

The “LORD” – a title rejected by The Living God of the Scriptures. But why?

[< Back to articles](#)

Preface – Kenneth Lent August 2013

“And it shall be at that day, saith YHVH that thou shalt call me Ishi (loving husband), and shall no more call me Baali (my Lord). Hosea 2:16 (see your KJV footnote)

First, it is best to point out that this ministry is not a “sacred name” ministry as some hold to that position. There are those who feel that they have discovered the exact pronunciation of God’s “original sacred name” deduced beyond doubt. Others go a step further teaching that the Hebrew Tetragrammaton of the 4 letters Yod Hay Vauv Hay (equivalent to English YHVH which some present as YHWH, Yahweh) must be pronounced exactly in a certain manner or else communication with God is hopeless. Thus we see differing groups lobbying for a sole use of “Yahweh”, “Yahveh”, “Yahvah”, “Yahavah”, “Jehovah”, “Ee-oo-uu-aa”, or various other sacred name pronunciations. Then we have the same debate over the Savior’s name of Jesus in Hebrew –“Yahvahshua”, “Yahshua”, “Y’shua”, “Yeshua”, “Yehoshua”, “Jehoshua”, “Joshua”, and a few more similar attempts.

Realistically, this sort of arguing is pointless because nobody today was there in those distant lands and ancient times to hear and record God’s conversations with the prophets to actually know how the Tetragrammaton divine name was precisely articulated. Therefore with this in mind, neither this author nor those participating in this ministry are desirous of tagging our studies of The Scriptures as being among certain groups holding to a designation as “sacred namers”. We’re not.

To add to this confusion, other assemblies have been known to pick out any single name such as “Yahshua” or maybe “Yahveh” (or other) which they may feel is inappropriate, and decide that anybody using that pronunciation is certainly in danger of divine wrath from on high and that they should be avoided as heretics. Of course, this is all silliness since *the* pronunciation of God’s name as given to Moses in Exodus 3 can’t be determined beyond all speculation, and more importantly a precise unflawed pronunciation isn’t even the crux of the matter. The heart-convicted meaning of the Divine Name is what God was getting across to Moses in Exodus 3:14,15 “I am-the Everliving-Self Existent”.(Strong’s #3068 Yod Hay Vauv Hay)

The debate over the sole pronunciation of the letters YHVH, a Hebrew intent of “everliving”, seems inexhaustible. And as we witness, all the various names listed above *do* fall within the scope of “*how to pronounce Yod Hay Vauv Hay*” and its derivatives of “the salvation of Yod Hay Vauv Hay”.

But what about “LORD”? Isn’t this just more strife of the same aimless contention over YHVH?

Not so. This one word is altogether outside that arena of controversy and is a different word altogether. “The Lord” has no connection to a pronunciation debate of YHVH at all. It is a different word, different language origin, different meaning, different name. It’s use has nothing in common with the debate on how to pronounce “everliving self emanating breath/life -- YHVH” in Hebrew, which is rooted in the Hebrew letters Yod Hay Vauv Hay. “LORD” (or The Lord) is indeed a strange word of a quite alien origin from that of the languages of the Holy Scripture. Therefore it deserves a particular study in its own right in order to decipher its intent of meaning in the first place and how it got into our Bibles. Granted, word origin debates can enter into an unnecessary picayune level and serve no real purpose. But since LORD in the Scriptures has replaced YHVH, God’s name portraying *life itself*, the question of “why?” becomes paramount to the Faith and is no light matter to brush aside.

Language history tells us that the word spelled L-O-R-D and pronounced “Lord” as we sound it out, was not of Hebrew or Saxon origin at all. The “LORD” was first imported to Britain by Caesar’s Roman army circa 55BC since the Romans prayed to pagan “house gods” known as “Lar” and “Larth” in Latin. We will examine, in this study, how the Roman word Lar evolved into the English word Lord. French invasions later also influenced the use of this word in Britain. We will also examine the linguistics of how this pagan word “Lord” became intertwined with the Hebrew word “Baal” by way of English word application of the Hebrew meanings. That is, Baal meant ‘Lord’ in Hebrew in a theological sense of the word, with scholarly lexicons and dictionaries correctly noting the association. Baal also has a few superfluous meanings in Scripture that do not mean Lord which will be considered as well.

