

Welcome to the Shroud of Turin Website

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[An Important Message from the Editor - May 29, 2024](#)

The Shroud of Turin is a centuries old linen cloth that bears the image of a crucified man. A man that millions believe to be Jesus of Nazareth. Is it really the cloth that wrapped his crucified body, or is it simply a medieval forgery, a hoax perpetrated by some clever artist? Modern science has completed hundreds of thousands of hours of detailed study and intense research on the Shroud. It is, in fact, the single most studied artifact in human history, and we know more about it today than we ever have before. And yet, the controversy still rages. This web site will keep you abreast of current research, provide you with accurate data from the previous research and let you interact with the researchers themselves. We believe that if you have access to the facts, you can make up your own mind about the Shroud. Make sure you visit the page where you can **Examine the Shroud of Turin** for yourself. We hope you enjoy your visit. Barrie M. Schwartz, Editor.

TRAITTE' DES RELIQUES :

ou,

*ADVERTISSEMENT TRES-
vtile du grand profit qui reuiendrait à la Chre-
stienté, s'il se faisoit inuentaire de tous les Corps
Saints & Reliques, qui sont tant en Italie, qu'en
France, Alemagne, Espagne, & autres Royau-
mes & pays. Par I. Caluin.*

AUTRE TRAITTE' DES RELIQUES

*Contre le Decret du Concile de Trente, traduit du
Latin de M. Chemnicus.*

INVENTAIRE DES RELIQUES

de Rome : mis d'Italien en françois.

RESPONSE AUX ALLEGATIONS

*de Robert Bellarmin Iesuite pour les
Reliques.*

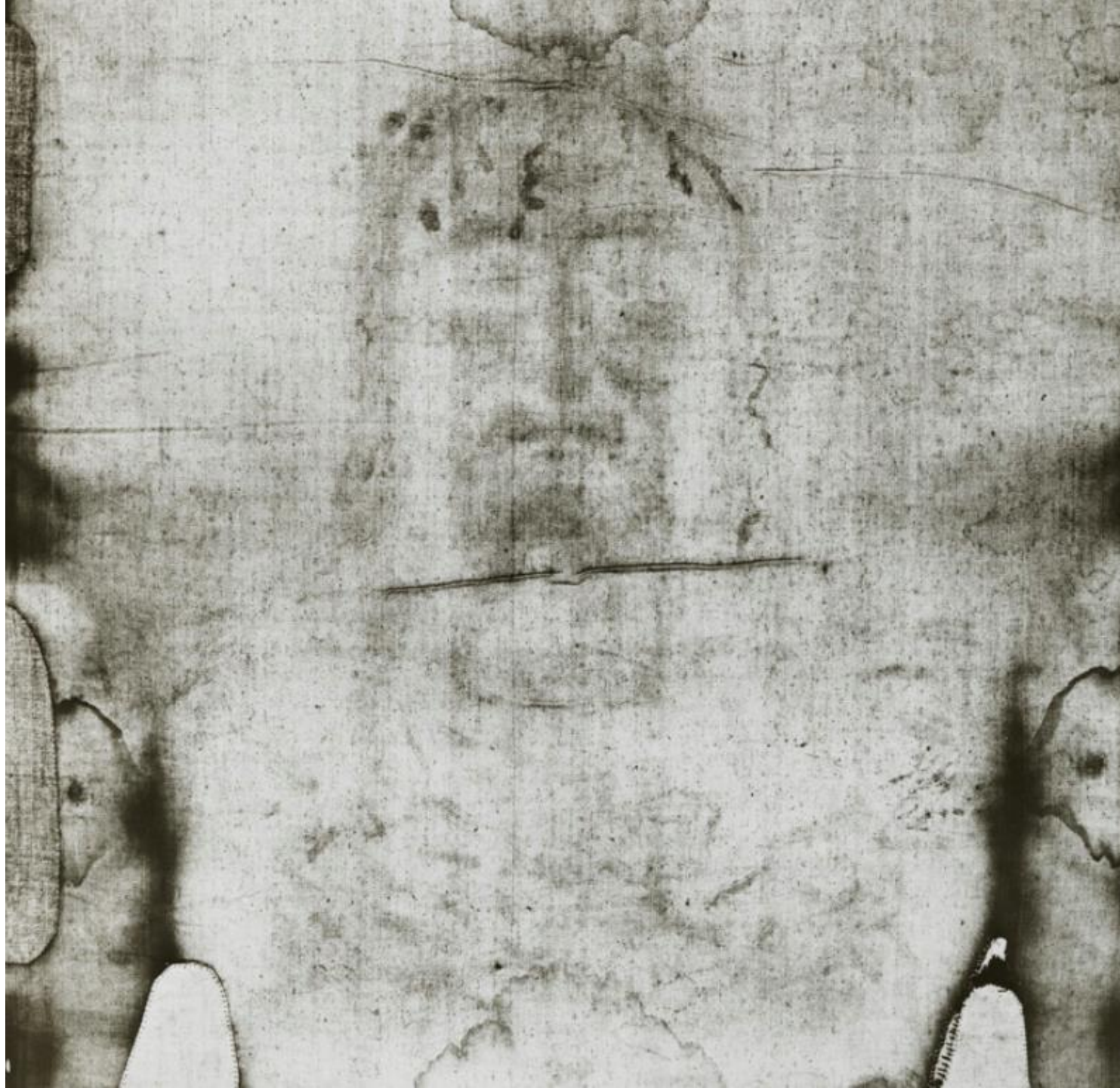


A GENEVE

Par Pierre de la Rouiere.

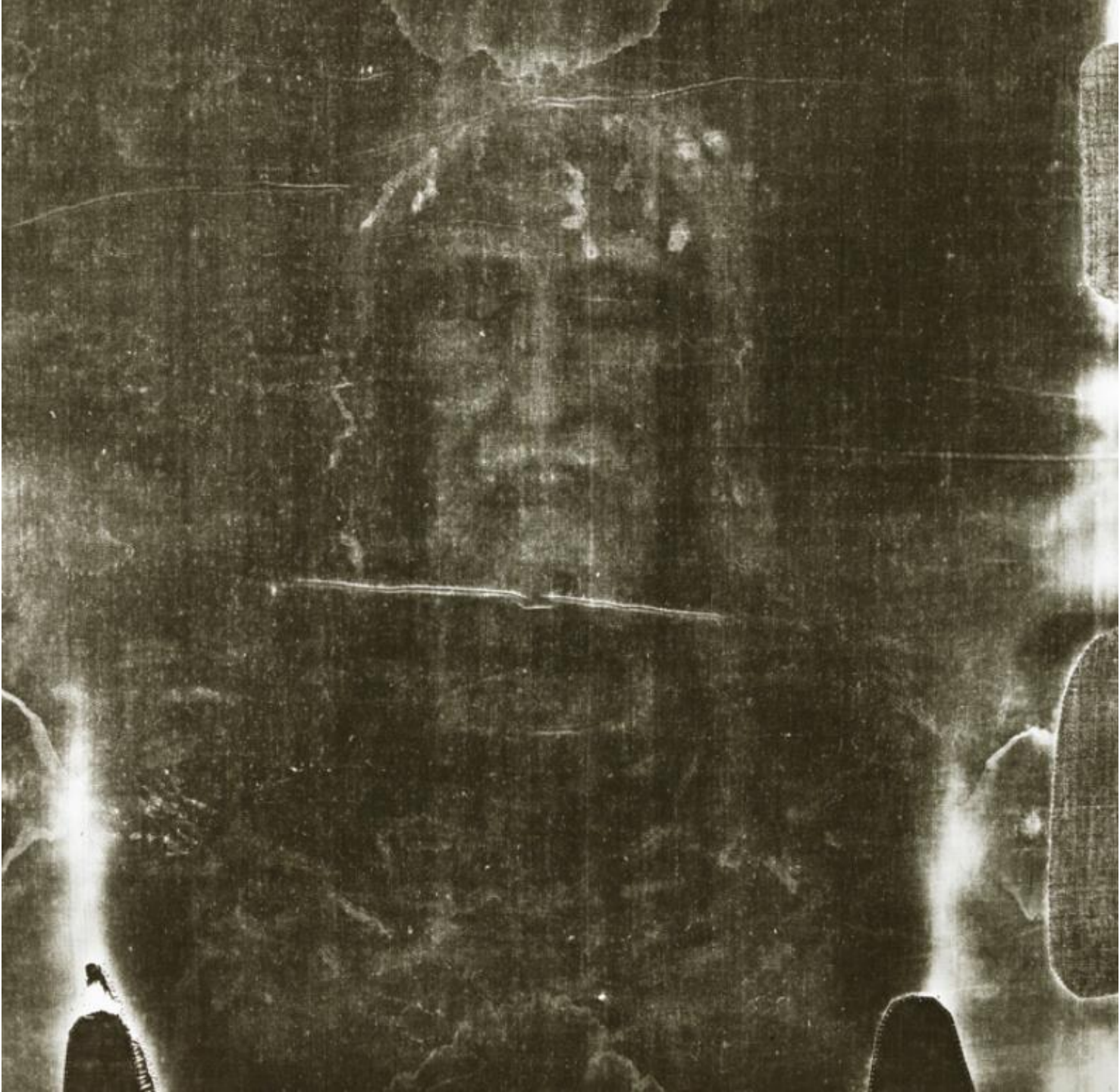
M. D. XCIX.





