



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

An International Organization
Over 2,750,000 site visits

Contact: Walter Dolen

Organization: BeComingOne Church

Phone: 570-573-7872

Email: BeComingOneChurch@me.com

Real Location of Temple:

Recent archaeological find, the seal of Nathan-Melech, places the location of the West Entrance to Solomon's Temple OFF what is today known as the Temple Mount.

[POTTSVILLE, PA, April 9, 2019] The find, a bulla (seal impression) of Nathan-Melech, was found in its *original location*. Experts believe this could be the Nathan-Melech mentioned in 2 Kings 23:11. What they have not yet realized is via proper translation of the Hebrew word Parbar in that verse, that official's chambers, the location of the archaeological find, in the Bible are described as *specifically* being at exactly the west entrance to Solomon's Temple.

This means the original location of Solomon's Temple would not have been on the contested area known as the Temple Mount, and Solomon's Temple could be rebuilt - in its original location.

From the City of David's website we read:

"A rare and exciting discovery: A bulla (seal impression) and a 2,600-year-old stamp bearing Hebrew names were uncovered in the City of David. The artifacts were discovered inside a public building that was destroyed during the destruction of the First Temple and were uncovered in archaeological excavations of the Givati Parking Lot in the City of David National Park in Jerusalem. The dig was conducted by archeologists from the Israel Antiquities Authority and Tel Aviv University."

<http://www.cityofdauid.org.il/en/news/who-was-“natan-melech-king's-servant”>ⁱ



This report mentioned only one scripture from the Bible:

"The seal impression, dated to the First Temple period, features the words: '(belonging) to **Nathan-Melech**, Servant of the King' (LeNathan-Melech Eved HaMelech). The name **Nathan-Melech** appears once in the Bible, in the second book of [Kings 23:11](#), where he is described as an official in the court of King Josiah, who took part in the religious reform that the king was implementing: 'And he took away the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun, at the entrance of the house of the Lord, by the chamber of

Nathan-Melech the officer, which was in the precincts [trans. from **Parbar**]; and he burned the chariots of the sun with fire."
(<http://www.cityofdavid.org.il/en/news/who-was-“natan-melech-king’s-servant”>)

Parbar is the Hebrew spelling of the word translated in the article above as *precincts* and sometimes as *suburbs*, etc. in the English text of the Bible. The exact meaning of this word is not clear since it only occurs three times in the Bible. But this bulla report leaves out another verse that uses **Parbar** two other times. It is this verse that helps to identify the exact area where the bulla was found in a historical context.

"At the **Parbar** on the **west** four [gatekeepers] at the highway and two [gatekeepers] at the **Parbar**. These were the divisions of the gatekeepers of the sons of Korah and of the sons of Merari." ([1 Chr 26:18-19](#))

When we look at [1 Chronicles 26:18](#) in context we see the gatekeepers or porters were the keepers of the entrances or thresholds to the Temple or tabernacle. In 1 Chronicles Chapter 26 the divisions of the gatekeepers were being assigned. In [1 Chronicles 9:19](#) we see the description of the gatekeepers' duties:

"the sons of Korah, and his relatives of his father's house, the Korahites, were over the work of the service, keepers of the thresholds of the tent, and their fathers had been over the camp of the Yehowah, keepers of the entrance."

Notice that the **Parbar** in [1 Chronicles 26:18](#) was on the **west**. West of what? According to *Brown Driver Briggs Gesenius Hebrew and English Lexicon*, the *Parbar* was on the "**W. side of Solomon's temple**" as [1 Chronicles 26:18](#) states in context with the surrounding text. The *parbar* is an exact location of a gateway into Solomon's Temple. The **Parbar's** place is where the bulla was found in October of 2018, but announced on March 31, 2019. Scripture tells us that it was on the west side of the Temple.

Just before his death, David gave instruction to Solomon as to how to build the Temple and even gave instructions as to who would be the gatekeepers of the Temple ([1 Chron 23-29](#)). And as we see, one of these instructions was that the sons of Korah were to guard the entrance at the **Parbar**, **which was located on the west side of the Temple** ([1 Chron 26:18-19](#)).

The bulla or seal found at the City of David was identified as a seal of **Nathan-Melech**, an officer of king Josiah, by the writing on the seal. It was found *in situ*, just below the remains of the fire that destroyed the first temple. It was found in a chamber or room on the west side of the City of David:

"The discovery of a public building such as this, on the western slope of the City of David, provides a lot of information about the city's structure during this period and the size of its administrative area." "The destruction of this building in the fire, apparently during the Babylonian conquest of the city in 586 BCE, strengthens our understanding of the intensity of the destruction in the city." (Prof. Yuval Gagal of Tel Aviv U. and Dr. Yiftah Shalev of Israel Antiquities Authority, quoted in the [article](#).)

