

# SHROUD NEWS

A NEWSLETTER ABOUT THE HOLY SHROUD OF TURIN  
*edited by REX MORGAN*  
*Author of PERPETUAL MIRACLE and SHROUD GUIDE*

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A HISTORIC MOMENT IN SHROUD STUDY MODERN HISTORY. PETER SKINNER OF BROOKS INSTITUTE, CALIFORNIA, HANDS OVER THE BROOKS SHROUD PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION TO REX MORGAN IN SYDNEY ON 22nd DECEMBER 1986. THE EXHIBIT WILL BE PERMANENTLY HOUSED IN AUSTRALIA.

### EDITORIAL

Well, I said in my first editorial this year that 1986 may very well be a vintage year in the study of the Shroud. That 1986 turned out this way seems to me to be indisputable. Let us recall some of the events which have occurred in the Shroud's modern history since January 1986.

Perhaps it could be said that one of the most significant public events since the exposition of the Shroud itself in 1978 was the exhibition of the Brooks Photographic Exhibit in Hong Kong and Macau where, in twelve days more than a quarter of a million people saw the evidence in March this year. Not only that, but William Meacham seized the opportunity to organise a highly important Shroud Symposium which brought together six internationally significant experts in Sindonology from various countries and various fields: Ian Wilson (UK), Dr Luigi Gonella (Italy), Dr Alan Adler (USA), Dr John Heller (USA), Fr Peter Rinaldi (USA), William Meacham (HK) and Rex Morgan tagging along. This conference, of which the proceedings are to be published in Hong Kong shortly, together with the reported Symposium held at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, USA in February, constitutes a number of major papers and discussions to be added to the now enormous literature on the Shroud.

During the past year two new newsletters in the same format as SHROUD NEWS came into existence. The newly formed group in Rome produces an enormous bi-monthly publication COLLEGAMENTO PRO SINDONE, edited by Italian dynamo, Professor Emanuela Marinelli, and the Consortium of Shroud Centers, based on Sister Damian's Salt Lake City headquarters has established the newsletter IMAGE. In addition the continued publication of SHROUD SPECTRUM INTERNATIONAL by Dorothy Crispino of Nashville, Indiana, has kept up the very high academic and production standards of that prestigious journal. The British Society for the Turin Shroud's newsletter has been produced with greater regularity and with a vast improvement in content during 1986.

Another landmark in the Shroud's year was the Environmental Study of the Shroud in Jerusalem's expedition to the Holy City to conduct a series of experiments in the same rock-face as Christ's tomb was to assess the effects of body temperature and environmental factors on the possible mechanism for image production on the unique Shroud. Since I was privileged to be part of that expedition as an official observer, SHROUD NEWS readers have had the opportunity of reading

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Editorial (contd)

much about it since. Incidentally, Sr Damian's official report has now been published and I hope to recite the formal conclusions of that expedition in our next issue.

SHROUD NEWS itself has had the benefit during 1986 of being able to publish articles submitted by such world-famous scholars as Don Luigi Fossati of Italy and Remi Van Haelst of Belgium, together with a number of translations from Italian articles by Helen Ferris and Nereo Masini. It is gratifying to know that SHROUD NEWS is gaining such wide acceptance (in many countries) as a useful organ for the dissemination of Shroud information.

Obviously, the most significant event on the world scale for 1986 was the historic announcement on 4th October that the Pope had given permission for carbon dating procedures to take place following the Turin Carbon Dating Conference and which is reported in this issue.

Several new Shroud books have been published during the year in a number of different countries. One of the most interesting is Ian Wilson's THE EVIDENCE OF THE SHROUD which I propose to review in the next issue of SN. My own THE HOLY SHROUD AND THE EARLIEST PAINTINGS OF CHRIST has caused quite some academic argument.

And, for us in Australia and the Southern Hemisphere, the gift of the Brooks exhibit, described herein, is the most significant matter for us and reflects the generosity of Ernest Brooks who with Miller and Evans took all the now standard reference photographs of the Shroud in 1978.

My own involvement with Shroud study, which began as late as 1978, has brought me into contact with hundreds of wonderful people all over the world, whether they be the majority of pro-authenticity people (the logical stance) or the minority of sceptics. If the Shroud is doing nothing else in the late twentieth century it is giving millions of people some common ground in this divided and, in many places, desperate world. My own experience in April this year of spending days virtually re-enacting the burial of Christ in Jerusalem and walking the same ground in Israel that He did will add a special significance to Christmas Day as my children and their families gather to celebrate the birth of the Man of the Shroud, and I hope all of you will have similar feelings.

