

# The Shroud of Turin

It bears the faint image of a scourged crucified man with bloodstains that match the wounds of crucifixion suffered by Jesus of Nazareth as recorded in all four gospel narratives. It has been in Turin, Italy since 1578 and prior to that in Lirey France beginning in 1356. Prior to this evidence shows it was in ancient Constantinople and Edessa, Turkey called the Mandylion and Image of Edessa. Microscopic mineral and pollens unique to Jerusalem are found in the cloth indicating the Shroud was likely in that city at one time.



- *What do you think formed the image on the Shroud of Turin and why is it there?*

- Medical experts say it's the image of a real human being.
- Blood chemists say there is pre and post mortem human blood from actual wounds.
- Microscopists say the image is highly superficial penetrating only top fibrils of cloth as little as 1/500 of an inch with some fibrils slightly colored next to an adjacent fibril that is not colored.
- X-Ray radiographers say there is no metallic based substances as might be used in paint.
- Spectroscopists say the image is not formed by paint, ink, dye, pigment, stain or chemical.
- Digital photo experts say there is '3D linen to body' spatial mapping data in the Shroud image.
- Textile / chemical experts say the 1988 C14 sample extracted from French reweaving repair with original and 16th century material.
- Botanists say there is pollen on the Shroud from springtime Jerusalem, Turkey and Europe.
- Mineral experts say the travertine aragonite limestone particles on the Shroud are unique to the hills around Jerusalem.
- Photographers say the image is a negative that becomes positive only in a photo-negative.
- DNA experts say there is evidence of human genomes found from blood cells.
- Image experts say the Shroud was the prototype for all Byzantine icons beginning in the 6th century.
- Photo experts say the image has no shadow indicating light source and is not a photo.
- Anthropologists say the man appears to be a Semitic Jew from 30 to 40 years of age.
- Historians say that the Shroud of Turin is the same cloth as the ancient Image of Edessa later called the Mandylion.
- Chemists say there is no evidence of body decomposition.
- Physicists say the image is the result of an unknown chemical reaction on microscopic portions of top linen fibers.