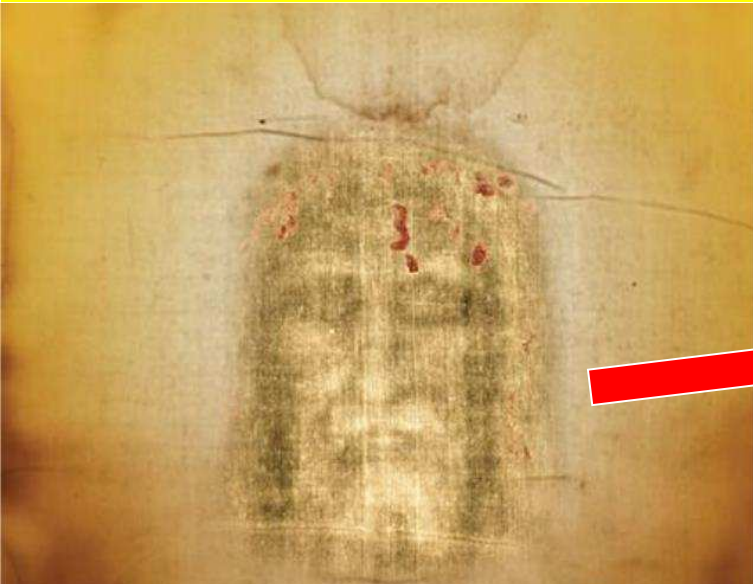


NUMISMATIC DATING OF THE TURIN SHROUD THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF BYZANTINE COINS



The Shroud
of
Turin

FIRST CENTURY AFTER CHRIST!

Giulio Fanti | Pierandrea Malfi

With an in-depth study by Marco Conca



OVERVIEW

Aim of this work is to understand if the close similarity of the Christ's face of the Byzantine coins with the TS image is sufficient to state that the TS was seen starting from 692 A.D.

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE**
- 3. FIRST COINS OF CHRIST**
 - Commemorative coins
 - TS-like coins before iconoclastic struggles
 - TS-like coins after iconoclastic struggles
 - Coins not similar to the TS
 - Non TS-like coins
 - Coins showing the Manylion
- 4. PECULIAR DETAILS**
 - Christ enthroned
 - Left feet tiled
 - Wounds on forehead and swollen eyebrow
 - wounds on forehead and hair interpreted as locks of hair
 - Detached hair
 - No ears
 - Beard
 - Crooked nose and long left hair
 - Tears and "T" shaped eyebrows
 - Christ Antiphonetes
- 5. PROBABILISTIC ANALYSIS (ONE COIN)**
- 6. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FACE OF CHRIST**
- 7. CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD**
- 8. NUMISMATIC SYNTHESIS**
- 9. CONCLUSION**

1. INTRODUCTION

From the left **Justinian II** (692-695 A.D.), **Basil II** (976-1025 A.D.) and **Costantine VII with Romanus** (949-959 A.D.).



INTRODUCTION

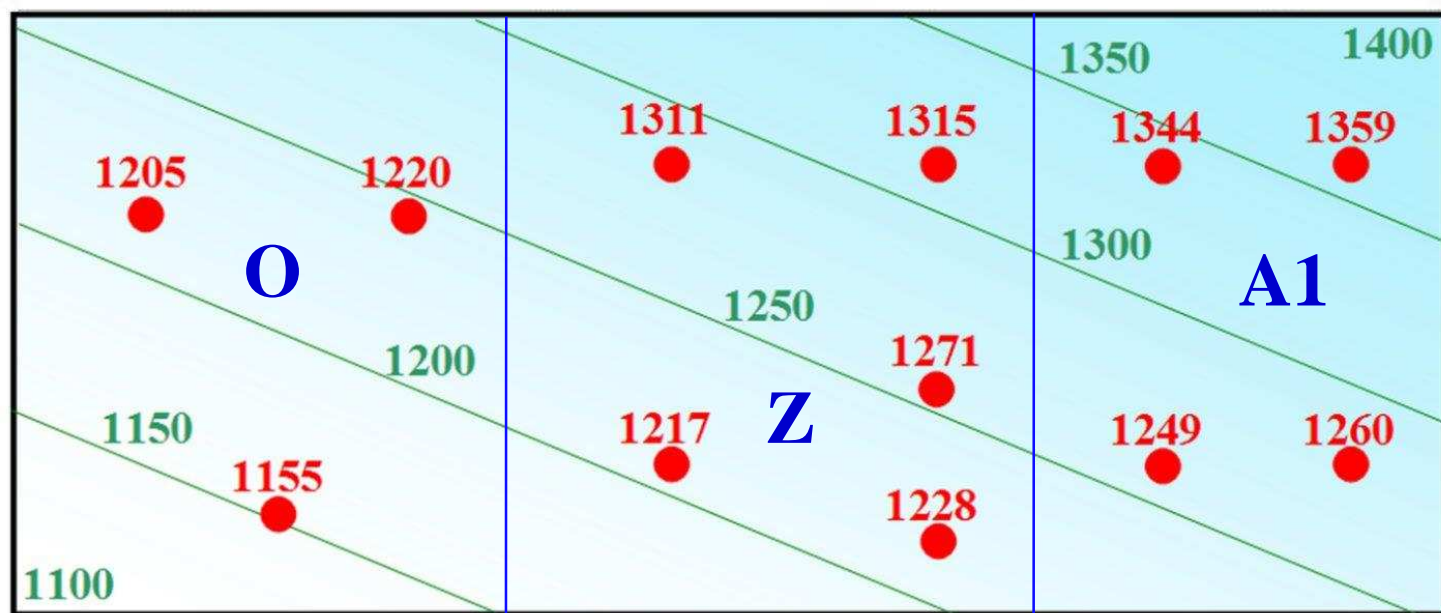
1988 Radiocarbon Dating of the Turin Shroud

3 samples from Arizona, Oxford, Zurich have been dated:

age=1325 A.D.

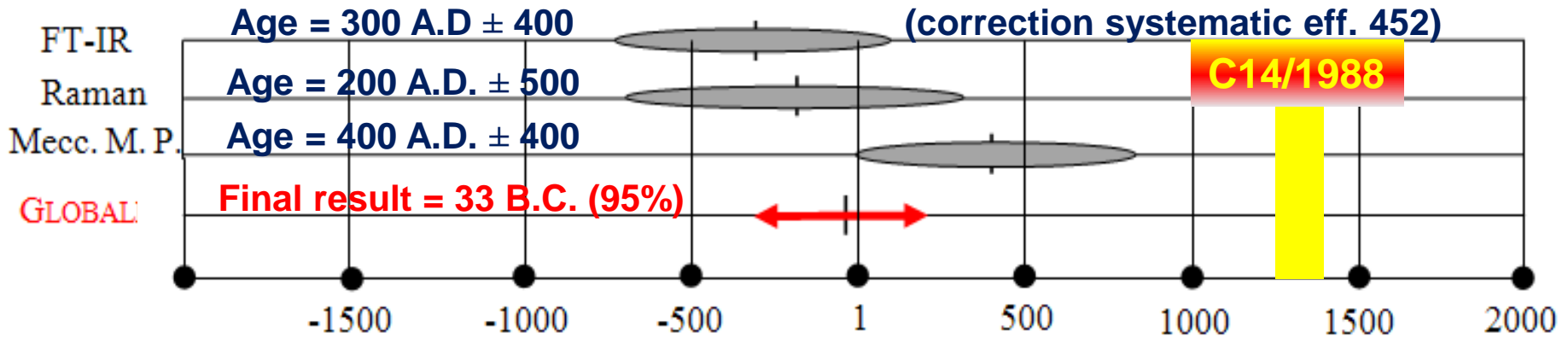
The statistical analysis at 95% confidence level furnished:

uncertainty= ± 65 years (wrong and a trend seems evident).



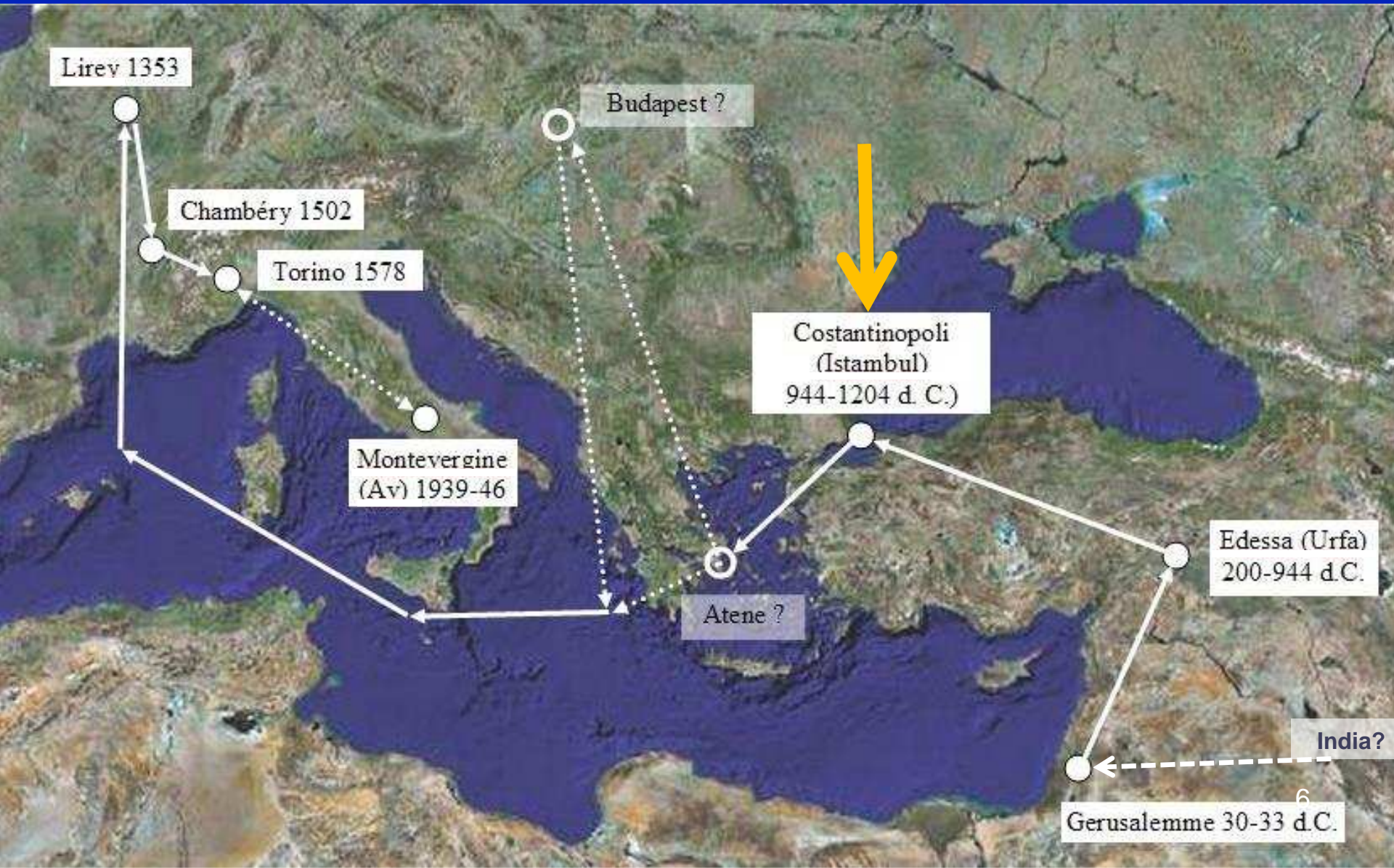
INTRODUCTION

Alternative dating.



**Result of chemical and mechanical analyses:
33 B.C. ±250 years**

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Council in Trullo or Quinisext (692 A.D.)

The Quinisext Council or Trullan was held in 692 A.D. under Justinian II.

“Thou shalt not paint a lamb for the type of Christ, but himself.”
(Canon eighty-second.)

Jesus Christ had therefore to be represented as Himself BUT
without the signs of His Passion.



