



Shroud of Turin

Week 3

Body image and shroud history



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Perimeter Church - Harvesters Class

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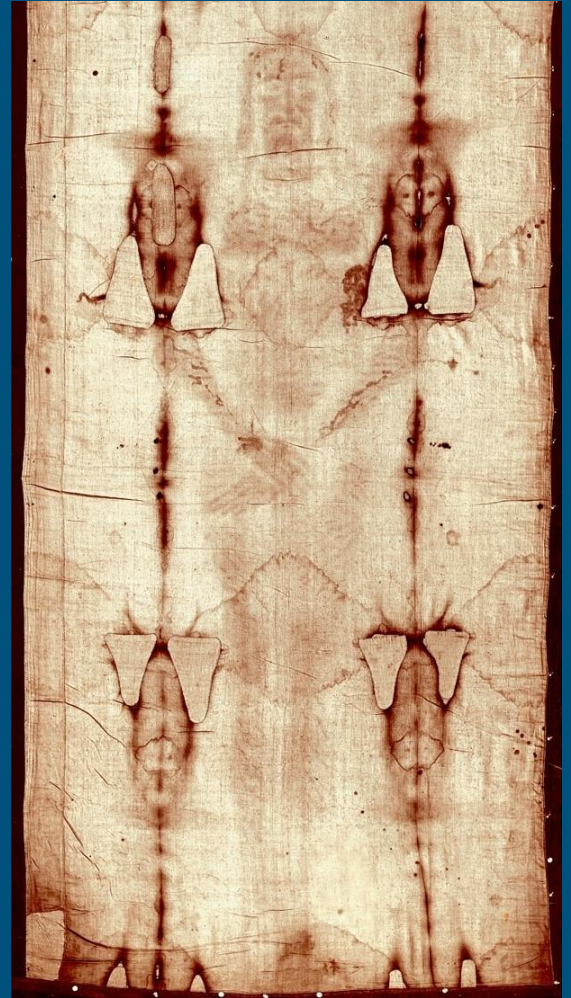
4 Week Presentation

1. Overview and scientific evidence
2. Argument for authenticity and countering skeptic arguments
3. **Body image and shroud history**
4. Scripture and relevance

How do we know it's Jesus?

In the arguments from the first two weeks, argued the shroud is not a medieval fake, but is from the first century and was used to wrap a crucified person that died.

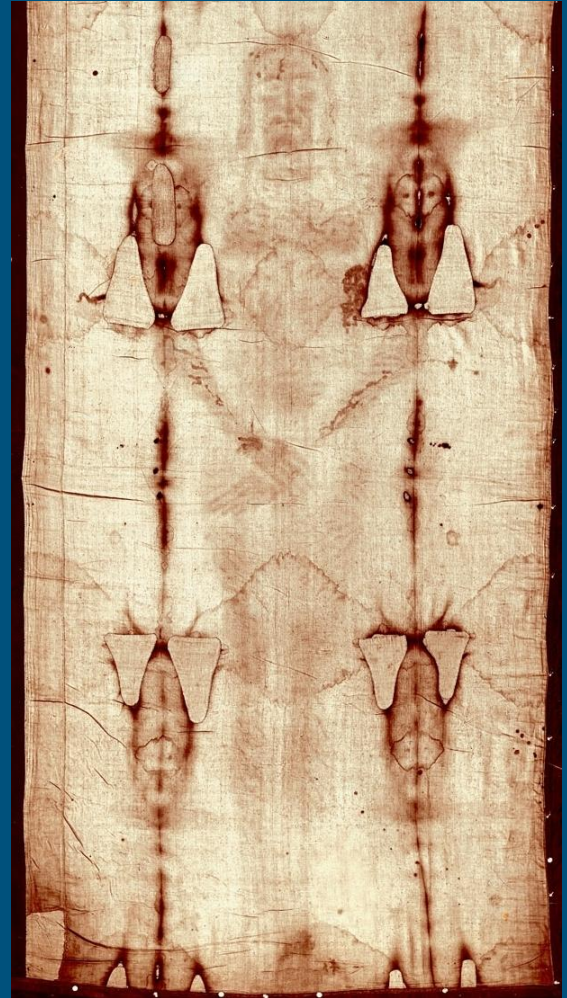
But, how do we know the man on the shroud is Jesus of Nazareth?



Matches Biblical account

The features of the shroud match only one person in history based on the textual evidence:

- Crucified
- Scourged
- Side wound
- Facial wounds
- Crown of thorns
- No broken bones
- Buried in a fine linen cloth



How does it show Jesus was resurrected?

From the evidence of the shroud, we see Jesus of Nazareth was scourged, crucified, and had died. But how can we determine Jesus was resurrected from the dead?

Through how the image was created.

How was the image created on the shroud?

Since the shroud wrapped Jesus of Nazareth, there must be some non-artistic method that caused the imaging on the cloth.

