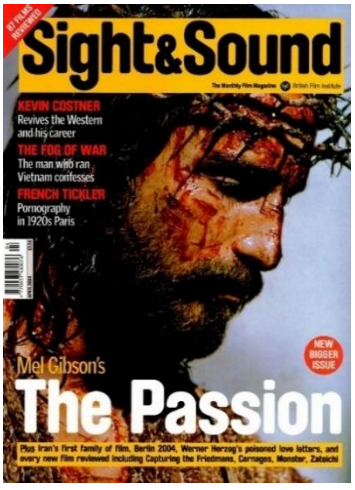
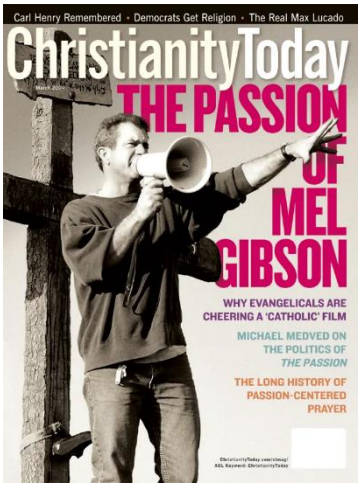
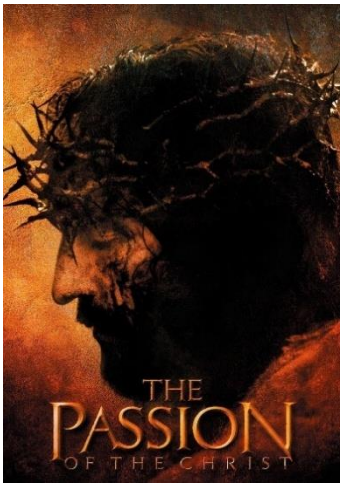
The Cross and Jesus Christ

It was back in early 2001 I was with a friend in Tauranga New Zealand we were praying together in a home we lived in. It was during a particular time of prayer one day that God had put on my heart He wanted a Hollywood movie made about His crucifixion. We prayed about this movie God wanted to be produced God wanted it to show the fullness of the bloodshed and gore of Christs crucifixion as it had occurred 2000 years before. We prayed this movie would become a seed planted in millions of people's hearts and lives. It was also impressed upon me that Mel Gibson would be involved in this movie, at the time we didn't know if Mel Gibson was to act as Christ or direct the movie. We prayed through this prompt from the Lord for this movie to be made involving Mel Gibson for an hour.

Then 3 years later in early 2004 I was sitting in a coffee shop in Mount Maunganui New Zealand looking through magazines when I came across a front-page article about a movie been directed by Mel Gibson called "The Passion of the Christ". This movie had been released for public viewing in February 2004. I was absolutely gobsmacked to see Mel Gibson had made the movie funding it himself at a cost of $50 million US. This movie went on to be one of the highest grossing movies at over $611 million US for Mel Gibson, one of the biggest self-funded profitable movies ever made.

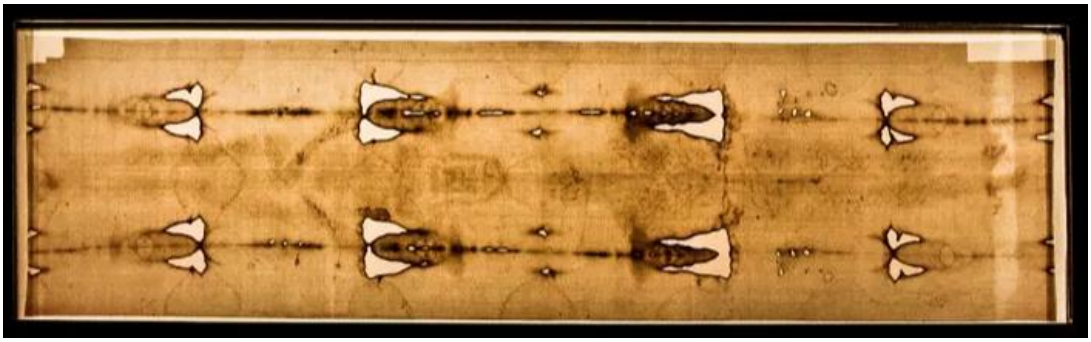






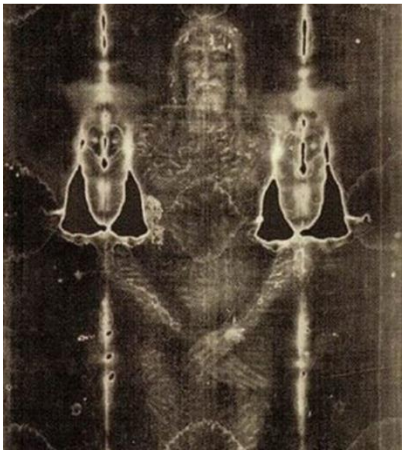
Connected to the cross the shroud of Turin is believed to be the actual burial cloth of Jesus proven to be authentic by certain researchers' others debate its authenticity. This shroud is now kept by the Vatican as a relic of Christ. Over 102 scientific academic disciplines of cross disciplinary scholars and scientists have studied the Shroud with an estimated 600'000 hours of research including medical experts where extensive research was conducted then published in academic journals. The shroud has been the most studied ancient artifact in the world. This shroud is a genuine burial cloth with all the hallmarks of Jesus Christs crucifixion. They have discovered hundreds of burial shrouds from antiquities in Jerusalem, Masada and other places. No burial cloth found bares a photo type negative image of a crucified bearded man in the cloth with crucifixion marks a crown of thorns upon the head and marks of scourging upon the body, or the spear wound in the right side as the Shroud of Turin has.

The Cross and Jesus Christ



3D imagery is encoded into this image impossible for its time 2000 years ago it was a supernatural event *(Resurrection)* that created the image. The image of the man on the cloth puts him at about 5.7 feet tall at 170-180 pounds in weight. A one in 200 billion chance is calculated that this is the actual burial cloth of Christ according to the mathematicians. The shroud of Turin had many names back through history all the way back to Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified at Golgotha *(30AD in April "Easter").* They found microscopic pollen from the various places the shroud had journeyed to in the last 2000 years since Christ and the cross-including pollen only found in Jerusalem. The blood type on the shroud was found to be a rare AB blood *(6% of world have type AB)* this type of blood can be found in the semitic Jewish people. It was proven the Shroud is not manmade it is not a work of art they do not know how it was created as it is not a graven image *(manmade).*

The image on the shroud according to scientists is only 2 microns deep it took an estimated 34 thousand billion watts of energy a massive power surge of cold energy of unidentified power to create such an image that was burned into the surface of the linen cloth. The energy used was not a heat as it would have burnt up the cloth upon touch this was a cold energy non-lethal unknown in origin. On the man's body on the shroud every part of it was tortured with nearly 700 wounds and marks from lashings and beatings with pre mortem tested blood *(not dead at time of wounds).* Back in the days of Emperor Vespasian and General Titus *(sacked Jerusalem in 70AD)* they were crucifying 500 people a day in the region of Jerusalem and Judea.

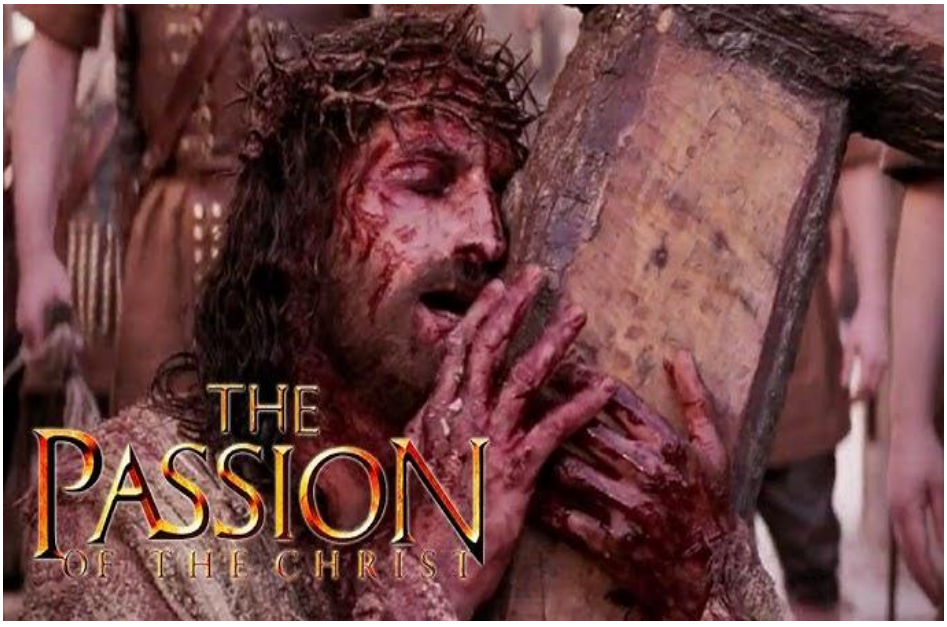


The Cross and Jesus Christ

Blood can be seen running down the fore arms *(from being hung on the cross from Roman crucifixion)* from the nail holes in the wrists more blood ran down from the nail holes of the feet. There are 50 puncture marks spike holes all over the victim's head where a full crown of thorns had been placed, blood runs down from these thorn holes, the beard is partly ripped out in the centre. On the right side is a large wound *(spear)* between ribs 5 and 6 where post mortem blood *(after death)* had gathered and poured down the body. The left check is raised beaten and bruised, blood also poured out through the nose this blood has been tested and was post mortem blood of a dead man.

The right eye seemed to have been blinded by a blunt object that had pierced the eyeball *(flogging)* closing it. This victim had been terribly marred beyond recognition, whipped and beaten badly then crucified unto death. This shroud fits all the accounts of the crucifixion of Christ Himself in the gospels this is His burial cloth from 2000 years ago a true relic of Christ. This Shroud is kept in the Italian City of Turin or Torino at a Catholic chapel in a climate-controlled box. The public get a rare chance once or twice in a century to view this artifact. The Catholic church did not take control of the Shroud until 1983 it was in private hands of Kings up until then it was in Eastern Turkey for 900 years in Edessa then Constantinople and Athens, then it travelled to the west away from Muslim conquests at the time. In Christian art going back hundreds of years, the face of Jesus seems to have been copied in art form from the Shroud of Turin this includes Byzantine *(Asia Minor/Turkey)* coins having an image almost identical to the Shroud.

Jeremiah Johnston/Tucker Carlson: Shroud of Turin, Dead Sea Scrolls, & Attempts to Hide Historical Proof of Jesus: https://youtu.be/rKMQY49py4w?si=HtgjRHV0IybdFtYM



Temple guards come to arrest Jesus in Gethsemane.

Temple guards taking Jesus to Pharasees mocking court.

Jessu stand in front of the Pharasees as they accuse him of blasphemy.

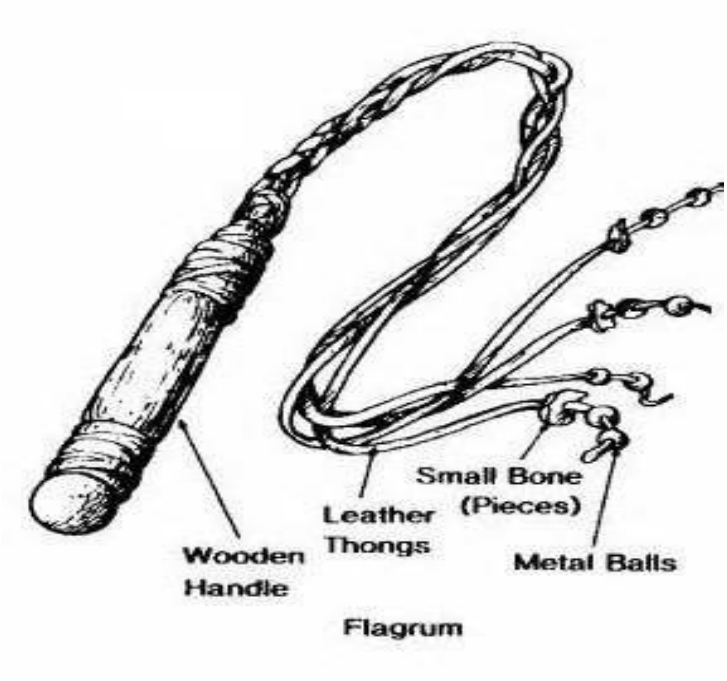
The Cross and Jesus Christ

Crucify Him Kill Him the all yell, let His blood be on our heads and our childrens.

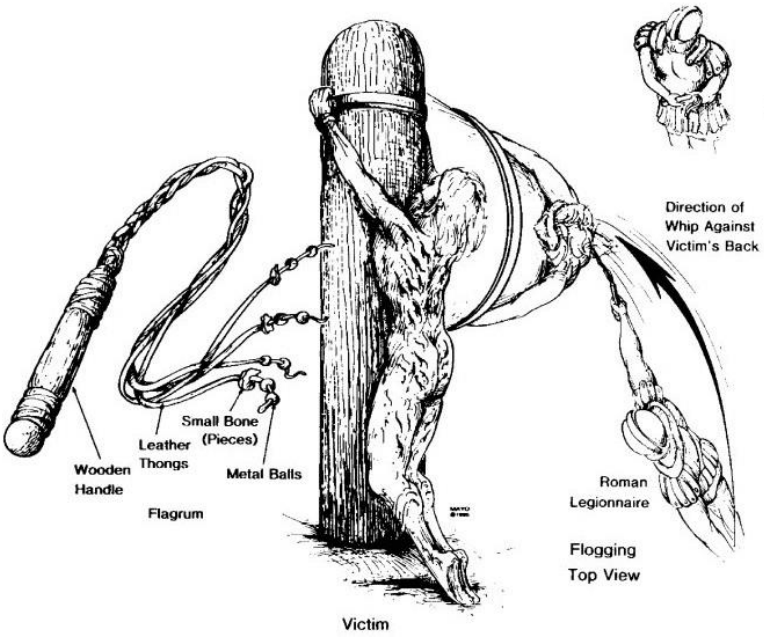
Pilate removes Himself from Jesus condemnation washing his hands saying He is “innocent of this mans blood” this King of the Jews. Then to please the Pharasees Pilot leads Jesus away to be flogged then crucified an inocent man Math 27:24.

Crucify Him the religiouse Pharisees yell with anger and murder in their hearts.

Jesus after being beaten by the guards.



Cat of nine tails used in Roman times to flog their victims.



Cat of nine tales' whip

The Cross and Jesus Christ

The Cross and Jesus Christ

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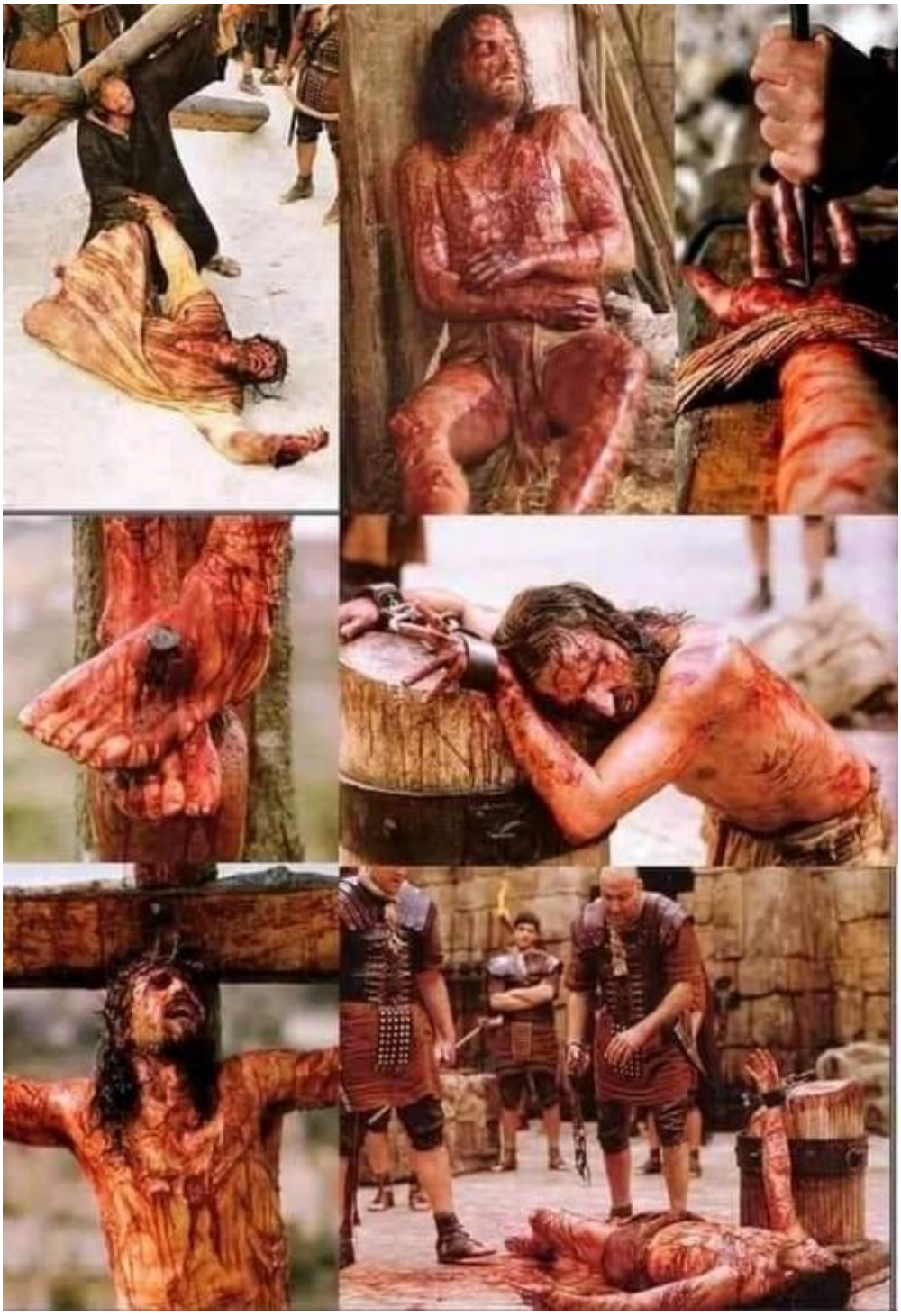
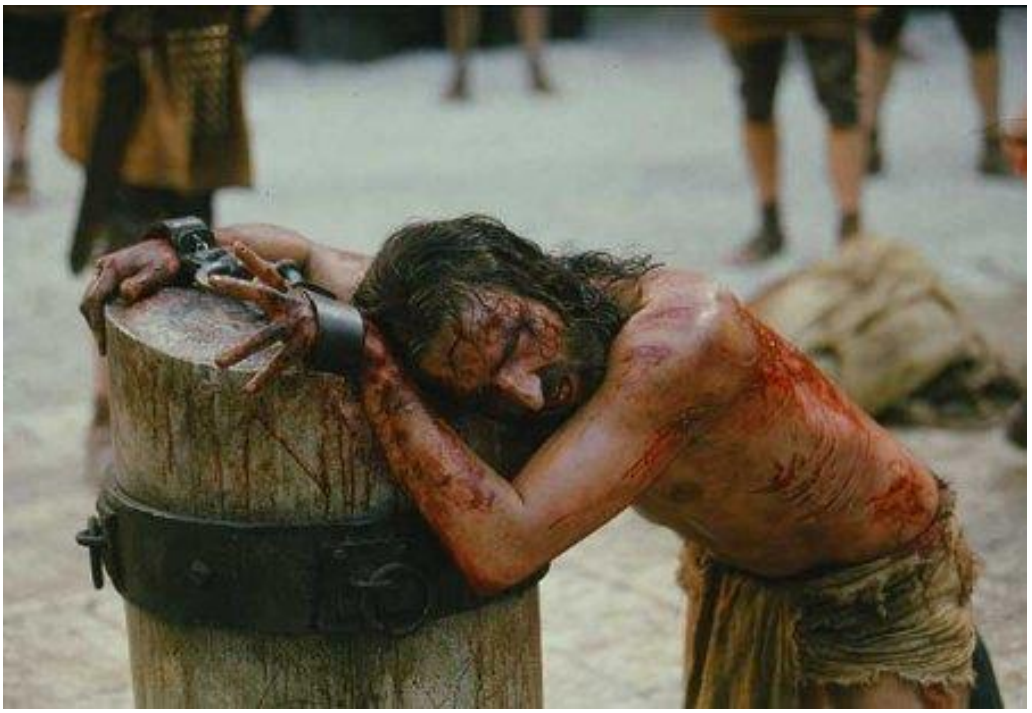


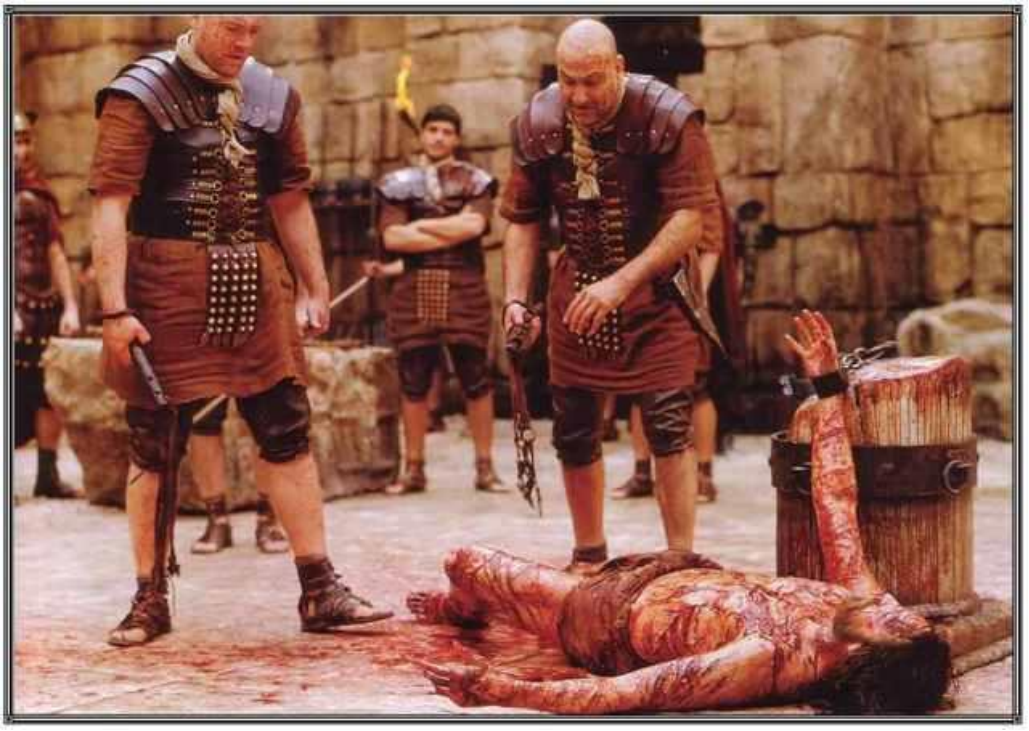
The wipping post where Jesus received 40 or so lashes from the Romans.

He gave His back to them willingly for our sins.

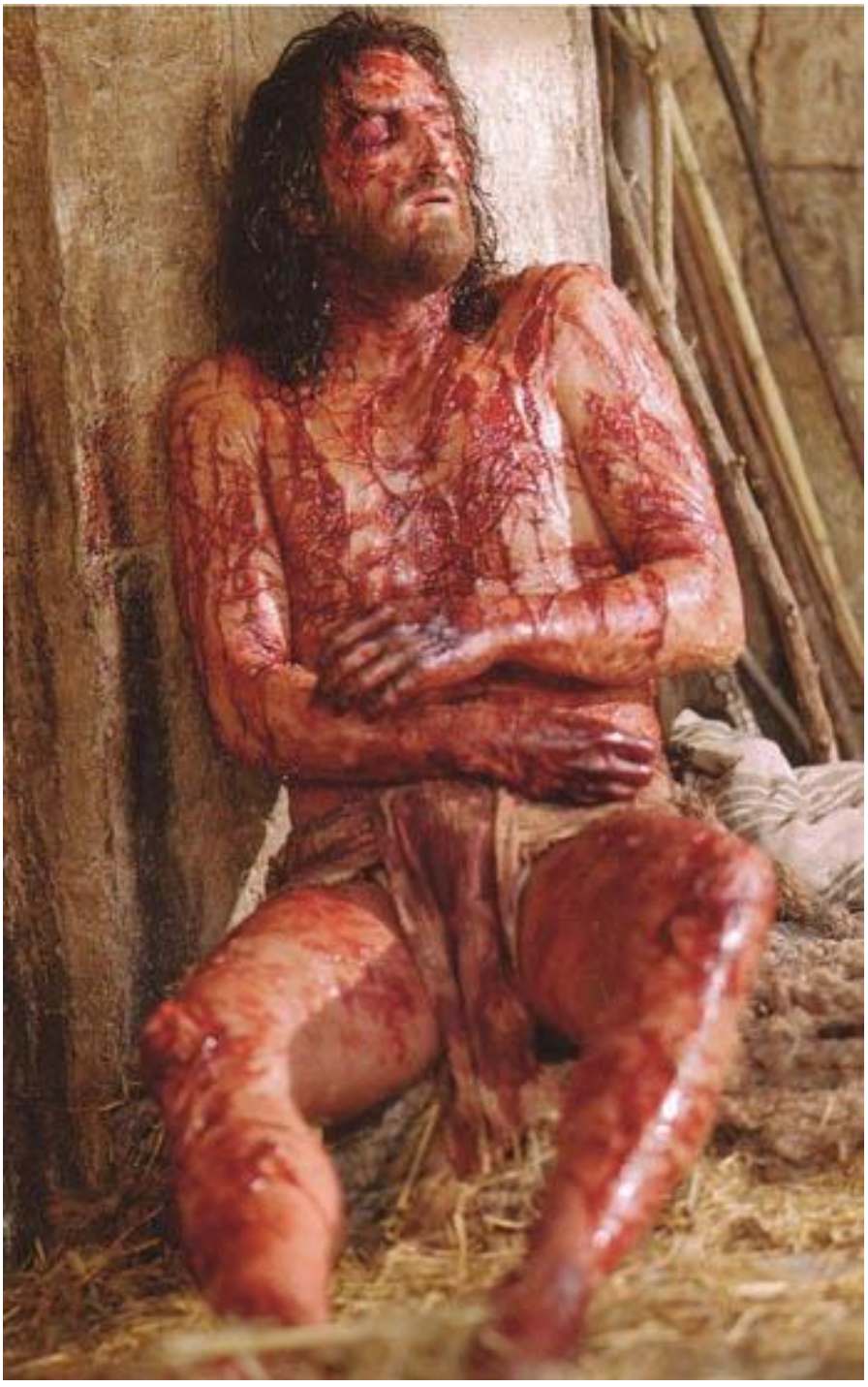
The cat of nine tails ripped flesh from the body in a terrible manner.



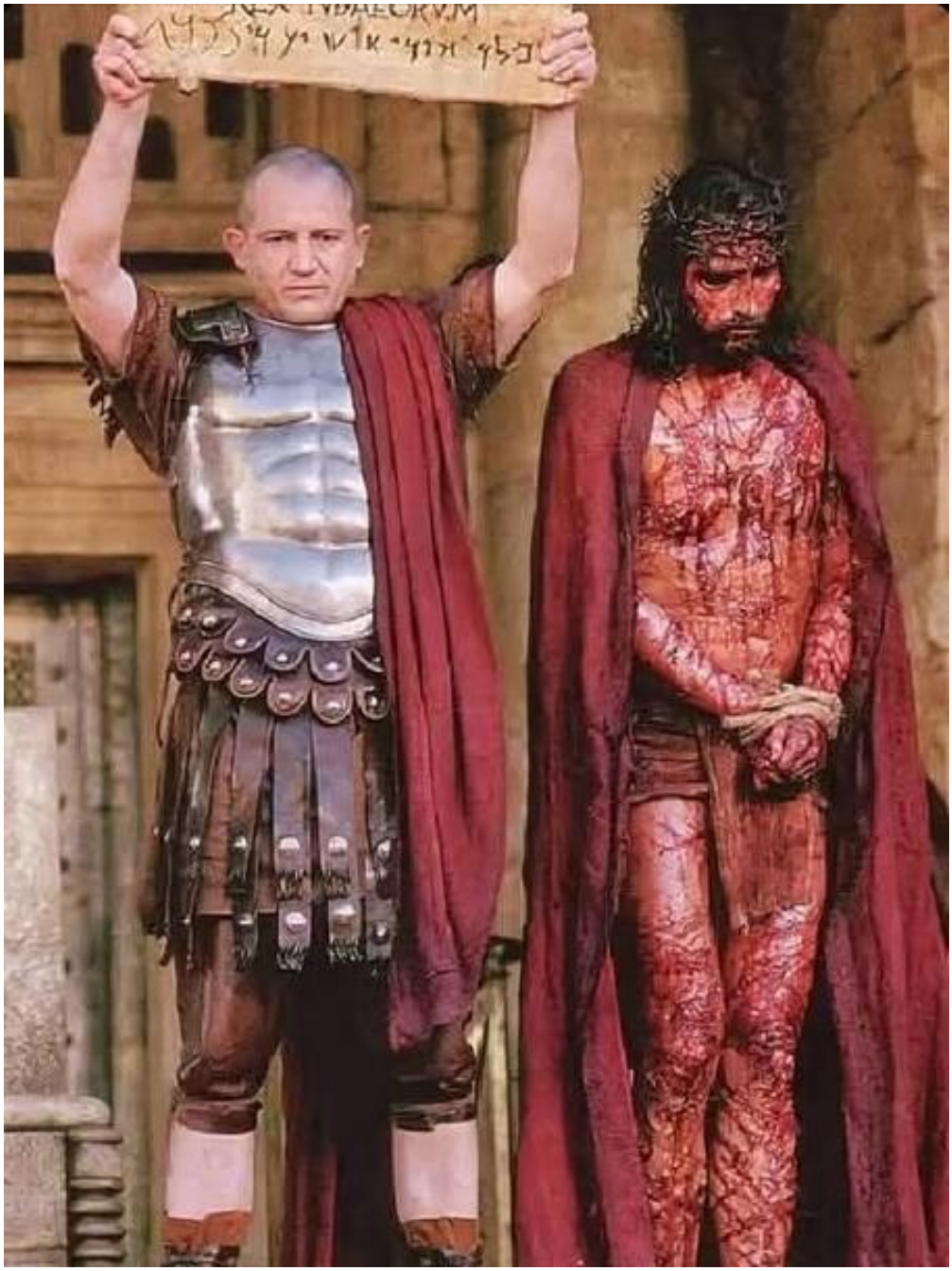
This part of Jesus exhausting torture took about a third of His blood poured out.



Blood was splattered onto the soldiers and all over Jesus Himself.



Jesus was in shock and trauma from all the torture and blood loss.

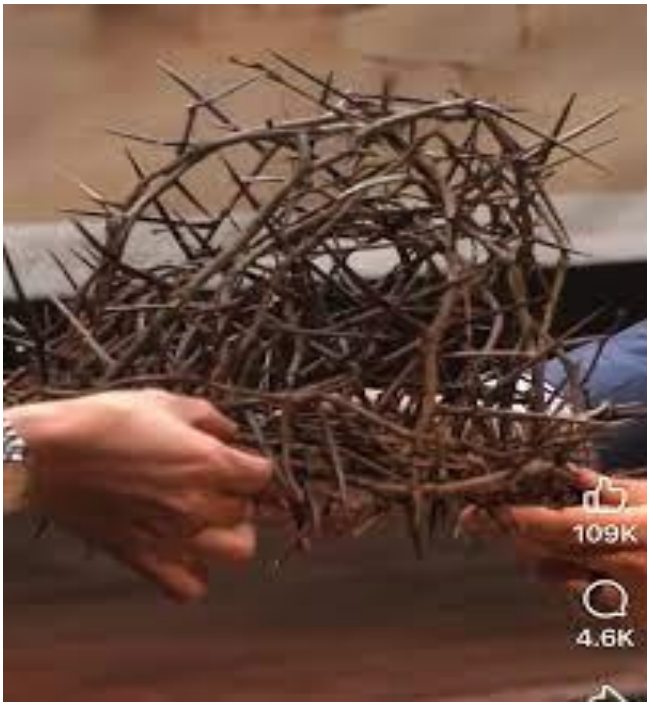


Pilate holds up a sign to the Pharisees “Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews”.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

The Cross and Jesus Christ

The Cross and Jesus Christ

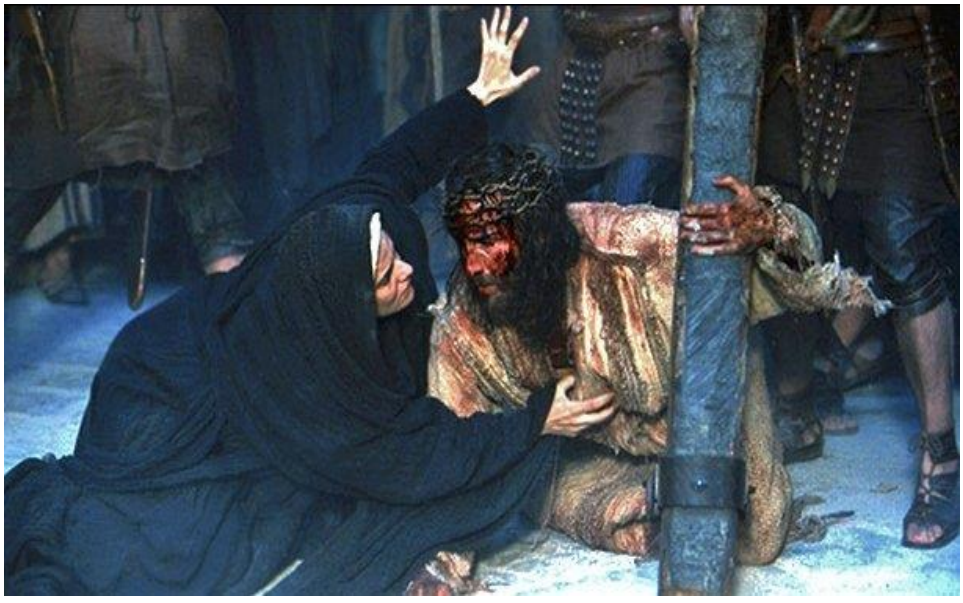


It was a crown of thorns not a band of thorns rammed onto Jesus' head with up to 50 puncture marks all over His head according to the Shroud of Turin.

They placed on Him a crown of thorns and a robe mocking Him.

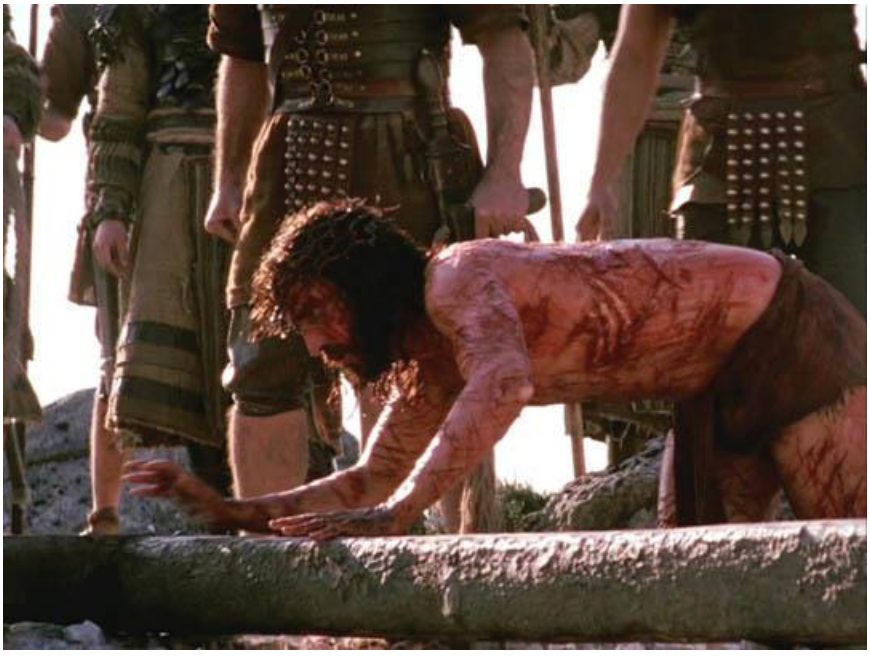
The Cross and Jesus Christ

He carried His cross from Jerusalem to Golgotha a super human feat after torture.