INTRODUCTION

Byzantine monetization:

| Period | Gold coins | Silver coins | Bronze coins |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| First (310 – about 700) | Solidus Semisse (1/2) Tremisse (1/3) | Hexagram or double Miliarensis (from 615) | Follis And others |
| Second (about 700 – 1092) | Solidus, Nomisma or Histamenon . Tetarteron | Miliarensis (from 720) | Follis |
| Third (1092 – about 1300) | Hyperpyron | Elettrum or Aspron trachy (gold alloy) | Aspron Trachy Tetarteron and Half Tetarteron |
| Forth (about 1300 – about 1350) | Hyperpyron | Basilikon | Aspron Trachy Assarion |
| Fifth (about 1350 – 1453) | // | Stavraton half- stavraton Doukatopoulon | Tournesion Follaro Aspron (silver alloy) |

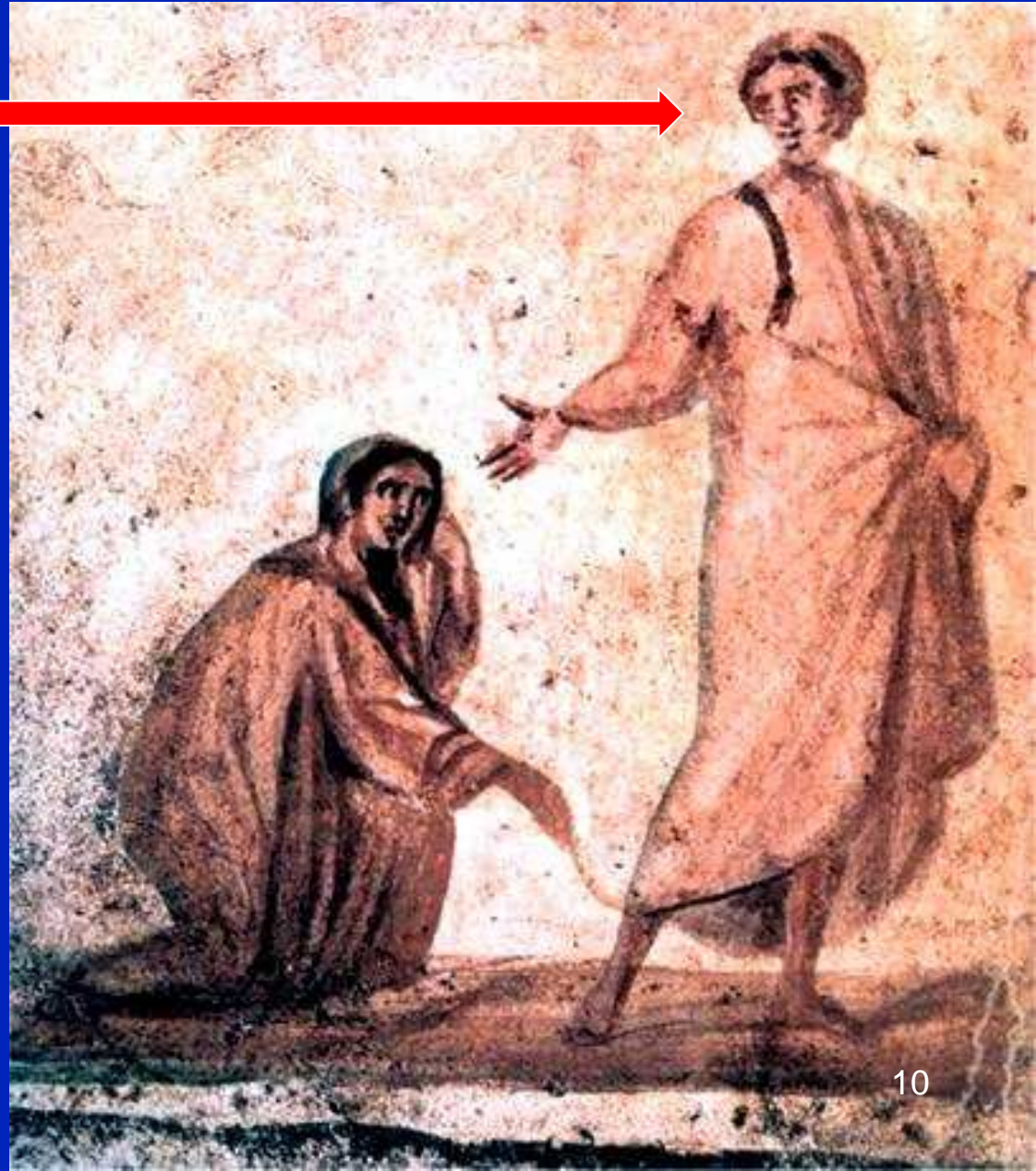
2. ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE



ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE

Before the discover of the Turin Shroud, in the first centuries, Jesus Christ was depicted beardless with short hair.

Hemorrhaging woman touches Christ.
Catacombs SS. Peter and e Marcellin, Rome III century A.D.



ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE

«Syriac» or
«Semitic» Crist.

Jesus Christ was
depicted with
curly hair.

Abu-Girgeh Egypt, VI
Century A.D.

J. Breckenridge

<http://numismatics.org/digitalibrary/ark:/53695/nnan99732>

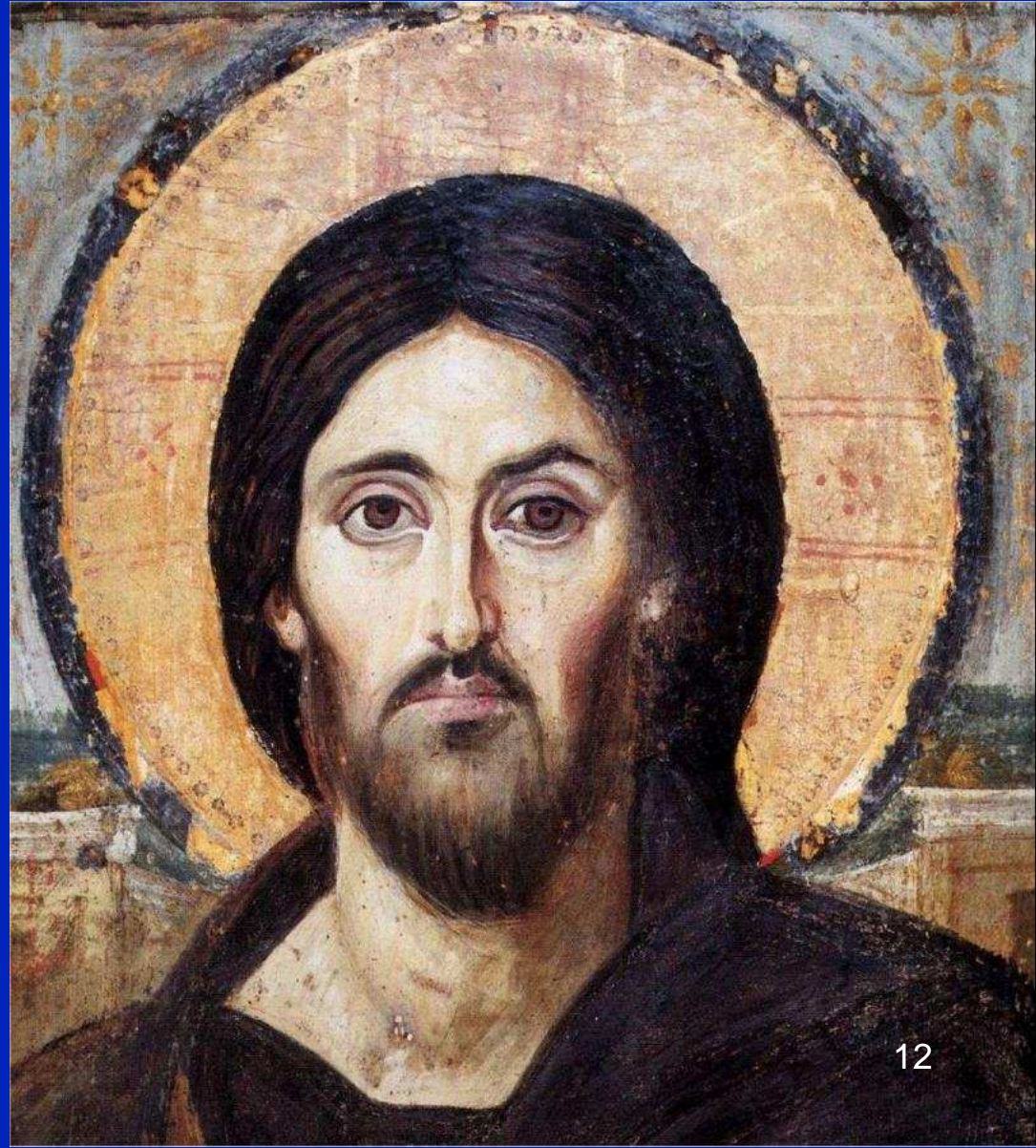


ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE

After the discover of the Turin Shroud Jesus Christ was depicted with long hair and beard

(note the left hair longer than right ones that mixes with te dress).

Christ pantocrator, St. Catherine Monastery at Sinai, VI century A.D.



ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE

**Jesus Christ on a
cameo,
VI century A.D.**

**property of
Lanckoronoski
family, discovered
by Traudl Wally.**

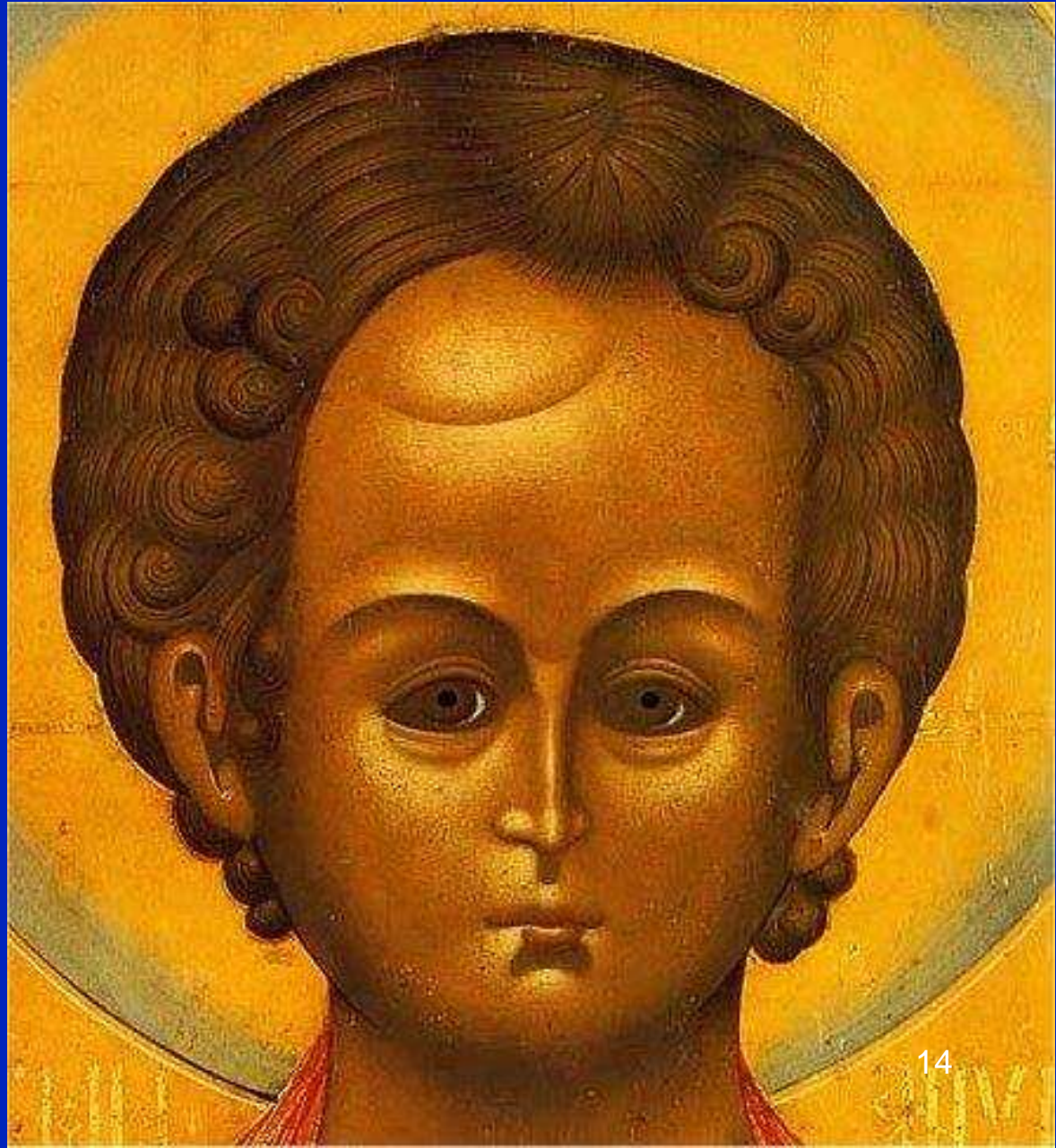


ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE

**Example of icon of
Christ Emmanuel,**

**State Museum of Palekh
Art. M. : Progress, 1994.**

<http://www.icon-art.info/hires.php?lng=ru&type=1&id=3206>



ICONOGRAPHY OF CHRIST'S FACE

Example of Mandylion,
Genova, Italy.



Example of Mandylion on a Russian
medal of Nicholas I, 1839
«Triumph of Orthodoxy».

3. FIRST COINS OF CHRIST

- Commemorative coins
- TS-like coins before iconoclastic struggles
- TS-like coins after iconoclastic struggles
 - Coins not similar to the TS
 - Non TS-like coins
- Coins showing the Manylion



FIRST COINS OF CHRIST - Commemorative Golden wedding solidus minted at Thessalonica of Licinia Eudossia & Valentinian III, 437 A.D.

Christ beardless with short hair



FIRST COINS OF CHRIST- Commemorative Golden wedding solidus of Marcian and St. Pulcheria, July 28, 450 A.D.

Christ beardless
with short hair



FIRST COINS OF CHRIST – TS-like



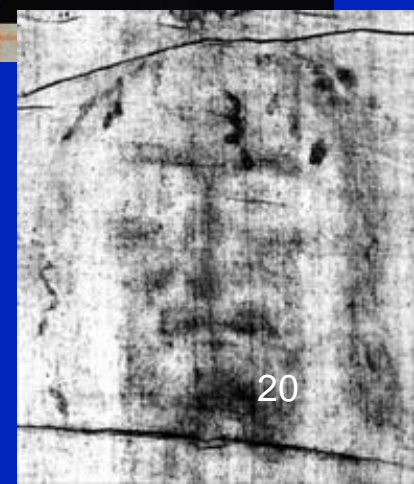
Golden solidus of the first period of Justinian II, 692-695 A.D. minted just after the Trullan Council (82° canon: no Lamb but Man).

Inscription: «*Jesus Christ King of Rulers*»¹⁹

SHROUD-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST–Different officinae



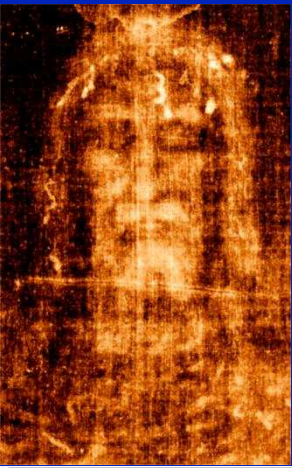
**Silver hexagram of Justinian II,
I period 692-695 A.D.**



SHROUD-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST–Different officinae

I and II type of golden solidus
of Justinian II, I periodo, 692-695 A.D.

The various engravers, while reproducing the TS, highlighted different details that most affected them, for example lack of ears.