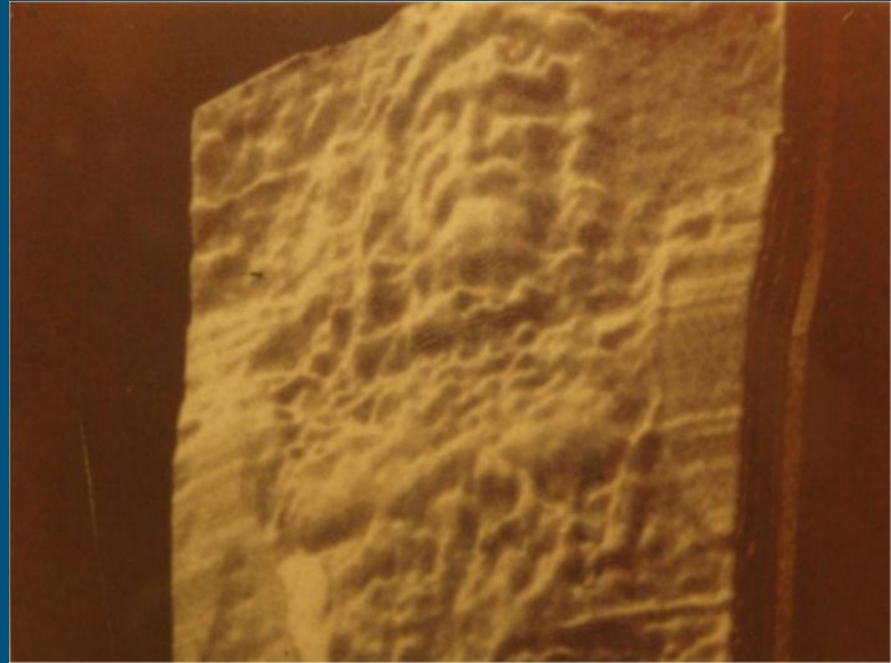
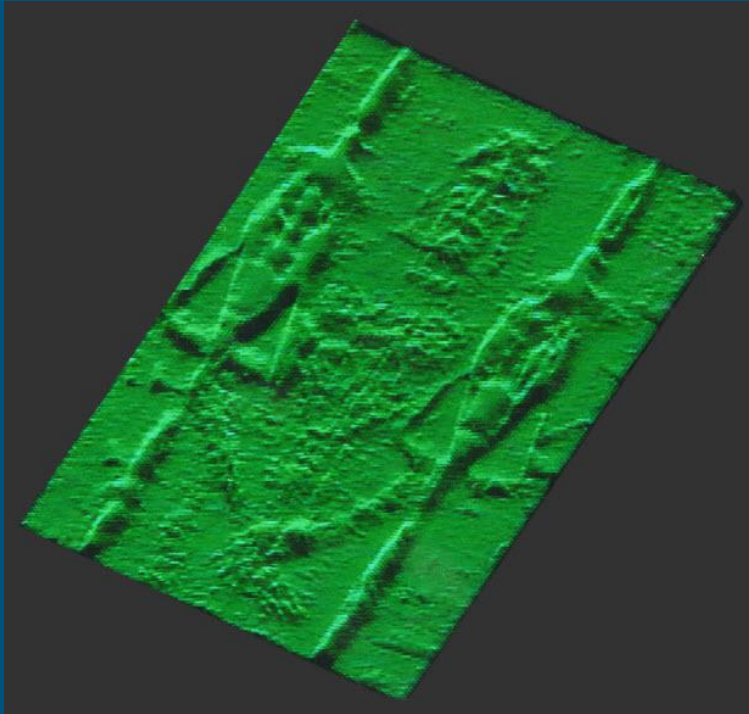
There are several theories proposed. We'll assess these theories on how well they explain the features of the shroud.