Mary His mother comforting Jesus when he fell under the crosses burden hitting His nose and knees on the hard ground causing further injury.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

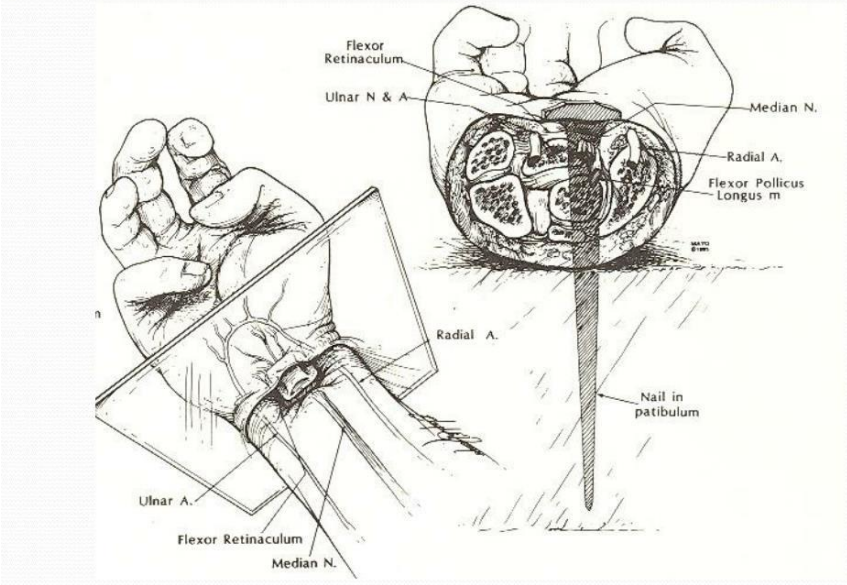


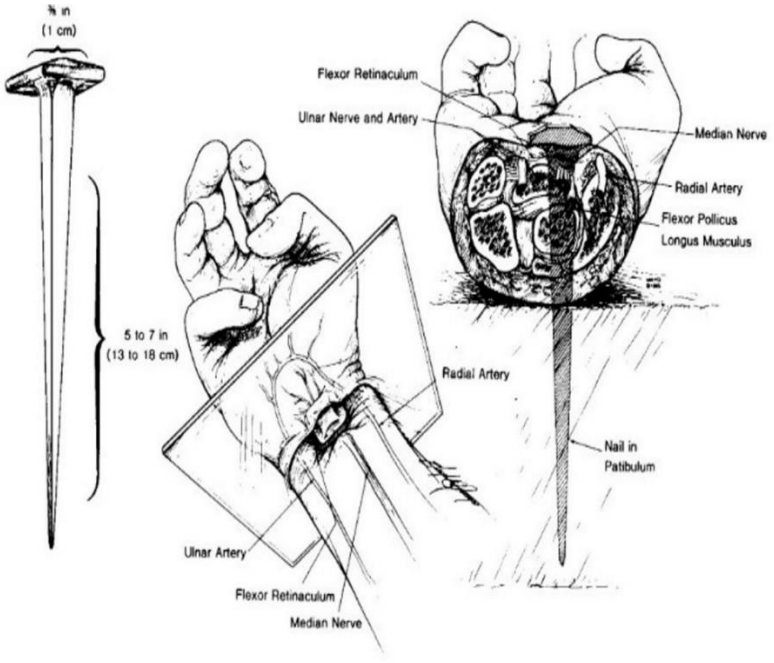
The Cross and Jesus Christ

They nailed him to the cross with 6 inch nails through His wrists and feet.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

The Placement of the Nails





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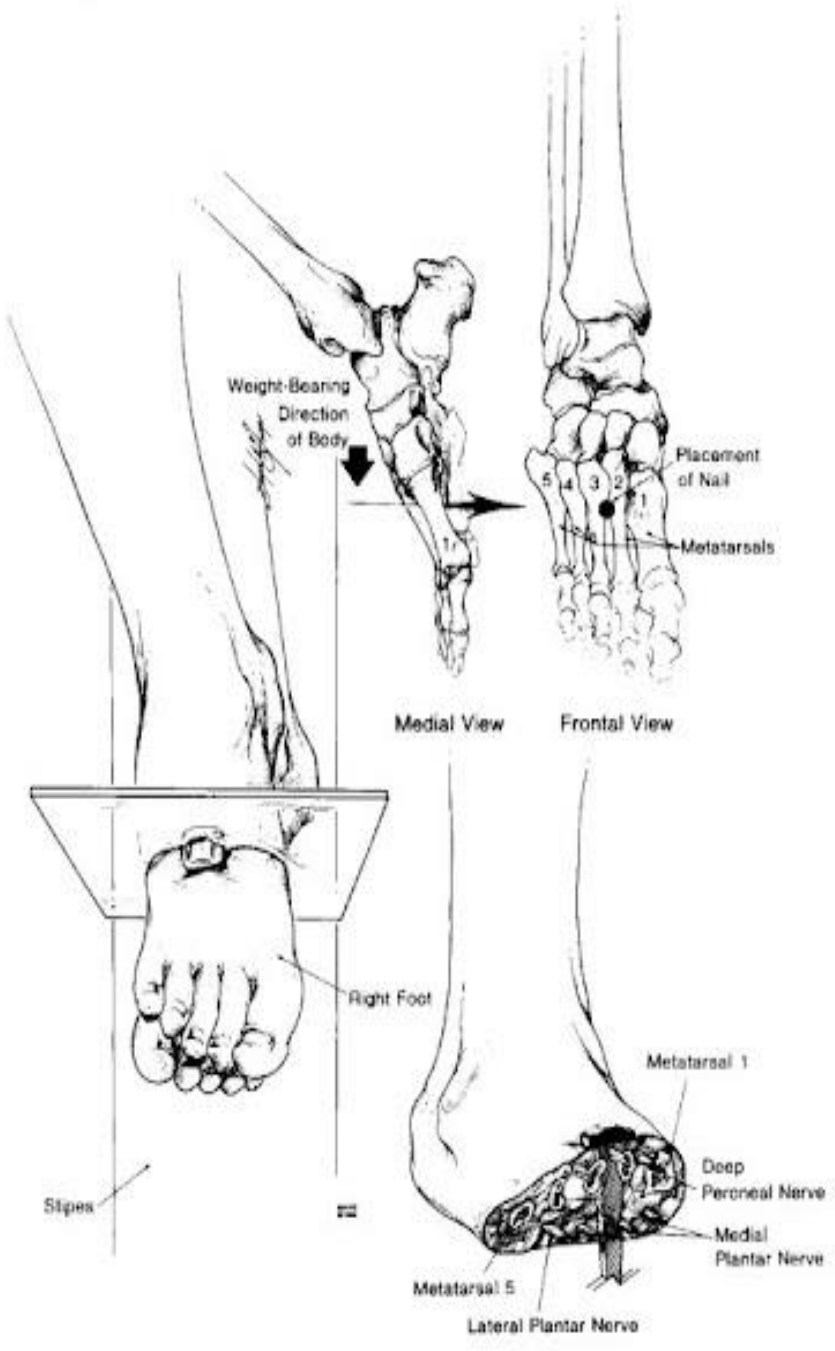

The Cross and Jesus Christ

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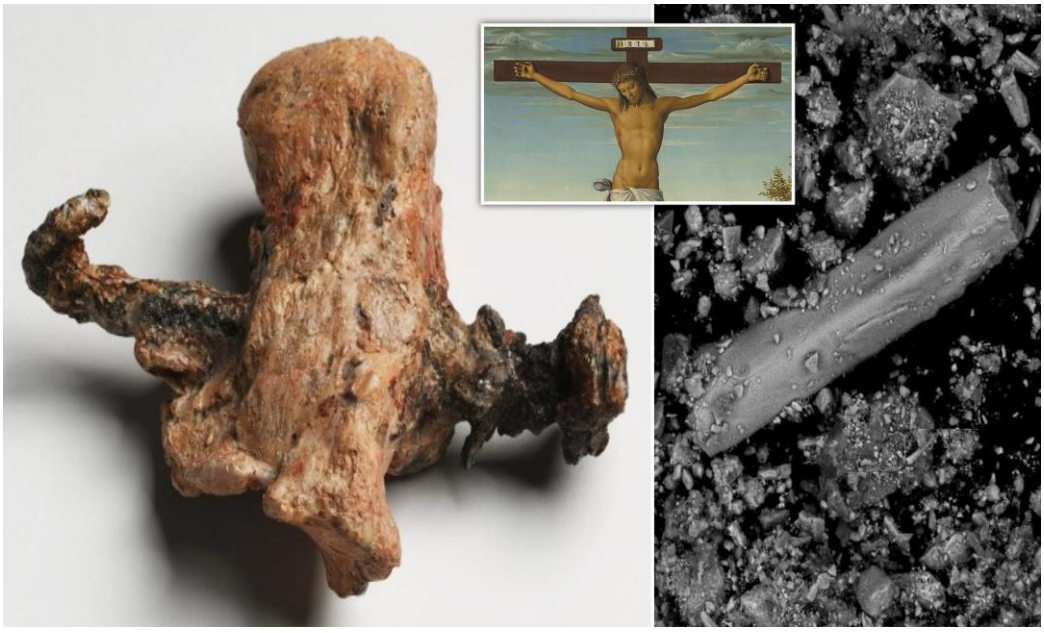
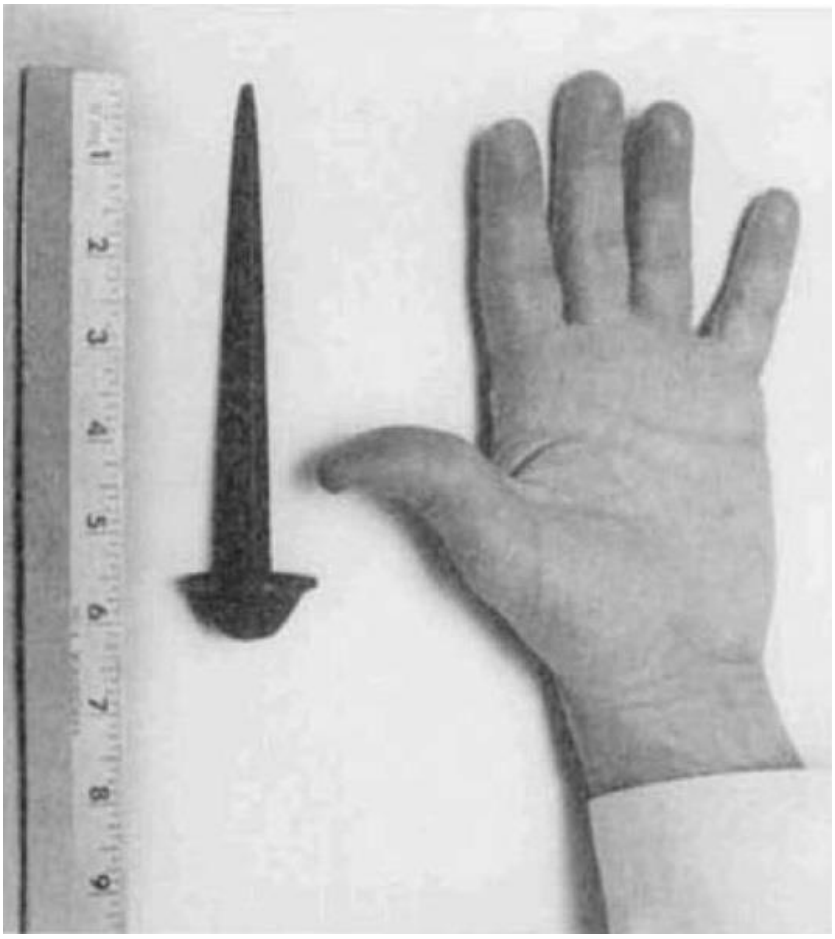


2000-year-old nails found

The Cross and Jesus Christ



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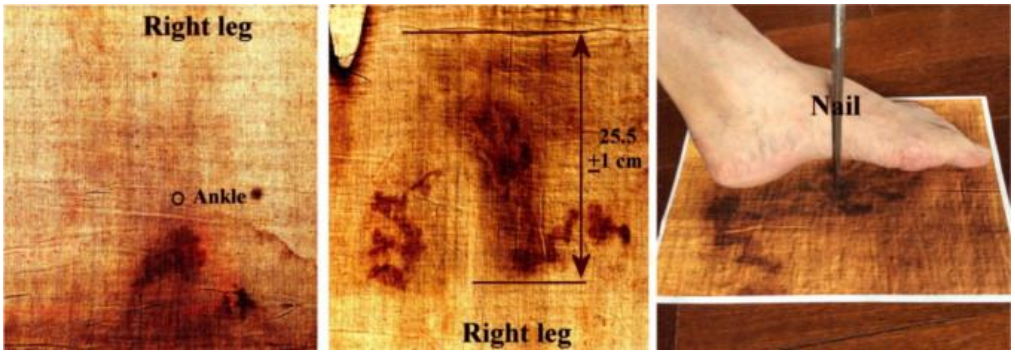

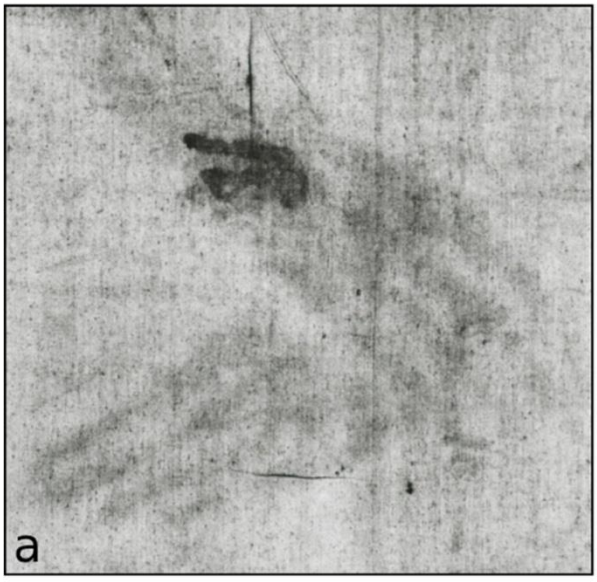

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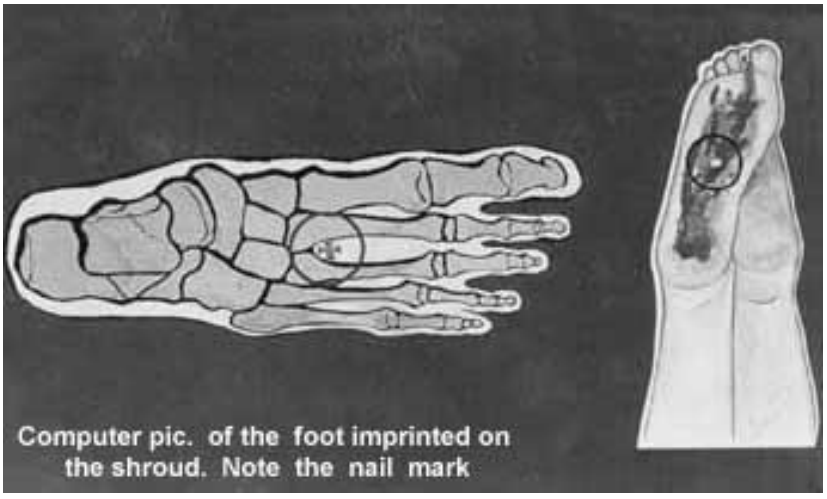

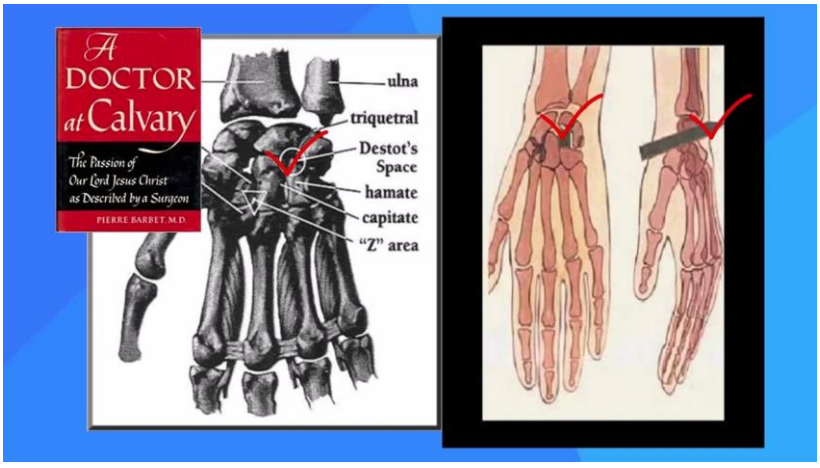

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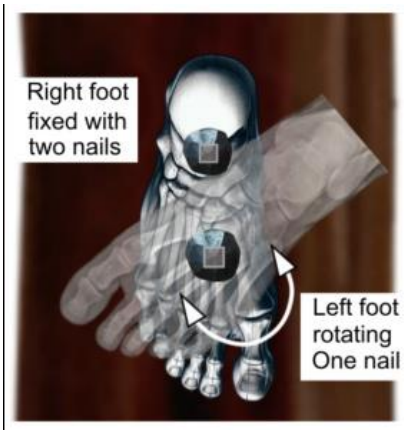

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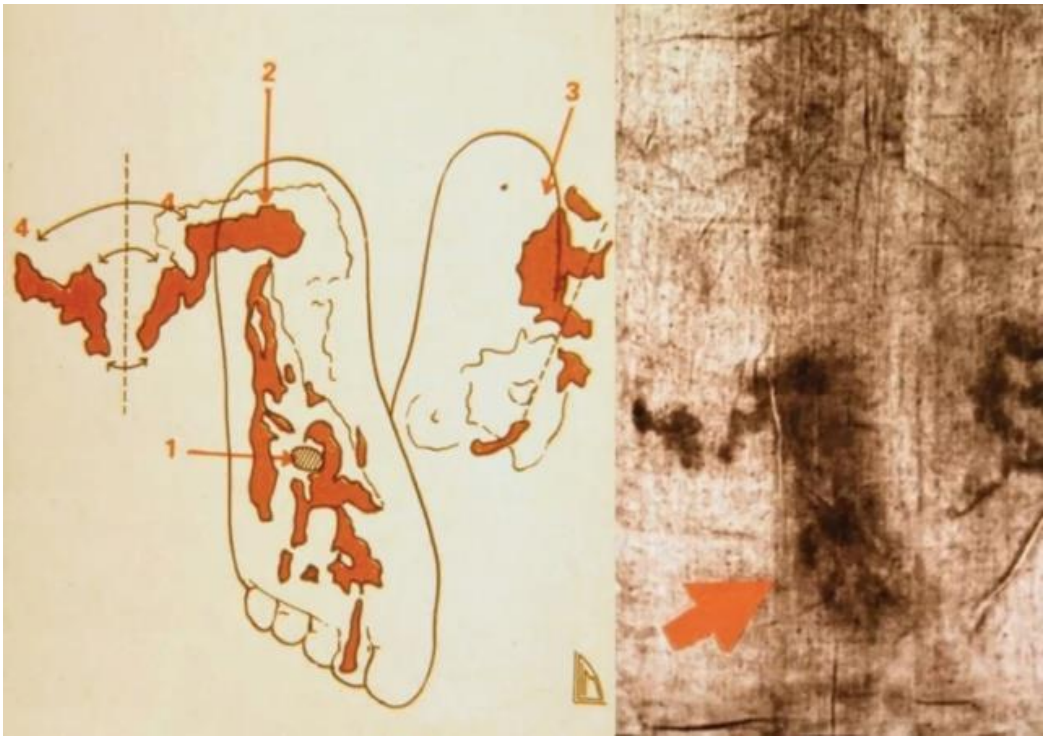
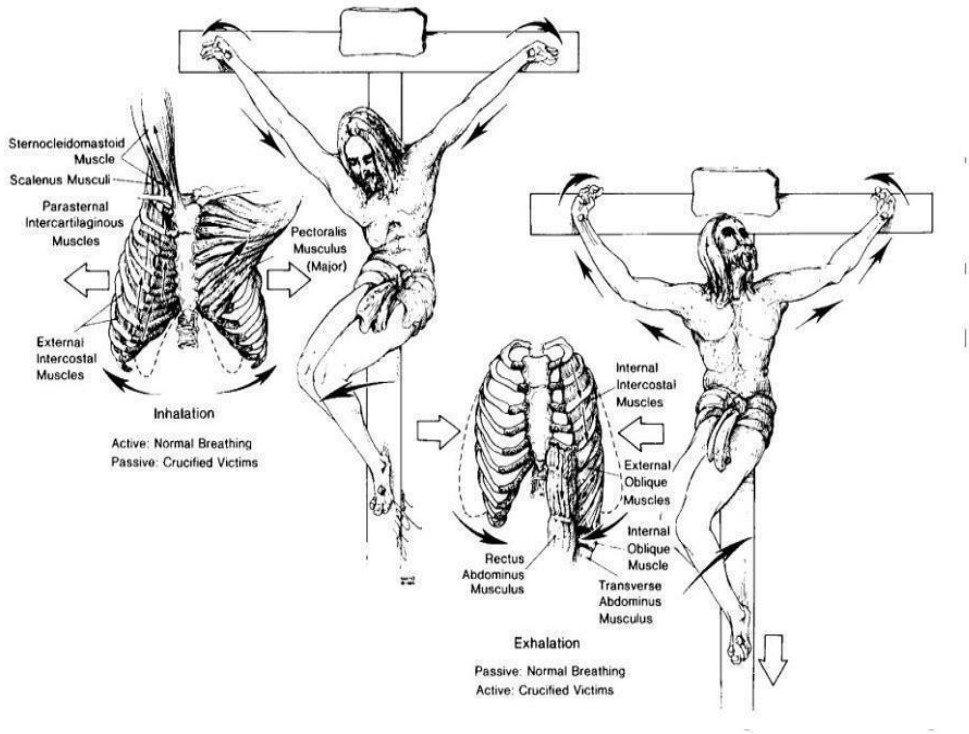
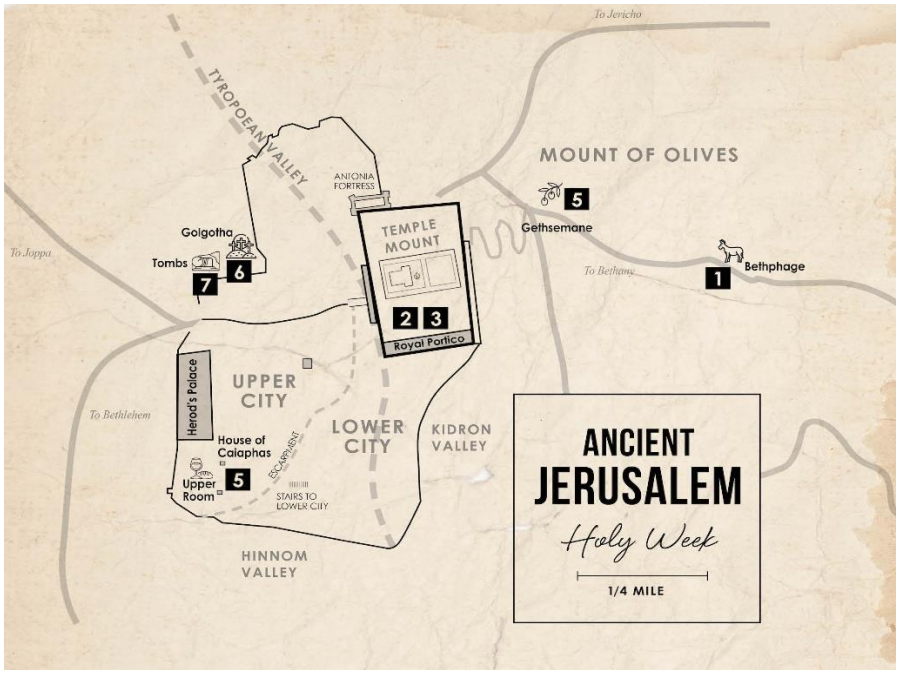


The Cross and Jesus Christ



Golgotha hill was the place of Jesus cross and death outside the city gates.



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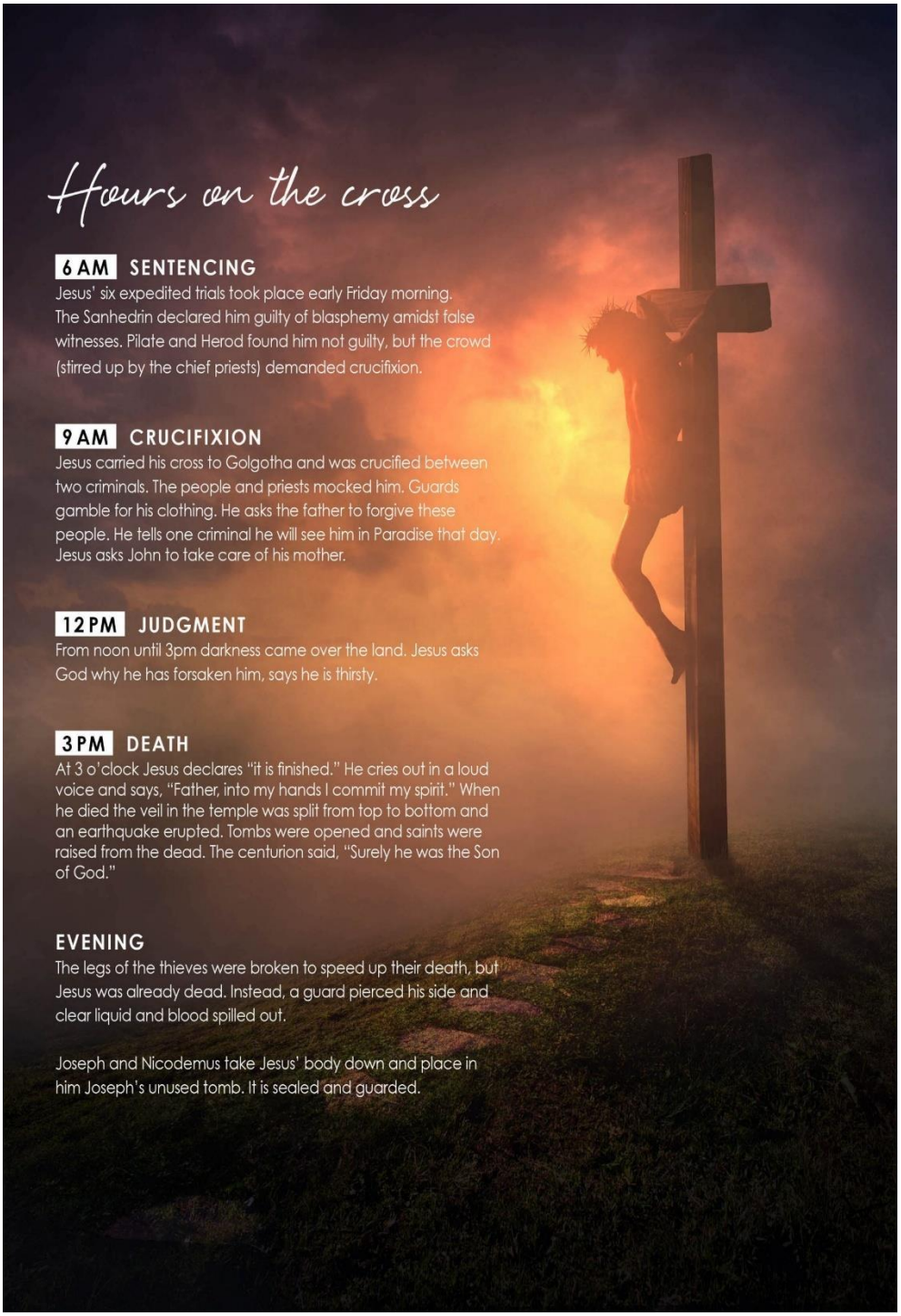

The Cross and Jesus Christ

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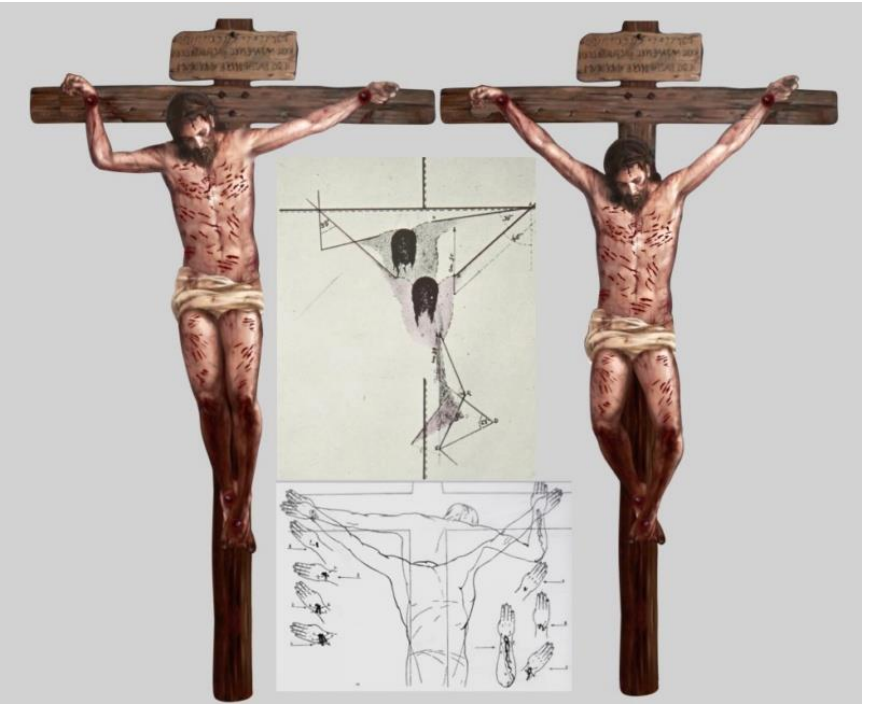
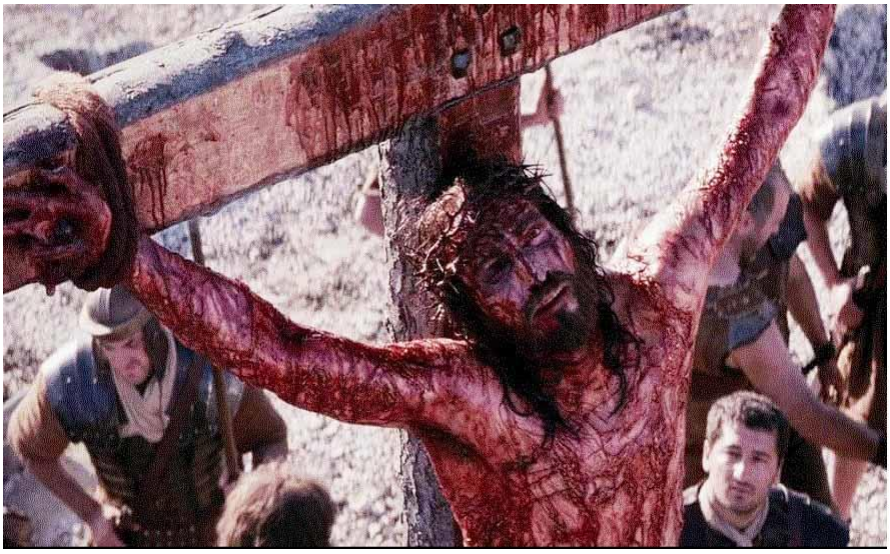
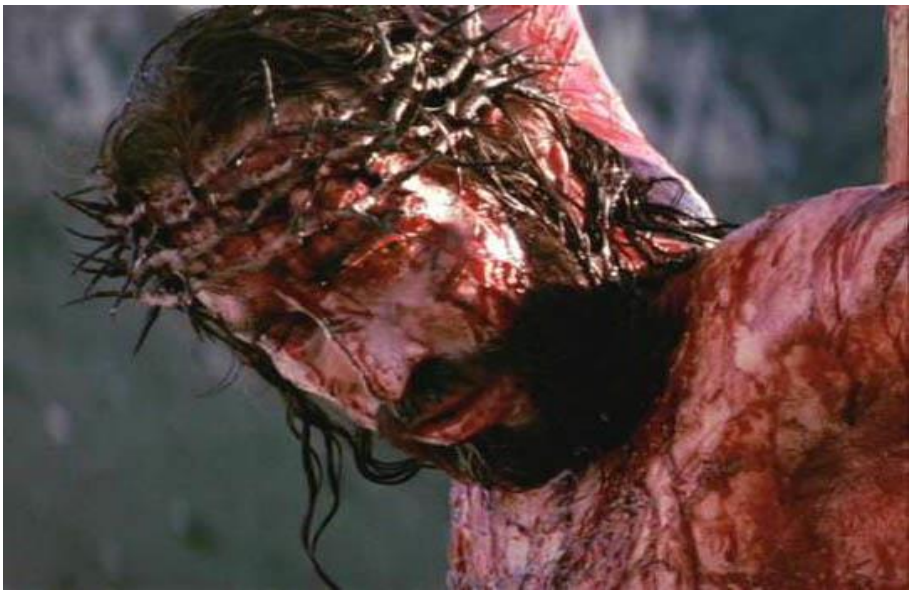


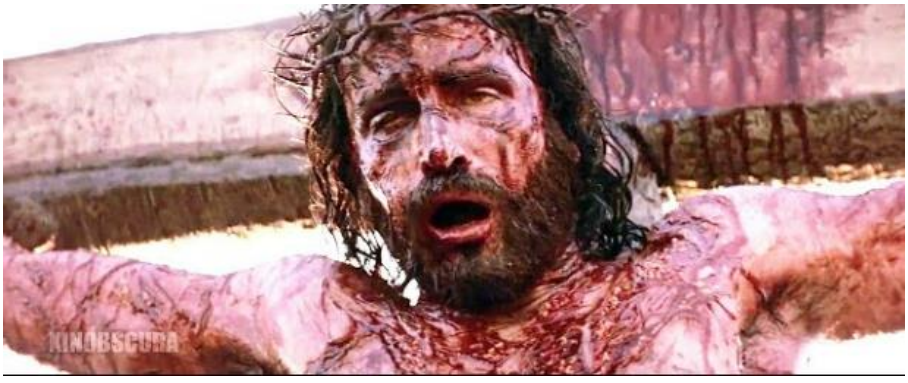
They offered Him sour wine and He refused the first time Math 27:33-34.



The second time they offered it he refused also.

