

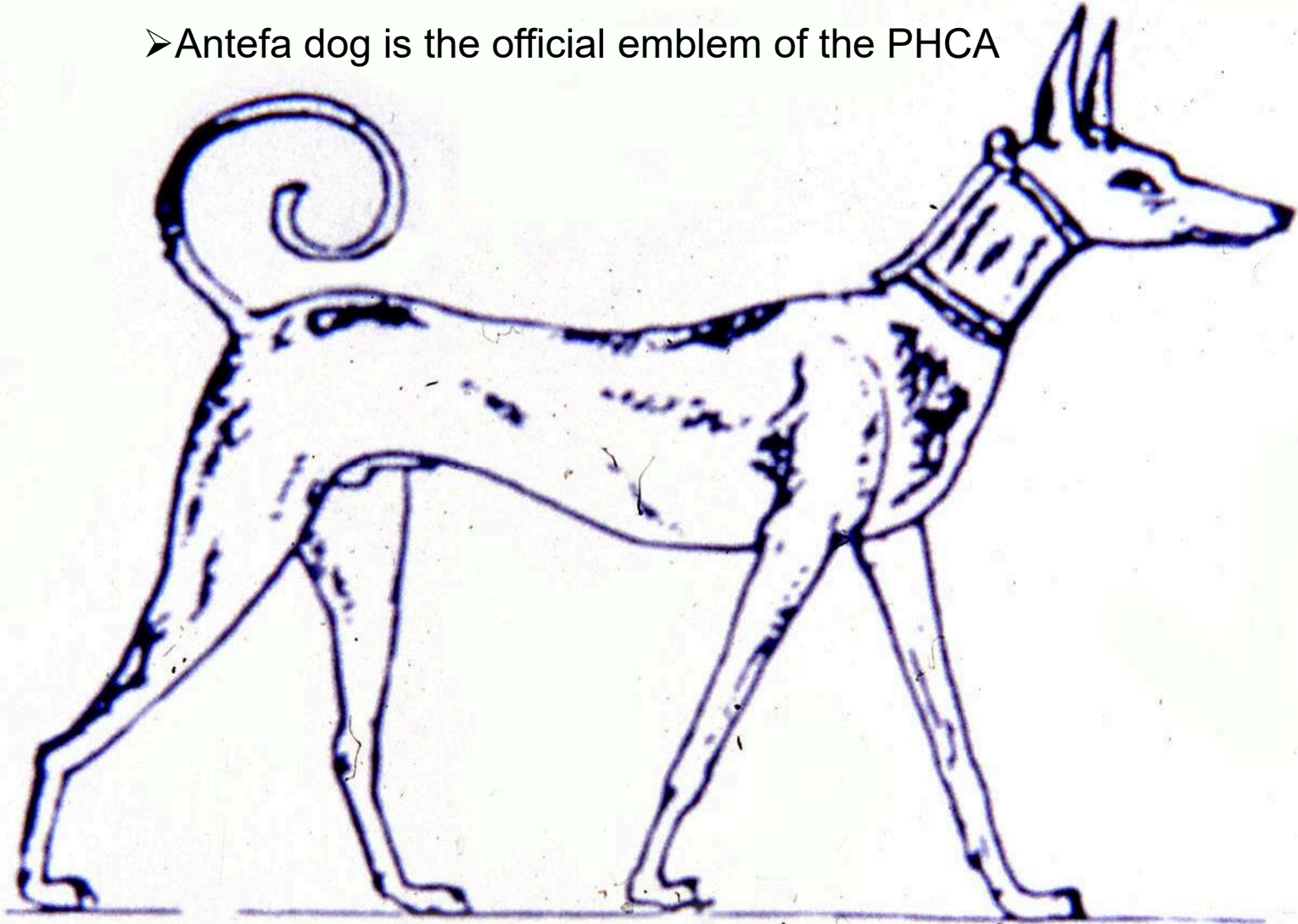
# **Welcome to the Pharaoh Hound Club of America judge's education presentation.**

- This presentation is designed to compliment and be used in conjunction with the PHCA illustrated standard.

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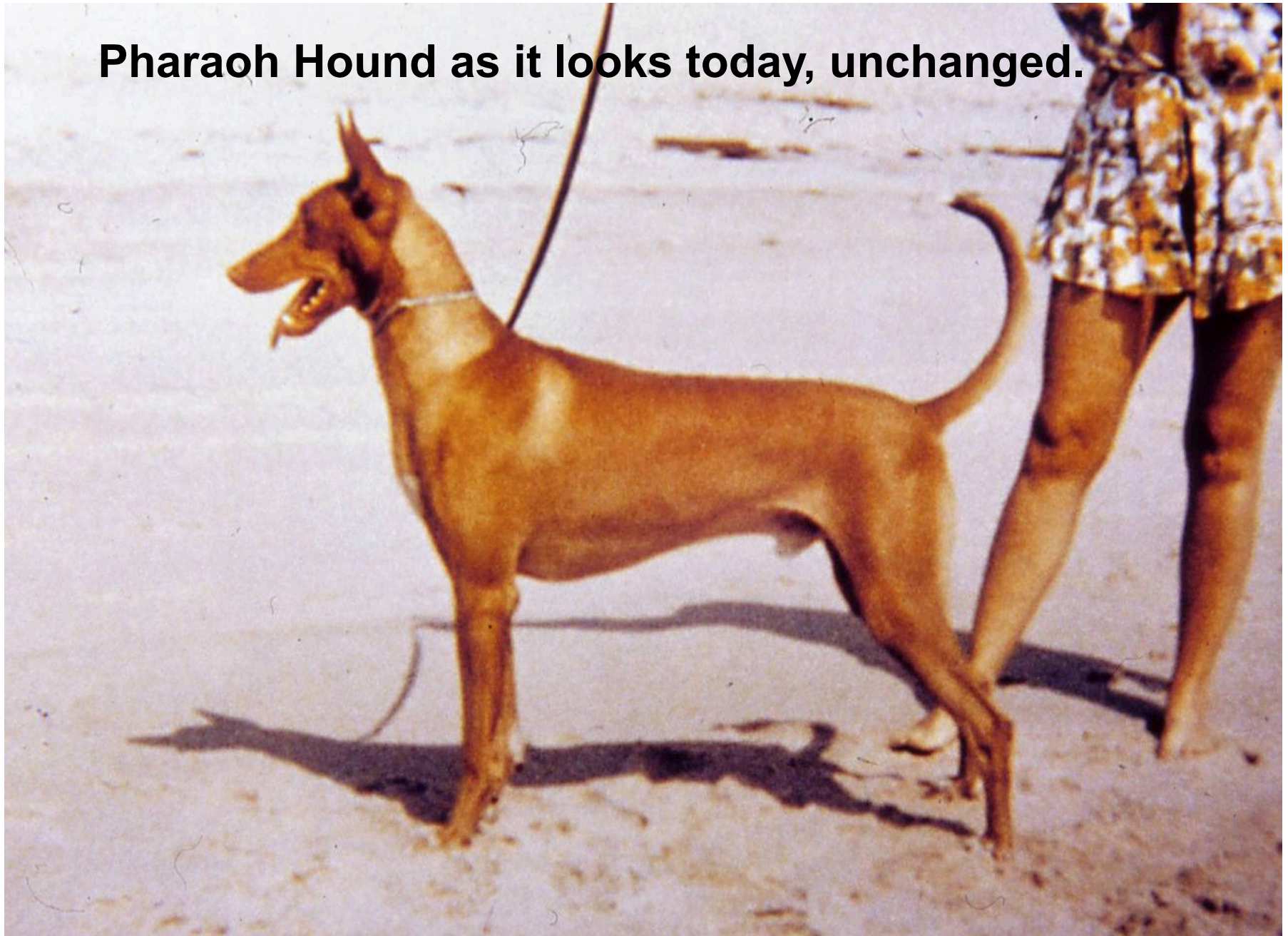
➤ Pharaoh Hounds are depicted in Egyptian temples back to 4400 BC

