

# New Evidence Bolsters Claim That Turin Shroud Was Used To Bury Christ

"...a violent death for the man wrapped in the Turin shroud."By [Randy DeSoto](#)

on July 17, 2017 at 10:08am

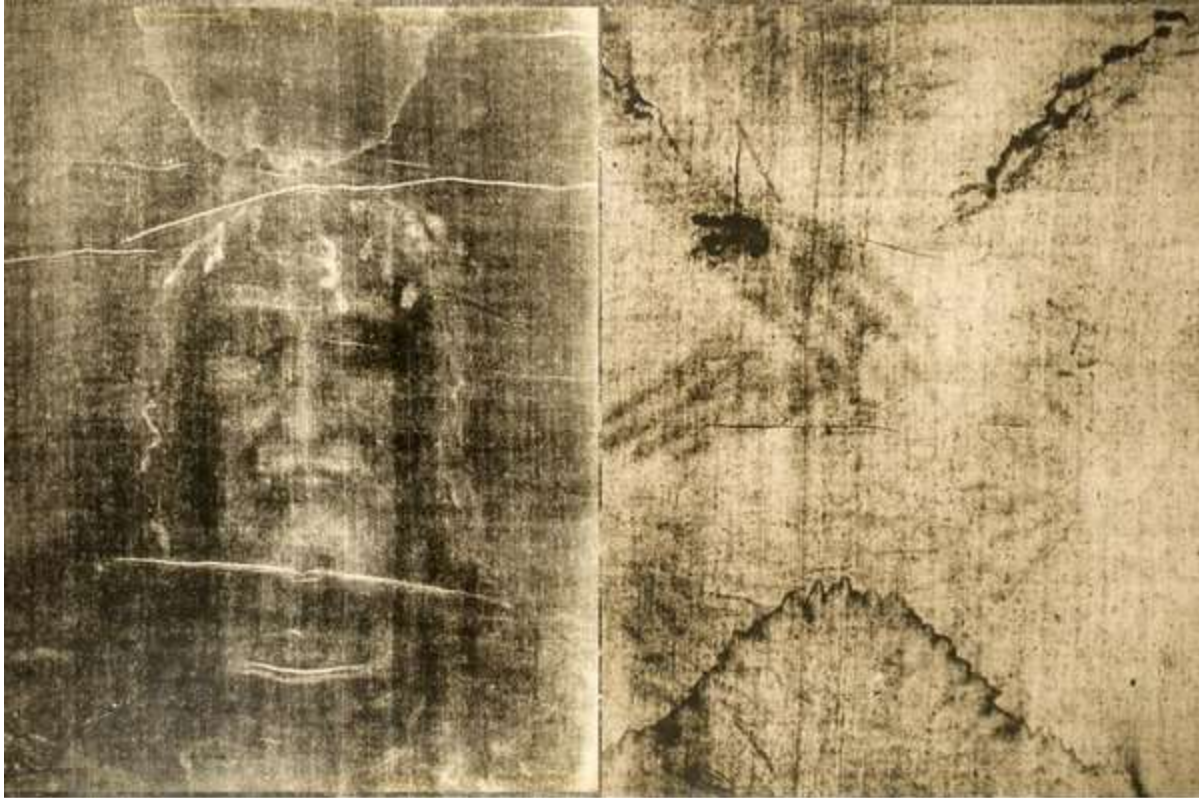
A new study of the Shroud of Turin lends authenticity to the claim it was the cloth used to bury Jesus Christ following his crucifixion.

Researchers [found](#) a high level of creatinine and ferritin in the blood particles present in the linen fabric, indicating that the person wrapped in it was a victim of torture.

"The wide presence of creatinine particles bound to ferrihydrite particles is not a situation typical of the blood serum of a healthy human organism," [said](#) Professor Giulio Fanti of the University of Padua.

"Indeed, a high level of creatinine and ferritin is related to patients suffering of strong polytrauma like torture," Fanti said. "Hence, the presence of these biological nanoparticles found during our experiments point a violent death for the man wrapped in the Turin shroud."