The Cross and Jesus Christ



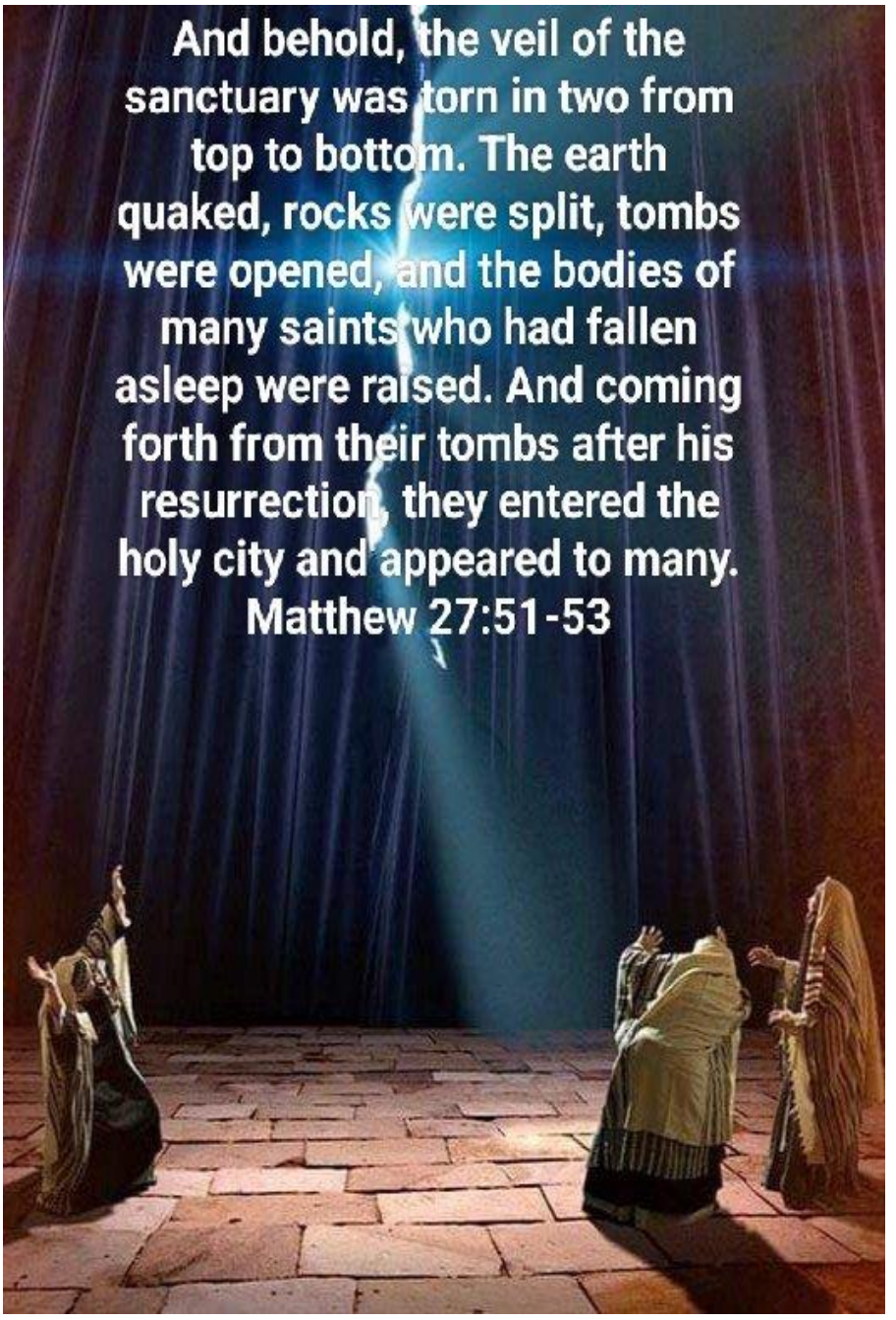


The Cross and Jesus Christ

For 6 agonising hours He hung on that cross from 9am - 3pm Mk 15:25, Jn 19:14.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

The third time they offered hIm soured wine He asked for it to drink He then partook and gave up His Spirit and died Mark 15:36-37, Jn 19 29-30. As Jesus cried out "Eli, Eli, lema sabachthani" *(It is finished)* He then died and gave up his spirit to God in the 6th hour. At 3pm an earthquack hit splitting rocks tearing the 2nd Temple veil in half, it became dark for 3 hours from the 6th hour to the 9th hour 6pm Mark 15:33. Math 27:45-56.


And behold, the veil of the sanctuary was torn in two from top to bottom. The earth quaked, rocks were split, tombs were opened, and the bodies of many saints who had fallen asleep were raised. And coming forth from their tombs after his resurrection, they entered the holy city and appeared to many.
Matthew 27:51-53

The Cross and Jesus Christ

At His death the ressurection of th dead began in Jerusalem as the saints of old were seen in the streets Math 27:52-53 a cosmic shift took place in the spiritual realms.

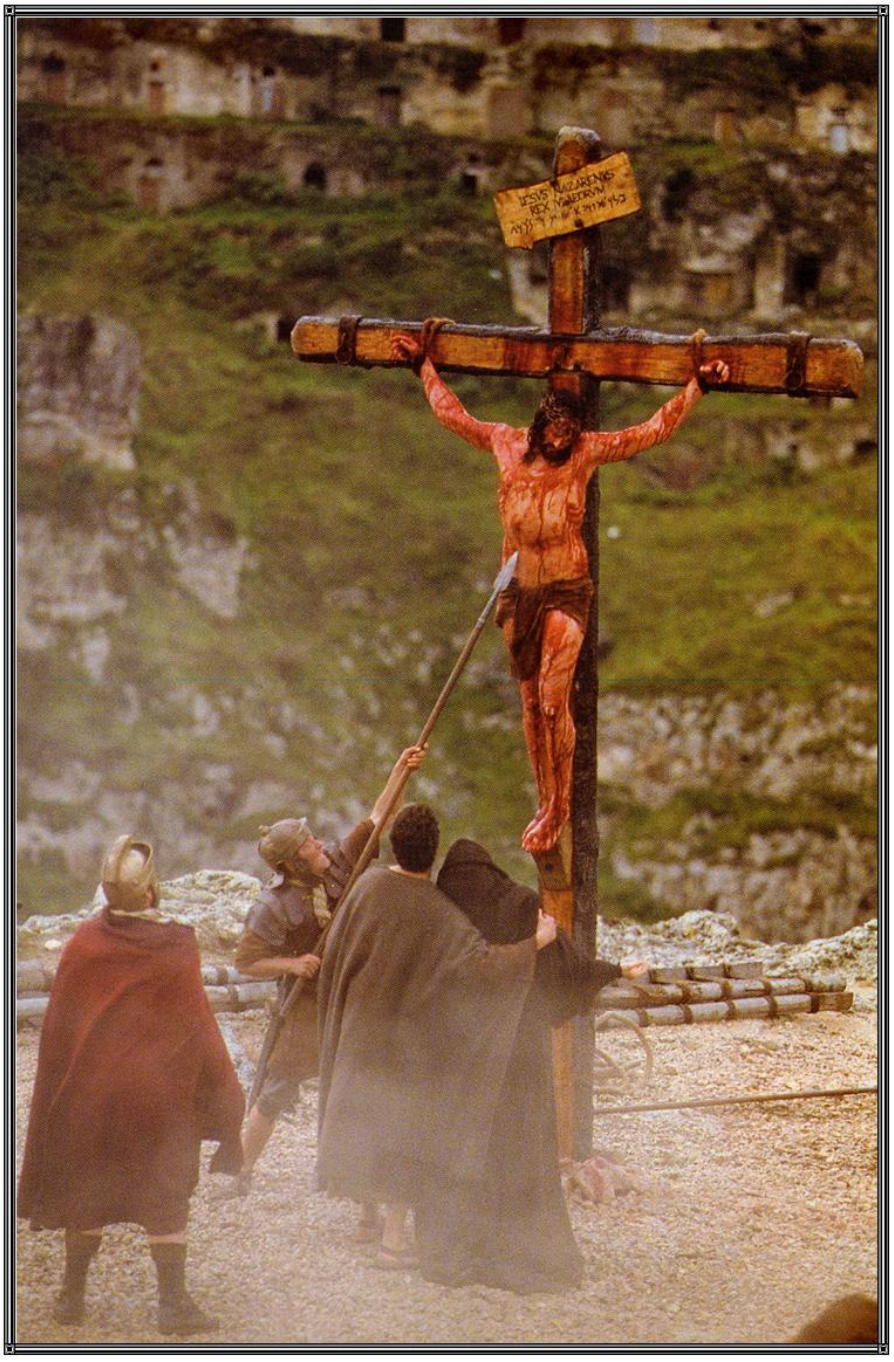
A roman spear used in the days when Jesus was crucified to pearce His right side Jn 19:34.


Example of Roman's lance

The Cross and Jesus Christ

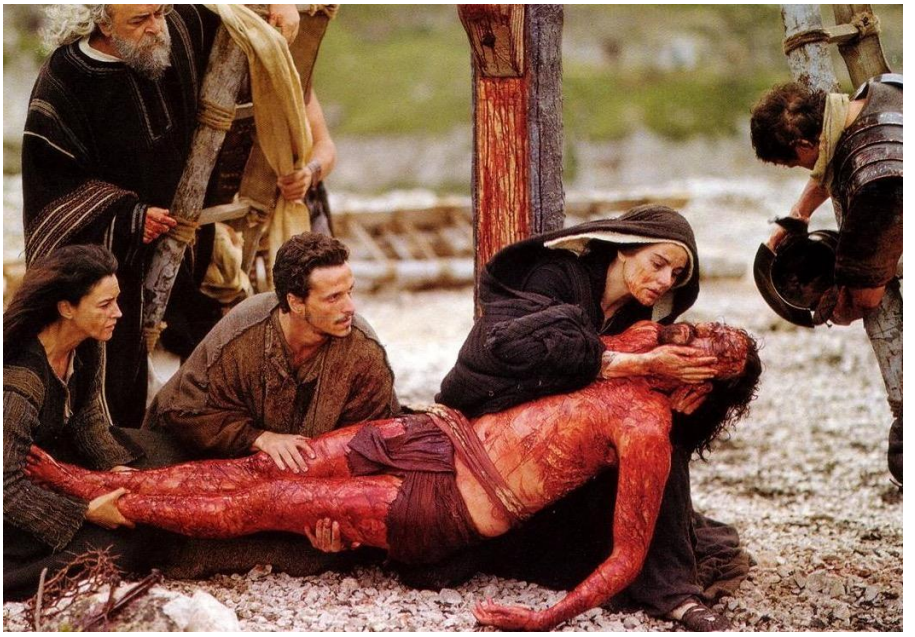
This is the “Spear of Destiny” alleged to be the spear the pierced Jesus side 2000 years ago. Other holy relics claiming to be this spear also appeared from the 6th century onwards. No one really knows where the real spear is it was probably lost in war with the Roman soldier who used it while in the Roman army.

The Cross and Jesus Christ



Roman soldier pierces the side of Christ between 5th and 6th rib as blood and water pour fourth from His heart Jn 19:34.

The Cross and Jesus Christ



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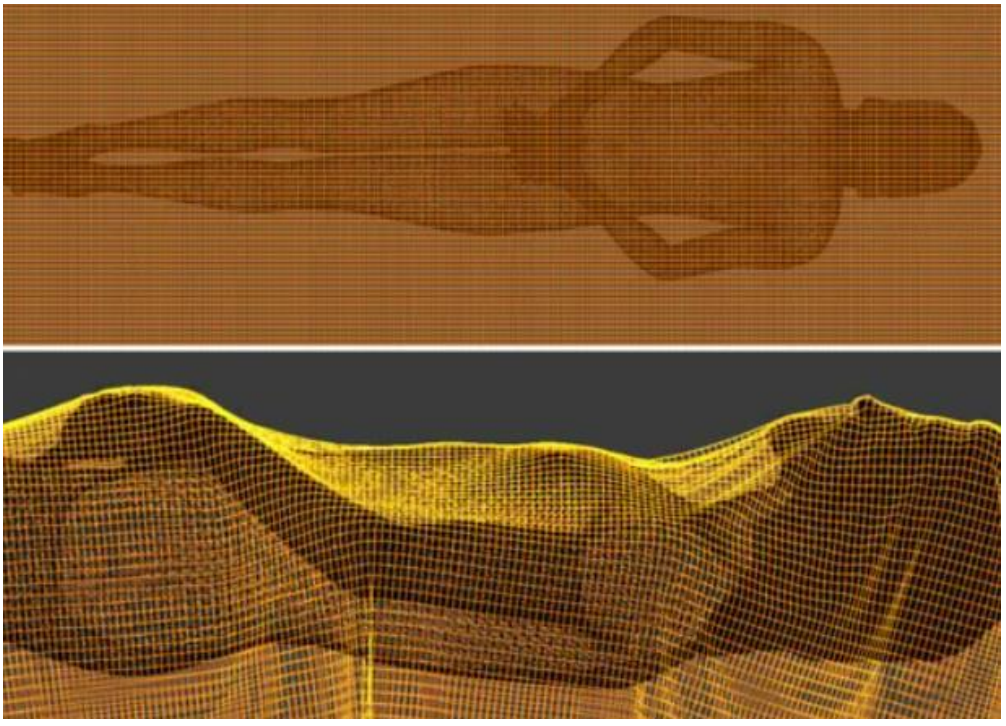

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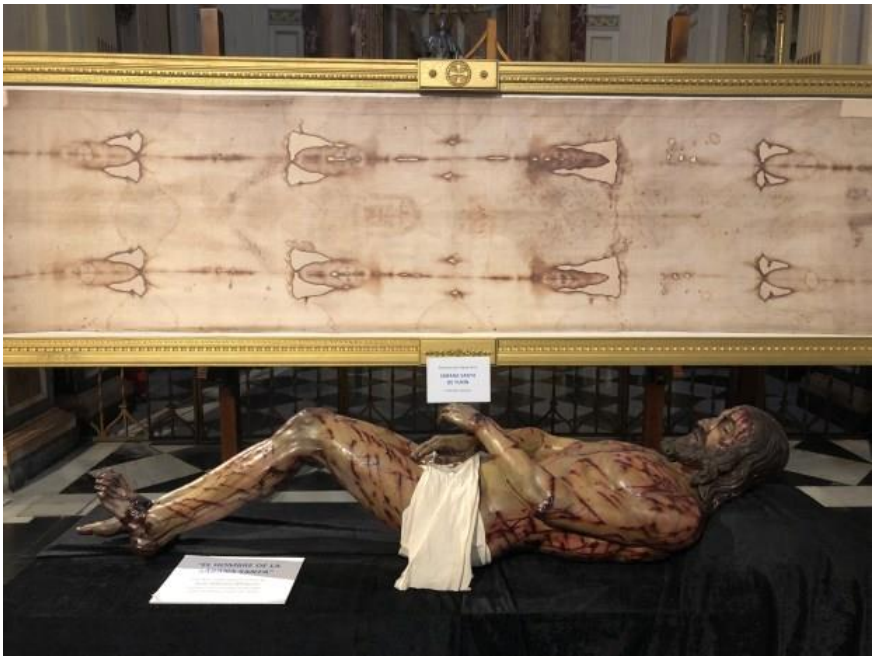
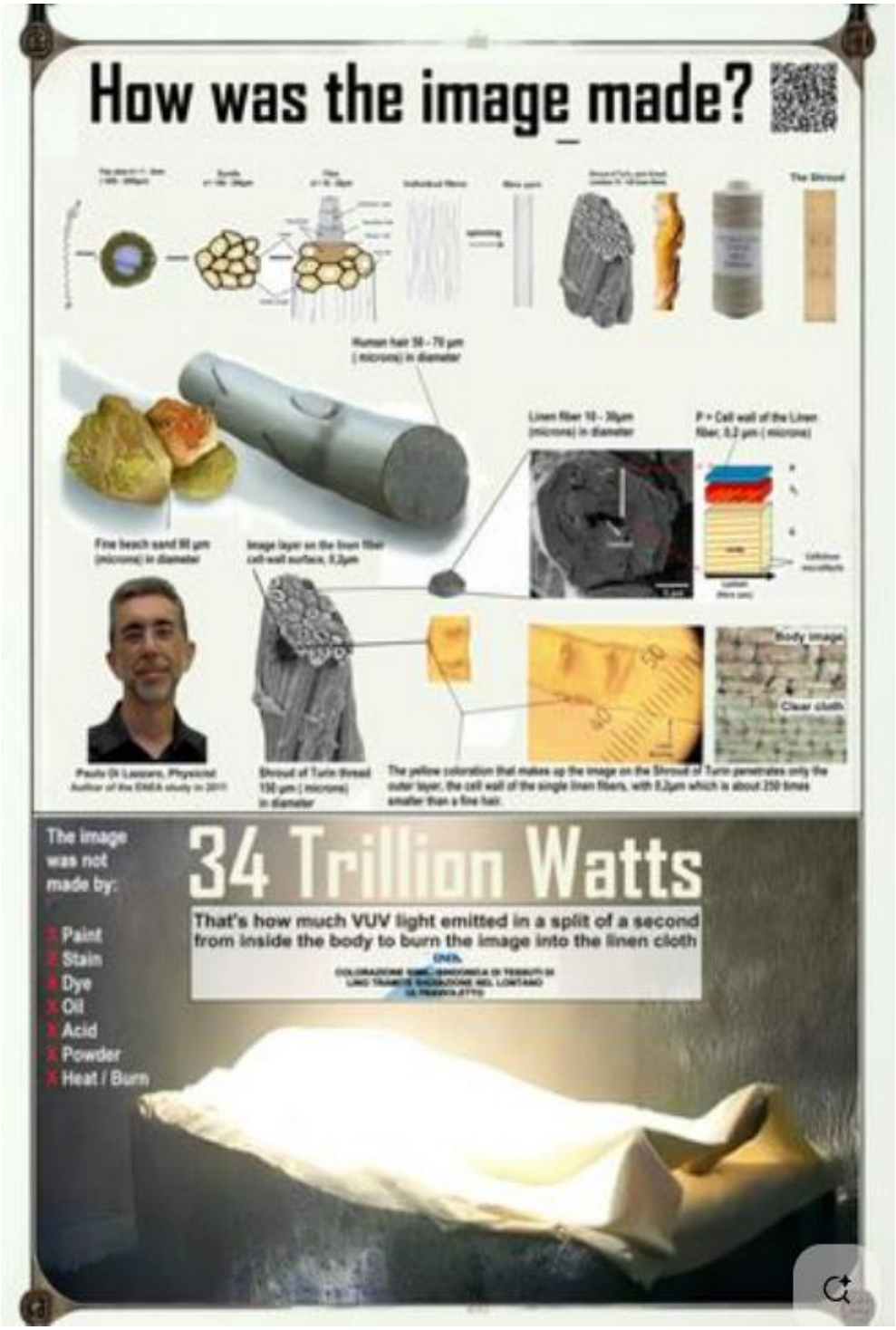


https://thedeaconsbench.com/who-is-the-man-in-the-shroud/

The Cross and Jesus Christ



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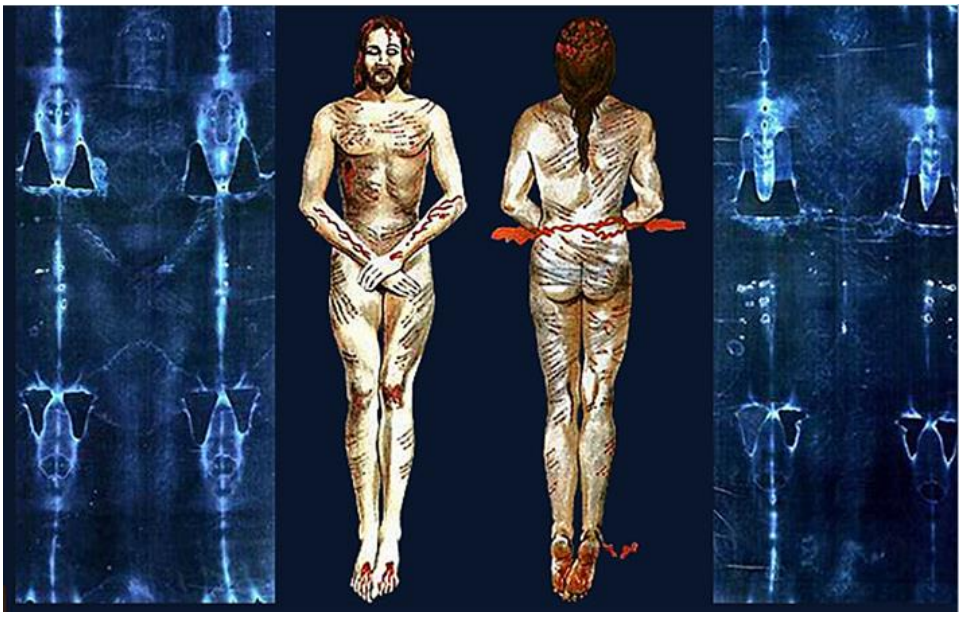

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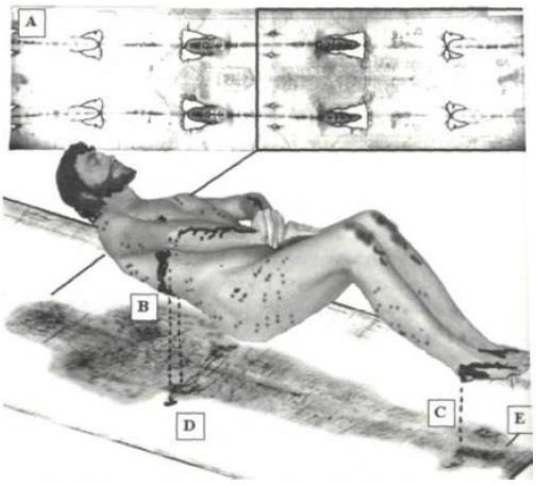
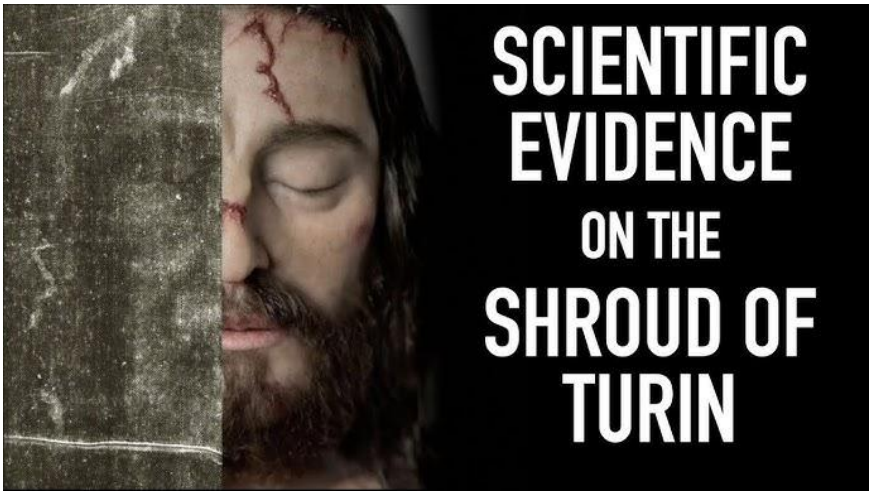


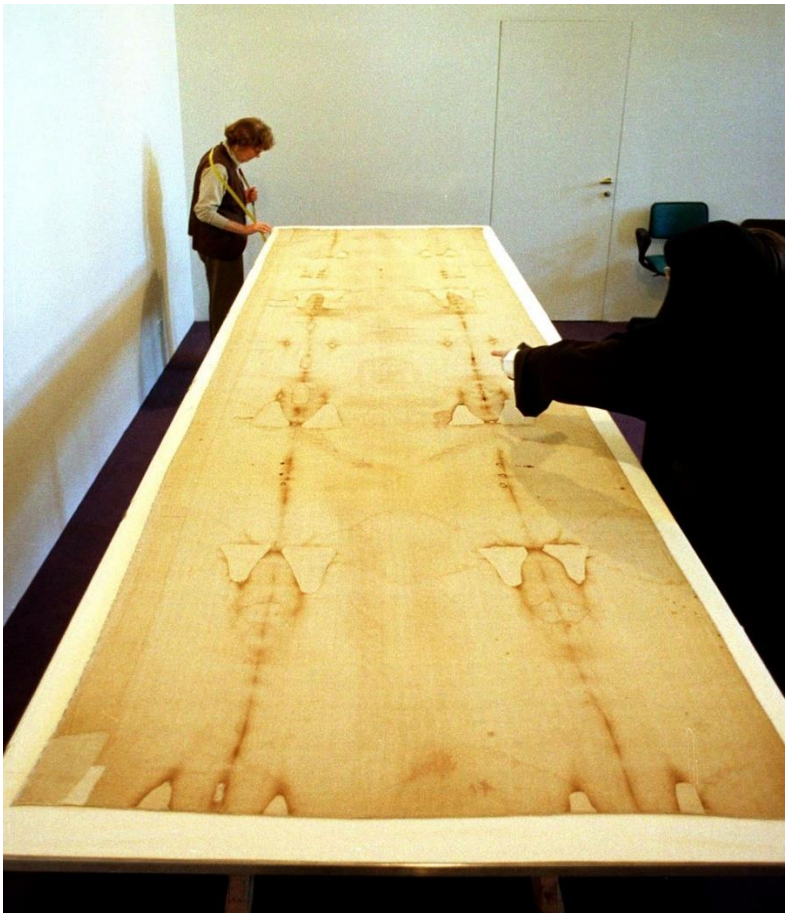
*—The apparent transfer of blood and body stains to the Turin Shroud (seen here in its present-day appearance [A]). A convincing feature is the way that blood from the chest wound [B], and from the nail in one ankle [C] appears to have spilled directly onto the cloth at the time that the body was laid in the Shroud. There is a trickle from one elbow that seems to have done the same (inset [D]). Disproportionate quantities of dirt have been noted at the soles of the feet [E]. Indicative that this was a body genuinely in rigor mortis is the way that the legs are sharply flexed, as if in the manner the body assumed as it hung in death on the cross. Likewise the elbows do not rest on the horizontal plane but are stiff, as if the arms have been forced from the crucifixion angle into a position suitable for burial.

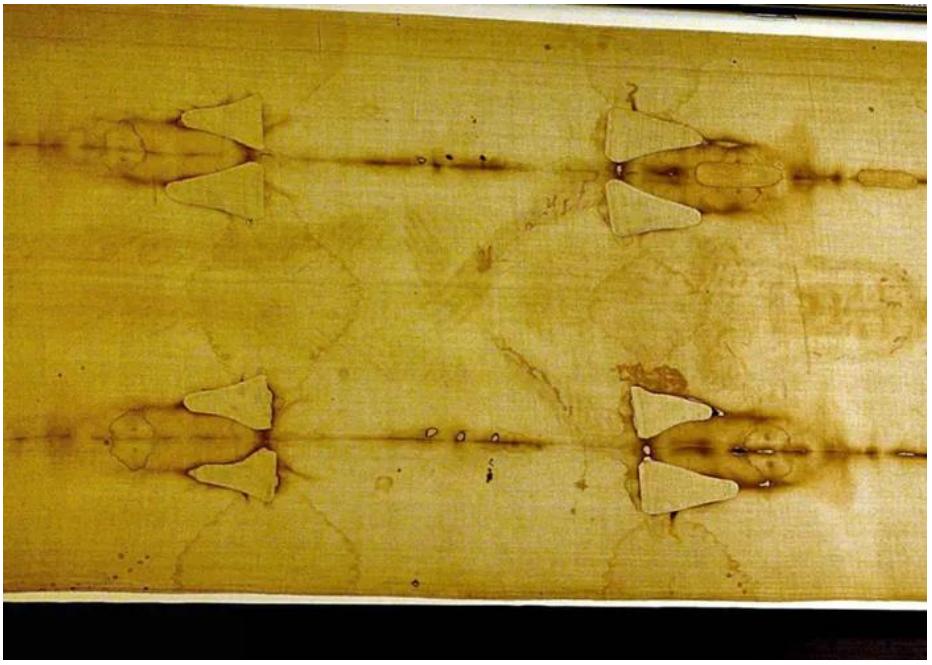
By far the most dramatic of these stains is an extensive blood spillage right across the small of the back. This can only have derived from the chest wound at the front of the body, blood accumulation within which became spilled directly onto the cloth. In the case of this particular blood spillage variety of stains, it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that they occurred during Joseph's and Nicodemus's efforts to transfer Jesus' body from the bier on which it had been transported from Golgotha directly onto the Shroud.

From a forensic standpoint, a further highly compelling element is that where the soles of the feet can be seen, the Shroud's surface, which has accumulated all sorts of microscopic debris over time, bears by far its highest proportion of dirt. When an American scientific team examined the Shroud in 1978, it was in the region of these sole imprints that their equipment produced far stronger signals for extraneous matter. This would have been from the dirt that Jesus' feet had gathered during that last walk to Golgotha through Jerusalem's streets.



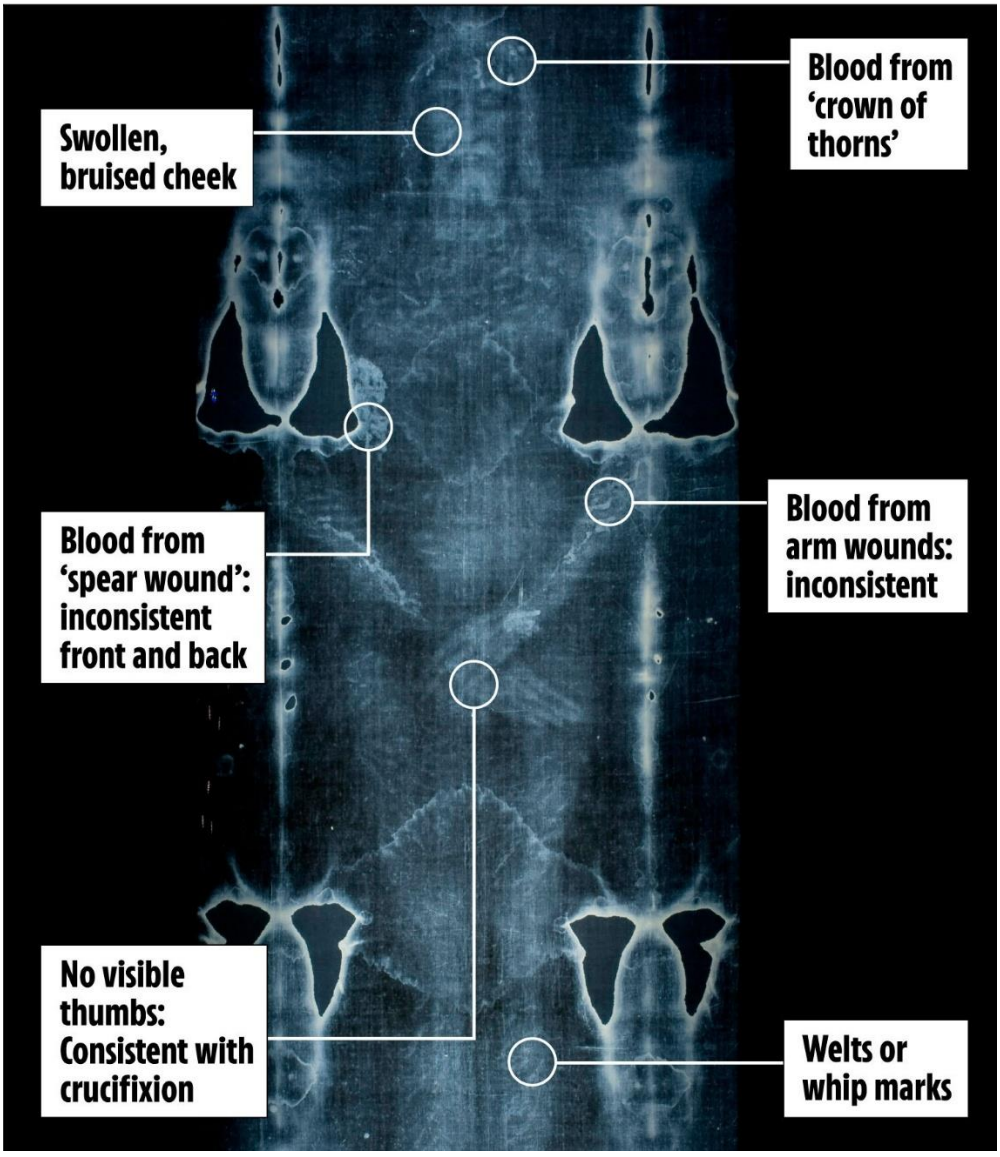
The original shroud is 14 feet long





THE SHROUD OF TURIN

The mysterious piece of linen cloth has left researchers debating its origin for centuries



80% of the Holograms of the Man of the Shroud reproduce the data on the Shroud. The upper-arms, damaged by the 1532 fire, and spots, deprived of holographic information, have been simulated.

No matter how good, a normal photograph of any three-dimensional (3D) object can only reproduce it in two dimensions.

The image of the Man of the Shroud displays the light and dark characteristics that are normally observed in a photographic negative, as discovered in 1898 when Secondo Pia took the first photographs of the Shroud. In their greyscale (all variations from light to dark), photographic images contain a representation of the distance between the cloth and the surface of the original 3D body. That is, greyscale photos of the Shroud provide us with an extraordinary 3D encoding of the body.

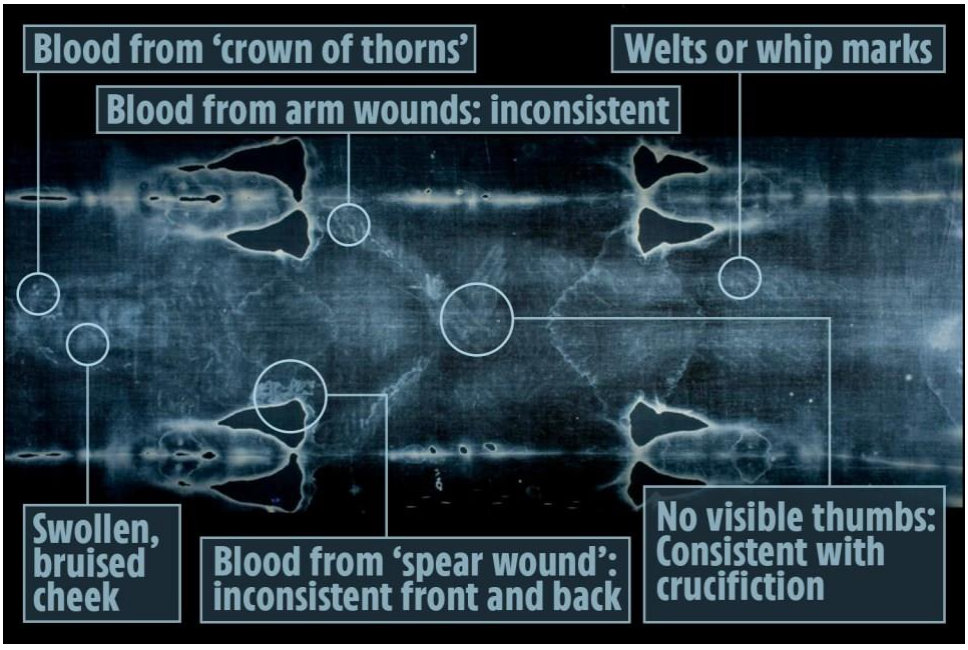
Colour photographs do not contain this 3D information.

Holography consists of the tracing and reproducing ("play-back") of a real 3D object. The play-back provides an image in light that can be viewed from different angles and is an exact copy of the original 3D object.

Not having had access to the original Shroud, second and third generation copies of the original photographs made by Giuseppe Enrie in 1931 were used. They were digitized to facilitate translation of image density information into greyscale numbers.

The digitalization process focused on extracting all the 3D information present in this very special Enrie photograph in such way that a virtual 3D image could be generated by a computer, and from it, a hologram.

The hologram provides an excellent opportunity to view the image on the Shroud in 3D.