I type



II type



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



**Golden solidus of Michael III
(with Teodora), 843-856 A.D.**



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



Golden solidus of Michael III,
856-867 A.D.



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



**Histamenon nomisma of
Constantin VII and Romanus
(949-959 A.D.)**

**The TS was triumphally
taken to Constantinople in
944 A.D.**



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



**Histamenon nomisma of
Constantine VII and
Romanus (920-944 A.D.):
tears are visible.**



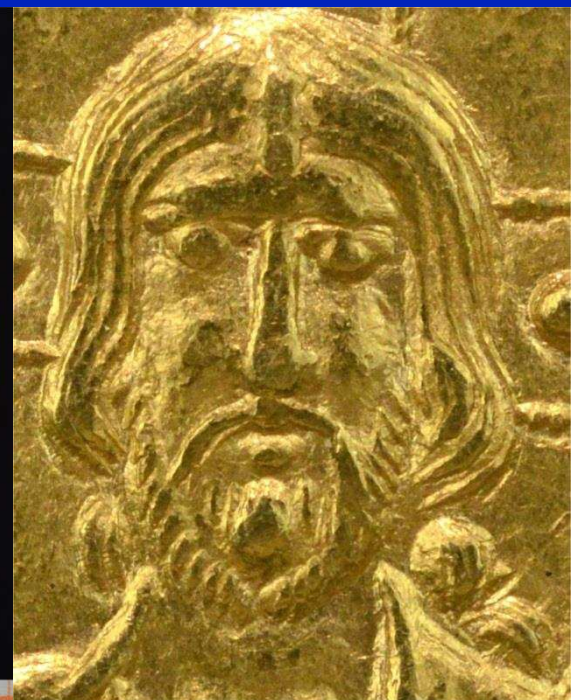
TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



**Golden histamenon
nomisma of Basil II, 976-
1025 A.D.
No ears.**



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



**Golden histamenon
nomisma of Basil II, 976-
1025 A.D.
Right eyebrow: swollen
(or bloodstain?);
no ears.**



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



**Golden histamenon of
Romanus IV (1068-71 A.D.)
No ears and non-symmetric
hair.**



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



Comparison: Marcianus-Pulcheria wedding
450 A.D.. (© The Hunterian,
University of Glasgow 2013.).



Golden histamenon of Romanus IV (1168-1171 A.D.).
Christ with emperor and Eudocia. Identification writing: «IC XC»
On the opposite side Michael, Costantine and Andronicus.

TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



Various faces of Christ on golden histamena of Basil II, 976-1025 A.D.



TS-LIKE COINS OF CHRIST—After iconoclastic struggles



Other faces of Christ less similar to the TS on the golden coins of Constantine VII & Romanus (945 A.D.), Basile II & Costantino VIII (976-1025 A.D.).

The shape of the left hair is a recurrent feature. ³¹



NON TS-LIKE COINS – Syrian Christ



«Syrian» Crist,
Abu-Girgeh
Egypt, VI
Century A.D.

J. Breckenridge
<http://numismatics.org/digitallibrary/ark:/53695/nnan99732>

Gold solidus of Justinian II,

II period, 705-711 A.D.

For
comparison



COINS NOT SIMILAR TO THE TS – Christ with “wet beard”



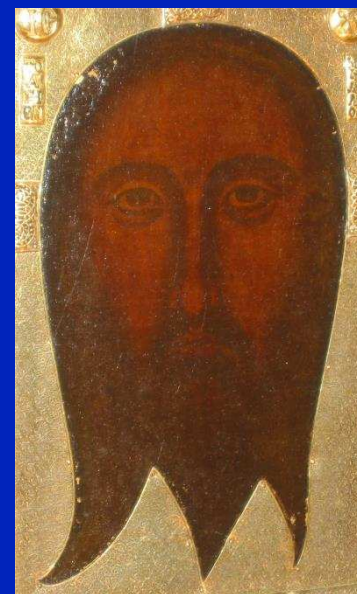
**Golden
histamenon of
Michael VII
(1071-1078
A.D)**

**Below: Genova
Mandyllion about
1000 A.D.**



**The long pointed beard
is typical of Russian
icons and this is an
allusion to the fact that
Christ is said to have
washed his face before
sending His portrait
(Edessian image) to
king Agbar.**

33



COINS NOT SIMILAR TO THE TS – Christ with “wet beard”

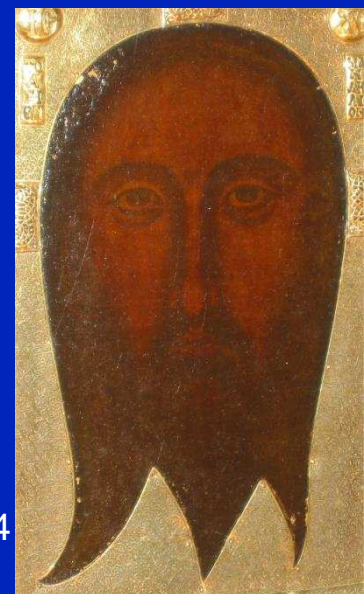


**Golden
histamenon
Michael VII
(1071-1078
A.D)**

**Below: Genova
Mandyllion
about 1000 A.D.**



**Again long «wet»
beard.**



NON TS-LIKE COINS – Christ with His Mother



**Silver miliaresion of Basil II
(976-1025 A.D.),
Mother of God with 3 stars of virginity:
before, during and after birth.**



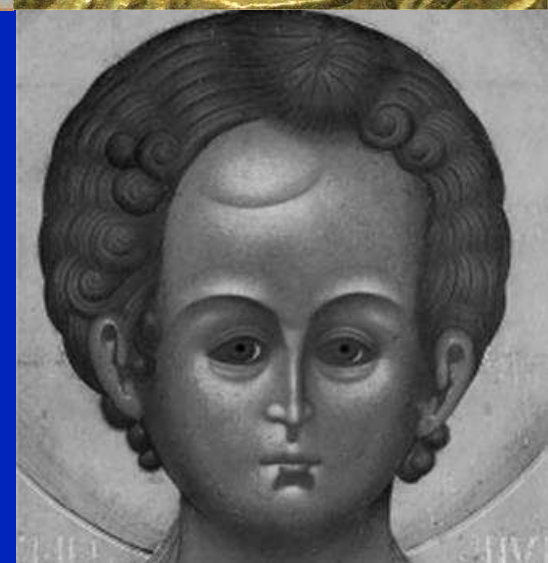
NON TS-LIKE COINS – Christ Emmanuel



**Hyperpyron, Manuel I,
1143-1180 A.D.
Christ Emmanuel beardless.**



**Example of
icon of Christ
Emmanuel.**



NON TS-LIKE COINS – Christ Emmanuel



Example of
icon of Christ
Emmanuel. ³⁷

Aspron trachy,
Alessius II,
1195-1203 A.D.

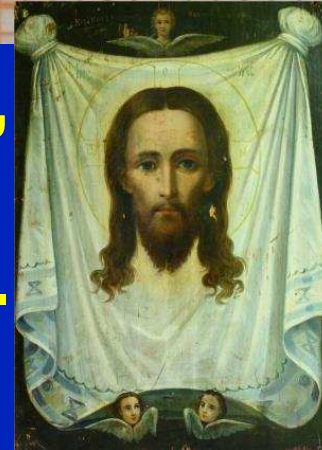
Christ beardless.



COINS OF CHRIST – Mandylion



**Testone, Urban VIII,
Vatican,
Holy Year 1625 A.D.**



4. PECULIAR DETAILS OF CHRIST'S COINS

- Christ enthroned
- Right feet tiled
- Swollen eyebrow
- Wounds on forehead
- Wounds as locks of hair
- No ears
- Detached hair
- Right shoulder lowered
- Beard
- Crooked nose
- Long left hair
- Tears and "T" shaped eyebrows
- Christ Antiphonetes



PECULIAR DETAILS - Christ entroned - right foot



Gold solidus of Basil I with Constantine,
867-886 A.D.

The **naked** right foot smaller and tilted, in agreement with the appearance on the TS, reproduces «Lame Christ» as is reproduced on the Orthodox Cross.



PECULIAR DETAILS - Christ entroned - right foot



**Golden histamenon of Romanus I with
Cristophore, 921-931 A.D.**

**The right foot is tilted and smaller (Lame Christ).
The left hair are thicker and longer.**



PECULIAR DETAILS - Christ entroned - right foot



**Gold histamenon of Romanus III, 1028-1034 A.D.
The right foot is again tilted.**

The emperor is crowned by the Mother of God.

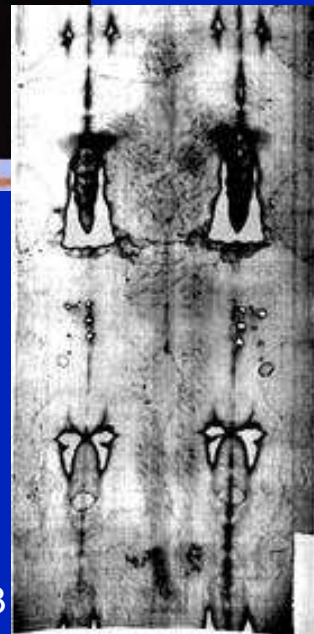


PECULIAR DETAILS: left foot tilted



Golden solidus of Constantine VII & Romanus I,
913-959 A.D.

On this coin it is not the right foot tilted but the left one
(as it should be in reference to the TS).

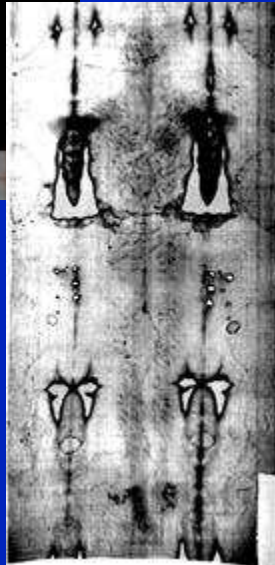


PECULIAR DETAILS: left feet tilted



Follis of Eudocia & Constantine X, 1059-1067 A.D.

Also on this coin it is not the right foot tilted
but the left one.



PECULIAR DETAILS - swollen eyebrow.



**Golden histamenon of Romanus III,
1028-1034 A.D.**

(Again naked and tilted right foot.)



PECULIAR DETAILS: wounds interpreted as locks of hair

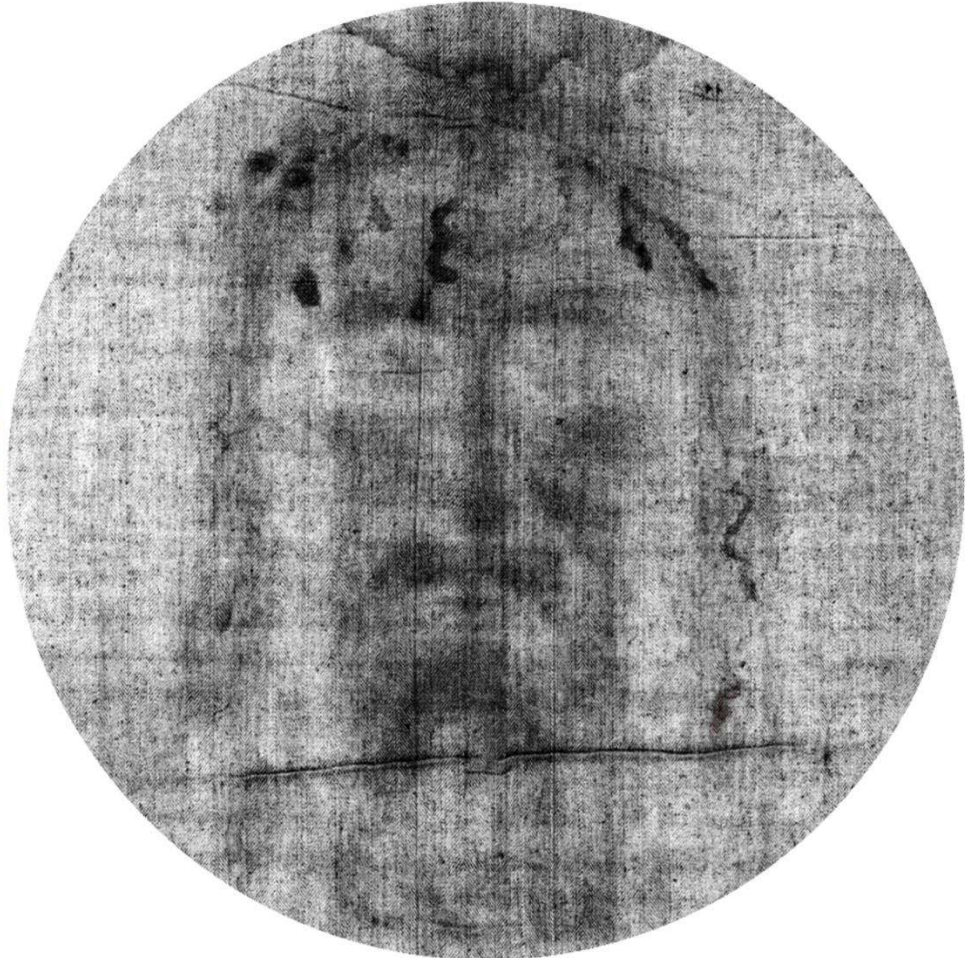


**Golden solidus of Justinian II, I period, 692-695
A.D.**

(Also a swollen eyebrow is evident.)

A detailed presentation follows.