Vernon D. Miller, 1978

Secondo Pia, 1898



Isaiah, 52, 14

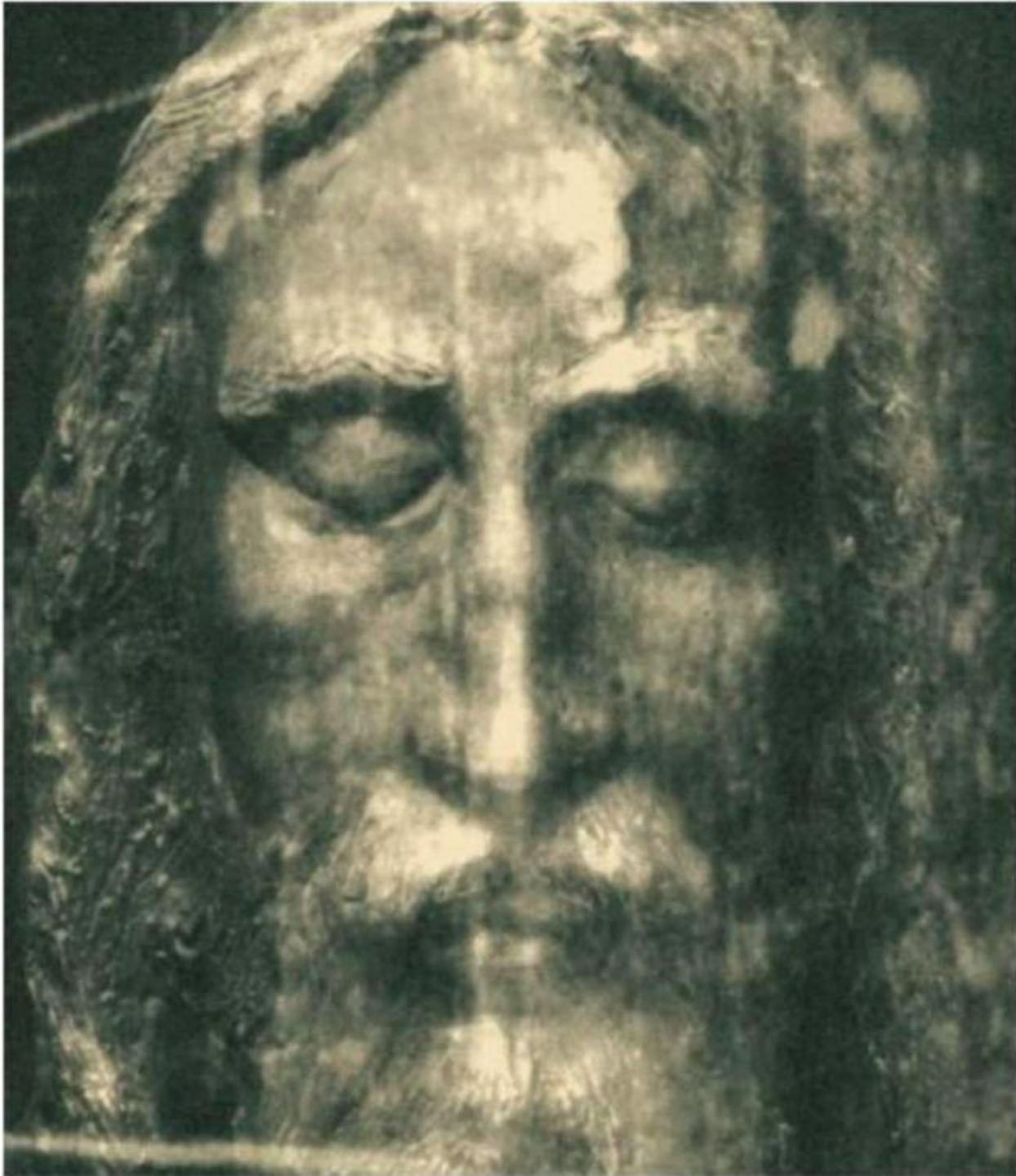
Just as there were many who were appalled at him —

his appearance was so disfigured beyond that of any human being

and his form marred beyond human likeness—

VP8
analyser,
1978, 3D
data
coded in
the grey
scale.