Features an image theory must explain

Photo negative effect



Depth encoded information



Depth encoded information

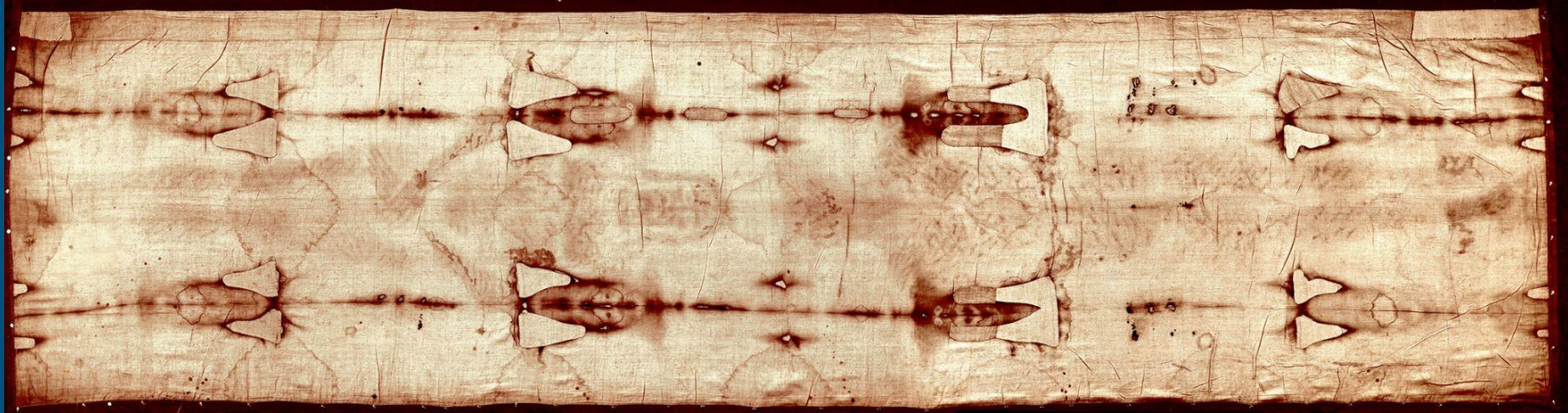
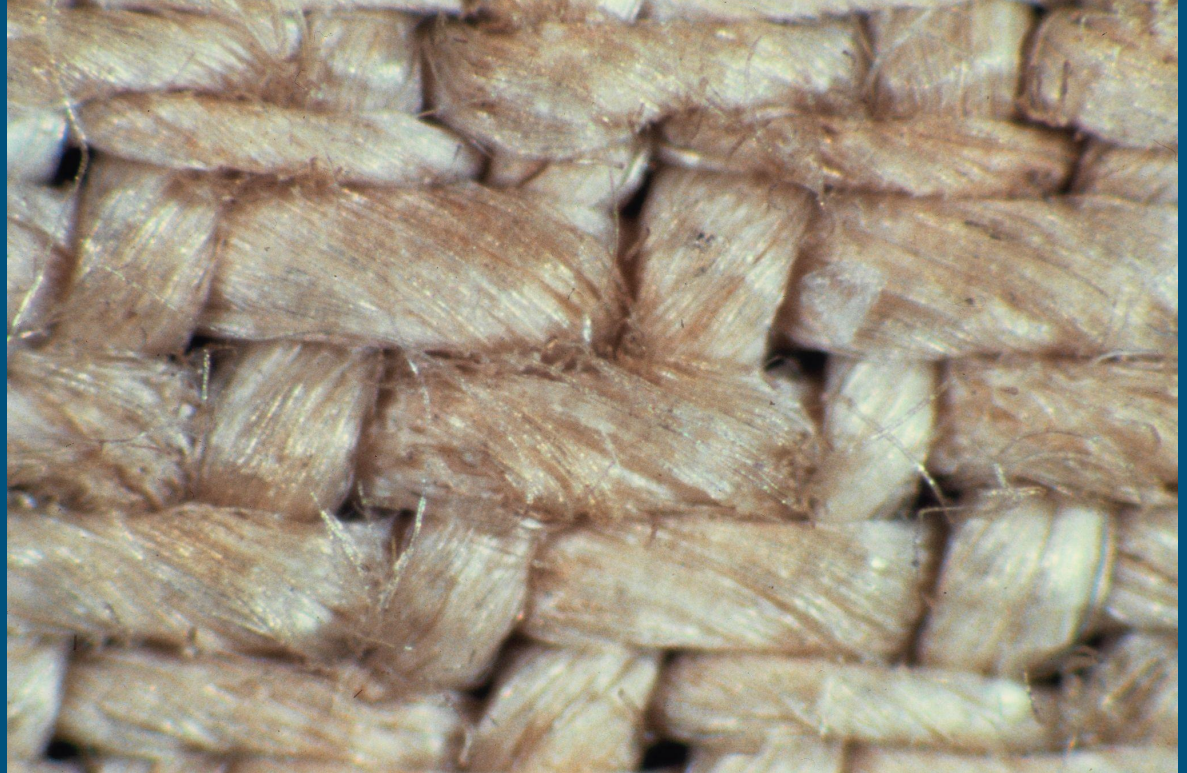