➤ Antefa dog is the official emblem of the PHCA

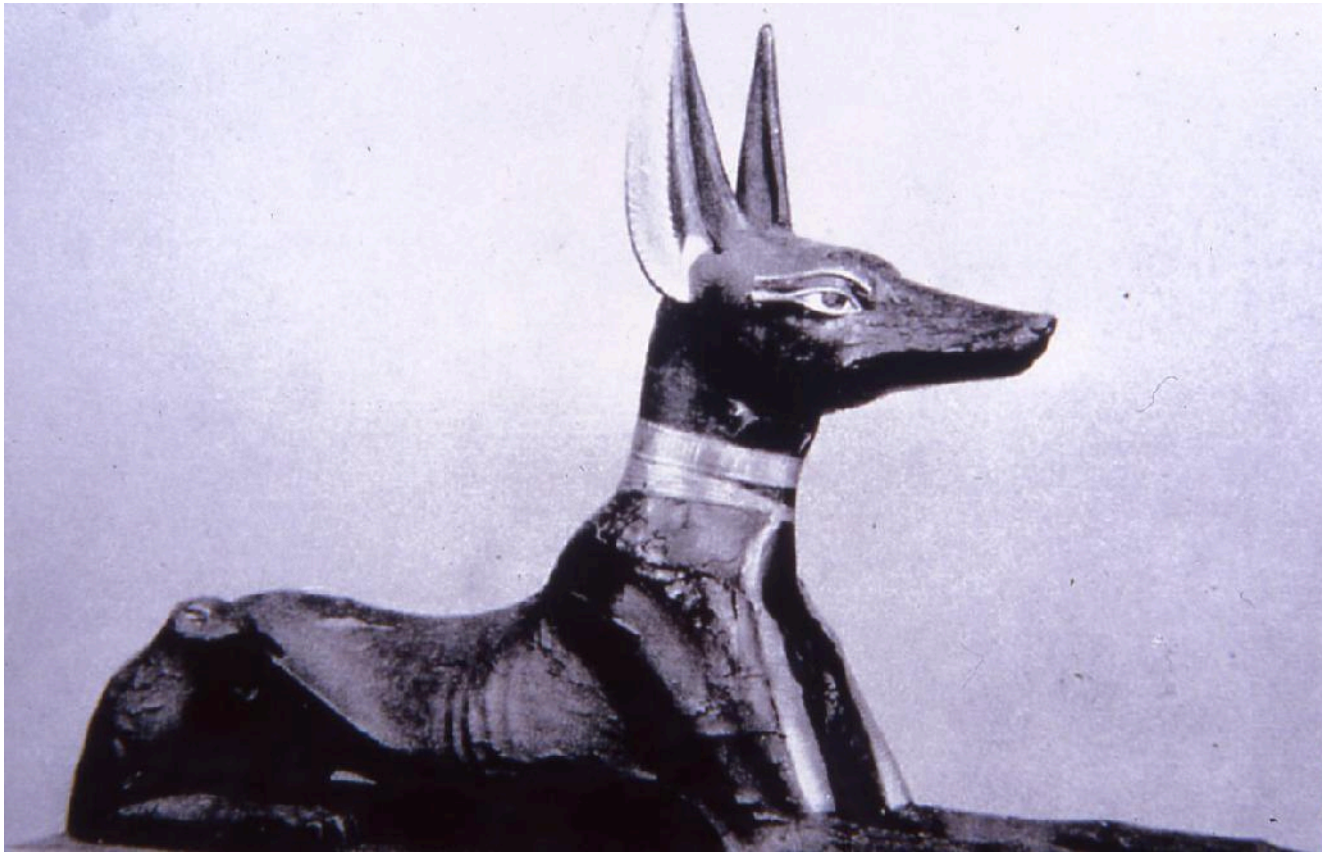


FROM TOMB OF ANTEFA II 3000 B C

**Pharaoh Hound as it looks today, unchanged.**



# Anubis, found in the Tomb of Tutankhamun



- **Origins in ancient Egypt**
- **Phoenicians brought them to the Mediterranean islands of Malta & Gozo where they existed for over 2,000 years, having survived in their purest form.**
- **Pharaoh Hounds have a shared history with the Ibizans, Cirnecos & the other Podenco breeds.**

# Always . . . Form Follows Function

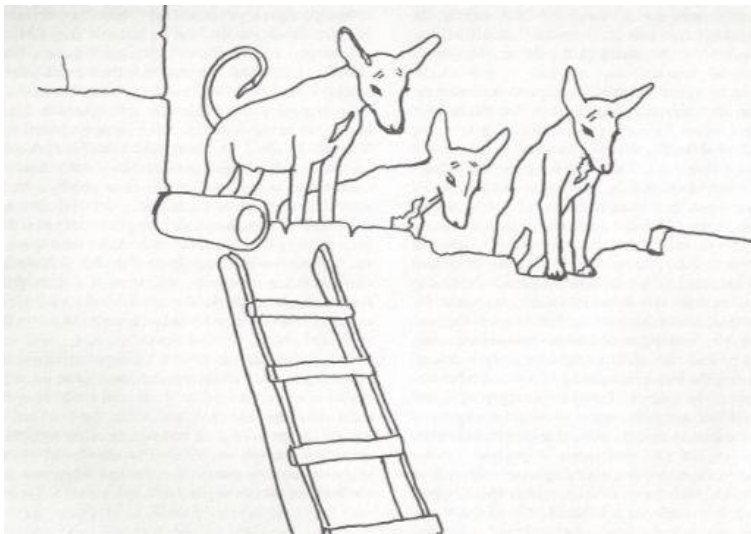


**Malta is, basically, a rock in the Mediterranean. There is little surface soil to soften the environment. The Pharaoh's job for centuries has been to hunt rabbit. This meant moving with speed and great dexterity over difficult terrain. Our breed is only a few generations from those roots and should show the blending of dexterity, soundness, strength, and speed capable of hunting in this environment.**

# In Malta

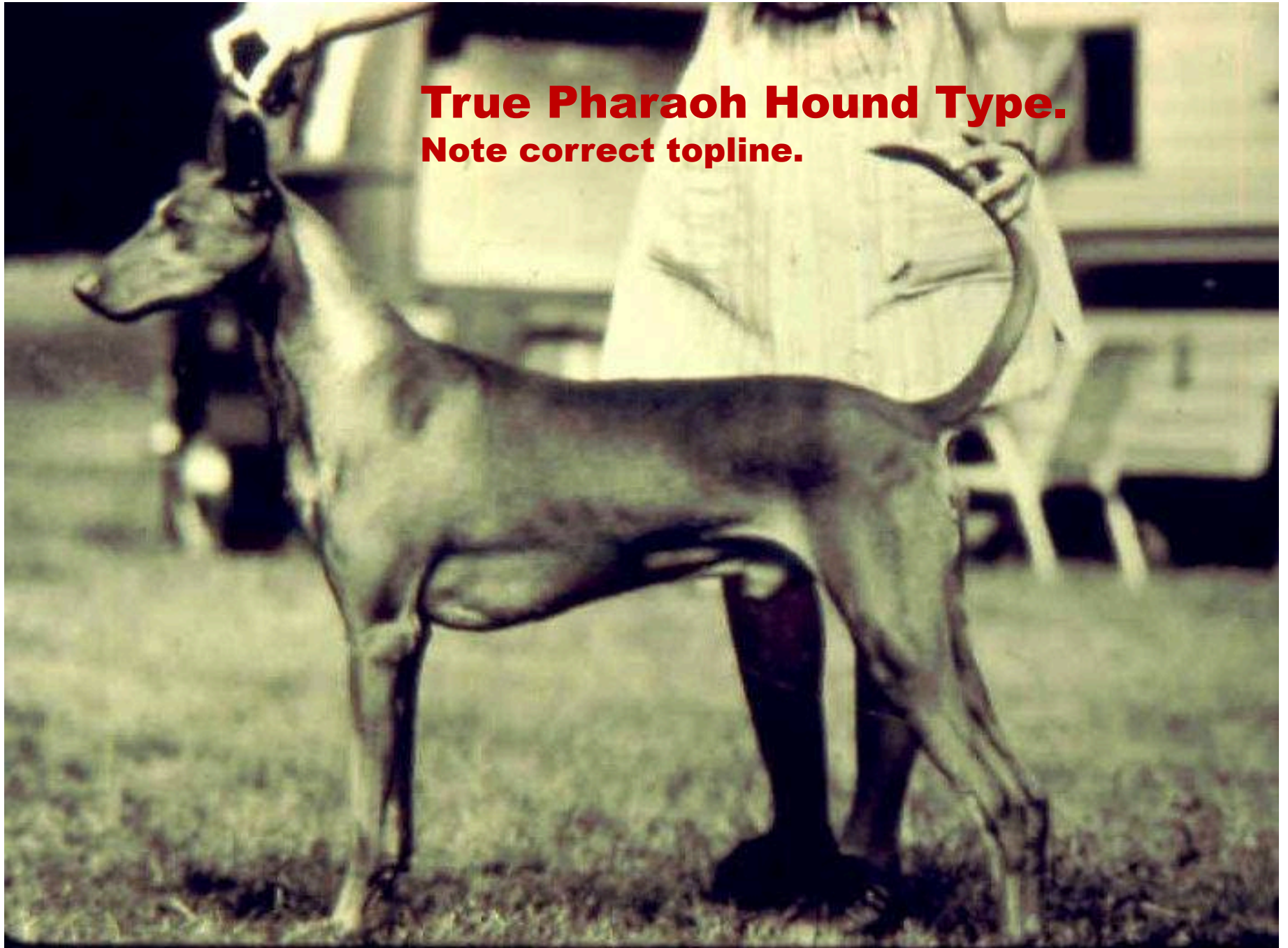


Although the Pharaoh Hound's primary function was to hunt rabbit in the rocky terrain, they were also used to help herd sheep and watch over the farm.