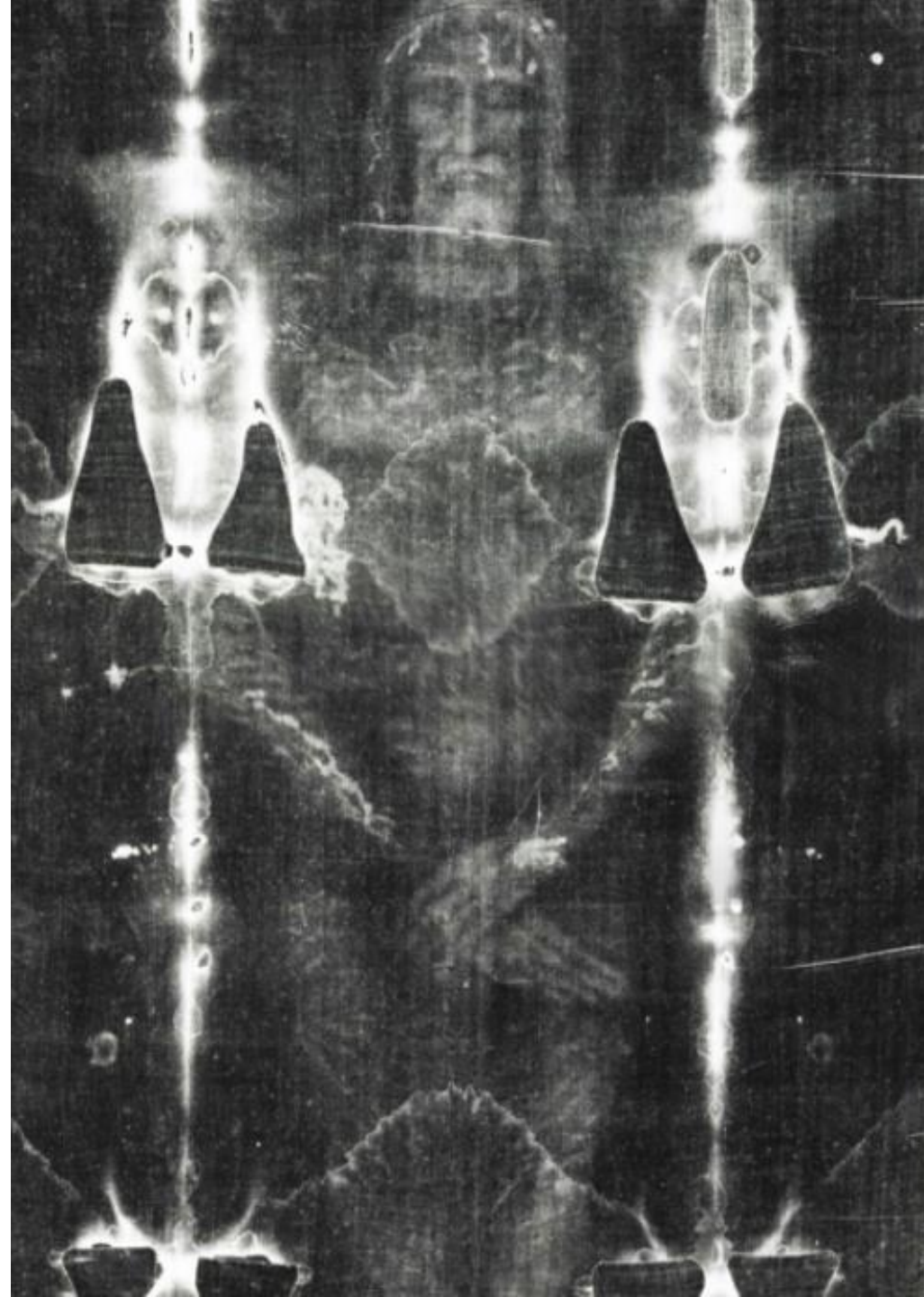
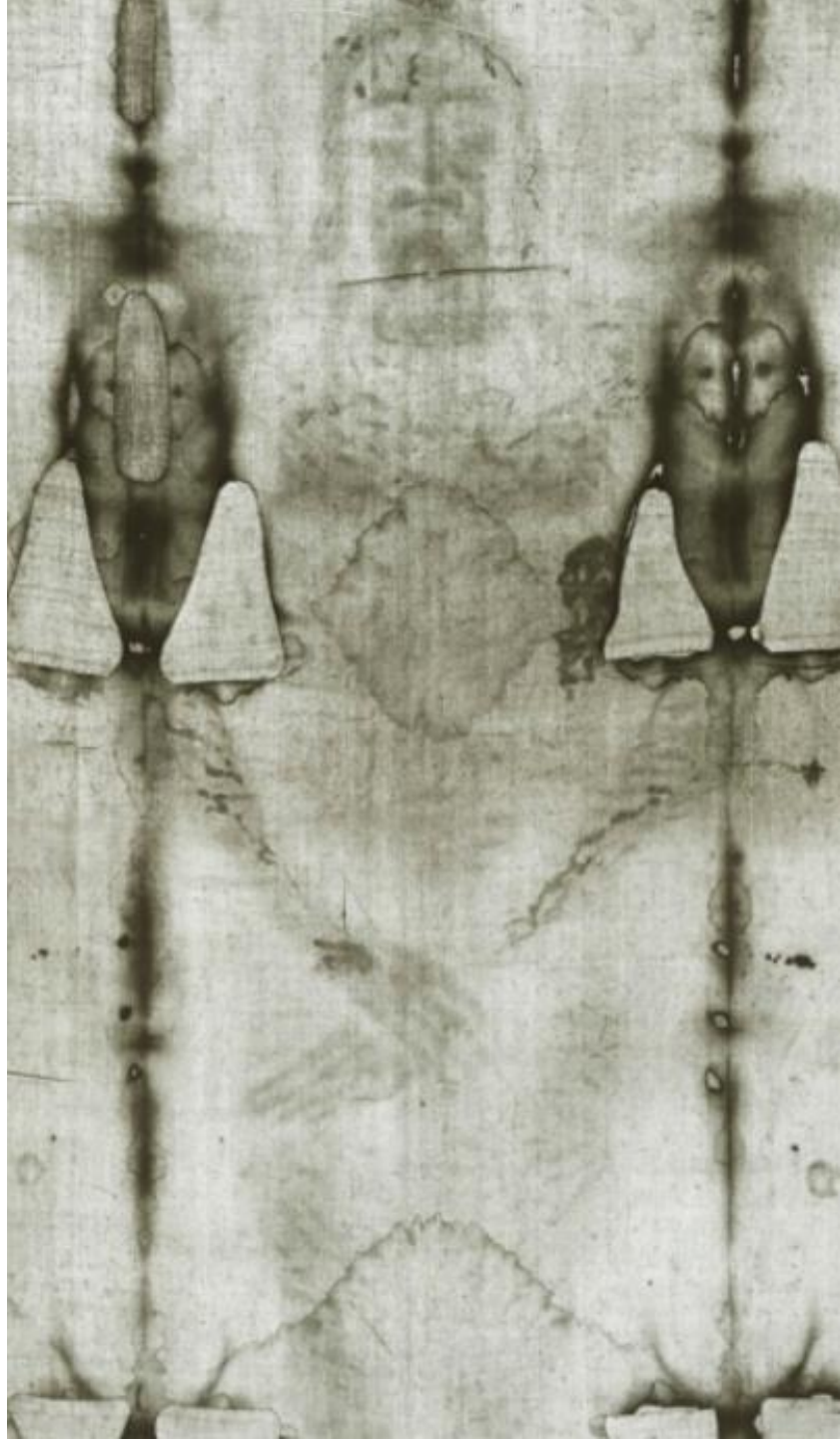