According to [1 Chronicles 26:18](#), the chamber of **Nathan-Melech** was on the west of the Temple of Solomon. The seal just found was in a very important room that was burnt by the Babylonians in about 586 BC. Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, "burnt the house of Yehowah, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem." ([2 Kings 25:8-9](#)) The importance of the room or chamber can be ascertained by the expensive stones used to construct the room. (see video clip A. below)

Where exactly did they find this bulla?

Look at the following video clip (A.) for more detailed information about the location where the bulla was found *in situ* under the old Givati parking lot. Note: the City of David is south of the place now called the Temple Mount.

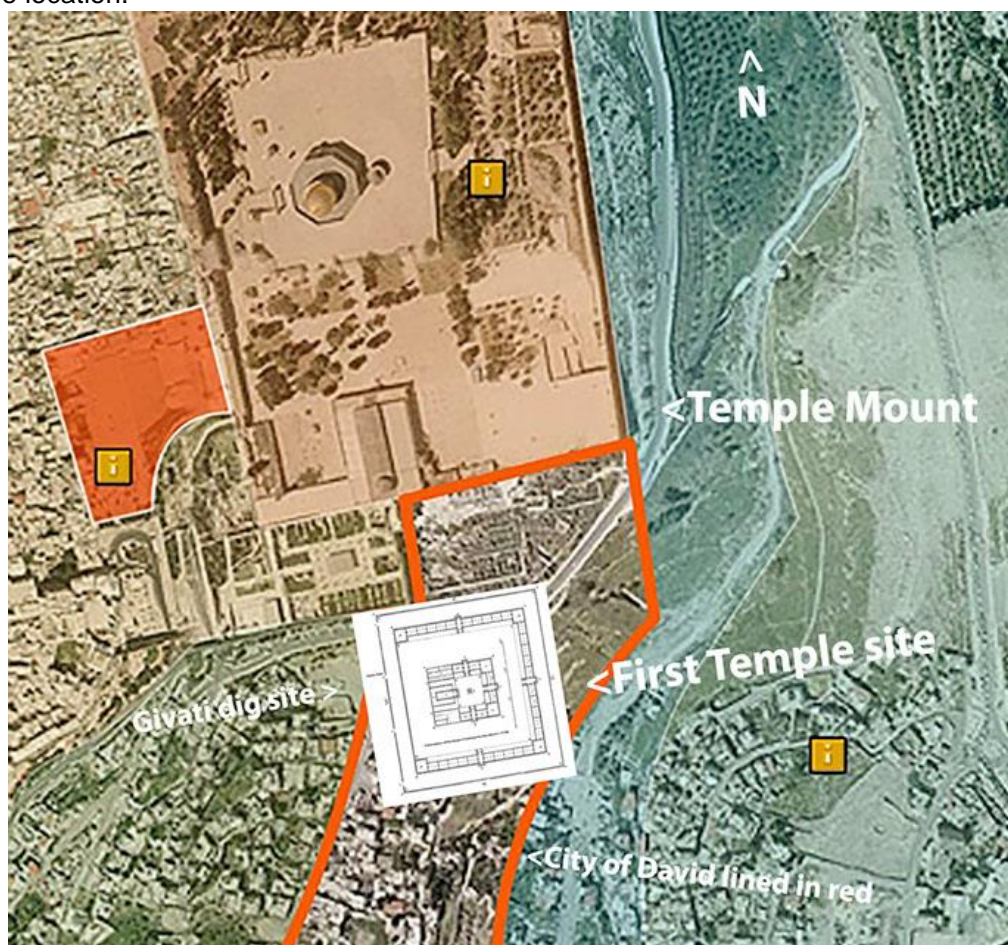
A. [Seal Bearing Name of Biblical Character uncovered in City of David](https://youtu.be/12wgByplr0), by JewishPressTV at <https://youtu.be/12wgByplr0>