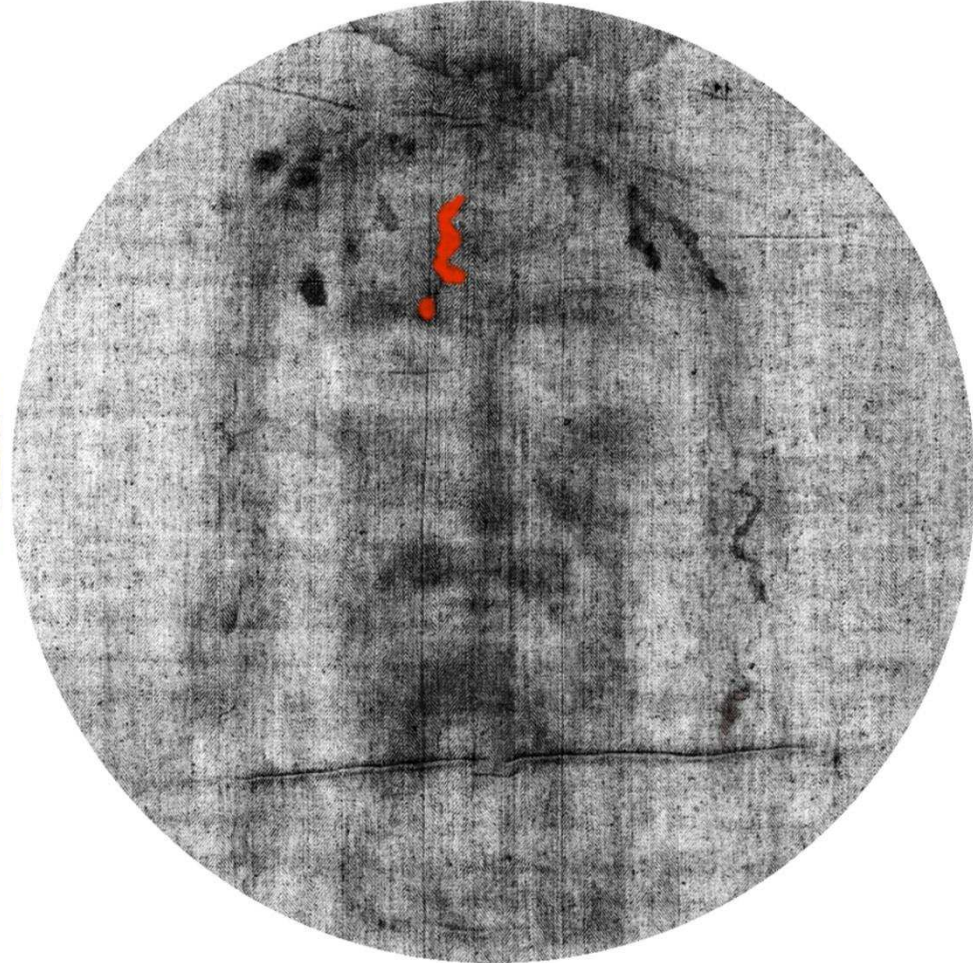
Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair





**Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair**

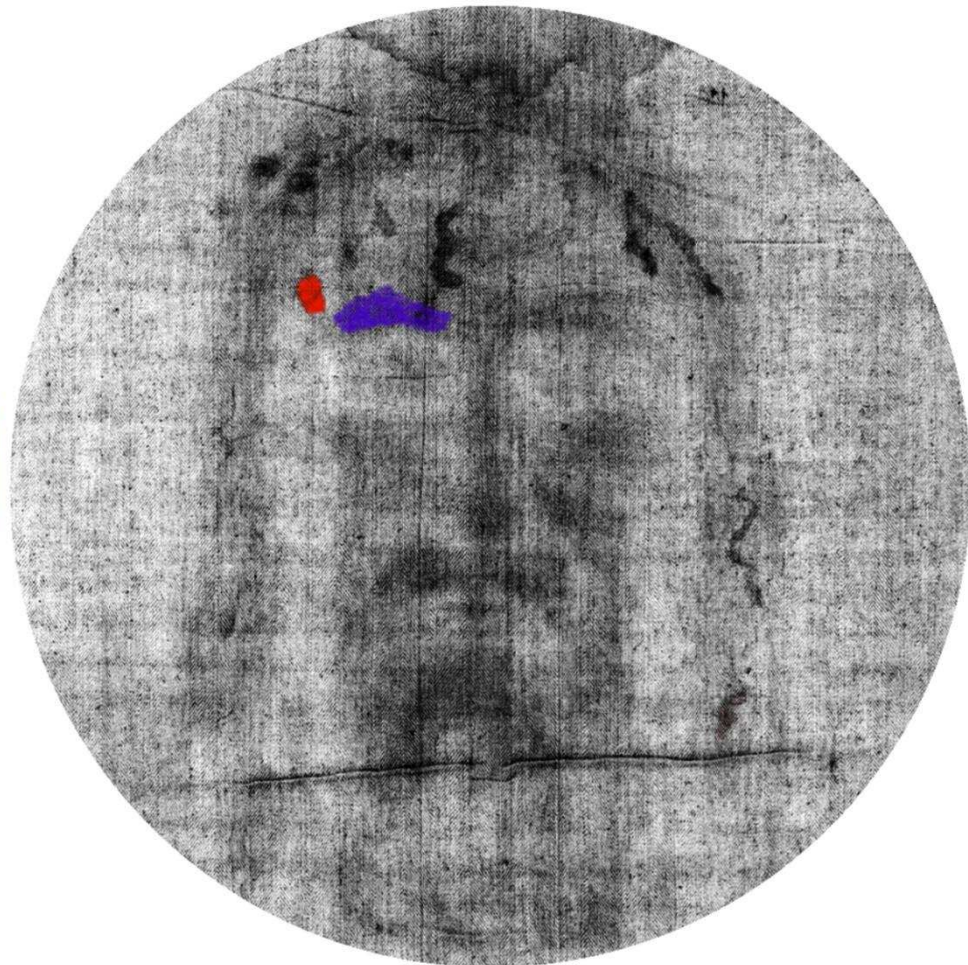
Tuft of hair: ascetained





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

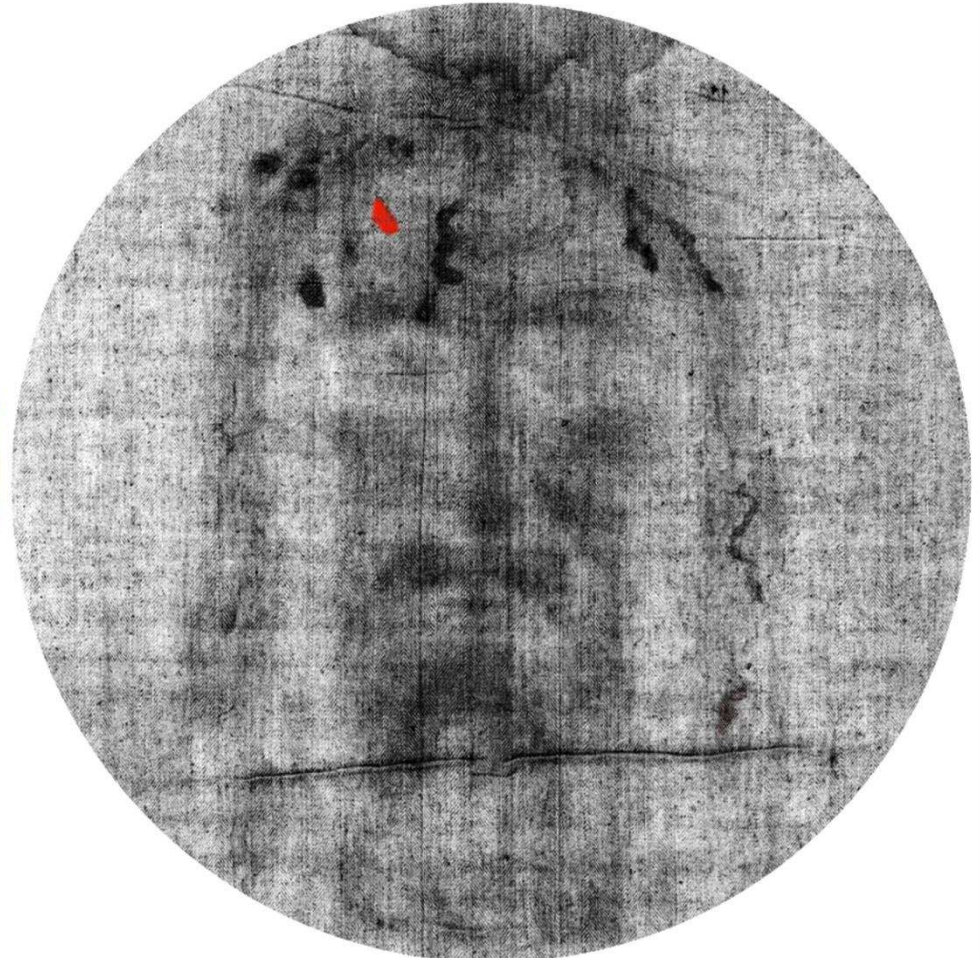
Tuft of hair with shape of eyebrow





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

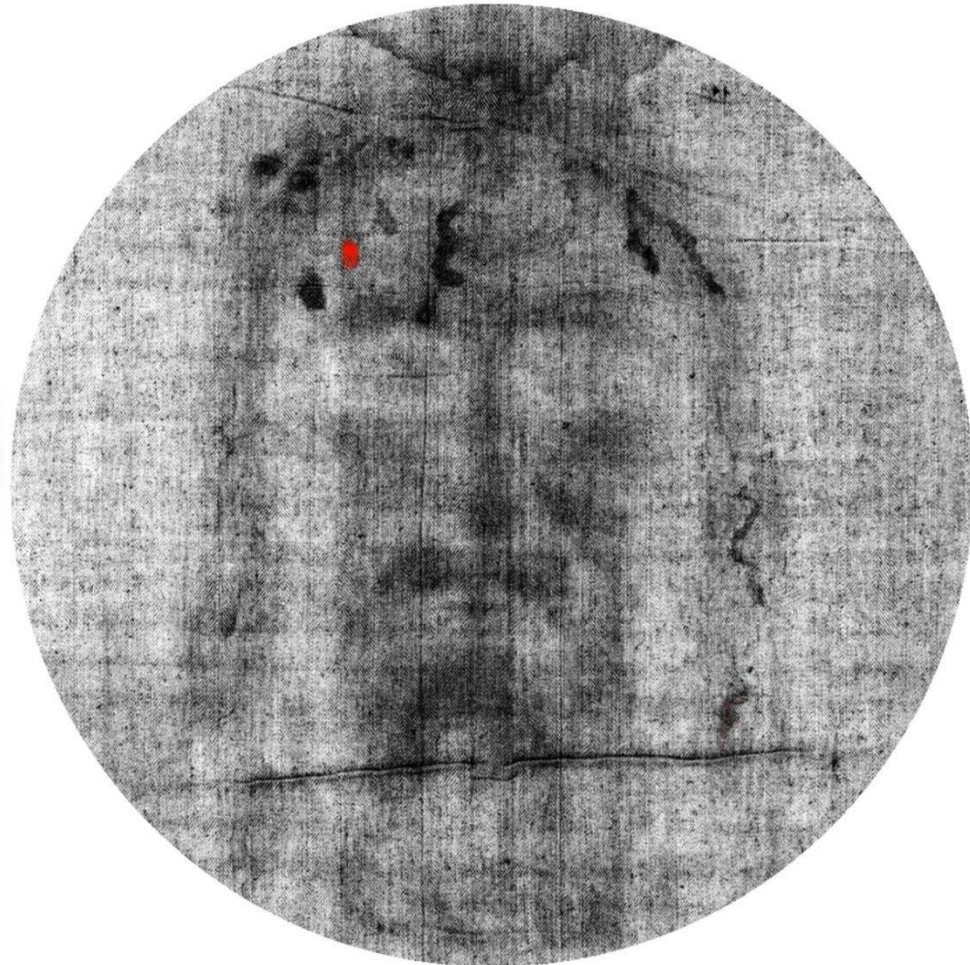
Probable wound





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

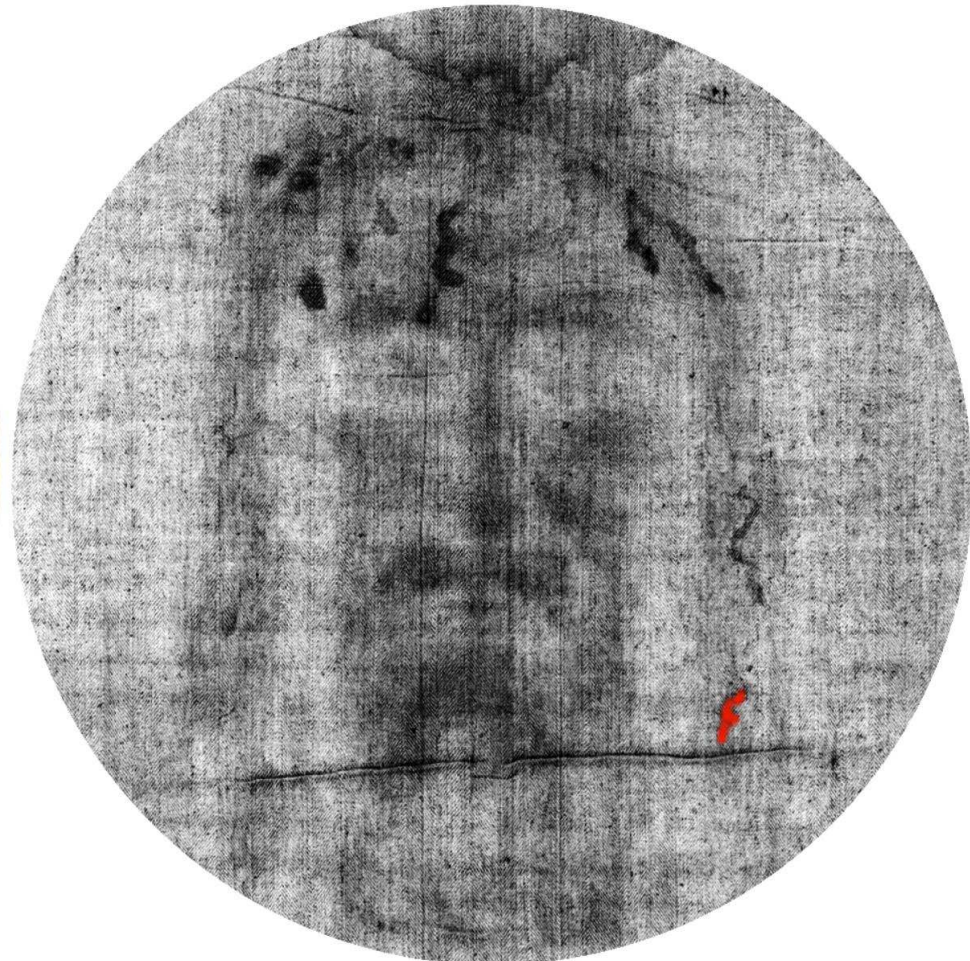
Probable wound





**Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair**

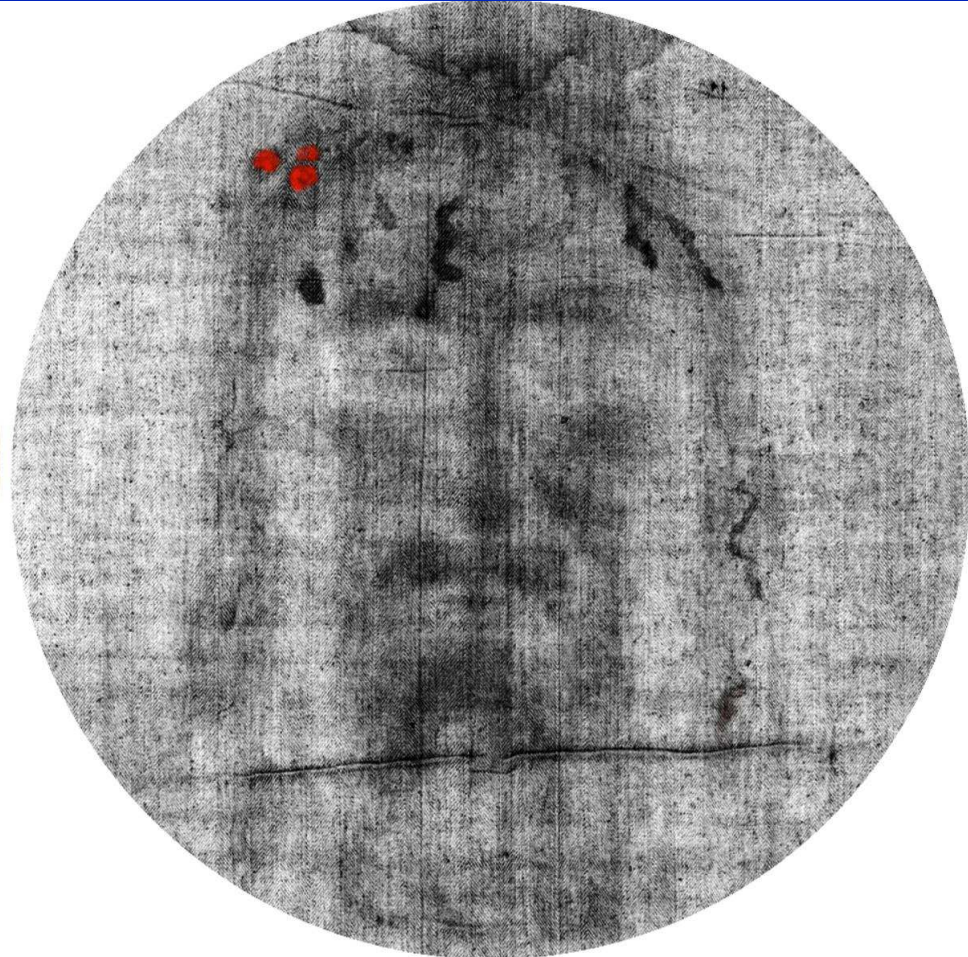
Probable wound





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

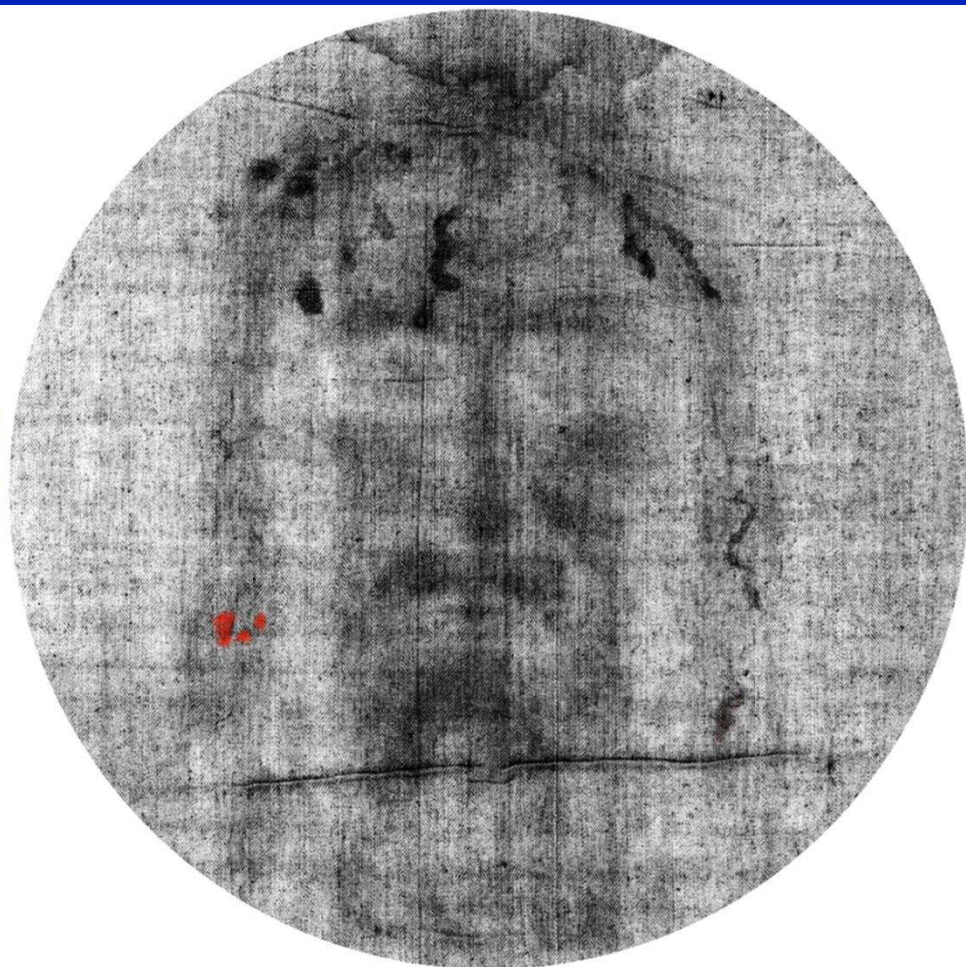
Probable wound





**Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair**

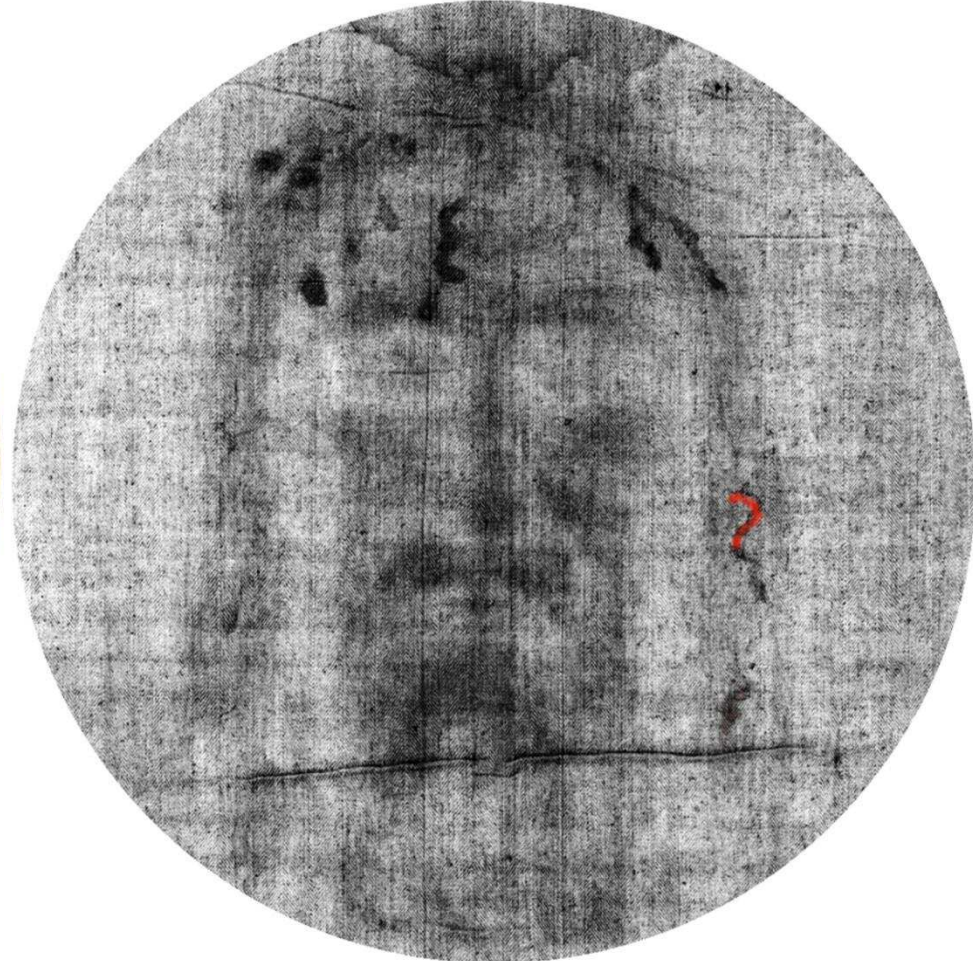
Not sure wound





**Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair**

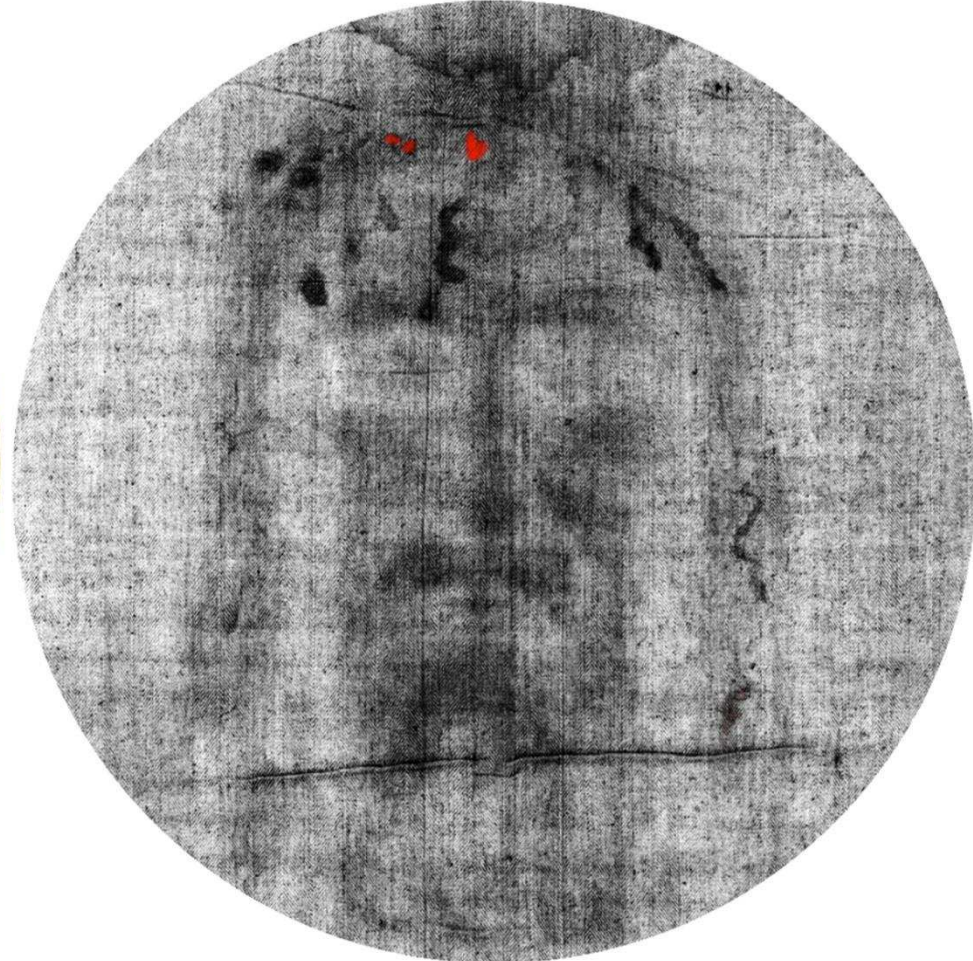
Possible wound if an ear is excluded





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

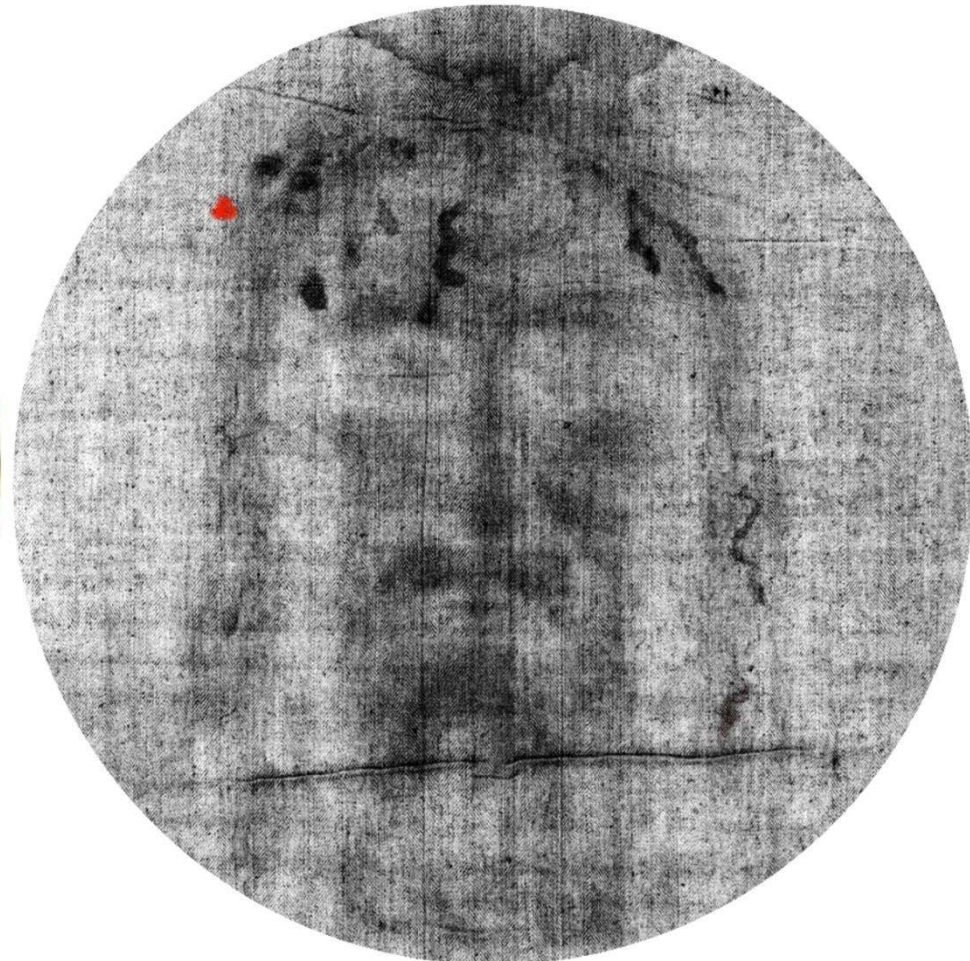
Possible wounds





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

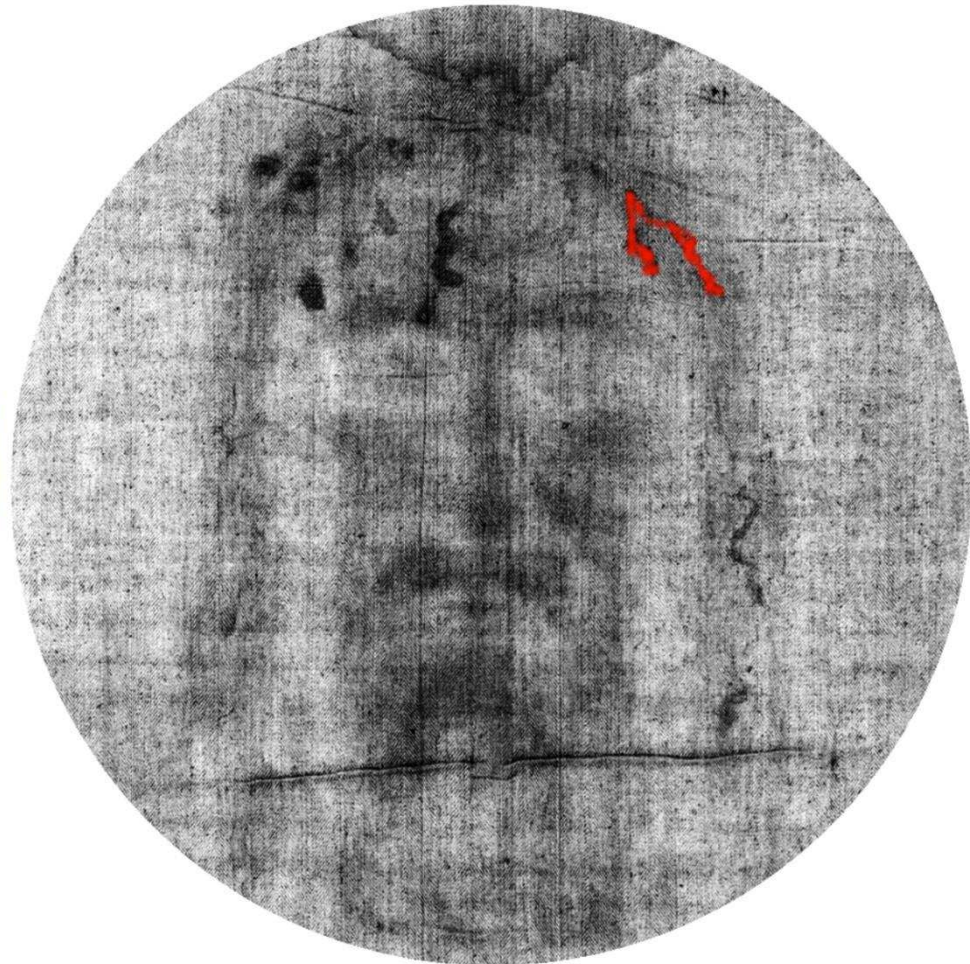
Possible wound





**Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair**

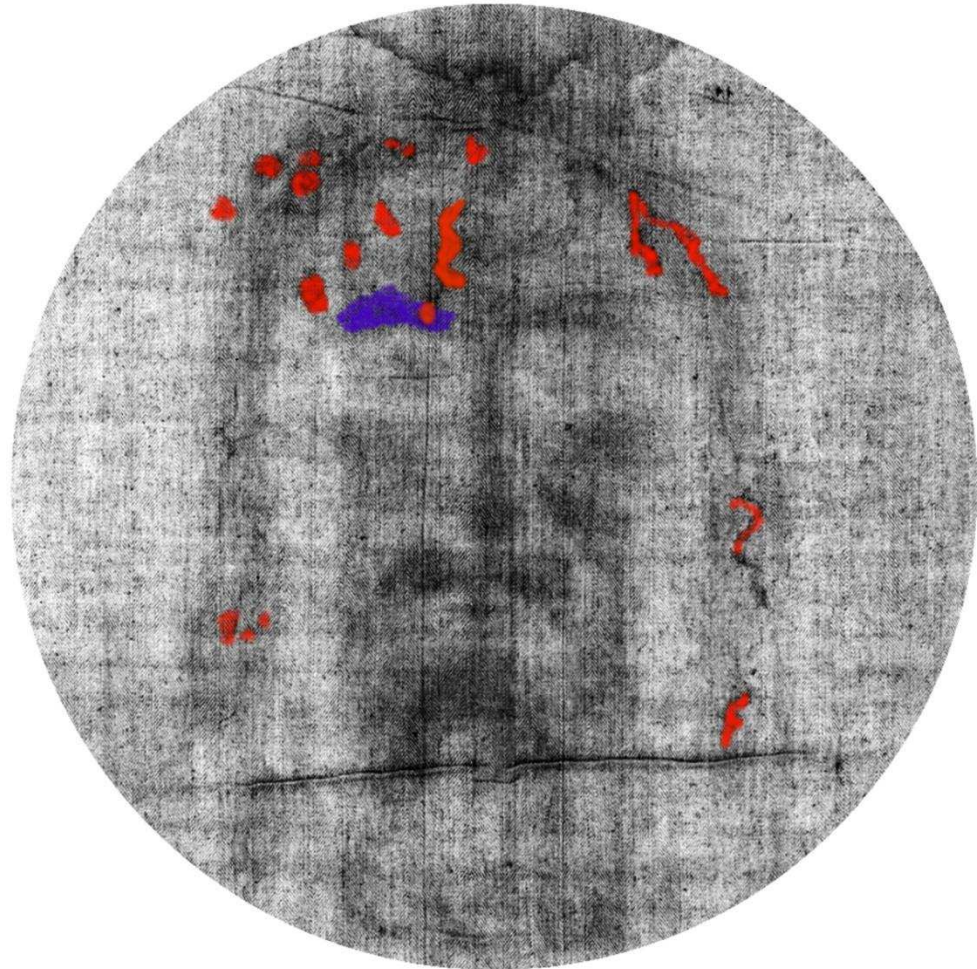
Possible wound





Golden solidus of Justinian II 692-695
A.D. d.C.: wounds on forehead & hair

All the wounds



PECULIAR DETAILS: no ears



60

**Golden
tremissis of
Justinian II, I