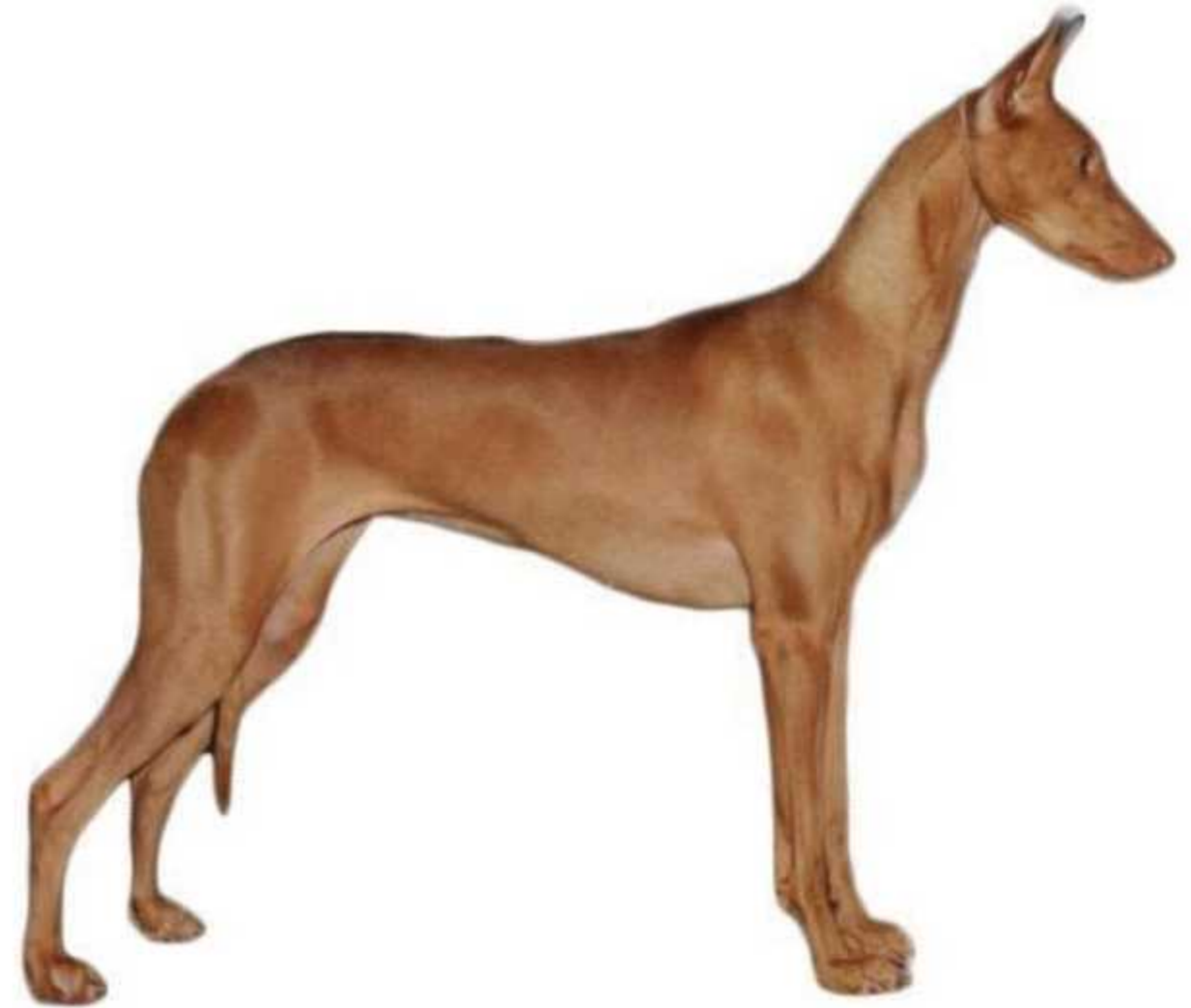
- General appearance is one of grace, power and speed. Medium sized, noble bearing with hard clean-cut lines – graceful, well balanced, very fast with free easy movement.
- Height:
  - Dogs 23-25 inches
  - Bitches 21-24 inches
- Medium sized, slightly longer in body (ground to highest point of withers opposed to length from forechest to point of the buttocks).
- Muscular and powerful, possessing great endurance and capability of speed.

**True Pharaoh Hound Type.  
Note correct topline.**

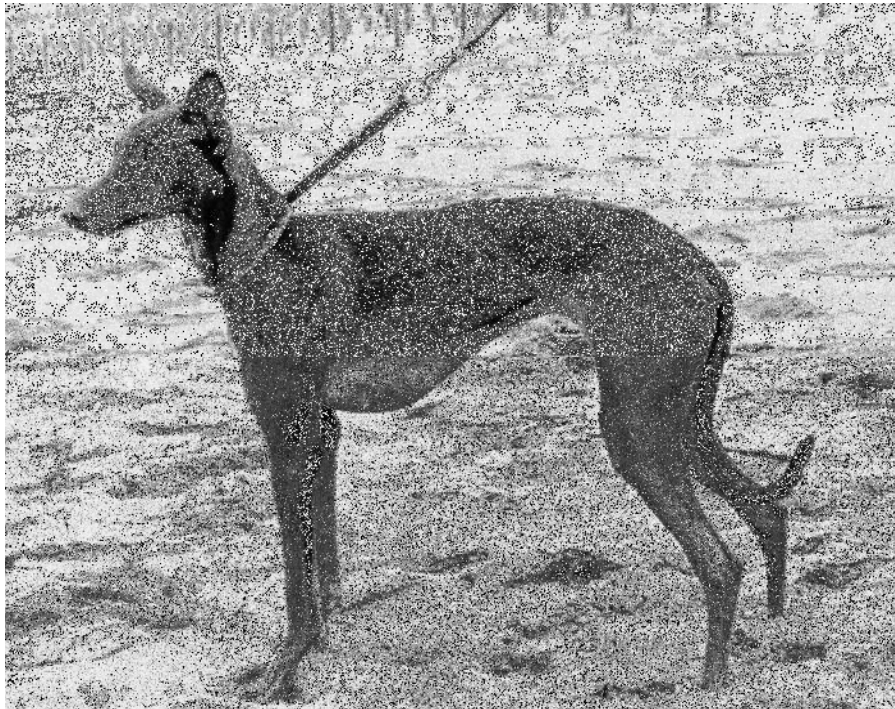




These dogs have correct balance and substance.



**This dog is overdone  
coarse.  
Lack of elegance and  
nobility**



- Racy or hunched, not good Pharaoh  
Hound type.**
- **Not enough bone and substance, too  
lightly built, not powerful enough.**

- Head – Alert expression.
- Eyes amber blending with coat, oval, moderately deep set with keen expression.
  - Oval or almond-shaped eyes give the dog his expression and emit the character of the dog.
  - Faults are blue eyes, pale yellow, slit eyes, round or bulging eyes or set too close together.
- Ears medium high set, erect when alert but very mobile, broad at base, fine and large.
  - Not perpendicular to skull or parallel to each other resulting in too high a set.
  - Faults are soft ears, not completely standing, tips bending, low set or too small.
  - Pharaoh Hounds can blush!

Good heads showing the blunt wedge from front and side with good strength of muzzle.



**This is a  
good head  
with correct  
ears and  
good  
expression.  
Also shows  
a good  
neck.**



# Good heads



**Creased ear, can occur inside like this but has no effect on the outside of the ear. This crease should not be faulted.**



**This is a classic correct head with blunt wedge, correct eye shape & color and good ear set.**

Eye shape and color or ear shape can really change the classic Pharaoh Hound expression.



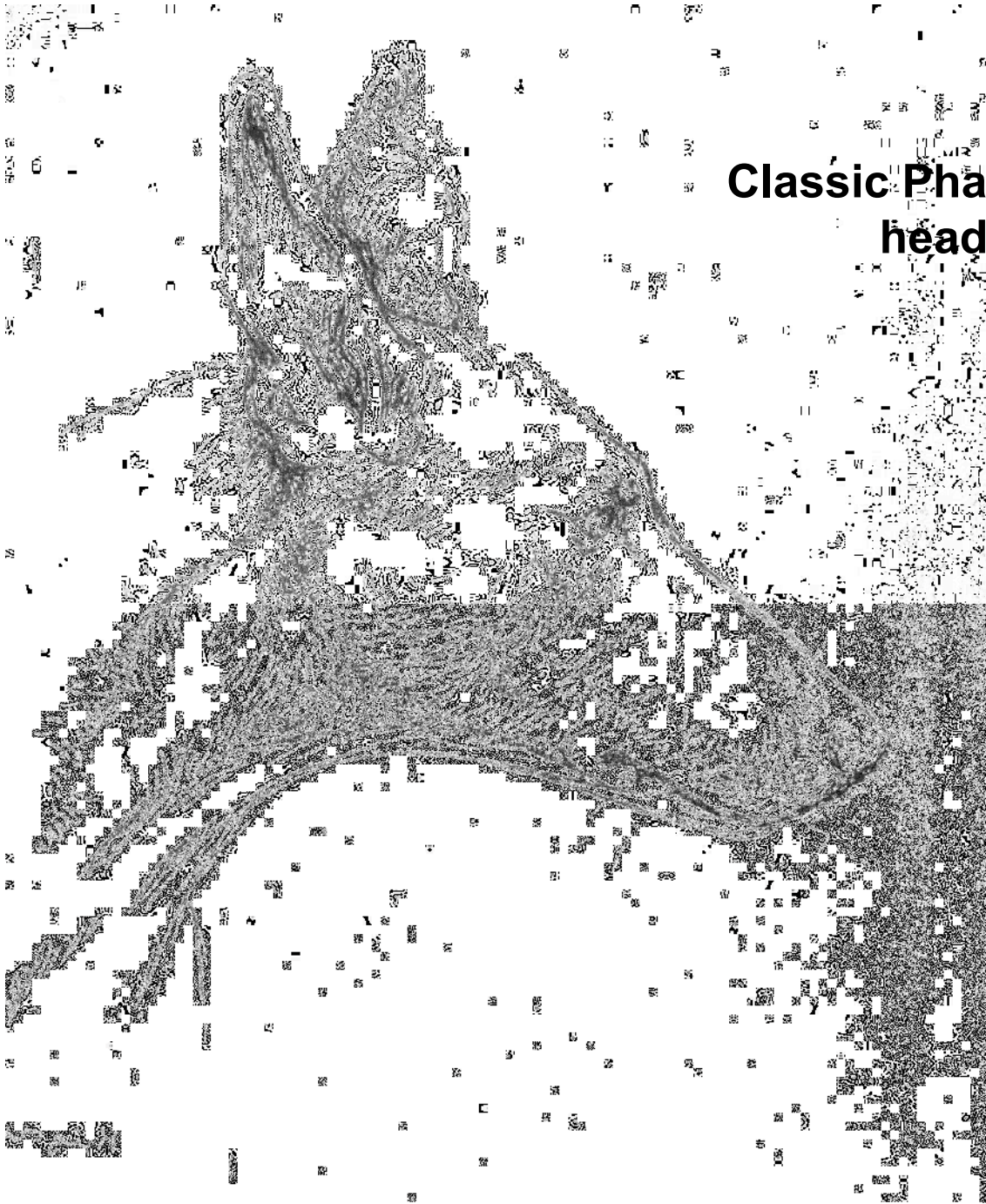
**Round eyes incorrect,  
Greying should not be  
penalized.**

