding standard, so causing a split-up into two different breeds – the Akita Inu and the Great Japanese dog. Worldwide, dogs were

allocated to either of the breeds depending on how much they deviated from the standard drawn up by Japan.

Today's FCI-standard of the Samoyed mentions "Utilization: sledge- and companion dog". If Nenets people would make the step to approach the FCI claiming the aboriginal Samoyed as their cultural heritage, an official split-up in the Aboriginal Samoyed as working dog and the (transformed) Samoyed as companion dog could possibly be brought about. For the building-up of a registered population of Aboriginal Samoyeds would automatically imply the opening of breeding registers. And that would provide the opportunity to unite all dogs of aboriginal type – those outside Siberia of registered breeding and those unregistered still alive in their home country – into one worldwide population large enough to be truly viable, creating a chance for both to be preserved.

I'm fully aware of the fact, that to the Nenets the preservation of the canine part of their cultural heritage will not be on top of the list of priorities, as this Arctic people has far more serious problems to deal with. However, with combined forces we might succeed.

Editor's comments: Some words in the text have been incorrectly translated.

Photo on page 30 included from editor's collection. All other photos featured were included in the original paper.

Warning! Human Toys and Dogs

Last night at agility class, a vet, who is a fellow agility student was telling us about a case she had this week. The dog ate a child's teddy bear and was very sick. When she opened the dog up to remove what she thought was an intestinal obstruction she found a huge gelatin type mess inside and the dogs intestines were black and the tissue dead. The dog will die - no surgery can fix him up, there was no living intestine left from stomach to colon.

This was not an obstruction. so she called the manufacturer of the Teddy Bear on a quest to find out what the gel was and what killed the dog. Turns out

the stuffing in children's toys contains ingredients for flame retardants and mite control! It is designed to become a gel. It is highly toxic.

Now you would think a child's toy would be safe because it is for children, but they don't expect a child to eat the stuffing of the toys... hummmmm that seems a bit scary too. But we all know dogs demolish stuffed toys.

So do not give or buy your dog any children's stuffed animals... some people get them at goodwill etc. The vet will be posting a warning and story and I will send any other facts as

needed and as I learn more. Maybe some children's toys do not have this ingredient, but better to be safe than sorry. So meanwhile, make sure all your dog toys are for dogs.

Please pass this on... it is a horrible death she described and one that can be avoided.

Cheers

Lyn
David and Lyn French

From NZShowDogs –List March 29, 2010 9:02 AM

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ANGARA SAMOYEDS

We have been having a lot of fun with Danza who has done us proud in the breed ring and is now enjoying being an agility girl.

- Reserve Bitch at the SCI - Open Show
- Reserve Bitch at the APSA - Champ Show
- Best Bitch at the DSC - Champ Show
- Open of Group at Manawatu - Champ Show

Special thanks to Bronwyn Weir for helping handle Danza to her championship title.

NZ Ch Angara Dancing With The Stars - Danza

Sire: BISS ANZ Ch Anaky Its Party Time (Imp Aust)

Dam: BISS NZ Ch Angara Taiza Tale

www.nzkc.org.nz/ANGARA



ZAMINKA Samoyeds

Introducing the Aussie boys.

Mezen Justa Storm Trooper (Imp. Aust.)



Storm

Storm - handled by Jess Bello

Sire: Mezen Jedi Knight
D. Mezen Ami Dahla
S. Ch Mezen Top Gun
D. Vargo Shamel Poppette
S. Int.Ch Itl Ch Boundless Pride
S. Ch Domperignon Di Casa Rebosio (Itl.)
D. Int Ch Itl Ch Zamoyski Lucky Clio (Itl.)
S. Dan.Fnl.Swd.Nwy.Slv. Ch Anatina Voyage-Voyage
S. Ikilikkujan Derek of Voyage (Imp. Fnl)
D. Est.Fnl.Swd.Ch ikilikkujan Milady Melody
Dam: Ch Mezen Just Is
D. Mezen Ice Serenade
S. Ch Mezen Top Gun
D. Mezen Silver Shalimar

D.O.B 30/6/09

Storm brings to New Zealand a pedigree full of quality dogs and bitches. With the finest bloodlines from Australia and Scandinavian Countries. We welcome him to our already successful kennels and offer him for your consideration. Available to approved bitches only.

Storm is currently Storming his way around the shows, collecting many group and In Show awards.

Gary & Lyn Carleton, State Highway 1, Te Horo, New Zealand

www.zaminkasamoyeds.com

Zaminka@paradise.net.nz

0064 6 364 3397

ZAMINKA Samoyeds

Introducing the Aussie boys.

Mezen Jedi Knight (Imp. Aust.)



Lucas

Hips RH 3 LH1

D.O.B 6/8/06

S. Intl. Ch Zamoyski Lucky Victory
S. Int.Ch Intl Ch Boundless Pride
D. Int. Ch Intl. Ch Samont Appeal
Sire: Ch Domperignon Di Casa Rebosio (Imp.Itl.)
S. Eng Ch Lucky Dexter of Zamoyski
D. Int Ch Intl Ch Zamoyski Lucky Clio (Itl.)
D. Int. Ch Intl Ch Zamoyski Lucky Jessica
S. Ch Snerzok Marxon Casanova
S. Ch Mezen Top Gun
D. Tarsiebelle Mon Khalua
Dam: Mezen Ami Dahla
S. Ch Kossov Shah Jahan
D. Vargo Shamel Poppette
D. Ch Vargo Majestik Melody

Lucas' pedigree carries a real International line up of quality Samoyeds. He is not a lover of the show ring, but he would love to meet with girls that he approves of! In New Zealand for a limited period, he will be put over some of our bitches to enhance our lines, available to discerning breeders and approved bitches.

Gary & Lyn Carleton, State Highway 1, Te Horo, New Zealand

www.zaminkasamoyeds.com

Zaminka@paradise.net.nz

0064 6 364 3397

Breeder's Directory

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Samoyeds**

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NEW ZEALAND

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Mb 021 746 361

lynne@angara.co.nz



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All Breeding Stock
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Email: k.a.shugg@clear.net.nz



Recent stamp issue by Sierra Leone



Photo taken in Yamal Peninsula in May 2008

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Send payment to the secretary.

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