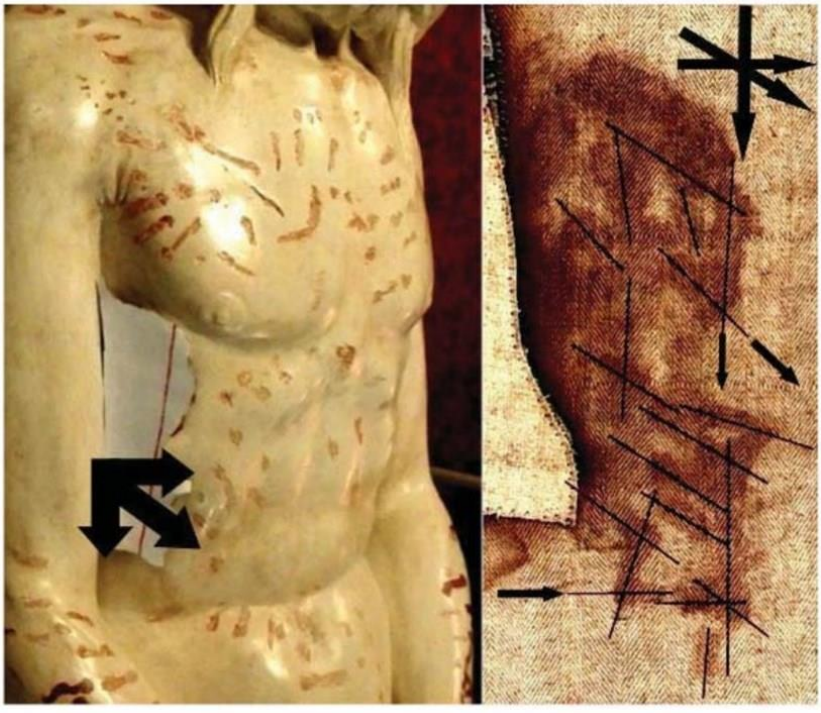
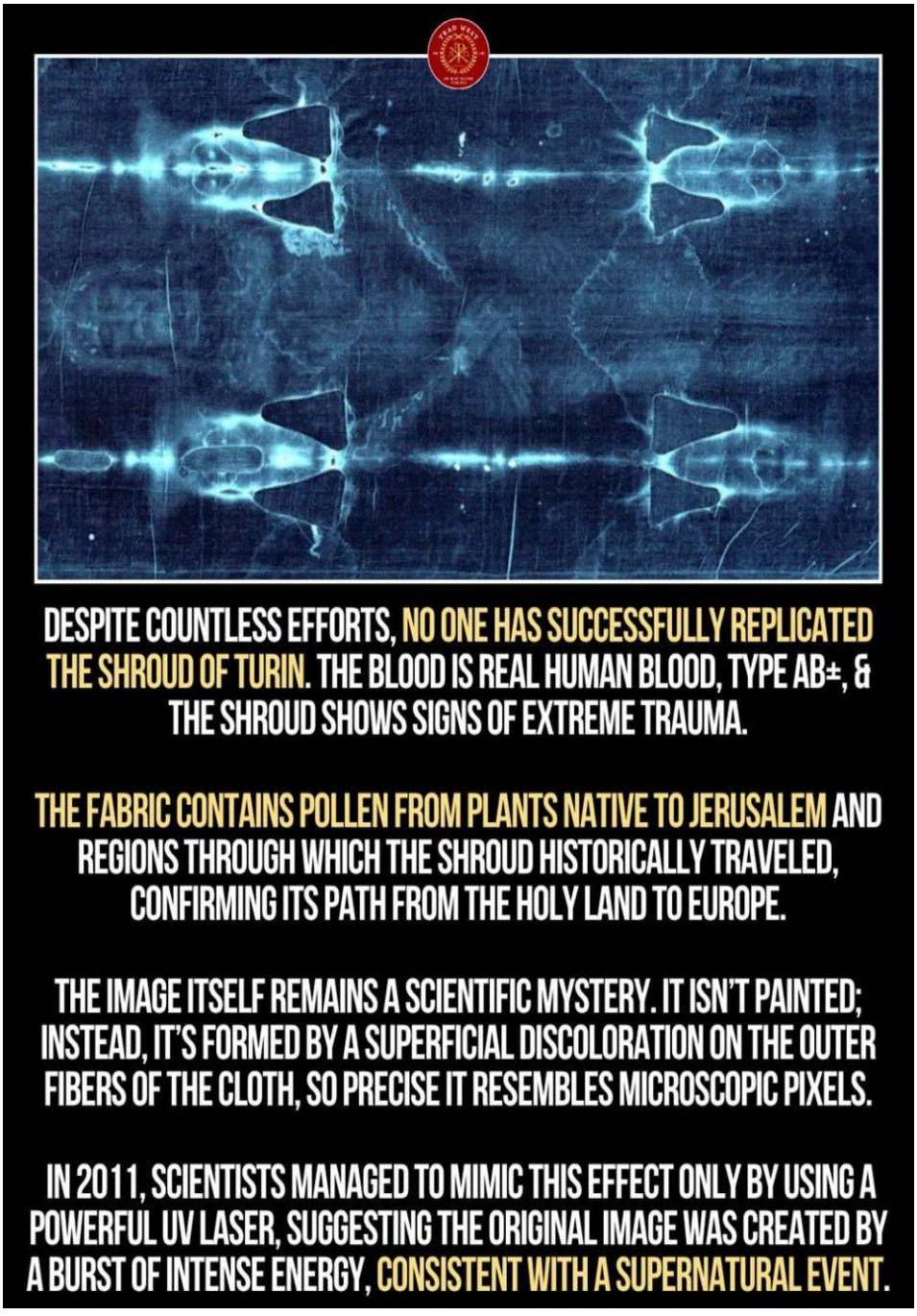
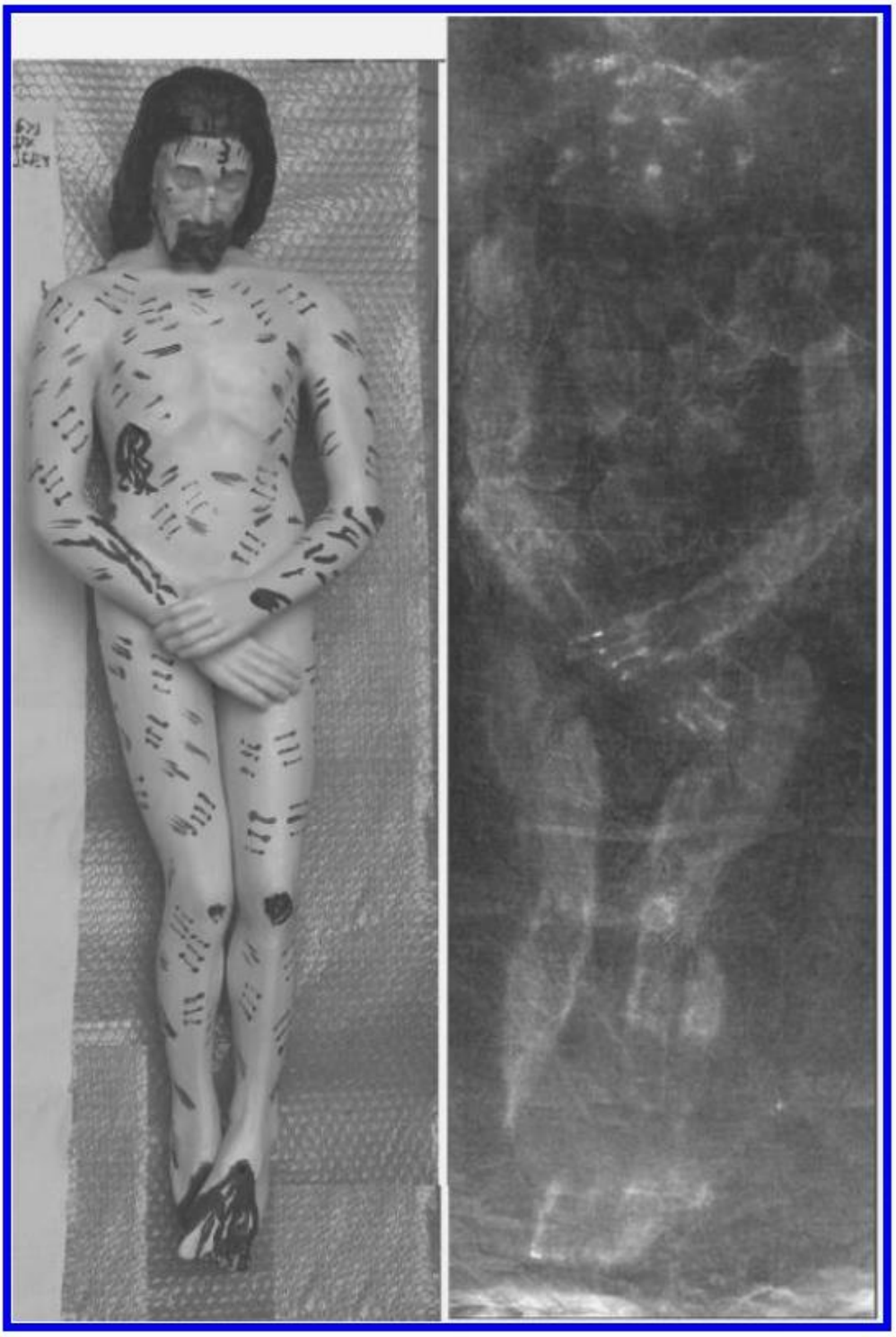


Figure 4: Three principal directions of the blood pattern were detected in correspondence with the side wound on the right (photo mirrored). The white paper model represents the side wound posed on a life-size sculpture.

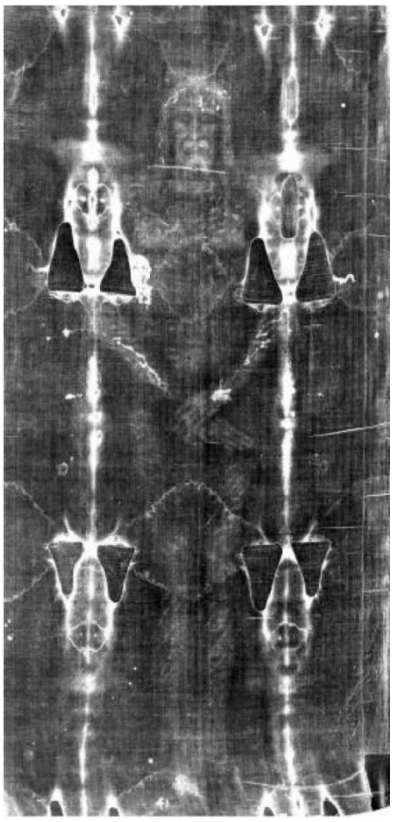
The Cross and Jesus Christ

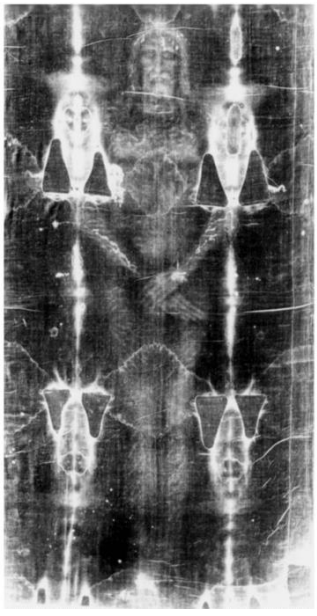


The Cross and Jesus Christ

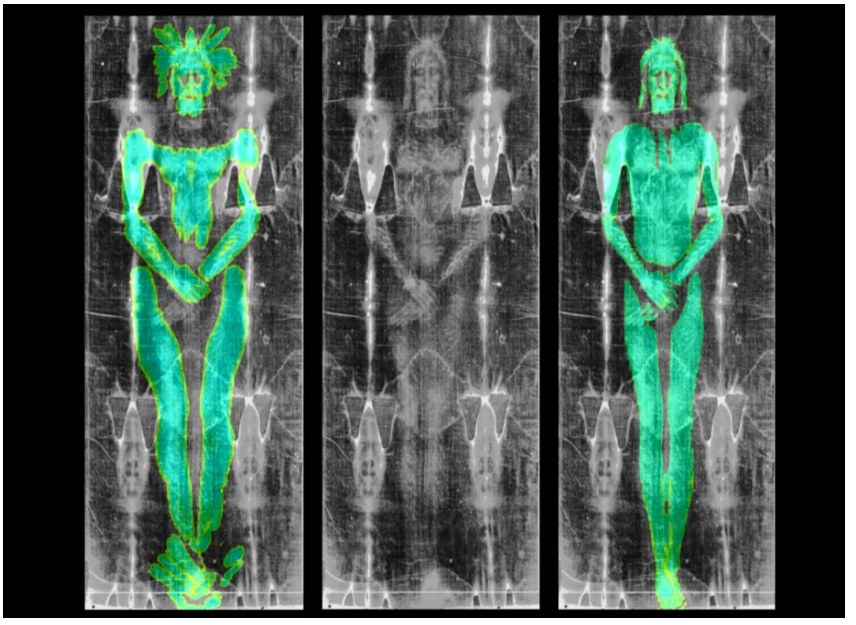


The Cross and Jesus Christ

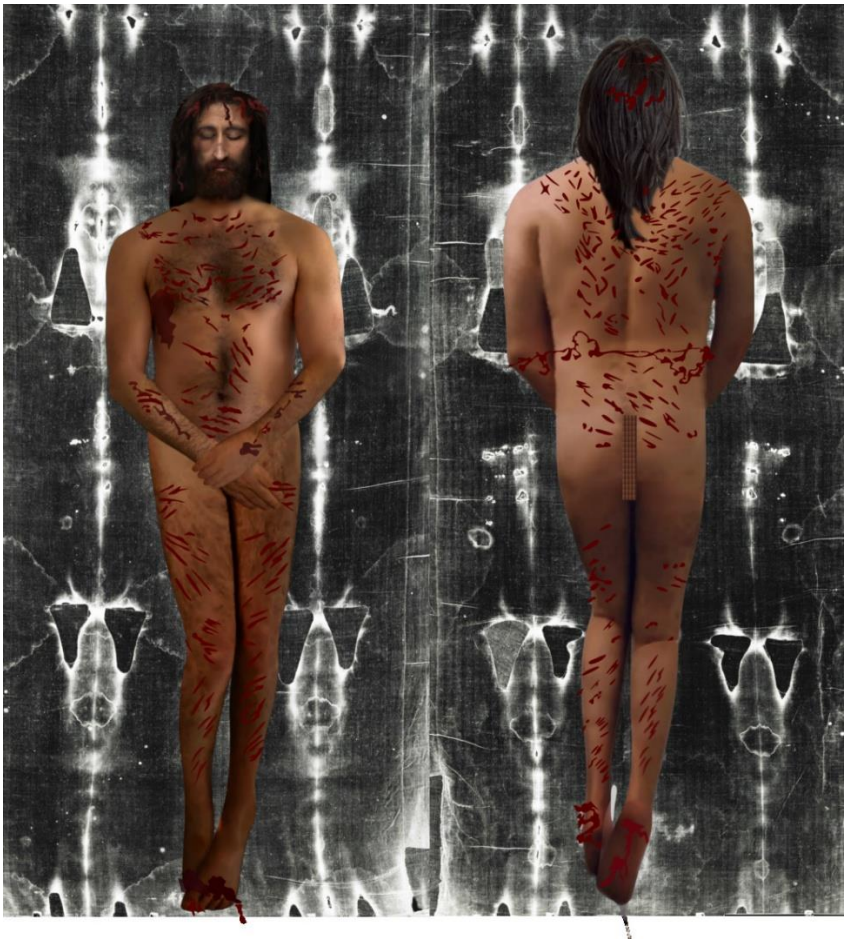


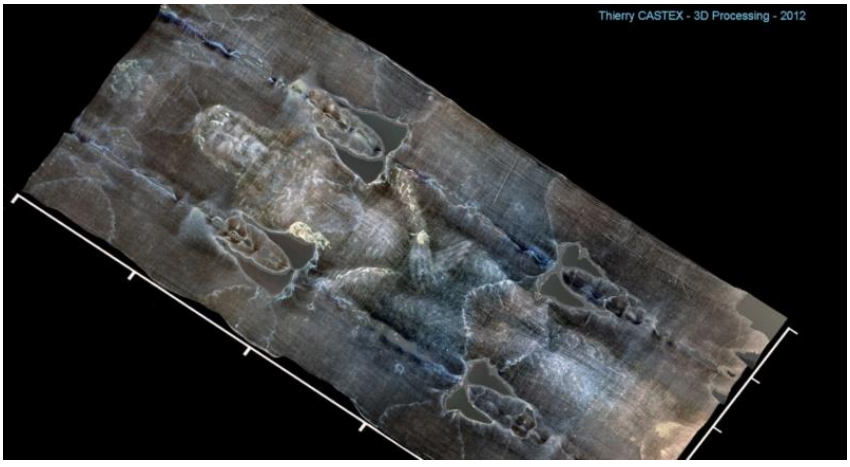


The Cross and Jesus Christ

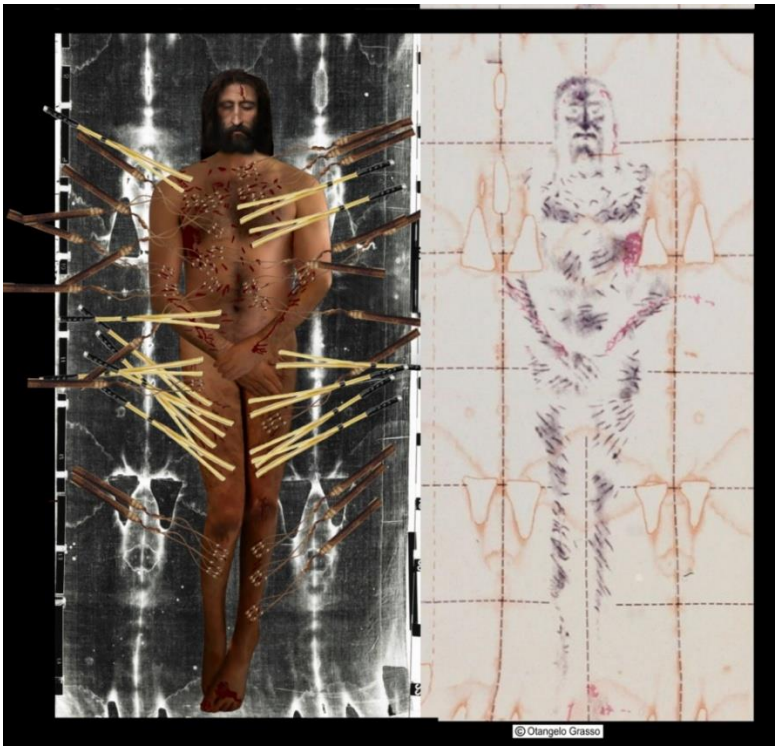


The Cross and Jesus Christ

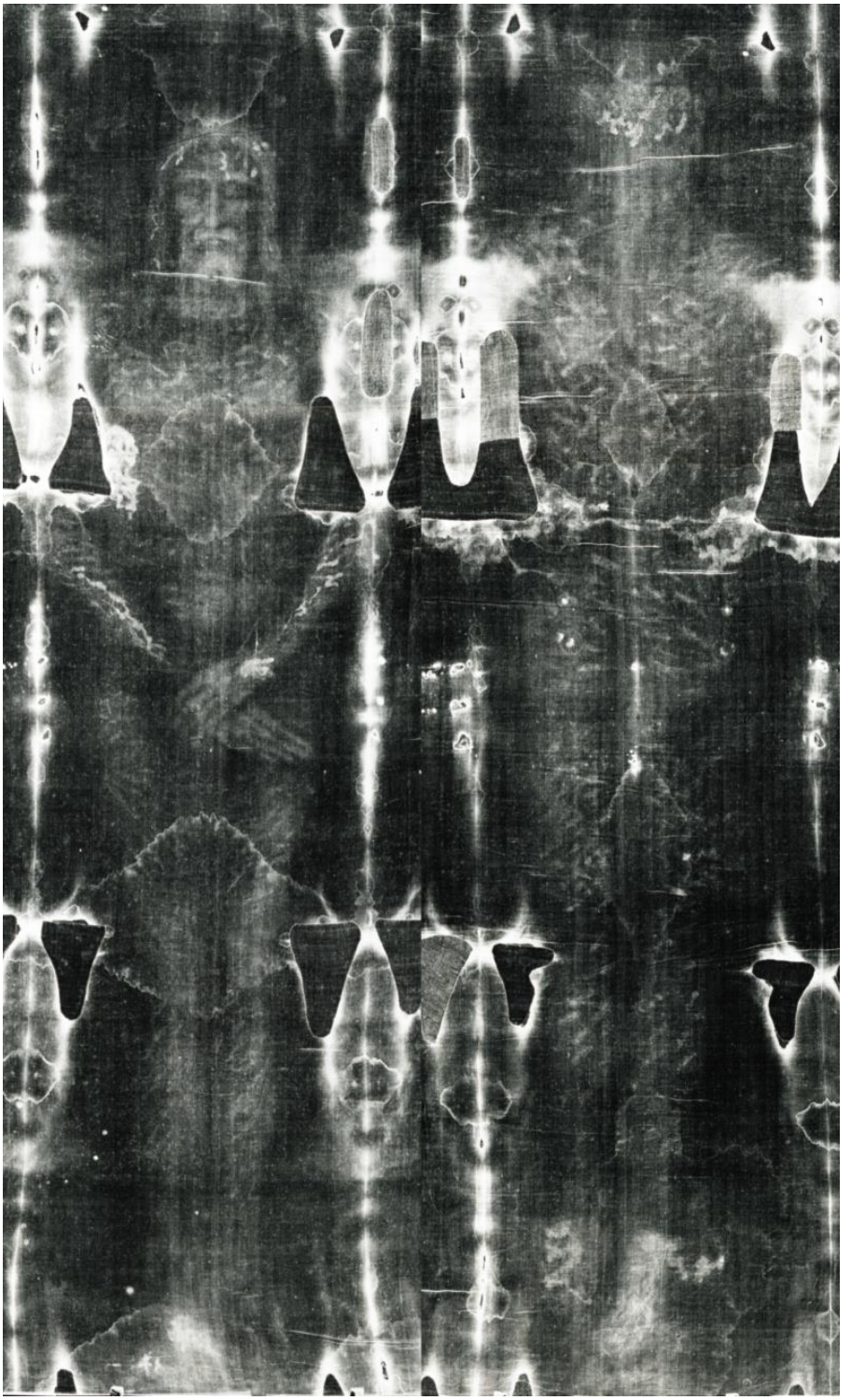




The Cross and Jesus Christ



The Cross and Jesus Christ



The Cross and Jesus Christ

The Cross and Jesus Christ

The Shroud of Turin as Evidence of Biblical Truth and Jesus Christ's Resurrection

The Shroud of Turin provides tangible evidence for the existence of the God of the Bible and the reality of Jesus Christ's divine nature and resurrection. Its unique characteristics defy conventional scientific explanation and align closely with the biblical narrative, suggesting a supernatural origin.

Firstly, the superficial nature of the image on the Shroud, which penetrates only the top microfibers without any directional marks like brushstrokes, challenges our understanding of historical image-making techniques. This suggests that the image was not created by human hands, as there is no known method from any period, especially the medieval era, that could replicate this effect.

The absence of artistic hallmarks, such as outlines, variations in density, and cementing of fibers, further supports the notion that the image was not made using traditional artistic methods. Its uniform intensity across the Shroud is unlike human-made artworks, which typically show variations.

The composition of the blood stains, visible under UV light, containing high levels of creatinine and ferritin, is consistent with victims of severe trauma, akin to the biblical description of Jesus' crucifixion. The presence of AB+ blood with human DNA adds to the biological authenticity of the Shroud.

Pollen and limestone traces found on the Shroud link it to the geographical and historical context of Jerusalem. The pollen is specific to the region around Jerusalem, and the limestone particles match those found in ancient Jewish tombs in Israel.

The photonegative quality of the image, with encoded 3D information, was a revelation brought forth by modern photography. This sophistication, unseen in any artworks of the medieval period, points to a creation beyond human capabilities of the time.

The anatomical accuracy of the nail wounds and crucifixion marks align with historical and archaeological knowledge of Roman crucifixion methods, diverging from artistic depictions of the era.

Recent research suggesting the Shroud's origin between 300 B.C. and 400 A.D. contradicts earlier carbon-14 dating and places it within the era of Christ. The linen and stitching patterns, consistent with first-century methods, add to its historical authenticity.

The Shroud's depiction of scourge marks and the side wound, consistent with Roman implements, and the correct anatomical positioning of these marks, lend further credibility to its connection with the crucifixion of Jesus.

These features collectively suggest that the Shroud of Turin is not only an authentic relic from the time of Christ but also a witness to the events of his crucifixion and resurrection. The complexity and depth of the image, appearing to be created without human intervention, point to a miraculous origin. This aligns with the biblical narrative of Jesus' life, death, and resurrection, supporting the belief in His divinity and the existence of a God as described in the Bible. The Shroud stands as physical evidence of these biblical events, reinforcing the faith in Jesus Christ as a divine figure and in the reality of the God of the Bible.

Could the Shroud be a forgery?

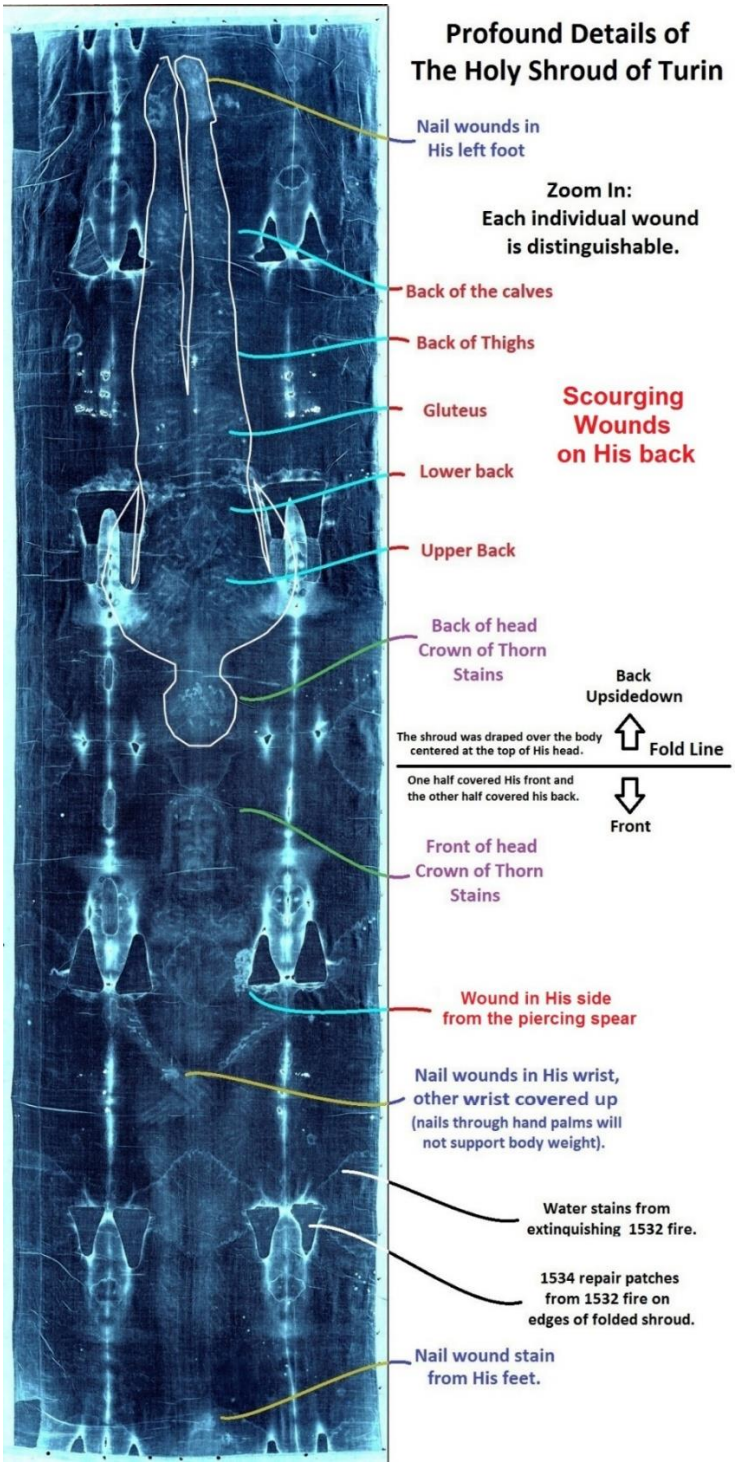
Consider the suggestion that an artist, skilled enough to be termed "talented" in the Middle Ages, could have painted the image on the Shroud of Turin, which exhibits a photonegative quality and a three-dimensional effect. If the Shroud were indeed created only 700+ years ago, this would imply the existence of an artist with extraordinary foresight and technical prowess. Such an artisan would need to understand the nuances of creating an image that subtly discolors linen fibers to produce a photonegative effect without applying any additional materials to the cloth. This task is compounded by the intricate details present on the Shroud, details that align with anatomical realism not widely understood at the time—such as the precise placement of crucifixion wounds—and which appear to be 'correct' only under modern scientific analysis.

The improbability of a medieval artist possessing such capabilities is considerable. During that period, there was a limited understanding of human anatomy, as evidenced by the historical inaccuracies in the depiction of the crucifixion wounds. The common belief was that nails were driven through the palms, whereas the Shroud indicates a more anatomically correct location through the wrists. Furthermore, the artist would have had to apply the bloodstains appropriately after creating the image, yet on the Shroud, the bloodstains precede the image, suggesting a sequence inconsistent with artistic methods.

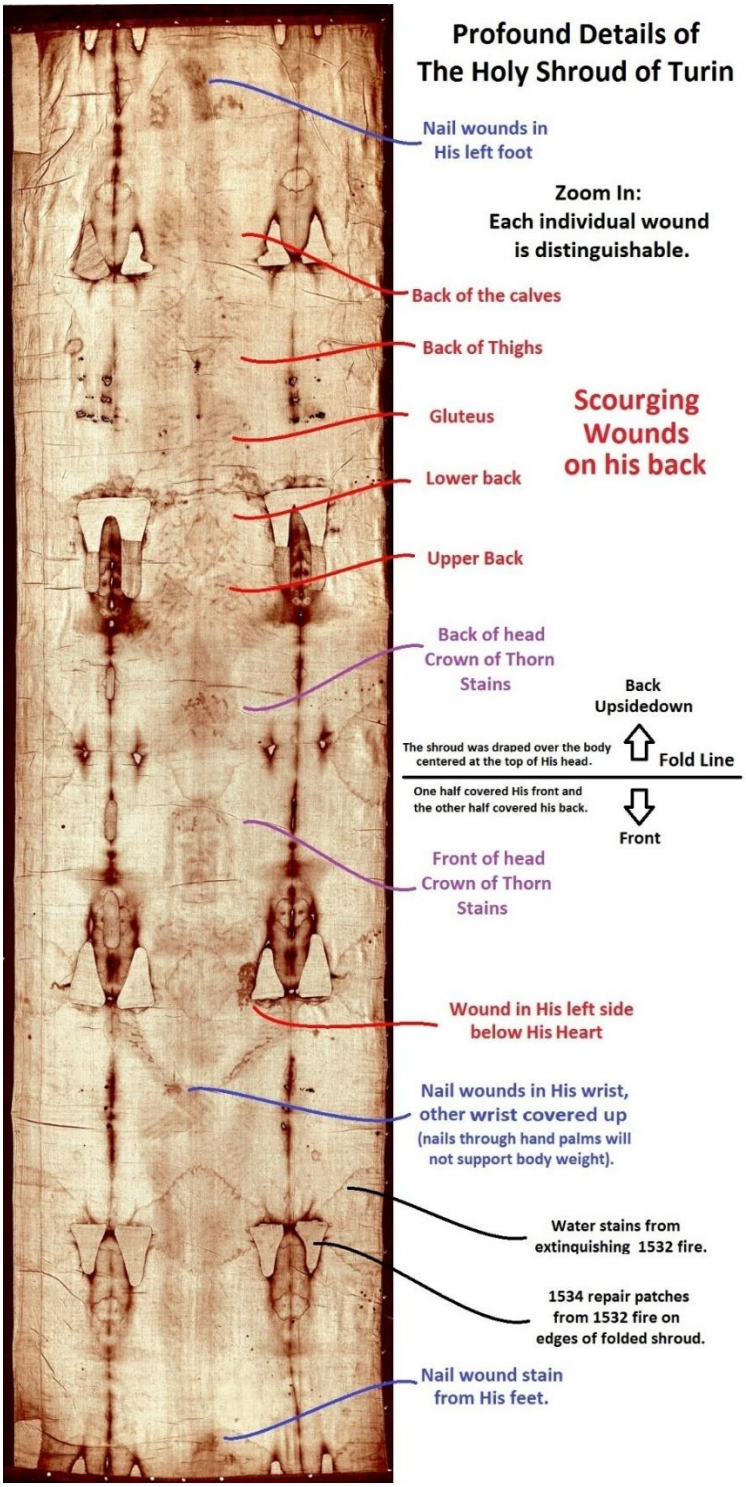
Even with today's advanced technology and knowledge, no known method can replicate the Shroud's image. Attempts to recreate it, such as those by Garlaschelli, have resulted in outcomes that fail to capture the subtlety and detail of the original. These recreations often appear grotesque and lack the nuanced realism of the Shroud.

Taking into account the vast array of expertise that would have been necessary—spanning over a hundred different scientific and artistic disciplines—the hypothesis that a medieval artist or collective could create something so complex and accurate becomes increasingly tenuous. It would imply that such an individual or group not only possessed knowledge that seems to surpass that of their contemporaries but also anticipated future scientific discoveries and testing methods. The sheer volume and sophistication of the tests conducted by modern experts, which have yet to find conclusive evidence of forgery, further diminish the likelihood of the Shroud being the product of medieval artistry.