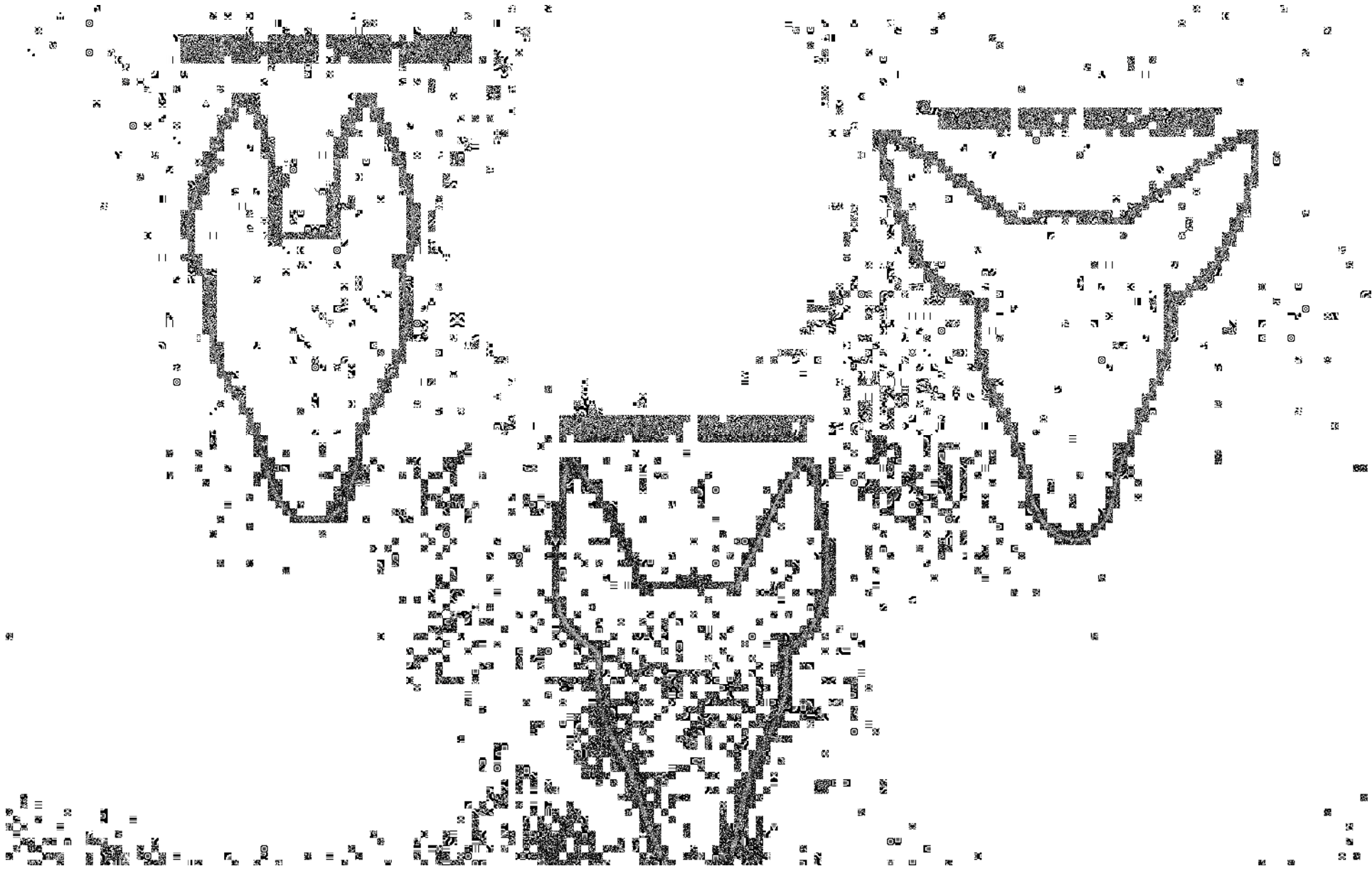


**Poor head with  
wide ear set**



# Classic Pharaoh Hound head type







**Three ear sets, one just a bit wide**



Poor head with wide ear set



**Creased ear, can occur inside like this but has no effect on the outside of the ear. Fairly common and should not be faulted.**

- Skull long, lean and chiseled.
- Slight stop.
- Foreface slightly longer than skull.
- Top of skull parallel with the foreface representing a blunt wedge.
- Nose flesh colored, blending with coat, no other color.
- Powerful jaws with strong teeth.  
Scissor bite.

**Long head with a long neck, common to all coursing hounds, is required for speed. Foreface or muzzle should be slightly longer than the skull.**



**Lovely head  
and neck**

**Size of the entire head must be in proportionate to the size of the body; in balance with each other.**

**Correct head with ears set a bit wide.**







**Faults are a head that is too small for the body and a head which looks too large for the body. Both are out of balance.**

**This dog has a coarse head with a thick neck but has nice eye shape.**

➤ The ideal Pharaoh Hound head resembles a blunt wedge when viewed from the side or from the front.

➤ Bulging cheeks (cheeky) is a fault giving the dog a course looking head.

➤ The interrupted clean flow of lines spoils the elegant look.

➤ Cheeks must be muscular and lie flat with no hollow under the eyes.

❖ The planes of the head should be parallel when viewed from the side.

❖ Down-faced, dish-faced and snipey muzzle are all faults that cause the loss of powerfulness and nobility of expression.



➤ **A less serious fault is too much or too little stop, which changes the expression to a degree.**

➤ **Faults which detract from expression and therefore general appearance are a too wide skull, a too short foreface, and heavy, thick or drooping lips.**

➤ **Heavy, thick or drooping lips detracts severely from the ideal head, the skin of which should fit the head tightly, like that of a glove.**



**This head has too much stop**

**This is a  
good head  
with correct  
ears and  
good  
expression.  
Also shows  
a good  
neck.**





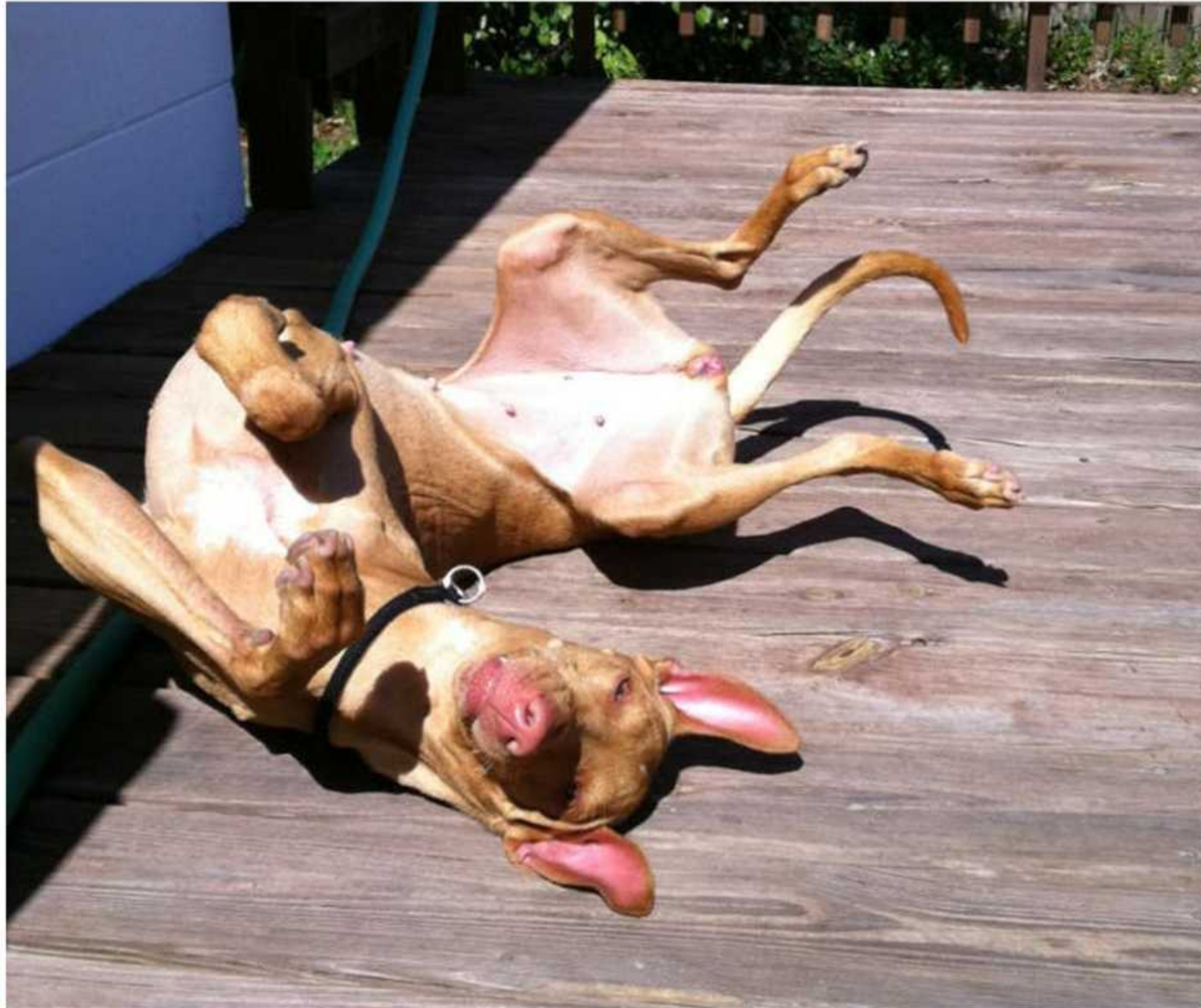
**Good head, ears and good expression. This is an older dog. Note the graying or whitening on the face. This should not be faulted. As they age Pharaohs can also get age spots, just like humans.**

