

[Beyond Imagination: Evidence of Rigor Mortis and Cadaveric Spasm on the Shroud of Turin](#) by **Theodora A. Pappas** – January 23, 2025 – (Open Access) - *Medical & Clinical Case Reports Journal*, 2025, 2(4):1-14. Abstract: “This paper will examine how inconspicuous details in the body images on the Shroud of Turin indicate that a crucified man is depicted who is in a state of cadaveric spasm and rigor mortis. Moreover, the precise positioning of the body indicates that death, cadaveric spasm, and rigor mortis all occurred while the man was still nailed upright to a cross with his arms stretched outward and at an upward angle. Additionally, since the Shroud is said to be the burial cloth of Jesus of Nazareth, evidence is presented that proves that, in general, rigor mortis and cadaveric spasm are capable of being sustained for 39 hours (the approximate maximum amount of time that Jesus was dead according to the Gospels) or longer.”

[ON THE RECENT ARTICLE REGARDING THE MOLECULAR NATURE OF AGING OF LINEN FABRICS INDUCED BY ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT: IMPLICATIONS IN SHROUD IMAGE STUDIES](#) by **Paolo DiLazzaro** / **academia.edu** – January 20, 2025.

[What was “the Sign of Jonah” Jesus Promised? Matthew 12:38-45](#) by **Larry Stalley** / **academia.edu** – January 13, 2025.

[Turin Shroud: Medical Impossibility for a Medieval Work of Art](#) by **Giulio Fanti** – *Annals of Case Reports & Reviews*, 2025, 8(1):1-11 - January 10, 2025 – (Open Access) - Abstract: “This article considers the impossible hypothesis, frequently cited among non-experts, that the TS (Turin Shroud or Holy Shroud) is the result of a work of art produced by a Medieval artist. Before going into the merits of this hypothesis, the author thought it appropriate to bring to mind the recent publications - regarding the characteristics of TS blood, such as radioactivity, and to reconstruct the facts that preceded and occurred after the death of Jesus Christ on the cross. The guiding motivation for this article consists of the fact that the author is certain that the TS is authentic, and there is so much evidence for this that it does not seem necessary to list all the evidences supporting this. He then reports and comments on some of the main hypotheses for and against the authenticity of the TS which are frequently discussed, and he shows how fallacious the most important claims against authenticity are. The author highlights in this article the extremely complicated and absurd operations that a hypothetical artist, perhaps even a Medieval one, would have had to perform. Instead, he does not consider here in detail another scientifically insurmountable problem, not only for the hypothetical artist, but also for any scientist today because it is outside of medical interest, and that is to explain how the "impossible" body image was formed. In fact, the paper highlights the practical impossibility that the artist would have had in obtaining the very particular results that we have on the TS, if it had been a mere human work of art capable of reproducing all the very particular bloodstains of the King of Redeeming Sorrows.”

[What Would a Christian in 40 AD Have Thought about Jesus' Shroud?](#) by **Joseph G. Marino** / **academia.edu** – January 7, 2025.

[Commentary on “Did Jesus Die of Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy? A Medical Revisiting of the Gospels](#) by **Giulio Fanti** and **Mario Ascolese** / *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 2025, January 6, 2025 - (Behind pay wall):

[Effect of heating and neutron irradiation on the FTIR dating](#) by Cesar Barta *et al.* /

Microchemical Journal 208 (2025) 112502. – December 21, 2024 – (Behind PayWall) -

Abstract: In this work, we provide an analysis of the Fourier Transform InfraRed (FTIR) spectra of several modern linen samples that had been irradiated with neutrons. A nondestructive dating method based on this FTIR spectroscopy was developed for archaeological linen textiles. Its uncertainty is considerably greater than the usual radiocarbon dating (C14). However, rare effects such as neutron irradiation could modify the C14 dating and make it not applicable. FTIR, although it is not a competitive dating method, could exclude or confirm those uncommon events and therefore the applicability of the C14 dating. To explore this utility, we analyze whether the FTIR dating method would still be applicable in a neutron irradiation event. On the other hand, the effects of heating on the FTIR dating must also be analyzed. Among other cases, this study could apply to the case of the Shroud of Turin. Furthermore, we propose a nondestructive FTIR test to elucidate whether or not this purported relic received a neutron irradiation.”

