

IDENTIFYING THE “BEAST OF THE FIELD”, #4

Clifton A. Emahiser's Teaching Ministries
1012 N. Vine Street, Fostoria, Ohio 44830
Phone (419)435-2836, Fax (419)435-7571
E-mail caemahiser@sbcglobal.net

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In part #'s 1, 2, and 3 of this series, I have addressed the misapplication of the Hebrew word #2416 “chay”, where some apply it to Gen. 1:24-25 to mean the origin of the nonwhite races! Others misapply Strong's #2423 “chêyvâ”, a Chaldean word not found anywhere in the Bible other than the book of Daniel, to mean the origin of the nonwhite races. Neither of these theories are correct, as a better case can be made that #929, “bhemah”, (a four-footed/quadruped) is **idiomatic** for (a two-legged/biped creature) or “beast of the field”. Some may argue that #929, “bhemah”, (a four-footed/quadruped) cannot apply to (a two-legged/ biped). But I will show evidence that there are specimens of ape-men that can walk both as a four-footed/ quadruped or a two-legged/biped.

The first one that I would bring to the reader's attention is Oliver, the chimpanzee, who many claim is a “humanzee” – half-human and half-ape! The case of Oliver has appeared several times on television and is now posted on several websites on the Internet. I have my own personal VHS tape of the Oliver story. It is my opinion that Oliver is a genetic throwback of the angels that sinned when they mixed their genetics with the ape-family of animals, or as we would refer to them today as “the beast of the field”, or the nonwhite races. To establish some credibility for this scenario, let's take a look at some scientific evidence from the Internet:

“... The trip to Japan was a turning point for Oliver because even though his owner was told it was going to be for scientific purposes, it was clear that the Japanese media wanted to portray Oliver for entertainment. In a show that grabbed in almost 26 million viewers, Oliver was put through a set of very simple tests conducted on him. A test looking for the centre of gravity in Oliver concluded that he was more human than ape.

“Another test on the chromosomes concluded he had 47 chromosomes. A human has 46 chromosomes and an ape has 48 chromosomes, meaning that 47 was in the middle, so the possibility of Oliver being a hybrid was high. Out of the 40 cells that had been tested, 38 cells had 48 chromosomes but 2 cells had 47. His media attention didn't stop there as a Japanese actress said that she would sleep with Oliver and this even would be telecasted on TV.”

A little later in the same article: “A very detailed test conducted on Oliver by the University of Chicago revealed that Oliver had 48 chromosomes and not 47. It did seem apparent that there was some sort of mutation but the conclusion remained that Oliver was an ape. ...

“Could Oliver’s habit of walking on two legs mean that Oliver was an example from that transition stage where an ape began to walk like man? Could it possibly mean that if Oliver was able to breed, then eventually an offspring would be produced what we today call a human being? Questions will cloud your mind but watching the footage of Oliver just makes you want to believe that he is a hybrid of a human and an ape. There is no denial in it that Oliver will intrigue you.

“There have been rumors (which are apparently true) that an ape and human hybrid had been created in the 1920s but the infant born was killed by the creators for fear of media exposure. This makes you wonder what really caused the fear. What was that infant like? In another incident, China created a similar being where a female ape was inseminated with human sperm and was impregnated with a human and ape cross but rioters destroyed the building and the surrogate ape died.”

While today’s scientists attempt to prove evolution with this evidence, my position strongly suggests that this evidence rather points its finger at the evil of the fallen angels!

Next, we have “Bassou”, a man-ape hybrid. Bassou lives in the Valley of Dades, near the town of Skoura, in Morocco. Here are some excerpts from one of the many Internet websites where data on Bassou is posted:

“There he sleeps in the trees and subsists on dates, berries, and insects. He wears no clothes ... uses no tools, and speaks only in grunts. ... Bassou’s existence raises some very troubling questions for the true believers in the TV religion of universal human equality. It has been hard enough for them to try to fit blacks and whites together into that scheme, without having to worry about Bassou. ... What is Bassou? No one really knows. He displays both ape-like and man-like characteristics. Those who have studied him, however, have been reluctant to accept the suggestion that he is the product of a mating between a human being – negro or Berber – and an anthropoid ape, all three of which Morocco has in abundance. ... Yet, Bassou is clearly something special, and not just a deformed human being. With arms so long his fingers hang below his knees when he stands upright; with massive, bony ridges above his eyes and a sharply receding forehead; with jaws, teeth, chin, and cheekbones all showing pronounced ape-like characteristics, he is a true ape-man. ... But there has never been a scientific effort – largely for religious reasons – to actually determine whether a union between some human sub-species – a negro, say – and some species of ape, might be fertile. Numerous other examples of inter-species matings which yield hybrid offspring are known. The mule is a cross between a horse and a donkey, and the liger is a cross between a lion and a tiger, for example. ... If Bassou is indeed such a hybrid – and no other plausible explanation for him has yet been brought forward – then his existence throws a real monkey wrench into the neo-liberal theory of the separateness of man from the rest of nature. ...”