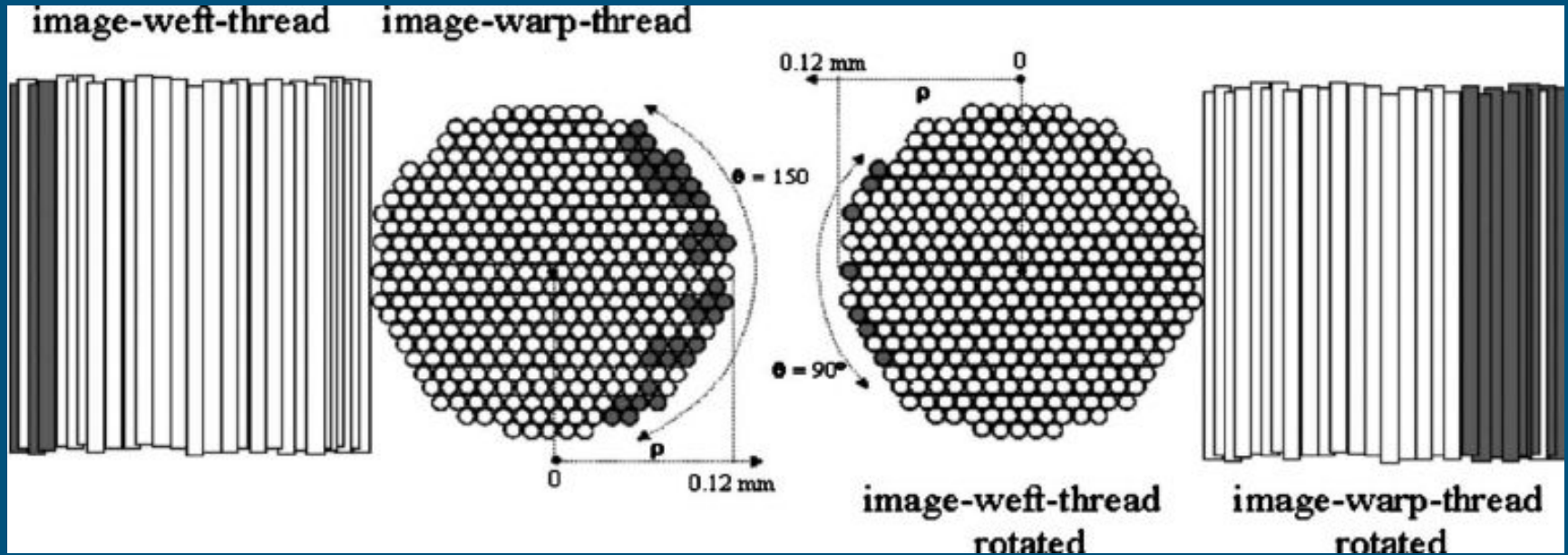
Image not formed by anything added to cloth

No presence of paint, dye, pigment, or any medium has been added to the cloth.

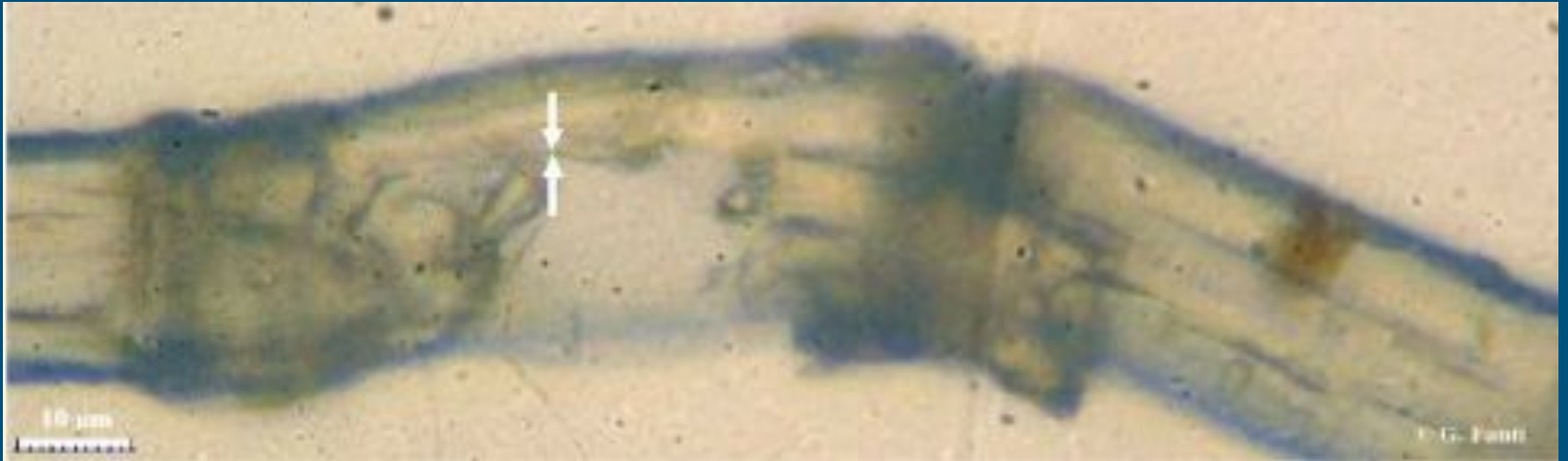
Discoloration is from dehydration, oxidation of fibers



