CHAPTER FIVE
Hawa, the Creator

A highly prominent name is that of Hawa. It was the most ancient name for the Creator, and is easily identified from a Hebrew verb meaning to form, or to mold.

As time flowed on, and the world fell apart, different people developed different names for the Father-god, for the Creator King of the Gods, and for other superhuman personalities. The myths show common patterns but the stories and relationships among the gods varied from place to place. The tribes remembered the same general arrangement but estrangement led to different details. Oral deterioration and later literary embellishments eroded a solid core of social memory.

The myth stories show these common patterns, but with divergent embellishments. Through this study it is now possible to isolate the old names and show evidence which was preserved beyond the disintegrating process of social memory and the distortions of ancient scribes in their literary accounts. We can now determine the original forms.

In Chapter Two I discussed the Anglo-Saxon Alloa with its present form of Hello and the curious parallel with the Hawaiian Island Aloha. These greetings had strong parallels with Eloha or Eloah, the Hebrew name for God. Furthermore, as I shall show, the biblical name for the personal God of Israel was Yahweh, translated in many modern English versions of the Bible simply as LORD. This name, although not recognized by modern scholarship, is related to Eloah, and to Hawa also.

Eloah-Aloha forms are found in place-names:

- Alloa and Allua in Ireland and Scotland
- Ulloa and Loa in Chile
- Loa in Utah
- Loa-loa in the South Pacific
- Sinaloa in Central America
- Ocaloacoochee Swamp in Florida. (This last name is formed of the elements Oc-El-Hawa-Oc-Ochi, similar to the Mana-Oc-Ochi of the Monocacy River.)
- Many other loa forms abound.

One other word is also important to the presentation of this chapter. El, the Canaanite word for God, is much used in the Bible. El Shaddai is God Almighty in Gen 17:1. Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani is the famous quote in Matt 27:46 by Jesus as he hung on the cross: “My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?”

I shall now consider some of the Creator evidence.
Kaubab El Hawa is one of the most ancient excavated sites in Israel. **El Hawa** (God Creator) is the key to a host of linguistic forms. While El, a common Semitic word for God, is well remembered in the Bible, Hawa, the ancient name for the Creator, is not. The reason is simple. When the Israelites were given Ya'awa during the Exodus, the new name for the Creator, they learned to forget the old Hawa. They no longer remembered Hawa.

El Hawa names are scattered around the world. Many of these have coalesced into one word. Alawa is in Nigeria. On Molokai in the Hawaiian Islands the name is known as Halawa. It is also found in Halawa, Jordan and Halawa in the Jubel Mountains of the Sudan. Here the El has shifted to Al with an H added to the front. Other forms of this name may be Alava Province, Spain and Alava Mountain of the Samoan Islands in the South Pacific. It is also seen in the Al Hawaya desert area of Saudi Arabia.

If one attempts to pronounce El Hawa rapidly, with accent on the final wa and not on the initial Ha, one readily recognizes how the H of Hawa can be slurred into Elawa. Accent on the last syllable is practiced in Hebrew and other languages.

The Hawa name is found many places without the El. Examples are Hawa, Syria and Hawa, Mongolia. It is found in Awah Island, Kuwait and Awa, Ethiopia as well as Awa, Okinawa. The Hawa name may also be found in Ava Island in the Bismark Archipelago, in Ava of the Samoan Islands, and in Ava, Burma as well as Ava Lahi channel in the Tonga Islands of the South Pacific.

The Awa name in Ethiopia is also given as Ua. If we vocalize Oa or Ua we find ourselves making a w sound between the two vowels. The problem of how to spell such sounds is illustrated in the *Random House Dictionary of the English Language*. In the dictionary section the name Massaua, for a seaport in Ethiopia, has the ua form but the same name in the gazetteer section has the form Massawa.

Numerous other Awa and Hawa names exist:

*Awawaawakind, New Zealand is a Hawa doublet. There are many others, sometimes with OC, EL or AN components:*

Awadam, Surinam
Awahuri, New Zealand
Awakino, New Zealand (Hawa-Oc-An-O?)
Awalawaa, Central African (Hawa-El-Hawa)
Awakeri, New Zealand
Hawi, Hawaiian Islands
Hawu, Mongolia
Hawea Flat, New Zealand
Hawea Point, Hawaiian Islands
Huahine Island, Society Islands
Hua An, Fujian, China (Hawa + An)
Vai Haua River, Society Islands
Hua Hoi Wan Bay, Hong Kong
Huahui, Solomon Islands
Huaho, Finland
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Huacachina, Peru (Hawa-Oc-Oc-ina)
Huacaya, Bolivia (Hawa-Oc-aya)
Huahai, Gansu, China
Hualla, Peru (Hawa-El-a)
Plus many others.

