



The Shroud of Turin Research Project 1978 Scientific Examination of the Shroud

Presented by

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Editor and Founder

Shroud of Turin Website

www.shroud.com

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INTRODUCTION

The Shroud of Turin Research Project (STURP) was not the first group of scientists to examine the Shroud. There is a long legacy of important Shroud scholars and dedicated Sindonologists that came before them.

Without doubt, the first photograph of the cloth made by **Secondo Pia** in 1898 ushered in the scientific era of the Shroud's history and prompted illustrious scholars like **Paul Vignon, Pierre Barbet, Msgr. Giulio Ricci, Don Luigi Fossatti** and so many others to take up its serious study in the first 75 years of the 20th century. We truly owe a huge debt of gratitude to these individual pioneers of Shroud research who paved the way for modern scientific studies of the cloth.

Of course, as a professional photographer myself, I was truly honored to follow in the footsteps of **Secondo Pia** and **Giuseppe Enrie**, whose iconic and beautiful 1931 photographs of the Shroud are famous worldwide and **Giovanni Judica Cordiglia**, who made the first color photographs of the cloth in 1969.

INTRODUCTION

STURP had the distinction of being the first **team** of researchers that, working together, performed the first ever **in-depth, multi-disciplinary** scientific examination of the cloth in its history. Their work forms the primary database of credible scientific information about the Shroud published in the peer-reviewed scientific literature and has become an essential resource for the ongoing research done by every serious Shroud scholar in the world today. It is also the perfect starting point for every new student investigating the science of this enigmatic cloth.

In this presentation, I will share with you with my personal perspective on the STURP team and its history and will do so by using some of the more than 2500 photographs of the event I made in my formal capacity as the Official Documenting Photographer for the project.

So this is not really a scholarly presentation (like the others presented at this conference), but more accurately, a visual look behind the scenes of an important moment in the history of this unique relic.

THE BEGINNING

In the 1970's I operated a commercial photographic studio in Santa Barbara, California, with clients in the engineering, scientific and medical fields. In 1976, I was asked by **Don Devan**, a scientist from a local imaging company, to work with them as a photographic consultant on a project for **Los Alamos National Laboratory**.



After seven months we completed the work and I went back to my normal routine.

THE BEGINNING

On February 19, 1976, physicist **John Jackson** met with **William Mottern**, a radiographic expert and researcher working at Sandia Laboratories in New Mexico. Bill was using a device known as a **VP-8 Image Analyzer** for analyzing x-rays in his own research. However, the VP-8 was an image processing tool that allowed any image to be input via video camera.

So the researchers input a 1931 Enrie photograph of the Shroud and, by using the instrument's ability to convert image density to vertical relief, were able to visualize on the VP-8's green screen monitor the rather amazing natural relief of a human form, demonstrating that, **completely unlike normal photographs or artworks**, certain spatial or topographic data was encoded into the Shroud's image.

After sharing the VP-8 results with his colleagues, it was quickly decided that this warranted further study. Ironically, at about this same time, **Prof. Giovanni Tamburelli** in Turin was using a computer program to perform a similar analysis of the Shroud image.

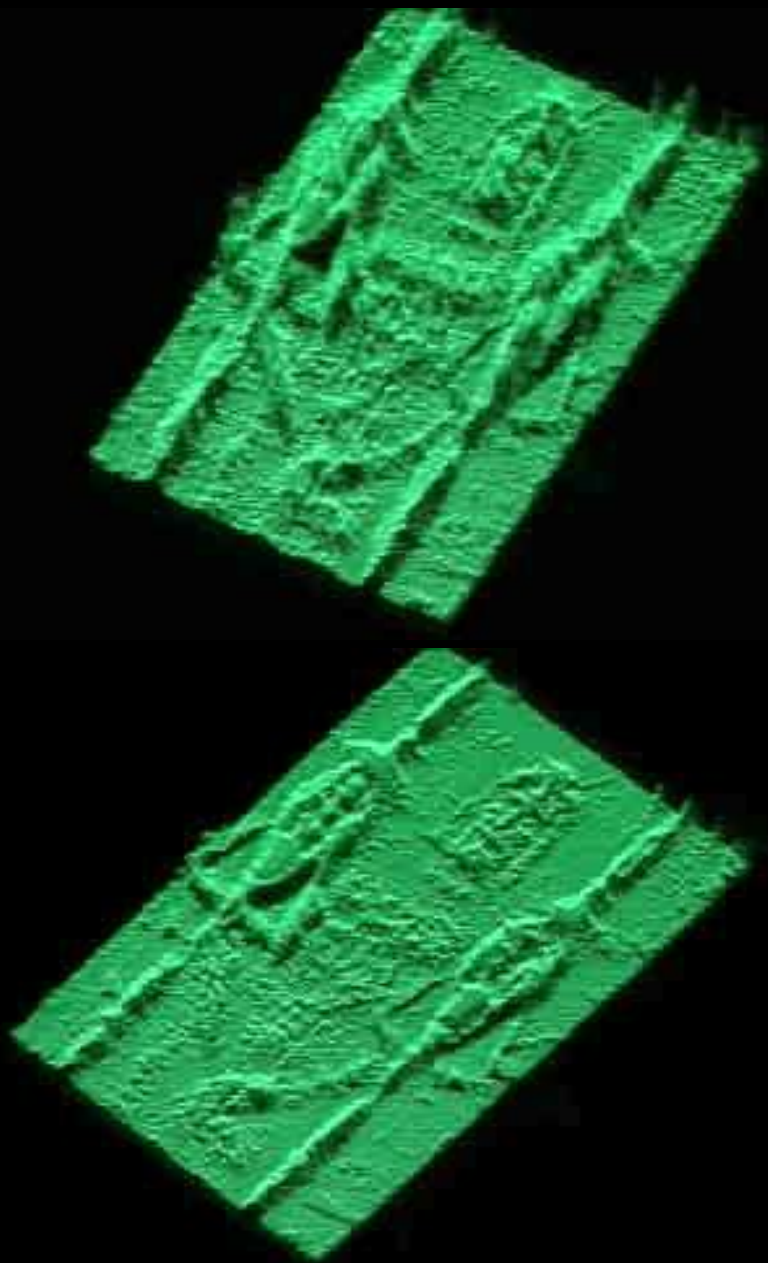
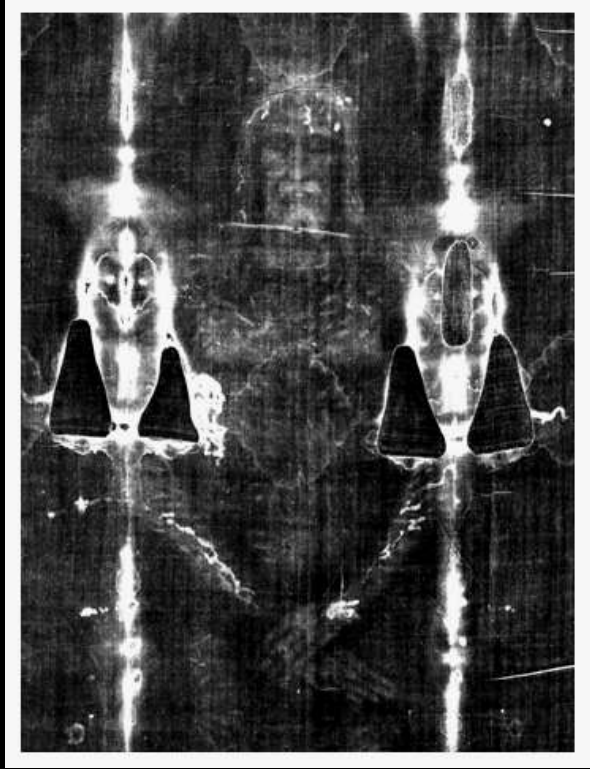
THE BEGINNING

Among the researchers working with Jackson at this same time was **Don Devan**, the man from my recently completed **Los Alamos** project.

Shortly thereafter, I got a call from Don who promptly asked me what I knew about the Shroud of Turin. Truthfully, I actually laughed out loud and quickly reminded him that I was Jewish (as was he)! He explained that some new image properties had been discovered about the Shroud and the scientists that made the discovery were putting together a team of researchers that would volunteer their time to examine the cloth and try to determine how the image was formed. He said that this was to be a purely scientific effort and that the team was going to need a good technical photographer. Was I interested?

THE VP-8 IMAGE ANALYZER





THE STURP TEAM GROWS

Thus, the VP-8 Image Analyzer became the catalyst for the formation of the STURP team. Jackson's purpose was very clear: Assemble a team of multidisciplinary experts, design a series of non-destructive experiments within the framework of a comprehensive test plan and seek permission to physically examine the Shroud itself to try and determine how the image was formed.

Eric Jumper quickly joined Jackson as co-founder and they began to recruit experts qualified to conduct scientific experiments that would try and determine the image formation mechanism of the Shroud. We were not trying to prove that the Shroud was "authentic" nor were we trying to prove that the image on the cloth was that of Jesus.

Over the next year and a half, the team grew as members were added on an as-needed basis. We worked in small regional groups around the U.S. and communicated by telephone and postal mail. We met for the first time as an entire team only one month before departing for Turin.

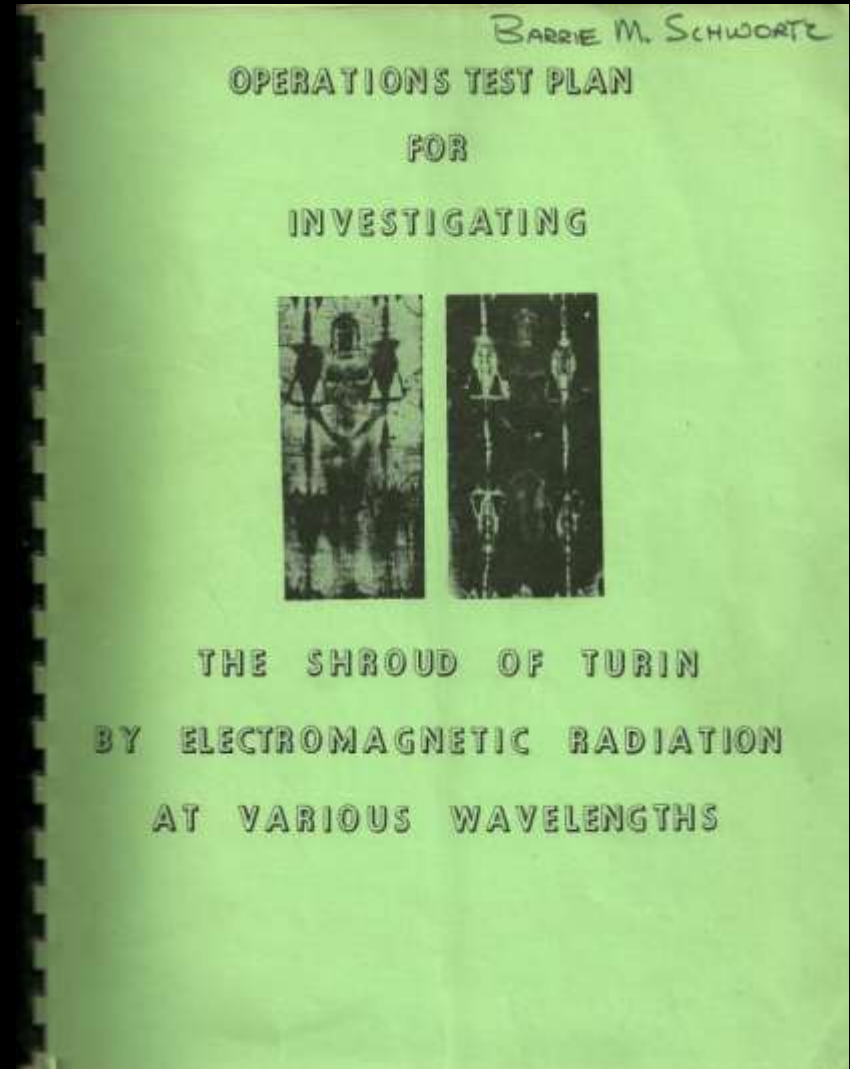
Joseph S. Accetta, Lockheed Corporation*
Steven Baumgart, U.S. Air Force Weapons Laboratories*
John D. German, U.S. Air Force Weapons Laboratories*
Ernest H. Brooks II, Brooks Institute of Photography*
Mark Evans, Brooks Institute of Photography*
Vernon D. Miller, Brooks Institute of Photography*
Robert Bucklin, Harris County, Texas, Medical Examiner's Office
Donald Devan, Oceanographic Services Inc.*
Rudolph J. Dichtl, University of Colorado*
Robert Dinegar, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories*
Donald & Joan Janney, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories*
J. Ronald London, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories*
Roger A. Morris, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories*
Ray Rogers, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories*
Larry Schwalbe, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories
Diane Soran, Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratories
Kenneth E. Stevenson, IBM*
Al Adler, Western Connecticut State University
Thomas F. D'Muhala, Nuclear Technology Corporation*
Jim Drusik, Los Angeles County Museum
Joseph Gambescia, St. Agnes Medical Center
Roger & Marty Gilbert, Oriel Corporation*
Thomas Haverty, Rocky Mountain Thermograph*
John Heller, New England Institute
John P. Jackson, U.S. Air Force Academy*
Eric J. Jumper, U.S. Air Force Academy*
Jean Lorre, Jet Propulsion Laboratory*
Donald J. Lynn, Jet Propulsion Laboratory*
Robert W. Mottern, Sandia Laboratories*
Samuel Pellicori, Santa Barbara Research Center*
Barrie M. Schwartz, Barrie Schwartz Studios*

Note: The researchers marked with an * participated directly in the 1978 Examination in Turin. All others are STURP research members who worked with the data or samples after the team returned to the United States.