**Graying pattern and age of onset can vary greatly..  
Some Pharaohs begin graying as early as three year of age.**



- Although not mentioned in the standard, nostrils should be generous, not pinched or stingy, for the obvious requirements of hunting by scent and for breathing easily after a hunt with a mouth full of kill.
- There are times when the color of the nose will change because of the ability (or habit) of the Pharaoh Hound to “blush” when excited or happy. The flesh of the nose and inside of the ears turn a deep rose color, while the amber eyes also seem to reflect a deeper, rosy hue.
  - *Here, perhaps, we can see back into Ancient Egypt and apply the following translated quotation, “ The red long tailed dog goes into the stalls of the hills, he is better than the long faced dog. He makes no delay in hunting, his face glows like a God and he delights to do his work.” Surely this must be a description of the ancient Pharaoh Hound blushing with joy and excitement, just as he does to this day.*

# Happy blush



- A true scissor bite is that in which the lower incisors are upright and touching the inside of the upper incisors. Faults are undershot or overshot bite.
- Although not noted in the Standard, full dentition is most desirable and a necessary part of powerful jaws and teeth. It should be noted the missing teeth can be a disadvantage to a breed that uses its teeth for more than just eating. However, missing teeth are not to be considered a fault.



# AKC Standard for Neck, Topline, Body

- Neck long, lean and muscular with a slight arch to carry the head on high. Clean throat line.
- Almost straight topline. Slight slope from croup to root of tail.
- Body lithe. Deep brisket almost down to point of elbow. Ribs well sprung. Moderate tuck up.
- Tail medium set – fairly thick at the base and tapering whip-like, reaching below the point of the hock in repose. Well carried and curved when in action. The tail should not be tucked between the legs. Screw tail is a fault.



These are the first two Pharaohs to reach the US. The too long neck of the dog does not set correctly. The bitch has a better head and neck.

**The combined head and neck should have a sculptured appearance. Then neck must be firmly set into sloping shoulders. The throat line should not have flabbiness or loose folds of skin. The balance and overall look of the dog depends a great deal upon his having the correct neck.**

**The neck must be in balance with the rest of the dog. A dog of good substance should have a heavier neck than a less substantial and/or tall dog. The neck must suit both the head and body in order to merit description by the much-used word “BALANCE”.**



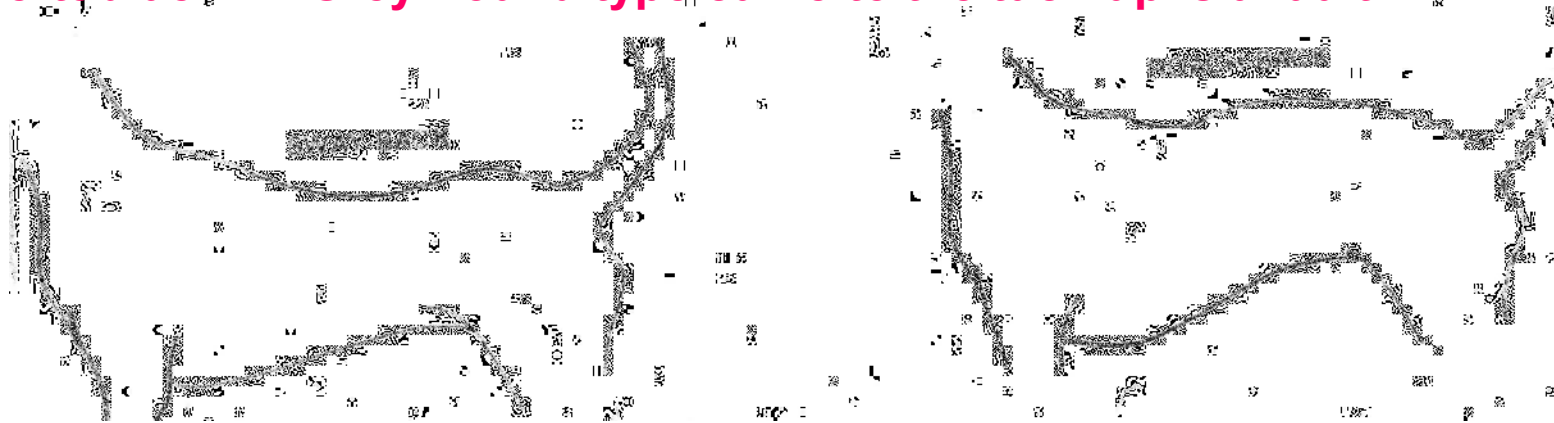


**A ewe neck**

❖ The almost straight topline is at its highest point at the withers. It should be firm. Sagging, or sway-back, a weakness of the spine is a fault. The opposite fault is a roach-back, which constricts the spine.



❖ However, a slight rise over the loin is permissible and is common. A dog in correct weight should show no more than the suggestion of 3 vertebrae. A Grey-hound type curve to the tuck-up is a fault.

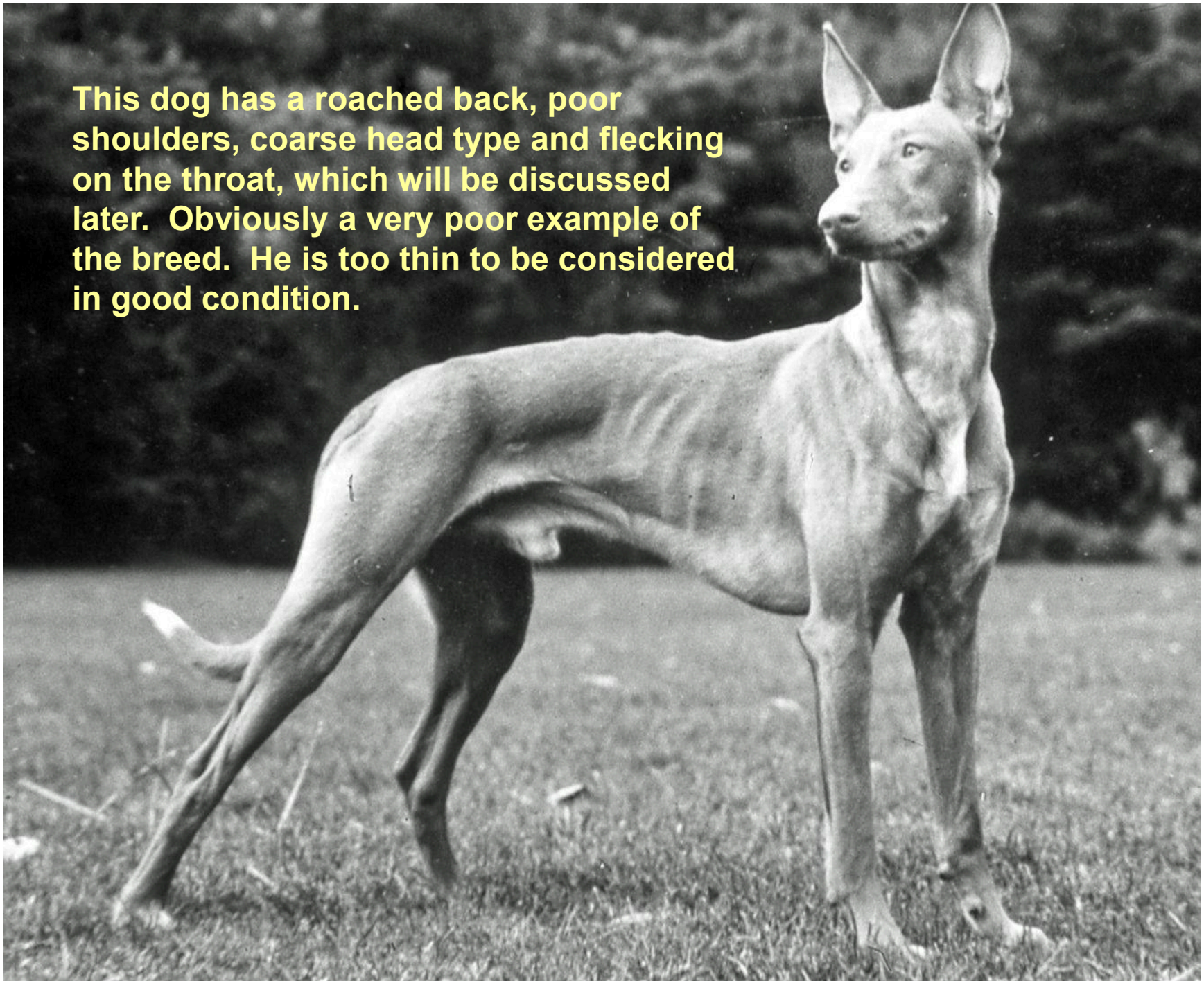


❖ Looking down at the body, the width across the hip should equal the width at the widest point of rib-spring. Once again, balanced. MODERATE is the key word to apply to the physical characteristics of the Pharaoh Hound body.