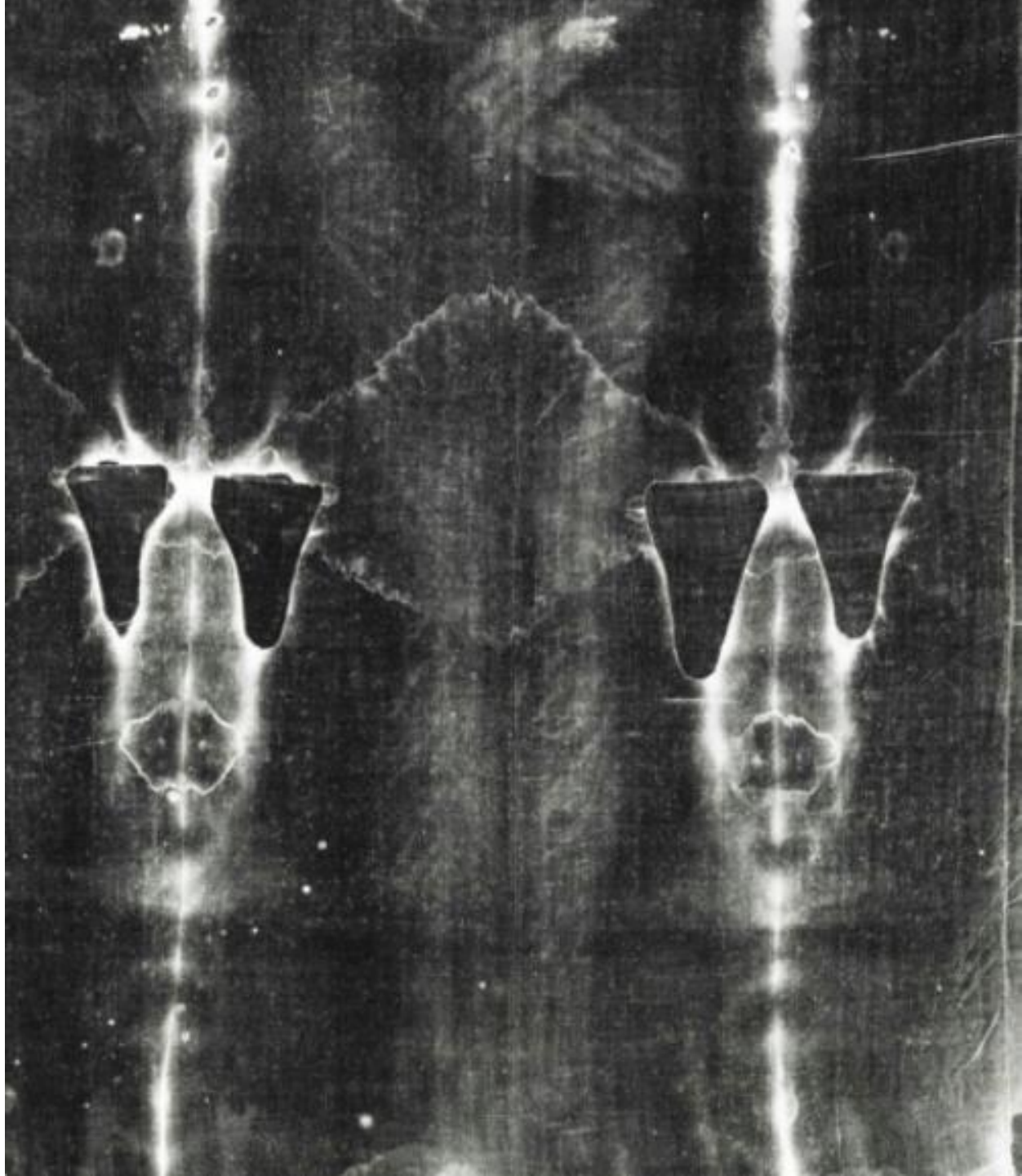
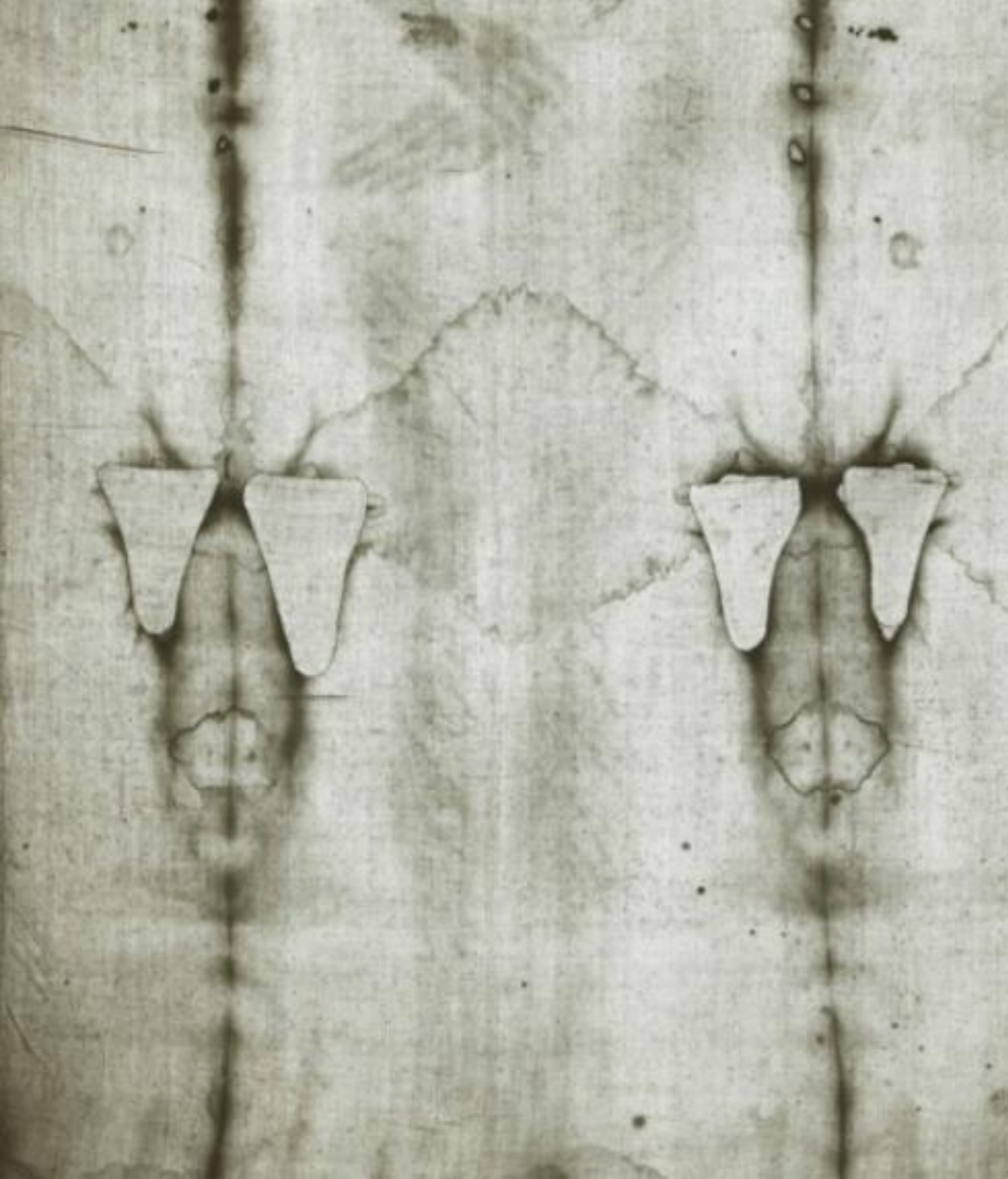
Matthew Ch. 27 v 59

Joseph took the body, wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, and placed it in his own new tomb that he had cut out of the rock.

Mark, 15 v 46 So Joseph bought some linen cloth, took down the body, wrapped it in the linen, and placed it in a tomb cut out of rock.