REX MORGAN

### PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT PRESENTED TO AUSTRALIA

AS FAR AS THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE IS CONCERNED THIS MUST BE THE GREAT SHROUD STORY OF 1986.

In Sydney, Australia, on Monday 22nd December 1986, the entire Brooks Exhibit of Visual Data on the Holy Shroud, or the Holy Shroud Photographic Exhibition as we have been calling it since 1983 was formally handed over permanently by a representative of the Brooks Institute of Photography, Santa Barbara, California, to Rex Morgan as Honorary Director of the Exhibit for South East Asia.

This historic occasion marked the culmination of several years of work and co-operation which has enabled the exhibition to be shown to the public free of charge in every state capital in Australia, in four major cities in New Zealand, in Hong Kong and Macau and in other places.

Rex Morgan was present at the official unveiling of the exhibit in Santa Barbara in 1981 and a casual remark, "We ought to see this in Australia," led ultimately to the exhibition coming here on loan from Brooks Institute late in 1983. Morgan then sought and gained sponsorship from numerous Australian companies and organisations in order to bring the exhibition to the people of Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Hobart, Adelaide, Perth, Darwin, Brisbane, Cairns, Albury, Wellington, Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, Hong Kong and Macau, during which time about 500,000 visitors to the exhibition were able to examine the hundred or so photographs depicting the scientific work done by the Shroud of Turin Research Project (STURP) in 1978 and fullsize positive, negative and enhanced photographs of the Holy Shroud. The exhibition has also generated hundreds of news items, radio and television programmes and interviews bringing knowledge of the Shroud to a vast audience of people in the southern hemisphere where knowledge was limited previously to relatively few and was based only on the reading of the occasional press item generated from Europe or America.

In anticipation of this occurrence, Rex Morgan established an organisation to be the legal owner of the exhibition not wishing to have the ownership resting with any one individual. Thus a new body the SOUTH EAST ASIA RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE HOLY SHROUD (SEARCH) has come into being and amongst its aims is to establish a permanent home in Australia (probably in Sydney) for the exhibit and all related

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Photographic Exhibit Presented to Australia (contd)

material which might be gathered in the future to assist those interested in the subject of the Holy Shroud to pursue that interest.

Rex Morgan said on 22nd December that he was familiar with a number of Shroud research centres in various parts of the world but that the example he best wished to follow was the Atlanta Centre for the Shroud in Atlanta, Georgia, where probably the best displayed exhibit in the world drew huge crowds all the time.

In a letter from the President of Brooks Institute of Photography, Ernest Brooks II, he wrote this to Rex Morgan:

"This letter is an extreme privilege for me to write. This concerns the Brooks Institute Shroud of Turin exhibit, presently on loan to you, and the future of the images created for the exhibit in Turin, Italy in 1978.

"For the past few years, we have witnessed, and it is on record, that your leadership and enthusiasm in bringing the Brooks Institute exhibit to so many thousands of people has been all that we could ever imagine. It is with great pride and pleasure that Brooks Institute hereby grants the Shroud of Turin Visual Data Exhibit to the South East Asia Research Center for the Holy Shroud. We place this exhibit in trust with you, Rex Morgan, for its future. Our Public Relations Director, Peter Skinner, will officially hand over the exhibit to you in Sydney on December 22, 1986."

Thus, in a hurriedly arranged small formal function held at the Koala Hotel in Sydney, Peter Skinner, himself an Australian, gave Morgan a plaque to commemorate the historic handover.

The plaque, which will be displayed with the exhibition is inscribed: "Contemporary insights to an ancient paradox. The Brooks Institute of Photography Visual Data Exhibit of the Shroud of Turin from the historic 1978 investigation, Turin, Italy. Presented by Ernest H. Brooks II, President, Brooks Institute of Photography, Santa Barbara, California. With appreciation to Rex Morgan, MBE, Honorary Tour Director, for bringing this exhibit to so many people throughout Australia, New Zealand and South East Asia. Sydney, December 22, 1986"



PETER SKINNER with REX MORGAN at the Handing-over in Sydney



Sydney Channel 7 Newsreel recording the historic event  
[pics by Margie Sullivan]

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Photographic Exhibit Presented to Australia (contd)

In his address Peter Skinner said in part:

"Brooks Institute had many requests for the Exhibition after it had toured parts of the USA in 1981 but no one came forward with as much enthusiasm for organising the logistics of bringing the exhibit to as many people as possible without a profit motive. This fits with the involvement of Brooks Institute in Shroud research which has never been with a profit motive in mind. Ernie Brooks has always said that this exhibit should be seen by as many possible for as little cost as possible. We sifted through all the requests we had received and decided that Rex Morgan should have it. When we were in New Zealand last year Mr Brooks had said: 'Rex is doing such a good job with the exhibit why don't we just give it to him for his proposed centre?' As an Australian I am very proud to think that the exhibit will stay here and obviously over the years hundreds of thousands more people will be able to see it. On behalf of Brooks Institute and in particular of Ernest Brooks himself I have pleasure in presenting you with this plaque and the Exhibition."