THE STURP TEST PLAN

The STURP team spent a year and a half designing a comprehensive battery of non-destructive tests that could be performed in a brief but efficient period of time. They developed the protocols for each experiment, scheduled the tests within the confines of a 96 hour test period and compiled everything into a detailed, 65 page spiral bound notebook that would not only guide us during our examination, but would first be submitted to Turin for final approval.

Permission to examine the Shroud was granted to STURP by **King Umberto II, Duke of Savoy**, the owner of the Shroud in 1978. To assist us in our liaison with the Church and the Turin Custodians, we also worked closely with the **Holy Shroud Guild** in Esopus, New York.



STURP PREPARES FOR TURIN – THE “DRY RUN”



In September 1978, less than one month before leaving for Turin, the entire team met together for the first time in Amston, Connecticut, at what was simply referred to as the “Dry Run.”

This allowed all the team members from the different groups to finally meet in person and more importantly, set up and test their various instruments (many of them custom designed and fabricated specifically for the project) and rehearse the procedures they would ultimately be using on the Shroud.



STURP Co-Founder John Jackson



STURP chemist Ray Rogers and Fr. Adam Otterbein, Holy Shroud Guild



Ronald London and William Mottern with their x-ray equipment



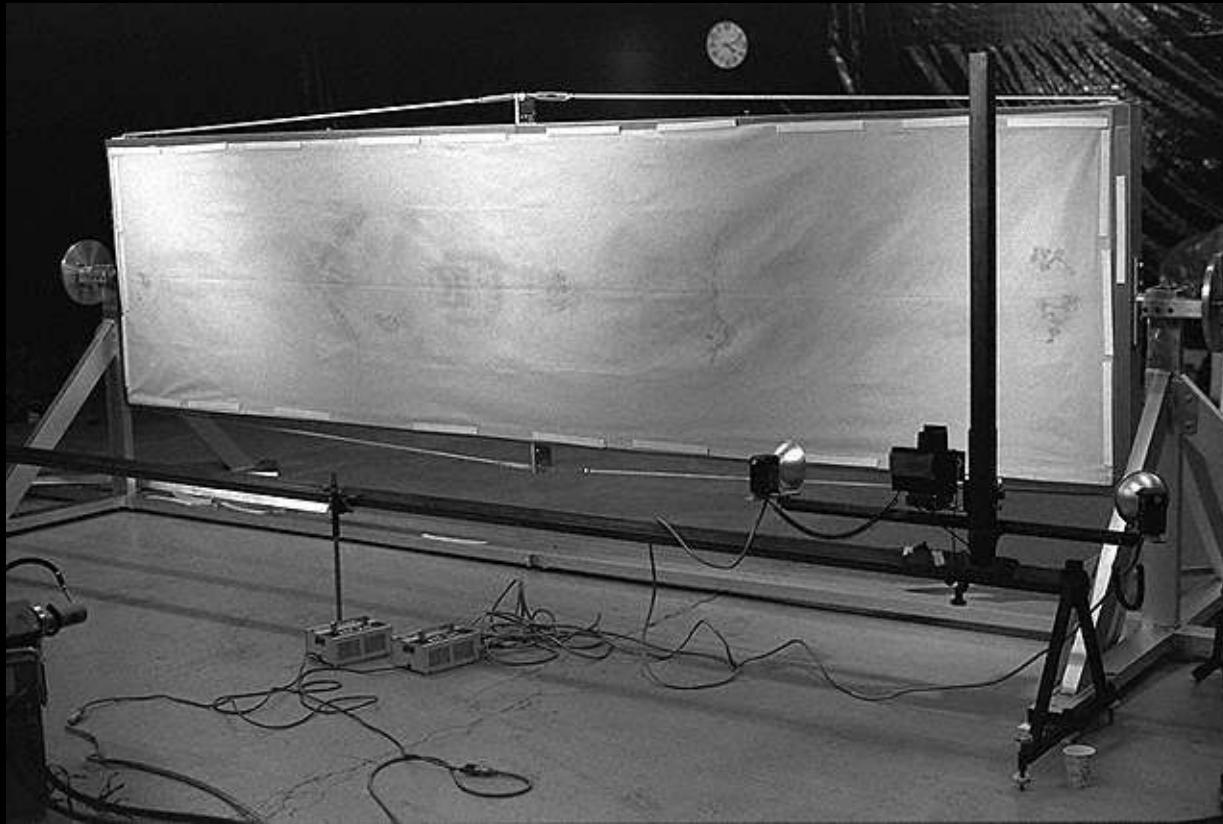
Joe Accetta and Steve Baumgart set up their thermographic instruments



**Don Devan with the Shroud Examination Table (1st slide)
and the Replica Shroud used by the team at the “Dry Run”**



STURP team members John Jackson, Don Lynn, Ernest Brooks (l to r) and Don Devan (far left) place the replica on the Shroud Examination Table



The Shroud Replica, held in place with magnets at its periphery, is rotated to a vertical position on the stainless steel Examination Table. You can also see the camera rail system set up in front of the Shroud.



Barrie Schwartz with motorized Hasselblad camera on rail system



Don Devan and Don Lynn



Vern Miller, Don Devan, Don Lynn and Jean Lorre

A LAST MINUTE CRISIS

The team was scheduled to depart for Turin on September 29, 1978 and the 80 crates filled with our equipment and instruments were shipped to Italy in advance. The plan was to arrive a full week before the end of the public exhibition to allow us ample time to carefully unpack our equipment and set up and calibrate our scientific instruments.

However, late in the evening of September 28th, the night before we were to leave, the sad news was announced that Pope John Paul I had died suddenly in Rome. We were all shocked and frankly, were very concerned that permission to examine the Shroud might now be withheld. But after many late night phone calls amongst team members, it was decided that we would proceed as planned and hope for the best. We left the next morning.



Informal group portrait of the STURP team at Kennedy International Airport - Sept. 29, 1978



STURP arrives in Milan, Italy

ANOTHER CRISIS

Almost immediately upon our arrival in Turin we were informed that all of our equipment and instruments had been seized by Italian Customs officials and were being held in quarantine. Apparently, fixed to the outside of the crate that housed the x-ray equipment was a radiation warning sticker. This caused the officials such concern that they simply seized everything and refused to release it!

Needless to say, this caused great concern for the STURP team as well. Over the next five days we waited while the team leaders and the Italian authorities tried to find a solution. During that time our days were filled with countless, tedious meetings and we all were feeling the stress of the situation since we were losing valuable time.

Since the public exhibition was still ongoing, I still had a little time to go out and do what I do best: make some photographs!

**Public Exhibition in Turin
27 August - 8 October 1978**







Comparing Technologies at the Sindone Museo (Pia's Camera vs. Nikon)



Inside the Royal Palace



Fresco in the “Equipment Maintenance” Room



Fresco in the Shroud Examination Room

ANOTHER CRISIS AVERTED

(Turin Style)

Finally, on the fifth day and with no relief in sight, **Fr. Peter Rinaldi** of the Holy Shroud Guild (who himself was originally from Turin), solved the problem of our seized equipment by visiting the customs office personally.



The equipment arrives at the Royal Palace on a dump truck!



“You unload!”



“You unload!”



Of course, this left STURP with only 1½ days to unpack their equipment and prepare everything for their experiments. The pressure was on!



Prof. Luigi Gonella helps unload STURP equipment



Ernest Brooks and Vernon Miller



Joan and Rudy Dichtl



The "Equipment Maintenance" Room



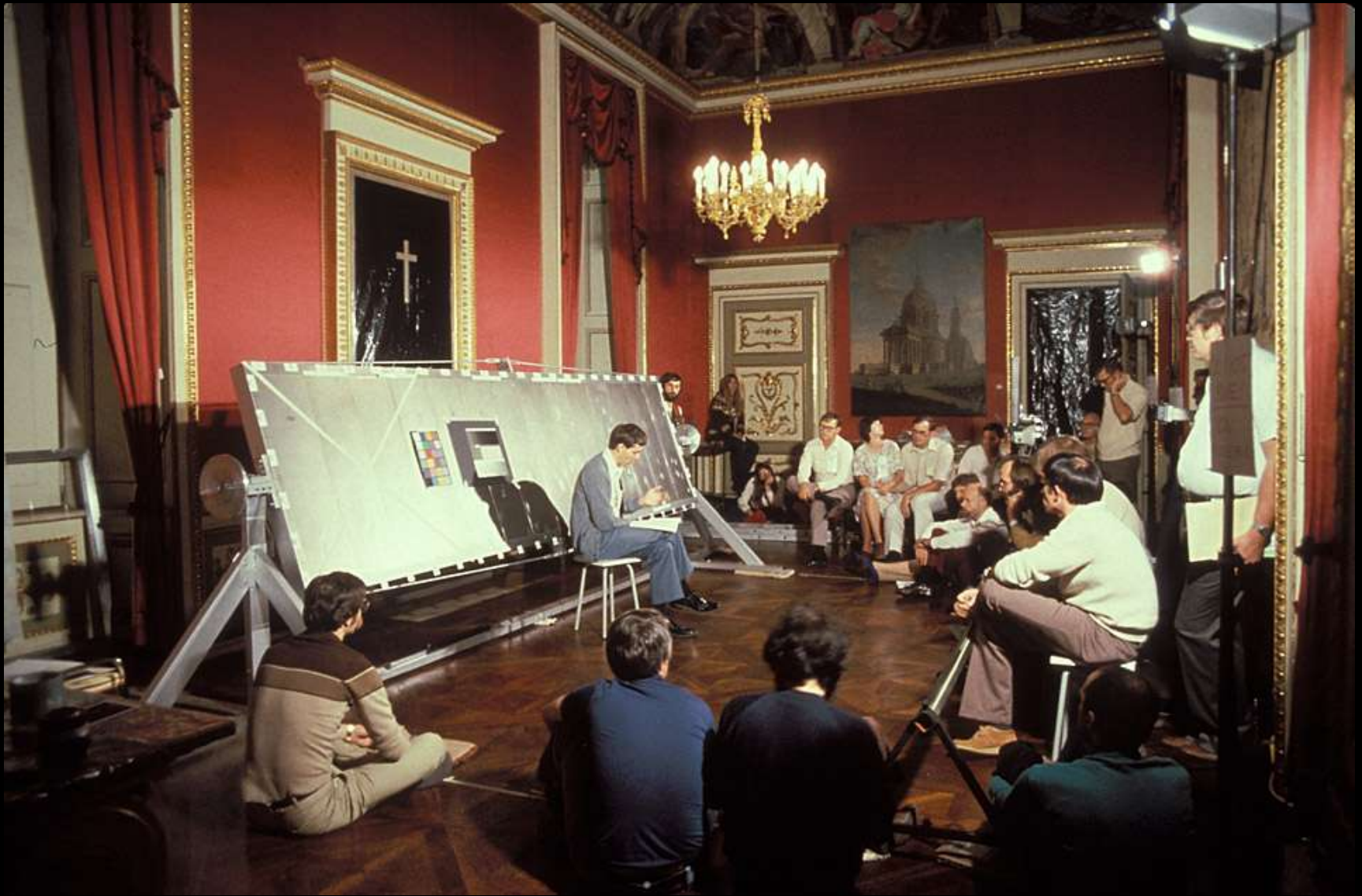
The Shroud Examination Room



Windows are covered with foil for the infrared experiments



Vern Miller, Sam Pellicori and Don Devan calibrating camera rail system



The Team meets in the Shroud Examination Room



“Here comes the Shroud!”