Top 2-3 fibers discolored



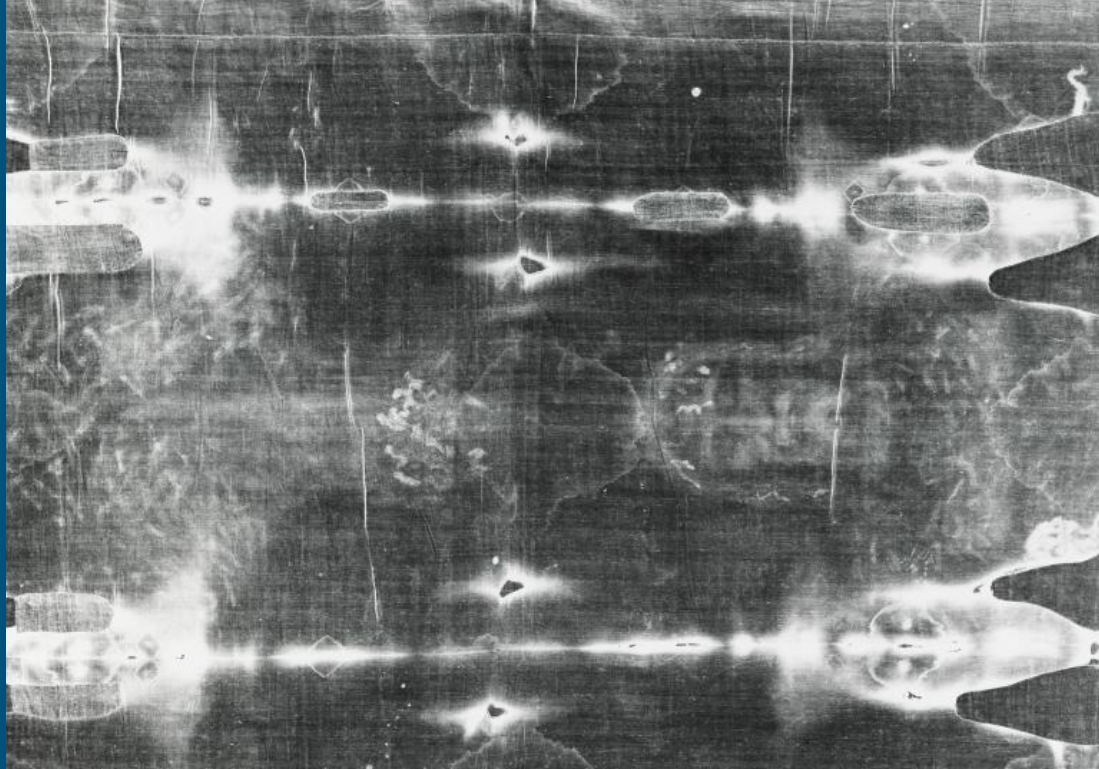
Only surface of fiber discolored



Halftone effect



Angle encoding



Angle encoding



X-ray effect

Metacarpal and finger bones
of the hand.



X-ray effect

X-ray effect only goes down several millimeters deep to capture the teeth. It does not image through the entire body.

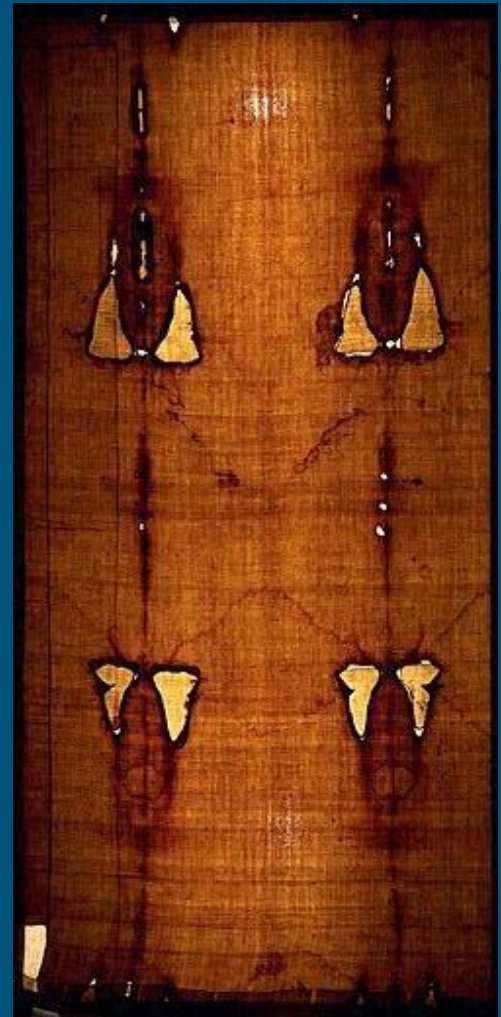
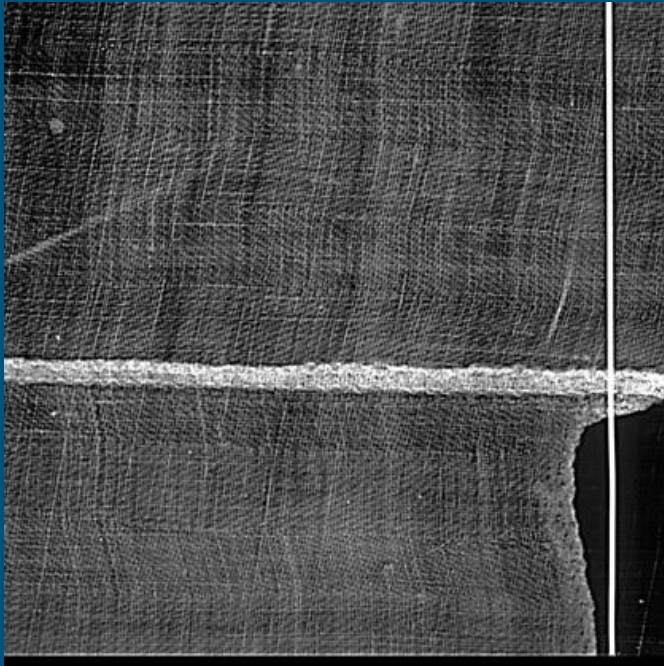