The event received coverage from Channel 7 Newsreel in Sydney and was shown on the late-night news programme the same evening.

In his response to Peter Skinner, Rex Morgan conveyed the warm gratitude of the people of Australia to Brooks Institute and announced publicly the formation of the South East Asia Research Centre for the Holy Shroud (SEARCH) and said that the Brooks exhibit would form the basis of the collection. He took the opportunity to thank the many voluntary helpers who had been associated with the exhibition since it had first come to Australia, some of whom were present. There is, he said, to my knowledge, no exhibition of this kind anywhere else in the Southern Hemisphere, and Australia is thus in a position of great significance and interest in the future of Shroud studies.

Later in the evening Morgan telephoned Ernest Brooks personally to report on the success of the handing over (despite the fact that Peter Skinner has miscalculated the time of day in California - it was 4 am!)

SHROUD NEWS readers will be kept up to date on developments relating to SEARCH.

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### WHAT HAPPENED AT THE TURIN CARBON 14 CONFERENCE?

A workshop conference was held in Turin between 29th September and 1st October 1986 to determine a protocol for the eventual carbon dating of the Shroud. To this end the following 22 experts in the field met to discuss the problem in great depth:

Prof CARLOS CHAGAS, President, Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Vatican City, Italy  
Prof ALAN ADLER, Chemistry Dept, Western Connecticut State University  
Mrs SHIRLEY BRIGNALL, Dept of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, USA  
Prof VITTORIO CANUTO, Institute for Space Studies, NASA, New York, USA  
Prof PAUL DAMON, Dept of Geosciences, University of Arizona, USA  
Ing Don RENATO DARDOZZI, Co-Director, Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Vatican, Italy  
Dr ROBERT DINEGAR, Los Alamos National Laboratory, USA  
Prof D. J. DONAHUE, Dept of Physics, University of Arizona, USA  
Prof JEAN-CLAUDE DUPLESSY, Directeur, Centre des Faibles Radioactives, CNRS-CEA, France  
Dr JACQUES EVIN, Laboratoire de Radiocarbone, Universite Claude Bernard, Lyon, France  
Dr MECHTHILD FLURY-LEMBERG, Head, Textile Workshop, Abegg-Stiftung, Riggisberg, Switzerland  
Prof LUIGI GONELLA, Dept of Physics, Turin Polytechnic, Italy  
Dr HARRY GOVE, Dept of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, USA  
Prof TEDDY HALL, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford University, England  
Prof GARMAN HARBOTTLE, Dept of Chemistry, Brookhaven University, New York, USA  
Dr ROBERT HEDGES, Director, Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit, Oxford University, England  
Dr STEVE LUKASIK, Los Angeles, USA  
Mr WILLIAM MEACHAM, Centre of Asian Studies, Hong Kong  
Prof ROBERT OTLET, Isotopes Measurement Laboratory, Harwell, England  
Rev ENRICO DI ROVASENDA, Director Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Vatican, Italy  
Prof M. S. TITE, Research Laboratory, British Museum, England  
Prof Dr WILLY WOLFLI, Institut für Mittelenergiephysik, Zurich, Switzerland

The conference was presided over by HE Anastasio, Cardinal Ballestrero, Archbishop of Turin, advised by Professor Luigi Gonella, scientific



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What Happened at the Turin Carbon Dating Conference? (contd)

and technical adviser to the Turin Bishopric.

In- his opening address to the delegates Cardinal Ballestrero said:

"Already at the time of the last Exhibition of the Shroud several investigating groups and scientists from all parts of the world had expressed the wish that a carbon 14 test be made on the Shroud to date the cloth. Authorization was then asked of, and obtained from, , who died a short time later leaving the precious Shroud Cloth the property of the Holy Father, John Paul II. Upon my repeated requests the Holy Father eventually approved that this carbon 14 test be made, and also upon my personal request, after having appointed me Pontifical Custodian for the conservation and veneration of the Shroud, the Pope involved the Pontifical Academy of Sciences as scientific consultant.

"Professor Luigi Gonella, of the Turin Polytechnic, scientific and technical consultant of Turin Bishopric since the time of the last Exhibition of the Shroud, is here present not only for his specific scientific competence but also as my personal assistant for what concerns the responsibility bestowed upon me as Pontifical Custodian of the Shroud.