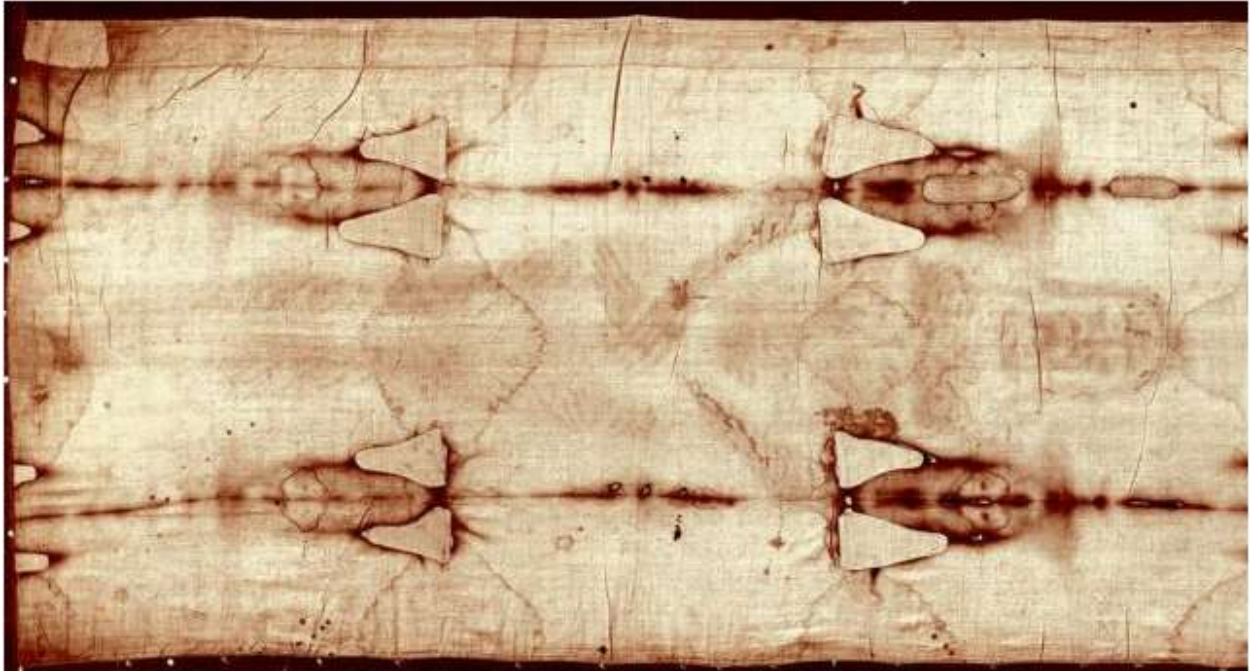
"The peculiar structure, size and distribution of the nanoparticles cannot be artifacts made over the centuries on the fabric of the shroud," Fanti said.



These findings contradict critics' claims that the Turin Shroud was fabricated in the medieval era as a means to bolster Christianity's claims.

The study, which is titled "New Biological Evidence from Atomic Resolution Studies on the Turin Shroud," notes the artifact is a linen cloth about 14-and-a-half feet long by a little over three-and-a-half feet wide.

It contains a double image of a dead body that was scourged and stabbed in the side and wearing a crown of thorns.



So far the image has not been reproducible by science.

[Radiocarbon dating](#) conducted in 1988 determined the shroud originated in the Middle Ages, sometime between the 1260 and 1390, but those findings have been contested.

Researchers have also found evidence that the artifact was in the Roman territory of Palestine in the first century A.D., then in Edessa (now Sanliurfa) in modern-day Turkey.

An image closely resembling the face on the shroud appeared on Byzantine coins in use in the seventh century.

After the empire's capital, Constantinople, was sacked in 1204, the shroud next surfaced in France in the 1300s and was eventually taken to its present location in Turin, Italy, in the 1500s.

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