[The Shroud of Turin Image Created by Chemical Reactions](#) – Herman Boon / [academia.edu](#)–

December 15, 2024 – Introduction: “The Shroud of Turin is a fascinating piece of cloth. Many people believed or hoped that it was the shroud in which Jesus’ body was wrapped when it lay in the tomb, while others vehemently denied it. Moreover, studies have produced results that are incompatible. However, when things are put together, it is still possible to get a clear picture. There are many questions. What was found on the shroud? How old is it? Do the findings agree with the text of the Bible? How was it made? What journey did the shroud make? And what is its significance today? The Turin Shroud is a tightly woven linen cloth 4.40 metre long and 1.10 metre wide. It is 0.3-0.4 mm thick. [1] The most striking features are the traces of a fire, but if you look closely between them, you can see the image of a man 1.75 metre tall,[2] from the front and from the back. According to tradition, this is the shroud in which Jesus’ body was wrapped after his death. The shroud would then have to be twenty centuries old. Many people could not imagine this and thought it must be a fake. From a distance of 1 or 2 metres you can see the wounds of a crucifixion, but more people were crucified than Jesus. Crucifixion was a Roman punishment and was practised throughout the Roman Empire, so if the cloth is genuine, it could have belonged to someone other than Jesus. There was only the tradition and proven history of the shroud from around 1350. It was then in the possession of a French count who kept it in Lirey, about a hundred kilometres south-east of Paris in the Aube department, of which Troyes is the capital. This pilgrim badge was found nearby, in the Seine. You can see the shroud on it. It proves that pilgrims came to venerate the shroud. A hundred years later, in 1453, the shroud was sold to the Duke of Savoy, who placed it in a silver box in a chapel in the capital, Chambéry. A fire in this chapel in 1532 damaged the cloth. Holes and scorch marks appeared. Two years later, the sisters of the Poor Clares sewed patches over the holes and a linen lining on the back. It has been in Turin since 1578. Piedmont, of which Turin was the capital, was part of Savoy. The story goes that Charles Borromeo wanted to see the shroud as part of a vow he had made, but the journey over the Alps was too difficult for him, so the duke had the shroud transferred from Chambéry to Turin. The rags sewn over the holes after the fire were removed in 2002, as was the lining, that prevented the shroud from being pulled flat.”

[FROM THE STERA ARCHIVES \(17\): Letter from Rev. Kim Dreisbach to Fr. Peter Rinaldi re: Pre Shroud-Sample-Taking - Dated November 29, 1987](#) by **Joseph G. Marino / academia.edu** – December 2, 2024.

[FROM THE STERA ARCHIVES \(16\): Excerpts from Two Letters in 1989 re: Possible Reweave in C-14 Samples](#) by **Joseph G. Marino / academia.edu** – November 30, 2024.

[FROM THE STERA ARCHIVES \(15\): Letter from C-14 scientist Dr. Henry Polach to Archaeologist Paul Maloney Dated April 11, 1988](#) by **Joseph G. Marino** – November 27, 2024 – 5 pages – Abstract: “The late [Dr. Henry Polach](#) (d. 1996) was known in Austria as the father of radiocarbon dating. He was consulted by various other scientists for the 1988 C-14 dating of the Shroud.

On April 11, 1988, **ten days before the samples were taken** for the Shroud C-14 dating, Polach wrote a letter to the late archaeologist Paul Maloney. In the second paragraph, Polach wrote, *I received some very disturbing news from England. They confirmed my worst fears: Namely that some commercial motives were underlying the dating of the Shroud.* It specifically deals with an action taken by the late Dr. Teddy Hall, head of the Oxford lab that was one of the three in the dating. I have more confirming details about this in my 2020 book, [The 1988 C-14 Dating Of The Shroud of Turin: A Stunning Exposé.](#) (See pages 279, 281, 304 and 305.)

Does this automatically suggest that the C-14 date obtained by Oxford was, on its face, suspect? No, after all, the other two labs obtained similar dates. However, my 2020 book is almost eight-hundred pages and is full of questionable events that happened before, during and after the C-14 dating. It is the accumulation of such events that makes the dating suspect for all three labs as far as producing the true date of the cloth. [I also have an article on my academia.edu page an article titled [“Supplement to \(Book\) The 1988 C-14 Dating Of The Shroud of Turin: A Stunning Exposé.”](#) which has over 80 additional entries of controversial actions.]

The first paragraph of the letter refers to a paper titled, [The Carbon 14 Proposal](#) [link is to draft only,] which Maloney had sent to the Pope and other Church officials, which was full of concerns that were ignored.

In the second paragraph, Maloney added a handwritten note regarding Polach’s source from England. The note says, *The source is probably Dr. Otlet because I heard a similar story directly from him tho’ not with as many details.* The late Dr. Robert Otlet was from the Harwell C-14 lab, which had been under consideration as one of the labs to take part in the dating. He is mentioned over three dozen times in my book.