"It seems to me worthwhile to state that this research, desired by the Church to be of a purely scientific character aimed at dating the Shroud cloth, does not mean, nor could it, addressing any issue of faith related to the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

"It is my hope that the works of this meeting will proceed not only with the competence that may be expected by a gathering of such eminent specialists, but also with a capacity and willingness for comparison and integration as befitting to the method of Science in our times.

"I hope that these days of study will bring out such conclusions to allow presenting a valid and acceptable project for at last carrying out the radiocarbon dating of the Shroud cloth, a test that, owing to the uniqueness and singular character of the object, certainly could not be easily repeated.

"The project coming out of this meeting, including concrete operative proposals, will be submitted to the Higher Authority of the Holy See, as it is explicitly requested in the letter sent to me on September 24 by the Secretary of State."

What Happened at the Turin Carbon Dating Conference? (contd)

In his opening address Professor Carlos Chagas, President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, said:

The sincere understanding and goodwill of all of you here have made it possible for the Pontifical Academy to organise the present meeting, highlighted by the venerable personality of the Archbishop of Turin, Custodian of the Holy Shroud.

"Among those who have devoted themselves enthusiastically to this difficult research allow me to recall Secondo Pia who, on 28 May 1898, overcoming great difficulties, made the first photograph in negative of the image on the Shroud. Thirty-three years later, another son of this city, Giuseppe Enrie, a professional photographer, produced new photographs which confirmed and improved the work of Secondo Pia.

"I must mention also the interesting research of Giovanni Judica Cordiglia, along the lines begun in 1931 by Pierre Barbet of Paris, as well as the important studies of Pierluigi Baima Bollone on the blood group of the Shroud.

"I would also like to recall the 1902 lecture of Yves Delage of the Institute of France, which caused admiration and surprise both for the lay surroundings in which it was delivered and for the conclusion of the Shroud's authenticity.

"I want to remember Giovanni Riggi who, following the work of Prof Adler, carried out important microanalytical work on the dust found on the Holy Shroud.

"Finally, I wish to mention the Swiss scientist, Frei, who identified and classified the groups of pollen found on the surface of the Shroud. His work constitutes a document of great interest regarding the past of the sacred sheet and the road it travelled in its successive transfers.

"My sincere appreciation goes to the 'Shroud of Turin Research Project'. This organisation, composed of scientists with different backgrounds, has performed experiments of great relevance to the understanding of a relic of interest to the whole world.

"The agenda in front of us calls for arduous work. However, I am sure that our work will be successful because I know I can count on your high scientific qualifications as well as on your deep personal interest. Our only, aim - and I want to stress this point - is to

What Happened at the Turin Carbon Dating Conference? (contd)

establish a protocol for the dating of the Shroud by radioactive carbon."

There followed four days of intense discussion about relevant and appropriate methods of dating the cloth. The kinds of question addressed included arguments for and against removing samples from the unseen areas under the patches sewn on after the 1532 fire. William Meacham of Hong Kong has alerted all involved with the risk of inaccurate results being obtained from this area on account of the possible exchange of carbon in carboxyl groups present in the linen cellulose structure under conditions of high temperature with the CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere of 1532.

Other questions concerning whether the testing should be done on samples from the image area, whether there should be bloodstained samples, whether the edges or the inner parts of the cloth should be used, and numerous other considerations were thoroughly aired.

The problem of which method of carbon dating to use, or both, was also resolved. The question of what laboratories would perform the tests; how and by whom would samples be removed from the Shroud; would the testing be double-blind or even triple-blind to ensure absolute truth of the results from each laboratory.

All these questions were resolved and all that can be announced at the moment is that the representatives of the nine C14 laboratories, together with experts in the fields of chemistry, textiles and archaeology, determined that seven laboratories which specialise in the dating of small samples would be involved in the project. These are the seven listed in the article elsewhere from LA STAMPA. (Oxford, Rochester, Arizona, Brookhaven, CRNS France, Harwell, Zurich). The total amount of sample material which will be needed from the cloth was estimated at 10 square cms or roughly 1 x 2 inches of cloth. This will be removed in such a manner as not to alter the physical appearance of the Shroud.

The samples will be sealed under the scrutiny of the British Museum and other samples will be added, known only to them. All of the participating laboratories will receive blind samples so that none of them will know whether they have Shroud pieces or not.

The world will wait for the Easter 1988 announcements...