- end Preface

=====

THE LORD

By Kenneth W. Lent August 2013

Faith of the Covenant Fellowship, Virginia <http://ezra98.yolasite.com/>

No doubt, although they use “Jesus” and a few even mention “Yahweh”, the most common reference by far of the denomination institutional churches to the Creator of Heaven and Earth is that of “The Lord”. One merely has to listen to the verbiage of the modern televangelists to observe that fact. LORD has been the entrenched name of God for the establishment churches for centuries.

Those who refer to God as “LORD” or “Lord” say they use “Lord” because it means “master” since Jesus is our master. That’s a fair enough answer and “master” would be fine – sort of. But then why not simply say “master” if master is the *intended* word in the first place? Where did the habit of using “Lord” in substitution of “master” come from anyhow? This will be considered in the study which follows herein.

Also, I inserted “sort of” into the above paragraph, because even if those who use “Lord” simply mean “master” (and agreed - Jesus is our master), this is not what Scripture tells us is the intent of what God conveyed to Moses in Exodus 3:14,15 concerning His Name. That Name is found nearly 7000 times in Scripture as inspired by the Holy Spirit and it did not mean “Master” or “Lord”. Yod Hay Vauv Hay, the Name in Hebrew, cannot be translated to “master”. It (YHVH) basically means, as Ferrar Fenton translated it in his 1903 Bible – The Everliving. God was telling Moses and the prophets that He is the *one true Living God*, the life giver. God did not tell Moses that His name was “Master”, even though other Scriptures make it known that God is our master, a title sometimes used of Him.

Nobody’s master does him any good if the master is not alive. It is this point that God made very clear to Moses saying “*I AM (I exist alive) – The Everliving*”. Therefore to substitute God’s primary idea that He is alive by His own energy, power, and Spirit, and to erase YHVH (Ever Life) from the Holy Text and insert “Master/LORD”, though well

intended, is an unauthorized step into disobedience by man which produces a deadly domino affect of eventual other mistaken doctrine. God tells man “call me I AM THAT I AM EVERLIVING”, man says “we’ll just call you master ‘LORD’ because we like that better and mean well”. This is man’s intellectual side trying to reason things out, and we see where that led Eve when she tried to do the same in the Garden of Eden. “Master” is a correct *title* of our King Jesus Christ, however “Master” is not our Living God’s Name. But then again, the “Lord name users” don’t say “master”, they say “Lord”. It is this appellation “Lord” upon which we shall focus in this study. From whence did it come?

Additionally, this study into the word Lord is presented with the prayer that it is an aid to faith building for the serious Bible searcher, and an edification for the brethren. Comments, critiques, or suggestions are certainly welcomed.

“ – and with all thy getting, get understanding” (Prov. 4:7)
“According to your faith be it unto you” (Mat.9:29)

The “Lord’s” connection to Baal (Strong’s Reference #1166,1167,1168)

The Hebrew word “baal” can mean several things by definition including master, husband, owner, or to marry. But in its use within religious worship as a proper noun, ‘Baal’ has the overriding definition of that of a pagan deity. Baal’s meaning by way of misplaced faith translates in English to “The Lord” which was a Phoenician, Tyrian, Canaanite, and Babylonian god. Bible lexicons and dictionaries have exposed this truth for centuries but the clergy have neglected to show it to their congregations, satisfied to lead them in prayers to “The Lord” rather than break with man’s tradition of error.

The Dictionary of the Bible (Mckenzie), 1977 ed. page 72

Baal (Hb *ba'al*, “lord” in the sense of owner or master, e.g., of a wife, a slave, a piece of property.) Most commonly it is a divine appellative (not a personal name) and as such appears as a component in many personal and local names.

The character of the Baal cult has been much illuminated by the discovery of the Canaanite mythological tablets of Ugarit*. The title Baal, “lord,” was applied to several gods; but when used without further qualification it signified the storm-god Hadad* (Akkadian Adad or Addu). In the Ugaritic texts he has the title Aliyan, “he who prevails” (Albright). As the storm-god who rules the weather he is the giver of fertility.