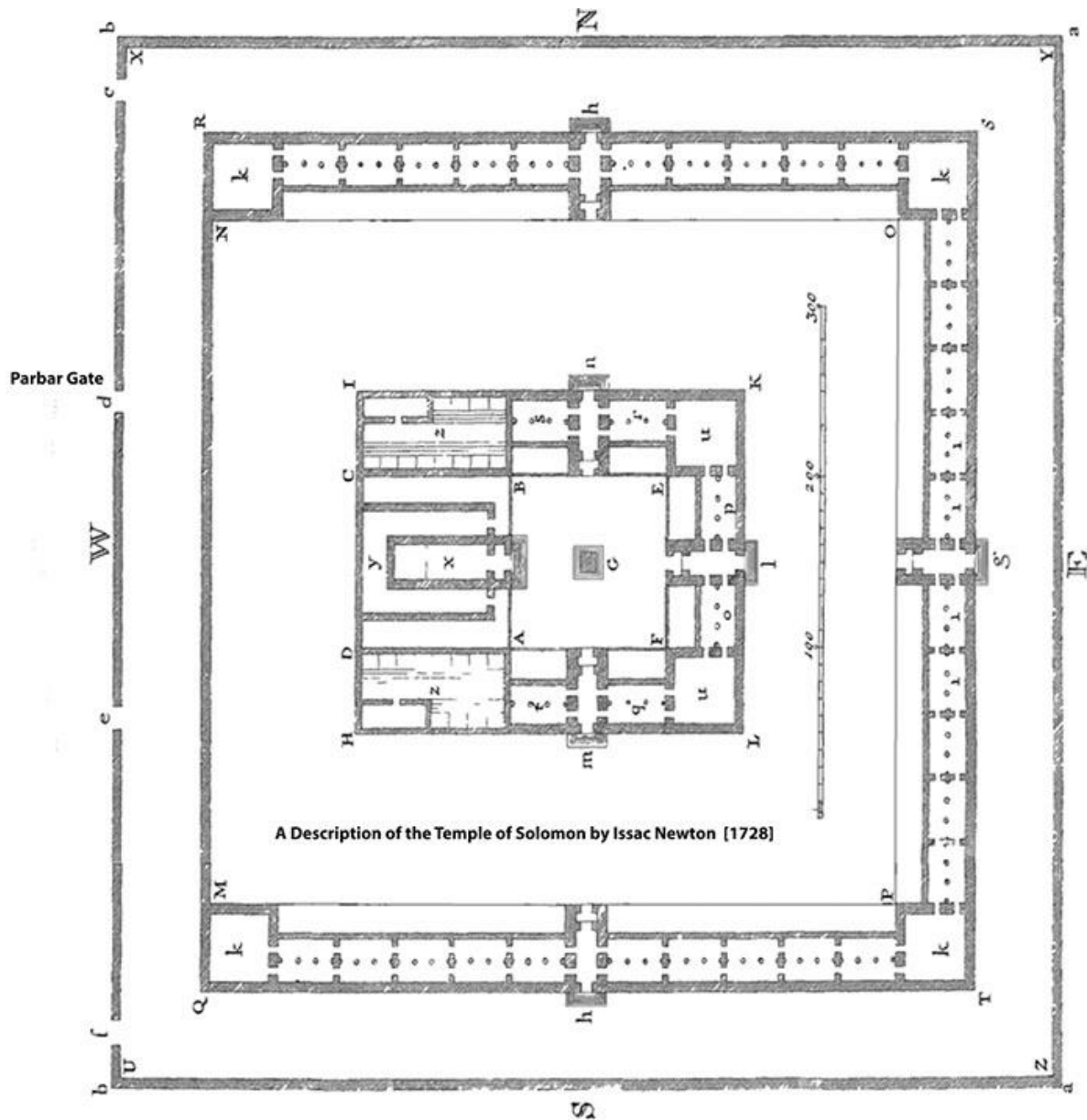
Look at this video clip to see where the bulla was found in reference to the Temple Mount and the City of David:

B. "Amazing Temple Discovery! Parbar Found in Givati!" at <https://youtu.be/adtNyATL4Tw>

True Location of the First Temple

With the above information and the information in a 2001 paper on this subject by Walter Dolen (link to the paper is inserted below the following pictures), we can identify the real location of the first Temple, the temple Solomon built. The true location is shown in the picture below. Notice that the Givati parking lot dig is west of the true location and notice that the so-called Temple Mount is north of the true location.





Click the above graphic to go to Isaac Newton's study of the Temple

[Link to the 2001 paper about the true location of the Temple.](#)

In this paper you will find all kinds of information about the real temple site and the so-called Temple Mount.

The BeComing-One Church has been a religious corporation since 1977 and Section 501(c)(3) since 1978.

###

If you would like more information about this topic, please email BeComingOneChurch@me.com or see <http://becomingone.org/real-temple-mount.html>

ⁱ "According to Prof. Yuval Gadot of Tel Aviv University and Dr. Yiftah Shalev of the Israel Antiquities Authority who were responsible for the dig, these special artifacts were found inside a large public building, that was destroyed in the sixth century BCE - likely during the Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem in 586 BCE. Large stone debris, burnt wooden beams and numerous charred pottery shards were discovered in the building, all indications that they had survived an immense fire. The importance of this building can be discerned, among other things, from its size, the finely cut ashlar stones from which it was built and the quality of the architectural elements found in the layers of destruction - for example, remnants of a polished plaster floor, which had collapsed and caved into the floor below."
<http://www.cityofdauid.org.il/en/news/who-was-“natan-melech-king’s-servant”>)