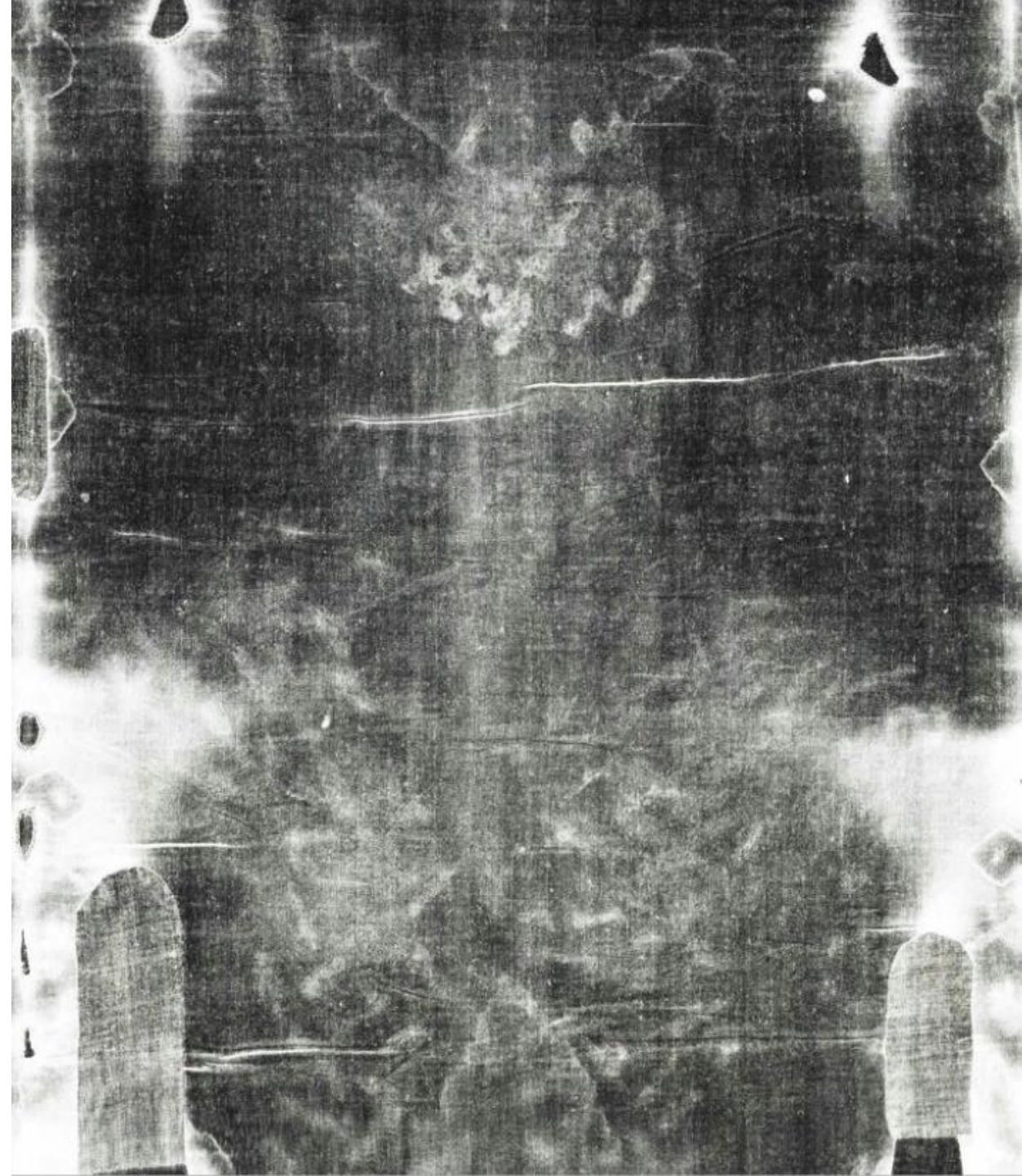


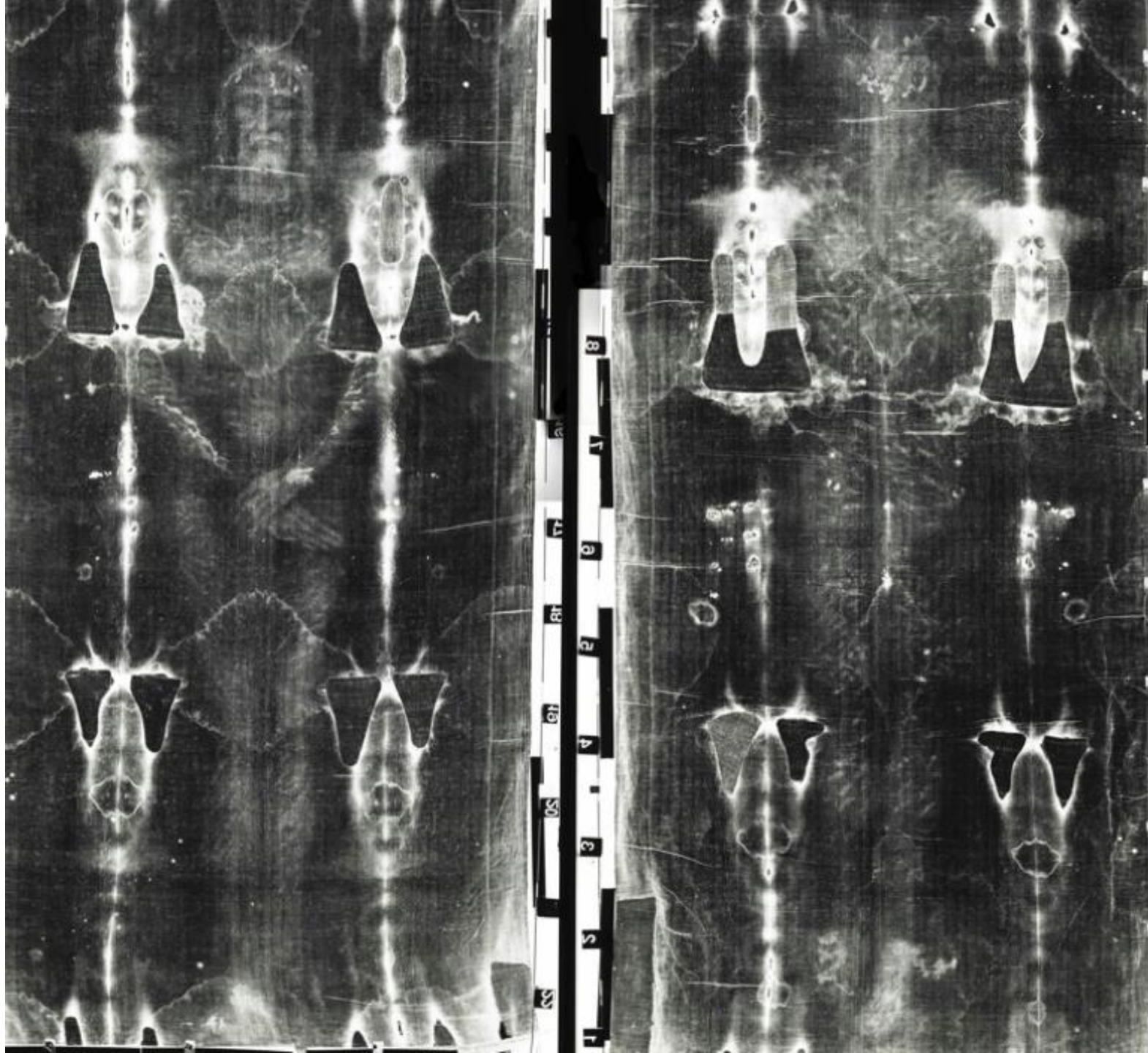




Luke 24 v 12

Peter, however, got up and ran to the tomb. Bending over, he saw the strips of linen lying by themselves, and he went away, wondering to himself what had happened.





High
contrast
negative

From the image on the shroud

- Nose broken
- Swollen face, right eye bruised
- Part of beard plucked out
- Tearing wounds produced by the scourging
- Wounds from the crown of thorns
- Bruises on the shoulders due to carrying the weight of the cross
- Knee injuries from repeated falls
- Nail wounds from Roman crucifixion
- Oval wound between the fifth and sixth ribs on the right side

Nose broken, swollen face, right eye bruised

Matthew, 27, 30. They spit on him, and took the staff and struck him on the head again and again.

Mark, 14, 65. Then some began to spit at him; they blindfolded him, struck him with their fists, and said, "Prophecy!" And the guards took him and beat him.

Part of beard plucked out

Isaiah Ch. 50 v 6 I offered my back to
those who beat me,
my cheeks to those who pulled out my
beard;
I did not hide my face from mocking and
spitting.

Tearing wounds produced by the scourging

- Matthew, 27, 26, But he had Jesus flogged, and handed him over to be crucified.
- John 19,1, Then Pilate took Jesus and had him flogged.

Wounds from the crown of thorns

Matthew, 27, 29, and then twisted together a crown of thorns and set it on his head.

Burse on the shoulders

John, 19,17. Carrying his own cross, he went out to the place of the Skull (which in Aramaic is called Golgotha).