(The print was very small to scan and may be blurred. It is not your browser)

BAAL



Text below: Gesenius Hebrew/Chaldee Lexicon

poetically used of a bird, Ecc. 10:20; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** a hairy man, 2 Ki. 1:8; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** a dreamer, one who has dreams, Gen. 37:19; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** one who has forensic causes, Ex. 24:14; comp. Isa. 50:8; "masters of my covenant, of my oath," joined in league with me, Gen. 14:13; Neh. 6:18; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** master of tongue, charmer, Ecc. 10:11; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** greedy, Pro. 23:2; compare 29:22. Pro. 16:22, **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** "prudence is a fountain of life to its owner," i.e. to him who is endowed with it; Pro. 1:19; 17:8; Ecc. 8:8, **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** "wickedness does not deliver its owner," i.e. the wicked person; Ecc. 7:12; Prov. 3:27, **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** "withhold no good from its owner," from him to whom it is due, to whom it belongs, i.e. the needy.

→ (5) With art. **בַּאֵל**; with pref. **בַּאֵל**, **בַּאֵל** **Baal** OR **Lord**; **בַּאֵל**, the name of an idol of the Phoenicians, especially of the Tyrians: it was their domestic and principal deity, also worshipped with great devotion together with Astarte, by the Hebrews, especially in Samaria (see **בַּאֵל**, **בַּאֵל**), Jud. 6:25, seq.; 2 Ki. 10:18, seq. Hence **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** the temple of Baal, 1 Ki. 16:32; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** prophets of Baal, 1 Ki. 18:22, 25; **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** remains of the worship of Baal, Zeph. 1:4; pl. **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** statutes of Baal, Jud. 2:11; 3:7; 8:33; 10:10; 1 Sa. 7:4; 13:10, etc. The worship of this God by the Phoenicians and Pami is shown amongst other things by the Phoenician proper names, as

(see **בַּאֵל**) is also referred to the sun". Particular cities devoted to his worship bear particular epithets; such as—(a) **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** [*Berith*], lord and guardian of covenants, by the Shechemites, Jud. 8:33; 9:4; or as if *Zevē hēnos*, or *Deus filius* ["According vers. loc. cit. 'Baal in covenant with the Israel'"].—(b) **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** [*Baal-zebub*], by the Philistines of Ekron, as if the fly like *Zevē 'Avēmos* of Elis (P. *Mynagrus* *deus* of the Romans 2 Ki. 1:2.—(c) **בַּאֵל** **בַּאֵל** [*Baal* ites; see **בַּאֵל**.

["The Lord" is the personal name and also the title of Baal]

Ba'a
1. Orig
but in
Athe O.
origin
owed
or Baal
ably t
tility
crease
Baal c
Egypt
Semitic
seems
the Ru
gods a
tuaries
used A
Baal
early
(Num.
had a

↓ ↓ B

Ba'al (ba'al) [lord, possessor, husband].
1. Originally the word was not a proper noun, but later came to be so used, as is seen in the O.T. Baal worship apparently had its origin in the belief that every tract of ground owed its productivity to a supernatural being, or baal, that dwelt there. The farmers probably thought that from the Baalim, or fertility gods, of various regions came the increase of crops, fruits, and cattle. The name Baal occurs in the Hyksos period, and to the Egyptians of Dyn. XIX he was a well-known Semitic deity. In the Amarna letters Baal seems to be identical with Adad (Hadad). In the Ras Shamra texts the word is applied to gods as possessors of particular places, sanctuaries, or attributes; it is, however, also used as the name of a distinct god Baal.

Baal was adored on high places in Moab as early as the days of Balaam and Balak (Num. 22:41). In the time of the Judges he had altars in Palestine (Judg. 2:13; 6:18-22), and when Ahab married Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, the worship of Baal almost supplanted that of (Jehovah.) The struggle between the two religions culminated on Mount Carmel when the Prophet Elijah met the priests of Baal (I Kings 18:21, 23; 18:17-40). Though it ended in the slaughter of the priests of Baal, yet the cult soon recuperated until crushed by Jehu (II Kings 10:18-28). About this time, the worship of Baal received new impulse in Judah through Jezebel's daughter,

Language lexicons reveal that the word Baal, when used as worship, nearly always applies to a false deity or deities that translate to our English word *Lord* as the primary definition. The Everliving God indeed has blessed us with scholars who have studied Scripture language. They have written down their studies to share with us the blessings.

"My name continually every day is blasphemed" (Isaiah 52:5) Lord = Baal

"I am Yahweh (I AM Everliving): that is my name: and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images." Isaiah 42:8

"And Yahweh (I AM Everliving) appeared to Solomon by night and said – If my people which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then I will hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land." (II Chron.7:14)

Jesus says "For as the Father has life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself" (John 5:26) "I AM the way, the truth, and THE LIFE; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." (John:14:6) [Christians are called and named unto life in Christ. "Lord", even if well intended, does not translate to LIFE-EVERLIVING by which we are called to humbleness. What an awesome joy it is to be called into His everlasting life, knowing that mortality cannot proceed beyond death's grave.]