period, 692
A.D.**



PECULIAR DETAILS: detached hair



61

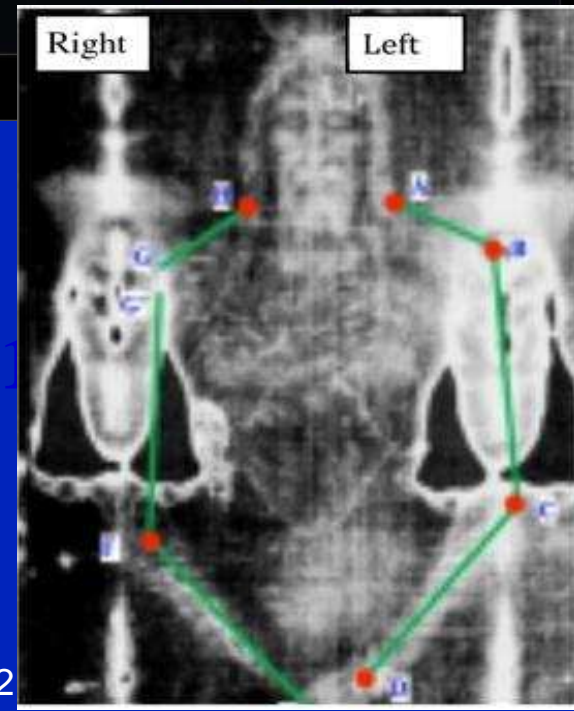
**Golden solidus of Justinian II, I
period, 692 A.D.**



PECULIAR DETAILS: right shoulder lowered



In agreement with the dislocation of the right arm detected on the TS, the right shoulder is frequently lowered with respect to the left one.



PECULIAR DETAILS: beard and lower lip.



**Golden solidus of Justinian II, I
period, 692-695 A.D.**

**Also gap in the beard below the lower
lip and a protruding lower lip, typical of
the TS image are evident.**



PECULIAR DETAILS: crooked nose

Golden solidus of Justinian II, I period, 692-695 A.D.



64

Skew nose (like the TS) probably due to a stick shot (on the top) compared with (on the left) a shock on the coin.



PECULIAR DETAILS: long left hair

Solidus of Constantine VII & Romanus (945-959 A.D.)
and bronze follis of John I (969-976 A.D.)



The longer left hair is evident. This non-symmetry was partially hidden by some of the first engravers that preferred to embellish the face by confusing the left hair with the dress collar.

PECULIAR DETAILS: tears & “T” shaped eyebrows



66

**Golden solidus of Constantine VII &
Romanus, 945-959 A.D.**

(and swollen right cheekbone on the right)



PECULAIR DETAILS - Christ Antiphonetes



Follis representing the icon of Christ Antiphonetes (a famous icon of the Byzantine empire now lost) struck under Michael IV, 1034-1041 A.D.

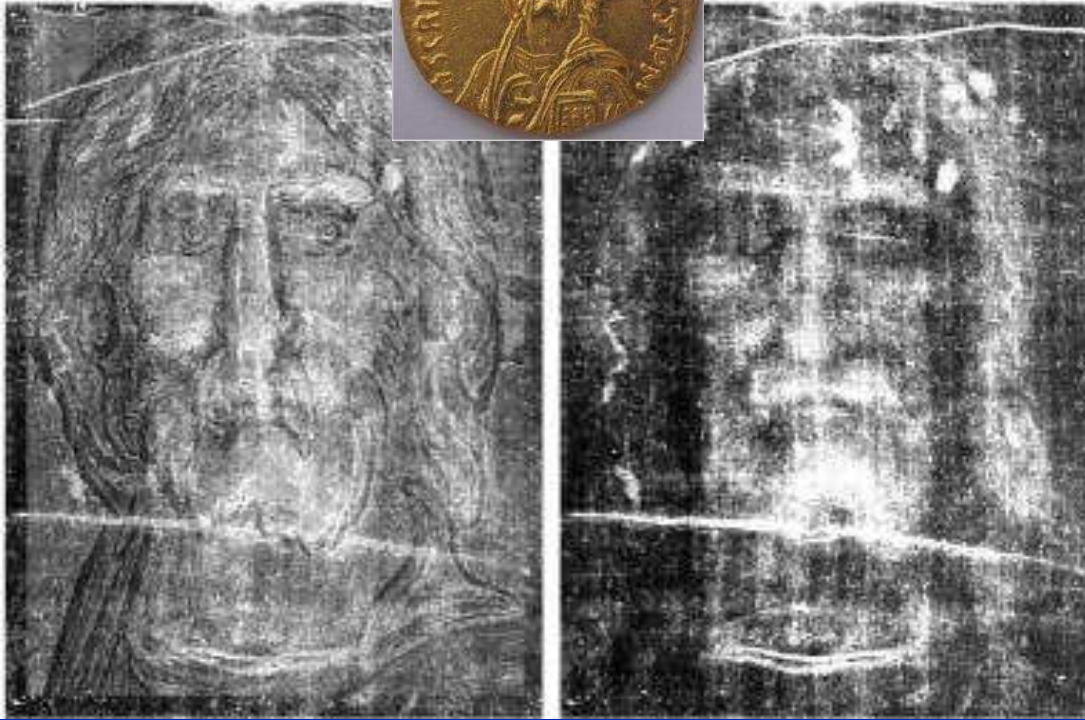
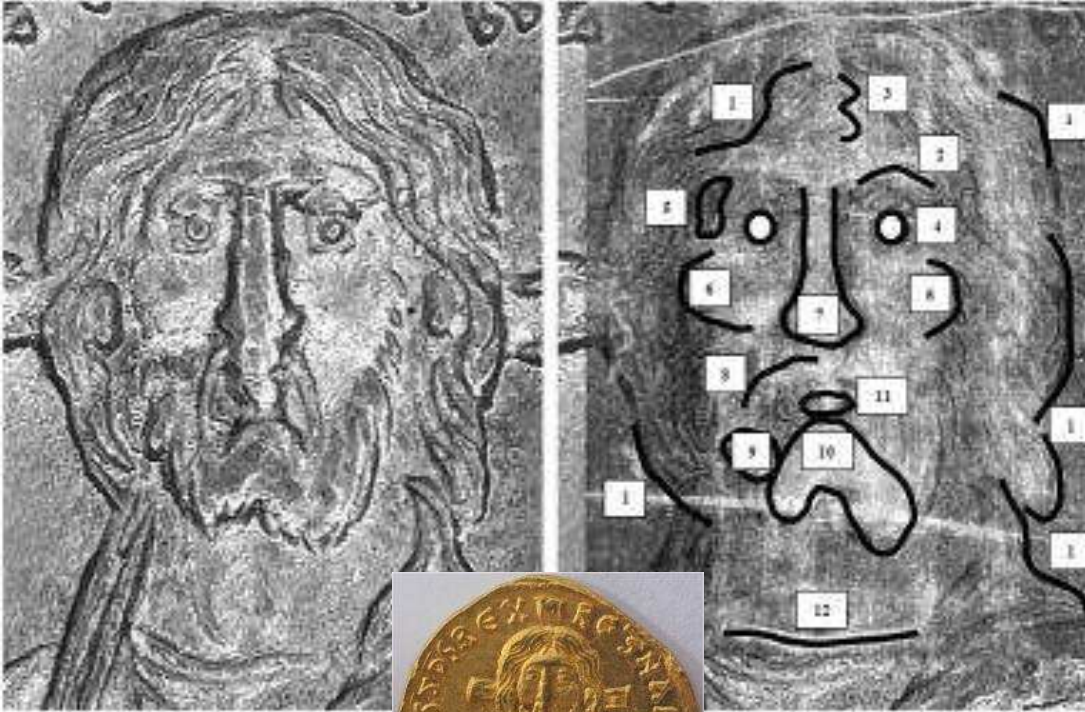