Hyperrealism

“If this is the work of a forger, than the forger would have to have been a trained anatomist, for there is not one single blunder. Indeed, anatomy bears witness to authenticity.”

- Pierre Barbet (Doctor)

Side strip



Blood has no breakage, smearing



No decomposition

"The man on the shroud shows no obvious evidence of postmortem decomposition."

Two possible mechanisms of image formation

1. Body to cloth image information transfer
 - Gas, vapor emitted from body
 - Radiation emitted from body
2. Cloth to body image information transfer
 - Cloth went into the body

Top non-artistic body image formation theories

1. Maillard reaction (Vapor theory)
2. Neutron radiation
3. Corona discharge
4. Cloth collapse

Maillard reaction

Proposed by Ray Rogers, lead chemist
on STURP



Maillard reaction

The Maillard reaction is a chemical reaction between amino acids and reducing sugars that gives browned food its distinctive flavor. Seared steaks, fried dumplings, cookies and other kinds of biscuits, breads, toasted marshmallows, and many other foods undergo this reaction.

- [Wikipedia](#)

Issues with Maillard reaction

Does not explain:

- high image resolution, hyperrealism
- depth encoding
- head gap
- angle encoding (no ears and no thumbs)
- no decomposition
- intact blood stains
- uniform imaging on ventral and dorsal sides

Neutron radiation

Proposed by Robert Rucker, nuclear engineer

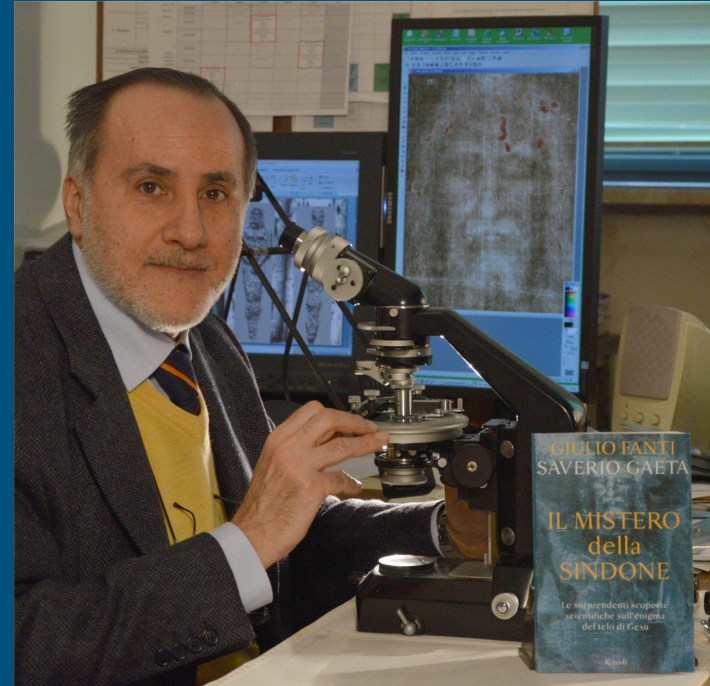


Neutron radiation

- Neutron radiation was emitted from the body
- It was emitted straight up and down from the body - vertically collimated radiation
- Primarily proposed to address why the 1988 C-14 dating has a medieval date

Corona discharge

Proposed by Giulio Fanti, professor
at University of Padua



Corona discharge

- Corona discharge happens around power transmission lines
- Heating from the corona discharge discolored the linen fibers
- Requires a linear discharge path



Issues with radiation theories

- Ad hoc nature of a vertically collimated radiation. Radiation is not emitted radially (like from a light bulb), but linearly (like a laser beam) in the direction of gravity.
- Does not explain:
 - cloth to body distance encoding
 - millimeters depth x-ray effect

Cloth collapse

Proposed by John Jackson, head of
STURP



Cloth collapse

The body was wrapped with the shroud and the side strip was wound around the body.



Cloth collapse

While the body was in rigor mortis and before decomposition, the body dematerialized.

Cloth collapse

During dematerialization, the body disappearing would cause a vacuum of where the body used to be. This would cause the cloth to collapse into the vacuum. The top cloth would collapse down and the bottom cloth would collapse up as the cloth moves towards the central plane of the body.