In the third paragraph, in which Polach elaborates on the details he heard, Maloney added a handwritten note: *Look at this!* I reproduce the text of the letter in full below.”

[A 2000 year old record of Jesus' maxillofacial injuries on the Shroud of Turin](#) by **Erich Habich-Traut / academia.edu** – November 18, 2024 – 5 pages – Abstract: “This article by Rev. Erich Habich-Traut delves into the notable findings concerning the Shroud of Turin, particularly focusing on the facial injuries of Jesus as revealed through advanced image enhancements utilizing artificial intelligence (AI). Initially perceived as a faint imprint with minimal discernible details, recent technological advancements have enabled a deeper exploration of the Shroud's image, formerly considered merely a negative representation. The author details a three-year

journey of enhancing the image using cutting-edge software, leading to the revelation of markings that suggest the crucified Jesus was subjected to pre-crucifixion beatings. Drawing on biblical accounts, the paper presents the correlation between the facial injuries observed on the Shroud and the descriptions of violence documented in the Gospels. This analysis highlights the significance of the findings, which have not been previously noted by other scholars in the field of Sindonology, thereby contributing a unique perspective to the ongoing discourse surrounding the Shroud of Turin.”

[Turin Shroud: Insights' Review Confirming Biblical Reports About Etiology of Jesus Christ's Death and Resurrection](#) by **Giulio Fanti** /**Medical & Clinical Case Reports Journal** –

November 11, 2024 – **(Open Access)** - Abstract: “Various new reports have been published on the blood found on the TS (Turin Shroud). These publications both confirm and improve past hypotheses regarding the particular physical state of Jesus during His last twenty hours before dying.

The various accompanying pathologies such as orthostatic collapse, asphyxia, uremia and hemothorax, are accentuated by the insult that produced a high-stress heart disease. Considered individually, the pathologies would have led to death; however, tamponade due to hemopericardium was the primary cause of Jesus' death.

Further, specific analyses of the bloodstains coupled with other characteristics such as rigor mortis and the absence of putrefaction, allowed the author to establish what happened to the body of Jesus after being taken from the cross, wrapped in the TS and placed in the sepulcher.

The analysis also revealed some facts that are inexplicable from a scientific point of view and suggested a phenomenon related to the transparency of the matter. The study supports Catholic Religion belief and therefore, arrives at the hypothesis of the phenomenon of the Resurrection to explain what was experimentally detected on the TS. This analysis also provided a physical interpretation of the dogma of faith in the Virginity of the Mother of God.”

[Can the Hypothetical Protons Emitted by the Shroud's Man Furnish an \$I\(z\)\$ Correlation?](#) by **Giovanni Fazio** - [Open Journal of Applied Sciences](#), Vol.14 No.8, August 2024 – **(Open Access)** -

Abstract: “Recently, we have investigated the hypothesis radiative demonstrating that the two penetrated thicknesses (in air and linen) are not compatible with a single energy of the protons. Furthermore, we deduced that the distribution of energy, released by the above particles, on the burial linen has not a linear trend when the body-burial linen distance changes. Now, in this article we want to deduce the $I(z)$ relationship, between the Image Intensity of the colour produced by protons on a linen and the z distance from the source (of Protons) and the same linen. To achieve the result in an analytical form and make a comparison with the same function extracted from the Shroud, we used the empirical expression Range-Energy for protons in air of Wilson-Brobeck. Thus, we obtain a result $I(z) = I_m [1 - (z/R)^{5/9}]$ that is different from the one extracted from the Turin Linen $I(z) = I_M (1 - z/R_0)$. We have also the same information using the Range-Energy curves for protons of Rogozinski. The result is negative for the radiative hypothesis that is unable to produce the Shroud Body Image. Therefore, to investigate the above unknown process of formation, it is necessary to think about another one.”

[THE THOUGHT OF THOMAS AQUINAS. A SWORD OF DAMOCLES ON THE RADIATIVE PROCESS](#) by **Francesca Riotto et al.** - *International Journal of Theology, Philosophy and Science* - No. 14, Year 8/2024 – **(Open Access)** -

Abstract: In this article, we

want to further investigate the radiative hypothesis using the thought of a Doctor of the Catholic Church: Saint Thomas Aquinas. Here, we speak about a radiative process (which, in this case, appears to us as if it was a miraculous event) that should lead to the formation of the Shroud Body Image. We do not believe that this hypothesis is able to obtain the above Image with all the complex characteristics already deduced experimentally. Thus, we decided to investigate with the help of Saint Thomas Aquinas, an authoritative scholar in the world of Theology and Philosophy. The above investigation that seems impossible, on the contrary, can become realistic using the thought of Thomas that exudes from all his writings. Saint Thomas affirms that God is Immutable and Eternal, that is, outside of time and space. Consequently, His actions, for example a Miracle, occurs instantly, with the impossibility that this extraordinary event could be described step by step. In such a case the Natural Sciences can only say that a supernatural event is happened. Nothing else.”