5. POBABILISTC ANALYSIS APPLIED TO ONE COIN



Constantinople: solidus of Giustinian II - 692 A.D.

69



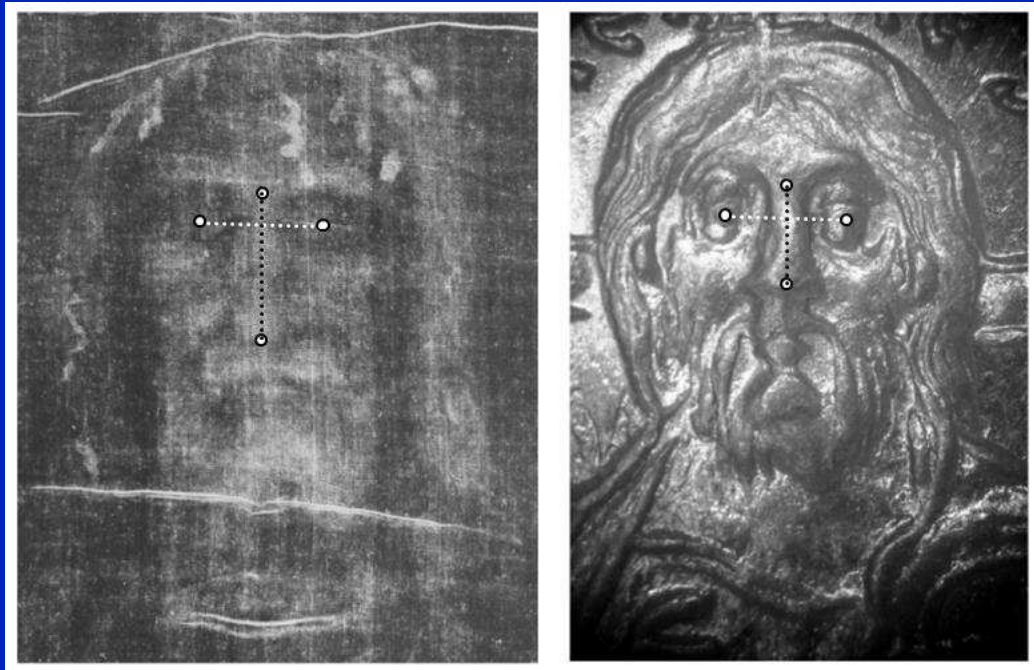
- 1. Hair and asymmetries.
- 2. Left eyebrow more arched.
- 3. "reverse 3" wound.
- 4. Close big eyes.
- 5. Contusion near right eye.
- 6. Pronounced cheekbones.
- 7. Elongated nose.
- 8. Long moustaches.
- 9. Ripped beard on the right.
- 10. Bifurcated beard.
- 11. No beard under mouth.
- 12. The same shape of the fold under the neck as the edge of the garment.

*Image independence:
7 probabilities over
a billion billion!*

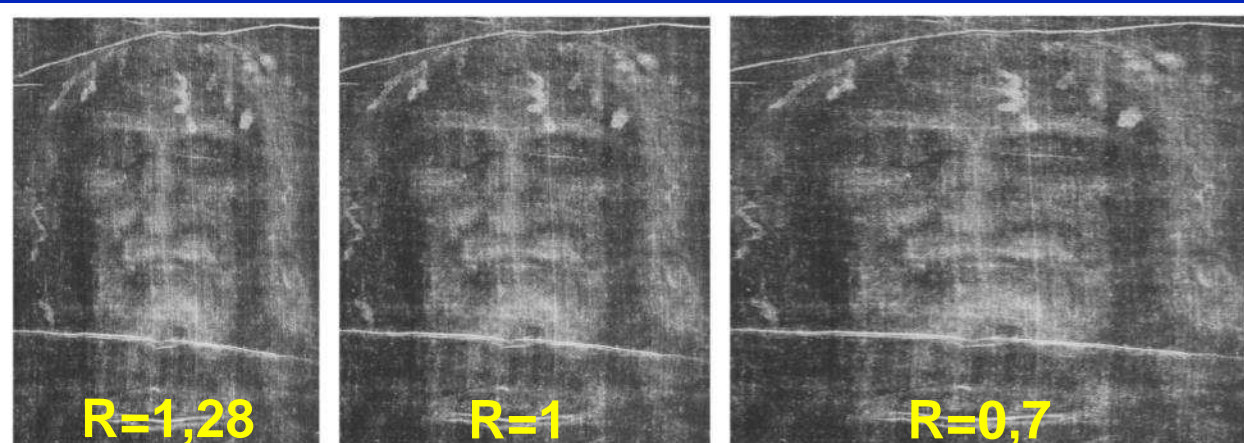
6. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FACE OF CHRIST



QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FACE OF CHRIST






















Parameters for comparison:
Ratio between nose length and eyes distance.

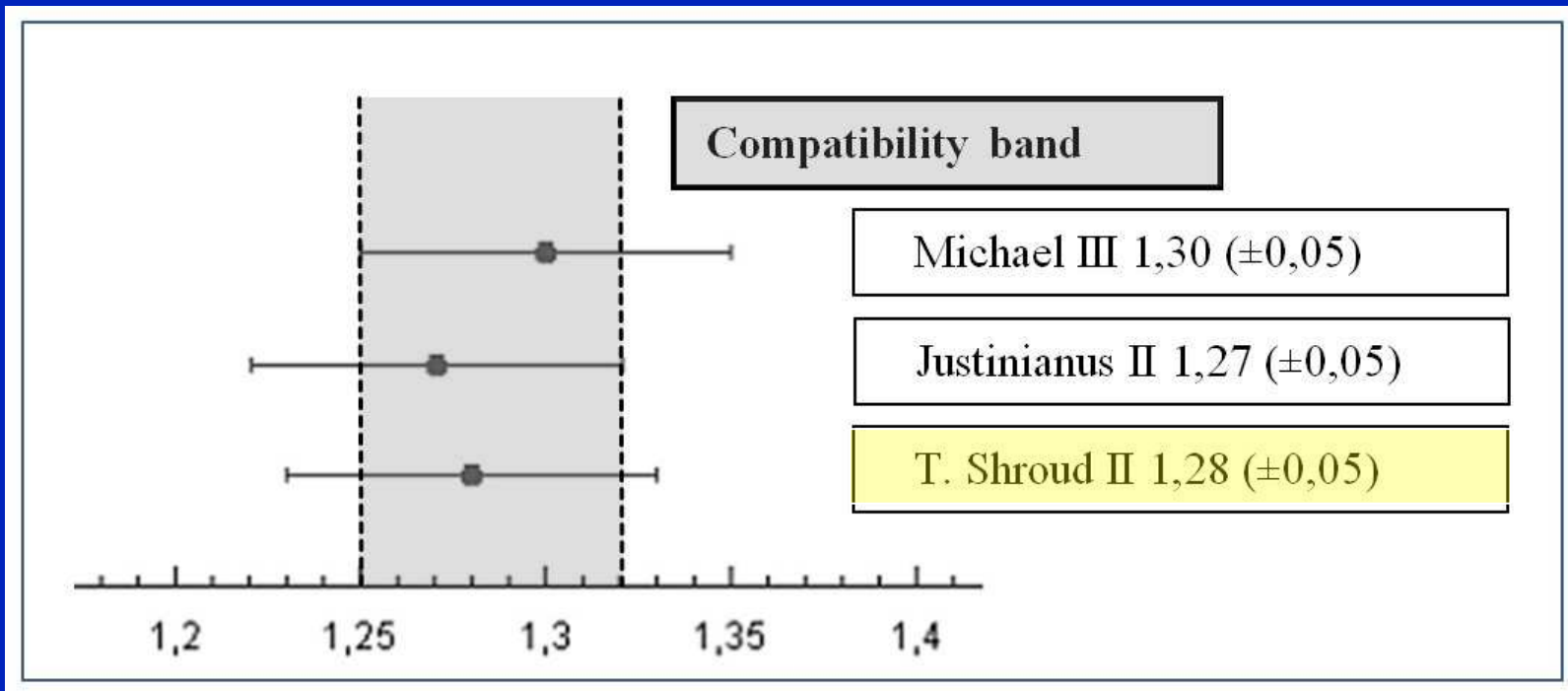


EXAMPLE:
the real TS face is
compared with the
same face distorted.

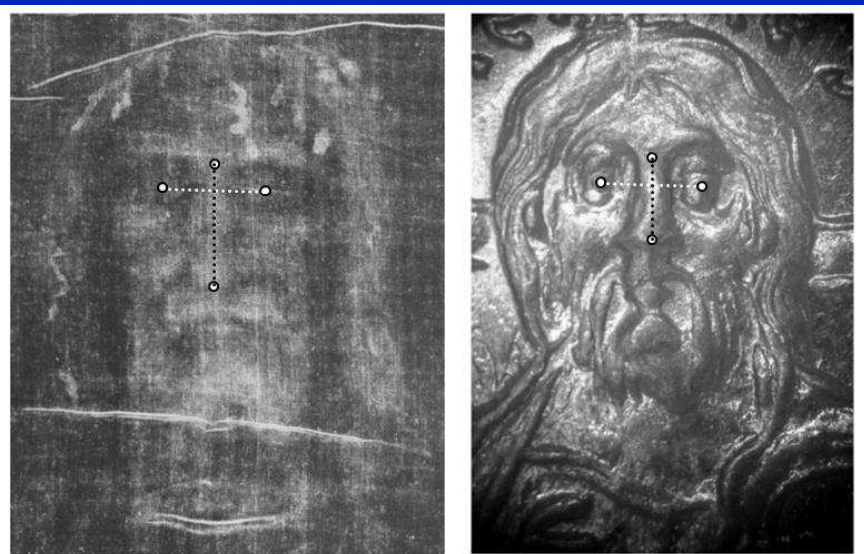
R ratios = nose/eyes length in some faces of Christ, uncert. in the ratio = $\pm 0,05$.

| Face picture | Description: emperor & date | Nose/eyes ratio | Notes | Face picture | Description: emperor & date | Nose/eyes ratio | Notes |
|---|---|--------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Shroud | 1.28 | Control image |  | Basil II and Constantine VIII 976-1025 | 1.20 | Probable direct observation |
|  | Justinian II Period I I mintage 692 | 1.27 | First direct observation |  | Basil II and Constantine VIII 976-1025 | 1.13 | Beginning of features deterioration |
|  | Justinian II Period I I mintage 692 | 1.20 | First direct observation Different mintage |  | Romanus III 1028-1034 | 0.80 | Features deterioration |
|  | Justinian II Period I II mintage 693-695 | 1.06 | Copy from the first mintages |  | Michael VII 1071-1078 | 0.82 | Features deterioration |
|  | Justinian II Period I last mintage 695 | 0.87 | Copy from the first mintages |  | Manuel I 1143-1180 | 0.63 | Further features deterioration |
|  | Michael III 865-867 | 1.30 | Second direct observation |  | Guglielmo I from Palermo 1154-1166 | 0.71 | Features deterioration |
|  | Basil I and Constantine 867-886 | 0.86 | Copy from other mintages: deterior. image |  | Republic of Dubrovnik (Ragusa) | 1.09 | Resume of some features |
|  | Romanus I and Christophorus 921-931 | 1.00 | Copy from other mintages: deterior. image |  | Lorenzo Tiepolo Republic of Venice 1268-1275 | 0.85 | Features deterioration |
|  | Constantine VII and Romanus 944 | 1.20 | Third direct observation, Shroud arrive Constantinople |  | Stefan Uros Serbia 1268-1275 | 0.87 | Features deterioration |
| | | | |  | T. Svetoslav Bulgaria 1300-1322 | 0.60 | Further features deterioration |
| | | | |  | Manuel II Byzantium 1391-1423 | 0.80 | Features deterioration |

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FACE OF CHRIST



R ratios = nose/eyes length in some faces of Chris, uncertainty in the ratio = ±0,05.