### CARBON DATING TEST FOR THE SHROUD

An article published in LA STAMPA (Turin) 5 October 1986 by P. P. BENEDETTO, translated by NEREO MASINI and edited for SHROUD NEWS by REX MORGAN

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TURIN - C14 testing on the Shroud will go ahead. This is official news. The Pope, who is the legal owner of the relic which is kept in Turin's Guarini Chapel, has given permission. The news, announced yesterday, will cause wide reverberations amongst those who study or are involved with this ancient item over which many question marks still exist as to its authenticity. Perhaps this will be the opportunity for ascertaining whether this cloth, revered for many centuries, on which can be seen the double image of a man who has been crucified, is a forgery of medieval origin (as some sceptics maintain) or a cloth from Palestine which has enwrapped the tortured body of Jesus.

The announcement came from Rome and a scientific team will be allowed to remove samples from the relic to be processed by means of radioisotopes. The team of scholars, mostly American, will also perform an examination of both the imprints and the linen. The timetable and methods of investigation are secret; only one thing has been agreed upon: by Easter 1988 the researchers will publish the results of their examinations.

Since 1978, the year of the last display of the Shroud, during which even the former Cardinal, now the Pope, saw it, there have been many claims for the carbon dating of the Shroud to be performed. Nothing like this has been done since the claimed "ordeal by fire" took place. C14 allows approximate calculation of the age of a given object by examination of its burned remains and this would have given no valid data about the antiquity of the Shroud linen until now, and the removal of even small parts of it would have severely damaged it.

In 1978, the Shroud, placed at the disposal of European and American teams, has been photographed in every detail. On some threads of the cloth Professor P. L. Baima Bollone of Turin Forensic Medicine Institute found traces of human blood. Previously Zurich criminologist, Max Frei, ascertained that a number of pollens found in the weave of the cloth confirmed that it had been exposed in Palestine in ancient times. Against this evidence an argument has been raised

Carbon Dating Test for the Shroud (contd)

by those who assert that the Shroud is a "forgery" of medieval origin. The image they say, is the work of an extraordinary and anonymous painter.

Indeed history does not succeed in bridging the historical gap between the certain presence of the Shroud in Constantinople at the time of the first Crusades (1204) and its subsequent reappearance in France in 1353. Resorting to C14 will give a reference point to the question. Professor Luigi Gonella, of the Turin Polytechnic, and research co-ordinator for the Shroud, explains: "Carbon dating will not be entirely accurate since one has to take into account an approximation of  $\pm 300$  years. By means of appropriate moderation this can be reduced to half that variation. Such a result close to 2,000 years ago would be enough, however, to decry those who assert that the Shroud is the later work of a skillful forger".

Perhaps this was the most convincing argument which gained permission from the Diocese of Turin (the repository of the relic) and from the Pontiff (to whom the Shroud was bequeathed by Umberto of Savoy). Advice governing the new investigation has been entrusted to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and the whole of the investigation will involve the best equipped laboratories, namely those directed by Professor Gove (Rochester), Professor Donahue (Arizona University), Professor Harbottle (Brookhaven), Professor Hall (Oxford), Professor Otlet (Harwell), Professor Duplessy (French CRNS), and Professor Wolfli (Zurich).

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Professor LUIGI GONELLA, scientific and technical consultant of the Turin Diocese and Co-ordinator of Shroud testing programmes. Pictured with Rex Morgan, Hong Kong, March, 1986

A FURTHER SPECULATION ON THE DATE OF THE TURIN SHROUD "POKER HOLES" REX MORGAN 18th October 1986

It was noted in a recent article<sup>1</sup> that the French sindonologist, A. M. Dubarle<sup>2</sup>, had pointed out the apparent inclusion of the "poker holes" in the Hungarian Pray Manuscript of 1192 - 1195<sup>3</sup> which suggests that they were visible on the Shroud of Turin at that time. This observation, if correct, dates the holes earlier than any other previous observation of them<sup>4</sup>.

Dubarle has thus reinforced the need for careful investigation of the "embellishments" included in artists' copies or other representations of the Shroud.

When I was recently reading Ian Wilson: The Evidence of the Shroud I was struck by a peculiar feature of the artist's copy of the Edessa cloth from a tenth century fresco in the church of St John at Sakli, Constantinople.

It is well known, and has not been seriously contested, that Wilson postulated in 1978 that the Edessa cloth and the Turin Shroud could have been one and the same item and the method he has suggested for the Turin cloth having been doubled in four and placed in a frame<sup>5</sup>, showing only the face image, supports his claim.

