

The Book of the GREYHOUND



Sue LeMieux





Greyhounds come in many colors; pictured are Sunny, Zoe, and Baggie. Owner Cindy-Bellis Jones, Fox Run.

show dogs are not built for the coursing field:

“The following standard and scale of points is commonly used by bench-show judges, but, as previously stated, is given little consideration by practical coursing men:

Head—The head of the Greyhound should be long, lean, and tapering; narrow across the skull as compared with some breeds, but should have sufficient width to allow for brain room. The eyes should be full, clean, and bright; the ears should be small and folded back close to the head; the jaws strong and level, not pig-jawed; the teeth strong and sound, so as to be able to hold the hare. The furrow between the eyes should be slightly marked, with little or no stop; the eyebrows should not be prominent.

Neck—The neck should be long, lean, and arched, so as to enable the dog to catch up the hare without stooping. It should be set onto the head cleanly, and should widen gradually as it goes into the shoulders.

Coat and Color—The coat should be short, smooth, and glossy. The color is of slight importance.

Loin, Back, Ribs, and Hindquarters—There should be good length from shoulders to back ribs, which should be well-sprung to afford good attachment for the muscles of the loins. A slight arch is permissible, but not to such an extent as to form a roach or wheel-back. The hindquarters should be powerful and muscular and show great length by reason of well-bent stifles.

Shoulders and Forelegs—Shoulders should be oblique. Forearm of good length, in line with shoulders. Forelegs should be perfectly straight. The leg should be twice as long from the elbow to the fetlock joint or knee as from the latter to the ground.

Chest—Should be deep, but not so deep as to interfere with the irregularities of the ground when running at full speed. It should not be too wide nor too narrow; a happy medium.

Feet—The Greyhound may have either the cat foot or the hare-foot provided the toes are well together.

Tail—Fine, free from fringe, and nicely curved toward the end.

Scale of Points—Head, 10; neck, 10; chest and forequarters, 20; feet, 15; tail, 5; color and coat, 5. Total 100.”

In 1929, the AKC published *Pure-Bred Dogs: The Breeds and Standards Recognized by the American Kennel Club*. The Greyhound standard contained in that book is exactly the same as the one still used today, save for the shifting of two important words.

These two words, “well arched,” originally appeared under the description of the back of the Greyhound. The earlier standard read: “Back—Muscular and broad, well arched.”

Later the two words were removed from the section describing the back and added to the description of the loins.

greatest need a Greyhound has and the most important one you will fulfill.

SOCIALIZATION

It is important to socialize your Greyhound and introduce him to as many people as possible. Exposure to children, the elderly, and the physically challenged at an early age will help to ensure a stable temperament as an adult.

Greyhounds are naturally affectionate and trusting. They usually welcome strangers into "their" homes. I have known a few Greyhounds that would be considered watchdogs, in that they gave warning of the approach of a stranger, but they certainly were not aggressive dogs.

A Greyhound's size and deep bark can make him appear intimidating to those not familiar with their even temperaments. You will find that you will have more problems keeping your Greyhound from jumping up on visitors and licking their faces than you will have keeping them from being overly protective.

EXERCISE

Greyhounds love to run. They need to exercise and should have access to a large fenced area several times a week. Greyhounds can be kept in homes and apartments without a fenced yard as long as you are willing to walk them daily and provide safe opportunities for them to run two or three



Companionship ranks high on a Greyhound's list of requirements; Baggy and Heather Bellis-Jones are great friends.

Fox Run

Cindy Bellis-Jones has had Greyhounds since 1988, but she has admired them since 1974. Cindy had grown up around dogs, and her father raised Shetland Sheepdogs. She feels that he has been her greatest inspiration in dogs, as she always admired how he cared for and bred his Shelties.

Mrs. Bellis-Jones bought her first Whippet in the 1970s, and she and her husband Hugh, who is from Wales, purchased another one in 1979 from English breeder Dr. G. C. Usher, who was secretary of a whippet club in the United Kingdom. Mrs. Bellis-Jones purchased her first Greyhound, Ch. Another Episode Partylite (Ch. Suntiger Traveler ex Ch. Shalfleet Socialite), from Ann and Lisa Tater and finished her championship in very limited showing. She then obtained another puppy from the Taters,

who grew up to be Ch. Another Episode Sunny Day.

In 1992, Mrs. Bellis-Jones bred Partylite to Ch. Sundridge So Be It, JC. The five puppies from this litter that were shown all completed their championships at a very young age, making Partylite the Number One Brood Bitch in Greyhounds for 1993. From a second litter (by Ch. Alzanna's Dallas) co-bred with the Taters, Mrs. Bellis-Jones has a lovely blue bitch, Another Episode Hunting Party, who won the Breed over Specials and a Group Four the first time she was shown in the puppy class.

Mrs. Bellis-Jones, who breeds only rarely, is involved with many other animals. She does wild animal rehabilitation work and has Thoroughbred horses and Llamas. Mrs. Bellis-Jones, who is treasurer of the Blue Grass Coursing Club, says that she could never be without a Greyhound. She has found no



Ch. Another Episode Partylite.

Owned by Cindy Bellis-Jones.

Photo by Baines Photography