

IDENTIFYING THE “BEAST OF THE FIELD”, #5

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In part #'s 1 through 4 of this series, I have addressed the many errors in identifying who “the beast of the field” are. In part #3, I gave substantial evidence that the name of the devil actually means “ape” in Arabic, according to Adam Clarke. Also in part #3, with data from the Greek passed on to me by William Finck, I came into substantial evidence that indeed we are dealing with the idea of an “ape”:

From *A Greek-English Lexicon* by Liddell & Scott, page 1232, on the Greek equivalent to the Hebrew word “satyr” we find the following definition:

“ὄνοκένταυρα ἢ, or ὄνοκένταυρος, ὄ, a kind of tailless ape, Ael. NA 17.9. 2. a kind of *demon* haunting wild places, LXX Is. 13:22, 34:11, 14.” Notice especially Isa. 34:14! So, what it amounts to is, if one observes someone who appears to be a combination of man and ape, odds are one is looking at a devil!

Then in part #4, I showed relevant evidence that in early Greek art and sculpture a satyr (devil) was portrayed as an “ape”. After I had finished part #4, I found more evidence on the Internet that in early Greek art and sculpture “satyr” meant an “ape” at:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Satyr#Satyrs_as_Apes

“Satyrs as Apes: ‘The concept of satyr as a type of ape is older than the 17th century - *The Book of Beasts* (T.H. White’s translation of a 12th-century bestiary) clearly describes the Satyr as an ape of some sort. (The illustration shows a traditional satyr, but the description is of an ape). Vultur ... 17:16, 25 November 2007 ...’.”

As one can begin to see, Adam Clarke, in his research into the Biblical term “satyr” did quite well by checking it out in the Arabic. Remember, though, one cannot use the term “devil” (satyr) alone as it is only one of the collective names or titles for Satan. Rev. Samuel Fallows in his *The Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopedia and Scriptural Dictionary*, vol. 3, page 1527, explains it thusly:

“**SATAN ...** (1) **Scripture Names or Titles:** Besides Satan, he is called the Devil, the Dragon, the Evil One, the Angel of the Bottomless Pit, the Prince of this World, the Prince of the Power of the Air, the God of this World, Apollyon, Abaddon, Belial, Beelzebub. Satan and Devil are the names by which he is more often distinguished than any others, the former being applied to him about forty times, and the latter about fifty times. [Note: Fallows overlooked the “serpent”.]”

“Satan is a Hebrew word, *saw-tawn*’, שָׂטָן transferred to the English. It is derived from a verb which means ‘to lie in wait,’ ‘to oppose;’ ‘to be an adversary.’ Hence the noun denotes an adversary or opposer.”

Another *Commentary* that speaks of a “goat-ape species” and “the dog-faced baboon” is by Jamieson, Fausset and Brown, vol. 3, page 608, on Isaiah 13:21:

“... The former view suits best the context here. **satyrs shall dance there** – Hebrew, *Sehirim*; sylvan demi-gods – half-man, half-goat – believed by the Arabs to haunt these ruins; probably animals of the goat-ape species (*Vitringa*). *Devil-worshippers*, who *dance* amidst the ruins on a certain night (*J. Wolff*). The Hebrew means *hairy, rough* (as the Latin *hircus* is from *hirtus hirsutus*), applicable to the *he-goat*. The worship of *Sehirim*, whether meaning the *he-goat* or, as Hamilton Smith thinks, *the dog-faced baboon Cynocephalus*) was accompanied with *dances*. It was really *devils* that were thus worshipped (Lev. xvii. 7, ‘they (the Israelites) shall no more (as in Egypt) offer their sacrifices unto devils (*Sehirim*)’, 2 Chr. xi. 15.”

Nelson’s *New Illustrated Bible Dictionary* by Youngblood, Bruce & Harrison, page 59, under “Animals Of The Bible, Ape”, says in part: “... Some commentaries suggest that Isaiah’s reference to ‘satyrs’ who ‘dance’ and ‘cry to [their] fellow[s]’ (Isa. 13:21; 34:14, KJV; wild goats, NIV) would fit the dogfaced baboon honored by the Egyptians.”