Then there are such names as:

Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands
Hawiya Tribe, Somalia
Al Hawiya, Saudi Arabia
Khabrat Hawiya salt marsh, Arabia
Huai He River, Anhui, China
Numerous Huai in China
Ban Huai Kho, Thailand
Huayabamba River, Peru
Huayacocotle, Mexico
Huayucachi, Peru
Huaiyan, Hubei, China

There are also many Oa, Oua, and Ua names:

Oa, Caroline Island
Mull of Oa, Scotland
Oahu Island, Hawaiian Islands
Oua, West Africa
O’ua atoll, Tonga Island
Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas
Oue, New Zealand
Oui, Equatorial Africa
Rio Oa, Fernando Po

Rio Ua, Fernando Po
Ua Huka Island, Marquesas Islands
Uawa River, New Zealand
Plus many others.

In China there are innumerable Hao, Hou, Hua, and Huo names. In Vietnam they appear in couplet form:

Hoa Binh
Bien Hoa
Tuy Hoa
Hoa Da
Thạnh Hoa
Hue Hoi
Xuan Dong
Hoi Hoi
An Ha
Tien Ha Tinh and so on.

The Hoa name is pronounced Hawa; others are variant spellings.

*Huahua* (Hawa-Hawa) River in Nicaragua is paralleled with *Huehuetenango* in Guatemala and *Chihuahua*, *Huajuapn*, *Huamantla*, *Huaquechula*, *Huehuetlan* and other *Hua-Hue* forms in Mexico. In the ancient Mexican language *huehue* is pronounced *hawahawa*; it meant great antiquity.

Many times the initial syllable is lost to leave a simple wa or wai. This is illustrated by the American Indian Tribal name *Hawallapai*, also known as *Walapai*:

Wa, Tibet
Wa, Kenya
Wa, Xizang, China
Wa, Ghana
Wah Wah Mts., Utah
Wah, Pakistan
Waaia, Australia
Wai, Bombay, India
Waia, Hawaiian Islands

There are numerous Wai names in New Zealand and the South Pacific.

Numerous other names have the -awa ending:

Tenawa, American Indians
Kanawha River, West Virginia
Kanazawa, Japan
Okaiawa, New Zealand (Oc + Hawa)
Okkwa, South Korea (Oc + Hawa)
Oklawha and River, Florida (Oc + El + Hawa)
Manawa, Wisconsin and Iowa
Manawa, Aden (Mana + Hawa)
Mandawa, Tanganyika
Mandawa, India
Manoah water course, Israel
Manoa, Bolivia
Tamaroa, Illinois
Tamaroa, Gilbert Islands
Mocoa, Colombia Ottawa, Canada and USA

Plus many others.
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This form is also found many places with an “a” suffix. There are Wallowa (Hawa-El-Hawa) mountains, lake, river and place in Oregon. This name is seen as a doublet in Walla Walla, Washington and Walla Walla, New South Wales (Hawa-El-a). It is also in Walwa, Australia as well as Walwai, Afghanistan and others:

Walwal, Australia  
Walwal, Ethiopia  
Wala Island, Maldives  
Wala, West Africa  
Wala River, Tanganyika  
Waladura, Ethiopia  
Waladuwa Island, Ceylon  
Walaha, New Hebrides

These many different forms of the worldwide Hawa name find parallels in mythology.

UA was number one of the Egyptian gods, the One, God. 
UaUa was the Only One, the One Alone, the One and Only, the One without second, the Creator of things that are EHD. He was known also as Neb-ua.

On the American continent Hawaneuyu was the Iroquois name for the Great Spirit TK. 
Awahili was the Cherokee name for the Great Sacred Eagle. (Ouahili is also the name for a native tribe of Algeria, North Africa.)

According to the story told to early white explorers, Hiawatha was the name of an outstanding Mohawk chief who lived a few centuries before their arrival. However he was also known as the Great Law Giver and his name is shown as Haio-Hwa-Tha, suggesting that perhaps the Indian memory confused a tribal hero with an early god DWM.

Niney Hawaya was a Choctaw name meaning Bending Hill — the place of emergence. But this name was also used for their Creator.

In these examples we see the simple Hawa form. If we consider El Hawa we can find other parallels. Did Eloah, the Hebrew name for God, derive from El Hawa? How are they related? Before we examine this connection in detail consider other Eloah-Eloha names which appear in mythology.

Yana-Uluha was the Pueblo Indian name for the High Priest first sent down to earth by the Creator. His role is similar to that of Melchizedek in Ps 110, a High Priest forever, one commissioned by Yahweh, the Creator.

