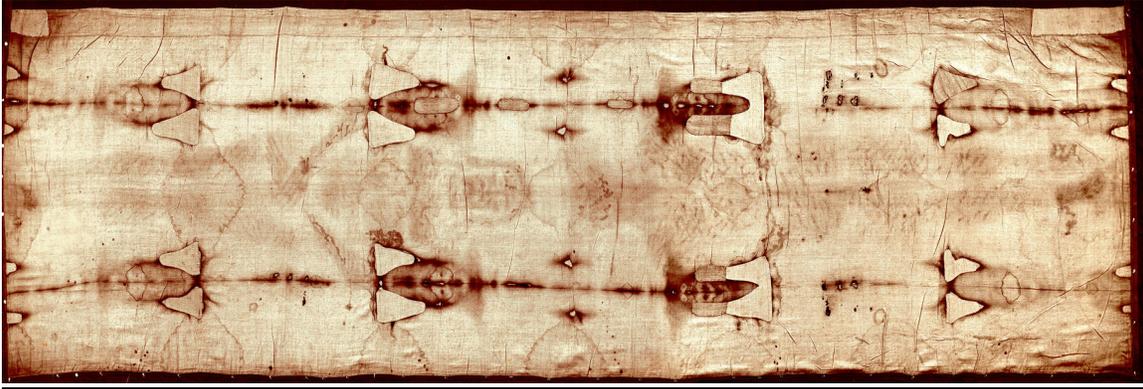


## **SHROUD OF TURIN- INFORMATION**



AUTHENTIC REPLICA: If you would visit Turin Italy, you would see the same type of cloth on exhibit there: The replica that we have on display is the exact size, shape, color and is officially sanctioned by the Vatican. It represents what is believed to be the burial cloth of Jesus.

Facts concerning the cloth itself:

The Cloth is 14'X 3.5' and is made *of hand twisted flax*. It is a very expensive, fine linen cloth, which would support the prescriptions for traditional Jewish burial. ( A clean, linen cloth)

It has a *very specific design* : a three point herringbone twill, which was not really popular among textiles of that time, but because of it's superior quality and construction it lasted these 2000 years under very poor conditions.

The design plays a major role in dating the Shroud as well. In the Hungarian prayer manual discovered from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, there is an illustration of a monk copying an image onto an icon board. It was the face image from the center of a long cloth, with a herringbone pattern specified by markings in the manual, and the fact that the face was in the center of the cloth as it is with the Shroud. The other markings are the L-shaped burnt markings which were believed to have occurred while in Constantinople, prior to the fire in France.

The cloth has the image of a crucified man down the center of the cloth. The dark horizontal markings are scorch marks from a fire in the church in Lyons France (1532) where it had been kept in a reliquary box , after being brought to France during the 4<sup>th</sup> Crusade when Constantinople had been sacked and all the treasure and relics brought back to France; since the Lyons family had financed the 4<sup>th</sup> Crusade the spoils were brought back to them, which included the Shroud.

### *Carbon dating*

The Shroud had been tested in 1982 and the results had determined that the Shroud was from the middle ages rather than the time of Christ. However, the testing's were believed to be tainted since the sample they took was from the edge of the Shroud and only one sample had been taken. That edge appears to have a seam sewn onto it which would support the theory that it had been added on to the cloth since the family would bring the

Shroud out during various weddings and state affairs as a display of importance, after years of use it became tattered and so a strip had been added to repair the damage. The large sections of cloth that are missing from the ends of the strip, were cut off and given as relics to dignitaries that were visited by the Lyons family.

The image in the Hungarian prayer manual dates it back to at least the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

**Also pollen and dirt samples** were taken from the Shroud during the 5 day investigation in the 80's when scientists were given the opportunity to inspect every inch of the Shroud. The pollen found on the Shroud dates back to the 1<sup>st</sup> century Jerusalem, to the \_\_\_\_\_ plant which blooms only in the Spring at around the time of Passover and was found only in the environs of Jerusalem.