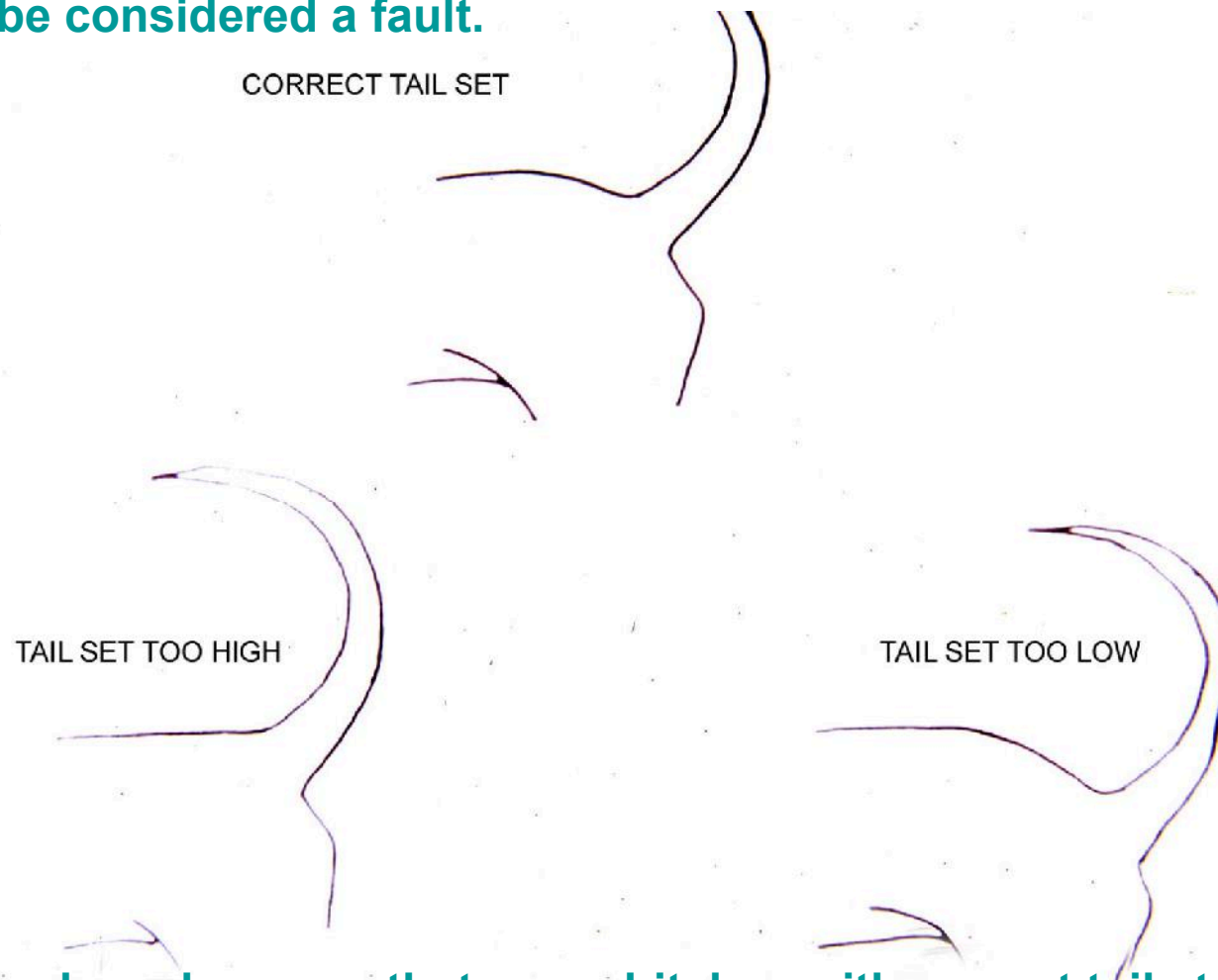


**This dog is too heavy and not in good condition. Note his low tail set.**

**This dog has a roached back, poor shoulders, coarse head type and flecking on the throat, which will be discussed later. Obviously a very poor example of the breed. He is too thin to be considered in good condition.**



❖ A tail tucked between the legs is most undesirable and a serious fault. Although it is desirable to have the tail carried up and curved when in action, holding it outward and lower merely distracts somewhat for the picture and should not be considered a fault.

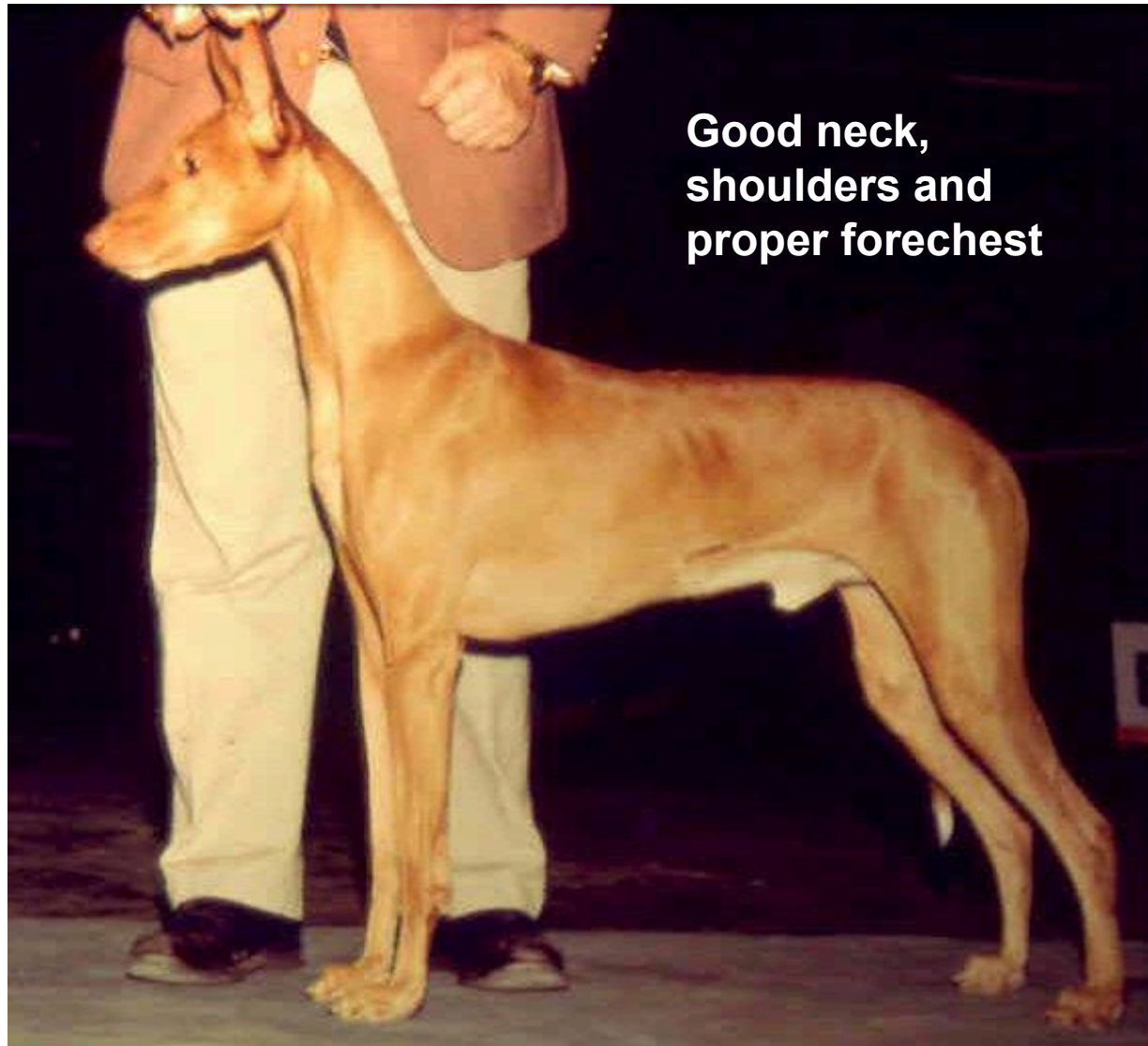


❖ Experience has shown us that many bitches with correct tails tend carry the tail out or lower rather than up, when in the show ring. Other tail faults are tightly curled tail, off-center tail carriage, tip of tail resting on dog's back, set too high or too low and feathering.