Our first look at the Shroud





Msgr. Jose Cottino and Prof. Vallauri removing the thumb tacks!



Prof. Giovanni Riggi and Eric Jumper



Eric Jumper, Msgr. Jose Cottino and Msgr. Sergio Baldi move the Shroud to the STURP Examination Table while (l to r in background) Professors Gonella, Baima-Bollone and Riggi observe.

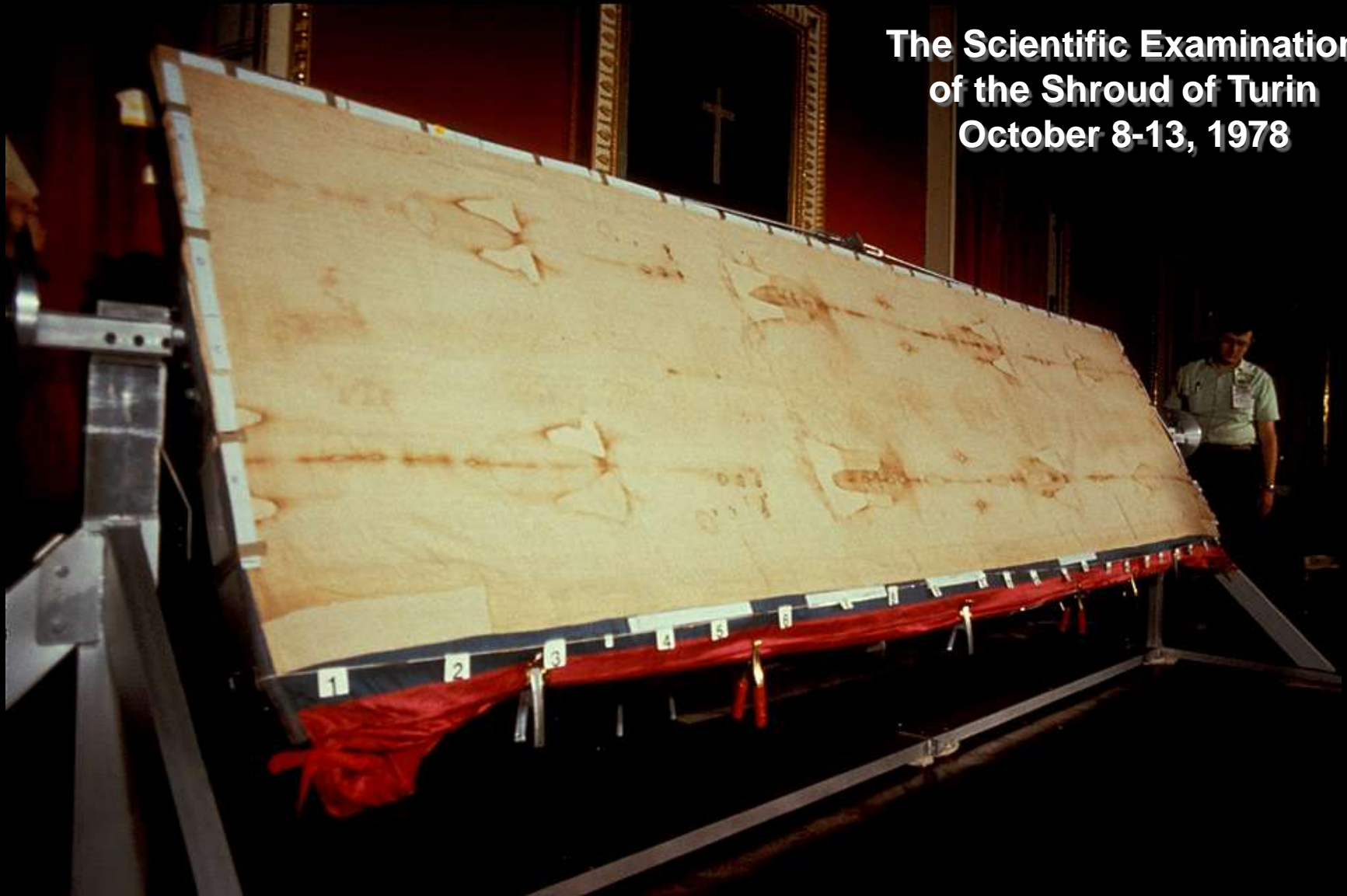


Tom D'Muhula, John Jackson and Don Devan moving the Shroud to the STURP Examination Table



Eric Jumper moving the Shroud to the STURP Examination Table

**The Scientific Examination
of the Shroud of Turin
October 8-13, 1978**





Max Frei was given the privilege of starting the examination and began by taking sticky tape samples from the Shroud, as Ray Rogers, leader of STURP's chemistry group, observes.



Max Frei applied commercial sticky tape to the Shroud using his thumb to control application pressure. Alan Adler observed years later that the tape definitely left a gum residue on the cloth that attracted dirt and dust wherever it was applied.



Frei's method of tape application and removal also caused considerable strain on the cloth itself. Then, at one point in his testing, Frei reached over to place his tape on the Shroud face.



John Jackson strongly protested to Prof. Luigi Gonella and ultimately, no tape was placed on the Shroud face by anyone



Next to examine the Shroud was Prof. Giovanni Riggi, who here observes as a small portion of the Shroud is unstitched from the Holland Cloth, allowing him to insert his vacuum and endoscopic camera systems between the two cloths. 61



As the cloths were unstitched, I realized we were about to see the back side of the Shroud of Turin for the first time in nearly 450 years!



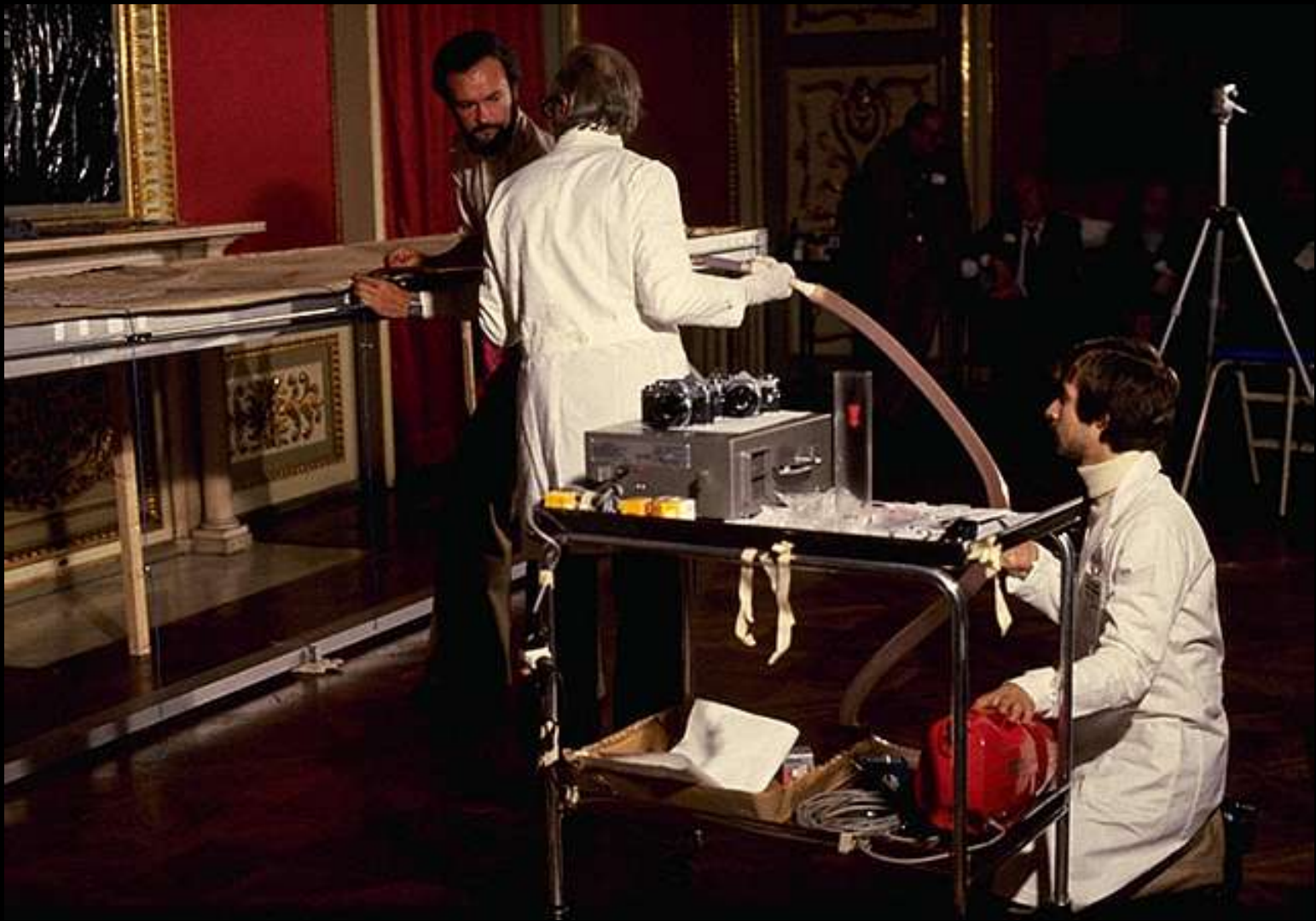
Ray Rogers, John Jackson and Prof. Giovanni Riggi



