

## 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<sup>TK</sup>. *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 *Yawa* 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<sup>TWIG</sup>. 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<sup>TAW, TWIG</sup>. 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<sup>TWIG</sup>.

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<sup>TWIG</sup>. It is found in *Awah* Island, Kuwait and *Awa*, Ethiopia as well as *Awa*, Okinawa<sup>TAW, TWIG, TK</sup>. 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<sup>TAW, TWIG, TAC</sup>:

*Awaawakind*, 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?)

Awalawa, 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

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  
 Thanh 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 Guatamala and *Chihuahua*, *Huajuapn*, *Huamantla*, *Huaquechula*, *Huehuetlanand* 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*<sup>HAI</sup>:

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.

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<sup>EHD</sup>. He was known also as *Neb-ua*.

On the American continent *Hawaneyu* was the Iroquois name for the Great Spirit<sup>NAM,TK</sup>.

*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<sup>DWM, NAM</sup>.

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<sup>RHDEL</sup>. 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 Iphimedia. Iphimedia 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<sup>RHDEL, AE</sup>.

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 a “v” 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 Havanah, Cuba and *Havannah* Channel, New Caledonia<sup>RHDEL</sup>, as well as *Havannavela*, 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 *Taiyun*, 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*, *Huancayo*, *Huanchaca* and *Huanuco* in Peru and Bolivia.

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<sup>HAI</sup>. 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*. *Ahyeh* 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?" Yoshua might have yielded Yosoos, not Yesoos. Scholars believe the name *Yoshua* derives from *Y'hoshua*, a defective form of *Y'hosha*. It is also confused with *Y'hoshaya*<sup>SEC, AHCL</sup>. *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<sup>3426</sup> 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 <i>kal</i> form, the basic verb stem: "to be," "to exist" = <i>Haya, Heya</i> (3)						
Person	Past		Future		Present	Imperative
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural		
I	Hayehyeeth	Hayeynu	<b>Ahya(9)</b>	Nihya	<b>Howa (2)</b>	Heya
You (m)	Hayehyath	Heyeytem	Tihya	Tihyu	Howah	(Heya)
You (f)	Hayehyeth	Hayeyten	Tihyee	Tihyehnah	(Howyah)	Heyeey
He (They)	Haya	Hayu	Yihya	Yihyu	<b>Howeem (8)</b>	Hayu
She	Haythah	Tihya	Tihyehnah	Howoth	Hayeynah	
The Pi'el form, "to form," "to mold" = <i>Hiwa, Hawa</i> (1)						
Person	Past		Future		Present	Imperative
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural		
I	Hiweethee	Hiweenu	<b>Ahawa (7)</b>	N'hawa	M'hawa	<b>Hawa (1)</b>
You (m)	Hiweetha	Hiweethem	T'hawa	T'hawuwu	<b>M'hawa (4)</b>	Hawee
You (f)	Hiweeth	Hiweethen	T'hawee	T'hawena	M'haween	Hawuwu
He (They)	Hiwa	Hiwuwu	<b>Y'hawa (10)</b>	Y'hawuwu	M'hawoth	<b>Hawenah (5)</b>
She	Hiwthah		T'hawa	<b>T'hawenah(6)</b>		

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.

(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.