Below is Hosea chapter 2:5-23 for those who have an Authorized King James Version Bible which itself uses “The Lord” some 7000 times where the Hebrew originally had YHVH (The Everliving). Yet look what slipped by in the footnotes as to the meaning and translation of “Baal-i” (my Baal).

HOSEA 3	978	God's love for his people
5 For their mother hath played the harlot: she that conceived them hath done shamefully: for she said, I will go after my lovers, that give me my bread and my water, my wool and my flax, mine oil and my drink.	CHAP. 2 f Jer. 44:17 g Job 19:8 h Luke 15:18 i Ezek. 16:8 j Is. 24:7 k Amos 8:10 l Is. 5:5 m Judg. 3:7 n Ezek. 23:40 o Ezek. 20:35 p Josh. 7:26 q Is. 65:10 r Ex. 23:13 s Job 5:23 t Is. 11:6 u Is. 2:4 v Zech. 9:10 w Lev. 26:5 x Jer. 23:6 y Is. 54:13 z Jer. 31:33 aa John 17:3 ab Zech. 8:12 ac Zech. 10:9 ad Zech. 13:9	hope; and she shall sing there, as in the days of her youth, and as in the day when she came up out of the land of Egypt. 16 And it shall be at that day, saith the LORD, that thou shalt call me ⁹ I'shi; and shalt call me no more ¹⁰ Bá'al-i.
6 ¶Therefore, behold, I will hedge up thy way with thorns, and make a wall, that she shall not find her paths.		17 For I will take away the names of Bá'al-im out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name.
7 And she shall follow after her lovers, but she shall not overtake them; and she shall seek them, but shall not find them: then shall she say, ^a I will go and return to my first husband; for then was it better with me than now.		18 And in that day will I make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground: and I will break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth, and will make them to lie down safely.
8 For she did not know that I gave her corn, and ^b wine, and oil, and multiplied her silver and gold, ^c which they prepared for Bá'al.		19 And I will betroth thee unto me for ever; yes, I will betroth thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in loving-kindness, and in mercies.
9 Therefore will I return, and take away my corn in the time thereof, and my wine in the season thereof, and will ^d recover my wool and my flax given to cover her nakedness.		20 I will even betroth thee unto me in faithfulness: and thou shalt know the LORD.
10 And now will I discover her ^e lewdness in the sight of her lovers, and none shall deliver her out of mine hand.		21 And it shall come to pass in that day, ^f will hear, saith the LORD, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth;
11 I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, and her sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts.	3 Or, new wine 4 Or, where-with they made Baal	22 And the earth shall hear the corn, and the wine, and the oil; and they shall hear Jéz're-el.
12 And I will ^g destroy her vines and her fig trees, whereof she hath said, These are my rewards that my lovers have given me: and ^h I will make them a forest, and the beasts of the field shall eat them.	5 Or, take away 6 Or, folly, or, villainy 7 Or, make desolate 8 Heb. to her heart, or, friendly	23 And I will sow her unto me in the earth; and I will have mercy upon her that had not obtained mercy; and I will say to them which were not my people, Thou art my people; and they shall say, Thou art my God.
13 And I will visit upon her the days of Bá'al-im, wherein she burned incense to them, and she ⁱ decked herself with her earrings and her jewels, and she went after her lovers, and forgat me, saith the LORD.	9 That is, My husband 10 That is, My lord	CHAPTER 3 THEN said the LORD unto me, Go yet, love a woman beloved of her friend, yet an adulteress, according to the love of the LORD toward the children of Israel, who look to other gods, and love flagons of wine.
14 ¶Therefore, behold, I will allure her, and ^j bring her into the wilderness, and speak ^k comfortably unto her.	CHAP. 3 a Deut. 21:13	2 So I bought her to me for fifteen pieces of silver, and for ^l an homer of barley, and an half homer of barley:
15 And I will give her her vineyards from thence, and ^m the valley of A'chór for a door of	1 About 4½ dollars 2 About 9 bushels	3 And I said unto her, Thou shalt abide ⁿ for me many days; thou shalt not play the harlot.