On looking at the reproduction of the Edessa copy from Sakli<sup>6</sup> It may be seen that in the decorative embellishment on each side of the face there are eight circular designs on the left and five on the right. Of these, four of the left-hand ones are darkened and three of the right-hand ones are darkened. The three on the right-hand side are very similar in appearance to the three "poker-holes" on the right-hand side of the frontal image roughly adjacent to the crossed hands<sup>7</sup>.

If the tenth century artist copying from the Edessa image to make the Sakli fresco was, in fact, copying from the folded (doubled in four) Shroud of Turin in its frame, it seems possible that any embellishment to complete the fresco might have been added without further direct reference to the image itself.

A further speculation on the date of the Turin Shroud "poker holes" (contd)

Is it mere coincidence, then, that the darkened circular shapes in the embellishment, particularly the three on the right-hand panel, seem to be almost a representation of the three holes on the right-hand side of the hands area of the frontal image? Had the artist been given access to the cloth out of its frame, he had only to turn it over to reveal that sixteenth part of the whole cloth which shows these holes. Could it be that he did exactly this, a quite natural thing to do, to see what was on what he presumed to be the "back" (as he would have supposed it) of the Edessa image? Could he have observed the holes, perhaps paid little attention to the crossed hands or other visible marks on that section and later, when finishing the fresco as we now see it, remembered consciously or unconsciously the feature of the poker holes and added them beside the face image he had already copied? They are not only in a similar relative position to that in which he would have seen them on the "back" but are in almost the same pattern.

Is it not equally possible that the cloth, when doubled in four and placed in the Edessa frame, would have been secured in its folded attitude, perhaps by stitching or some other means, to facilitate placing it in the frame and keeping the face image in position? In these circumstances the artist turning it over to inspect its "back" would see, indeed could not fail to see, only this section showing the frontal image hands area.

There could be several explanations for the rectangular pattern of the four dark circles on the left-hand panel: the artist may simply have decided to change the pattern for some reason; he may have thought he remembered seeing such a four-hole pattern on the left-hand side of the "back"; or he might have unfolded the whole cloth and seen the pattern of holes adjacent to the dorsal image which are, on the left-hand side, not unlike the pattern he has depicted.

This is all speculation but I suggest it bears serious consideration by experts. If any plausibility can be given to this observation, and assuming Wilson's "doubled in four" theory to be correct, then does this not possibly date the mysterious "poker holes" back to the tenth century?

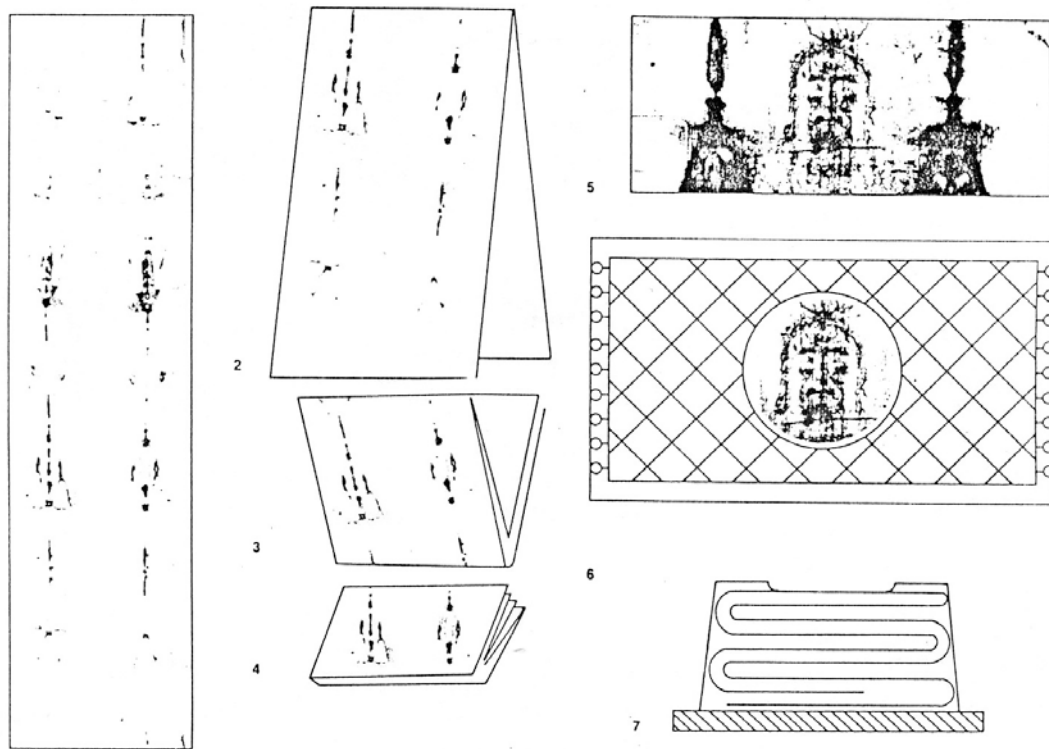
A further speculation on the date of the Turin Shroud "poker holes" (contd)