After discovering all of this new data, I decided to try and find a picture of a dog-faced baboon, and I found one in my 1981 *Collier’s Encyclopedia*, vol. 3, page 423. Immediately I was impressed how this baboon was very shaggy over each side of the head; over the neck and upper part of the back and draping down to the elbow joint of the front legs, but the rump, hips, hind legs and forearms from the elbows to the hands were predominately bare of any quantity of hair. Most striking of all of this dog-faced baboon’s features was its kinky, woolly hair, where it had hair. Its hair remarkably resembled that of a negroid.

Inasmuch as there are upwards of 20 different negro racial types, that fact suggests that various members of the ape family were the experimental victims with whom the fallen angels committed miscegenation. From a 526 page book entitled *PreAdamites*, by Alexander Winchell, printed by S.C. Griggs and Company, London in 1880, I will cite pages 253-254. On page 253, Winchell depicts side-by-side pictures comparing a female Hottentot to a female Gorilla, and from the text we read:

“The physical aspect of many native Africans gives them, beyond question, a decidedly beastly look. This has been remarked again and again. Professor Wyman says: ‘It cannot be denied, however wide the separation, that the Negro and Orang do afford the points where man and the brute (when the totality of their organization is considered), most nearly approach each other.’ Here is Cuvier’s description of the Bojesman woman, known as the ‘Hottentot Venus’, who died in Paris on the 29th of December, 1815, and whose life-size figure I have examined in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes: ‘She had a way of pouting her lips,’ he says, ‘exactly like that we have observed in the Orang-Outang. Her movements had something abrupt and fantastical about them, reminding one of those of the ape. Her lips were monstrously large; her ear was like that of many apes, being small, the tragus weak, and the

external border almost obliterated behind. 'These' he says, after having described the bones of the skeleton, 'are animal characters.' Again, 'I have never seen a human head more like an ape than that of this woman'."

I would highly suggest that when Cuvier observed the Hottentot Venus, stating, "... reminding one of those of the ape. Her lips were monstrously large; her ear was like that of many apes ... the bones of the skeleton ... are animal characters", he was indeed observing an ape (or at least half ape and half fallen angel).

We shall now address "the angels that sinned" at 2 Peter 2:4, and "the angels which kept not their first estate" at Jude 6, for they both represent "the sons of God" at Genesis 6:2! These "sons of God" are referred to in the Dead Sea Scrolls as "sons of Heaven", and are not the sons of Cain as some commentaries declare. To understand the nature of these "angels that sinned", I will cite some passages in the *Book Of Jasher*:

Book Of Jasher, 4:18: "And their judges and rulers went to the daughters of men and took their wives by force from their husbands according to their choice, and the sons of those days took from the cattle of the earth, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and taught the mixture of animals of one species with the other, in order therewith to provoke the Lord; and God saw the whole earth and it was corrupt, for all flesh had corrupted its ways upon earth, all men and all animals."

Book Of Jasher, 23:71-74, 76-78, 86:

"71. For the Lord had prepared this ram from that day, to be a burnt offering instead of Isaac.

"72: And this ram was advancing to Abraham when Satan caught hold of him and entangled his horns in the thicket, that he might not advance to Abraham, in order that Abraham might slay his son.

"73. And Abraham, seeing the ram advancing to him and Satan withholding him, fetched him and brought him before the altar, and he loosened his son Isaac from his binding, and he put the ram in his stead, and Abraham killed the ram upon the altar, and brought it up as an offering in the place of his son Isaac.

"74. And Abraham sprinkled *some* of the blood of the ram upon the altar, and he exclaimed and said, this is in the place of my son, and may this be considered this day as the blood of my son before the Lord. ...

"76. And Satan went to Sarah, and he appeared to her in the figure of an old man very humble and meek, and Abraham was yet engaged in the burnt offering before the Lord.

"77. And he said unto her, dost thou not know all the work that Abraham has made with thine only son this day? for he took Isaac and built an altar and killed him, and brought him up as a sacrifice upon the altar, and Isaac cried and wept before his father, but he looked not at him, neither did he have compassion over him.

"78. And Satan repeated these words, and he went away from her, and Sarah heard all the words of Satan, and she imagined him to be an old man from amongst the sons of men who had been with her son, and had come and told her these things. ...

“86. And behold, Satan came [*again*] to Sarah in the shape of an old man, and he came and stood before her, and he said unto her, I spoke falsely unto thee, for Abraham did not kill his son and he is not dead; and when she heard the word her joy was so exceedingly violent on account of her son, that her soul went out through joy; she died and was gathered to her people.”

