

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE WATER DOGS ?





**This is what 20 tonnes
of penises look like.**





WHEN THEY ARE ?



CONFISCATED

**CHU WENWEN, A WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONIST
PROTECTING SINO-MONGOLIAN BEAVERS IN IN
XINJIANG.**



PRINCESS OF THE BEAVERS



PRINCESS OF THE BEAVERS

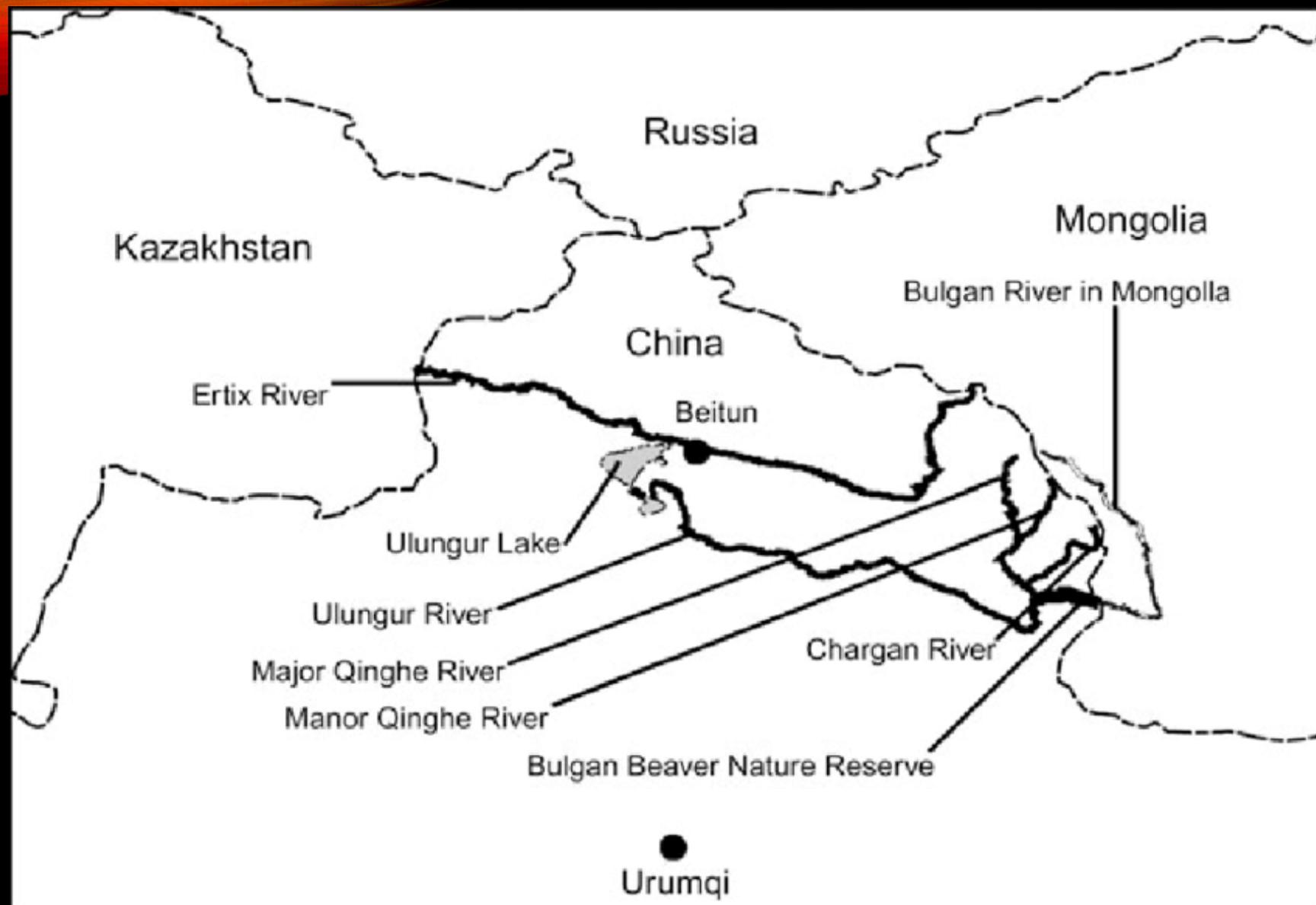


**Removal for firewood of
their lodges and dams.**

Drought.