Then there is the case of a “Hairy Monkey Child Discovered Living In Kazakhstan”:

“24 July 2002 ‘MONKEY CHILD LIVES IN KAZAKHSTAN’”

“The monkey child has been found by the doctors of Red Cross in Kazakhstan. The name of [the] 6-year-old boy is Albai. He was found in the mountain village Teryamagash, not far from Kazakh-Chinese border. The child’s body and head are covered with thick hair. Moreover, the form of the child’s head fully corresponds with the form of monkey cranium.

“According to the doctors, such a strange appearance of the boy could be explained with mutation caused by radiation the parents of the child were once exposed to; moreover, the 26-year-old mother and 33-year-old father are relatives.

“The father of the boy is himself astonished with this phenomenon. His friends even suggested [to] him to give the boy to [the] circus. Though, [the] parents decided to send the child to school. The parents understand that the boy will face many troubles in his life. Even a look at the mirror will most likely make him sad. Though, the parents want to prepare the boy for life. The doctors who observe the child state that it is very sociable and has an excellent health. © Gazeta via Pravda, Moscow/Russia - July 24.2002”

I reported on this case in my WTL #52 for August, 2002 thusly, (beginning of reference):

As I was in the process of preparing this lesson today, June 26, 2002, there was a special news segment on the Fox News channel at 9:50 A.M. concerning a topic which they dubbed “Wonder Boy.” It was a segment about a boy from Kazakhstan in Russia, a region in central Asia, NE of the Caspian Sea, west of China. If you happened to catch that short portion of news, you can verify what I am about to relate. In my opinion, “Wonder Boy” is an excellent exhibit of a throwback of certain men to the animal stage. In fact, the doctor, which the commentator was interviewing called people like him “monkey men.” Further, they used the term “genetic mutation” in describing him. Asked if he would grow out of this condition, the doctor indicated the condition would “persist” throughout adulthood. He mentioned using hair laser treatment to get rid of the excessive amount of hair. The doctor also mentioned there were other examples like him in Mexico; citing a father and son in that category. The best description I could give of what I observed of “Wonder Boy” is that he appeared to be a cross between a Mongolian male and a chimpanzee ape, or possibly a capuchin monkey. (end of reference)

In WTL #63, I added the following comment: I had heard stories that some of the Japanese prisoners captured during World War II actually had spurs of tails. When I saw that “Wonder Boy”, though I couldn’t tell whether he had a tail, my impression was that he pointed back to references in ancient literature alluding to genetic engineering of Satan and his fallen angels. If you have read all the preceding, then you will remember that the Ante-Nicene Fathers also understood that the fallen angels “**commingled**” and formed “**that most infamous race.**” When I observed that

“Wonder Boy”, I became convinced that the other races were never created, but are simply DNA genetic mutations. As a result of my two observations from television, I no longer subscribe to the sixth and eighth day creation theory. (end of 2nd reference)

Ante-Nicene Fathers, Irenaeus Against Heresies, Bk. IV, ch. XXXVI. ¶4: “Since the Son of God is always one and the same, He gives to those who believe on Him a well of water [springing up] to eternal life, but He causes the unfruitful fig-tree immediately to dry up; and in the days of Noah He justly brought on the deluge for the purpose of extinguishing that most infamous race of men then existent, who could not bring forth fruit to God, since the angels that sinned had commingled with them, and [acted as He did] in order that He might put a check upon the sins of these men, but [that at the same time] He might preserve the archetype, the formation of Adam. And it was He who rained fire and brimstone from heaven, in the days of Lot, upon Sodom and Gomorrah, ‘an example of the righteous judgment of God,’ that all may know, ‘that every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be cut down, and cast into the fire’.”