Prof. Giovanni Riggi & Gabriele Porrati prepare the vacuum and endoscopic tests

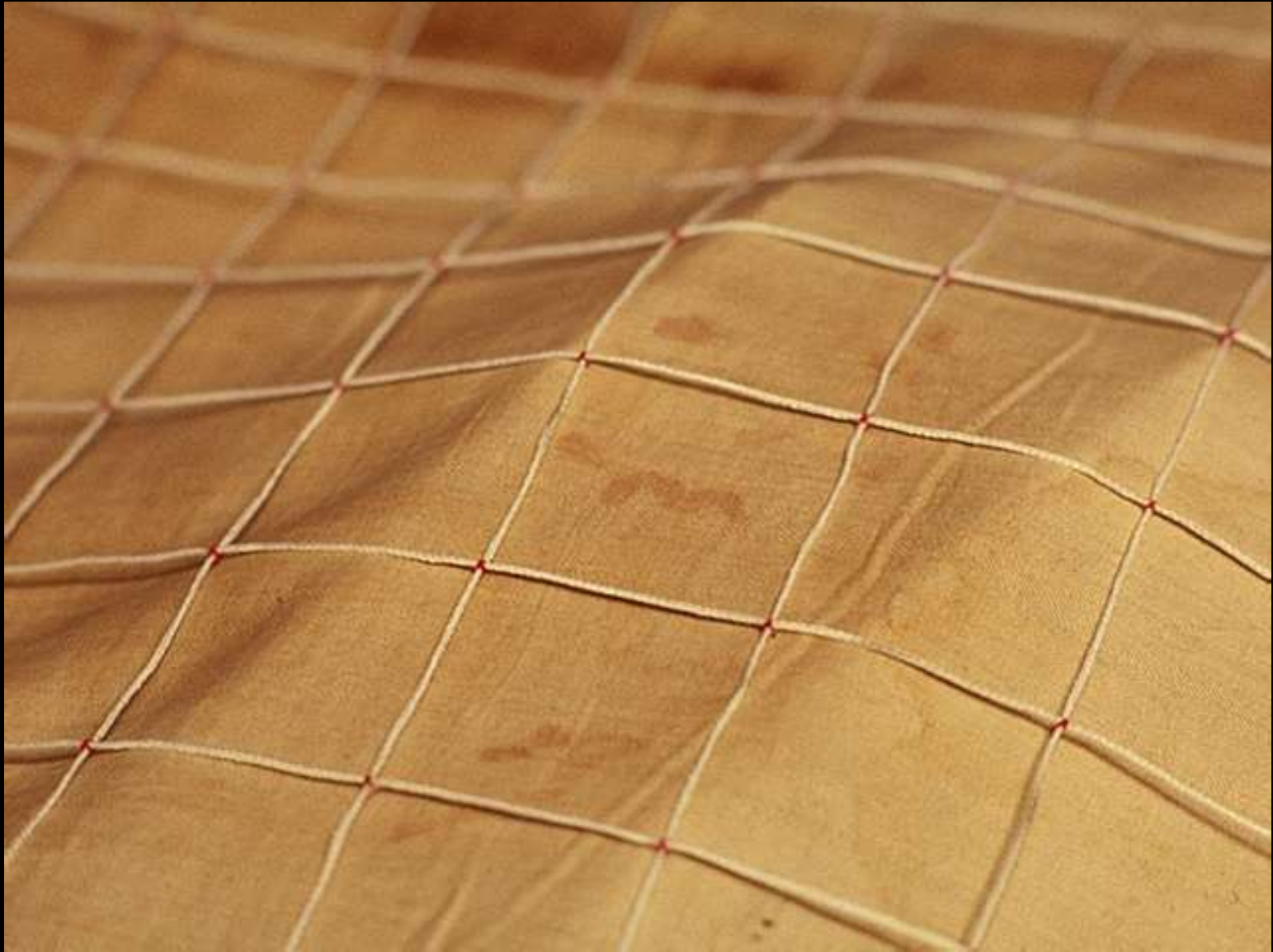


Prof. Riggi uses a custom made 'bridge' to hold the Shroud and Holland Cloth apart so the vacuum & endoscopic camera systems could be inserted between



Prof. Giovanni Riggi and his team performing the vacuum experiment

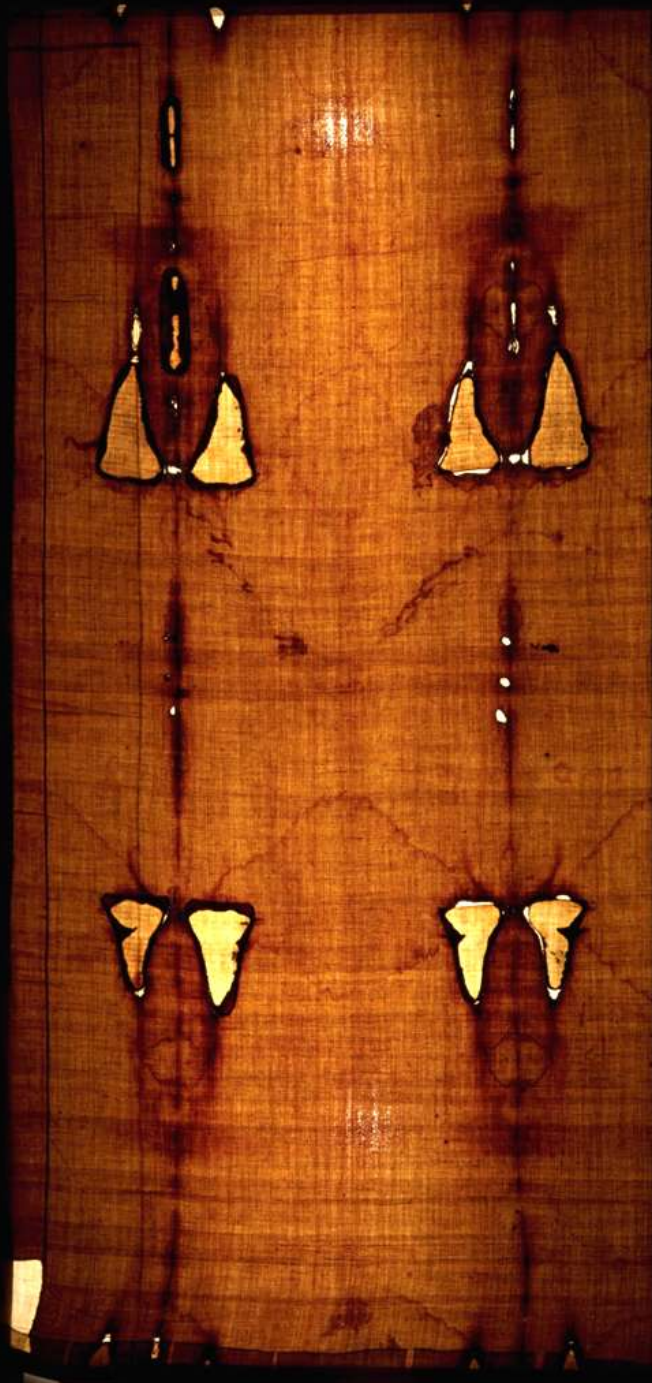


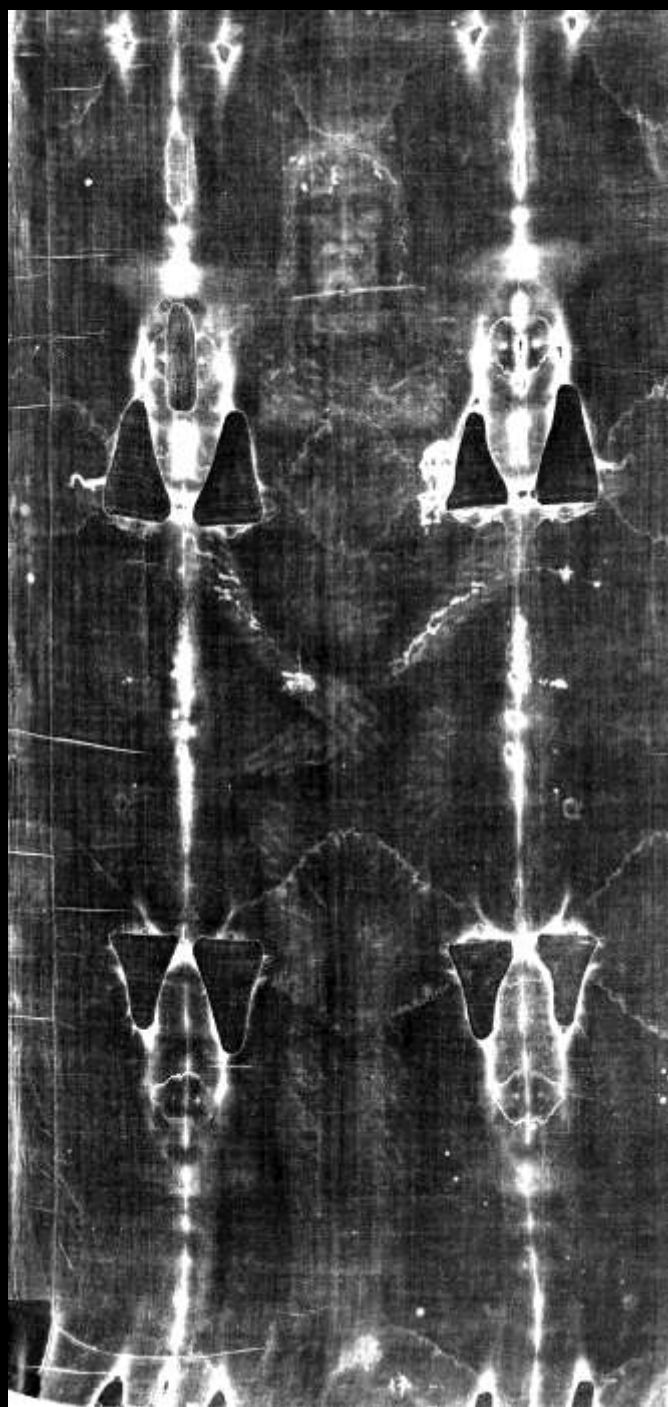


Prof. Giovanni Riggi's Endoscopic Camera Grid (10cm squares)



Prof. Giovanni Riggi's endoscopic camera focusing light transilluminates the #3 bloodstain on the forehead, revealing higher density in blood areas