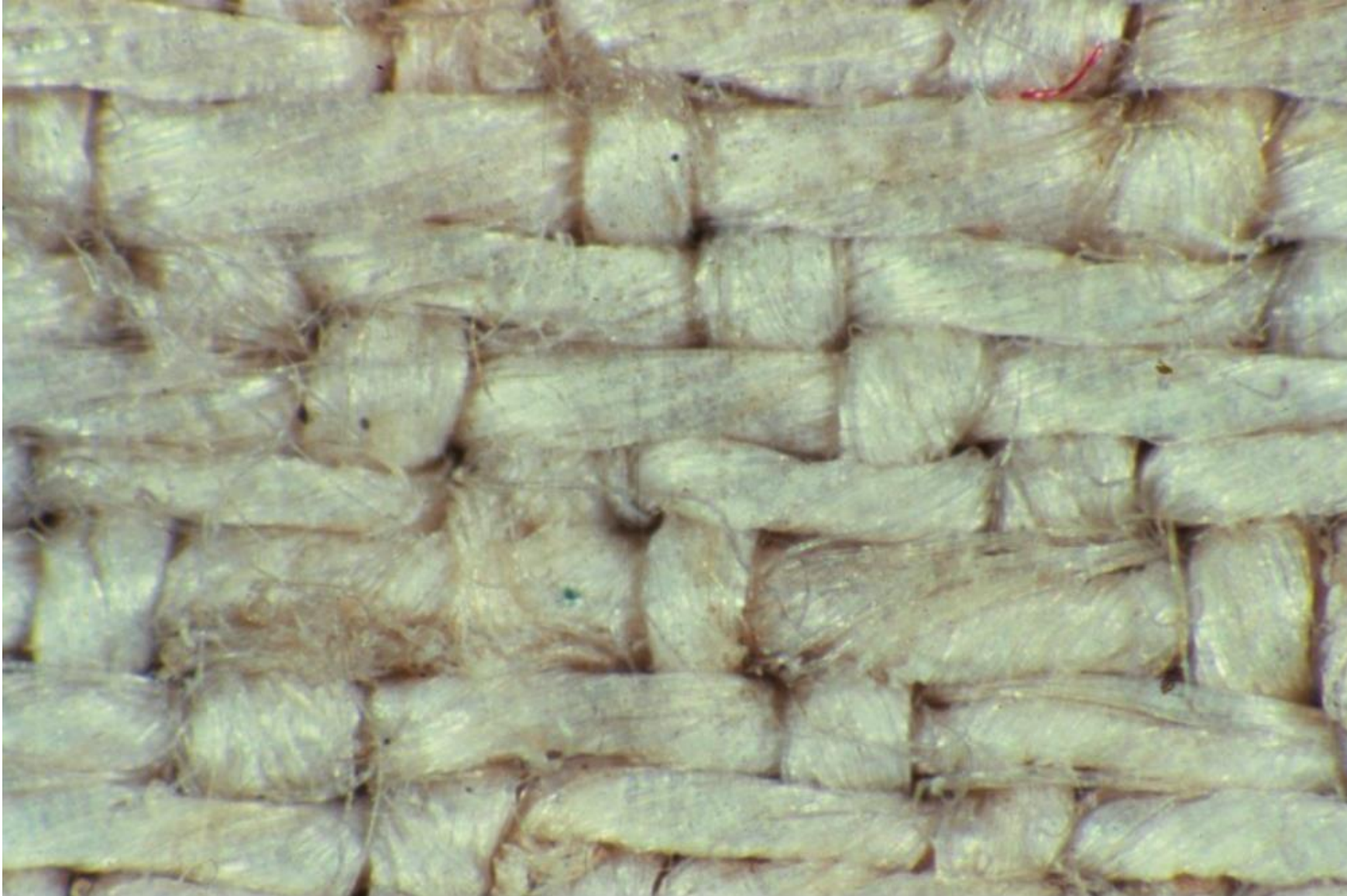
Knee injuries from repeated falls

Cross carried by another.

Mark, 15,21. A certain man from Cyrene, Simon, the father of Alexander and Rufus, was passing by on his way in from the country, and they forced him to carry the cross.

Wound in the right side

John 19,33. but when they came to Jesus and found that he was already dead, they did not break his legs. ³⁴ Instead, one of the soldiers pierced Jesus' side with a spear, bringing a sudden flow of blood and water.



35mm colour
transparency
(32 x
magnification)

Plain Shroud
cloth where
there is no
blood or
image.

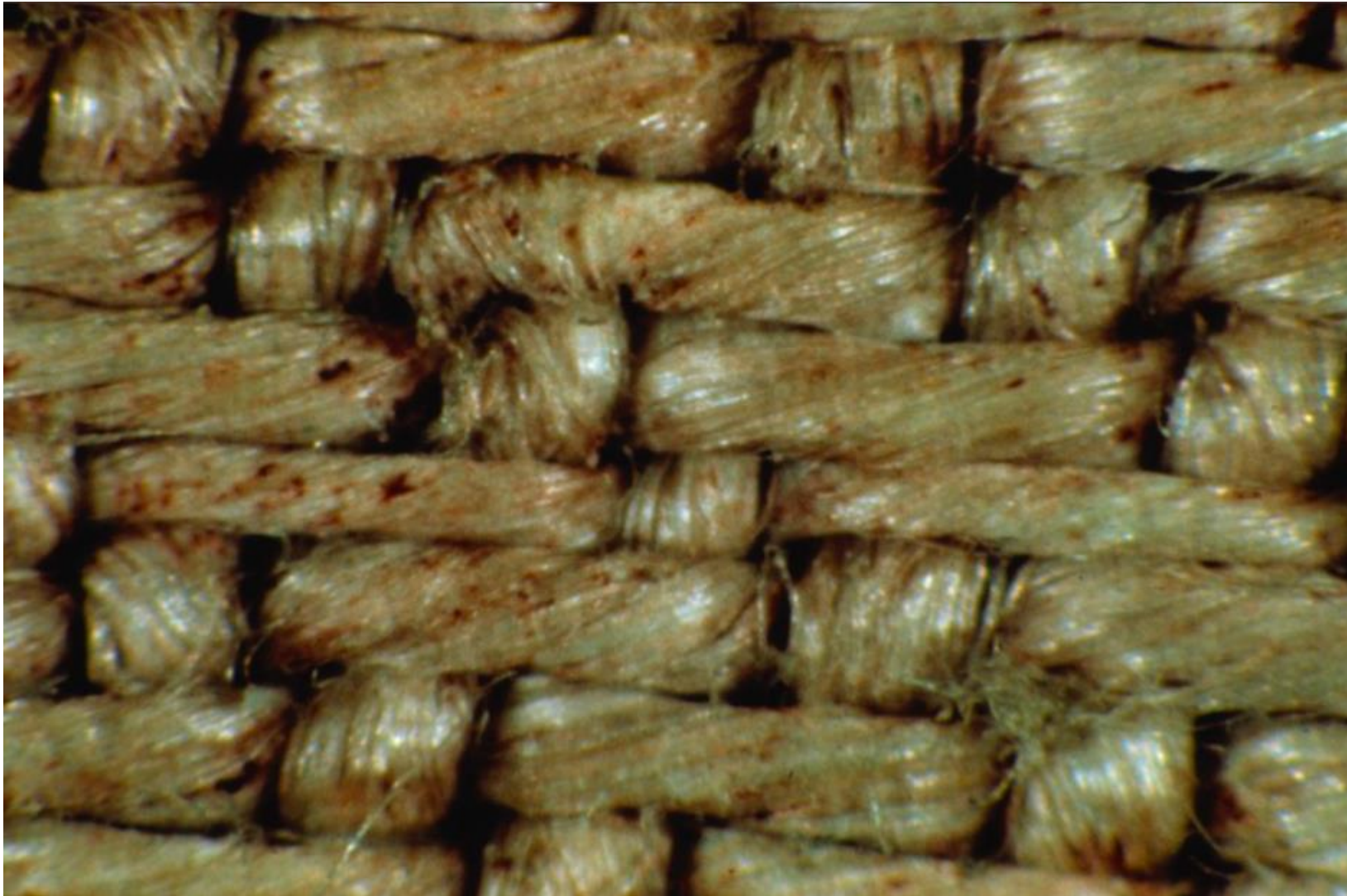


Nose of the image.

The yellowed fibers are the building blocks of the image.

The yellowed fibers run only one fiber deep. (microburn 200 - 500 nanometres)

If you follow one of these fibers until it dips below the next thread, the fiber then becomes white.



A blood area of
the chest wound.

Yellowed from
serum

Red-rust coloured
blood

Haemoglobin and
human albumin, S
positive antigens



Spatial data eliminates photography and painting
Posture is of the deceased in rigor mortis

A Summary of STURP's Conclusions (1978)

No pigments, paints, dyes or stains have been found on the fibrils.

X-ray, fluorescence and microchemistry on the fibrils preclude the possibility of paint being used as a method for creating the image.

Ultra Violet and infrared evaluation confirm these studies.

Computer image enhancement and analysis by a device known as a VP-8 image analyser show that the image has unique, three-dimensional information encoded in it.

Microchemical evaluation has indicated no evidence of any spices, oils, or any biochemicals known to be produced by the body in life or in death.

A Summary of STURP's Conclusions

It is clear that there has been a direct contact of the Shroud with a body

This type of contact might explain some of the features of the torso, it is totally incapable of explaining the image of the face with the high resolution that has been amply demonstrated by photography.

Experiments in physics and chemistry with old linen have failed to reproduce adequately the phenomenon presented by the Shroud of Turin.

There are no chemical or physical methods known which can account for the totality of the image, nor can any combination of physical, chemical, biological or medical circumstances explain the image adequately.

Thus, the answer to the question of how the image was produced or what produced the image remains, now, as it has in the past, a mystery.

A Summary of STURP's Conclusions (1978)

We can conclude for now that the Shroud image is that of a real human form of a scourged, crucified man.