Not only may the Uluha of the name be related to Eloha but the Yana is significant also. Yana is the Hebrew way to pronounce a name familiar to all of us, Jonah, who was swallowed by the whale. The name Yana means dove, a symbol of peace. We are promised a Prince of Peace but many believe this was Jesus. Yana-Uluha was the Dove of Eloha.
If we return back across the Atlantic to the eastern Mediterranean we find that Haloa was a pagan spring festival in ancient Greece, celebrated at the time of vernal equinox, equivalent to the Jewish Passover and the Christian Easter. It was celebrated in honor of Persephone, the personification of spring, who returned each spring from her abode in the netherworld. The Greek festival was also celebrated in honor of Demeter, the goddess of fertility and protector of marriage and the social order. But Dionysius, the god of fertility, was not forgotten; he was honored also in this celebration. As we shall see, he was a memory of Adam.

The Greeks remembered the Eloah name other ways. The Aloadae were Otus and Ephialtes, the giant twin sons of Poseidon and Iphemedia. Iphemedia later married Aloeus who became foster father of the twins. Aloeus is the Greek form of Eloah, with the characteristic Greek s ending. If the twins were adopted by God they became step children of God and hence sons of God.

The clue behind all these names and word forms — in place names, mythological gods, and the Hebrew name for God — is found in conjugation of the Hebrew word Haya: to be, to exist. See Table 5-1.

In the Pi’el form the word Hawa (#1) means to form, to mold. The imperative in the masculine singular literally is Form!, Mold! Hawa is the Great Molder, the one who fashions and forms. He is the Creator.

Note that I took two liberties in this tabulation. The current Hebrew pronunciation would use an A instead of a w in the words. This is a common sound shift; by showing a w we see how well the Hebrew word explains the abundant planetary evidence. I also use a as an ending on some words rather than “eh,” a common substitution not clearly distinguished by Hebrew scholars.

From examination of the verb tabulation we can see how the Hebrew word for God may have arisen. El married with Howeh (#2) became Eloah.

Note that in pronunciation of many of the “o-a” sounds it is easy to form the glottal stop, a shortening of the “o” to break it from easy flow with the “a.” This then tends to make Eloah into Elo-ah, and hence Eloha, as we find in the Hawaiian Aloha and other oha names.

The tabulation shows many interesting forms. The Indian name Hiawatha is commonly pronounced Haya-watha. In the Indian form it was Hai-Hwa-Tha. We can see that haya(#3) is the basic root of the Hebrew verb, while Hawa in the Pi’el form, is the Creator. Haya-Hawa-Tha comes directly out of the Hebrew verbs.

Place names, in addition to those tabulated above, also are evident. M’hawa (#4) is found in Mahuva, India. Hiwa, Huwa and other forms are also explained. Two outstanding ones are Hawana (#5), and T’hawana (#6). Hawana is found in Havana, Cuba and Havannah Channel, New Caledonia, as well as Havannahela, Ceylon. T’hawana is found in Tijuana, Mexico.

Other names are Avana oil field in Iraq, Awanu, New Zealand and Uwanah, Syria. The Tihawana may also be found in Taiwan and T’aiyuan, China. In Mexico are Tehuacan, Tehuantepec and Tehuipango. Without the terminal “a” this name may show in Huon, New Caledonia as well as Huon, New Guiana and Huong Khe, Vietnam. In the New World we find names such as Huancaneli, Huanay, Hunchaca and Huanuco in Peru and Bolivia.
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In the Pi’el verb we find *Ahawa* (#7). This form may be found in *Ahaura*, Lake *Ohua*, and *Ohaupo*, all of New Zealand, as well as *Ahua* in the Fiji Islands. One might also add *Oahu* of the Hawaiian Islands. But the state of *Iowa* in the United States is shown in an earlier form as *Howah*, which would be *Howeh* or *Howah* directly from the tabulation[^1]. Numerous other names could be found by searching the Atlases.

The tabulation also explains other evidence from the Bible. The name for God most commonly used in the Bible is not the singular form, *Eloah*, but rather the plural form *Eloheem*. This is found directly in the plural Kal present tense, (#8), *Howeem*, corresponding to the singular *Howeh*. All we need do is add El to the front.

In Exodus 3 Moses was confronted by God. A conversation ensued in which God commanded Moses to go speak for him to the people of Israel. Moses was highly reluctant to take on such a commission and, apparently as part of his attempt to avoid the duty, asks God how he, Moses, is supposed to identify God to his people. God is provoked and tells Moses *I AM WHO I AM*. He shall tell the people that *I AM* sent him. The phrase *I AM WHO I AM* literally in Hebrew is *AHYEH ASHER AHYEH*. *Ahye* is the first person male singular of the future Kal, #9 of the tabulation: *I am*. But God is not satisfied that Moses shall tell the people *I AM* had sent him. This was too ordinary; everyone knows that God is, that he exists. Rather Moses should tell the people that *Yahweh*, the God of his fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, sent him. This was to be his name. The name *Yahweh* was to be remembered throughout all generations.