**Water Marks** are also found on the Shroud which correlate with the fire in 1532. They are found throughout the Shroud.

**Blood stains** the dark areas of the Shroud are actual human blood stains. They are AB+ blood, and are consistent with blood that comes from a wound. If whole blood had been poured or painted onto the Shroud it would have a different consistency . What is found on the Shroud is the blood serum, consistent with blood that would come from a wound. (Think of a band aid, the blood serum/residue you find upon it after removing it from a wound.) The blood areas concur with what is found in Scripture about how Jesus was crucified:

- 1) There are large areas of blood in the feet and wrist area where the nails were used to secure the body to the cross. Unlike popular Medieval paintings which showed the nails in the hands, it was common practice to insert the nails through the wrist to better secure the person to the cross. The blood stains on the arms run down the arms consistent with the arms being elevated on the cross.
- 2) The piercing in the right side : consistent with the Gospel rendition of Jesus being pierced with a spear in the right side to prove he was dead.
- 3) The back of the body is covered with lash marks : over 120 lacerations consistent with the Scripture account of Jesus being scourged before crucifixion. The common practice at the time was to scourge and release a prisoner, but there is only one account of someone being scourged and then crucified, and that was Jesus.
- 4) There is blood across the forehead and back of the head which correlates to the puncture wounds from the crown of thorns as described in the Scripture. It was not a common practice to "crown" prisoners going to be crucified, again, only in the scripture account for Jesus.

### **Legs not broken:**

There is also evidence that the legs of the man on the Shroud of Turin were not broken. This too correlates with the Gospel account that tells us that when "they came to Jesus and saw he was already dead, they did not break his legs but a soldier thrust a lance into his side and there came forth blood and water"

### **HEIGHT**

The man crucified on the Shroud was very tall for men of that time. It is believed he would have stood between 5' 10- 6' tall.

### **THE FACE**

The face of the man of the Shroud has been the face of Jesus we've know since about the 4<sup>th</sup> century. There is no description of Jesus in the New Testament, the only thing we know about his physical features is from the Shroud. **Forensics:** When trying to identify a person , police will use points of reference on the face and if they have 60 point of reference they consider it an exact match. When you overlay the face of the Shroud with any icon, mosaic, painting of Jesus' face from the 4<sup>th</sup> century on you will find over 100 points of reference: the spacing of the eyes, length of nose, style of beard, wisps of hair,all match up.

### **PONY TAIL**

The image on the Shroud also shows a pony tail going down the back in between the shoulder blades. This is significant since the only men who wore that hairstyle t the time were men of Galilee. So we know that this man was a Galilean.

### **THE IMAGE**

The image on the Shroud is found through the center of the cloth. The body would have been placed on the clean shroud ( as per Jewish Ceremonies for the dead) and covered by folding the cloth back over the body. The image is only found on the inside of the cloth. It is only the thickness of a human hair and yet over all these years has not rubbed off but has remained consistent in form and shape. The tests done in the 1980's concluded that they could find no residue of paint, stain, pigment, or damage to the cloth where the image lay. There was some reports that it had been "scorched" on the cloth using a heated metal statue, but there was no damage to the cloth. They used a high resolution light to shine through the cloth and the blood stains, water stains and scorch marks from the fire were visible but the image disappeared. There was nothing to "catch" the light. So the scientists concluded that they could not determine how the image was made or of what.

The belief is that it was formed at the time of the Resurrection, and that the body passed through the cloth since there are no side views of the body; if the body had been wrapped in the cloth there would be views of the sides of the body. There is only the front and back of the body. However the image that is on the Shroud is in 3-dimensions as well as a negative image of the person. When Secondo Pia took the first photograph of the Shroud in 1898 he was startled by the negative in his dark room; it gave the appearance of a positive image. When Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory did an image analysis they found the image decoded into a 3-D image of Jesus. Normally photographs that are analyzed using this technology become disfigured or out of proportion, but with the Shroud image it came out in three dimensions as if created over a 3 dimensional figure.