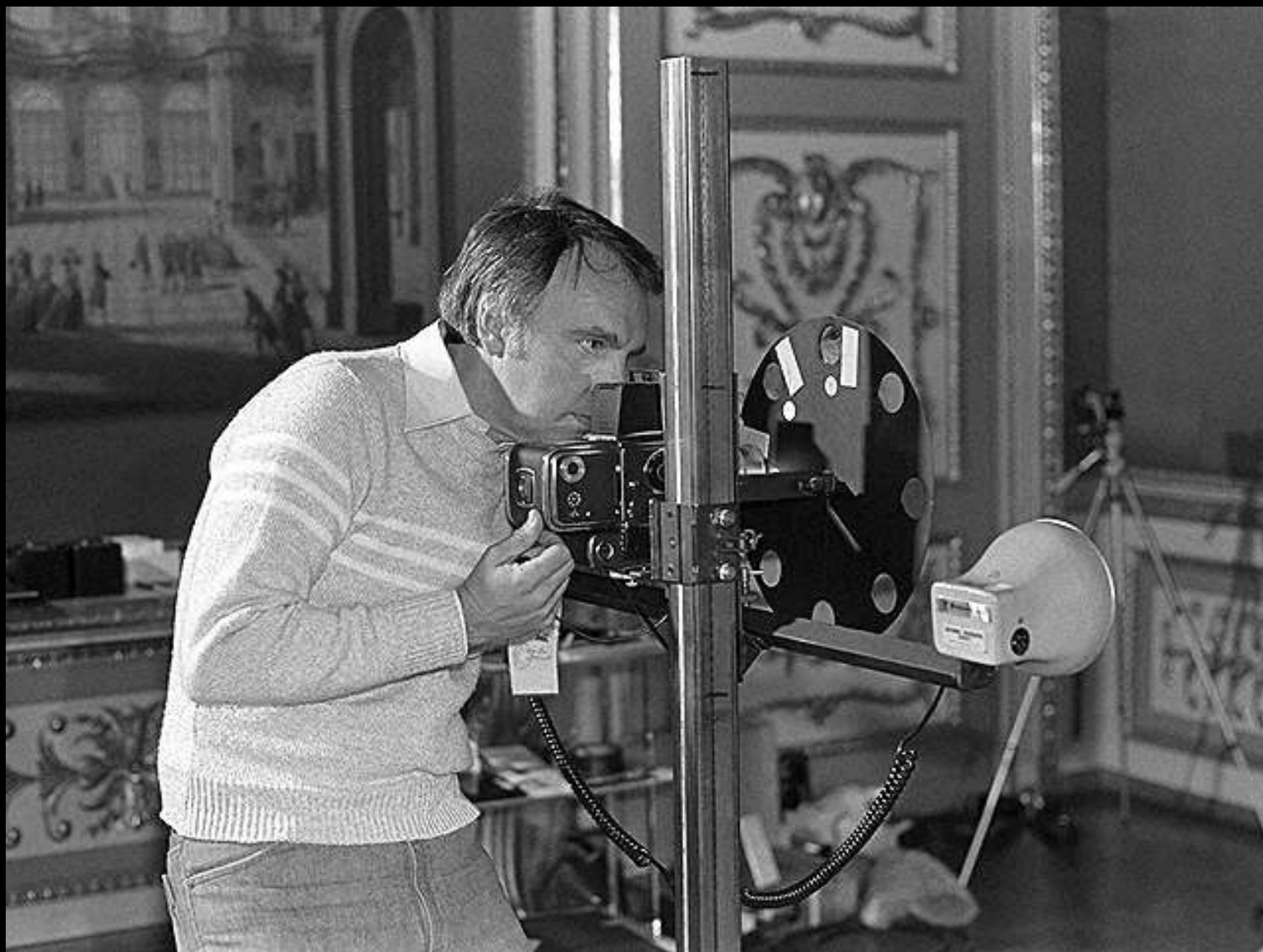




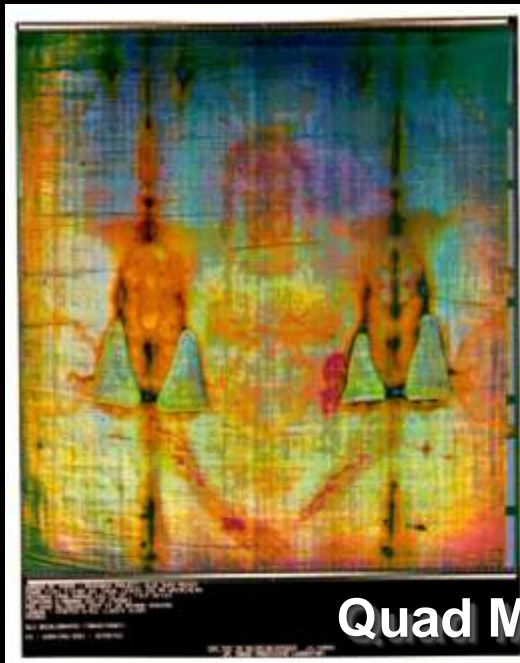
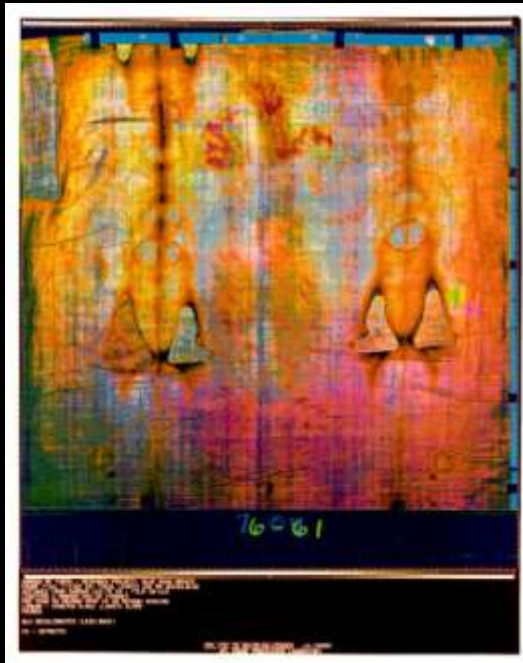
STURP Begins with Photography



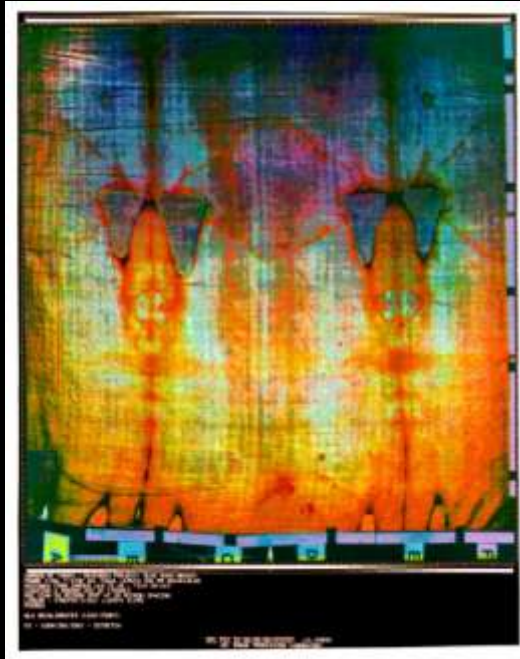
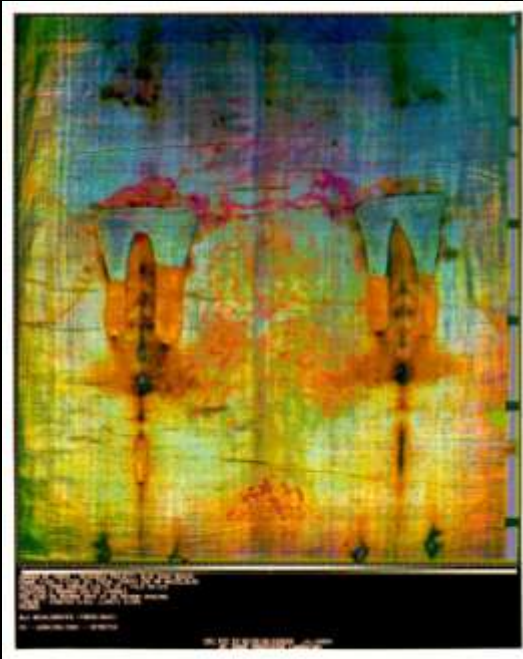
Vern Miller, Chief Scientific Photographer and Don Devan, Imaging Specialist 72



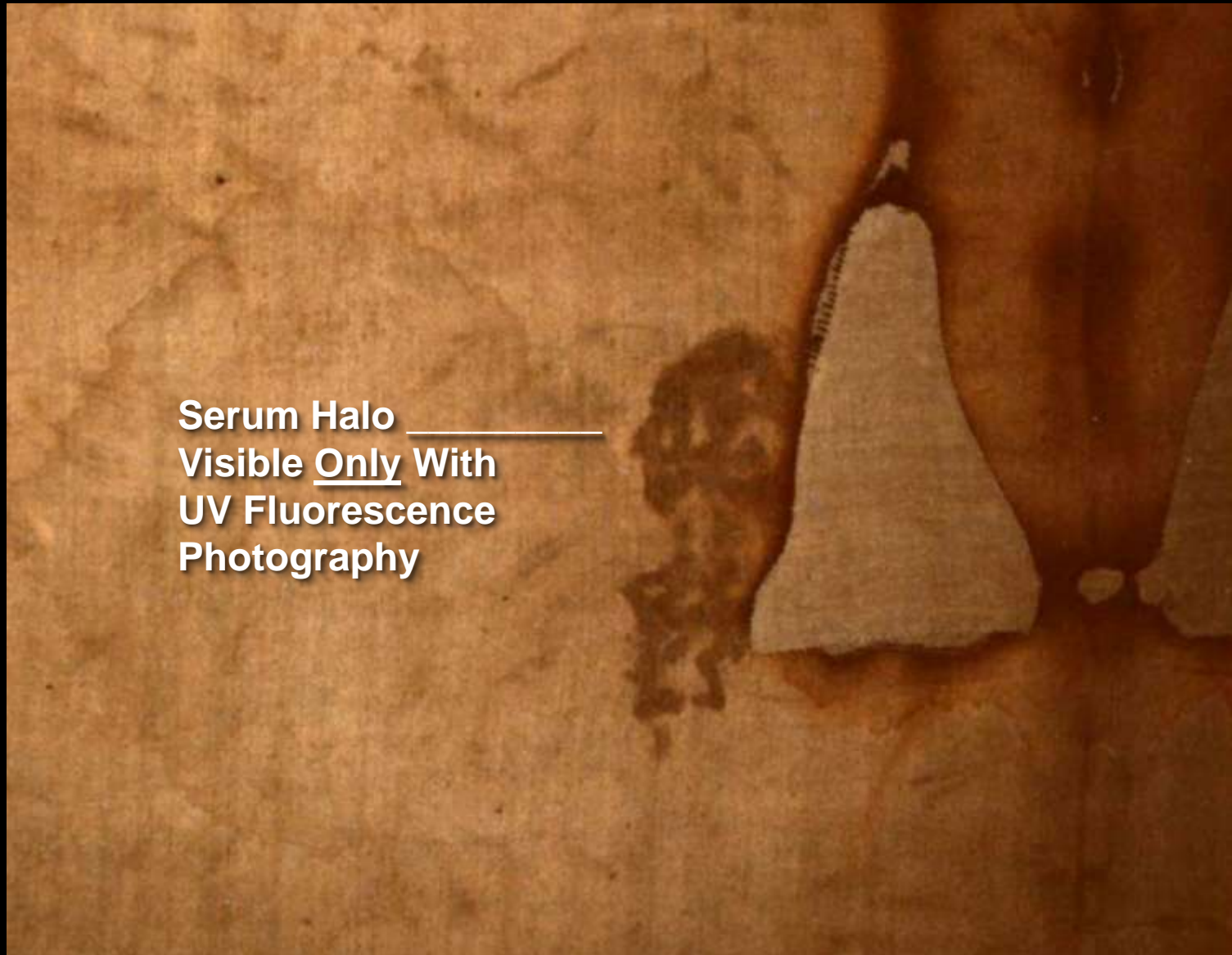
Vernon Miller using Hasselblad camera mounted on Camera Support Rail with rotating wheel mounted in front of the lens housing the B/G/R filters