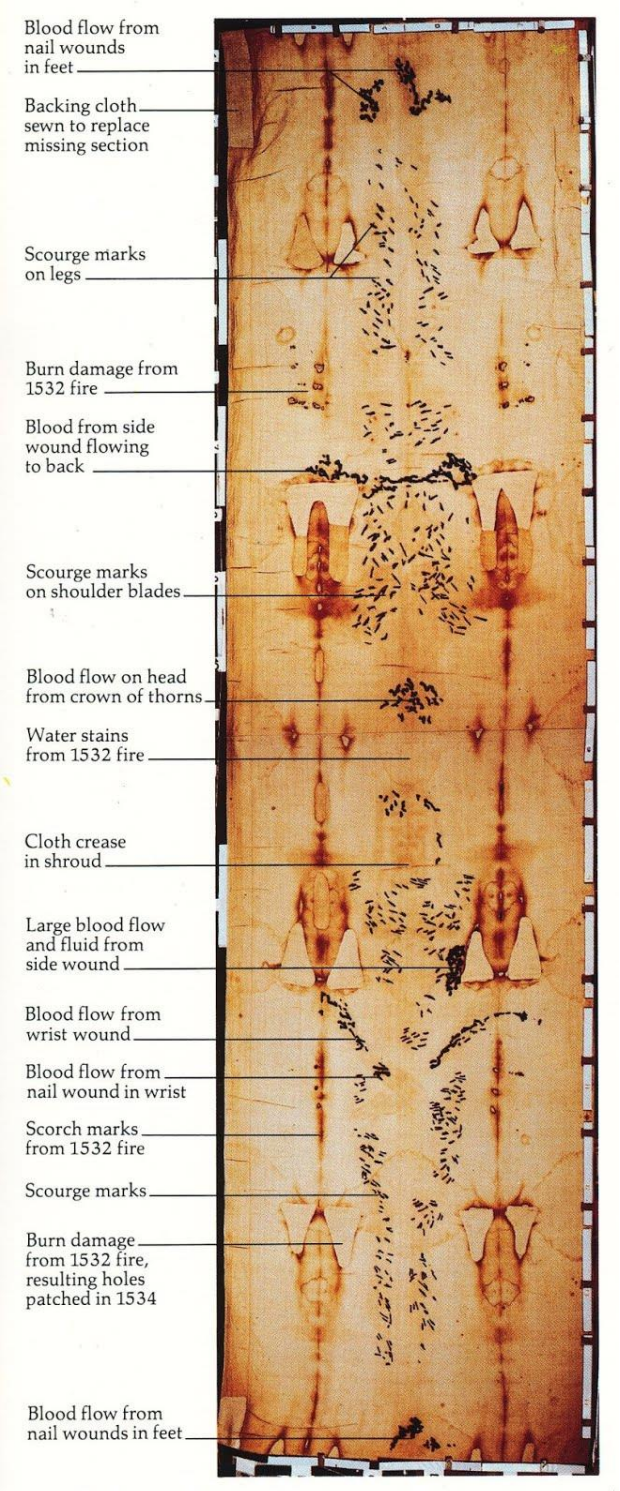
The Cross and Jesus Christ



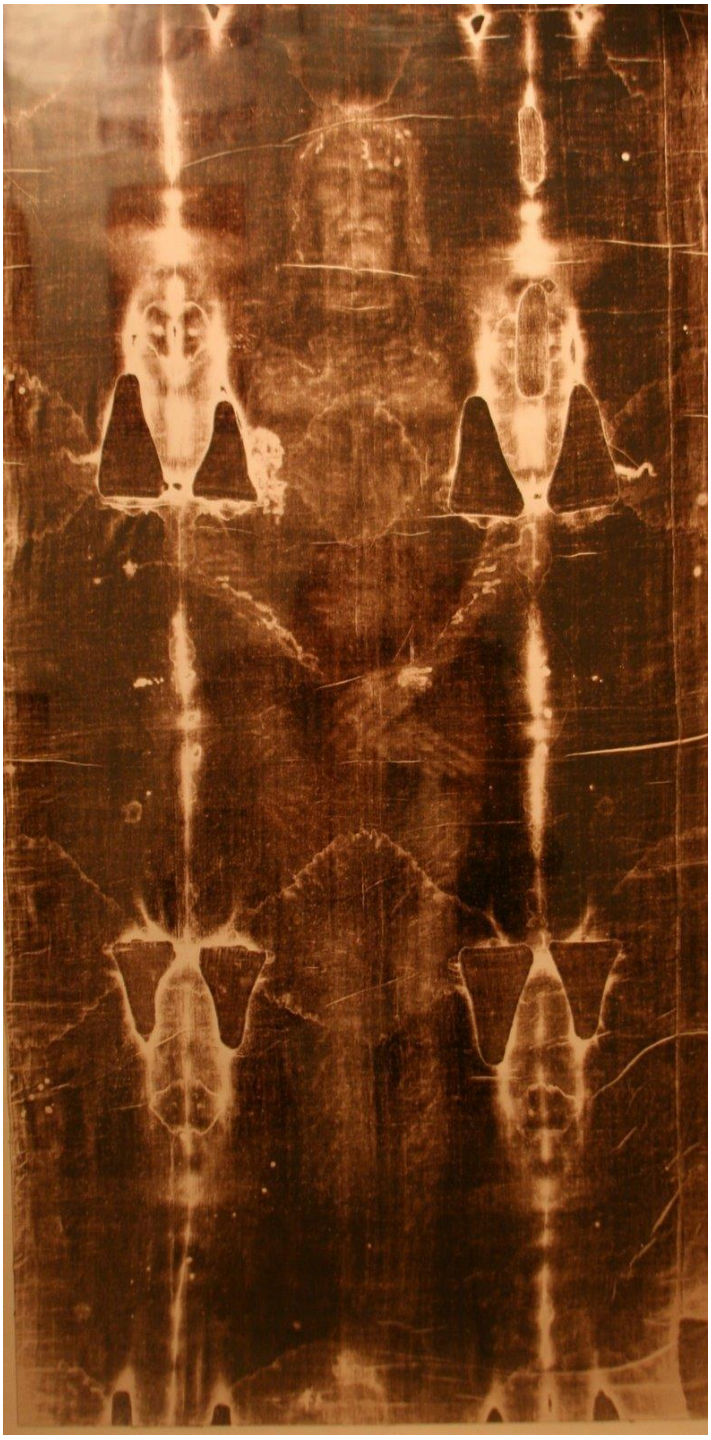
The Cross and Jesus Christ



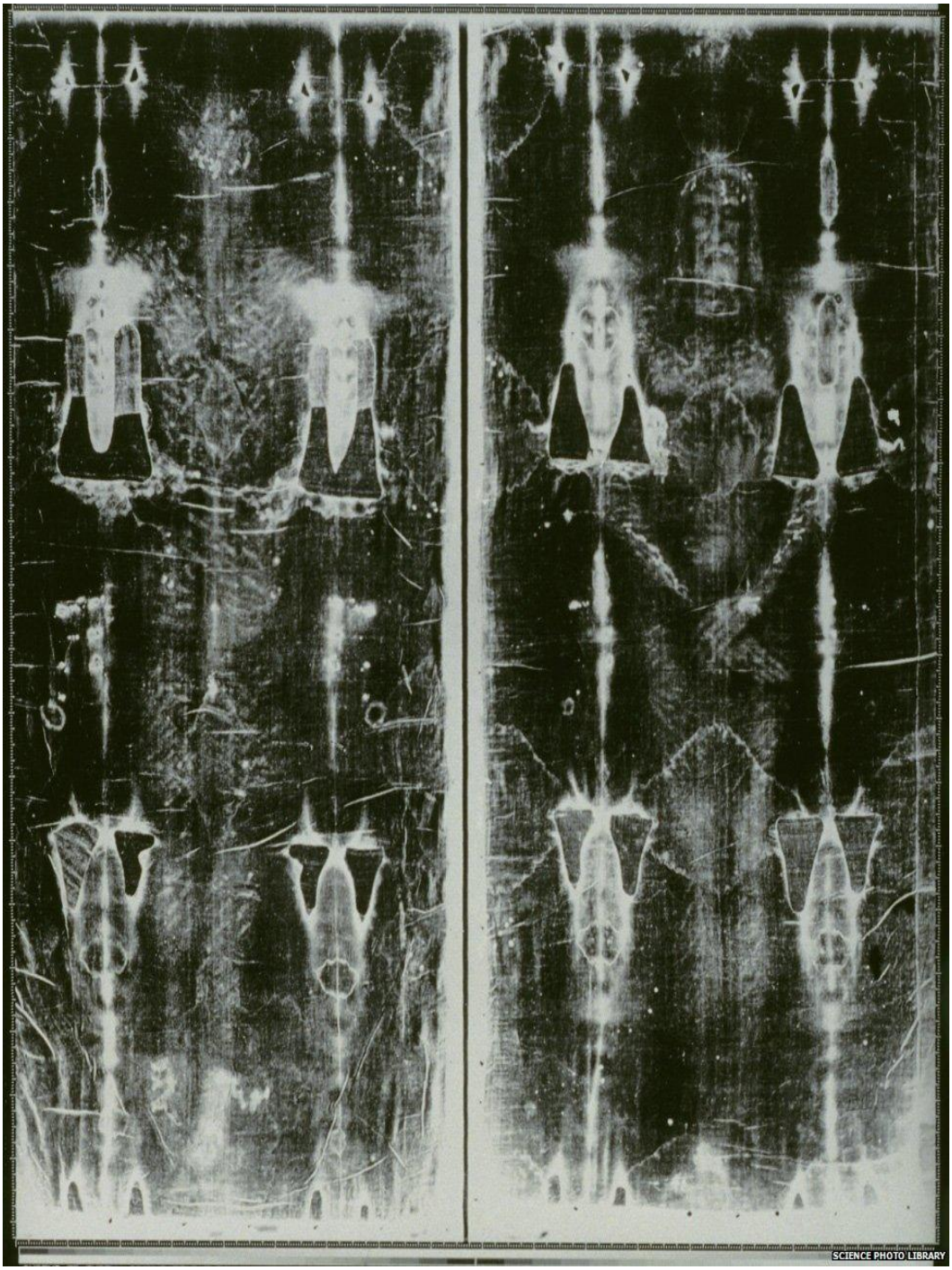
The Cross and Jesus Christ



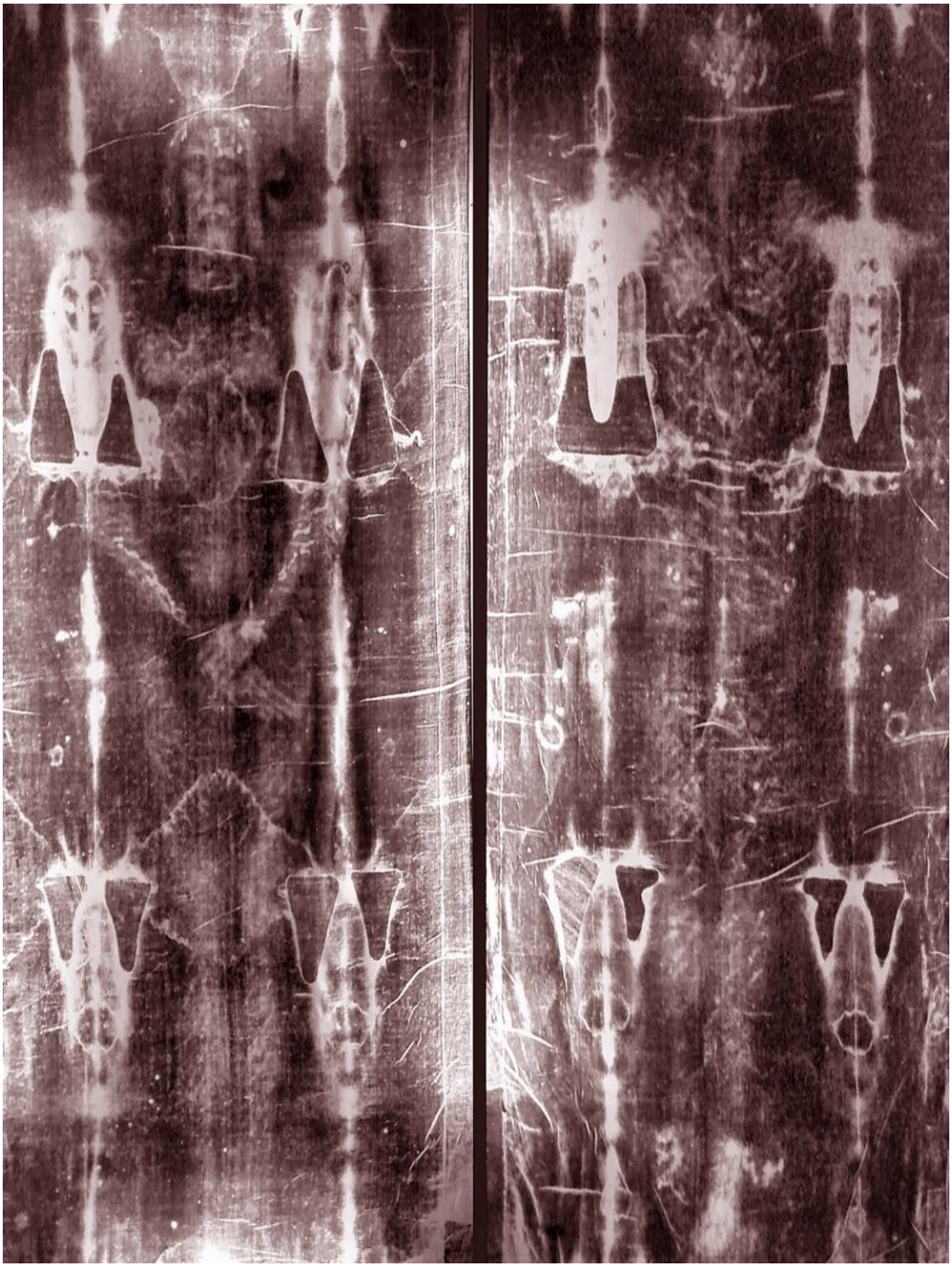
The Cross and Jesus Christ



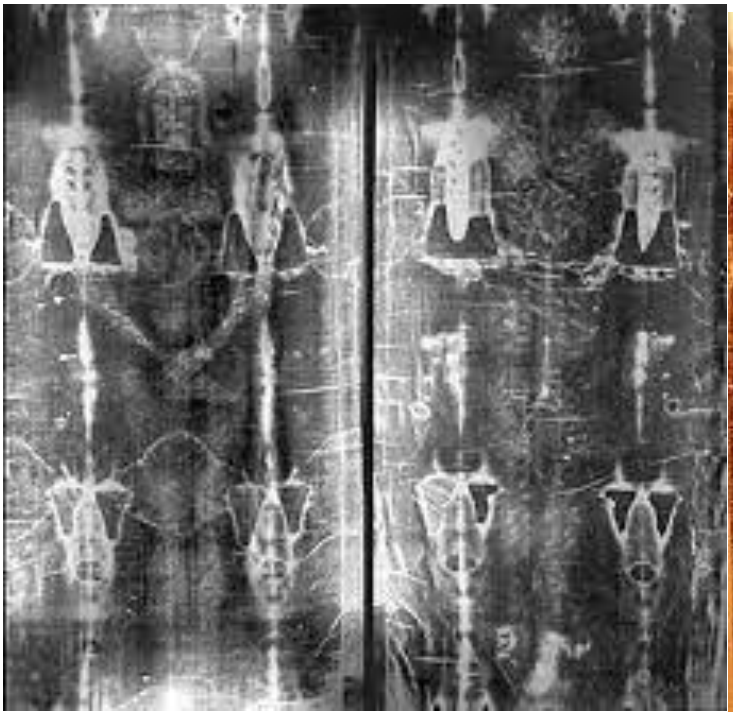
The Cross and Jesus Christ



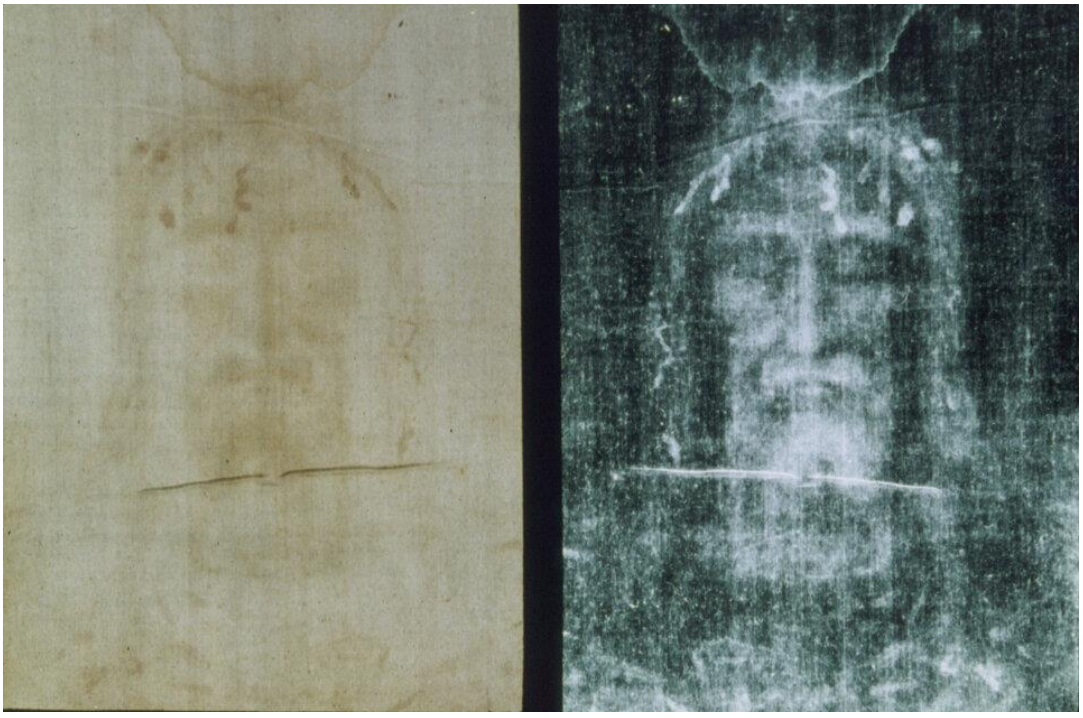
The Cross and Jesus Christ



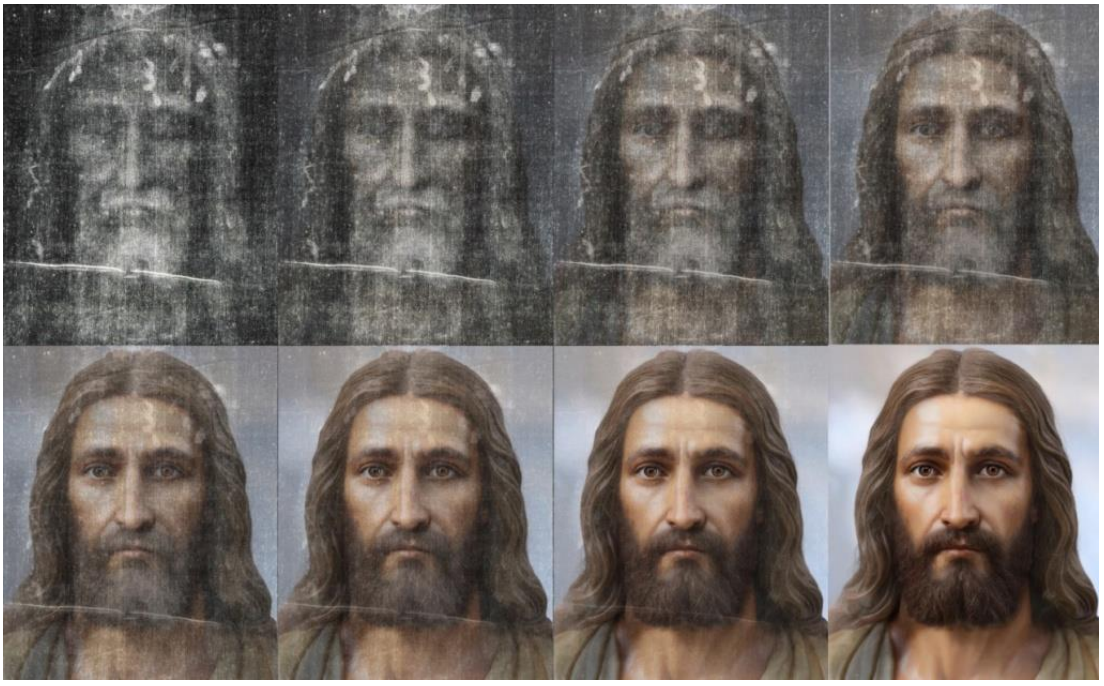
The Cross and Jesus Christ

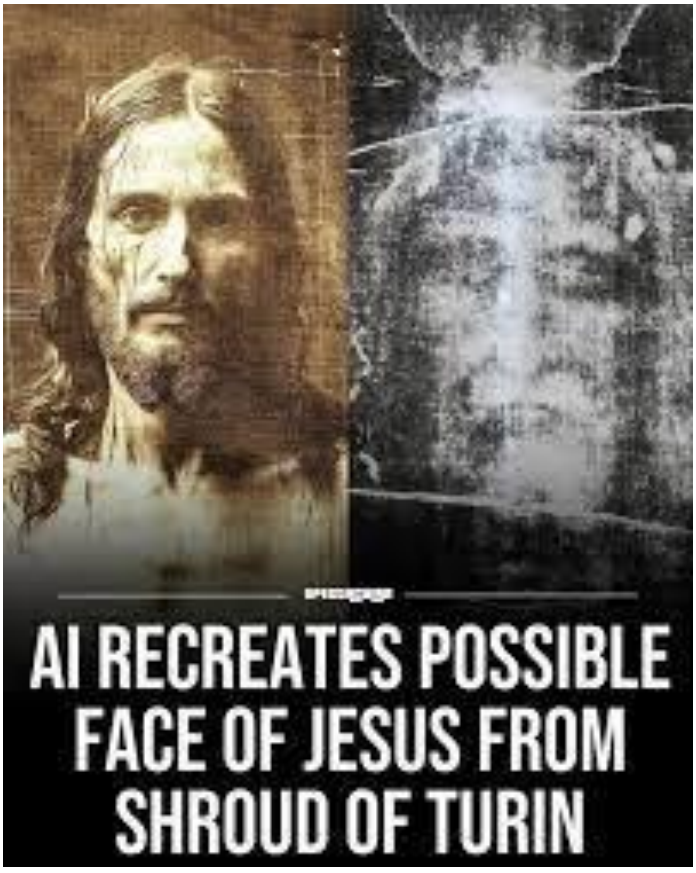


The Cross and Jesus Christ



The Cross and Jesus Christ

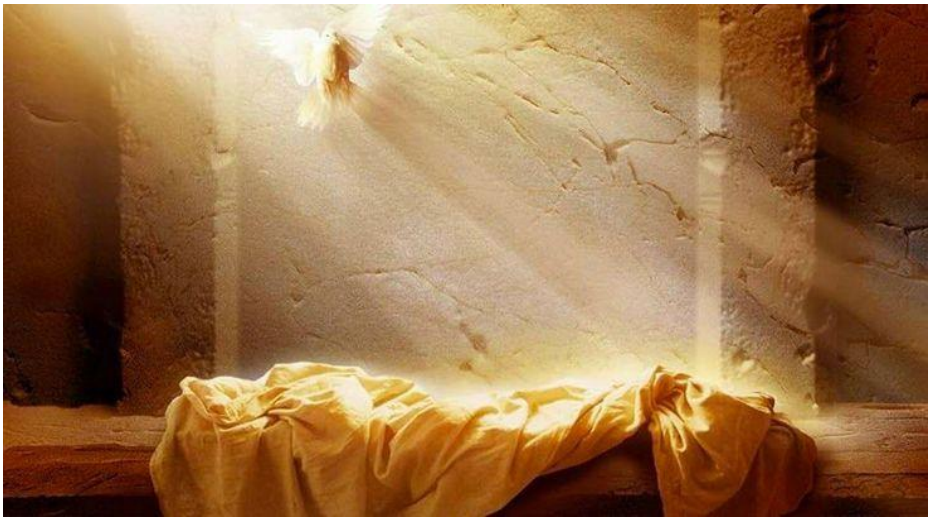



AI RECREATES POSSIBLE
FACE OF JESUS FROM
SHROUD OF TURIN

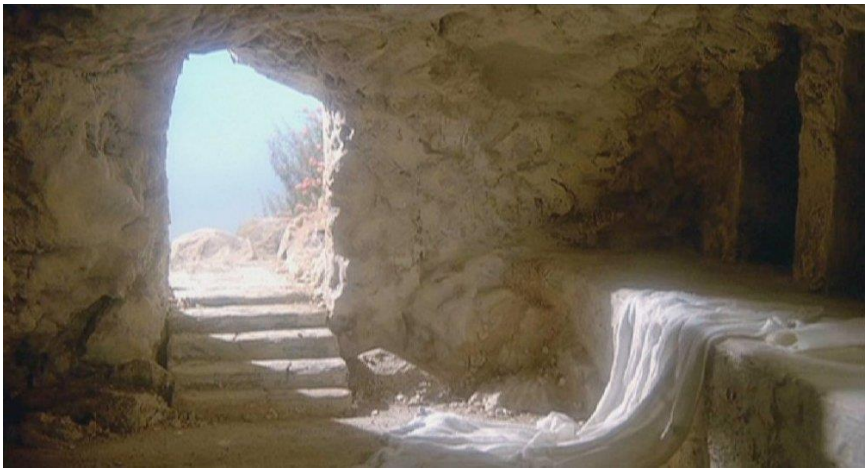
The Cross and Jesus Christ

Joseph of Arimathias tomb is where Jesus was laid at death at the hill of Golgotha the “Garden tomb” Mk 15:45. A stone was rolled across the entrance ans sealed with Roman seal only to be broken at Christs ressurection.

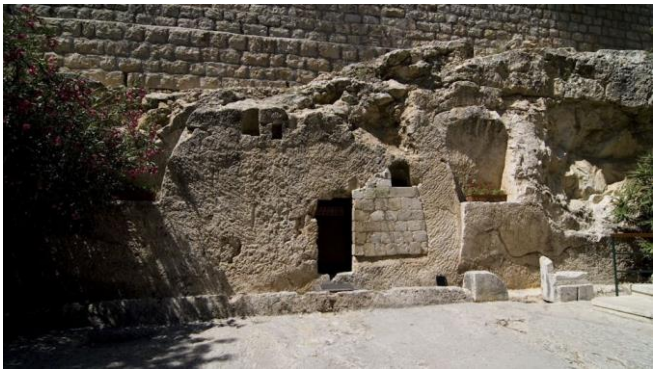
The Cross and Jesus Christ



The Cross and Jesus Christ



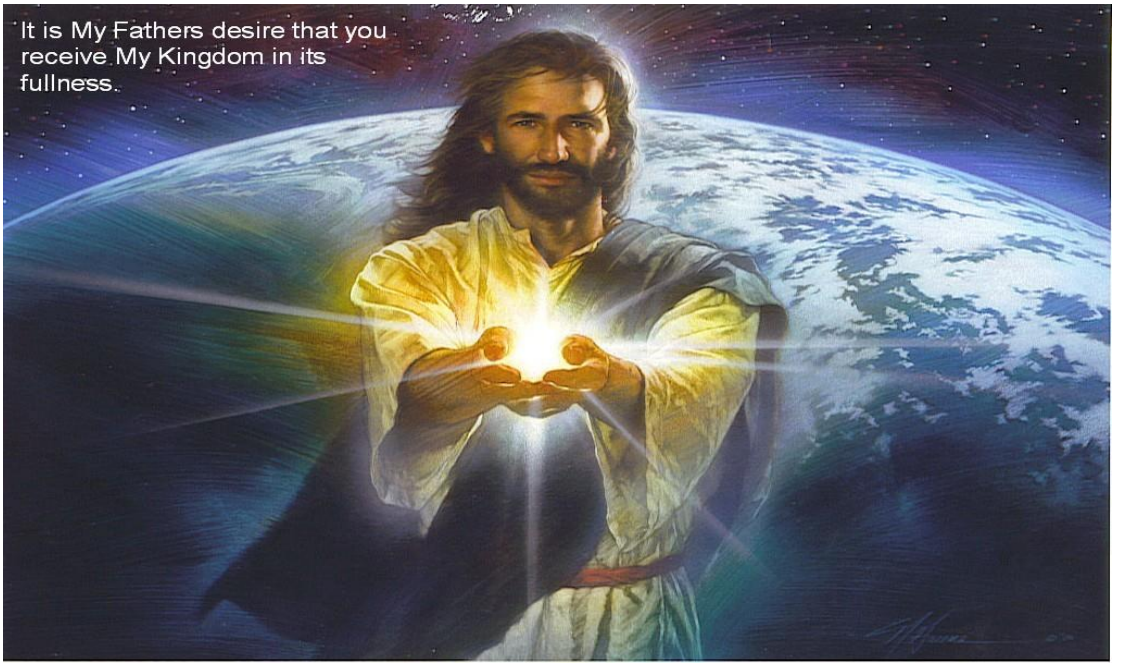
The Cross and Jesus Christ



Garden tomb in Israel the traditional burial tomb of Christ at Golgotha “its empty”. The only other location of Jesus said tomb is in the church of the holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. This second location doesn’t make sense due to the distance it is away from Golgotha. Peter ran from Jerusalem to the tomb Lk 24:12-35 and then guards stationed at the tomb came into the city to tell the chief priests what happened of the resurrection. This obviously means Jesus was resurrected outside the city at the garden tomb at Golgotha Math 28:4-12.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

THE VISITATION OF JESUS JAN 1998



Revelation 3:20

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears My voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and dine with him, and he with Me.

Prior to this actual visit I had been fasting for 5 days seeking to experience God's presence. As I had never really felt the Holy Spirit apart from when I gave my heart to God in 1997 at that time His love filled my heart and I desired to experience more. I was working for a company called Stead Craft boats at the time in Tauranga New Zealand. The day this visitation came was on a Friday, the end of the working week. Since I gave my heart to Christ in October 1997, I have been experiencing both the divine and the demonic in visions, dreams and actual real-life encounters. As of this year I had been going through a hard time recently and have been hassled a lot by demonic activity, with no one to turn to for advice. Leaders in the church at that time did not want to know anything about the supernatural. They just thought you were nuts; to say you were experiencing spiritual encounters.

I came into work this particular week on a Friday on a mid-January morning I felt a bit low and mixed up about Gods love. I guess I wondered why I had gone through so much demonic stuff attacking me with no help from anyone. I felt I was on my own in this deal. As prior to this visitation day with Christ Himself I had been going through several supernatural encounter's manifestations in human form at night against me with Satan and Jezebel individually appearing in human form to intimidate me, like they wanted to kill me personally.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

On one occasion a month before Jesus visited me in human form I had pulled up to my parent's place at night in Te Puke *(Bay of Plenty New Zealand)* about 30 min's drive from Tauranga *(The Māori call Te Puke "Meri Meri" the Devils stomping ground, the place of the red eye)*. I pulled up outside my parents' home in Harris Street Te Puke. The weird part was I drove right past Satan standing within 15 - 20 feet of my parents drive way. How did I know it was the devil believe me when you see the devil you know it's him. This was the devil manifested in human form he had black beams extending directly out from his eyes like shafts of black light about 2-3 inches blacker than the night it was frightening to look at. I cannot explain how blackness can look like a beam of light when it's not light but blacker than the night.

(I saw masks discovered in 1929 to 1986 in Sanxingdui China a few years later on media. I instantly knew these were created masks of the fallen angel "Satan" with the black light coming out the eyes. This was exactly what I saw in Feb 1998 on my parents drive way that night. The scientists who discovered these mask statues are mystified by them they don't know what they are, I do because I've seen exactly that).

Ancient mask from Sanxingdui China over 3000 years old.
See: https://www.dailyartmagazine.com/a-great-mystery-sanxingdui-masks/

I remember saying Lord "that's Satan standing there" with just me and the devil outside on our own at night "what do I do?". The Lord said very clearly to me "get out of the car and go inside Satan cannot touch you". So, I got out of the car and the moment I started to walk towards the drive way where Satan was standing, I had a clear vision of about 6 angels with swords drawn on fire standing between Satan and myself, I knew I was safe. So, I walked around the side of the house seeing cut up demon bodies in the spirit realm all over the property. I went inside to see my parents thinking what the heck is going on?. Everything was fine inside the house no problems. This was one of my first demonic fallen Angel encounters manifested in human form.

Now going back to the day of visitation a month after Satan had manifested at me Jesus Christ now came to Stead Craft marine. On the Friday morning of this encounter with Jesus, I remember driving to the back of the workshop looking near two huge roller doors of the factory *(designed for huge semi-trailer trucks to enter the workshop).* As I walked towards the doors a

very clear vision came as I saw the lower part of calf muscles and feet in roman sandals standing there in the spirit. These Angels feet would have been at least 20 – 30 feet in length. I knew I was looking at an angel of gigantic proportion right in front of the workshop. I was awestruck like wow!!! that dudes huge. *(I later realized it was the "Angel of the Lord")* I had no idea what was going on I was awestruck.

During that day in the morning three electricians came into the workshop to do a wiring job, at the time I didn't pay much attention to them as I was working doing my job. Then it came to lunch time and these three men came into the tea break room to sit down with me to eat lunch, no one else was there except me and these three. I began to feel a little strange like pins and needles a sensation all through my body I became un focused in my thoughts. I then knew I was having an encounter and profoundly knew the man sitting opposite me was Jesus in human form and the other two to my right were his angels Michael and Gabriel.

(Just like Abraham when he was visited by the Lord of Hosts by three men and two where angels that went into Sodom and Gomorra)

At lunch time none of my 3 other work mates came to the break room as they normally do it was weird; I was left alone with these three. As I began eating my lunch, Jesus started eating His lunch a salad role with no meat in it He then turned to the man sitting beside him on the right, calling him Michael *(as I had guessed),* they then began joking together and having a good laugh. I was sitting there almost petrified at what was going on here with Jesus sitting right in front of me. I just knew it was him my spirit knew and He knew I knew it was Him, after a few minutes two of the men *(angels)* got up and left the room leaving me with Jesus on our own.

Jesus then picked up a newspaper and began talking to me, he said **"isn't it funny how the fish** *(men)* **in Australia become stagnant on the reefs and stay in one place never moving. Yet the fish in New Zealand** *(Kahawai)* **continue to be on the move swimming around and around the country".** I sat there trying to focus my thoughts I felt like I was in a mist and couldn't see through the fog. *(I was later to realise Jesus was talking about men and women under Holy Spirit anointing power in Aussie and NZ and what each nation did with it).*

Jesus then referred to a news item in the paper He was reading, it was about Karla Fay Tucker an axe murderer whom had come up for execution at the time she was applying to the governor in the state of Texas in America for leniency not to be put to death. This was also on the TV news at that time. Karla Fay Tucker wasn't due to die but was fighting the legal system to stay alive. The Lord said to me these exact words as he sat there talking **"She will enter into the glory of the father "** referring to Karla in the newspaper. The thing about this statement Jesus said about Karla Fay Tucker is, there no discussion about any one being a Christian and Karla wasn't dead yet. All I had was my strong knowing that this was Jesus sitting in front of me, in human form as real as myself. Then Jesus started talking in more parable type language as He mentioned the Father's Glory, He knew I knew who the Father was.

(About 3 months after this encounter I was in doubt about if it really was the Lord that day, I walked into a dairy and picked up a newspaper in it was an article about Karla Fay Tucker.

Karla had lost her legal challenge and was put to death by lethal injection. In the paper that week at the time of Karla's death she was very peaceful the eye witnesses said, then the death chamber was bathed in white light as two huge Angels came down through the roof removing Karla's spirit from her body, they took her back up through the roof. This was seen by 4 - 5 people at the time she died).

Going back to the encounter the next thing Jesus said, he talked about an article in Australia of a couple whom had been diving on the reef off the coast of Australia and been lost left behind by the reef boat they were on, to die in the elements. Jesus said that **"what a terrible death it was to die having your flesh ripped off your body being washed against the coral by sea currents a terrible slow death** *(similar to His own death on the cross).* **It's horrible to be left on purpose by the man driving the boat to die a terrible death like that".**

(Later on, I read that article in the newspaper for myself about this occurrence in Australia yet nowhere did it say that a man left them on purpose to die, it just said a couple had been lost on the reef and searches were looking for them but nothing had been found. Jesus was letting me know the truth behind those deaths that He sees everything).

After Jesus spoke about the couple on the reef I said to the Lord out of the blue "I like science fiction " he looks at me and responds with the statement **"did you know Arthur C Clark is a paedophile "** I didn't know he was. I also knew Jesus was telling me that science fiction was a perversion of truth, I felt really bummed for saying such a silly thing.

(A few weeks before this meeting the Lord had asked me to stop eating meat as a type fast before him, this fast went on to last for six years. It wasn't until around 2012 that first reports came out about Author C Clark being a practicing paedophile just as Jesus had said in 1998 He knows all things see articles on next few pages)

During the meeting I noticed Jesus was eating a salad bun with no meat in it and felt he was showing me he was pleased I had done as he asked. The particular fast God had put me on eating no meat actually lasted 6 years, before the Lord said for me to eat meat again. Everything that took place during this encounter was profound.

After our lunch break it was back to work these 3 men were there all day putting in electrical wires. I was standing behind Michael the electrician *(Michael the arch angel)* in the afternoon watching the Lord put an electrical pipe in high up on a wall it was put up in a perfect square He didn't use a tape measure or anything. I just thought in my head wow that's cool Lord how you did that. Then the man/angel Michael turns to me as soon as I thought that thought and responded by saying **"did you know Ezekiel was a bit blind in his day as well"** so they even knew my thoughts without me saying a word verbally.

When I realised these dudes *(Angels new my thoughts)* it was freaky to experience. Later in the afternoon I had a tea break again *(3pm)* with these three as Michael was making more jokes with the Lord. You could see Jesus liked Michael they were good friends with a great sense of humour between them. Then at 5 pm it came time to shut up shop for me to lock up yet the electrical work had not been finished yet. The man Jesus in human form came to me and said

The Cross and Jesus Christ

"do you mind if we lock up when we are finished here ?", as I wanted to shut the roller door down. I thought how do I respond to God asking me for permission to lock up. I responded with **"I need to check with my boss first"** Jesus then smiled at me, I knew I had answered right to see the right authority first for permission.

I then had to bring in a large boat from outside, as I struggled on my own to bring it inside Jesus came over. He put his hand next to mine to give me a hand pulling the boat inside, as it was on a trailer. I knew he was saying to me I am with you to help you. I realised after that encounter that Jesus had come to let me know he loved me and came to just pat me on the back and say I am this real and love you. This encounter I believe happened due to me encountering Satan in the flesh a month earlier.

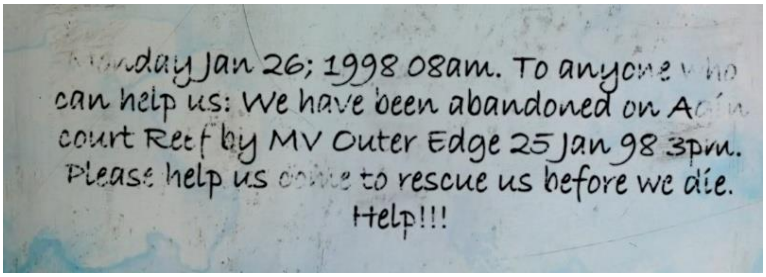
(In 2005 a DVD based on a true story was released a documentary of Karla Fay Tucker to Honour her life. It was about her life before as an axe murderer and after meeting Jesus and being saved and the execution. The DVD is called "Forevermore" dedicated to Karla Fay Tucker thank you Lord even in death God honours) .

The next day after the visit from Jesus, I was feeling rather stunned and coming under confusion. I was driving in my car from work I started driving up the Melame Street hill near work this was in broad day light about 5pm. I saw Jesus *(the same Jesus as the day before in person)* walking up Melame street Hill from the bottom of the hill in human form. I drove past him and thought wow!! there you are again Lord. As I approached the top of the hill, I got a real surprise here was Satan the same manifestation I saw a month earlier a man ugly in human form in broad day light walking down the hill. If you asked me how I knew this was Satan I just did my spirit knew in God's presence also the Devil looks very uncomfortable and very dark spiritually in human form. I then knew Jesus was protecting me against the Devil the Lord let me see Himself then the next day He showed me He Himself was taking personal charge of the situation in protecting me from Satan.