It should be apparent from this passage from the *Ante-Nicene Fathers* that the early Christian elders understood that it was the fallen angels who mixed their genetics with the Adamic women to produce a hybrid, mutated category of people. And since this is what happened at Gen. 6:1-6, it parallels exactly the seduction of Eve in Genesis chapter 3! At Rev. 12:9 we are informed that “the great dragon”, “that old serpent”, “Devil” and “Satan” are all the same entity, meaning the “serpent” and his “seed” (offspring). And since the serpent was already present on the earth in Genesis chapter three, the original fall of Satan with his angels had to be prior to Adam and Eve! So the incident at Gen. 6:1-6 is a second or third satanic assault. And since Adam and Eve were not yet formed (created) at Satan’s original fall, the first hybridization by the “Devil and his angels” would have to have been with animal-kind.

It is only with the finding of the Dead Sea Scrolls that we have become aware of the importance of the *Book of Enoch* and the *Book of Giants*, which many during the 1800s scoffed at. From my undated *Smith’s Dictionary of the Bible*, which has “Miss Lilly Summerskile, St. Mark’s S.S., Christmas 1890” written on the front flyleaf, under the topic “Giants”, p 212:

“... though the prevalent opinion both in the Jewish and early Christian Church is that they were angels. It was probably this ancient view which gave rise to the spurious Book of Enoch, and the notion quoted from it by St. Jude (6), and alluded to by St. Peter (2 Pet. ii. 4) ...”

From the book *The Dead Sea Scrolls: A New Translation*, by Michael Wise, Martin Abegg Jr., and Edward Cook, p. 246 we read in part: “... Significantly, the remnants of several almost complete copies of The Book of Enoch in Aramaic were found among the Dead Sea Scrolls, and it is clear that whoever collected the scrolls considered it a vitally important text. All but one of the five major components of the Ethiopic anthology have turned up among the scrolls. But even more intriguing is the fact that additional, previously unknown or little-known texts about Enoch were discovered at Qumran. The most important of these is The Book of Giants.”

But let us return to Adam Clarke's question which I cited from his *Commentary* on Genesis 3:1 in part #3 of this series. This is what he stated in part: "Is it not strange that the *devil* and the *ape* should have the same name, derived from the same root, and that root so very similar to the word in the text?" Like so many other scholars in the Hebrew language, Clarke had gone to the Arabic to check on certain lost Hebrew root words not found in the Biblical text.

In researching this subject, I also find it strange that "devils" in the Old Testament is Strong's #8163 "sâ'îyr" and has essentially the same meaning as "satyr" in the Greek, so evidently they have a similar etymology. In fact, the KJV translators translated #8163 as "satyr" at Isa. 34:14! To demonstrate that Adam Clarke did his homework correctly, I will show evidence that the Greek term for the Hebrew #8163 "sâ'îyr" also has connotations of an "ape". My first source is from the 1894 (9th edition) of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. 21, pp. 336-337 under the topic Satyr:

"SATYR. In ancient Greek mythology the satyrs were spirits, half-human, half-bestial, that haunted the woods and mountains, companions of Pan and Dionysus. Fancy represented them as strongly built, with flat noses, pointed ears, and the tails of horses or goats. They were a roguish and wanton but fainthearted folk, lovers of wine and women, ever roaming the wild to the music of pipes and cymbals, castanets and bagpipes, dancing with the nymphs or pursuing them, striking terror into men, whose cattle they killed and whose women they made love to. In the earlier Greek art they appear as old and ugly, much like wild apes; but in later art, especially in works of the Attic school, this savage character is softened into a more youthful and graceful aspect. There is a famous statue supposed to be a copy of a work of Praxiteles, representing a graceful satyr leaning against a tree with a flute in his hand. In Attica there was a species of drama known as the Satyric drama; it parodied the legends of gods and heroes, and the chorus was composed of satyrs. Euripides's play of the *Cyclops* is the only extant example of this kind of drama. The symbol of the shy and timid satyr was the hare. In some districts of modern Greece the spirits known as Calicantsars offer points of resemblance to the ancient satyrs; they have goats' ears and the feet of asses or goats, are covered with hair, and love women and the dance. The herdsmen of Parnassus believe in a demon of the mountain who is lord of hares and goats.

"In the authorized version of Isa. xiii. 21, xxxiv. 14 the word 'satyr' is used to render the Hebrew *sêrîm*, 'hairy ones.' A kind of demon or supernatural being known to Hebrew folklore as inhabiting waste places is meant; a practice of sacrificing to the *sêrîm* is alluded to in Lev. xvii. 7, where E.V. has 'devils.' They correspond to the 'shaggy demon of the mountain-pass.' (azabb al-akaba) of old Arab superstition. But the satyrs of the gloomy Semitic deserts, faith in which is not yet extinct, are much more terrible than those of Greece."

