

Why the Shroud of Turin is not the burial cloth of Jesus

1. ORIGINAL GREEK DESCRIPTION

Matthew 27:59 - So let's look at it in the original greek:

"enetylixen auto en sindoni kathara" which means;

"Wrapped it in a linen cloth clean". Wrapped is defined as roll round, envelop, I wrap up.

2. BURIAL PRACTICES OF THE HEBREWS OF THE FIRST CENTURY

They ENTWINED the bodies in cloth and a separate "Napkin" was placed over the head. John 20:7. Verse 6 states that there were "cloths" plural, not one.

As soon as death was certain, the deceased's eyes were closed; the corpse was washed, and then WRAPPED and BOUND. According to the third-century C.E. Jewish tractate Semahot, men could only prepare the corpse of a man, but women could prepare both men and women. Literary depictions often suggest that perfumes or ointments were used for this washing. The body was wrapped and bound in strips of cloth.

TIMELINE:

* Jesus was found guilty by Pontius Pilate and crucified the next morning at "the third hour" (9 a.m.) on Passover day (15:25). Given the prolonged agony of crucifixion, Jesus died later that afternoon at the ninth hour (3 p.m.)

* According to Josephus, this would have been "from the ninth hour till the eleventh" (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.) (War of the Jews, VI.9.3).

* The first night when He was put in the grave was Wednesday night making Saturday "day" the third day. (Matthew 12:38-40) Here is a good video explaining the timeline of the crucifixion, burial and resurrection:

https://youtu.be/EmtyYqq11Qc?si=vHiVI_w336gUyReb

John 11 has such preparations in view: Lazarus's "hands and feet were bound with strips of cloth, and his face wrapped in a cloth" (John 11:44). Thus prepared, male relatives and friends would carry the corpse in a procession toward the place of interment, accompanied by friends,

neighbors, and relatives. Such processions are described in the New Testament (Luke 7:12, for example) and in Josephus, who emphasizes the splendor of Herod's funerary cortege (War I.671-3). Some Mishnaic texts suggest that processions occasionally halted in order to "make lamentation" for the dead (m. Meg. 4.3; m. B. Bath. 6.7, for example). **IMPORTANT:** Jewish rabbinic tradition state that a lamentation procession was allowed for most deceased **EXCEPT** those that were convicted criminals, they were denied having a proper burial. Which is why Joseph of Arimathea went to Pilate to plead for the body.

3. JEWISH TEFILLIN IS ON THE SHROUD IMAGE:

Dr. Alan D. Whanger said he and his wife, Mary Whanger, used a polarized image overlay technique to discover the existence of a phylactery on the figure's left arm on the shroud. A phylactery is a small leather pouch worn by orthodox Jewish men during prayer and to hold small parchments on which scriptures are written.

Whanger said the discovery of the phylactery imprint on the left arm, coupled with his earlier discovery of a phylactery on the head of the image, indicates the person was Jewish. He said the fact that both phylacteries appear to have been torn open also indicates that the crucifixion of the person was very unusual. Jesus didn't wear a tefillin. Here's why:

The use of a Tefillin:

* And it shall be for a sign for you upon your hand, and for a memorial between your eyes, that the law of the Lord may be in your mouth; for with a strong hand did the Lord bring you out of Egypt.—Exodus 13:9 Jesus was the Lord who brought them out of Egypt Literal Greek - Jude 5 - "Now I want to remind you, although you once fully knew it, that Jesus, who saved a people out of the land of Egypt, afterward destroyed those who did not believe."

* And it shall be for a sign upon your hand, and as frontlets between your eyes; for with a mighty hand did the Lord bring us forth out of Egypt.—Exodus 13:16

* And you shall bind them as a sign upon your arm, and they shall be as frontlets between your eyes.—Deuteronomy 6:8

* You shall put these words of mine on your heart and on your soul; and you shall tie them for a sign upon your arm, and they shall be as frontlet between your eyes.—Deuteronomy 10:6

Why would Jesus wear a reminder of the words that He spoke?

4. COINS ON THE EYES?

This is NOT a Jewish practice, It would have been considered idolatry.