By Brian Thompson

On the next few pages, you will find articles from my encounter with Jesus in 1998.

Tom and Eileen Lonergan Deaths at Barrier reef Australia Jan 1998



Thomas Joseph Lonergan and Eileen Cassidy (née Hains) Lonergan - born 1964 and 1969, respectively, were a married couple from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, United States, who were mistakenly stranded in the Coral Sea on January 25, 1998, while scuba diving with a group of divers off Australia's Great Barrier Reef. The boat which had transported the group to the dive site departed from the location before the Lonergan's returned from their dive, with none of the vessel's crew or passengers noticing that the two had not come back aboard. The couple was never found and they are presumed to have died at sea. At the time of the incident, the Lonergan's had recently completed a three-year tour of duty with the Peace Corps on the island of Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean and were repeating that work on Fiji.

Aftermath - It was not until two days later, on January 27, 1998, that the pair was discovered to be missing after a bag containing their belongings was found on board the dive boat. A massive air and sea search took place over the following three days. Although some of their diving gear was found washed up later on a beach miles away from where they were lost indicating that they drowned, their bodies were never found. Fishermen found a diver's slate *(a device used for communicating underwater)* and wrote down what it reportedly read. The writing was later identified as Tom Lonergans:

"[Mo]nday Jan 26; 1998 08am. To anyone [who] can help us: We have been abandoned on A[gin]court Reef by MV Outer Edge 25 Jan 98 3pm. Please help us [come] to rescue us before we die. Help!!!"

Eileen's father, John Hains, later said that he suspects the couple ultimately became dehydrated and disoriented and, in the end, succumbed to drowning, or sharks. The coroner dismissed suggestions that the Lonergan's had either committed suicide or faked their own disappearance, and formally charged Jack Nairn, skipper of the dive boat, with their unlawful killing. He was later found to be not guilty, but his company was fined after pleading guilty to negligence and went out of business.

Media

The 2003 movie Open Water is based on the Lonergan's' disappearance. In the film, their names are changed to Daniel Kintner and Susan Watkins.

See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_and_Eileen_Lonergan

See: Abandoned On a Dive Trip and Lost Forever | Last Moments:
https://youtu.be/Jk46yhPGF6w?si=26lSGXnM25Qe7QML

Kahawai (KAH)

Kahawai are a schooling pelagic species belonging to the family Arripididae. Kahawai are found around the North Island, the South Island, the Kermadec and Chatham Islands. They occur mainly in coastal seas, harbours and estuaries and will enter rivers. Average size of

adults is 40 - 50 cm, reaching 60 cm. (Paul 2000). The maximum-recorded age of kahawai is 26 years. Kahawai spawn on the seabed (60-100 m deep) in open water. Spawning female kahawai occurred in January and February 1993 in trawl bycatch in northern New Zealand. Kahawai feed mainly on fishes but also on pelagic crustaceans, especially krill (Nyctiphanes australis). Kahawai smaller than 100 mm eat mainly copepods. Although kahawai are principally pelagic feeders, they will take food from the seabed.

http://www.fish.govt.nz/en-nz/Starfish/Kids+Zone/common+fish/H+to+M.htm

Kahawai

DESCRIPTION:

The Kahawai is a streamlined, in-shore, pelagic fish and when properly bled can make for great eating. It is particularly good smoked. They are a firm, silvery fish ranging from grey-blue to blue-green on top and silver below. They have rows of black spots along their flanks. While they can grow up to 75cm and 9kg, they average around 40-50cm and 1-2kg.

FEEDING HABITS & HABITAT:

Kahawai are mainly a northern species but may be found as far south as Banks Peninsula during the Summer. They are a carnivorous, pelagic species that patrols the coast in schools from 10 to 10,000. They eat mostly small fish that they herd to the surface creating impressive boil-ups. Kahawai are likely to be encountered anywhere that other pelagic species, like kingfish, are found where there are good currents. They are very commonly found in estuaries and river-mouths.

http://www.wildblue.co.nz/fish/pelagics/kahawai/

Arthur C. Clarke: Podophile Protected by Rupert Murdoch Posted: July 7, 2012 **Total Depravity**

*The News of the World once killed an exclusive on science-fiction author **Arthur C Clarke's paedophilia** because he was a friend of owner Rupert Murdoch, according to a new book. Graham Johnson, a former reporter at the now-defunct newspaper, recounts in Hack how editors who normally outed pederasts made an exception in Clarke's case. The alleged reason: Murdoch had publicly praised Clarke and capitalized on his theory that satellites are perfect for communications, reports the **Independent.** The Sunday Mirror heard about the shelved story and interviewed Clarke, who said he **"never had the slightest interest in children, boys or girls. … But once they have reached the age of puberty, then it is OK."** He added that **"there is a hysteria about the whole thing in the West,"** but later denied being a paedophile. A former News of the World editor now recalls the story being scuttled **"because of legal reasons"** and says Murdoch never told him to spike stories.*

And now Murdoch's empire owns a **'Christian publishing company'.** Yes, that's troublesome. Those who shield evil are evil. Those who enable evil are perpetrators of evil, even if their enabling is mere silence.

http://zwingliusredivivus.wordpress.com/2012/07/07/arthur-c-clarke-pedophile-and-protected-by-rupert-murdoch/

Arthur C. Clarke was most definitely a paedophile! April 25, 2008 **'Pedophile' Arthur C Clarke sparks protest's in Lanka**

Child right activists in Sri Lanka have expressed shock over science fiction writer Arthur C Clarke's confession in a newspaper interview of a life of paedophilia and called for his deportation just around the time Prince Charles was to knight him. Clarke, 80, widely regarded as a visionary and author of the celebrated 2001: A Space Odyssey and some 80 other books, was quoted as saying in the interview published in London's Sunday Mirror that having sex with children was all right.

"Once they have reached the age of puberty, it is OK... It doesn't do any harm," said Clarke, who has lived in Sri Lanka for 40 years. **"I am trying to think of the youngest boy I have ever had because, of course, you can't tell it here. I think most of the damage comes from the fuss made by hysterical parents afterwards. If the kids don't mind, fair enough,"** he was reported to have said in the interview which was conducted at his house.

"I am amazed why the law has not been enforced as far as Clarke was concerned," says Maureen Seneviratne, co-ordinator for a non-governmental organisation called Peace Protection of Environment and Children Everywhere.

The Cross and Jesus Christ

http://www.rediff.com/news/1998/feb/02clarke.htm

Karla Fay tuckers last words before being injected on death row she was executed Feb 3rd after 6pm 1998:

Last Words:

" Yes sir, I would like to say to all of you — the Thornton family and Jerry Dean's family — that I am so sorry. I hope God will give you peace with this. Baby, I love you. Ron, give Peggy a hug for me. Everybody has been so good to me. I love all of you very much. I am going to be face to face with Jesus now. Warden Baggett, thank all of you so much. You have been so good to me. I love all of you very much. I will see you all when you get there. I will wait for you"

"Texas Executes Tucker," by Rebecca Leung. (February 3, 1998) ABC News

Karla Faye Tucker was executed by lethal injection tonight, gasping and coughing twice before she was pronounced dead at 6:45 p.m. Before she was executed, she smiled, asked forgiveness from her victim's husband and thanked her family, saying **"I love you all very much."** It took her eight minutes to die.

Gov. George W. Bush refused to grant Tucker a one-time temporary reprieve, something he has also not done for the 59 men executed during his three years in office. **"Like many touched by this case, I have sought guidance through prayer. I have concluded judgment about the heart and soul of an individual on death row are best left to a higher authority,"** Bush said. Since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976, 432 people have been executed nationwide Tucker is the second woman to be put to death since then.

First Female Execution Since 1863

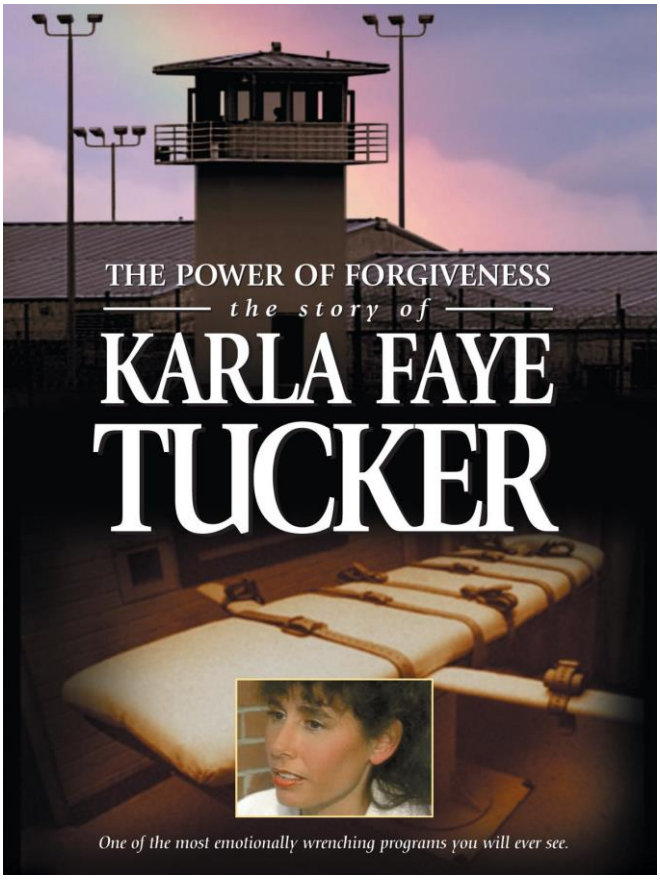
Tucker was flown Monday from the female death row at a prison in Gatesville to Huntsville, 80 miles north of Houston, where the state's executions are carried out. The Texas Board of Pardons and Parole was lobbied by religious broadcaster Pat Robertson, Amnesty International and even the pope, who wanted to give her a life sentence without parole. The board unanimously rejected 16 similar requests last year. Texas, which is responsible for about a third of the executions nationwide, put to death a record 37 death row inmates in 1997. But the state hasn't executed a woman since the Civil War, when Chipita Rodriguez was hanged for killing a horse trader.

Strange Bedfellows Rally to Her Cause

In 1983, Tucker and her boyfriend, Daniel Ryan Garrett, plunged a pickaxe at least 20 times into the bodies of Jerry Lynn Dean and Deborah Thornton. Tucker was taped saying the killings enthralled her to the point of sexual ecstasy. Tucker never claimed to be innocent, but said she should be spared the death penalty because she embraced Christianity and was content

to spend her life in prison doing God's work. **"Certainly, you can't say that brutally murdering two people is good. It's not,"** said Tucker to ABC NEWS' Dean Reynolds. **"But afterwards, what came from that in me was good."** Pat Robertson, founder of the Christian Coalition and usually a supporter of the death penalty, said the 38-year-old former teenage prostitute, drug user and rock band groupie should be spared to continue preaching God's word to others in prison. His television program, the "700 Club", broadcast Tucker's last prison-cell interview today. **"There should always be a place for mercy,"** said Tucker in her final interview on the "700 Club". **"Life is precious, and if we believe life is precious in abortion, or in mercy killing, shouldn't we believe life is precious in the death penalty?"** Pope John Paul appealed for a **"humanitarian gesture,"** as he has at least a half dozen times for other inmates on death row in America. Her cause also attracted support from around the world, with appeals for clemency from the United Nations and the European Parliament.

Karla Faye Tucker entered into the "Glory of the Father" Just as Jesus had told me when I had lunch with Him in human form in Jan 1998 a few weeks earlier.



DVD 30 mins documentary of Karla in prison 1999.

ANGELS IN THE DEATH CHAMBER?

Eyewitnesses report strange apparitions during Karla Faye Tucker's execution

By KEVIN CREED
Weekly World News

HUNTSVILLE, Texas — Just seconds after pickax murderess Karla Faye Tucker was executed, her soul was carried to Heaven by two of God's angels!

At least three witnesses to the born-again Christian's Feb. 3 death by lethal injection saw the astonishing incident take place.

"I was never a religious person before, but I sure am now," said one source who asked not to be named.

"We watched her lie there, strapped on that gurney, saying her good-byes to the people she loved and apologizing to her victims' families. There was such peace and serenity in her eyes. I could feel the faith pouring from her.

"The last thing she said was, 'I'm going to be face-to-face with Jesus now.'

"I know there were some people who were pretty cynical when she said that. But they weren't cynical for long."

The witnesses say the condemned woman's expression never changed as the deadly chemical "cocktail" was pumped into her body.

"All at once the entire death chamber was bathed in a brilliant white light — brighter than any light I've ever seen," said another source, who also asked to remain anonymous.

"And suddenly two strong-but-gentle-looking winged creatures descended from the ceiling.

"We watched in wonder as they lifted Karla's spirit out of her body. They took her so tenderly, with such love.

"The three of them rose and slowly vanished, right through the ceiling.

"And then the room was just as it had been before — a normally lit death chamber with a dead body in it.

"But everyone who saw what happened that day — including the ones who deny it — know that Karla Faye has been forgiven. And she is at peace with God in Heaven."

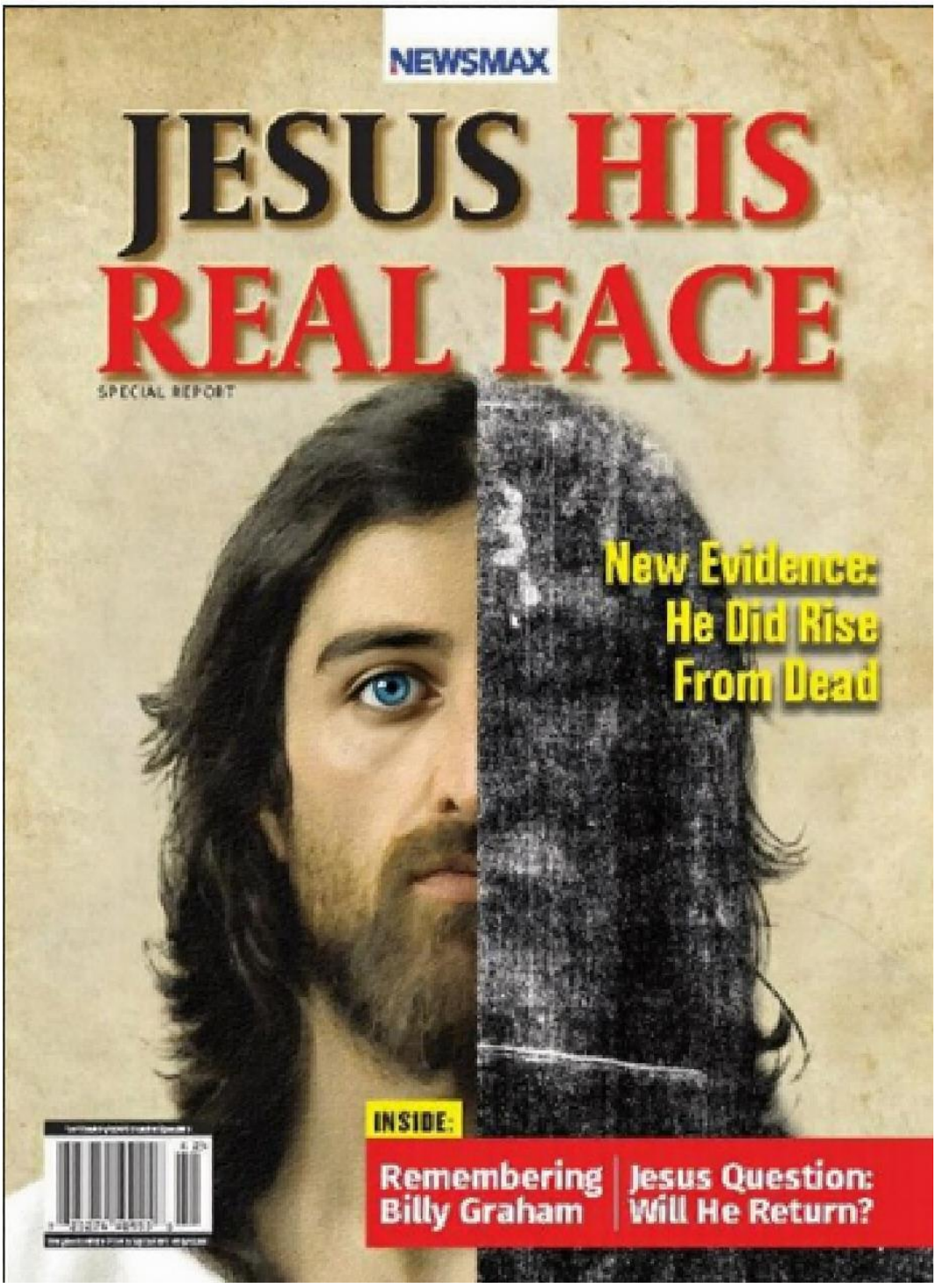
Karla Faye Tucker, who died at 38, was the first woman to be executed by the state of Texas since 1863. She was convicted of the 1983 killings of Jerry Lynn Dean and Deborah Thornton.

After her arrest and conviction, she became a Christian and inspired a wave of protest over her execution.

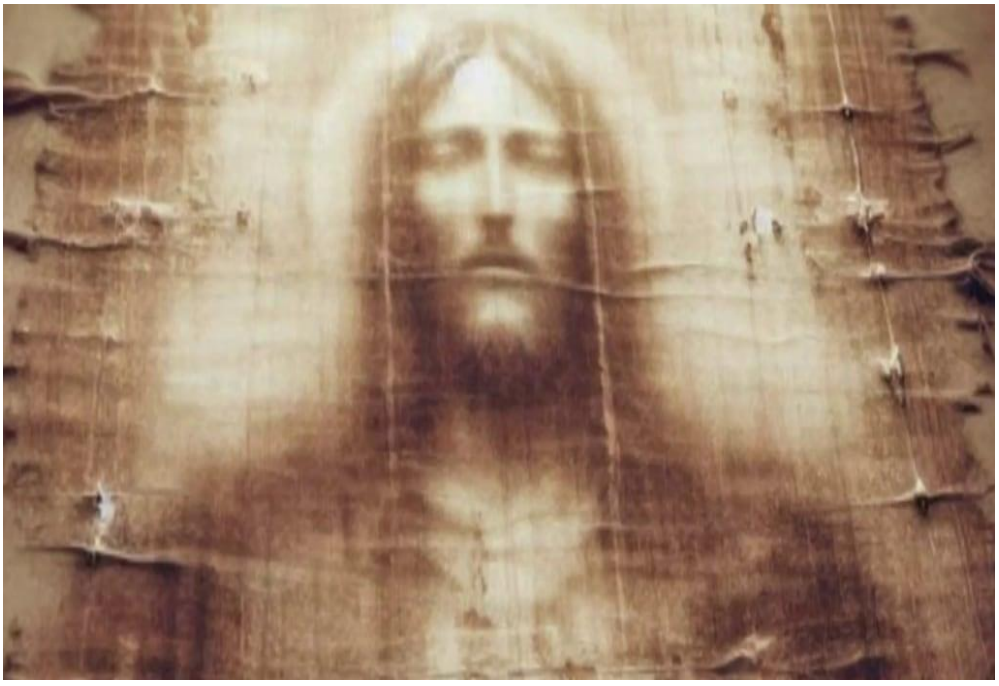
But in the end, the state of Texas turned down all her appeals.

I'M GOING TO BE FACE-TO-FACE-WITH JESUS: Those were the last words of Karla Faye Tucker before her execution.

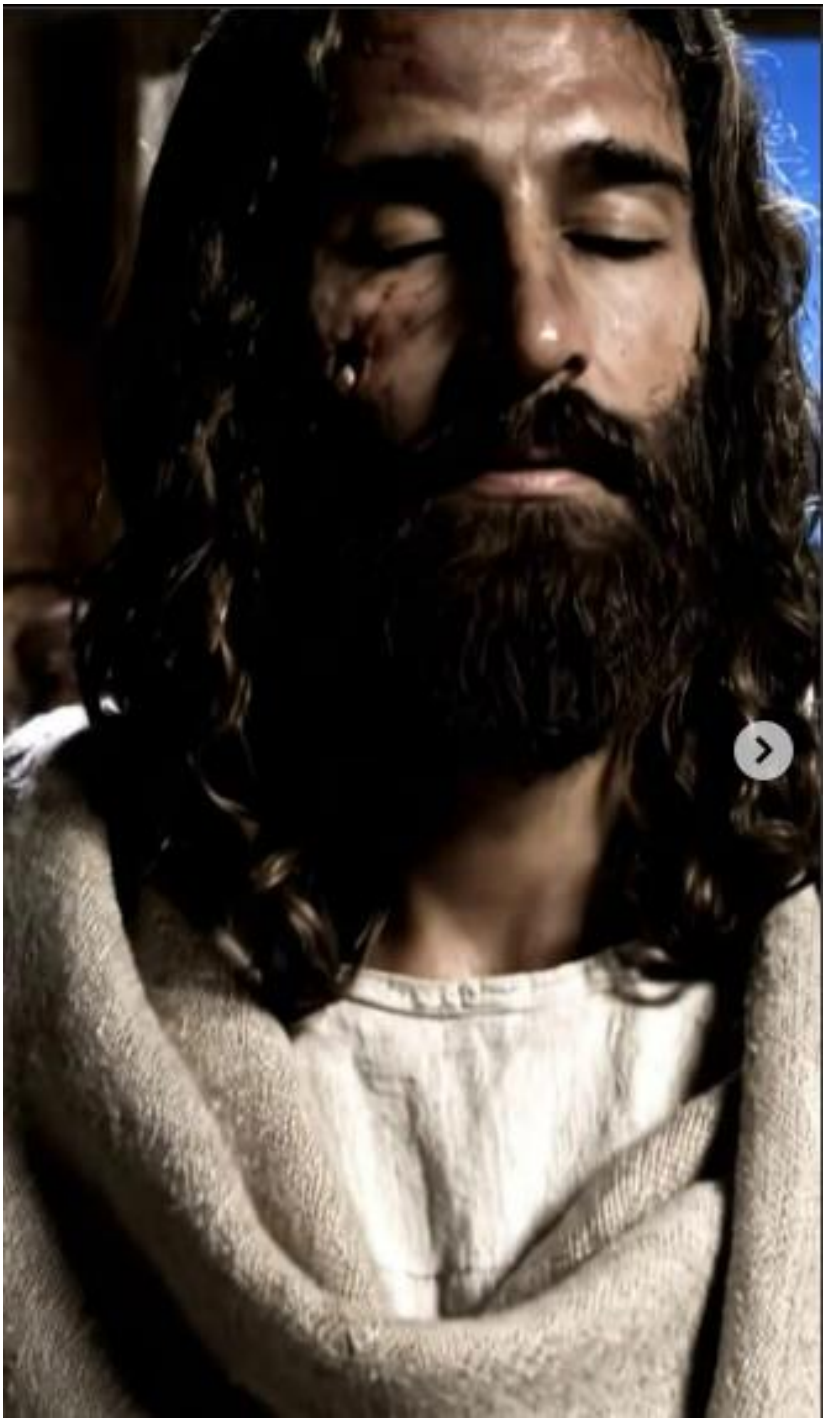
(What did Jesus look like He was about 5.7 feet tall with dark brownish short hair of strong build, clean shaven looking like a modern man. He had very blue eyes like pools of water very striking to look at. In my visitation He came in the form of a western European Caucasian human being. The closest I have seen in looks to the real Jesus I met in Jan 1998 came years later with Jim Caviezel the actor in the "Passion of the Christ" a film released in 2004).


NEWSMAX
JESUS HIS REAL FACE
SPECIAL REPORT
New Evidence: He Did Rise From Dead
INSIDE:
Remembering Billy Graham
Jesus Question: Will He Return?

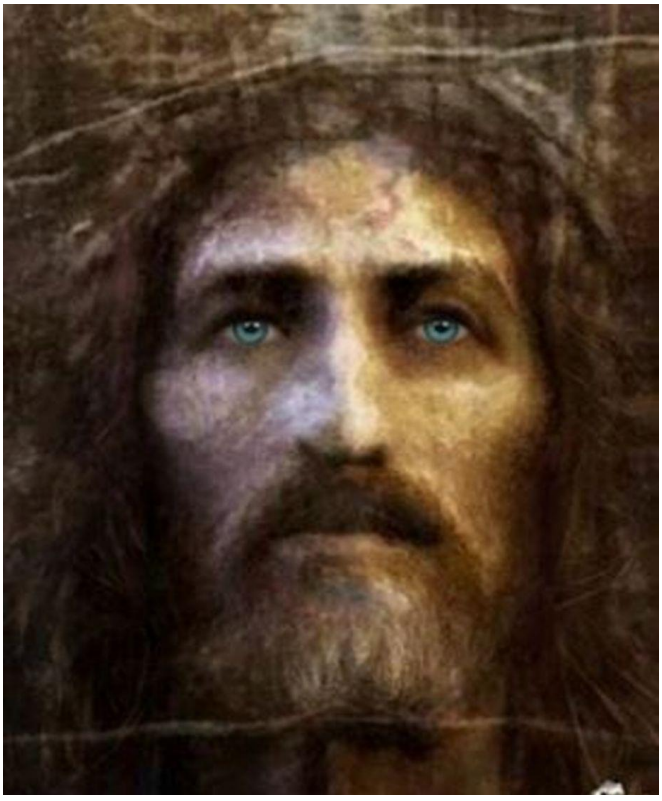
I have given Jesus blue eyes like what I saw in the Jan 1998 visitation.



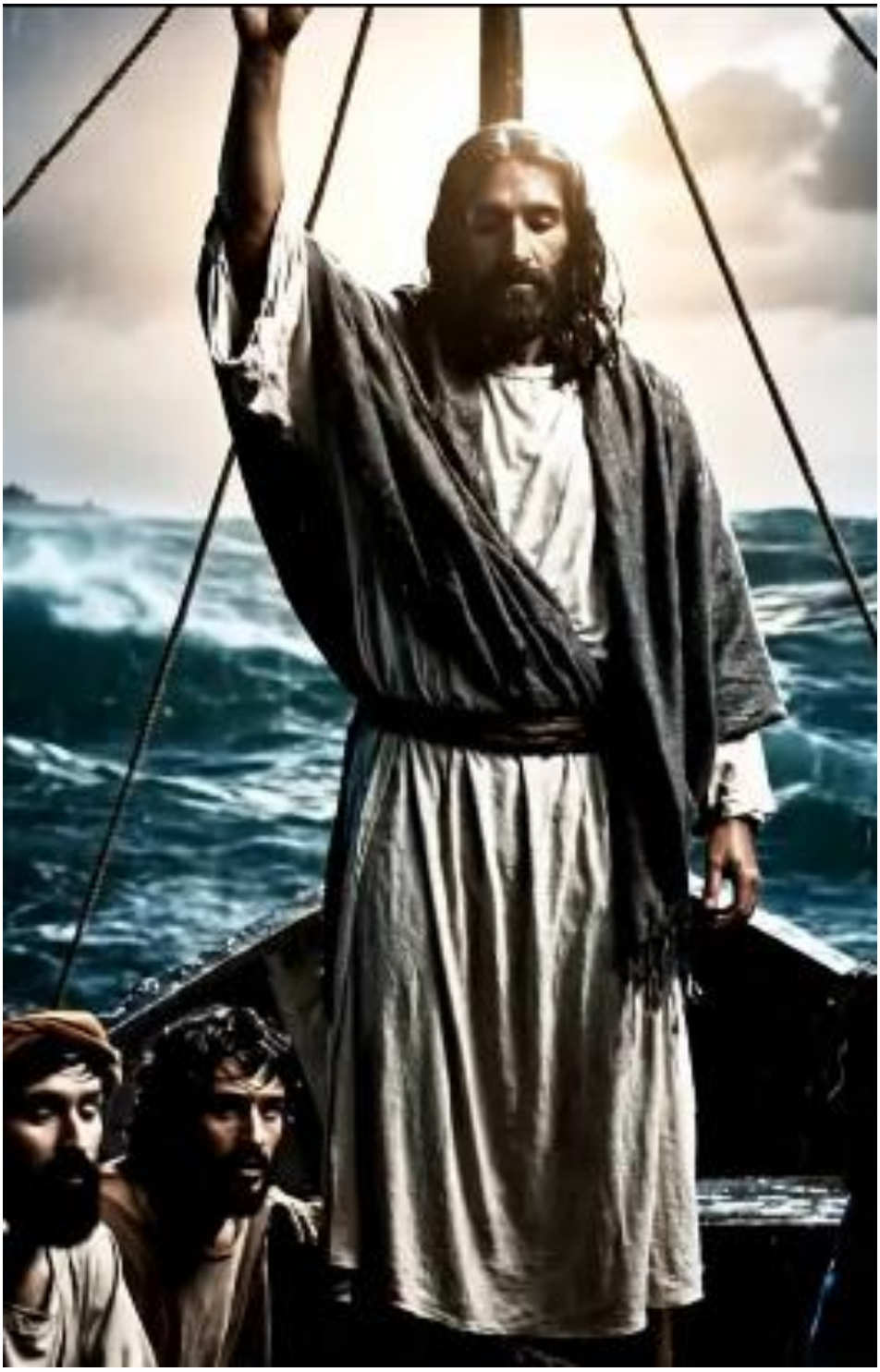
The Cross and Jesus Christ

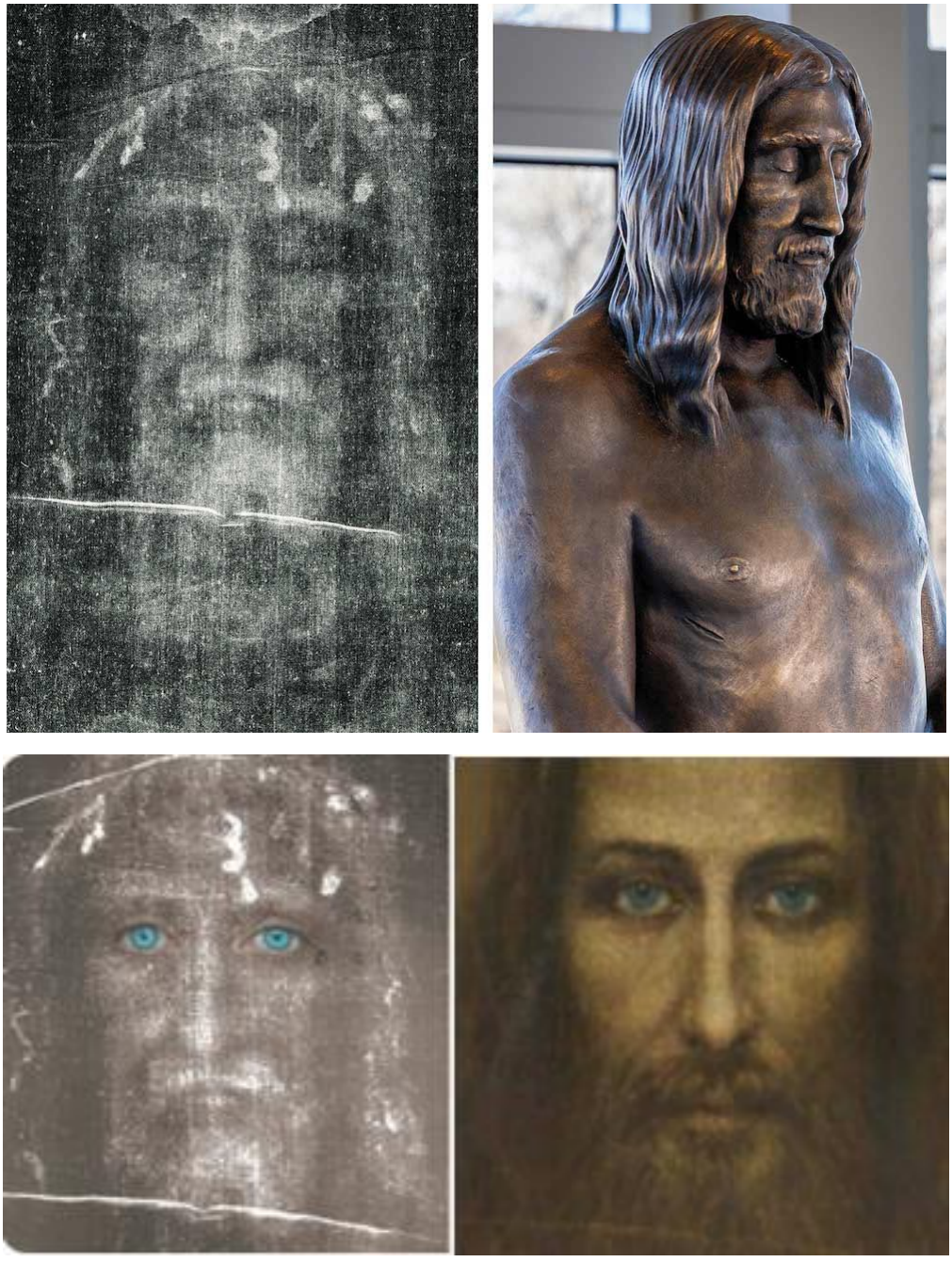


The Cross and Jesus Christ



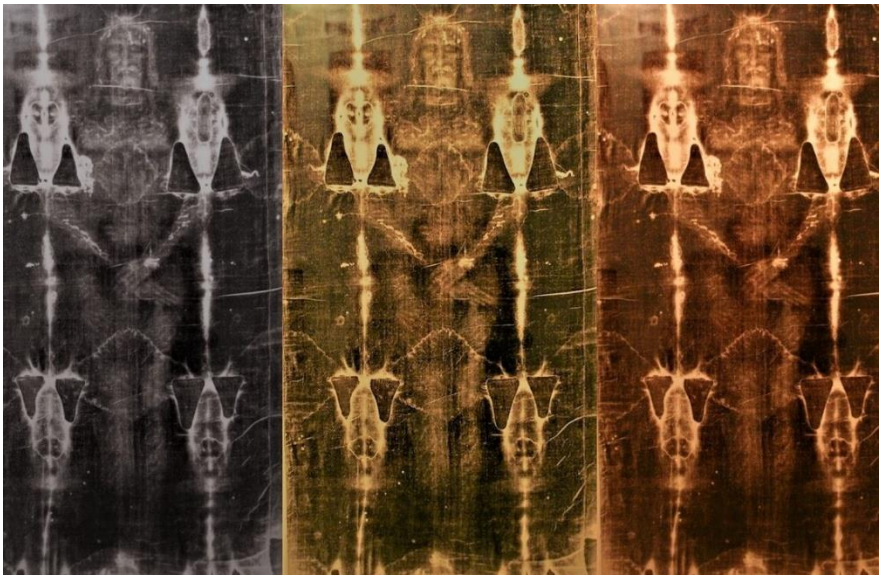
The Cross and Jesus Christ

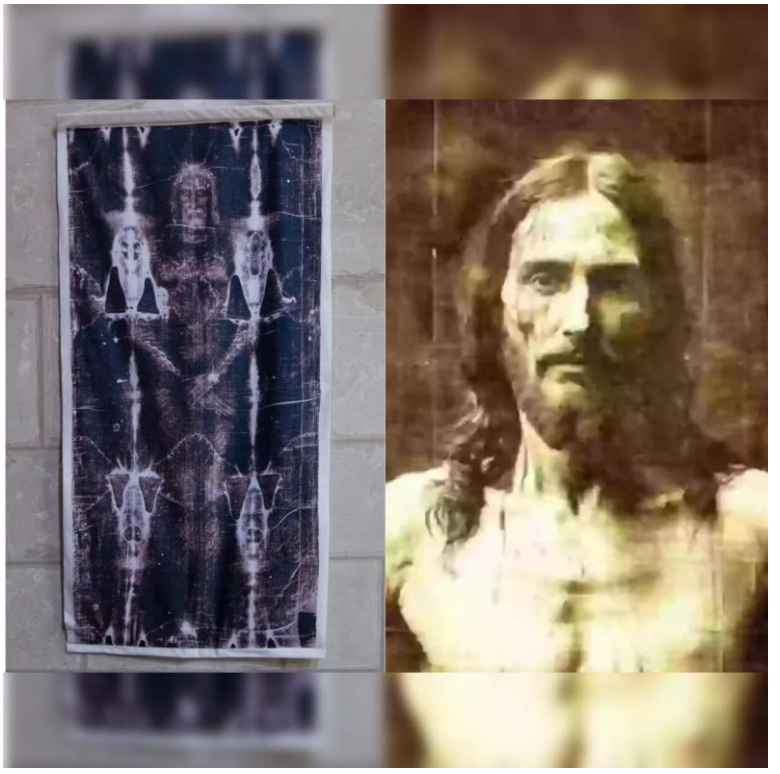




Images from the Shroud of Turin indicating what Jesus could have looked like 2000 years ago.