The compatibility of the ratios among the images of Christ with that of the TS demonstrates that it was seen from 692 A.D.

7. CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD





CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD

Coniage with the faces of Christ and/or Christ on throne in the period 1000-1300 A.D.

Venice continues in the centuries with Resurrected Christ and with "Almond Christ"

75

- Armenian Georgia with Rusudan (1223-1245);
- Anatolia - Mesopotamia with Fakhr al-Din Kara Arslan (1144-1174);
- Kiev with Vladimir I (980-1015)
- Venice (1192- ... 1800 ca.)
- Bulgaria (1100 ca.)
- Palermo Ruggero II (1130-1140)
- Denmark Sweyn II (1130-1140)
- ...

Christ's depictions are less refined but conform to Byzantine canons.



Byzantine empire under Manuel I, 1180 A.D.

CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



Principality of Russia – Kiev, Vladimir I (980-1015) representing the Christ's face.

«T» shape of the eyebrows.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



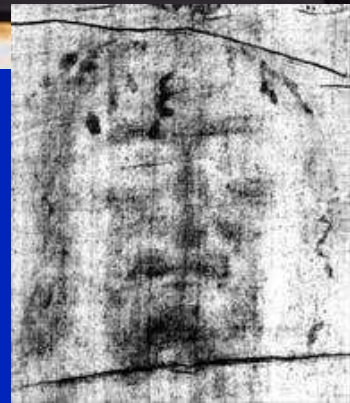
Silver ducat of Roger II (Palermo, 1130-1140 A.D.) showing the face of Christ.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Follaro of Roger II (Messina 1105-1154 A.D.)
showing the face of Christ.
Arabic influence is evident.**



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Count of Edessa, Joscelin I de Courtenay
(1119-1131). Bust of Christ.
It shows the cult still active in memory of the
Shroud there a time preserved.**



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



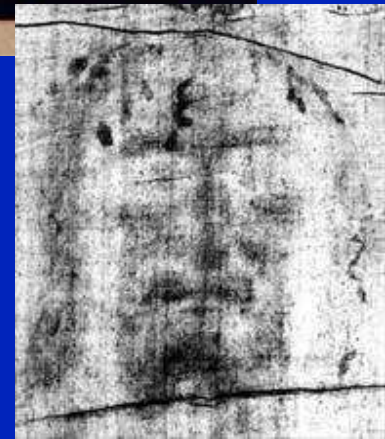
**Tancred, Antioch Principality (1104-1112).
Bust of Christ.**



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



Danish silver penny, Sweyn II Estridsson Ulfsson (1130-1140 A.D.) showing Christ on throne.



BYZANTINE INFLUENCE IN THE WORLD



Venetian grosso of Enrico Dandolo (1192-1205 A.D.) showing Christ on throne with evident Byzantine features.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Bronze dirham. Artqids state
Amid & Kaifa of Fakr al-Din
Qara Arslan.
(1144-1174 A.D.)
Face of Christ.**

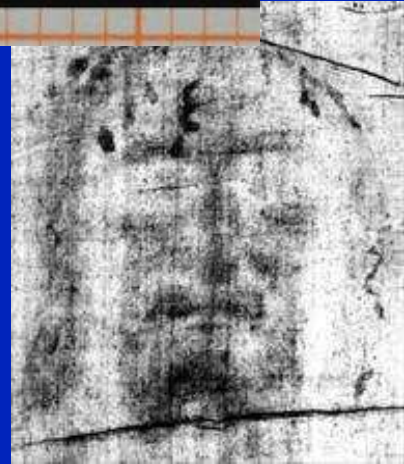


CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



Bezant «base gold scyphate» of Henry I of Lusignan, Cyprus (1218-1253 A.D.).

Christ on throne.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



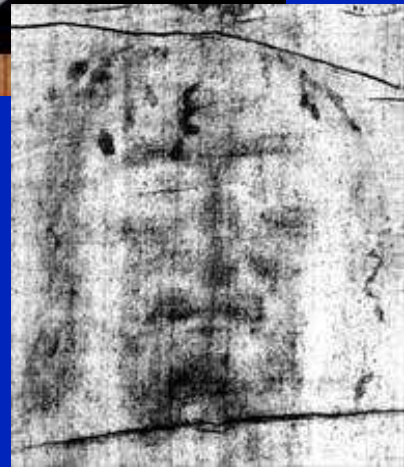
Golden Hyperpyron of Michael VIII of Nicea(1272-1282 A.D.) showing Christ. Constantinople walls with the Mother of God on the obverse.

CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Silver coin of Rusudan, Georgia,
(1223-1245 A.D.).**

Bust of Christ with the Gospels.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Silver coin of Levon I, Armenia,
(1198-1218 A.D.).**

Christ with the king.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Danish penny, king Sweyn II Estridsson
Ulfsson, 1130-1140 A.D.
Christ on throne.**



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Grosso or Dinar of Stefan Uros II Milutin,
Serbia (1282-1321A.D.)**

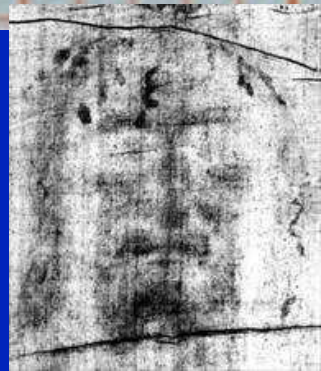
Christ with a TS-like detached hair from face.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Venetian mezzanino of Andrea Dandolo
(1343-1354 A.D.).
Resurrected Christ with a Shroud-like face.**

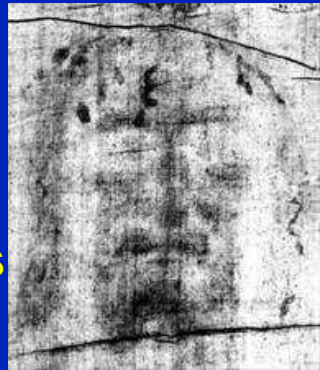


CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Venetian zecchino (or ducat) of Francesco Foscari
1423-1457 showing «Almond Christ»**

or «vesica piscis» which both alludes to the fruit of almond and seed in general, attributed to Him who is "the Way, the Truth and the Life." It also refers to Christ as the intersection of two circles, thus a means of communication between the spiritual and the material world.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Grosso, Balcan Republic of
Ragusa, 1284-1372 A.D.**

Christ with a Shroud-like face.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Grosso, Theodor Svetoslav,
Bulgaria, 1300-1322 A.D.**

Christ on throne.



CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD



**Grosso, Ivan Alexander, Bulgaria
1331-1371 A.D.**

**Christ standing facing full-length,
blessing with two hands.**

CHRIST'S FACE IN THE WORLD: up to now



**Austria, 500 shillings for the 2000 Jubilee.
The face of Christ still has a weak Byzantine-
sindonic reminescence (for example long wavy
hair, but now symmetric).**



8. NUMISMATIC SYNTHESIS



- In 450 A.D. (Marciano-Pulcheria), the Byzantine Empire did not know the Shroud.
- From 692 A.D. (Justinian II) the Empire demonstrates that the Shroud was visible.
- The representation of Christ is then deteriorating over time.
- From the entrance to Constantinople of the TS (Constantine VII) in 944 A.D., the numismatic image of Christ is enriched with sindonic details and spreads to the world.
- Even after the fall of Constantinople in 1204 A.D. the sindonic image continues in European numismatics, especially in the Venetian Republic.
- Even today (e.g. Austria 2000) there are still traces.



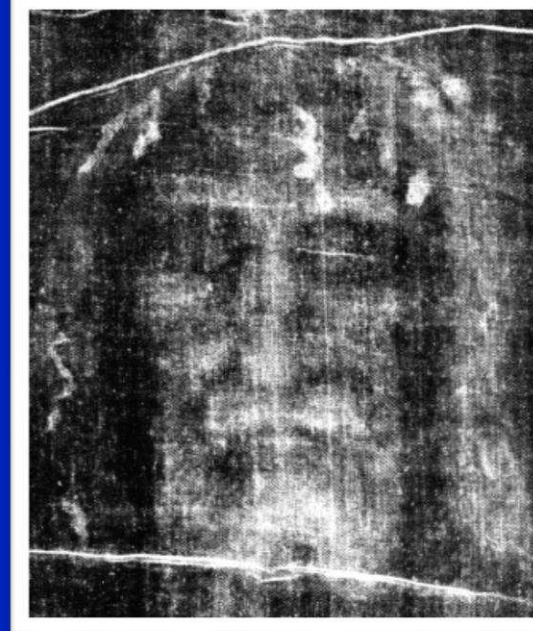
Different Christ's faces



**Marcianus &
Pulcheria
wedding 450 A.D.**



Justinian II I p. 692 A.D.



Turin Shroud

**Michael VII
1071 A.D**



Justinian II II p. 705 A.D.



**Manuel I
1143 A.D**



9. CONCLUSION: image of Christ

Certainly from **692 A.D.**, the Byzantine Empire knew the Shroud and its image of Christ was taken as a numismatic model up to these days.

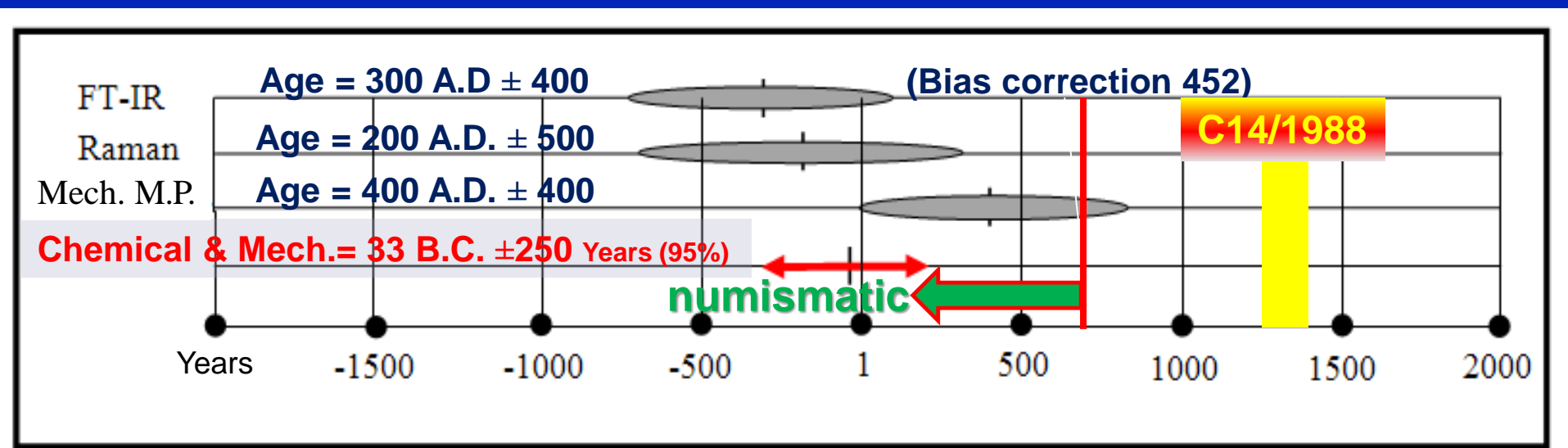
The C14 analysis of 1988, found to be incorrect, dated the Shroud at 1260-1390 A.D.; this result is not compatible with mechanical, chemical and numismatic analyses.



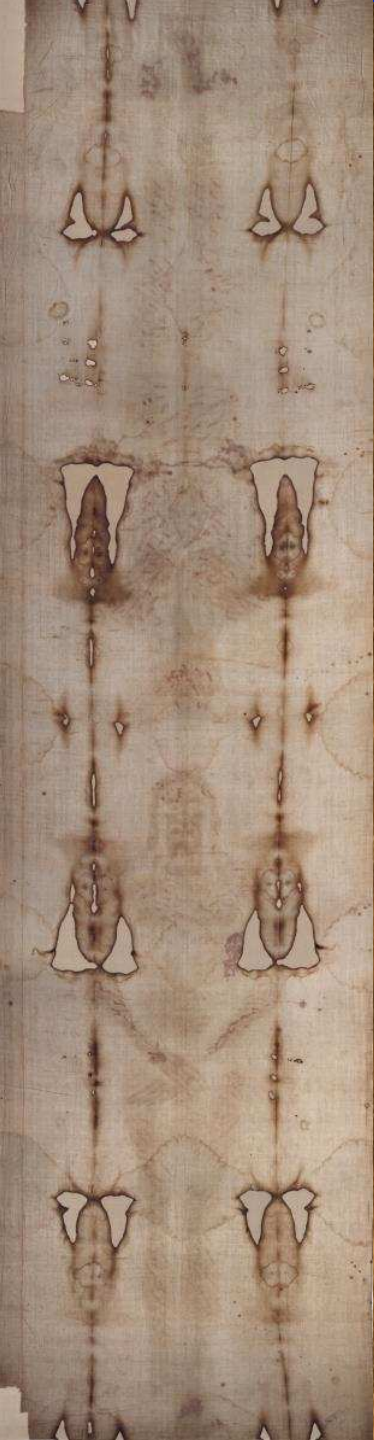
9. CONCLUSION: numismatic dating of the Shroud



The gold solidus of the first period of Justinian II, 692-695 A.D. confirms that the Shroud was known in the 7th century AD.



Results of chemical and mechanical analyses: 33 A.D. \pm 250 years; the C14/1988 result of 1325 A.D. \pm 65 years is wrong.



"Who do you say I am?" (Luke 9,20)