**Trampling of their
impoundments by cattle
and buffalo.**







Fuhal

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There is a Beaver Education Center outside Gachuurt, where about 48 Eurasian beavers live and breed in pairs. They were brought from Russia and Germany in 2012 to help restore the Tuul river watershed.

A recent traveller to western Mongolia to research a failed beaver reintroduction project did not see a single beaver, but met a local who recalled hunting the flat-tailed creatures, saying they “had much better fur than muskrats.”





Hees





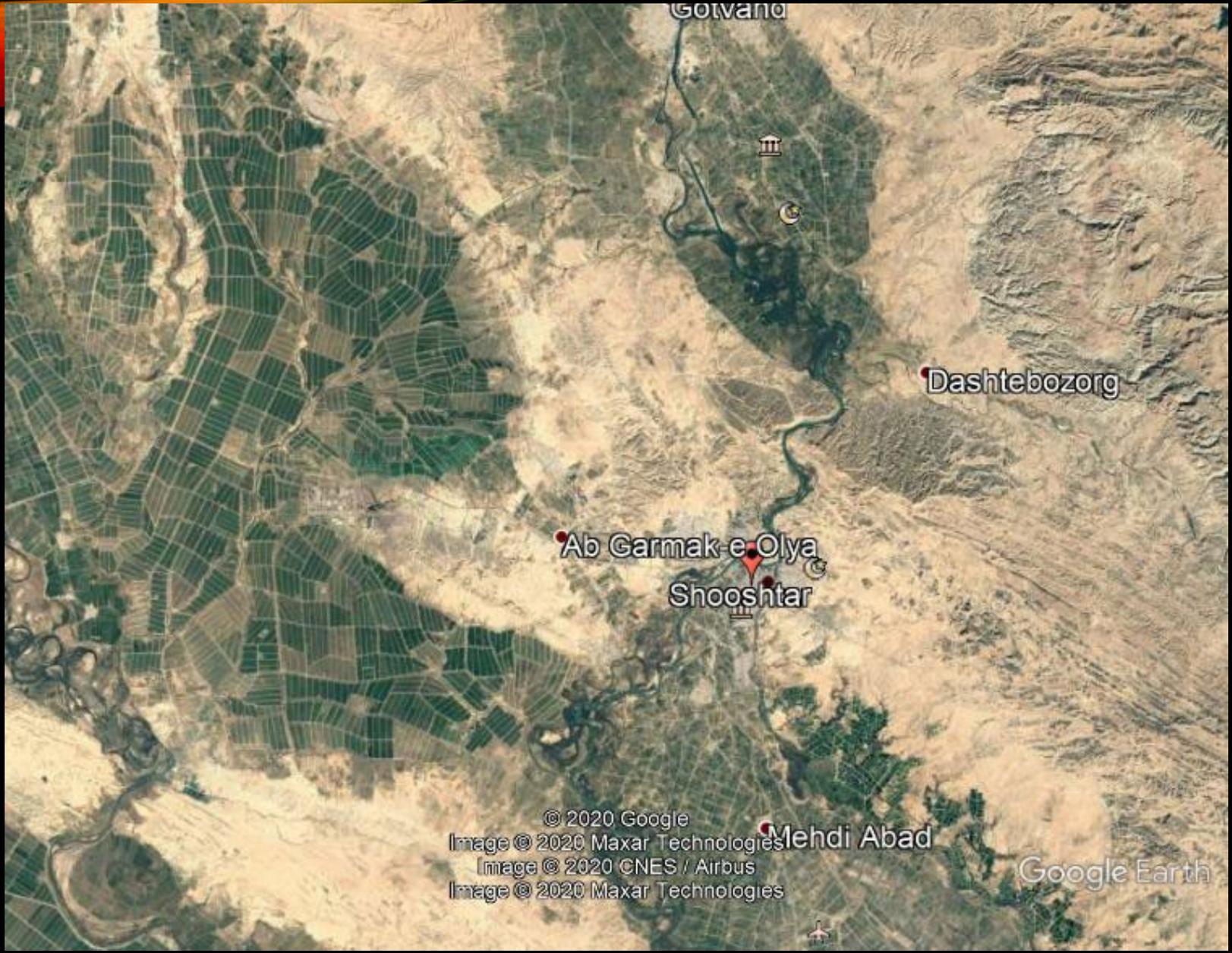
A single beaver was thought to have as much holiness as thousand dogs. Ancient Iranians believed that killing a beaver would produce drought. Corn and grass would cease to grow until the killer received punishment.