The Cross and Jesus Christ





The Cross and Jesus Christ

Best picture of what Jesus looked like from 1998 visitation

The possibility of the presence of coins over the eyes was first raised, when three scientists, John P. Jackson, Eric J. Jumper and

R.W. (Bill) Mottern, the instigators of the 1978 Shroud of Turin Research Project, put a photograph of the Shroud face in a VP-8 Image Analyzer, and saw, to their astonishment, an accurate three-dimensional representation rather than the irregular and distorted image resulting

from all ordinary photographs and paintings. Two button-like objects, one over each eye, were visible; it was suggested they might be coins which had been used to keep the eyes of the dead closed, a practice common to many peoples for many centuries. British historian Ian Wilson mentioned several coins from the time of Pontius Pilate which would correspond to the size of the "buttons", about fifteen millimetres or five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Photo 2. Lepton with Shepherd´s crook

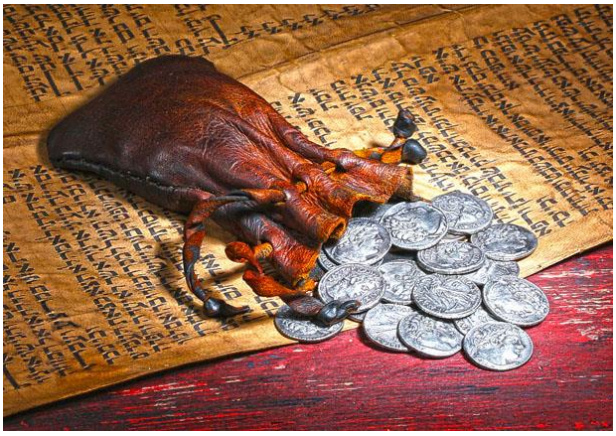
Father Filas did a lot of research on the presence of these coins. He noticed something that he had not seen before, a sort of design directly over the right eye, four curving capital letters, and also something that looked like a shepherd's crook. He identified the one over the right eye definitely as a lituus of Pontius Pilate and the one over the left eye as a Pontius Pilate lepton known as the JOULIA (Julia) which was struck only during a sixth-month period in A.D. 29 in honour of the mother of Tiberias Caesar.

Photo 4. Front and back of lepton with Shepherd´s crook from Soons collection

These findings received a mixed reaction; while some accepted them as at least possible, others met them with derision, also because the letters had a misspelling. Later, Father Filas found in numismatic shops several leptons with the same misspelling.

https://shroud3d.com/research-on-the-3d-materials/research-nails-phylacteries-lance-leptons/

The Cross and Jesus Christ



Thirty pieces of silver used for temple payment of Jesus 27AD – 34AD the weight was 14 grams of silver.

https://www.forumancientcoins.com/catalog/roman-and-greek-coins.asp?param=15317q00.jpg&vpar=808&zpg=13943&fld=

The Shroud of Turin: 2.4. The wounds

Here, belatedly, is part 10, "2.4. The wounds" in my series, The Shroud of Turin My previous post in this series was part 9, "2.3. The man on the Shroud ." See the series' part 1, Contents for more information about this series.

THE SHROUD OF TURIN

2. WHAT IS THE SHROUD OF TURIN?

2.4. THE WOUNDS

Wounds. The man on the Shroud has numerous wounds [1], to

[Above: The wounds, bloodstains and other marks on the Shroud of Turin[2]]

his head (front and back)[3] and his face[4]; his body (front and back)[5]; his arms[6] and hands[7]; and his legs[8] and feet[9].

As will be seen, both the wounds[10] and the bloodstains[11] have an anatomical[12], scientific[13] and historical [14] accuracy which was unknown in the 14th century[15], and therefore represent yet another major problem of the forgery theory[16, §3].

Head and face. The man's scalp, front and back[17], has numerous puncture wounds[18] which correspond to a crown, or rather cap, of thorns[19] being thrust over the top of the man's head[20]. These puncture wounds match those on the Sudarium of Oviedo[21] which has been in Spain since the seventh century[22]. This is evidence that the 13th-14th century radiocarbon date of the Shroud[23] is wrong[24] and is another major problem for the forgery theory[25, §4]. His face has been severely beaten[26] with a broken nose[27, 28], and swelling of both eyebrows, below his right eye, nose, left cheek, and left side of his chin [29].

Body. The man's shoulders have abrasions consistent with having carried a Roman crossbeam[30]. His chest and back have over a hundred small dumbbell shaped

[Left: A Roman *flagrum* from Herculaneum (modern Ercolano) near Pompeii[31]]

wounds[32] which correspond to the pieces of metal[33] attached to the three thongs of a Roman whip called a *flagrum*[34]. On his right side[35], just below his heart[36] there is a large wound which corresponds to a thrust of a Roman lance[37].

Arms and hands. The man has a wound at the wrist of his left hand consistent with a large nail having been driven through it[38]. Unlike traditional depictions of Christ with nails in the palms of his hands[39], the Shroud is scientifically[40] and historically[41] accurate because nails through ithe palms cannot support a man's body[42]. The man's left hand is crossed over his right[43] so any nail wound in his right hand cannot be seen[44].

Legs and feet. The man's knees have lacerations[45] consistent with the man having fallen to his knees on hard ground or paving[46]. The back of his calves and front of his thighs also have numerous dumbbell shaped wounds[47] from scourging with a Roman *flagrum*[48]. The right foot only is visible on the Shroud[49] and then only on the dorsal side[50]. It has a wound consistent with a large nail having been driven through it[51]. The left foot is not visible presumably because it was placed over the right foot[52], and the two feet affixed to the cross by a single nail[53]. Then rigor mortis would prevent the feet being laid out flat on the cloth[54].

Most of these wounds are accompanied with bloodstains[55] which will be considered separately in part 11, "2.4. The bloodstains." The wounds correspond with the Gospel's description the suffering and death of Jesus Christ[56] and will be further considered in "3. The Bible and the Shroud."

NOTES

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3. Wilson, I. & Miller, V., 1986, "The Evidence of the Shroud," Guild Publishing: London, pp.17,20.[return]
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7. Wilson & Miller, 1986, p.22-23. [return]

8. Wilson & Miller, 1986, p.20. [return]

9. Wilson & Miller, 1986, p.24. [return]

10. Wilson & Miller, 1986, pp.26,29. [return

11. Wilson & Miller, 1986, p.29. [return]

12. Wilson, 1979, p.32. [return]

13. Wilson, 1979, p.36. [return]

14. Wilson, I., 1998, "The Blood and the Shroud," Simon & Schuster: New York NY, pp.43-48)[return]

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16. Wilson, 1979, p.41. [return]

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18. Wilson, 1979, p.36. [return]

19. Wilson, 1979, p.37. [return]

20. Barbet, P., 1953, "A Doctor at Calvary," Earl of Wicklow, transl., Image Books: Garden City NY, Reprinted, 1963, pp.93-94. [return]

21 . Guscin, M., 1998, "The Oviedo Cloth," Lutterworth Press: Cambridge UK, pp.30,32. [return]

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http://theshroudofturin.blogspot.com/2013/01/the-shroud-of-jesus-24-wounds.html

The Sudarium of Oviedo:
Its History and Relationship to the Shroud of Turin

Mark Guscin, B.A. M.Phil.

Lithuanian Language Translation by Translate Team

1: Physical Description and History

The cathedral in Oviedo where the sudarium is kept
Photo © Luis Montoto and María Mosquera

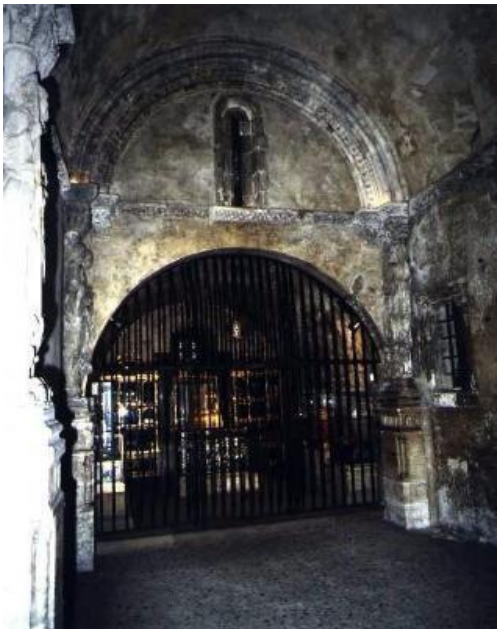
One of the relics held by the cathedral in the town of Oviedo, in the north of Spain, is a piece of cloth measuring approximately 84 x 53 cm. There is no image on this cloth. Only stains are visible to the naked eye, although more is visible under the microscope. The remarkable thing about this cloth is that both tradition and scientific studies claim that the cloth was used to cover

and clean the face of Jesus after the crucifixion. We are going to present and look into these claims.

Such a cloth is known to have existed from the gospel of John, chapter 20, verses 6 and 7. These verses read as follows, "Simon Peter, following him, also came up, went into the tomb, saw the linen cloth lying on the ground, and also the cloth that had been over his head; this was not with the linen cloth but rolled up in a place by itself." John clearly differentiates between this smaller face cloth, the sudarium, and the larger linen that had wrapped the body.

The history of the sudarium is well documented, and much more straightforward than that of the Shroud. Most of the information comes from the twelfth century bishop of Oviedo, Pelagius (or Pelayo), whose historical works are the Book of the Testaments of Oviedo, and the Chronicon Regum Legionensium.

According to this history, the sudarium was in Palestine until shortly before the year 614, when Jerusalem was attacked and conquered by Chosroes II, who was king of Persia from 590 to 628. It was taken away to avoid destruction in the invasion, first to Alexandria by the presbyter Philip, then across the north of Africa when Chosroes conquered Alexandria in 616. The sudarium entered Spain at Cartagena, along with people who were fleeing from the Persians. The bishop of Ecija, Fulgentius, welcomed the refugees and the relics, and surrendered the chest, or ark, to Leandro, bishop of Seville. He took it to Seville, where it spent some years.



The entrance to the Cámara Santa in the cathedral
Photo © Luis Montoto and María Mosquera

Saint Isidore was later bishop of Seville, and teacher of Saint Ildefonso, who was in turn appointed bishop of Toledo. When he left Seville to take up his post there, he took the chest with him. It stayed in Toledo until the year 718. It was then taken further north to avoid destruction at the hands of the Muslims, who conquered the majority of the Iberian peninsula at the beginning of the eighth century. It was first kept in a cave that is now called Monsacro, ten kilometres from Oviedo. King Alfonso II had a special chapel built for the chest, called the "Cámara Santa", later incorporated into the cathedral.

The key date in the history of the sudarium is the 14th March 1075, when the chest was officially opened in the presence of King Alfonso VI, his sister Doña Urraca, and Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, better known as El Cid. A list was made of the relics that were in the chest, and which included the sudarium. In the year 1113, the chest was covered with silver plating, on which there is an inscription inviting all Christians to venerate this relic which contains the holy blood. The sudarium has been kept in the cathedral at Oviedo ever since.

2: Analysis of the Sudarium

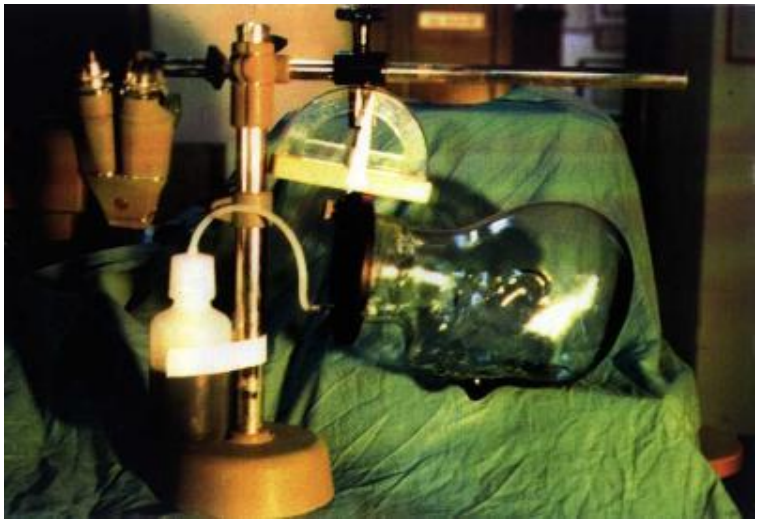
The sudarium of Oviedo
Photo © Jorge Manuel Rodríguez & the Centro Español de Sindonología

All the credit for the investigations carried out on the sudarium must go to the Investigation Team of the Spanish Centre for Sindonology, under the leadership of Guillermo Heras. The medical part of the investigation was done by Dr. José Villalaín.

The stains on the sudarium show that when the cloth was placed on the dead man's face, it was folded over, although not in the middle. Counting both sides of the cloth, there is therefore a fourfold stain in a logical order of decreasing intensity.

From the composition of the main stains, it is evident that the man whose face the sudarium covered died in an upright position. The stains consist of one part blood and six parts fluid from a pleural oedema. This liquid collects in the lungs when a crucified person dies of asphyxiation, and if the body subsequently suffers jolting movements, can come out through the nostrils. These are in fact the main stains visible on the sudarium.

These stains in the nasal area are also superimposed on each other, with the different outlines clearly visible. This means that the first stain had already dried when the second stain was formed, and so on.



The specially modeled head used by Dr. Villalaín to recreate the stains
Photo © Jorge Manuel Rodríguez & the Centro Español de Sindonología

Dr. Villalaín had a specially modelled head made to reconstruct the process of staining and drying, and was thus able to calculate the time that elapsed between the formation of each stain.

The cloth was not wrapped entirely round the head because the right cheek was almost touching the right shoulder. This suggests that the sudarium was put into place while the body was still on the cross. The second stain was made about an hour later, when the body was taken down. The third stain was made when the body was lifted from the ground about forty-five minutes later. The body was lying at the foot of the cross for about forty-five minutes before being buried. The marks (not fingerprints) of the fingers that held the cloth to the nose are also visible.

How the sudarium was wrapped around the head
Photo © Jorge Manuel Rodríguez & the Centro Español de Sindonología

The experiments with the model head and the study of the stains also show that when the man died his head was tilted seventy degrees forward and twenty degrees to the right. This position further suggests that the man whose face the sudarium covered died crucified.

There are smaller bloodstains at the side of the main group. It would appear that the sudarium was pinned to the back of the dead man's head, and that these spots of blood were from small sharp objects, which would logically be the thorns that caused this type of injury all over Jesus' head.

The medical studies are not the only ones that have been carried out on the sudarium. Dr. Max Frei analysed pollen samples taken from the cloth, and found species typical of Oviedo, Toledo, North Africa and Jerusalem. This confirms the historical route described earlier. There was nothing relating the cloth to Constantinople, France, Italy or any other country in Europe.

An international congress was held in Oviedo in 1994, where various papers were presented about the sudarium. Dr. Frei's work with pollen was confirmed and enlarged on. Species of pollen called "quercus caliprimus" were found, both of which are limited to the area of Palestine.

Residues of what is most probably myrrh and aloe have also been discovered, mentioned directly in the gospel of john, 19:39-40, "Nicodemus came as well...and he brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes...They took the body of Jesus and bound it in linen cloths with the spices, following the Jewish burial custom."

The stains were also studied from the point of view of anthropology. The conclusion was that the face that had been in contact with the sudarium had typically Jewish features, a prominent nose and pronounced cheekbones.

Finally, the very fact that the cloth was kept at all is a sign of its authenticity, as it has no artistic or monetary value at all. All the studies carried out so far point in one direction, with nothing to suggest the contrary the sudarium was used to cover the head of the dead body of Jesus of Nazareth from when he was taken down from the cross until he was buried.

3: Coincidence with the Shroud

The sudarium alone has revealed sufficient information to suggest that it was in contact with the face of Jesus after the crucifixion. However, the really fascinating evidence comes to light when this cloth is compared to the Shroud of Turin.

The first and most obvious coincidence is that the blood on both cloths belongs to the same group, namely AB.

The length of the nose through which the pleural oedema fluid came onto the sudarium has been calculated at eight centimetres, just over three inches. This is exactly the same length as the nose on the image of the Shroud.

If the face of the image on the Shroud is placed over the stains on the sudarium, perhaps the most obvious coincidence is the exact fit of the stains with the beard on the face. As the sudarium was used to clean the man's face, it appears that it was simply placed on the face to absorb all the blood but not used in any kind of wiping movement.

A small stain is also visible proceeding from the right hand side of the man's mouth. This stain is hardly visible on the Shroud, but Dr. John Jackson, using the VP-8 and photo enhancements has confirmed its presence.

The thorn wounds on the nape of the neck also coincide perfectly with the bloodstains on the Shroud.

Dr. Alan Whanger applied the Polarized Image Overlay Technique to the sudarium, comparing it to the image and bloodstains on the Shroud. The frontal stains on the sudarium show seventy points of coincidence with the Shroud, and the rear side shows fifty. The only possible conclusion is that the Oviedo sudarium covered the same face as the Turin Shroud.

4: The Temporal Aspect the sudarium before the Shroud

The sudarium has no image, and none of the facial stains of dried or drying blood visible on the Shroud, especially the stain on the forehead in the shape of an inverted three. The stains on the sudarium were made by a less viscous mixture.

This, together with the fact that the fingers which held the sudarium to Jesus' nose have left their mark, point to a short temporal use of the cloth and eliminate the possibility of its contact with the body after burial.

Jewish tradition demands that if the face of a dead person was in any way disfigured, it should be covered with a cloth to avoid people seeing this unpleasant sight. This would certainly have been the case with Jesus, whose face was covered in blood from the injuries produced by the crown of thorns and swollen from falling and being struck.

It seems that the sudarium was first used before the dead body was taken down from the cross and discarded when it was buried.

This fits in with what we learn from John's gospel, which tells us that the sudarium was rolled up in a place by itself.

5: Conclusions

The studies on the sudarium and the comparison of this cloth with the Shroud are just one of the many branches of science which point to both having covered the dead body of Jesus. The history of the Oviedo cloth is well documented, and the conclusions of this for the dating of the Shroud need no further comment.

https://www.shroud.com/guscin.htm

The Sudarium of Oviedo: The "Other Shroud" of Jesus

The Sudarium is displayed in Oviedo three times each year: on Good Friday, on the Feast of the Triumph of the Cross (Sept. 14), and on the octave of the feast (Sept. 21).

(photo: Register Files folded over face two parts)

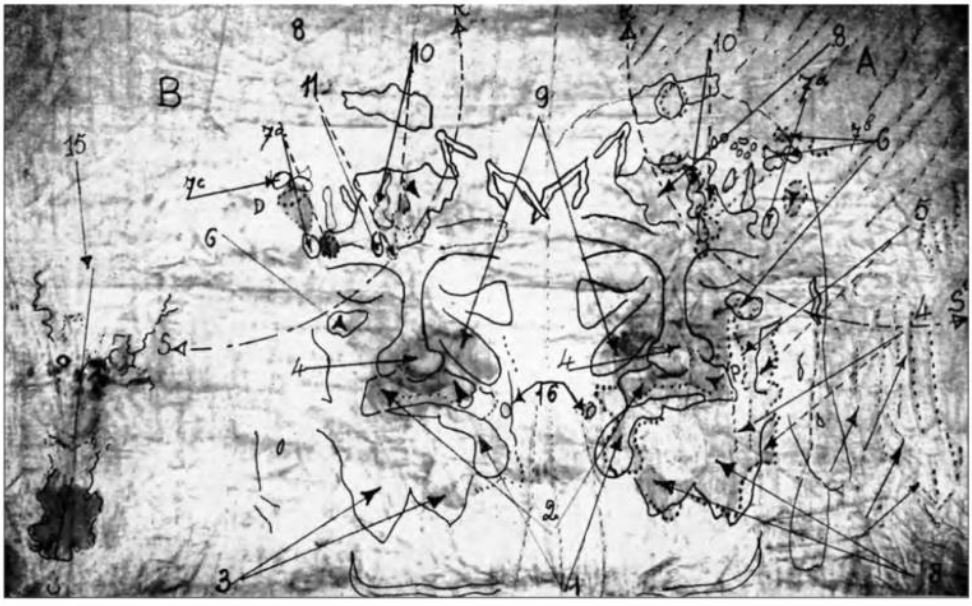
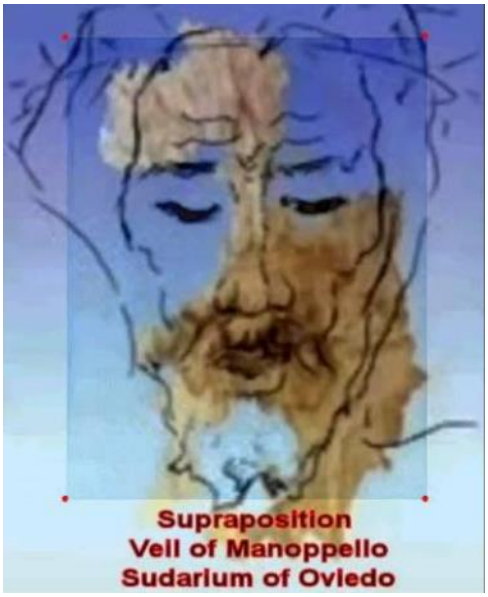
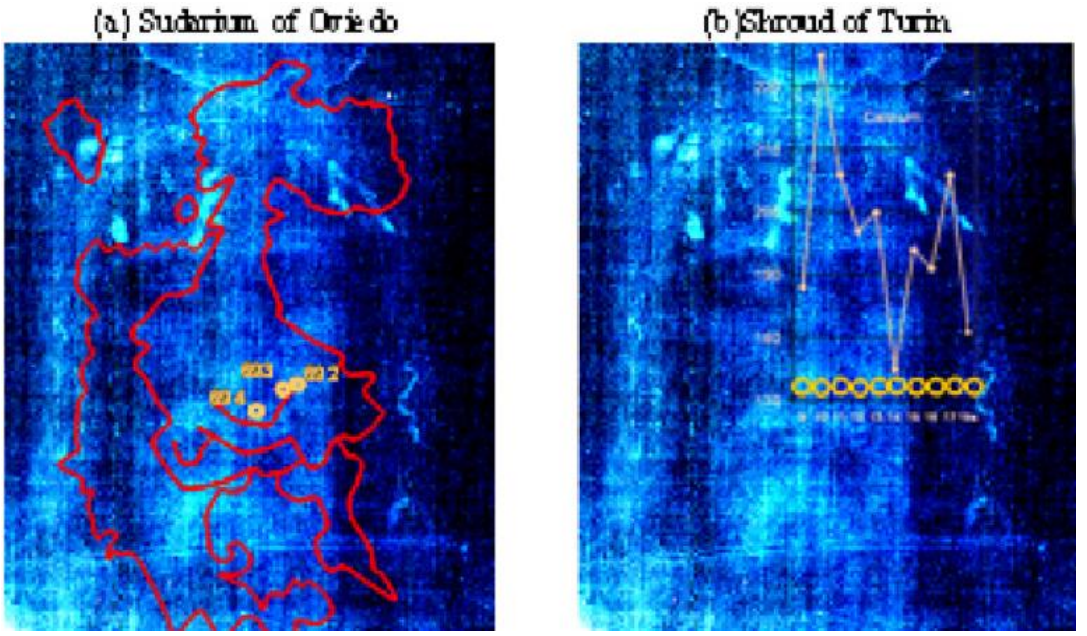


Fig. 3. Supuesta analogía entre el rostro de la Síndone y las manchas del Sudario según Giulio Ricci (1966)

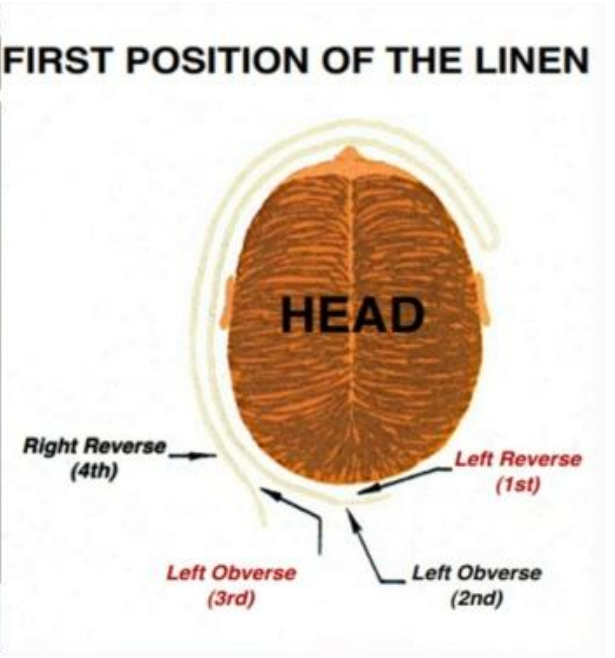

REMOVE & FOLD

[Above: Perfect fit of Sudarium of Oviedo (right) to the face on the Shroud of Turin (left), in Bennett, J., "Sacred Blood, Sacred Image," 2001, plate 20. This is proof beyond reasonable doubt that the Shroud of Turin and the Sudarium of Oviedo once covered the bleeding head of the same man.]





Estimated matching between of the Shroud of Turin face and the Sudarium stains and the location of 692, 693 and 694 measured spots. (b) Intensity of Calcium on the face of the Shroud elaborated from Morris et al. (1980).



The Cross and Jesus Christ

Kathy Schiffer BlogsApril 18, 2019


COMPATIBILIDAD MORFOLÓGICA DEL ROSTRO
ZONAS DE CONTUSIONES Y EDEMAS
DESVIACIÓN DEL TABIQUE NASAL
BIGOTE Y BARBA MUY MANCHADO DE SANGRE. PRESENTANDO UNA GEOMETRÍA SIMILAR
RECONSTRUCCIÓN DEL ROSTRO DEL HOMBRE DEL SUDARIO.
EL DIBUJO SE HA ADAPTADO A LAS MANCHAS DE SANGRE POR LO QUE PRESENTA UNA FUERTE DISTORSIÓN, HECHO NORMAL POR TRATARSE DE UNA IMPRONTA POR CONTACTO.
(EFECTO MERCATOR)
FOTOGRAFÍA DE LA SÍNDONE. NEGATIVO EN BLANCO Y NEGRO.
LA IMAGEN DEL ROSTRO QUE APARECE EN LA SÍNDONE NO SE PRODUCE POR CONTACTO, POR LO QUE SE PRESENTA MISTERIOSAMENTE SIN DISTORSIÓN, AL NO SER UNA IMAGEN FORMADA POR IMPREGNACIÓN Y CONTACTO.
(SIN EFECTO MERCATOR)


SANGRE VITAL CORONA
CONTORNO DEL ÉPSILON
CENTRO DEL COAGULO
GOLPE EN EL DORSO DE LA NARIZ
PÓMULO DERECHO INFLAMADO
MANCHA DE FORMA TRAPEZOIDAL
PUNTA DE LA NARIZ TORCIDA A LA IZQUIERDA
METÓN INFLAMADO
MECHON MANCHADO
ROSTRO SABANA SANTA
SUDARIO DE OVIEDO

The Cross and Jesus Christ

"And so Simon Peter also came, following him, and entered the tomb; and he saw the linen wrappings lying there, and the face-cloth which had been on His head, not lying with the linen wrappings, but rolled up in a place by itself." (John 20:6-7)

What exactly are we talking about here?

The "linen wrappings"—well, that's the shroud, what has become known as the Shroud of Turin. But what about this "face cloth" that was rolled up in a separate place?

It was Jewish custom at the time of Jesus' burial to first clean and cover the face, as a sign of respect and compassion for the family. Mourners would then cover the body with fragrant herbs and wrap it in a shroud, or burial cloth. When Jesus rose from the dead, it is believed, he set aside the face cloth before emerging from the tomb.

This small linen napkin, measuring approximately 2¾ feet by 1¾ feet, is called the Sudarium (Latin for "face cloth"). It was preserved from the time of the crucifixion in a reliquary; however, the two linens were separated—eventually being carried to other countries. The Sudarium made its way to the town of Oviedo, in north-central Spain, where it has been venerated for centuries. In A.D. 840, King Alfonso II of Asturias erected a chapel to protect the Sudarium, which was enshrined in an elaborate reliquary chest called the Arca Santa.

The Sudarium is now housed in a reliquary with a Romanesque metal frontal, and is displayed for the public in Oviedo three times each year: on Good Friday, on the Feast of the Triumph of the Cross (Sept. 14), and on the octave of the feast (Sept. 21).

The Sudarium has assumed importance in recent years for two reasons:

Reason #1. The history of the Sudarium supports the Shroud's authenticity

Unlike the Shroud (called a "sindon" in New Testament Greek), it has never been missing, so there's no question regarding its ancient origin.

- Notorious carbon dating of **the Shroud of Turin** placed its date of origin in the 1300s, meaning that—if this controversial reading were correct—it would be nothing more than a pious forgery.
- On the other hand, **the Sudarium**—which has been in the possession of the Knights Templar, the Moors, El Cid, saints and bishops—is known to have been in Spain since 631 A.D. Before that it was, according to an account by Antoninus of Piacenza, hidden in a cave near the monastery of St. Mark, not far from Jerusalem. When Persian forces invaded the Byzantine provinces in 614, the oak case in which the Sudarium was kept was spirited out of Palestine through northern Africa by Philip "the Presbyter," a leader of the Christian community in Palestine. Philip and his precious cargo were welcomed to Alexandria by John the Almoner, bishop of Alexandria at the time. When the Persians pushed on into Egypt, the chest was carried into Spain and entrusted to St. Fulgentius, who sent it on to Seville. The Ark was carried from Toledo north to Monte

Sacro in Asturias in 711 A.D., to escape the advancing Moors. It was there that King Alfonso II turned back the Moors and erected a Camara Santa (holy chamber) to shelter the relics. King Alfonso had the ancient oak chest plated with silver with the inscription "The Sacred Sudarium of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

Reason #2. There are similarities between the Shroud and the Sudarium

The Sudarium also helps to authenticate the Shroud of Turin because of notable similarities between the two cloths.

- Of prime importance, the blood and lymph stains on the two cloths match—both are type AB, which was uncommon among medieval Europeans but is a common blood type in the Middle East.
- The material used in the two cloths is identical, although there are differences in the manner of weaving.
- Pollen residues on the Shroud and the Sudarium both provide evidence that the cloths were in the same region of Palestine.
- Stains on the two cloths would also seem to match. Because of the way the Sudarium would have covered the head, there is no clear face print—but there are remarkable correlations between stains on the two cloths. The Sudarium would have been wrapped over the head of Christ while his relatives waited for permission to remove the body; and so the stains show that the body was held in a vertical position with the head dropping back. At the back of the head, the cloth shows blood from deep puncture wounds, similar to the wounds on the Shroud of Turin, which may have been made by the crown of thorns.
- A second, overlaying stain was produced by fluids excreted from the nostrils when the body was lain horizontally. According to the Investigation Team from the Spanish Centre for Sindology, which has been studying the Sudarium since 1989, this second set of stains is composed of one part AB-type blood and six parts oedemal fluid. This fluid proves, according to scientists, that the victim died from asphyxiation—which is the cause of death for people who are crucified.
- Comparing the cloth to the Shroud of Turin, one researcher has identified 70 points of correlation on the front of the Sudarium and 50 on the back. Dr. Alan Whanger, professor emeritus from Duke University, used a Polarized Image Overlay Technique to demonstrate correlations between the two cloths.

What does this mean for the believer?

Well, as is the case with the Shroud, the Christian is not compelled to believe in the authenticity of the Sudarium of Oviedo. Its existence, though, does help to prove that the image on the Shroud which has become so familiar to us is, in fact, that of a man who died by crucifixion in the first century A.D.

https://www.ncregister.com/blog/the-sudarium-of-oviedo-the-other-shroud-of-jesus

SHS Web of Conferences **15**, 00008 (2015)
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New coincidence between Shroud of Turin and Sudarium of Oviedo

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Abstract. The Sudarium of Oviedo and the Shroud of Turin are two relics attributed to Jesus Christ that show a series of amazing coincidences announced in the past. In this contribution, we describe the X-ray fluorescence analysis carried out on the Sudarium. Among the chemical elements detected, calcium shows a statistically significant higher presence in the areas with bloody stains. This fact allows correlating its distribution with the anatomical features of the corpse. A large excess of calcium is observed close to the tip of the nose. It is atypical to find soil dirt in this zone of the anatomy, but it is just the same zone where a particular presence of dust was found in the Shroud. The very low concentration of strontium traces in the Sudarium matches also well with the type of limestone characteristic of the rock of Calvary in Jerusalem. This new finding adds to others recently released and it strengthens the tradition that both cloths have wrapped the body of Jesus of Nazareth.

1. Introduction

According to tradition, the Sudarium of Oviedo is a relic of Christ. In fact, it has been called "Sudario del Señor" (Cloth of the Lord) for centuries. For an introduction to the Sudarium of Oviedo see Guscin

[1] and Rodríguez-Almena [2]. The forensic analysis of the cloth leads to the conclusion that it was used around the head of a corpse stitched to its hair and its beard. First, the corpse was in an upright position, bleeding pulmonary oedema by mouth and nose. Afterwards the deceased man was lain face down. Then it was slightly shaken around and finally, some minutes later, the cloth was removed and sprinkled with aloes and styrax, a substitute of myrrh. If this reconstruction is correct, the Sudarium would have been used before the corpse was covered with a shroud.

The Shroud of Turin is another of the best-known Christ's relics according to tradition [3, 4]. If it was used with the same personality as the Sudarium of Oviedo, the stains and dust of

the body would leave similar traces in both cloths. In fact, a series of amazing coincidences between the two cloths has been already described.

In this contribution, we communicate a new decisive coincidence recently discovered by the X-ray fluorescence. We also recall other similarities maybe not widely known.

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Article available at http://www.shs-conferences.org or
http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20151500008

2. previous coincidences between Shroud and Sudarium

A series of definitive coincidences between the Sudarium of Oviedo and the Shroud of Turin have been discovered in various specialties of the scientific research [5–8]. Both cloths have been used for a bearded man with moustache and longhair arranged behind in a ponytail. The Shroud shows a crucified man and the corpse of the Sudarium died in an upright position. Moreover, in both cases, the executed man was tortured with a crown of thorns. Finally, in both instances, the blood corresponds to the scarce type AB.

Some challenging aspects of the Shroud could be explained if the victim also used the Sudarium of Oviedo: For example, the strands of hair close to the cheeks in a more or less horizontal arrangement can be justified by the fixative use of the Sudarium as it has been experimentally verified by one of the authors [9]. Concurrently, the above alleged “ponytail” would be a result of the attachment and sewing of the Sudarium around the central-back strand of hair.

In this contribution we show the results of the X-ray fluorescence applied to the Sudarium of Oviedo. The primary goal of the X-ray fluorescence detection is to estimate the relative amount of some chemical elements through the different areas of the cloth: This analysis provided a new fascinating coincidence with an already known fact concerning the Shroud of Turin.

3. Instrumentation and experimental procedure

This experiment is based on the fact that X-rays reaching the atoms that compose an object can remove an electron from its orbit. Electrons removed from the inner shells (K and L) are replaced by those from the outer orbits. In the process, a characteristic photon is emitted and, if properly detected, it can be used to identify the source element. A high resolution detector determines the number of photons per time unit that occur with that particular energy.

The experiment design was created considering the results of previous forensic research developed by Villalaín [10]. It concluded that the "reverse" side of the Sudarium was in contact with the head of the victim. The left half was in direct contact from the beginning with the nape, the area of the left ear and the face. The right half was, however, folded over the left half during this first stage enabling this right half to be directly exposed to the environment. Considering that the body was lain face down for some time, the right half of the cloth could have also been in direct contact with soil. Afterwards, the cloth was arranged all around the head and the right half also contacted directly the head over the right ear area.

With these premises in mind, the analysis was performed on 57 spots of the reverse side following a pattern of points distribution predetermined. Spots included blood stains and clean areas of the two halves. Figure 1 shows the situation of every measured spot.