Paper (Behind Pay Wall) - [Systematic Evaluation of Recent Research on the Shroud of Turin](#) by **Tristan Casabianca / *Theology and Science* 2024, 1-17 – Abstract: “This study critically reviews four decades of academic research on the Shroud of Turin, a highly debated archaeological artifact. Employing advanced epistemological methods such as argument mapping and Bayesian analysis, the study systematically evaluates the two leading hypotheses: the medieval creation of the Shroud and its authenticity as the burial cloth of Jesus of Nazareth. This examination suggests a warrant for the proponents’ belief in the authenticity hypothesis. It highlights the vitality and complexity of the controversy surrounding the dating and image formation process of the Shroud of Turin.” [Editor’s note: Although the paper is behind a pay wall, Casabianca informed me that he will send a PDF to anyone who requests it from him at tristancasabianca@yahoo.fr.]**

[Turin Shroud: Etiology of Jesus Christ’s Death for Infarction Followed by Hemopericardium](#) by **Giulio Fanti and Mario Ascolese - *International Clinical and Medical Case Reports Journal*, 2024, 3(9) – (Open Access) - Abstract: “The news about the blood of the TS (Shroud of Turin) reported by two very recent papers, which also dealt with the consequent sufferings endured by Jesus Christ during His last hour on the cross before dying, have prompted the authors to study in detail the last twenty hours of the Passion of Christ to highlight what was the most probable cause of the death of Jesus Christ and how was its etiology. Therefore, these twenty hours of Passion suffered by Jesus Christ, have been divided into seven phases, each of which describing the particular pathological state of this Man harshly tortured in all his limbs. These aspects, fused together, have highlighted various possible causes of death, such as orthostatic collapse, asphyxia, uremia and hemothorax, accentuated by the insult that produced a heart disease from strong stress. Each of these contributing causes, if considered individually, would probably have led to the death of Jesus and obviously they severely weakened Him, but the results of this analysis indicated tamponade due to hemopericardium as the primary cause of the death of Jesus Christ.”**

[CAN THE SHROUD OF TURIN IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE SACRED TEXTS?](#) by **Giovanni Fazio and **Francesca Riotto** - *ICOANA CREDINȚEI* No. 19, Year 10/2024 – (Open Access) - Abstract: We want to investigate the quantity of aromas brought by Nicodemus to the Sepulcher, also using research results on the Shroud of Turin. In the Gospel of John we read about 100 pounds. Nicodemus, a member of the Sanhedrin and a secret follower of**

Jesus, would have brought that quantity with the intention of using it. We have investigated the Gospels, the presence of aromas and the one of pollens and we have concluded that the above mixture of aloe and myrrh were absent on the Shroud. There, the present pollens were from Helichrysum, Cistus, Ferula and Pistacea: plants that provided high quality aromatics oils; Gundelia Tournefortii and Zygophyllum Dumosum pollens were absent. We think that Nicodemus wanted to treat the body of the Nazarene like the one of Asa, king of Judah, who had a funeral worthy of a king, even though he had forsaken the Lord. Thus, if an extraordinary funeral was arranged for Asa, it seemed fitting to Nicodemus to organize a more important funeral for the Son of God.”

[Forcing in Christian Events: The Turin Shroud Case](#) by **Giovanni Fazio**, *et al.* - *Open Journal of Applied Sciences*, 2024, 14, 2351-2359. (**Open Access**) - Published online September 6, 2024. Here is the abstract: “In its totality and complexity, the theme of forcing in Christian events is almost impossible to investigate. In fact, a lot of scholars and a very long time would be necessary to analyse the numerous events. Thus, we decided to investigate such events only in the study of the Shroud of Turin, an archaeological find known worldwide. The above topic is essential for Christianity. Furthermore, we must take into account that also among the followers of other religions, atheists and agnostics, there is a considerable interest. We think this is due to the unexpected characteristics that the Body Image, which appears on the Burial Linen of the Nazarene, shows. In this article, we would like to demonstrate that the practice of forcing is still in use. These actions, which are also present on the other side, in the non-Christian world, are the result of conflicts of religious interests. To confirm the presence of the Almighty is not necessarily the forcing. Finding a solution to these problems is not our job. However, we want to highlight them through scientific literature.”