Regardless of what ‘Baal’ previously had meant in its lesser meanings, by this time (785 BC) in Saxon Israel’s history the people had for so long attached the word Baal to heathen deities that it became a name of disgust to God Almighty and a name He finally rejects when referring to Him. Even the King James Version editors know that Baal meant “lord”. We need to remember that in 1611 England if Bible translators might have set about to correct some Scripture error but the correction would have found much disfavor with the King or the Church, it would be off with their heads. Sadly, there are times in history where truth takes a back seat to the protocol of a powerful state church. No translator was about to buck the system in place. “The Lord” was God in England, and so this would still remain in the “new” King James Version Bible of 1611.

Lower case letters “baal” – “married to”, “owner”, “husband”

These are some infrequent additional meanings of “baal” when not used as its primary worship name of the pagan god(s) “Lord”. How are these instances to be considered in light of the Scriptures?

In a few Scripture verses where baal does not mean the proper name of Israel’s adversary god “Lord” of the surrounding heathen nations, it does have other uses in the ancient Hebrew grammar. But even with these we see a distanced application to mean anything spiritually good for Israel. The meanings are usually neutral or negative in the relationship Israel holds with The Everliving God.

Is Beulah land the Lord’s (Baal’s) land – our redeemed land?

“Thou shalt no more be termed Forsaken; neither shall thy land any more be termed Desolate; but thou shalt be called Hephzibah, and thy land Beulah: for Yahweh (The Everliving) delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married.” (Isaiah 62:4)

In this verse the words Beulah and married both come from the root word “baal” with “married” being the meaning both times it is used. It should be noted that “Beulah” appears only once in Scripture so there is no double witness for this word becoming a stable description of Israel’s land redeemed. This verse was also written 100 years before Yahweh finally warns Israel to quit using Baal/Lord in reference to Him (Hosea 2:16) as they were doing with false gods. Additionally, with ‘baal’ being used to describe the condition of marriage, it refers to a *backsliding* Israel whose only hope would be in a union with God by which He would work to perfect it (make it Hephzibah - “My delight”). We know the nation is not perfected in verse 4 because it is a work in progress. There’s “*no rest until God makes it a praise” v.7, and “*its highways need cleared of stones”v.10. That is, even though Israel had been only partially faithful to Yahweh He would still take her in and be a husband for her own good. Yes, she had trouble in keeping her mind away from Baalism (Lord worship), but this is the love that God has for His people as a nation and reveals His willingness to show mercy though we hardly deserve it. We know this is the meaning of Beulah “baal-married–but some things need worked out” in this verse because the story is also retold by Jeremiah.**

*“Only **acknowledge thine iniquity**, that thou hast transgressed against Yahweh thy God, and hast scattered thy ways to the strangers under every green tree, and ye have not obeyed my voice, saith Yahweh”*

*“Turn **O backsliding children**, saith Yahweh, for I am **married (baal)** unto you: and will take you one of a city, and two of a family, and I will bring you to Zion (the land of regathering).” (Jeremiah 3:14)*

“Beulah” (baal married) is a term describing a nation not yet perfected although God is married to it with the promise of ultimate beauty and perfection being the goal. This can

veritably be compared to our nation today which holds the name of Jesus, but adds The Lord (Baal) and “Jew” (Edomite worship) to His name. Since Christians refuse to give up the name “Lord” or refrain in calling Jesus an antichrist “Jew”, God tells us that He will take it upon Himself to see it is stopped.

“For I will take the names of Baalim (Lords) out of their mouths, and they shall no more be remembered by their names.” (Hosea 2:17) God Himself will end our backsliding.

God as husband (baal – lower case) in Isaiah 54:5

Can calling God’s name “The Lord” be excused because of Isaiah 54:5? *“For thy Maker is thine husband (Baal here, Strong’s # 1167).”* No. This verse says the exact opposite. He says His Name is YHVH, The Everliving (generically referred to as Yahweh, but the intent of LIFE is the key). Here is the complete verse:

“For thy Maker is thine husband (baal): YHVH (The Everliving) of hosts is His name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel; the God of the whole Earth shall He be called.” (Isaiah 54:5)

Again, Jeremiah and Isaiah back each other up on what is being said here. God is making a tongue-in-cheek statement. Israel was spiritually “marrying” baals (gods) and even elevating them as the proper name Baal (LORD). They were breaking Yahweh God’s covenant they had with Him. God is telling them “You want a baal (lord husband) that will help you? I’ll be your baal (husband) but my name is The Everliving, not Baal/Lord.” There is no (true) God in the whole Earth but YHVH.