Quad Mosaic Images

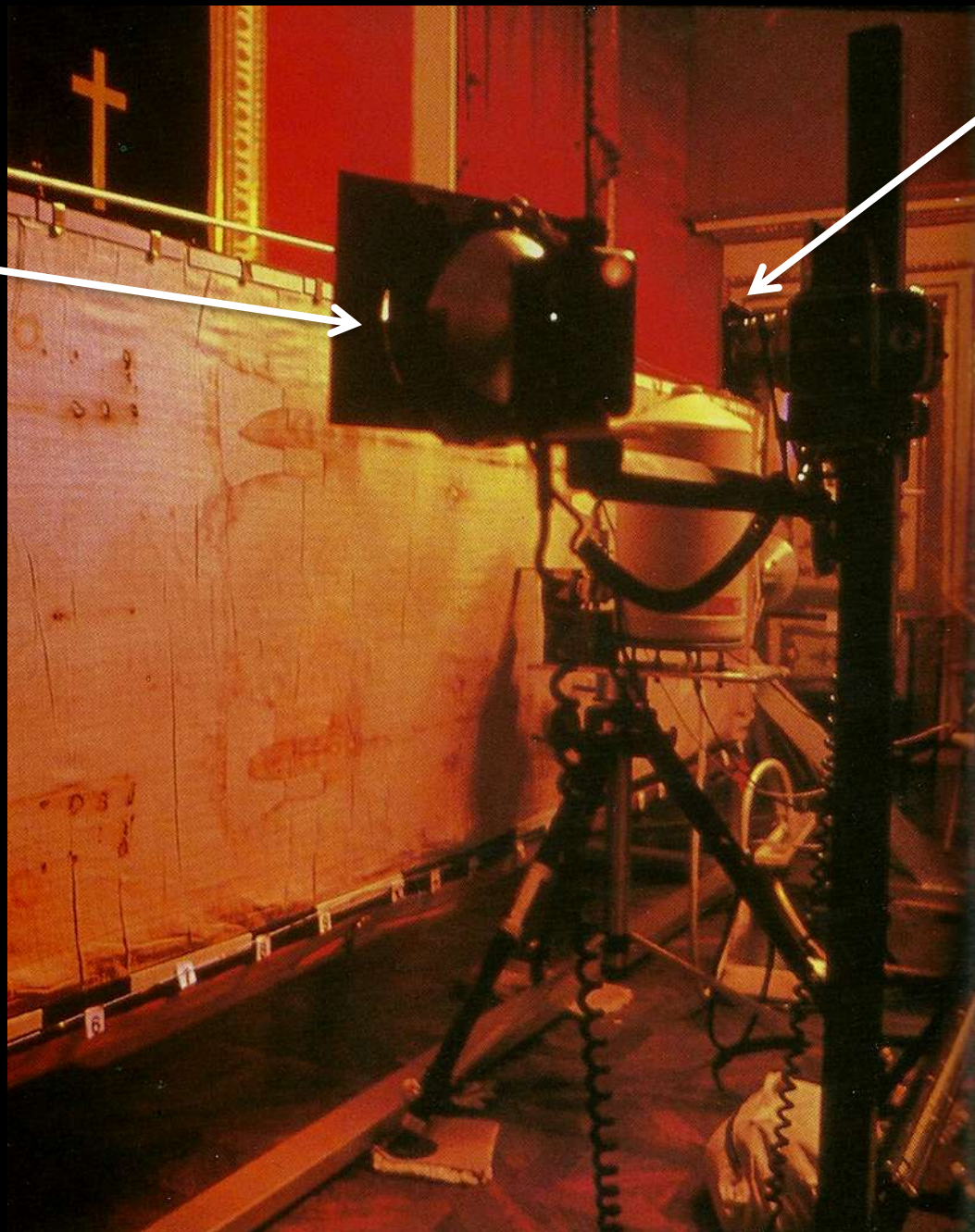


UV Fluorescence Photograph of Spear Wound Bloodstain



Serum Halo _____
Visible Only With
UV Fluorescence
Photography

Liquid UV Filters
Over Light
Sources



UV Filter Over
Camera Lens



Photomicroscopy

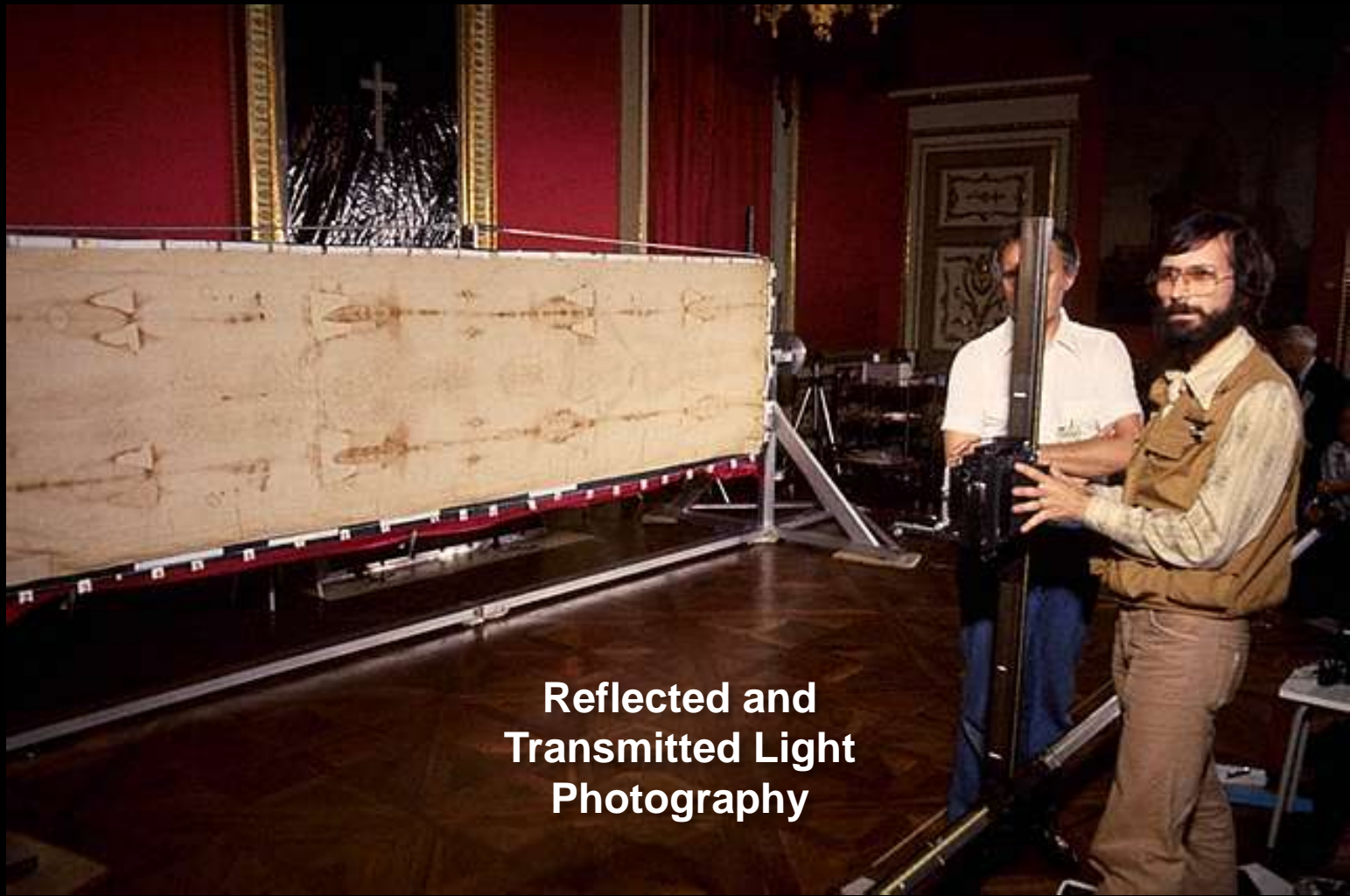
Mark Evans



64x Photomicrograph of the Shroud of Turin showing Image at tip of nose
Courtesy Mark Evans Collection, STERA, Inc.

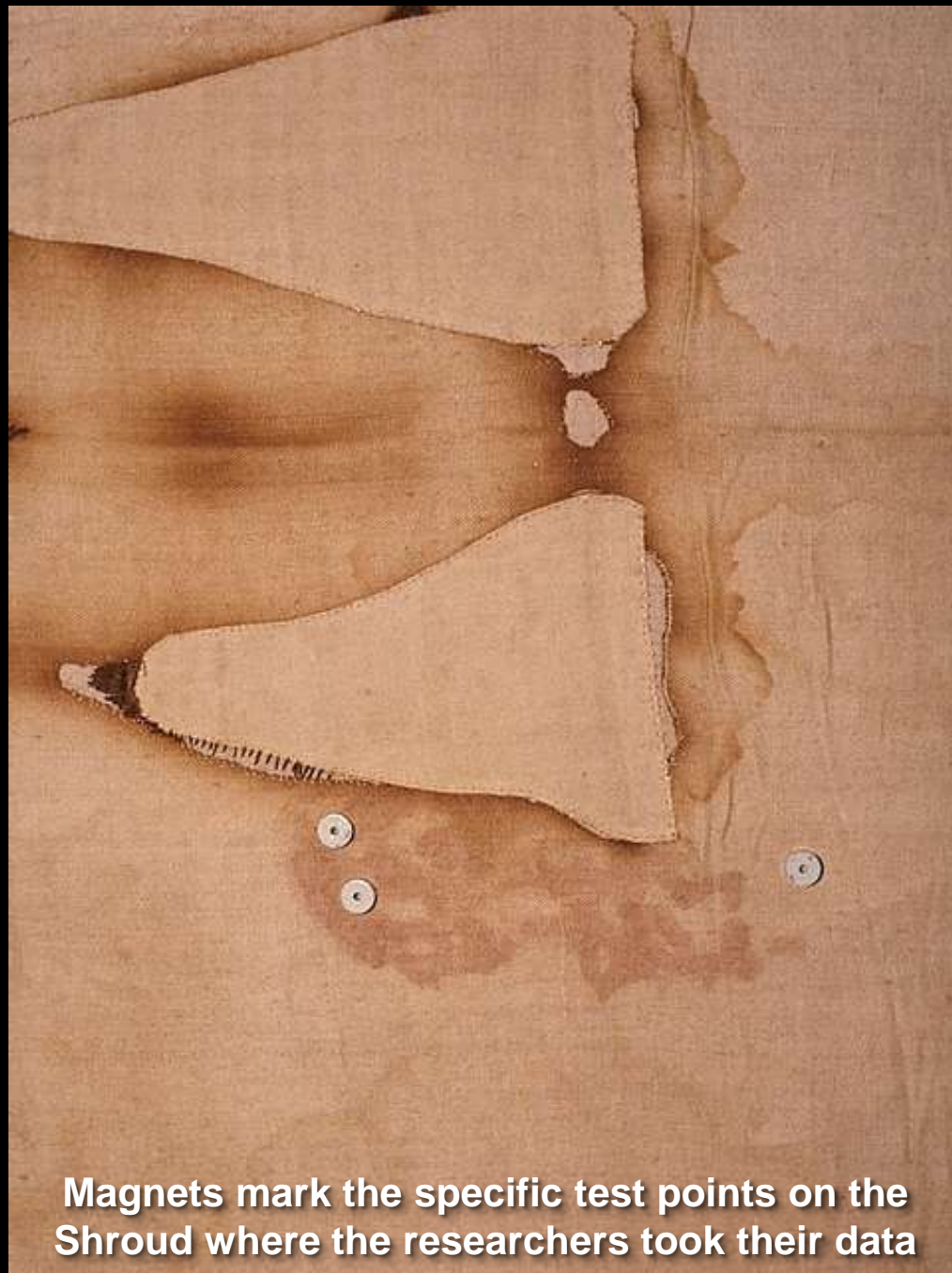


32X Photomicrograph of the Shroud showing dense blood at the small of the back
Courtesy Mark Evans Collection, STERA, Inc.

