



A Brief History of the Greyhound

No one knows exactly when greyhounds came into the lives of humans. At some point after the retreat of the last glaciers people discovered the advantages of dogs as hunting partners because they were fast, agile, strong, and could run leaving clumsy humans far behind. They kept those dogs close to them, bred them selectively and developed a lean, graceful, swift dog of a sight hound type. Dogs that resemble greyhounds decorate a funerary vase from what is now Iran that is over 6,000 years old.



Dogs that closely resembled greyhounds were the favorites of Egyptian Pharaohs. They were valued so highly that the birth of a greyhound was celebrated almost as much as the birth of a son, and death was mourned with elaborate ceremony. These dogs were prized as royalty among canines, living with their families or housed in special kennels and cared for by special handlers. When a member of the Egyptian nobility died, his sight hounds were often buried beside him. Anubis, the Egyptian god who helped judge the souls of the dead and guided deserving souls to the underworld, was pictured as having the body of a man and the head of a jackal or a greyhound-like dog.

Sight hounds were also valued by the Greeks who depicted them in art and literature. When Homer's Odysseus returns home in disguise after twenty years of wandering, his old dog Argus raises his head wearily, wags his tail once in recognition and dies. Argus is portrayed as loyal, lean, swift and fearless; the description of a greyhound indeed.

These dogs were also popular and revered by the Romans. In Roman art Diana, who succeeded the Greek Artemis, is almost always portrayed accompanied by her sight hounds.

The Middle Ages were a bad time for dogs and animals in general. Abandoned dogs starved, but those who were lucky enough to belong to the local clergy or nobility survived. Greyhounds disappear from art in these centuries. Indeed, art itself almost disappeared, but Medieval Irish monks included sight hounds in the illuminations of the world's most beautiful manuscripts.



How these dogs, which were and are any color but grey, came to be called "greyhounds" is a mystery. There are various theories about the roots of the term. What is clear is that by the early Renaissance this particular breed of sight hound had acquired the modern name of **greyhound**. Greyhounds became popular and the wealthy aspired to being portrayed with them at every possible occasion.

The first greyhounds in the American continent were used as attack dogs or weapons. Fierce greyhounds and mastiffs were imported by Columbus and the early conquistadors to subdue the natives and often simply to torment them for sport.

In the **1930s** American greyhound racing became hugely popular as tracks proliferated around the country. Large amounts of money were invested, inevitably attracting corruption and organized crime. Regulatory boards were established in the UK and the US to register racing dogs and oversee the sport.

Today, in the United States, commercial **greyhound racing is illegal in the majority of states**. However, dog racing still remains legal and operational in **six states**. The royal dogs of the Pharaohs have become simply commercial assets, to be cruelly exploited or thrown away according to their monetary value. Even the most "responsible" kennels confine their dogs to tiny crates for an average of **20 hours a day**, allowing them out only to briefly relieve themselves or to perform. When they race, greyhounds face the risk of **serious injury and even death**.

As a breed, greyhounds are gentle and affectionate. Remarkably calm in temperament, they are nevertheless sensitive to the least physical or emotional discomfort. Adopted greyhounds are ideal companions for the elderly, and many become therapy dogs in nursing homes. This "sport" which uses them as money making machines has no place in a civilized society. **Greyhound racing is cruel and inhumane and must end.**

Thankfully, greyhound racing is now a dying activity. **Since 2001, the industry has been cut by two-thirds**. At that time, there were nearly 50 tracks operating in 15 states, but today there remain 17 tracks nationwide. With the passage of Amendment 13 in Florida on November 6, 2018, this number will be reduced to six tracks in five American states. **It is the ultimate goal of greyhound advocates to make dog racing history nationwide.**

If we care enough, we can make it happen!

For more information, please visit our website at www.grey2kusaedu.org.