# AKC Standard - Forequarters

- **Shoulders long and sloping and well laid back. Strong without being loaded. Elbows well tucked in .**
- **Forelegs straight and parallel.**
- **Pasterns strong. Dew- claws may be removed.**
- **Feet neither cat nor hare but strong, well-knuckled and firm, turning neither in nor out. Paws well padded.**



**Good neck,  
shoulders and  
proper forechest**

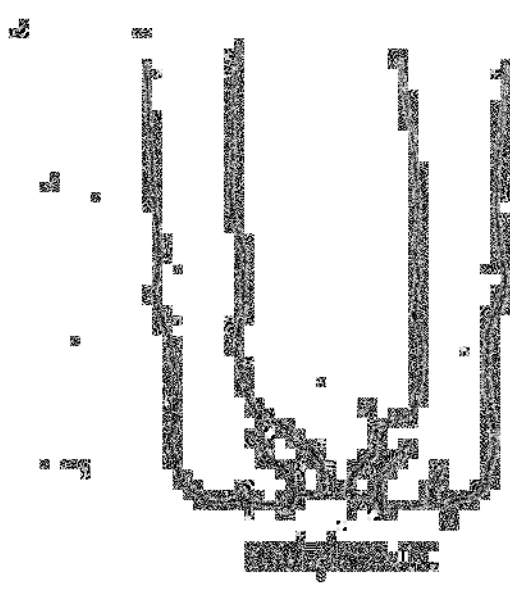
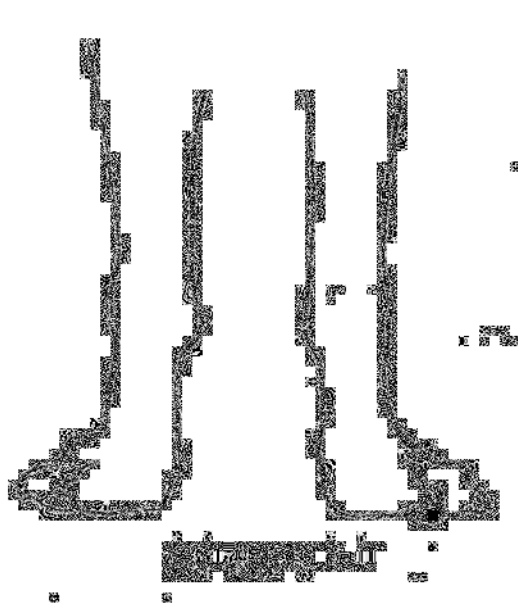
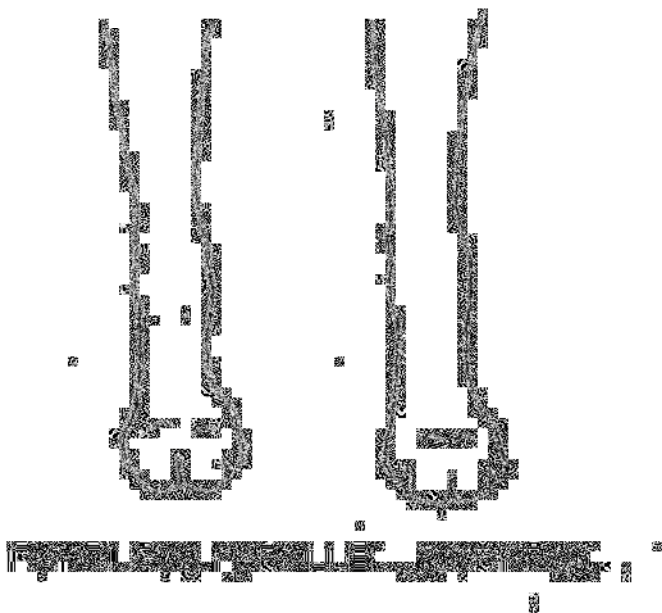
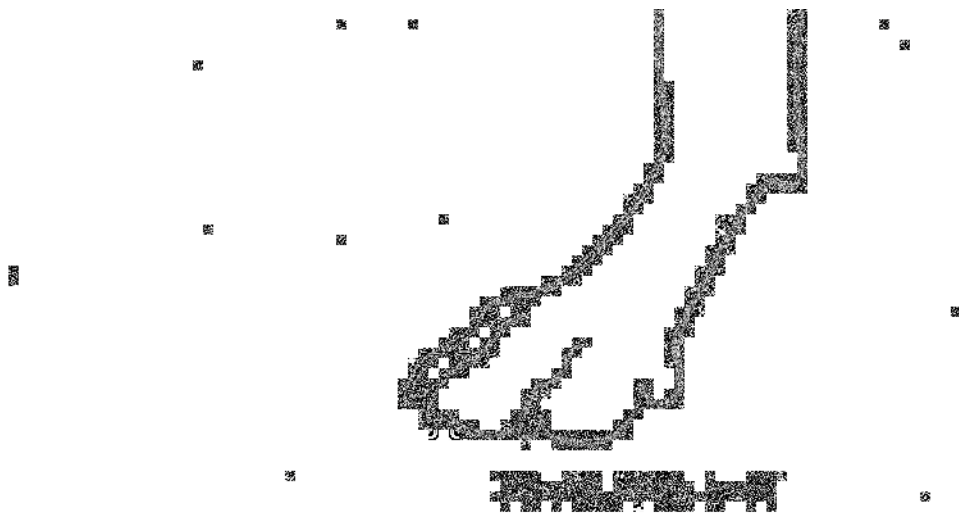
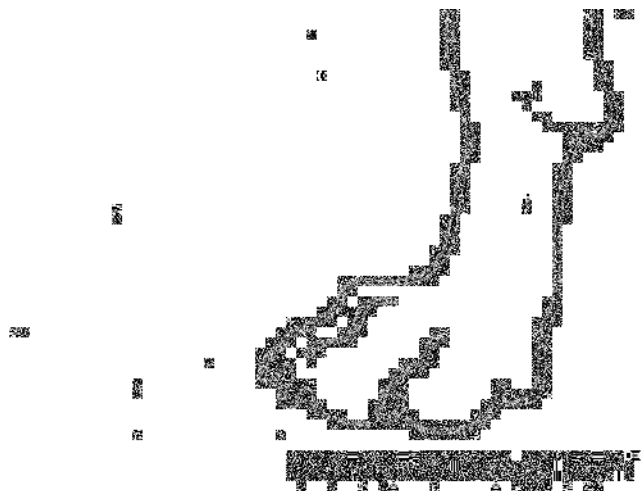
***The importance of properly angulated shoulders is reflected in the dog's gait. Length of the shoulder blade and the upper arm should be equal. Correct withers are those with a small space between the tops of the shoulder blades. Shoulder blades that are too short have a wide space between them resulting in low withers, which is undesirable.***

**Good topline, neck & shoulders but over angulated rear.**



**Straight shoulders, good topline, over angulated rear**









**Hindquarters – Strong and muscular. Limbs parallel.**

***Moderate sweep of stifle. Well-developed second thigh.***

## **THE RULE OF PLUMB**

**To evaluate what constitutes moderate, proper rear angulation for Pharaoh Hounds, the following method is most helpful:**

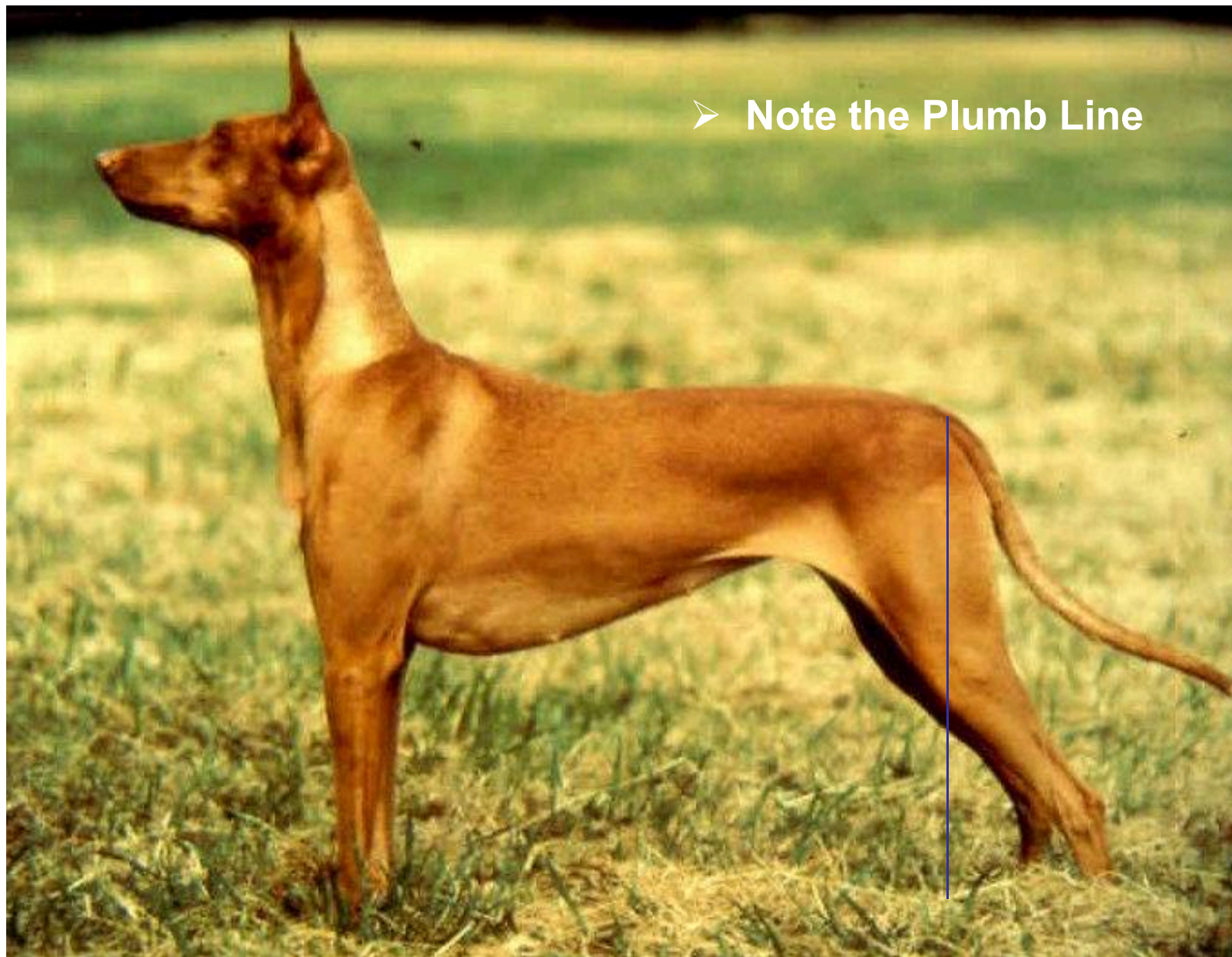
**With the dog standing in a show position with hocks perpendicular to the ground, an imaginary plumb line dropped from the base of tail to the ground should just clear the tips of the toes.**