It is not the product of an artist.

The blood stains are composed of haemoglobin and also give a positive test for serum albumin.

The image is an ongoing mystery ... the problem remains unsolved.

Top left corner sample

1988 study





Thermochimica Acta

Volume 425, Issues 1–2, 20 January 2005, Pages 189-194

Studies on the radiocarbon sample from the shroud of turin

The radiocarbon sampling area is uniquely coated with a yellow–brown plant gum containing dye lakes. Pyrolysis-mass-spectrometry results from the sample area coupled with microscopic and microchemical observations

prove that the radiocarbon sample was not part of the original cloth of the Shroud of Turin. The radiocarbon date was thus not valid for determining the true age of the shroud.

Article

X-ray Dating of a Turin Shroud's Linen Sample

Liberato De Caro ^{1,*}, Teresa Sibillano ¹, Rocco Lassandro ¹, Cinzia Giannini ¹ and Giulio Fanti ²

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² Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale, Via Gradenigo 6/a, Università di Padova, 35131 Padova, Italy; giulio.fanti@unipd.it

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Inspecting fibre structural degradation by means of Wide-Angle X-ray Scattering

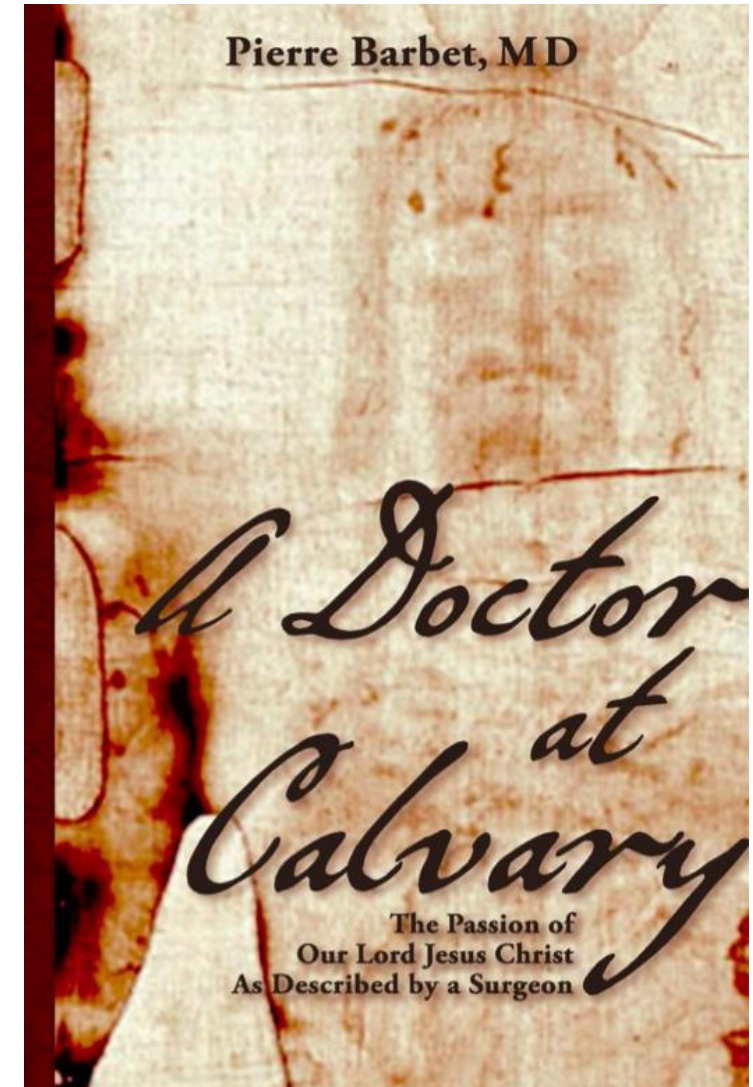
The experimental results are compatible with the hypothesis that the TS is a 2000-year-old relic

Pathology

Roman Flagrum, three thongs with twin balls of metal, two scorgers.

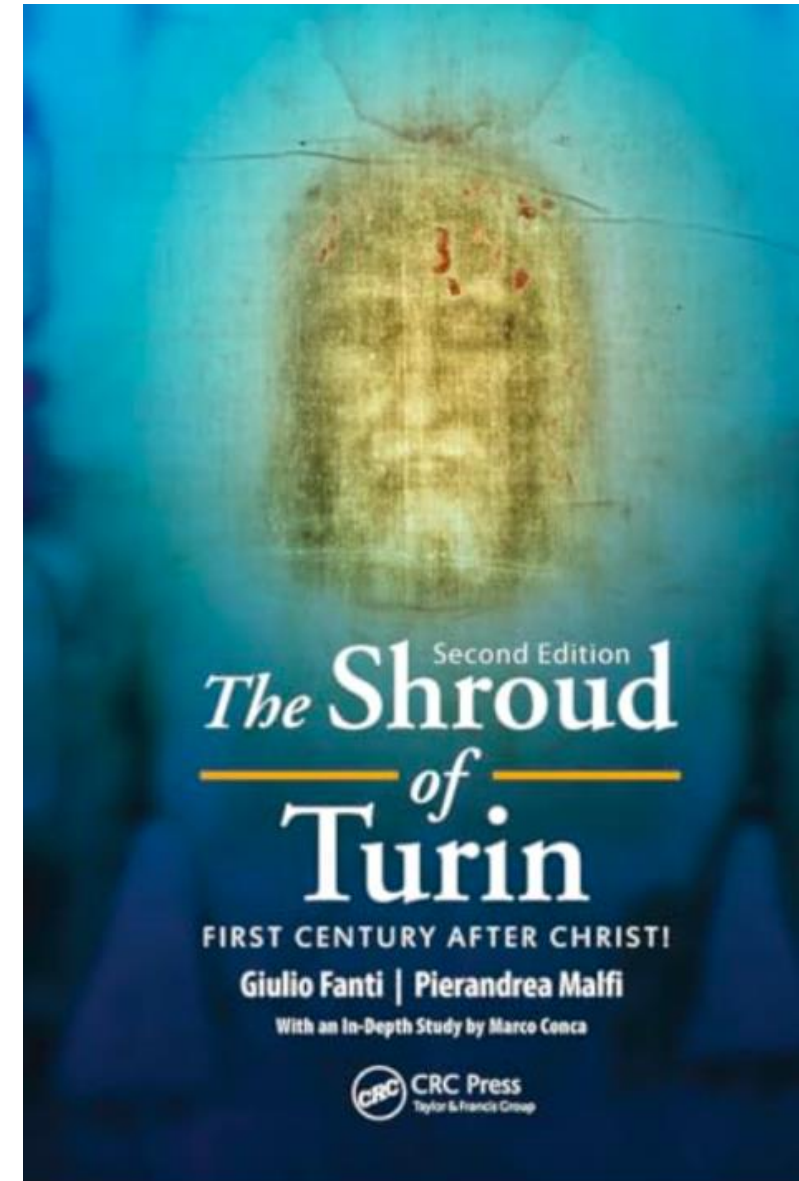
‘The markings on this image are so clear and medically accurate that the pathological facts which they reflect concerning the sufferings and death of the man depicted here are, in my opinion beyond dispute.’