In ancient Iran those who harmed beavers had to pay a heavy fine of 60,000 dirhems and kill ten-thousand snakes and tortoises to compensate for their sin.



Handy

Mark Kelly



Gotvand



Dashtebozorg

Ab Garmak-e Olya
Shooshtar

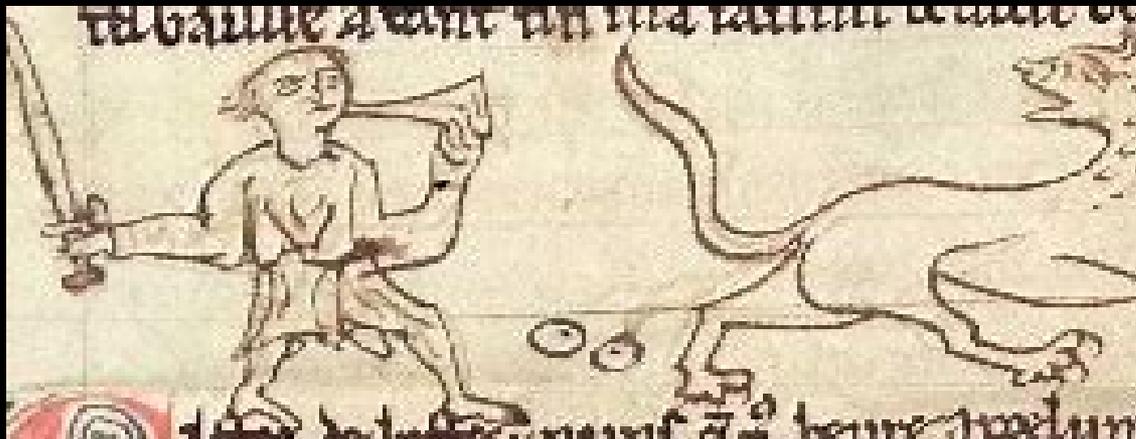
Mehdi Abad

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- ***Baßri* - Sanskrit *babhru*- “reddish brown**
- **Killing a *babrag* is considered one of the thirty cardinal sins (along with the murder of a holy man, idolatry, heresy and sodomy).**
- **Islamic period indicates a continued interest in the beaver, no longer for its pelt (considered “unclean” in the Islamic law like the skin of any other dog), but for the medicinal properties of its *gond/jond***





qaṣṭoriūn, qaṣṭūriūn, qaṣṭūr* is the testicle of the water dog,” in Persian *gond-e bīdastar/bādastar, hazad-gond, qondoḡ-qūrī* and in Turkish *qūndūz k̄āya-sī

The *qāṣṭor* is an animal adapted to living both in water and out of it but mostly living in water, where he feeds on fish and crabs. His testicle is the *jond-bādastar*. This animal is fit to live both on land and in the sea, [but] he is usually in streams with snakes and crocodiles. . . .