A second witness is from the *World Scope Encyclopedia*, vol. 10 under the topic "Satyrs":

"Satyrs ..., in Greek legends, a race of woodland sprits, who personified the free life of the forest. They were generally represented as half human and half animal, the upper part being that of a human being and the lower that of an animal. Their

appearance was both grotesque and repulsive, but their life was one of pleasure and self-indulgence, mostly given to the chase and wild music. At intervals they partook of wine and indulged in restful slumber. Both mortals and the gentle woodland nymphs dreaded them, mostly because of their reckless sports. They were represented in the train of Dionysius and were inseparably connected with his worship. Greek poets delighted to praise the innocent frolics of the little satyrs, and sculptors represented the older forms as nearly approaching human beings, but placed horns upon their heads and gave them the feet and legs of goats. The satyr of Praxiteles at Athens is a famous specimen of Greek sculpture. Pliny used the word to indicate a kind of ape."

What we have here are two different stories, (1 told by the Greek language, and (2 which is older, by Greek "art" or "sculpture". Here, Pliny takes a look at Greek sculpture and declares it appears more like an ape than a goat! The *World Scope Encyclopedia*, under the topic "Satyrs" doesn't indicate whether this was Pliny the Elder or Pliny the Younger, but it doesn't make any difference as they were both highly educated men, and Pliny the Elder (23-79 A.D.) oversaw the education of Pliny the Younger (61-115 A.D.), his nephew. Pliny the Elder majored in "Natural History" (zoology). These men were Roman citizens, and Pliny the Elder published upward of 2,000 volumes of his works, and I am sure he knew the difference between an ape and a goat! So, with this, we have the Plinys agreeing with the Arabic finding of Adam Clarke, that the devil had some connection with an ape. While Clarke was a master of several languages, and had read extensively the many Classics, evidently he never read Pliny's *Natural History*, or didn't catch the connection between an ape and the Greek "satyr" when he read it.

How an ape became a goat among the Greeks can only be conjectured. Maybe it was because the Greek islands and peninsulas were not a natural habitat for them, and over time the Greeks substituted the goat in place of the ape. However it may have happened, we should not discard the entire analogy of the satyr being half goat and half man! Inasmuch as Yahshua Christ separated the sheep nations from the goat nations, surely He wanted the Greeks to comprehend the bastard status of the half goat and half man nations. So He had to state His admonitions in words they would understand! Paul made it very clear at Hebrews 12:8 that there are but two kinds of people, "sons" and/or "bastards", and nothing in between! The only way that that could be accounted for is the fact that the "angels who sinned" had mixed their genetics with animals, as well as Adam-kind, on separate occasions! Had the Greeks still understood the ape connotations of their earlier art and sculpture, I am sure that Christ would have used "ape nations" rather than "goat nations". There is also the possibility that the later Greeks confused earlier Greek legend equating satyrs with apes as relating to the wild goat – the Bezoar, or Cretan wild goat (*Capra aegagrus*) which is reddish-brown in winter, of which only a few remain.

Inasmuch as today we follow the terms "sheep nations" and "goat nations", I will quote some excerpts from *The Complete New Testament Word Study Dictionary* by Spiros Zodhiates on page 655 pertaining to Strong #'s 2055 & 2056, the two Greek words for "goat":

“2056 ... Used as the emblem of wicked men because of their inferior value (Matt. 25:32 ...) ...”

“2055 ... Sheep and goats pasture together, but never trespass on each other’s domains; they are kept together but they do not mix; they may be seen to enter the fold in company, but once inside they are kept separate.” It should also be noted that the goats of Christ’s time and locality were mostly black. Could that be a factor in His parable? Also, what other reason do we need for complete (100%) segregation?

Of these two variations of the story, I prefer the “ape” version over the “goat” version because of the report given at Leviticus 16:5-26. This passage instructs Aaron the priest to take two goats and cast lots over them; one of them to become a slain sacrifice while the other on which the lot fell, he should lay his hands upon it confessing all of the sins and iniquities of Israel and then lead it into the wilderness. These two goats represented Christ’s two natures, manlike and divine. Christ, like the first goat (without sin) was slain as a sacrifice, but as the second He was quickened by the Spirit to everlasting life. Ironically, though, “satyr” is “ape” both in Arabic and Greek! See last ¶ of part #3 of this series.