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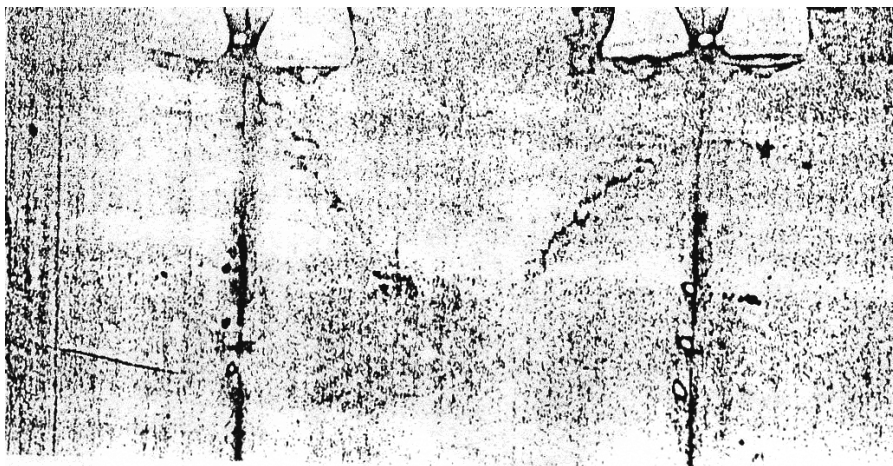
1. Collegamento pro Sindone (Rome, August 1986) and Shroud News (Australia, August 1986)
2. Author of Histoire Ancienne du Linceul de Turin jusqu'au XIII Siecle (Paris, 1985)
3. See Ian Wilson: The Turin Shroud (London, 1978) facing p 83 or Ian Wilson: The Evidence of the Shroud (London, 1986) p 115
4. Prior to 1516 as per the copy attributed to Dürer at St Gomare, Lier, Belgium, and prior to c1357 as on the Lirey Pilgrim Medallion (Wilson, The Evidence p 5)
5. Wilson: The Turin Shroud following p 82; The Evidence p 113
6. The Evidence plate 28
7. See, for example, Vernon Miller's photograph, The Evidence, plate 2 following p 14 or Rex Morgan, Shroud Guide (Australia 1983) p 10



A further speculation on the date of the Turin Shroud "poker holes" (contd)



How the Shroud may have been "doubled in four" as the Image of Edessa: 1) The Shroud full length. 2) The Shroud doubled. 3 & 4) Doubled twice again, making 4 X 2 folds. 5) How the Shroud face appears disembodied on a landscape-aspect cloth when "doubled in four." 6) How the Shroud may have appeared as the Image of Edessa, mounted on a board and encased beneath a gold-decorated, trellis-patterned cover. 7) Exaggerated sideways view of the likely "doubled in four" folding arrangement.



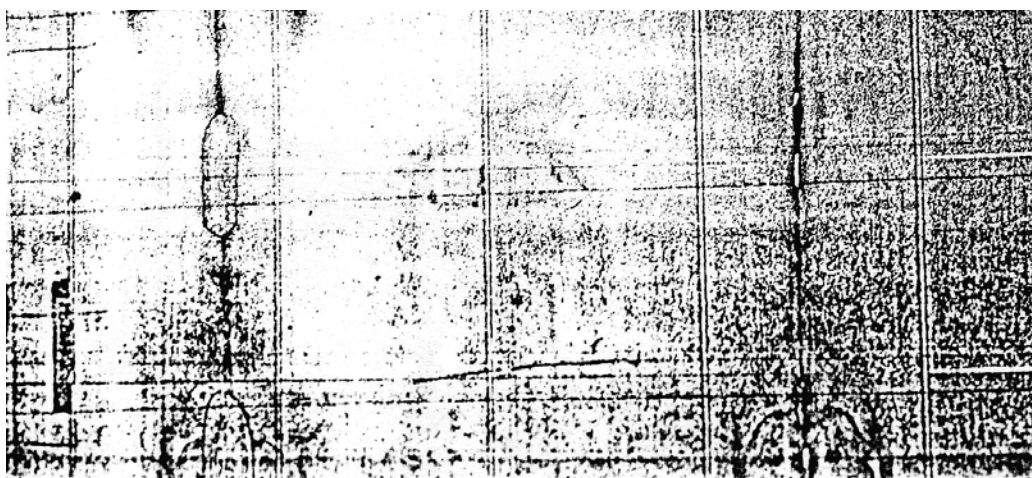
Section of cloth visible on folded "back"