Contrary to popular etiology there is little evidence to connect the myth of Charon to the custom of placing a pair of coins on the eyes of the deceased, though the larger gold-foil coverings discussed above might include pieces shaped for the eyes. Pairs of coins are sometimes found in burials, including cremation urns; among the collections of the British Museum is an urn from Athens, ca. 300 BC, that contained cremated remains, two obols, and a terracotta figure of a mourning siren. Ancient Greek and Latin literary sources, however, mention a pair of coins only when a return trip is anticipated, as in the case of Psyche's catabasis, and never in regard to sealing the eyes.

5. DNA:

They examined the human and non-human DNA found when the shroud and its backing cloth were vacuumed in 1977 and 1988. ... After sequencing some DNA of pollen and dust found on the shroud, they confirmed that many people from many different places came in contact with the shroud.

Not a Bone of the Messiah would be broken: (This includes the nose) The nose on the shroud shows that it was broken.

“The nasal skeleton is a combination of bone and cartilage which forms both what we can see as the external nose and the internal nasal septum – which divides the two nasal cavities of the head.”

- Oliver Jones “Teach me Anatomy” 2023

There are three prophecies in the Old Testament that specifically state that the Messiah will have NONE of His bones broken:

Prophecy 24 Exodus 12:43,46

Prophecy 36: Numbers 9:12

Prophecy 96: Psalms 34:20

6. ACID PIGMENTATION: HOW DID THE IMAGE GET THERE?

(This is by no means a definite explanation but rather a possibility to consider.)

In 2009, Luigi Garlaschelli, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Pavia, stated that he had made a full size reproduction of the Shroud of Turin using only medieval technologies. Garlaschelli placed a linen sheet over a volunteer and then rubbed it with an acidic pigment. The shroud was then aged in an oven before being washed to remove the pigment. He then added blood stains, scorches and water stains to replicate the original. One of many possible explanations of how the image got there.

7. HISTORY -

The Bishop of Troyes, Henri of Poitiers, is upset because he believes the shroud is a fake; in fact, he has been told this by a man who claims to have painted it. Thirty years pass. It is now 1389, and Henri's successor, Pierre d'Archis, writes a long letter of protest about the shroud to Pope Clement VII. The verdict of Catholic Bishop Pierre d'Arcis wrote to tell the Pope that it was "a clever sleight of hand" by someone "falsely declaring this was the actual shroud in which Jesus was enfolded in the tomb to attract the multitude so that MONEY might cunningly be wrung from them". This was in 1389.

8. FORENSIC STUDY

"Forensic scientist Dr Matteo Borrini of Liverpool John Moores University and Luigi Garlaschelli of the University of Pavia used a living volunteer and real and synthetic blood to try to simulate possible ways that the apparent bloodstains could have got onto the shroud. They concluded that two short rivulets of possible blood on the left hand of the shroud's ghostly figure could only have been formed by someone who was upright with their arms at an angle of about 45 degrees.

This could be consistent with someone who had been crucified with their arms held in a Y shape. Unfortunately for shroud believers, however, the forearm blood stains would require the dead body to have been wrapped in the shroud with their arms in a different position – held almost vertically above their head, rather than at an angle of 45 degrees.

The researchers, whose findings have been published in the Journal of Forensic Sciences, formed the opinion that the supposed blood spatters seem to have fallen vertically and almost randomly from someone who might well have been standing over the cloth, rather than lying in it." Adam Lusher Journalist

9. THE NECKLACE AROUND THE NECK with the word "ע נ ן" which shroud believers say is Aramaic for 'lamb'. These are Hebrew characters not Aramaic. The Aramaic word for "Lamb" would look like this: ܠܡ "The Wounded Sheep" ܠܡܝܢ Again, "sheep" not lamb.

The Hebrew characters mean the following:

The Hebrew letter Ayin (ע) means eye and has to do with vision and bringing forth lights that are hidden.

Aleph (א) indicates the Oneness and Unity of the Creator.

And In Aramaic, Nun (ܢ) means fish, so Nun can be thought of as the fish that swims in the waters of the Torah.

So it seems like a big stretch to make this the burial cloth of Jesus. In WWII, the Nazi's claimed to have the spearhead that pierced His side which was captured by the Americans. This is where Raiders of the Lost Ark got the idea for whoever had the Ark would be victorious in battle. It's all folklore and myth and has nothing to do with the finished work of the cross.

Many of the scientists are confessed roman catholics or have converted to catholicism. If you read scientific reports, you have to research the organization to find if it has ties to the catholic church. It is well known in the middle ages that the roman catholic church would often look for ways to create catholic loyalty with stigmata and miracles and visions. It bears scrutiny.