Cloth collapse

During a fraction of a second while the body was dematerializing, the cloth would interact with the dematerializing body and it would form the image on the cloth.

Cloth collapse explains

- Photonegative effect
- Depth encoding
- Fiber discoloration
- Angle encoding
- X-ray effect
- Hyperrealism
- Side strip
- No breakage of blood stains
- No decomposition

Cloth collapse best explanation of theories

- Maillard reaction
- Neutron radiation
- Corona discharge
- **Cloth collapse**

It could be possible neutron radiation was also involved without imposing vertically collimated radiation.

The beloved disciple saw and believed

John 20:8 Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed.



What did the beloved disciple see and believe?

When the disciple came to the tomb and looked inside, he saw the linen clothes (the main shroud with the side strip wound around it). What he saw looked like the body had simply vanished within the shroud. It did not look like someone unwrapped the side strip and opened the shroud.

He was then the first to believe that Jesus rose from the dead.

Shroud History from 33 AD to 1578 AD

History of the shroud

- Nobody really knows the exact historical trail of the shroud from 1st century Jerusalem to Turin, Italy.
- Will be presenting a possible route.
- Arguments for the authenticity of the shroud has only been based on the scientific evidence presented, not on any possible historical trail.

History of the shroud



Peter and beloved disciple

- The burial shroud was found in an empty tomb by Peter and the beloved disciple. There is no mention they took the shroud in the Bible.

Gospel of the Hebrews

- The Gospel of the Hebrews is a lost work that was quoted by early Church Fathers.
- Passages from the gospel of the Hebrews were quoted or summarized by three Alexandrian Fathers – Clement, Origen and Didymus the Blind; it was also quoted by Jerome, either directly or through the commentaries of Origen.

Cloth given to priest servant

"And when the Lord had given the linen cloth to the servant of the priest, he went to James and appeared to him."

Gospel of the Hebrews

King Abgar



Armenian banknote

King Abgar V (c. 1st century BC – c. AD 50) of Edessa is said to be one of the first Christian kings in history, having been converted by Thaddeus, one of the seventy disciples.

Abgar legend

- The Acts of Thaddeus recounts the legend of King Abgar V (c. 1st century BC – c. AD 50) being healed by a cloth with the image of Jesus on it.

Image of Edessa

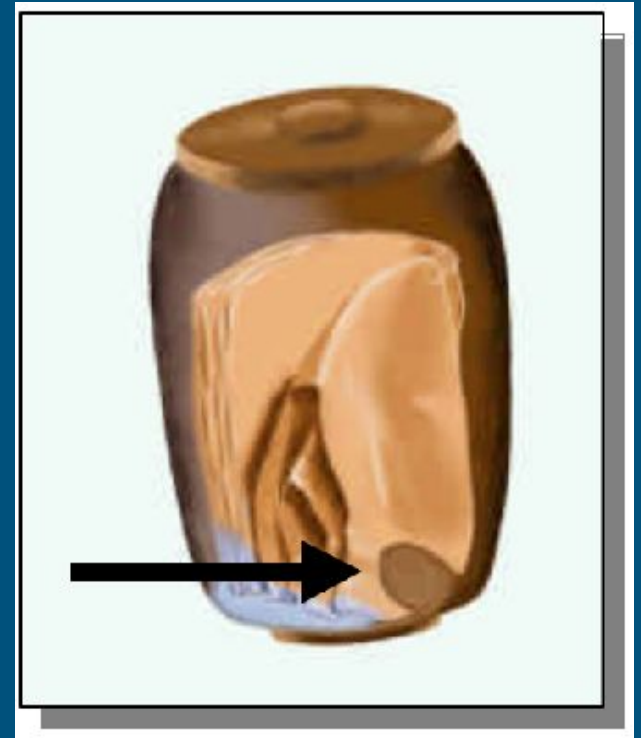
According to Christian tradition, the Image of Edessa was a holy relic consisting of a square or rectangle of cloth upon which a miraculous image of the face of Jesus had been imprinted—the first icon. The image is also known as the Mandylion in Eastern Orthodoxy, it is also known as Acheiropoeita, or "not made by hand".