Robert Bucklin, Forensic Pathologist



Jerusalem dirt

- Found on soles of the feet, left knee and nose
- Dirt of feet found under bloodstains
- Limestone (calcium carbonate), crystals consistent local samples



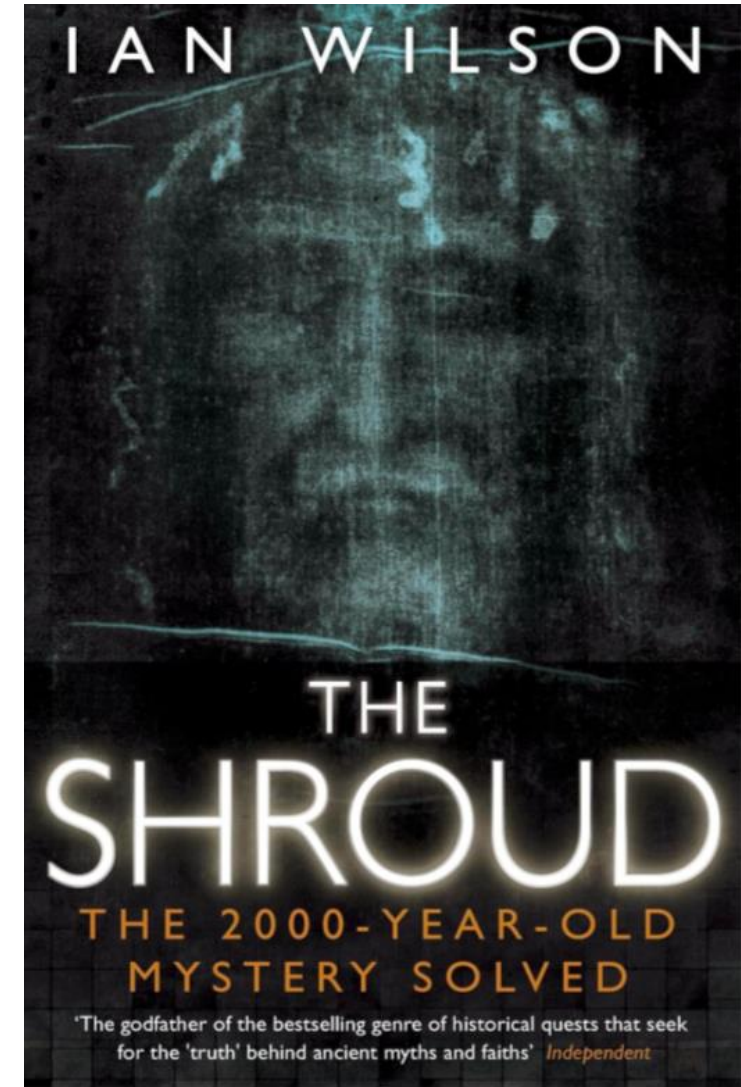
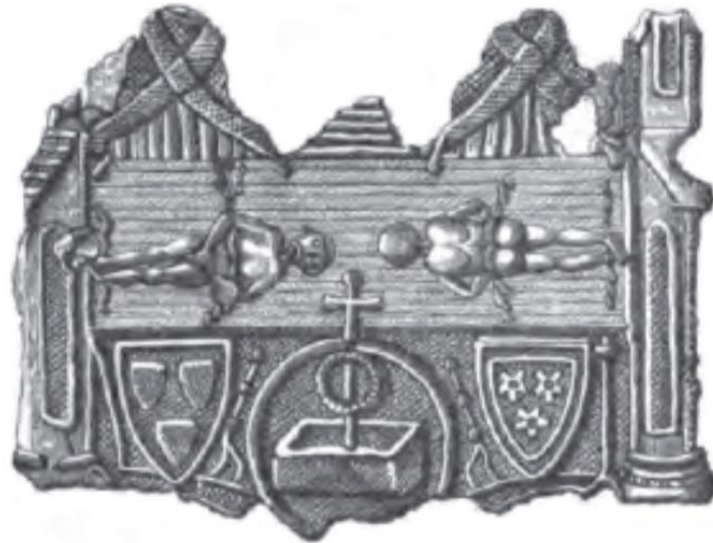
Pollen fingerprint

- Jerusalem, North and South Turkey, France, Italy
- *Gundelia tournefortii*
- Flowers in Jerusalem area, February to May
- Passover begins 15th day Nisan, (March 26 and April 25)

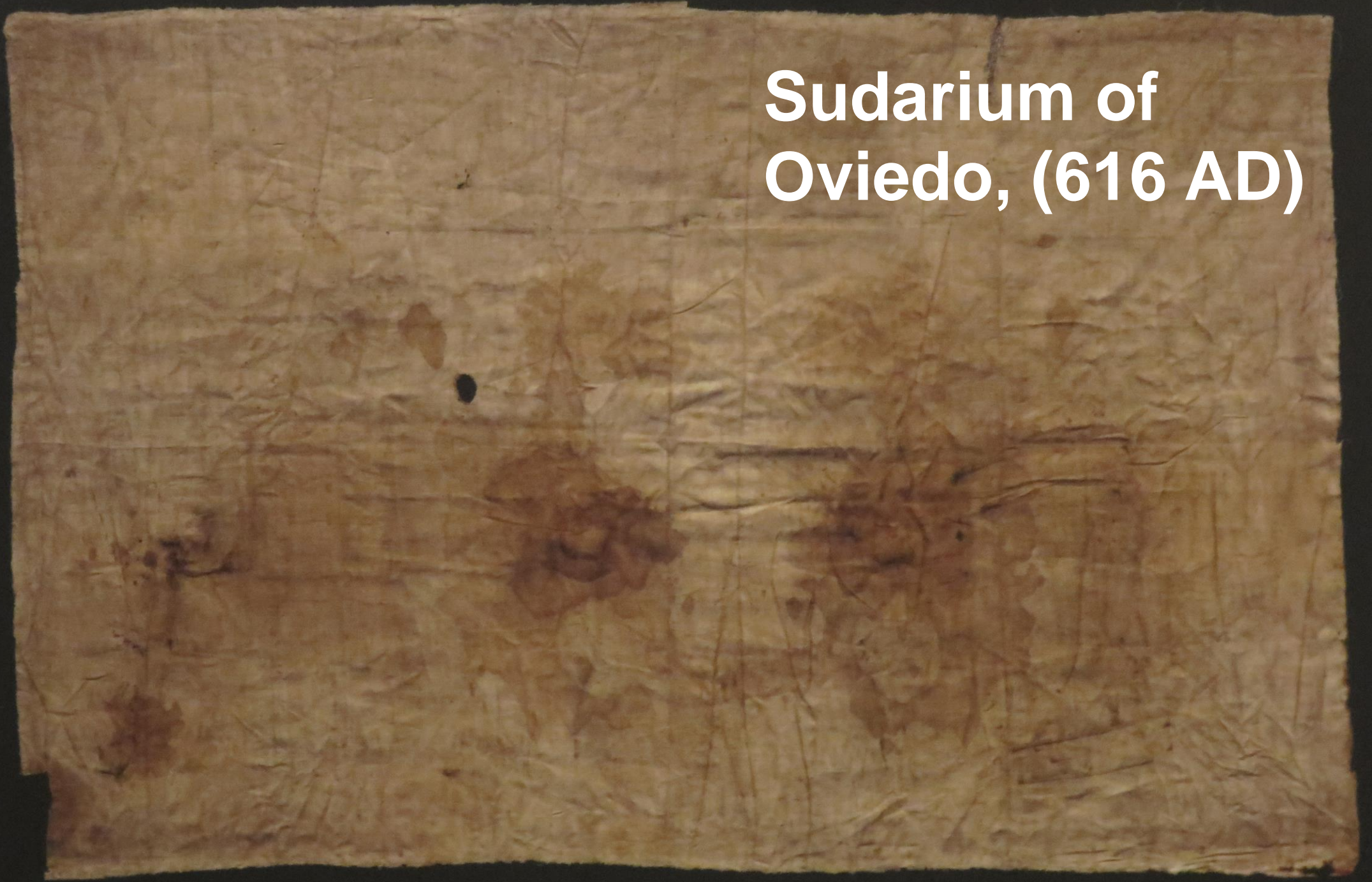


History

- Sermon of Athanasius, 68, imago of our Lord and Savior at full length
- Image of Edessa, 212
- Image not made by human hands (Constantinople, 944)
- 1354, Lirey, France



**Sudarium of
Oviedo, (616 AD)**



John 20, 6-7

Then Simon Peter came along behind him and went straight into the tomb. He saw the strips of linen lying there, as well as the cloth that had been wrapped around Jesus' head. The cloth was still lying in its place, separate from the linen.

Sudarium of Oviedo

Jerusalem dirt, 'chemical signatures closely correlated with dirt samples from the Calvary site in Jerusalem'

Dirt on the nose area

120 blood stains coincide with the facial area of the shroud of Turin

Provenance, Oviedo cathedral, well documented history back to 1075