False is the report that this animal, when chased and wanted, extracts his testicle and throws it [to the hunters], for it is impossible for him to reach it, because it is stuck like a pig's testicle. [To do this,] he should rend the skin covering the testicle and take this out with the *ḥejāb* (envelope) containing a honey-like moist matter, which is [then] dried



**The Sephardic Jewish
Philosopher Moses ben Maimon is
believed to have seen one**

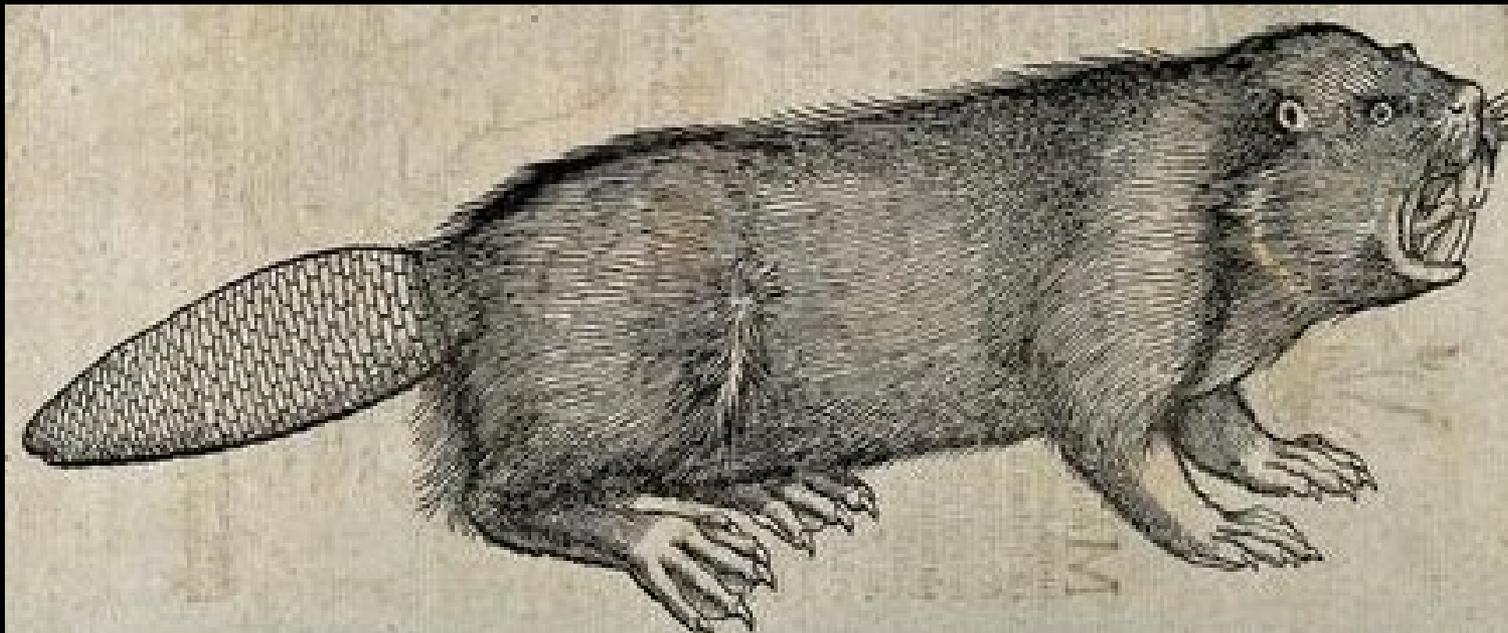
Dawud al-Antaki a Syrian Christian physician who described the beaver as “*a small, wild animal covered with black hair used for medicinal applications such as headaches and earaches, to treat diseases of the liver and spleen, leprosy and pus in the eyes*” could not have done so as he was blind.

The zoologist Damiri (1341-1405) described his Jondabadastar as having “*no forepaws, but he has hindlegs and a long tail. His head is like a human head...He crawls on his chest ...*”.

In the remote western part of Scotland, a tradition was recorded among the highlanders in the 1770's of the "Losleathan" (los-loy- dan) or broad-tailed otter being once abundant in the region of Lochaber. Two entries in the 1848-1852 ordnance survey "Coire Toll-dobhrain" the Hollow of the Beavershole" and "Allt Coire Toll-dobhrain" the "burn of the hollow of the Beavers hole" may also recall their memory. Dobhran means - dweller in a wet place - in modern Gaelic and these place names are not recorded in more modern maps.