The name is significant. It is the third person male singular of the future form in the Pi’el, #10, *Y’Hawa*, *HE SHALL CREATE*. God wanted to be known as the one who not only was, *AHYEH*, nor as the one who had created, *HAWA*, but as the one who would create, *YAHWEH*. He was taking command of a planet that had been lost in the spiritual darkness of celestial rebellions. Now he would create in a way that would stand as a memorial throughout all the ages of universe time.

This discussion now brings us to Jesus’ name. It is commonly thought to derive from the Hebrew Joshua. Jesus in Greek is pronounced Yesoos, and is commonly vocalized that way among modern Spanish people. One difficulty is the “e” vowel. Why did it come over into Greek as an “e” and not an “o?” Joshua might have yielded Yosoos, not Yesoos. Scholars believe the name *Yosha* derives from *Y’hoshua*, a defective form of *Y’hosha*. It is also confused with *Y’hosha*[^2], [^3]. *Y’hoshaya* is found in I Sam 17:47 and Ps 116:6. It means *he will save*. *Y’hoshaya* is the Hiphil third person masculine future of *Yasha*, *to save*. In the *Y’hosha* form it is thought the name may derive from a combination of *Y’hawa* and *Yasha*: *He will create + He will save*.

But there is another form that adds further confusion. It is *Yesh*, used adverbially or as a copula for the verb *haya*, *to stand out or to exist*. Strong[^4] shows it used as *there are, he is, I have*, and so on. With *Hawa*, the inflected form of *Haya*, *Yesh-Hawa* could easily mean *He is the Creator*. And this is Jesus.
### TABLE 5-1
**PARTIAL CONJUGATION OF THE HEBREW VERB, HAYEH**

The *kal* form, the basic verb stem: "to be," "to exist" = *Haya, Heya* (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Hayehyeth</td>
<td>Hayeynu</td>
<td><em>Ahya</em> (9)</td>
<td>N<em>hiba</em></td>
<td><em>Howa</em> (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (m)</td>
<td>Hayeyath</td>
<td>Heyyetem</td>
<td><em>Tihya</em></td>
<td><em>Tihyu</em></td>
<td><em>Howah</em> (Heya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f)</td>
<td>Hayehyeth</td>
<td>Hayeyten</td>
<td><em>Tihye</em></td>
<td><em>Tihneh</em></td>
<td>(Howyah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (They)</td>
<td><em>Haya</em></td>
<td><em>Hayu</em></td>
<td><em>Yihya</em></td>
<td><em>Yihyu</em></td>
<td><strong>Howeem</strong> (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Haythah</td>
<td><em>Tihya</em></td>
<td><em>Tihneh</em></td>
<td><em>Howoth</em></td>
<td><em>Hayeynah</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The P*él* form, "to form," "to mokl" = *Hiwa, Hawa* (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Past</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Hiweethee</td>
<td>Hiweenu</td>
<td><em>Ahawa</em> (7)</td>
<td>N<em>hawa</em></td>
<td>M<em>hawa</em></td>
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<td>Hiweetha</td>
<td>Hiweethem</td>
<td><em>Thawa</em></td>
<td><em>Thawwu</em></td>
<td>M'hawa (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f)</td>
<td>Hiweeth</td>
<td>Hiweethen</td>
<td><em>Thawee</em></td>
<td><em>Thawen</em></td>
<td>M'haween</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He (They)</td>
<td><em>Hiwa</em></td>
<td><em>Hiwuu</em></td>
<td><em>Y'hawa</em> (10)</td>
<td><em>Y'hawwu</em></td>
<td>M'hawoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Hivthah</td>
<td><em>Thawa</em></td>
<td>Thawen* (6)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. Haweh (Hawa) is the form found everywhere across our planet, a place name from very ancient times. In the imperative it means *He Forms! or He Molds!* The implication is not one who creates the basic building blocks of the universe but one who uses those basic building blocks to create the worlds, biological organisms, and man.
2. (8) The *howeh* and *howeem* words combined with the very ancient *El* to form the common Hebrew names for God, *El + howeh = Eloha* and *El + howeem = Elohim*. I highlight them in the above tabulation to show their origin. Literally, they mean *God exists*, or *Gods exist*. These were ancient forms coming down to us through the Hebrew tribes.
3. (10) Y’haweh, “*I shall form or mold,*” shortened to Yahweh, (Yawa), is the name found in the Old Testament texts. This is the name our Creator gave us for the future of this world.