The object for quoting these passages from the *Book Of Jasher* is to show the reader that Satan and his angel followers have the ability to take on the form of man as well as animals and birds. An example of this can be taken by comparing Acts 12:20-23 with Josephus' *Antiq.* 19:8:2, which I have written about before in my *Watchman's Teaching Letters* and many brochures:

Acts 12:20-23: “²⁰ **And Herod was highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon: but they came with one accord to him, and, having made Blastus the king's chamberlain their friend, desired peace; because their country was nourished by the king's country.** ²¹ **And upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration unto them.** ²² **And the people gave a shout, saying, It is the voice of a god, and not of a man.** ²³ **And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory: and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost.”**

Josephus' *Antiquities* 19:8:2: “Now, when Agrippa had reigned three years over all Judea, he came to the city Cesarea [sic], which was formerly called Strato's Tower; and there he exhibited shows in honour of Cæsar, upon his being informed that there was a certain festival celebrated to make vows for his safety. At which festival, a great multitude was gotten together of the principal persons, and such as were of dignity through his province. On the second day of which shows he put on a garment made wholly of silver, and of a contexture truly wonderful, and came into the theatre early in the morning; at which time the silver of his garment being illuminated by the fresh reflection of the sun's rays upon it, shone out after a surprising manner, and was so resplendent as to spread a horror over those that looked intently upon him: and presently his flatterers cried out, one from one place, and another from another (though not for his good), that he was a god: and they added,— ‘Be thou merciful to us; for although we have hitherto revered thee only as a man, yet shall we henceforth own thee as superior to mortal nature.’ Upon this the king did neither rebuke them, nor reject their impious flattery. But, as he presently afterwards looked up, he saw an owl sitting on a certain rope over his head, and immediately understood that this bird was the messenger of ill tidings, as it had once been the messenger of good tidings to him; and fell into the deepest sorrow. A severe pain also arose in his belly, and began in a most violent manner. He therefore looked upon his friends, and said,— ‘I whom you call a god, am commanded presently to depart this life; while Providence thus reproves the lying words you just now said to me; and I, who was by you called immortal, am immediately to be hurried away by death. But I am bound to accept of what Providence allots as it pleases God; for we have by no means lived ill, but in a splendid and happy manner.’ When he had said this, his pain was become violent. Accordingly he was carried into the palace; and the rumour went abroad everywhere, that he would

certainly die in a little time. But the multitude presently sat in sackcloth, with their wives and children, after the law of their country, and besought God for the king's recovery. All places were also full of mourning and lamentation. Now the king rested in a high chamber, and as he saw them below lying prostrate on the ground, he could not himself forbear weeping. And when he had been quite worn out by the pain in his belly for five days, he departed this life, being in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and in the seventh year of his reign; for he reigned four years under Caius Cæsar ...”

If you didn't catch the difference in “the angel” at Acts 12:22 and “an owl” at Josephus' *Antiquities* 19:8:2 which I underlined, you also missed my point!

To document the mixture of angel-kind with Adam-kind we will go to the *Ante-Nicene Fathers*, vol. 8; The Clementine Homilies #8, chapters 15 & 18, “The Giants” & “The Law to the Survivors”:

“15 But from their unhallowed intercourse spurious men sprang; range greater in stature than *ordinary* men, whom they afterwards called giants; not those dragon-footed giants who waged war against God, as those blasphemous myths of the Greeks do sing, but wild in manners, and greater than men in size, inasmuch as they were sprung of angels; yet less than angels, as they were born of women ... 18 Since, therefore, the souls of the deceased giants were greater than human souls, inasmuch as they also excelled their bodies, they, as being a new race, were called also by a new name. And to those who survived in the world a law was prescribed of God through an angel, how they should live. For being bastards in race, of the fire of angels and the blood of women, and therefore liable to desire a certain race of their own, they were anticipated by a certain righteous law. For a certain angel was sent to them by God, declaring to them His will ...”