10th century St Catherine's Monastery

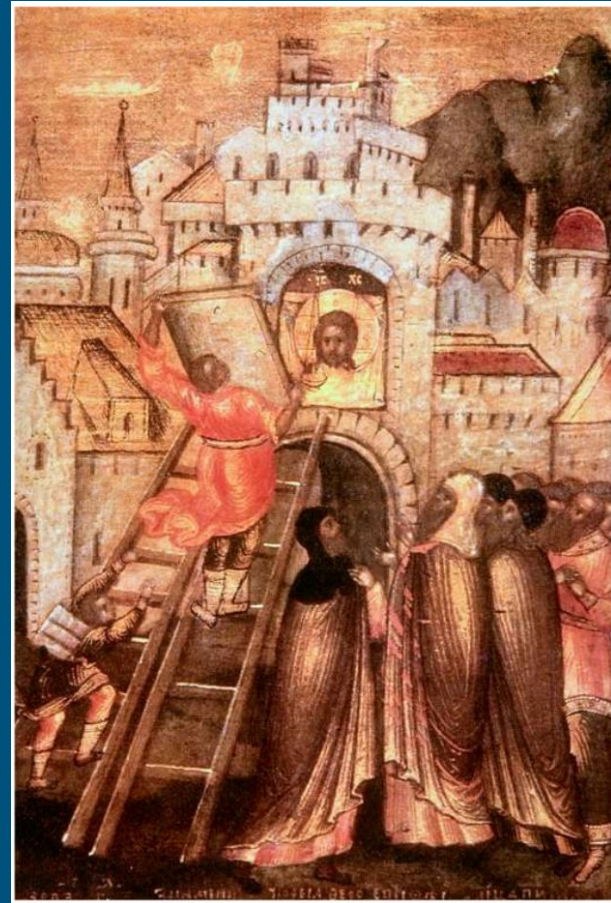
Hidden in a jar in wall

When Edessa reverted to paganism after Abgar's death, the shroud was hidden in a jar stored in the city wall.



Shroud rediscovered

A flood destroyed the wall and the shroud was rediscovered around 525 AD.



The uncovering of the Holy Mandylion
above the Gate of Edessa

Edessa falls to Persians during Iconoclasm

- In 544 AD, Edessa was attacked by the Persians and captured.
- Byzantine Iconoclasm occurred during the periods 726-787 AD and 814-842 AD. During these times, many icons were destroyed in the Byzantine empire.

Shroud enters Constantinople

In 943 AD, the Byzantines negotiates with Edessa for the shroud and it then enters Constantinople.



Surrender of the Mandylion to the Byzantines

13th century National Library Madrid

Fourth Crusade

Constantinople was sacked by the Crusaders in 1204 in the Fourth Crusade. A French crusader, possibly a Templar, took the shroud back to France.



The Taking of Constantinople - Palma Le Jeune (1544–1620)

Templars executed

On Friday, October 13, 1307, French Templars were arrested by King Philip.

On May 12, 1310, 54 Templars were burned at the stake.

On March 18, 1314, Grand Master Jacques de Molay and Geoffroi de Charney were burned at the stake.



French 15th century manuscript

Geoffroi de Charney

~1355 AD, Geoffroi de Charney builds a church in Lirey, France



14th century - Jean de Noir

Displayed in Lirey church

His son, Geoffroi II de Charney, displays the shroud in the Lirey church and starts selling souvenirs of the shroud around late 1350s



The Medallion of Lirey

House of Savoy

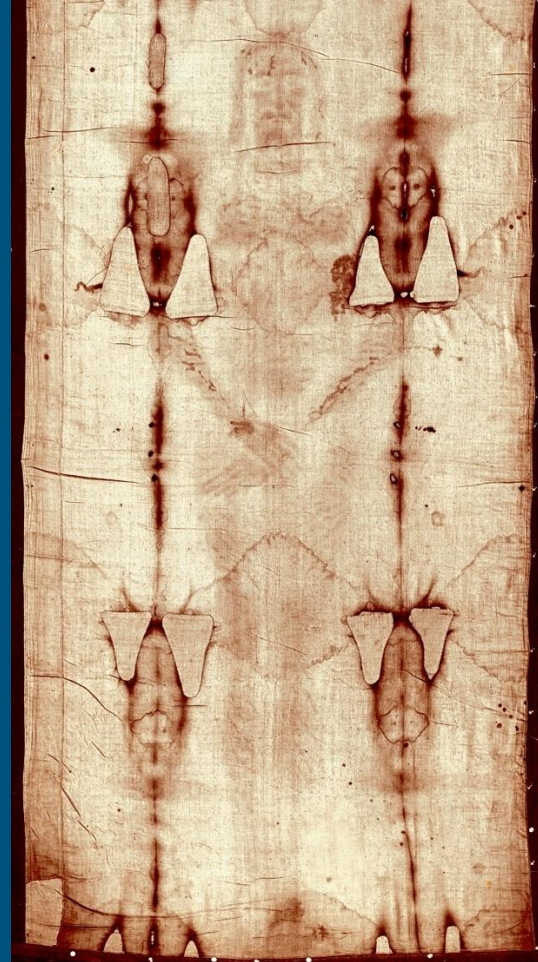
In 1453, Margaret de Charny sold the Shroud to the House of Savoy in exchange for estate revenues and a castle.



Château de Varambon

Chambery

- In 1502, the shroud was housed in Chambery.
- In 1532, there was a fire in the Sainte Chapelle in Chambery. The major burn marks on the shroud are a result from this fire.



Turin

In 1578, shroud is moved to
Turin



Week 4

In our final week, we will cover:

- Scripture related to the shroud.
- What is the relevance of the shroud to us?

More information on the Shroud of Turin at:
DefendingChristianity.com