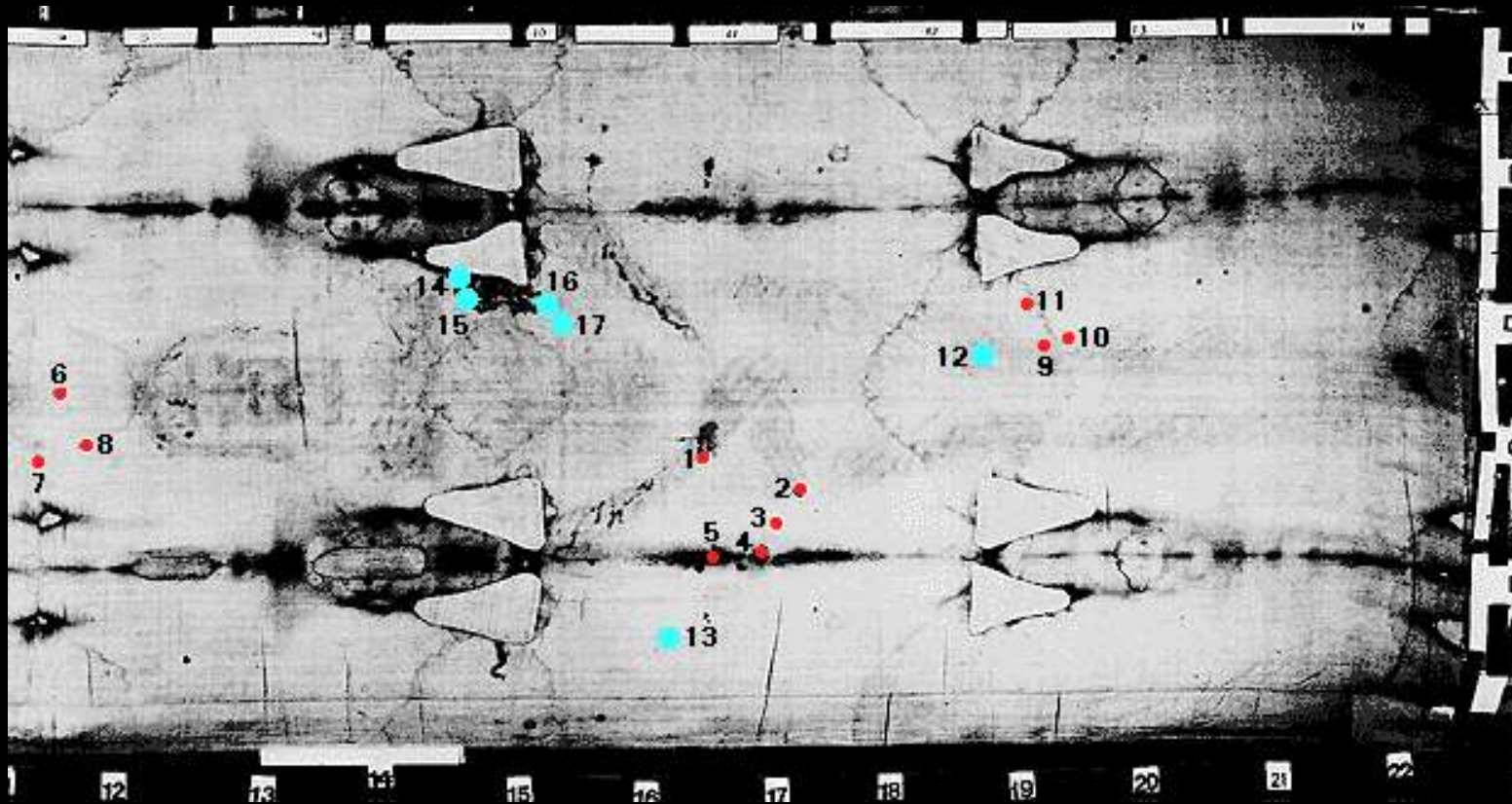


**Reflected and
Transmitted Light
Photography**

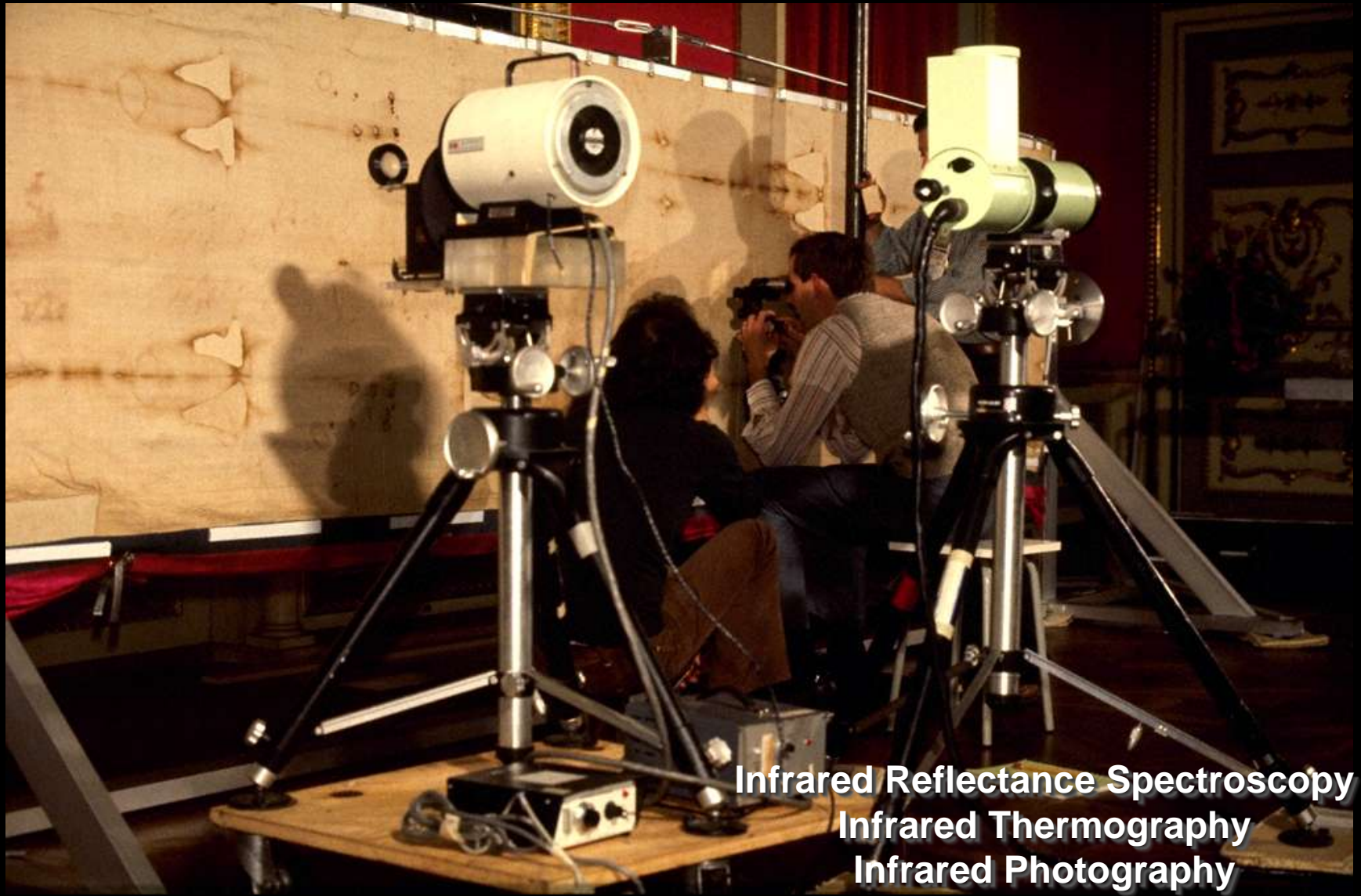
Vernon Miller and Barrie Schwartz



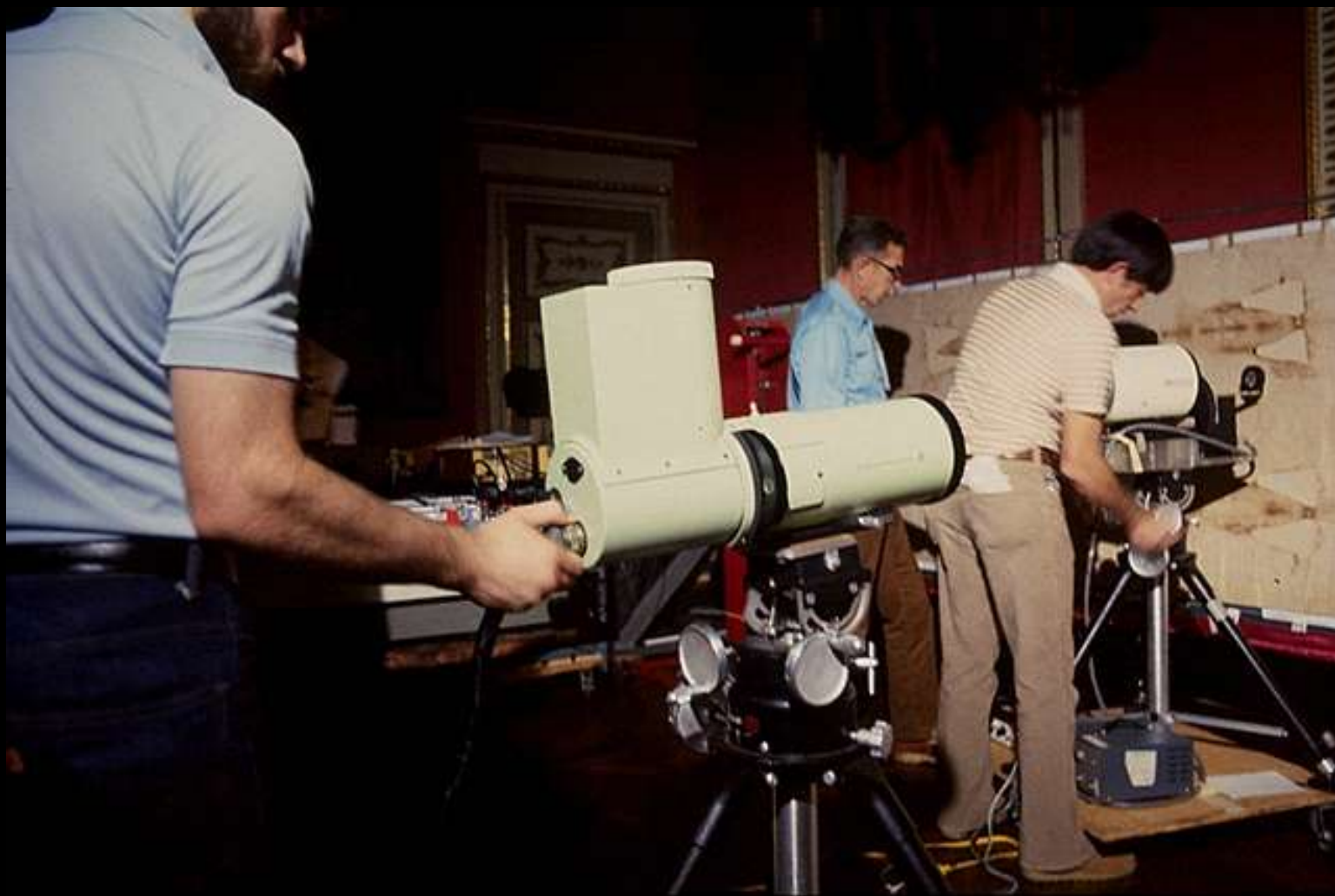
Magnets mark the specific test points on the Shroud where the researchers took their data



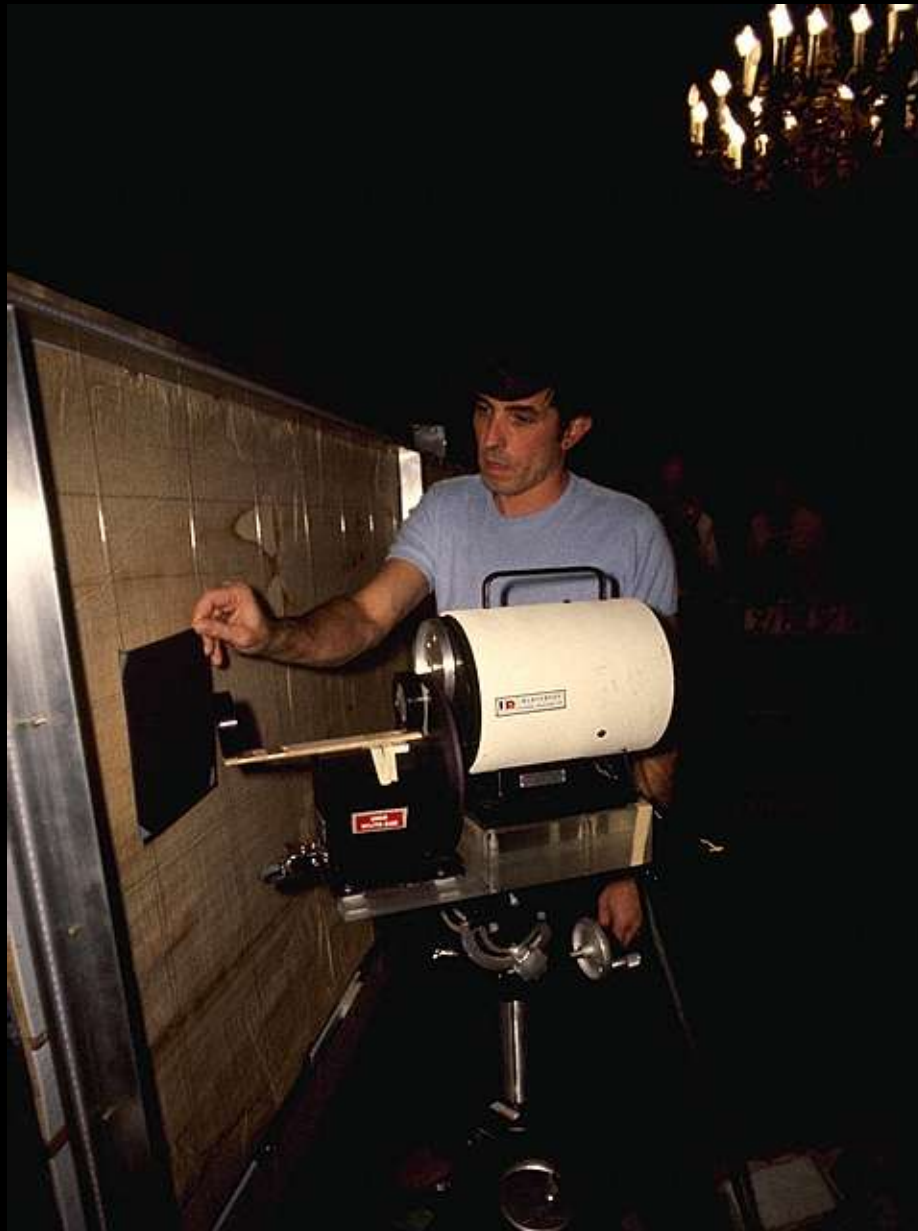
Photographic maps were produced for each experiment. These were created from the magnetic markers put in place by the researchers at every point they tested on the Shroud.