A further speculation on the date of the Turin Shroud "poker holes" (contd)



28. Artist's copy of the Edessa cloth, tenth century, from a fresco in the church of St. John at Sakli, Cappadocia.

29. The equivalent portion of the Shroud when "doubled in four." The Sakli fresco is one of the earliest known depictions of the Edessa cloth and is geographically closest to present-day Urfa, the site of Edessa. (*Lennox Manton and Vernon Miller*)



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ARTICLE IN THE BRITISH SUNDAY EXPRESS

Once again a major British newspaper has given non-skeptical coverage to the Shroud. On Easter Day the SUNDAY EXPRESS MAGAZINE ran a five-page article with coloured pictures by Ian Wilson entitled "The Computer-aided Christ - a new likeness in 3-D". Wilson describes the Atlanta Shroud Exhibition in some detail and makes the major subject of his article the sculpture of Christ's head commissioned by the Atlanta Center's director, Kim Dreisbach, to aid the blind in understanding what the image on the Shroud depicts.

Wilson gives an interesting description of the meticulous work of Tom Goyne in producing his first bust from the information depicted on the Shroud. Goyne is a forensic sculptor, one of only a dozen in the United States, whose daily work is to reconstruct the facial features of, for example, murder victims by using whatever remains have been found by police, such as part of a skull. [I have seen Tom Coyne demonstrate his techniques in great detail - Ed].

Goyne's second bust, that of the man in the Shroud in death, includes the two Pontius Pilate coins over the eyes still, as Wilson points out, a theory of contention amongst some sindonologists.

Wilson is probably the best-known exponent of the Shroud in the English language through his THE TURIN SHROUD (London 1978 and numerous subsequent editions and translations) and has an encyclopaedic knowledge of the subject. But even he, with meticulous scholarship, from time to time puts other authors on their toes by including in his writings doubts about the authenticity of the Shroud. "Much," he says, "depends on whether the Shroud itself is genuine, or whether it may ultimately be proved a fake." It is refreshing to read a real scholar's open-minded words which contrast sharply with the comparatively few totally committed skeptics who lace their articles with unfounded accusations and inaccuracies from their starting point of view that the Shroud can be nothing other than a fake, being promoted worldwide as some kind of Roman Catholic plot against the working class(!) as I heard from a member of one of my recent audiences. Wilson has become one of the strongest protagonists of the need for Carbon dating although I know he realises that the results of such a test will only take us one more step towards solving the mystery of the Shroud and certainly won't prove its authenticity by itself.

REX MORGAN

### SHROUD NEWS

SHROUD NEWS began in 1980 when Rex Morgan, author of PERPETUAL MIRACLE-SECRETS OF THE HOLY SHROUD OF TURIN started putting together a few notes about current developments in sindonology (the study of the Shroud of Turin) for a small circle of interested people in Australia. He didn't expect it to go beyond a few issues.

The bulletin now reaches subscribers all over the world and because of its relatively simple method of production it can be written and produced and the information disseminated more quickly than most news-sheets of a similar kind. It contains information, news, articles and illustrations gathered from sources of Shroud study worldwide through Rex Morgan's extensive personal connections with what has been described as the "Shroud Crowd".

Morgan is a frequent overseas traveller and thus has the opportunity to keep abreast of latest developments in Shroud study and research. He was present at the world media preview of the Shroud itself in August 1978 in Turin, Italy and has since met with numerous Shroud researchers in many countries. His quest for information about the Shroud has become, as he describes it, a "passionate hobby" and he has since written the best-selling SHROUD GUIDE (December 1983) and is working on another major book about the Shroud. He is currently Honorary Director of the Brooks Institute Photographic Exhibition on the Shroud which is touring Australia, New Zealand and parts of the Far East. Morgan has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the USA based Association of Scientists and Scholars International for the Shroud of Turin (ASSIST).

Our list of SHROUD NEWS subscribers continues to increase. We request a subscription in Australia of \$6 for six issues posted. SHROUD NEWS comes out approximately 6 times per year. USA subscription for 6 issues is \$US 6 (posted surface mail) or \$US 12 (posted airmail). Postage to other countries varies. All back issues are available at \$1 (US or AUS) each plus postage charges.

Please encourage those of your acquaintance to take out their own subscription. The more we have the more we can improve the bulletin.

All information and opinion published in this newsletter is given in good faith. It is edited (and mainly written) by Rex Morgan and published by

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