The measurements were performed by Rodrigo Álvarez in the Oviedo Cathedral (where the Sudarium is preserved) on two instances: 40 measurement spots on 9th March 2012 and 17 measurement spots on the following day 10th March 2012. It took more than an hour and a half in a whole. We implemented a regular grid of 2 × 2 cm cells to locate every spot: with the origin of coordinates positioned in the lower left corner of the Sudarium; X range from 0 to 84 cm and Y from 0 to 52 cm.

We used a portable Fluorescence X-ray detector Niton XL3t (Fig. 2). The simplicity and the suitability to apply this equipment in situ were the main reasons to select this detector. The unit has a screen and an internal register of the data that allows further processing in the laboratory. The voltage selected was 50 kV with a current of 40 μA. Measurement time for each spot was 60 seconds except for the two last (#742 and 743) that lasted 90 s and 105 s, respectively. A gold anode and a circular window of 11 mm of diameter equivalent to an area of 0.95 cm^2 were used. Among the several modes of operation available on the detector, the Standard Soil Mode was selected for the experiment. Following the manufacturer instructions, this mode of operation is optimum.

Figure 1. Location of measurement spots on the reverse side of the Sudarium of Oviedo. The reference numbers are listed in Table 3, in the "label" column.

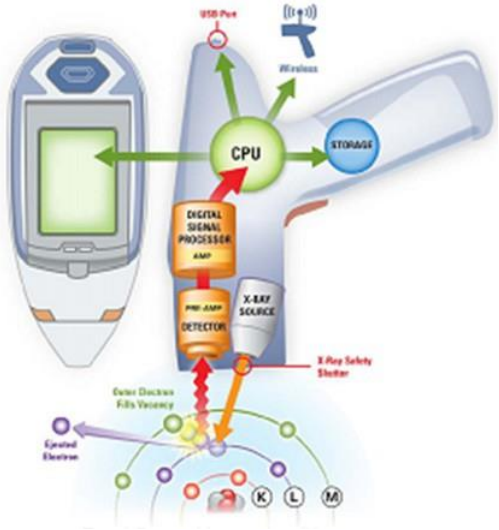


Figure 2. Fluorescence X-ray detector scheme included in the unit manual (©NITON).

for the analysis of contaminants present at less than 1% inside light matrix, if other elements with atomic number greater than that for iron present in this matrix do not exceed several percent. This mode of operation was selected considering that we were looking for elements that could be mineral particles constituents of the dust and items related to the various liquids present in the fabric of the Sudarium of Oviedo.

Many elements can be detected by the equipment with atomic numbers greater than 16 (S) in the actual experimental conditions. Given that none of the main elements of the basic substance of the cloth (cellulose) can be detected by this method, the elements detected must be components of contamination and impurities. However, the reliability of the measurement depends on the signal to noise ratio: when the detector finds the same signal level for an element than for the noise, it automatically assigns zero existence of the element. Moreover, there are other criteria to definitively accept the presence of an element when it is detected by the unit. We can compare the average level of values obtained for each

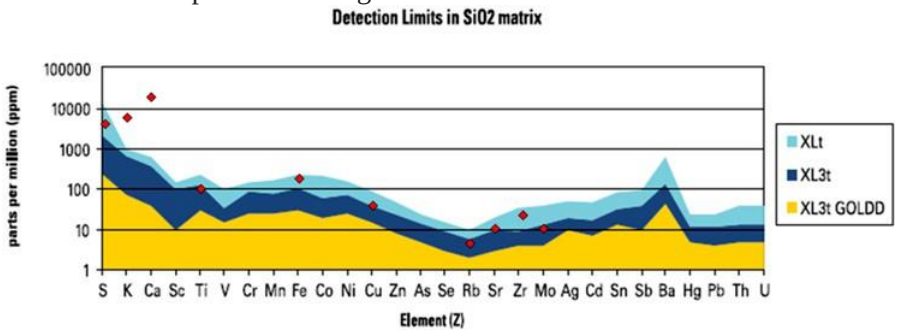


Figure 3. Average amount of detected elements (red points) versus their detection limits (©NITON) for the XL3t detector used in the test.

element with the Limits Of Detection (LOD) communicated by the manufacturer (Fig. 3). In this case, we find good reliability for the measurement level of calcium (Ca) and potassium (K). Just only a few ppm over the limit are sulfur (S), iron (Fe) and zirconium (Zr). During the test, the cloth was on a table made of glass whose main component is SiO_2 approaching the conditions to those of LOD indicated by the manufacturer. However, we consider in the data analysis that the measurements of the Sudarium can include some photons coming from the table impurities. In any case, we recorded the detection of many other elements as they can be useful especially if we want to know the distribution model of the pollution associated to the fabric surface for a specific element. With this information, the relative concentrations of observed elements can be correlated with visible features on the cloth.

We analyzed also several samples of the Calvary rock and the stones of the Oviedo's cathedral using the same portable detector. Some of the Calvary samples were analysed in other facility with a Fischerscope X-ray XDV SDD, 2010. In this case, the voltage selected was also 50 kV with a current of 128 μA, a collimator diameter of 1 mm and a Nickel filter.

4. Previous tuning tests

To verify the reliability of our data analysis on the Sudarium of Oviedo, we performed three control tests:

i) On samples of modern linen fabric that had been stored several years in the laboratory allowing contamination from the environmental dust.
ii) On samples of old fabrics linen dated between end of XIX century and first half of the XX century, from different origins.
iii) On a modern cloth in which contamination with different amounts of calcium carbonate (powder of travertine aragonite) was deposited. This last test was made considering the possibility that the Sudarium of Oviedo could have dust from the Calvary in Jerusalem whose local rock is limestone. Dust from the Cathedral of Oviedo is also abundant in limestone and this could also justify its presence in the Sudarium surface.

The significant values are showed on Tables 1 and 2.

The presence of Ca and Fe is detectable and it is consistent with the hypothesis that they come from environmental dust. The presence of small quantities of rubidium (Rb) and titanium (Ti) exclusively in modern linen should be considered without interest for this kind of test on old cloths. The presence of Ti in modern linen may be linked to a possible use of pigments with Ti for bleaching the flax. Finally, the presence of zinc (Zn) in one of the old cloths is out of the scope of this study. We remark the absence of

Table 1. Data analysis on three modern linen fabric (ppm).

	modern 1	**modern 2**	**modern 3**

	Data	*Error*	*Data*	*Error*	*Data*	*Error*
Ca	3732	103	3626	102	3595	103
Fe	765	34	801	35	820	34
Rb	117	3	106	3	97	3
Ti	9167	107	8736	105	7937	101

Table 2. Data analysis on four old linen fabric (ppm).

	Old cloth C		**Old cloth P**		**Old cloth G1**		**Old cloth G2**	
	Data	*Error*	*Data*	*Data*	*Data*	*Error*	*Data*	*Error*
Ca	1353	95	1056	99	134	83	1222	96
Fe	3806	57	6142	72	4424	61	4028	58
Zn	93	6						

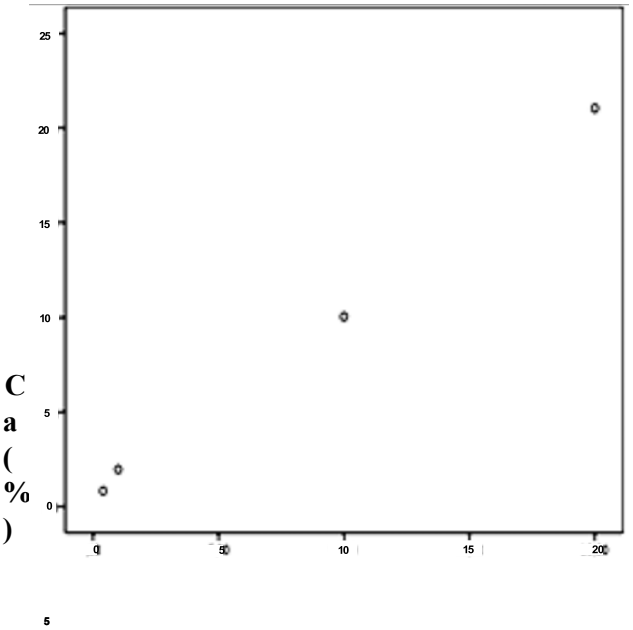


Figure 4. Correlation between the amount of travertine dust poured onto a linen cloth and the amount of Ca measured with the Niton XL3t detector.

biological-related elements although these elements are detectable by the Niton Xl3t if they are present in enough quantity.

The proportionality between the amount of deposited powder and the Ca detected was verified (Fig. 4). The two points with the lowest Ca percentage in that figure are representative of data found in the Sudarium.

5. Results and data analysis

The values obtained in each measured spot of the Sudarium of Oviedo are exposed in Table

3. First column shows the label of the spot given by the device; X and Y stand for the coordinates of the

Table 3. Data analysis for the Sudarium of Oviedo (ppm).

Label	X (cm)	Y (cm)	Ca (ppm)	K (ppm)	S (ppm)	Fe (ppm)	Sr (ppm)
674	61.0	22.8	14817	12429	8322	150.3	9.52
675	59.5	24.9	15545	20108	10581	135.5	6.28
676	54.0	9.9	17322	6139	5614	146.0	11.43
677	69.0	27.0	15684	7181	5143	148.6	9.91
678	69.0	15.6	15701	4191	4954	181.5	10.19
679	7.0	7.3	20227	8387	5867	165.7	13.24
680	8.0	14.5	21603	6039	6607	208.1	14.82
681	42.0	40.5	14758	6024	4089	185.2	11.21
682	28.0	42.6	9956	8921	4791	143.9	10.38
683	75.0	21.8	20124	2536	2241	180.3	12.58
684	24.0	44.7	12311	2273	2575	174.3	10.85
685	28.0	40.5	12342	2154	1345	174.0	11.72
686	30.8	33.3	13143	2408	1372	176.4	12.88
687	26.0	33.2	18481	2373	3703	177.2	11.53
688	34.2	33.2	21205	3444	2350	181.1	13.19
689	34.2	29.1	13559	3710	2681	169.8	11.58
690	34.0	24.9	17932	4820	2976	200.8	10.86
691	36.0	23.6	14670	5439	3531	157.6	10.93
692	37.8	22.1	26211	7093	6062	200.3	12.84
693	37.0	21.8	50393	7372	3745	257.6	16.37
694	36.0	20.8	31627	7155	2831	160.1	12.41
695	35.0	20.8	18643	6790	4247	222.3	11.78
696	35.0	19.7	20215	6132	5192	228.5	11.64
697	35.6	19.7	15252	5949	3424	178.4	11.45
698	38.0	18.7	18021	6992	4005	207.2	11.75
699	36.0	16.6	18864	6181	6168	212.4	12.02
700	37.0	14.5	15480	5918	4372	197.8	11.23
701	40.0	11.4	17089	6292	5255	165.3	11.1
702	40.0	7.3	15126	6171	4029	168.6	11.21
703	9.6	9.1	22343	4838	2634	177.7	13.58
704	4.0	9.3	19292	4356	3215	141.3	12.46
705	4.0	6.2	25426	3419	2334	173.3	13.05
706	12.0	8.3	23682	4802	2799	148.0	12.94

707	27.5	7.1	19199	5067	4172	336.4	12.59
708	73.0	42.6	13752	2752	3071	164.1	10.33
709	74.0	41.5	17742	2734	3488	233.0	10.93
710	10.3	20.8	31228	6239	3966	275.6	14.22
711	5.5	20.3	25699	4492	3309	160.8	13.99
712	6.8	19.4	20347	4545	5758	159.4	14.04
713	64.0	6.2	12831	5984	4038	141.1	11.34
727	55.0	36.1	20101	6989	5127	178.5	11.65
728	55.0	34.3	21010	7032	5521	190.6	11.91
729	55.0	38.4	18756	6354	3171	201.6	9.93
730	55.0	45.7	19618	4806	4782	179.6	11.2
731	52.0	27.0	21180	8197	5469	242.1	11.76
732	52.0	37.4	18397	6300	3730	178.9	10.68
733	44.0	35.3	11380	4498	2216	151.2	9.87
734	63.0	38.4	17270	4432	3190	171.9	11.23
735	53.0	32.2	20967	7649	7024	166.5	12.57
736	51.0	32.2	23573	8268	5830	181.4	11.95
737	55.0	32.2	21342	6859	4227	204.7	12.09
738	43.0	32.2	13267	4189	2960	150.2	10.51
739	63.5	34.3	16580	4090	4714	152.8	10.38
740	39.0	34.3	15104	3745	2009	179.5	10.02

Table 3. Continued

741	41.0	34.3	13592	3733	1957	173.5	11.18
742	28.5	42.9	12008	6283	3598	170.1	11.32
743	58.5	24.7	15901	15610	9239	145.0	8.39
Mean			**18735**	**5945**	**4239**	**182.2**	**11.6**
Standard deviation			**6216**	**3034**	**1820**	**35.9**	**1.6**

Table 4. Data from the support table (ppm).

Label	Ca (ppm)	K (ppm)	S (ppm)	Fe (ppm)	Sr (ppm)
114	16169	2025	< LOD	433.96	35.51
115	16589	1956	< LOD	400.13	34
116	16433	1959	< LOD	435.03	33.59
117	16968	1980	< LOD	452.4	34.56
119	16649	1967	< LOD	457.67	34.72
121	16857	1914	< LOD	444.4	34.3
122	16914	1801	< LOD	435.95	34.07
123	16664	1985	< LOD	446.41	35.4
124	17214	1926	< LOD	466.05	34.36
125	17024	1995	< LOD	434.33	36.28
128	17201	1992	< LOD	438.83	33.77
Mean	16789	1954	—	440.47	34.60
Standard deviation	323	59	—	17.04	0.82

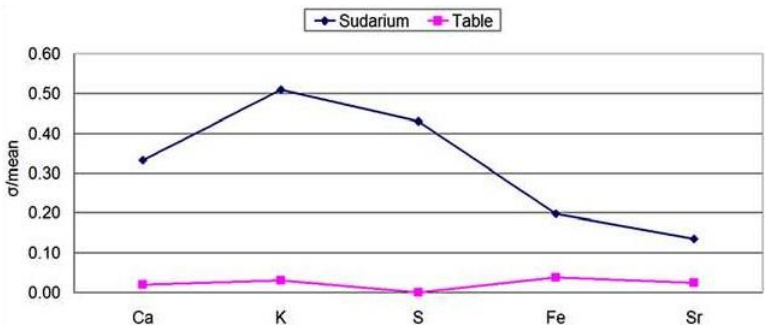


Figure 5. Ratio between standard deviation (σ) and mean for both, the supporting table and the Sudarium.

measuring point according to the above mentioned grid. Next columns show the measurement values obtained.

Before we go further in the data analysis, we evaluate the impact of the table used as support for the cloth. We measured 11 spots along the table surface without the Sudarium on it. The unit detects the presence of all the elements found in the Sudarium except for sulfur (see Table 4).

But all the spots from the supporting table present very similar measurements corroborating that the background is uniform enough. Figure 5 shows the ratio between standard deviation (σ) and mean for both, the table and the Sudarium.

The variability of concentrations detected in the Sudarium considerably overcomes the variability of concentrations detected in the supporting table. The Fisher Snedecor test presented in Table 5 and conducted for evaluate if the variance of the two set of measures is significantly different confirms the visual impression.

Table 5. Fisher-Snedecor test for variances of table and cloth.

Label	Ratio of variances	F-test criteria (0.05)	**Result**
Ca (ppm)	370	2.63	Different
K (ppm)	2576	2.63	Different
Fe (ppm)	4.45	2.63	Different
Sr (ppm)	3.64	2.63	Different

Figure 6. Area considered as "clean" (in contrast to stained area) in the interpretation of analytical results.

Thereby, the concentrations detected in the spots of the Sudarium can be useful if they are considered as *relative* concentrations. The concentrations of Ca, K and S detected in the Sudarium are higher than those detected in the table, evidencing that there is more concentration of these elements in the former. The opposite occurs with iron and strontium (Sr), as the concentrations detected in the Sudarium are lower than those detected in the table alone. This suggests that the concentrations of these two elements in the cloth must be even lower than the values recorded, as a portion may come from the table.

Once verified the validity of our data, we can progress with the analysis. Spots 674, 675 and 743 correspond to two rectangular stains produced by a contamination from the bottom of a painting tin. A previous analysis of these points detected Ag [11]. Our analysis did not include silver detection, but the signal for mercury (Hg) at these three points – and only for these three – was significant and exceeded the LOD (133 ppm, 154 ppm and 144 ppm respectively). These spots also show the highest level of K and S confirming the painting-related nature of these stains. Thereby, these three points were excluded from the statistical analysis.

For the other points, we found interesting to separate the measurement on the blood stains from those on the "clean area" mainly in the periphery. The clean area is defined in the Fig. 6 and includes 16 points. The amount of points on stains is 38. The quantities detected in the stained area and in the clean area are shown in Table 6 and Fig. 7. In this figure we represent the mean values with their standard deviations as a percentage of the mean found in clean spots. So, the mean values for the clean area are the 100% reference but the mean values found in stains result higher than that reference for all the analyzed elements. For further assessment, we performed the following t-Student test at 95% of confidence level to determine whether the differences between the values in the stain and clean areas are statistically

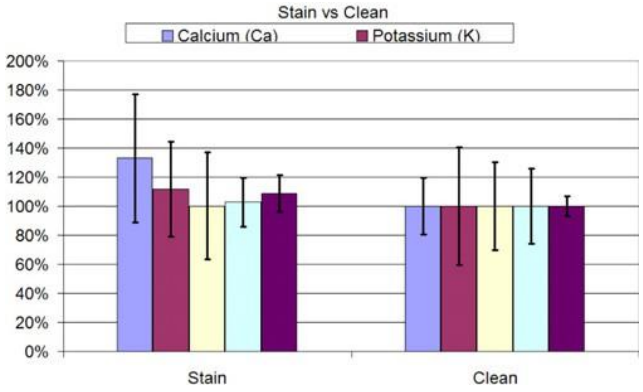


Figure 7. Mean value with its standard deviation for main elements at clean and stain groups, as a percentage of the value found for the clean group.

Table 6. Test of significant difference between groups clean and stains (ppm).

Element	Mean clean	Sigma clean	Mean stains	Sigma stains	Mean differe.	criterion	result
Calcium	15348	3017	20423	6782	5075	3556	different
Potassium	4969	2010	5559	1628	590	1045	similar
Sulphur	3949	1186	3955	1453	6	826	similar
Iron	180.7	46.9	185.8	30.4	5.0	21.5	similar
Strontium	11.14	0.75	12.12	1.41	0.98	0.75	different

significant: Where: Different if $|m_1 - m_2| > t_{student}(5\%, n_1 + n_2 - 2)^{*}\sigma_{dif}$ Similar if $|m_1 - m_2| \leq t_{student}(5\%, n_1 + n_2 - 2)^{*}\sigma_{dif}$. σ_i standard deviation of the group i.

The results of this test for the elements analysed are shown in Table 6. The differences between the concentrations detected in the clean and stained area are statistically significant only for Ca and Sr. In particular spot 693 in the stained area shows the highest concentration leading to the new decisive coincidence discussed below.

If we consider that the two groups of data can have different variances, the Welch test is more appropriated, but it provides the same classification of similarity.

Spots 682, 742, 686, 733, 677, 678, 681, 676, 701 and 707 could not strictly belong to the area where they were classified in Fig. 6 and they can change from one group to the other. Considering the different alternatives of the clean and the stained group we also detected significant differences in the concentration of K and S. Furthermore, the presence of K is singular for the Sudarium because it is

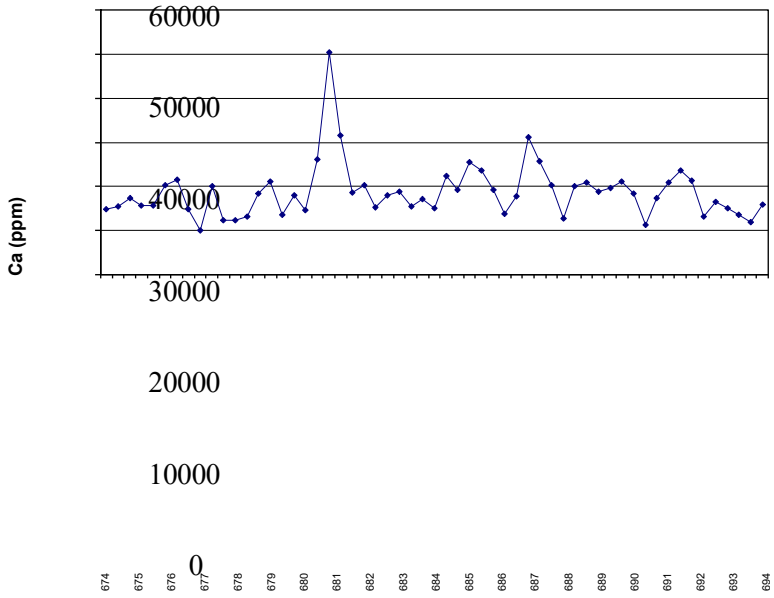


Figure 8. Content of calcium for every measured spot on the Sudarium.

present neither in modern cloths nor on the old cloths considered as control samples (see Table 1 and Table 2). The higher concentrations of K and S detected on the stained areas confirm the physiological nature of the stains.

But the most evident difference between the stained and the clean area is the content of Ca which is always higher in the former. A possible origin of the surplus of Ca is the environmental dust deposited along the history of the Sudarium. Nevertheless, this hypothesis does not seem very reliable as we would expect a homogeneous distribution of it along the fabric or a correlation with its conservation mode. Thereby, we consider that the excess of the particles with Ca on the stained areas were fixed to the cloth by the physiological fluids while they were still fresh. The correlation between Ca and the stains is very important as the stains have been linked with the anatomical part of

the deceased man [10] and therefore, the amount of Ca can be also linked some way with the anatomical parts.

5.1 The new significant coincidence for dust

Here we highlight the main finding of this investigation. The aforementioned measured spot (693) shows a particularly high quantity of Ca (5.1σ away from the mean). We do not consider it a mistaken lecture as the two closest spots (694 and 692) show the second and the forth highest content of Ca (see Table 3 and Fig. 8).

The three mentioned spots belong to the stained group and the detected Ca would have been fixed by the physiological fluid while it was still fresh. Figure 9a shows an estimated matching between the Shroud of Turin face and the Sudarium stains and the location of 692, 693 and 694 spots. These spots are close to the tip of the nose. On the other hand, we can assume that the calcium is associated to soil dirt and so, the nose is an atypical part of the body to present this singular dirt. But just, an unexpected excess of dirt around the tip of the nose was also detected in the Shroud of Turin providing an astonishing coincidence with the Italian cloth. Figure 9 allows the comparison between the Ca content detected in this study (Fig. 9a) and the homologous results obtained by the X-ray fluorescence conducted in the Shroud [12], Fig. 9b. We can see a light excess of Ca close to the tip of the nose also in the Shroud.

Previous literature concerning the investigation of the dirt of the nose in the Shroud of Turin is reproduced here after:

"Detailed photographs and microscopic studies of the cloth in the nose image area show scratches and dirt. These are consistent with the nose having made contact with the ground, most likely as the result of a fall" [13, 14].

"Visual observation of the heel area at 500 times magnification revealed the presence of very fine yellowish particles suggesting dirt; the nose area might also contain dirt or residual skin material." [15].

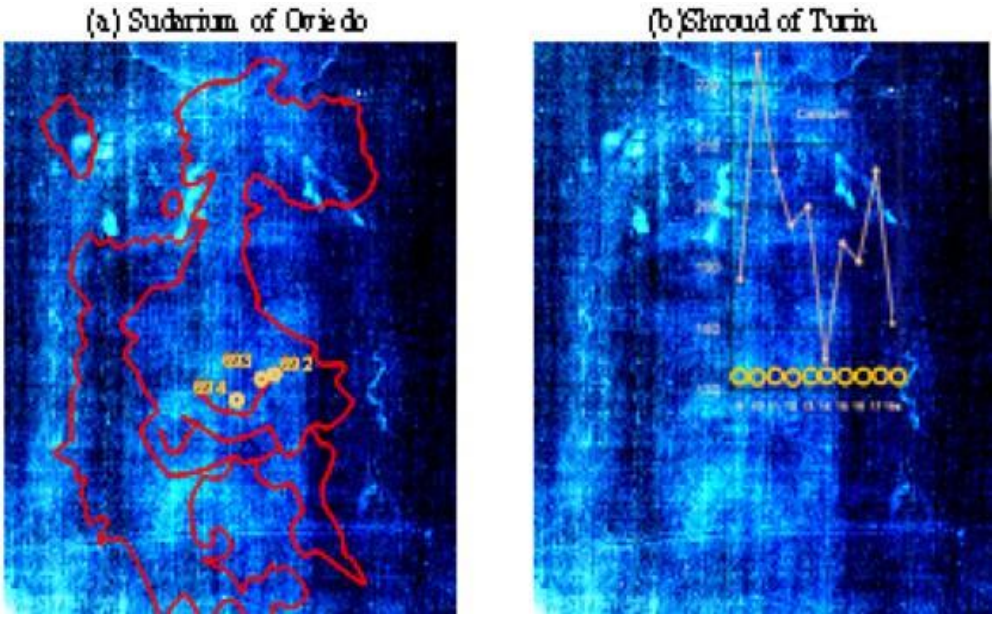
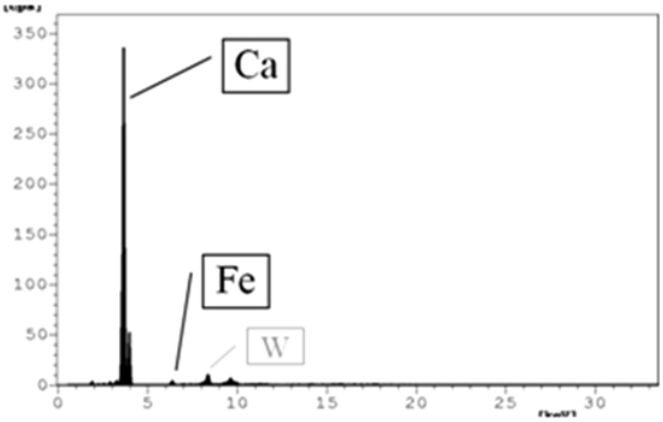


Figure 9. Estimated matching between of the Shroud of Turin face and the Sudarium stains and the



location of 692, 693 and 694 measured spots. (b) Intensity of Calcium on the face of the Shroud elaborated from Morris et al. (1980).

Figure 10. X-ray fluorescence of a sample of the Calvary of Jerusalem.

"Pellicori and Evans noted significantly higher concentrations of particulates in the nose and foot regions of the image. In these areas, X-ray fluorescence indicated statistically significant excesses of iron above background levels" [16].

5.2 Origin of the limestone dust

We try now to asses the possible origin of the limestone retained in the Sudarium analysing its impurities. Ca is obviously very common in limestone soils, but two hypotheses deserve consideration: it can come from the Calvary and it can come from the Oviedo's Cathedral. We measured X-ray fluorescence on several samples from the Calvary and from the cathedral stones. Concerning the X-ray fluorescence analysis performed in the Calvary samples, the results show it is a very pure limestone with few impurities, as it is observed in Fig. 10. Only a small peak corresponding to Fe escorts the Ca peaks. Other minor peaks at 8.3 keV and 9.7 keV are artifacts from the tungsten sample holder.

Morris, Schwalbe and London [12] also affirm that the presence of Ca and Sr in their results is due to dust accumulation. The Sr detected in our analysis can be an indicator of the type of limestone deposited

Table 7. Ratio strontium to calcium concentrations for Sudarium and limestone from Oviedo cathedral and Calvary.

Origin	Sr/Ca × 103
Cathedral limestone	2.43
Calvary limestone	0.24
Clean area of Sudarium	0.75
Stained area of Sudarium	0.63

on the Sudarium. We can assess similarity between the ratio Sr/Ca detected in the Sudarium and those from the Calvary and Oviedo's Cathedral. Given that Sr do not have a biological origin, if detected in the Sudarium, it must come from mineral impurities. Table 7 shows the different Sr/Ca

ratios calculated for the Calvary, for Oviedo's Cathedral and for the Sudarium (separating between stained and cleaned areas).

The ratios detected in the Sudarium are more similar to the Calvary's ratio than to the Cathedral's ratio suggesting a stronger similarity with the former. As we explained before, we consider that the fluids, when still fresh, acted as cement for the environmental dust and thereby the stained area should have a higher proportion of mineral particles from the place where it was used. The ratio in the stained area of the Sudarium is even closer to the Calvary limestone ratio. These results lead to the hypothesis that over 75% of the limestone deposited in the Sudarium comes from the Calvary attributing only the rest to the Cathedral. Moreover, the level of Sr detected in the cloth of Oviedo can be overestimated as some of it may come from supporting table, as it was indicated in previous paragraph.

Nevertheless, as Schwalbe and Rogers [16] said, the X-ray fluorescence measured by Morris et al. [12] showed also a singular excess of iron, particularly on the blood stains. Our data do not show any specific distribution for iron. This is an unexpected result because blood has been confirmed on the Sudarium even with the detection of red blood cells [17]. This fact deserves further research. The first inquiries lead to involve the influence of the supporting glass table as the responsible of a low sensibility for iron.

6. Other less known coincidences

Apart from the coincidences between the Sudarium of Oviedo and the Shroud of Turin mentioned in the introduction and from the new presented in this work, we would like highlight some other coincidences recently announced but not widely known.

First coincidence is related to the form of the hair. In the back of the Man of the Shroud the hair is apparently arranged in a "ponytail" shape. It falls between the shoulder blades down to the half of his back. This hairstyle has often been attributed to a typically Jewish fashion in the time of Christ [3, 4]. However, it seems unlikely that the hair remains in its place after undergoing the torture observed directly in the Shroud. Moreover, there is no evidence in the image of any artifact holding the tuft in such a shape. A simpler and more probable explanation is provided by Barta [9]: the "ponytail" is the result of the use of the Sudarium of Oviedo which was placed and sewed around the hair in this area.

Following Barta [9], the edge of the Sudarium was placed at the level of the cervical vertebrae covering the hair of the victim (Fig. 11). In order to hold the cloth in this position it was sewn with linen thread to the hair on the back of the head. Some threads still remain in the Sudarium today. The seam can be deduced by two relatively parallel lines of holes where the needle went in and out. The hair bundle remained tied up in this way for about two hours. Dirty hair soaked with blood and sweat and retained in this position for two hours preserves afterwards the given shape. This was experimentally verified with volunteers with long hair, which was covered with serum, dust and blood. We observed how the hair hardened when the blood dried. Once the Sudarium was carefully removed from the corpse, the hair of the back should maintain its ponytail shape. If this Sudarium was used for the same corpse than in the

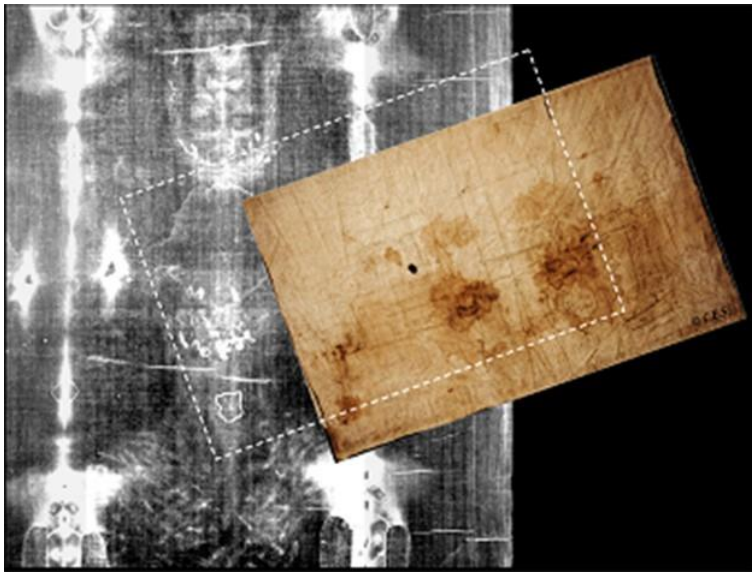


Figure 11. Overlap of the crown of thorn wounds at the nape area in Sudarium and Shroud highlighting the "loose ponytail".

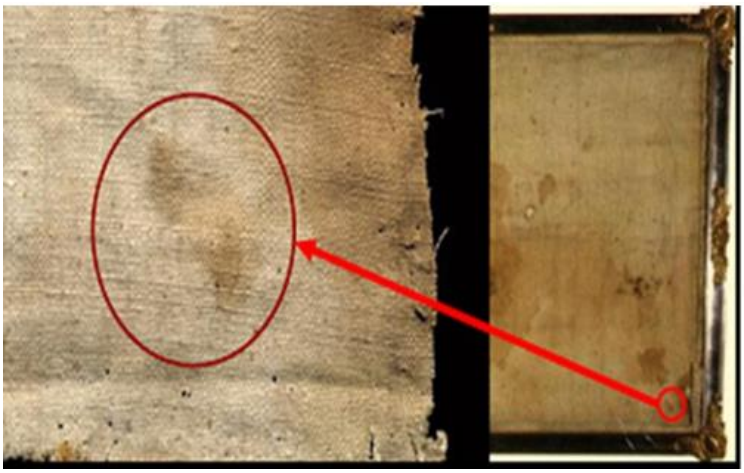


Figure 12. Supposed scourge bloodstains in the Sudarium seen at its front side.

Case of the Shroud of Turin, the image of this hair bundle would be transferred to the Italian cloth soon after. We think this is the most plausible explanation for existence of the Man of the Shroud's hair tuft. The second coincidence that we would like to recall is the possible scourge mark found in the Sudarium. We summarize here after the study of Sánchez [8].

The detailed study of the area close to the lower left corner of the reverse side shows two small bloodstains. The smaller stain is roughly 5.6 mm in diameter and the largest one, 11.9 mm. The distance between them is 2.5 mm, and the distance between the extreme points of both together is 21.2 mm. These bloodstains are also perceived in the front side (Fig. 12).

There is a geometrical compatibility of these stains with the size and shape of the scourge marks observed in the Shroud of Turin. If this area of the Sudarium is superimposed on the image of the Shroud of Turin image to match the wounds caused by the crown of thorn at the nape, the bloodstains under discussion lie in the transition zone between the neck and the upper back very near the middle.

In the Turin Shroud image, the expected correspondent scourge marks might be invisible because the hair covered the supposed wound at the same point. On the other hand, it is also possible that the

scourge marks of the Sudarium correspond to another stains observable in the Shroud. We admit the possibility that the hair bundle of the Man of the Sudarium was displaced towards his left side and, in this position; it could have received the imprint of other bleeding injury now visible in the Shroud.

For example, there is a scourge mark in the upper back of the Man of the Shroud, lightly to his left whose distance from the crown of thorn wounds is similar to the corresponding distance measured in the Sudarium of Oviedo (150 mm). If these marks found in the Sudarium are confirmed to be scourge bloodstains, it would be a new impressive coincidence between the two cloths attributed to Jesus Christ.

7. Conclusion

The Sudarium of Oviedo and the Shroud of Turin are two relics attributed to Jesus Christ that show a series of amazing coincidences previously described. These similarities suggest that both cloths were used by the same personality.

In this contribution, we describe the X-ray fluorescence analysis performed on the Sudarium and we highlight a new fascinating coincidence with the Shroud and with the place of the Passion. Among the chemical elements detected, the concentration of Ca is the most reliable one. It is associated to soil dust and it shows a significantly higher presence in the areas with bloody stains. This fact allows us to conclude that the main part of the Ca located in the stained areas was fixed to the cloth when the physiological fluids were still fresh or soon after. As the stains have been correlated with the anatomical part of the deceased man, the amount of Ca can also be related with his anatomical features. The highest content of Ca is observed close to the tip of the nose, indicating unexpected soil dirt in this part of the anatomy. A particular presence of dust was also found in the same place in the Shroud providing a new and astonishing coincidence between both cloths.

The low concentration of Sr traces in the Sudarium, even lower in the stained areas, matches also well with the type of limestone characteristic from the Calvary in Jerusalem.

This new finding complements two other recently publicized: The ponytail shape of the Man of the Shroud hair, whose origin is justified by the use of the Sudarium of Oviedo and the alleged presence of a scourge mark in this cloth.

Such a gathering of evidences strengthens the tradition that both cloths have wrapped the same body, that of Jesus of Nazareth.

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