Their original meaning was derived from the Ordnance Survey Officers verification of enquiries of local individuals of prominence such as clergymen, farmers, doctors and other prominent citizens. These names were specifically recalled by Alexander McBeath of Shieldaig and the Rev K Macdonald of Applecross.

At Bolton Percy, near York, a Church wardens account of 1789 records the sum of 2 pence being paid to a John Swail for a '*bever head*'



John Swail Disbursements -
paid for a Fox Head - - - -
for a Bever D^o - - - -
A Sep^t Sign⁹ - - - -
Visitation Dinner - - - -
To the de acct Entrance

Bogg goes onto state that “*scientific authorities on the British fauna say that the reward (two or threepence) down to late times paid by wood-reeves and constables for each bever-head (as the parish records for many northern places spelt it) was properly for the flat nosed otter*” the parish clerk at Bolton Percy quite clearly knew the difference and paid accordingly.

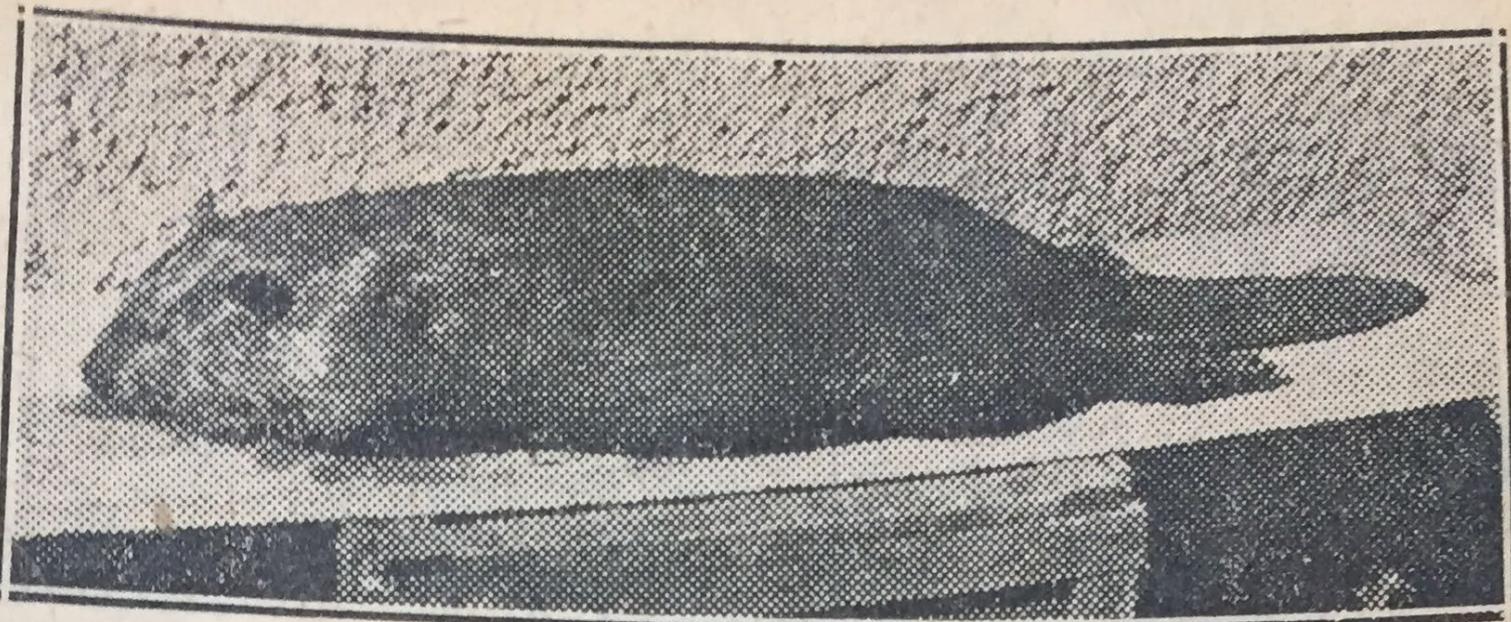
The wood-reeves were forest administrators not game keepers. Their remit was to protect forest income and as a result it is also much more likely at a time when 'withy' was a valuable commodity that 'bevers' would have concerned them.