The prophet Jeremiah makes this clear. Israel was breaking the covenant and “marrying” the wrong god (husband/baal) and also considering Yahweh God as just another baal, or one of many baals.

*Behold, the days come, saith Yahweh (Everliving), that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah: Not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; **which my covenant they brake**, although I was **an husband (a baal)** unto them, saith Yahweh (The Everliving). --- for I will forgive their iniquity, and will remember their sin no more --- **Yahweh (Everliving) is His name.**” (Jer. 31:31,32,34,35)*

This is not unlike the situation with the land being Beulah (baal), married but backslidden. Here again the nation broke the covenant they had with Yahweh and sought after idols while wanting Yahweh as a “husband” “a baal” too. They were mixing religions between faith in Yahweh and worshipping Baal. Elijah said that they needed to make up their mind:

“And Elijah came unto all the people and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? If Yahweh (Everliving) be God, follow Him: but if Baal (The Lord), then follow him. And the people answered him not a word.”(I Kings 18:21) Speechless denial in light of the truth.

Before we see dominion poured out from on high upon sincere Christians in our nation, does America need to answer Elijah’s question today? Will history repeat itself and the people remain silent as to making a decision one way or the other. Only time and the unfolding of events will tell.

“For let not that man think that he shall receive any thing of the Master. A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.” (James 1:7,8)

Extra link too > Quick reference [“Baal” in Easton's 1897 Bible Dictionary](#) . Scroll to "B" entry]

Lar, Lares, Larth, Lard, Lord. What is this about?



***A Roman household Lar god. 1st century AD
Photo – Capatoline Museum***

So far we have studied the definite connection between the Hebrew word Baal and the English word Lord.

It has also been noted that well meaning people simply mean “master” when they use the word “Lord”, even though God’s simplest name YHVH does not translate to “master” but to “Everliving” (a statement of self existent life). Of course, the *title* of “master” can

apply to God and does by means of some other words which for lack of space are best left for further discussion. But from whence comes our verbalized sound of “Lord” if all we mean is “Master” in the first place? In other words, why are we saying L-O-R-D?

To give a capsule rundown of it, “Lord” is neither a Hebrew nor a Saxon word, but is Latin and is derived from the pagan household gods of ancient Rome called LAR and the plural LARES. With the Roman invasions of Britain in the 1st century and later invasions by the French (who had been influenced by Rome), the Latin pagan gods’ names became transplanted to the British Isles. From there it is easy to trace the development and evolution of the Latin **Lar** to the eventual English **Lord**, a word which then made it into our English Bibles. This is certain and it is obvious.

[[At this point we need to sidetrack for one moment because the long held definition of Lord handed to us by the establishment church educational system supposes that “Lord” theoretically originated with the Old English word "hlaford" which itself comes from “hlaf-weard” meaning “loaf-keeper”. See <http://www.yourdictionary.com/lord> This is a stretch to say the least. It is either a regrettable attempt based on incomplete historical study or intentional disinformation by influential churches to hide the true origin of “Lord”. “Lord” sounding anything like “h-laf-weard” is weak at best. Solid references of English etymology show that “Lord” evolved from the similar sounding Latin word “Lar” and is religion based.

The English h-laf-weards were feudal land owners responsible for the welfare of their peasant subjects who had no real liberty. They were “loaf-keepers” or “food source providers” who had serfs (peasants) work on their lands. In turn these “loaf-keepers” protected the serfs within their realm. Since the Roman Lar were believed to be pagan “spirit beings” who were said to have protected their households, and since Roman gods had entered English social life by military invasion, it was not long until the later English feudal “loaf-keeper” chieftains were also called Lar or Lord since they too were household protectors. The language adulteration was historically bound to happen. Only in this respect do we see a connection between the h-laf-weard feudal ruler and the term “Lord”, but the primary origin is that of a Latin word, not an Old English word. ---let’s return to the main study points.]]

Our ancient study sources lead us to the words "Lar, Lars, Larth, Lard" all of which developed into the later English word "Lord". These words had a past Greek tie in that they are pagan Etruscan, and the Etruscan language had Greek influences. The Etruscan civilization preceded the Roman civilization.