Today we are seeing the genocide of an entire race before our very eyes, and most consider this phenomenon normal (even Christian). We use the terms “race-mixing” and “miscegenation”, but it might better be described as “species-mixing” (actually man-kind with animal-kind, or as in the days of Noah angel-kind with man-kind). Today's mad scientists are already mutating DNA of various kinds in their laboratories; so don't argue such things are impossible! As verified by Scripture, angel-kind has the ability to take on the form and functions of men. At *Josephus' Antiquities* 18:6:7 and 19:8:2, he records two instances where angels took on the form of an owl to which Eusebius (in his Church history) agrees at 2.10, and is found in Scripture at Acts 12:19-23. For an angel to transform to man, bird or animal kind is but one step away from cohabitation with them!

With this, it is clear that we have an incident where an angel appeared to Herod in the form of an owl. In doing so it was potentially only one step away from procreation with an owl. But it is recorded at Genesis 6 and at Jude that only the rebellious angels engaged in this sort of thing. The story of the angels that left their first estate would take another whole series of papers.

One of the reasons that an angel may have appeared to Herod as an owl is because he was an Edomite. According to the *Strong's Enhanced Lexicon* in Libronix, #3917, the Hebrew definition reads in part: “... 1. Lilith, name of a female goddess who

haunts the desolate places of Edom ...". No doubt, to Herod, this owl was the angel of death!

From the 1880 *Library of Universal Knowledge*, vol. 11, pages 139-140 under "Owl", we read in part:

"... The owl has from early times been deemed a bird of evil omen, and has been an object of dislike and dread to the superstitious. This is perhaps partly to be ascribed to the manner with which it is often seen suddenly and unexpectedly to flit by when the twilight is deepening into night; partly to the fact that some of the best-known species frequent ruined buildings, while others haunt the deepest solitudes of woods; but, no doubt, chiefly to the cry of some of the species, hollow and lugubrious, but loud and startling, heard during the hours of darkness, and often by the lonely wanderer. It is evidently from this cry that the name owl is derived, as well as many of its synonyms in other languages, and of the names appropriated in different countries to particular species, in most of which the sound *oo* or *ow* is predominant, with great variety of accompanying consonants. Many of the owls have also another and very different cry, which has gained for one of them the appellation screech owl, and to which, probably, the Latin name *strix* and some other names are to be referred ...".

This is a great explanation of the superstition associated with an owl as far as it goes, but when it has implications relating to Holy Writ, it takes on a much greater meaning. When the term "satyr" is used both in the Old Testament and in the Greek language to mean "devil" and "half man and half goat" respectively, it takes on the significance that anyone of mixed race is the personification of evil, or in other words, a devil, or a child of Satan. But when we investigate even further, and find out that in early Greek art and sculpture that "satyr" often meant an ape, the significance takes on an even greater perspective.

No wonder Paul stated at 1 Cor. 10:19-21:

"¹⁹ What say I then? that the idol is any thing, or that which is offered in sacrifice to idols is any thing? ²⁰ But I say, that the things which the Gentiles [*sic Israelite nations*] sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to Yahweh: and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils. ²¹ Ye cannot drink the cup of Yahshua, and the cup of devils: ye cannot be partakers of Yahshua's table, and of the table of devils."

When Paul wrote this he was referring to Lev. 17:7; Deut. 32:17 & Psa. 106:36-37 which I will now quote and substitute the Hebrew term "satyrs" in place of "devils" for a better understanding:

Lev. 17:7: **"And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto satyrs, after whom they have gone a whoring. This shall be a statute for ever unto them throughout their generations."**

Deut. 32:17: **"They sacrificed unto satyrs, not to God; to gods whom they knew not, to new gods that came newly up, whom your fathers feared not."**

Psa. 106:36-37: **"³⁶ And they served their idols: which were a snare unto them. ³⁷ Yea, they sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto satyrs ..."**

It appears from all of this that it is pretty damn important to understand the Hebrew term “satyr”! I have done my very best to present this subject to the reader. If one doesn’t agree with what I have undertaken here, maybe he should study and write his own essay on the subject! Like Cuvier, when I look at a “Hottentot Venus”, I see a relative of an “Orang-Outang” with monstrously large “lips” and “ears” like that of “many apes”. Knowing this, how many “satyrs” do you have in your family tree? Given all of this, considering the present rate of miscegenation, it’ll not be long until satyrs (*i.e.*, devils) are swinging from all our family trees! Not only this, but we are told by many sources that this is the Christian thing to do! The bottom line is: if one is not 100% pure White genetically, one is a satyr (*i.e.*, devil)!