As late as 1874 J. H. Schlimmer noted that “small numbers - of beavers - are found along the bank of the Šaṭṭ-al-‘Arab in the province of Šūštar and Dezfūl.



On the same expedition a naturalist, Helfer (1878), gave a similar report to Ainsworth: "But I can confirm the existence of the beaver, as we had the good fortune to capture one; it is destined for the Zoological Gardens in London."

BEAVER THAT LOST ITS WAY?



Measuring 44 inches, this beaver was shot while swimming in a cutting on the Grand Union Canal at Yiewsley.

Layard (1853) saw his beavers at a slightly later time than the members of the Euphrates Expedition. While travelling on the Khabour River he records that the rising waters after an April storm displaced beavers from their burrows. Layard wrote: "The Jebours killed four beavers, and brought three of their young to us alive. Mohammed Emin eagerly accepted their musk bags, which are much valued..."



Al Khabour River

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A 20th-century report of beavers by Kummerlöwe in the Ceyhan drainage of southern Turkey includes a description of their diagnostic red incisor teeth, flat, scaly tail, and presence of gnawed willow stems







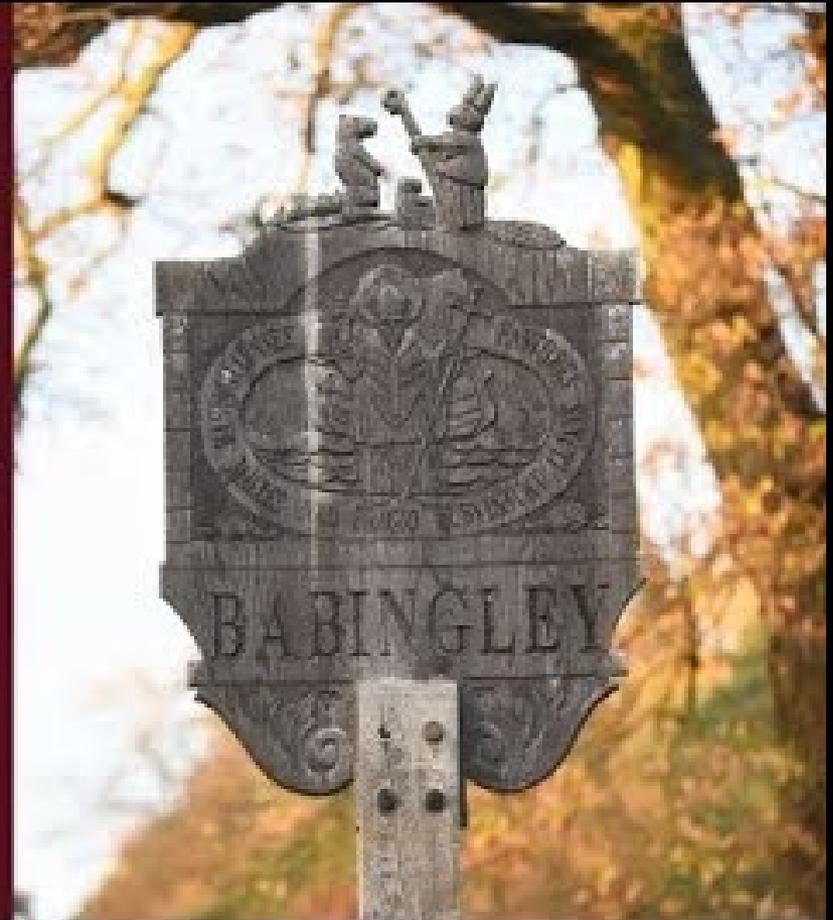
KASTORIAN
FUR ASSOCIATION

The Prophet Elias

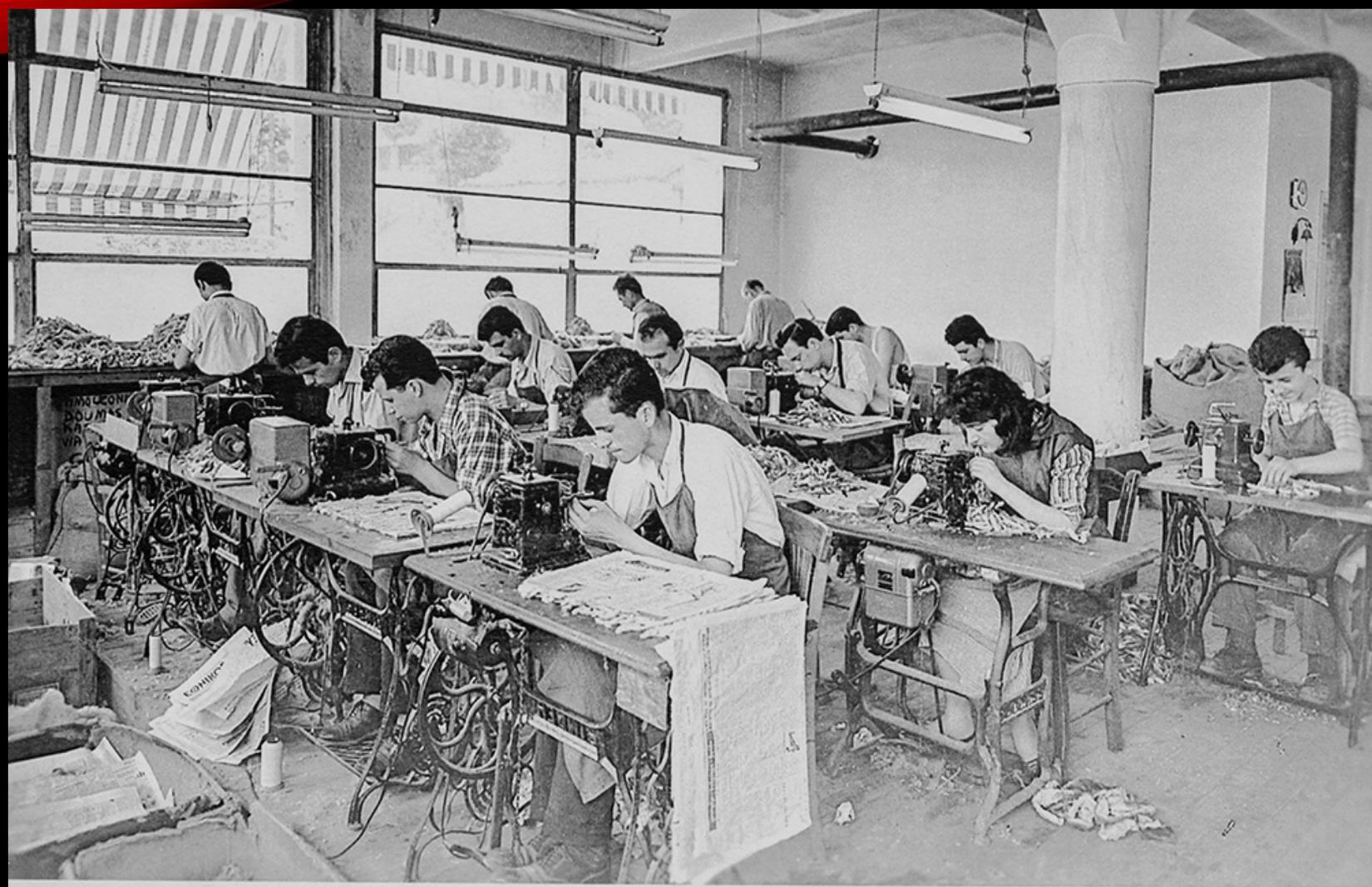
FOUNDED IN 1915



THE BISHOP
BEAVER OF
BABINGLEY







Καστοριά. Εργαστήρια Γουναρικών 1955









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of penises look like.**