**Lovely bitch but out of balance due to over-angulated rear.**



**Lovely bitch but out of balance due to over-angulated rear.**

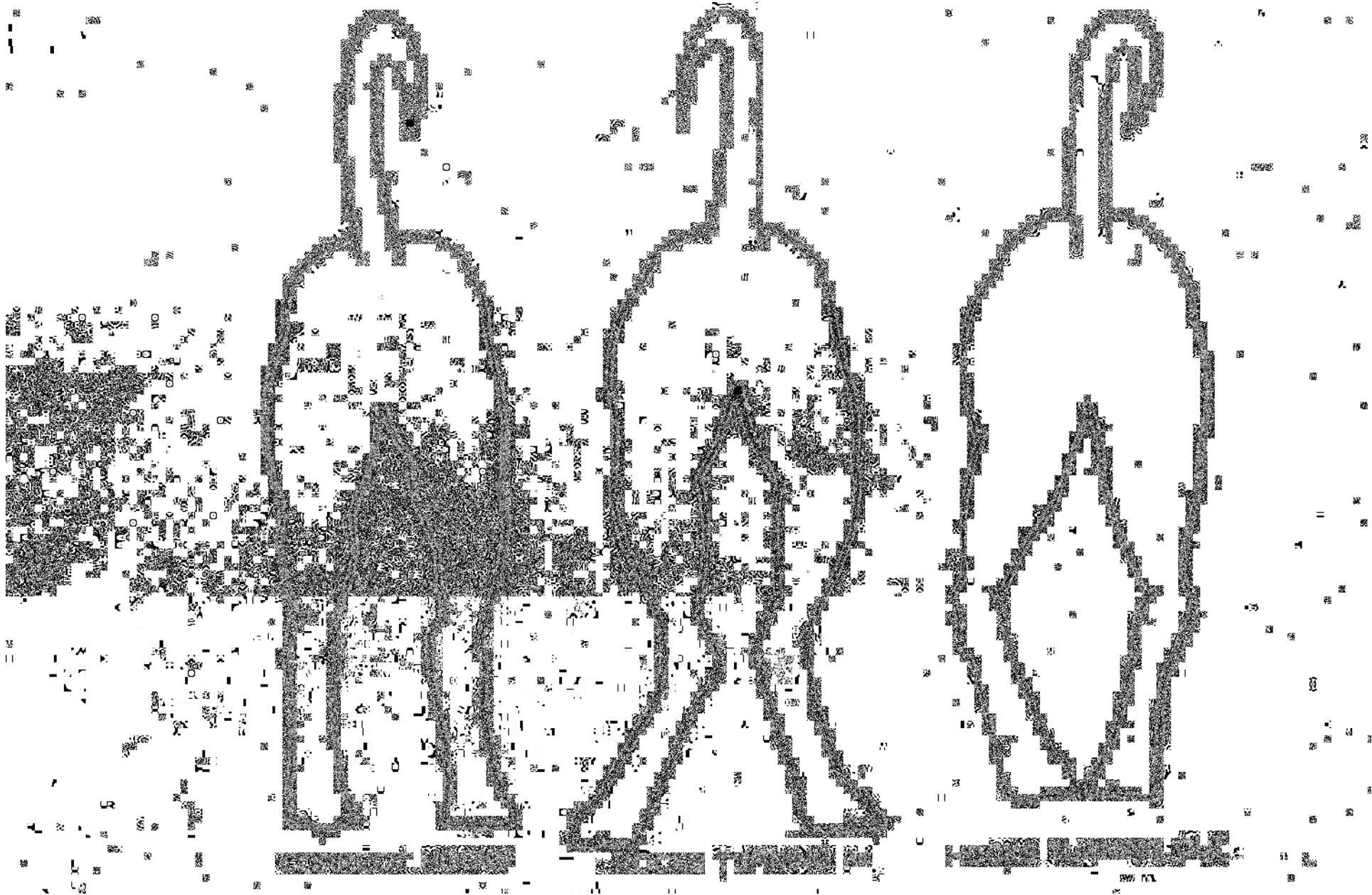




**This bitch is slightly under-angulated both front and rear which means she is still in balance. She has too much white on her chest and throat.**



**With over-angulation in the rear, this dog is out of balance and too short in the body.**



# Underline and Depth of Chest

Correct depth of  
brisket and correct  
tuckup.



-tuck-up not  
pronounced  
enough



-too much  
tuck-up ("wasp  
waisted")



Brisket not almost to point of  
elbow.



Brisket too deep – at or below  
elbow

# Understanding Proportions & Balance



Body (specifically LOIN) is too short

Correct height to length ratio. But upright upper arm makes too much space under chest.

Body (both loin & ribcage) are too long. Shoulders set too far forward & over-angulated rear.



Upper arm too short.

Correct leg length.

Upper arm too long/(legginess). Might appear less extreme if forearm wasn't vertical.

**Coats range from short and glossy, fine and close to slightly longer, harsher coat. This is acceptable if the variation is slight. Feathering is a fault.**

**COLOR – Ranging from tan/rich tan/ chestnut with White markings allowed as follows:**

- White tip on tail strongly desired.
- White on chest.
- White on toes.
- Slim white snip on center line of face

**Flecking or other white undesirable except for any solid white spot on back of neck, shoulder, or any part of the back or sides of the dog with is a disqualification.**



**Colors can range from tan to red gold to chestnut. All are equally acceptable although many may have a favorite.**





**Patch with  
streamers is  
acceptable**

**This is a small chest marking and is acceptable. To some breeders, this very small or no marking is desirable for reasons shown in the next three slides.**





**This dog has more white than the allowed slim white snip on the center line of the face. Unfortunately he was bred, and the next slide shows two of his get. They had an overwhelming amount of white. Most undesirable but not disqualifiable.**



**Less white  
than the  
previous two  
dogs, but it  
is still  
excessive.**





**This would be an acceptable amount of white, but here the white is flecked, making these markings undesirable. The flecking muddies the white.**

## GAIT



**Free and flowing: the head should be held fairly high and the dog should cover the ground well without any apparent effort. The legs and feet should move in line with the body: any tendency to throw the feet sideways, or a high stepping “hackney” action is a definite fault.**



# Side Gait

**Correct, balanced movement without wasted energy is shown here. Equal reach and drive but does not produce more arc than necessary when lifting and lowering his legs.**



**Excessive motion front and rear takes energy and depletes endurance. A flying trot is not correct for Pharaoh Hounds.**

**Too much rear angulation verses the front causes dogs to over reach with their rears. This results in lack of balance and incorrect movement.**

# GAIT

**Side gait at a moderate speed trot should be free, smooth and powerful. The back should remain level, not sag, sway or bounce, nor be constrained or roached.**



**The side view reveals if the front step is the same length as the rear step and if front and rear angulation are in correct balance.**



# Movement



- **Moving Away**
  - Important Breed Characteristic
    - Like most others, the rear legs will converge toward the center with greater speed but this breed **should not single track** (and certainly not cross in rear). The Pharaoh Hound is not a single tracking breed.
  - Legs should move directly forward with hocks being parallel.



# Movement

- **Moving Toward**
  - Front legs move in line with body and are parallel.



AKC video

**TEMPERAMENT – intelligent, friendly, affectionate and playful. Alert and active. Very fast with a marked keenness for hunting, both by sight and scent.**

❖ **A friendly dog but can be diffident with strangers. Pharaoh Hounds do not like motions that would cover their eyes. The dog will often pull his head away. This is not shyness, but a natural instinct to keep their vision path open. When meeting him it is always best to stroke him under the chin rather than patting him on the head.**

*A functional hound of sturdy elegance*