The reader may access the [Word Study Tool Lexicon](#) at Stoa Consortium Online, and see that an Etruscan word "Lar" became our English word "Lord". Other sources will reveal the same. The intermediate bridge between "Lar" and "Lord" was the word "Larth". These all mean the same thing. Quoting, we see below:

"Lar or Lars , Lartis, m., I. a prænomen of Etruscan origin (in Etruscan, usu: “the prefix of the first-born, while a younger son was called Aruns. The name Lar, Lars, or Larth was an honorary appellation in Etruscan=Engl.lord) source: Lars Tolumnius, rex Veientium,” Cic. Phil. 9, 2; Liv. 4, 17, 1; 4, 58, 7: “ad Lartem Porsenam,” id. 2, 9 (nom. Lar, Charis. 110 P.)."

Note: Click "Show Lexicon Entry" at Elem..." on the below site:

<http://www.stoa.org/hopper/morph.jsp?l=lares&la=la&prior=incultique#lexicon> ---"the gods of places, protecting deities, Lares". (Lares is the plural of Lar)

Therefore we observe that the pagan Etruscan Lar, Lars, Larth, became the English "LORD". The Romans absorbed this Etruscan word and applied it to their pagan spirit deities. These were Roman idols usually seen in pairs, thus the plural "Lars or Lares"--- which meant "Lord". Quoting on Roman pagan religion:

"With this belief set, every family or household was believed to be assigned a guardian spirit known as the Lar Familiaris (Lars). All family functions included these spiritual guardians in some form or another." <http://www.unrv.com/culture/roman-religion.php>

The Etruscan "Lars - Larth" became pronounced as the English "Lord" by a phonetic interchangeable usage of the letters "A" used as "O"; also "TH" switched with "D". It is well documented by language scholars that these letters were interchangeable in usage among the European nations, languages, and dialects. "d: As in English. However, in medieval Welsh orthography, d was sometimes used to represent dd – Pronounced like the th in then." [Pronunciation of Celtic Names](#) . Same with some Spanish words "d pronounced th".

From historical documents of the British Isles we can see that the interchangeability of "Lard" and "Lord" ("a" to "o", visa versa) was common in the language evolutionary process. The below is an excerpt from a letter dated 1565 from James Stewart to the Lard (Lord) of Glenorchy.

*"To our traist freynd the **Lard** of Glenwrquhy Traist freynd after our maist hartly commendatioun."* (To access the full document dealing with the Scottish Clan letters, see below link) Other writings of that era show the same. Larth, lard, lord, are the same word. <http://www2.div.ed.ac.uk/courses/Kate/clan%20campbell%20letters.htm>

Lord, Lard, Lorde, Lardis, Lordis all being used interchangeably, have their root in the earlier "**Larth**" and "**Lar**". As well, "bond" became "band" is also noted in the early English dialect showing the multi-use of "o" with "a". See also Lord/Lard sentence usage: <http://perso.wanadoo.fr/euroleader/wedderburn/glossaryL-P.htm>
<http://www2.div.ed.ac.uk/courses/Kate/Kate%20-%20Lords%20of%20the%20Congregation.htm> (bands = bonds lards = lords, since "a" & "o" were then interchanged)

The studies to corroborate these language facts could become quite lengthy as many volumes of Etruscan, Roman, and early English writings could be compared and quoted herein to yet further satisfy the point that "Lord" is pronounced the way it is because it stems directly from the pagan Latin root source of Lar/Larth/Lard – false gods. There is no need to upload yet more readily available reference material and dictionary outcropped pictures, as what is presented should suffice.

Summary

The bottom line in layman's straightforward terms is that the English word Lord directly is the same as Lar, Lard (Rome's social gods), and anciently means Baal in Hebrew, the god of our sworn enemies. If one means "Master" when referring to our Savior, then "Master" it should be. Simply put, our Old Testament reading of LORD should be "The Everliving" (YHVH), and the New Testament reference to Christ is properly "Master".

The endless debate on how to specifically pronounce the Tetragrammaton of YHVH is inconsequential when we realize that God just want us to know it that means *He holds and gives LIFE*. However, the clear and obvious use of the name of a heathen god to address our Everliving King must be reconsidered by every Christian pray-er. Nevertheless brotherly fellowship should not be broken over this matter. One can only present the true details and let it go. The message will fly to where it is purposed.

Blessings to the Remnant in Jesus Christ.

Kenneth W. Lent

email usa12gates@generalmail.net

web <http://ezra98.yolasite.com>