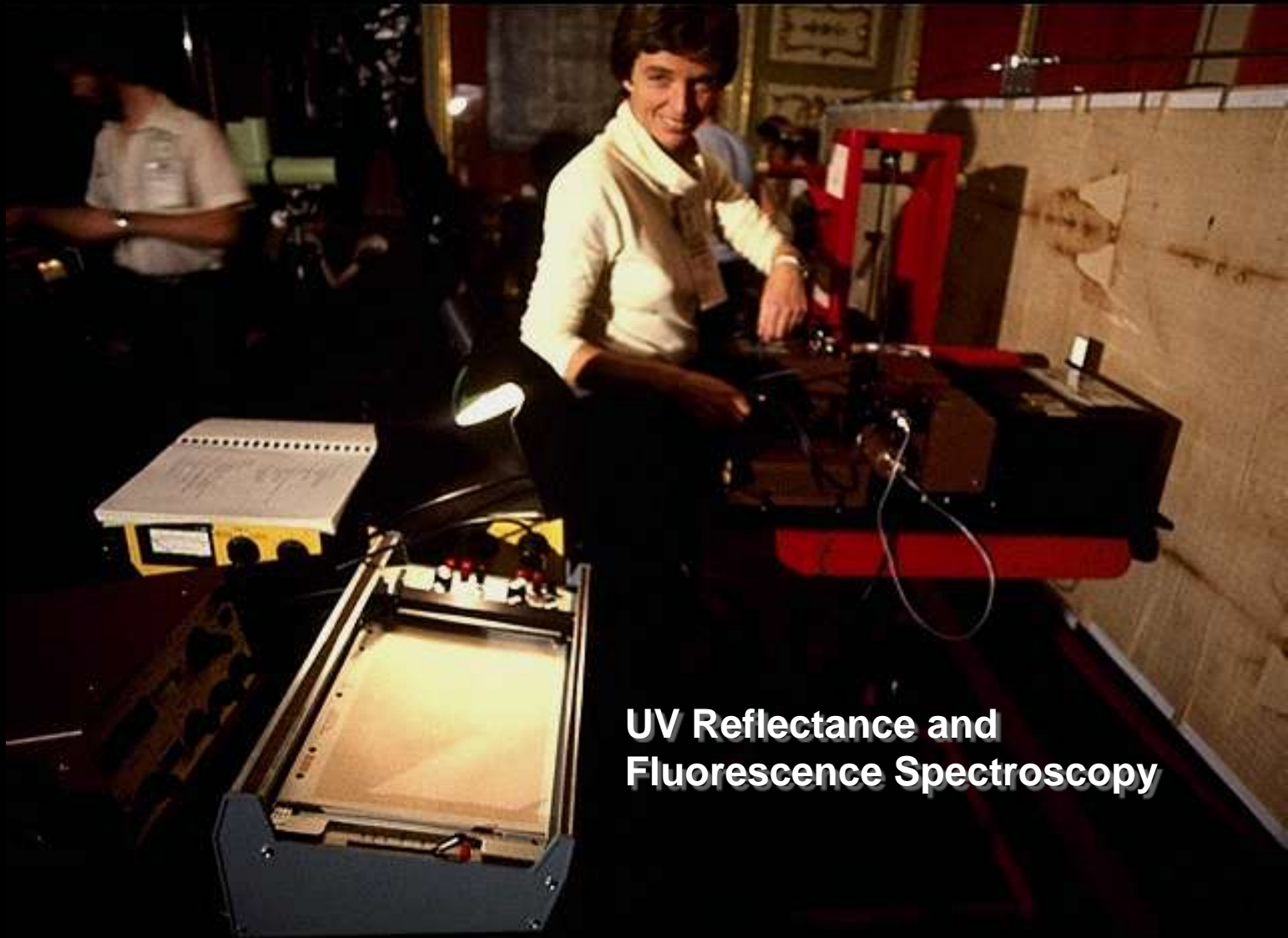
Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy
Infrared Thermography
Infrared Photography



Steve Baumgart, Robert Dinegar and Joseph Accetta set up Infrared instruments

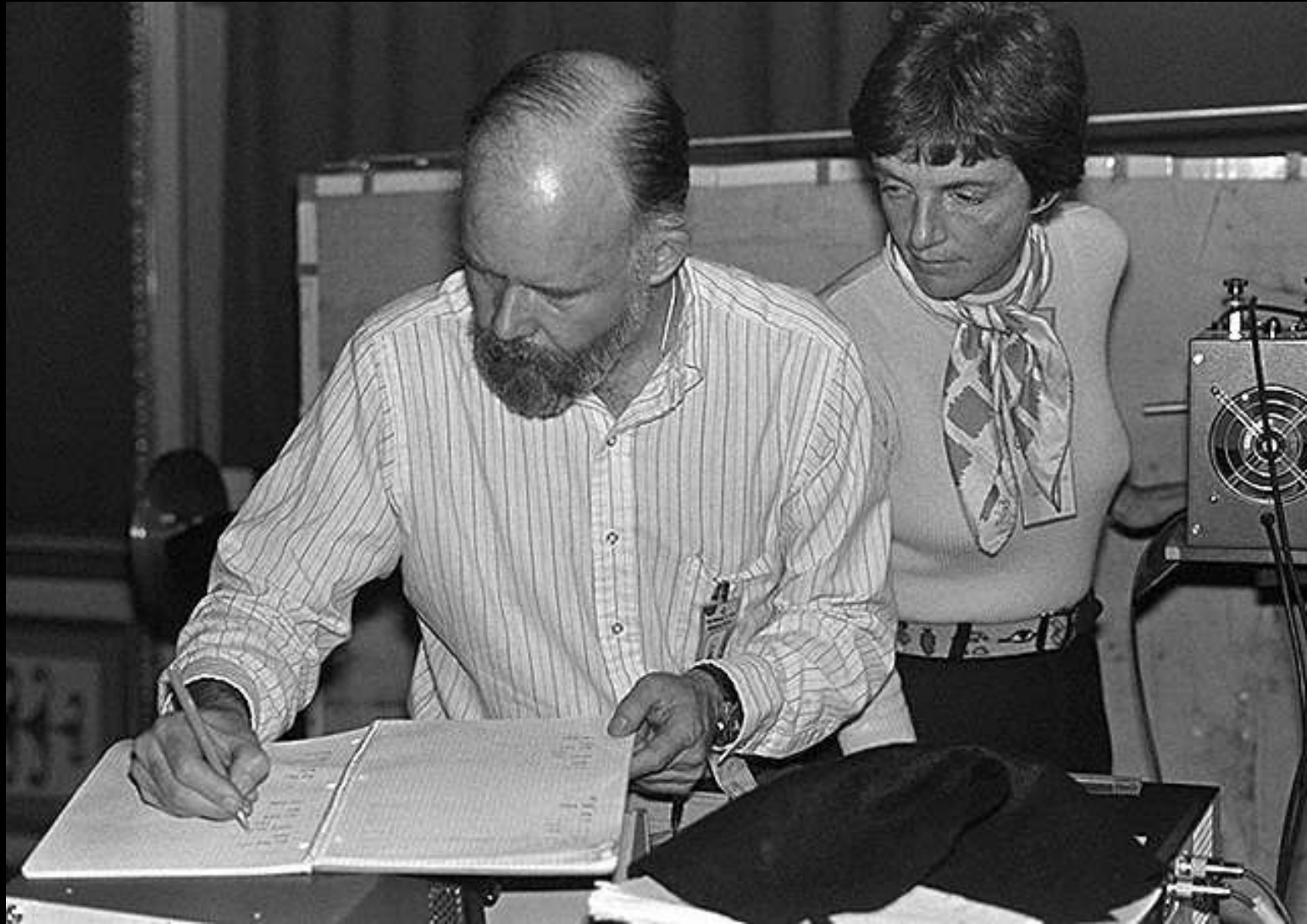


Joseph Accetta calibrates blackbody radiation source



**UV Reflectance and
Fluorescence Spectroscopy**

Marty Gilbert, Oriel Corporation



Roger and Marty Gilbert, Oriel Corporation



X-ray Radiography

Ronald London and William Mottern



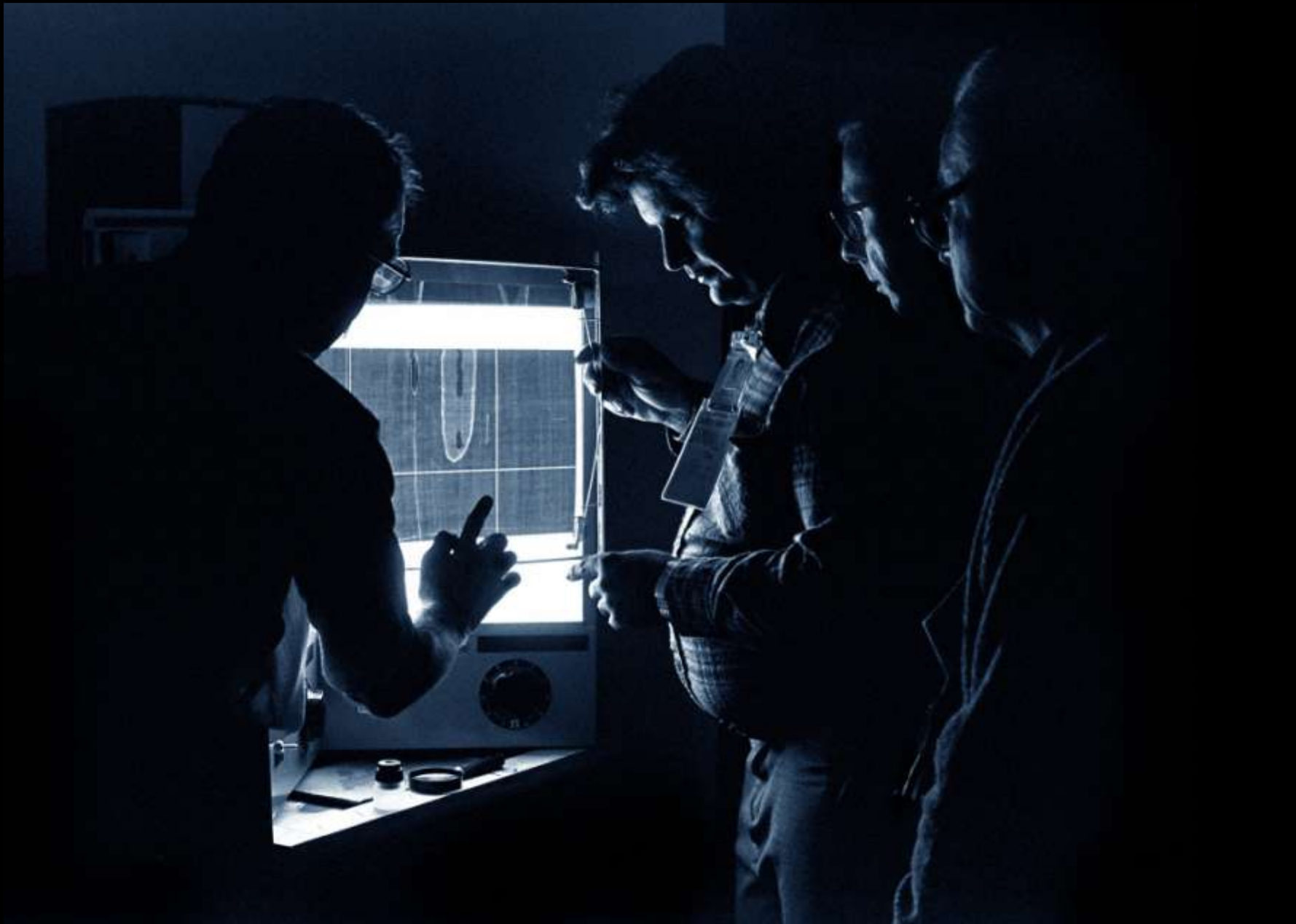
William Mottern and Ronald London remove the steel panels via the rear of the Shroud Examination Table to allow for x-rays to be taken of the cloth



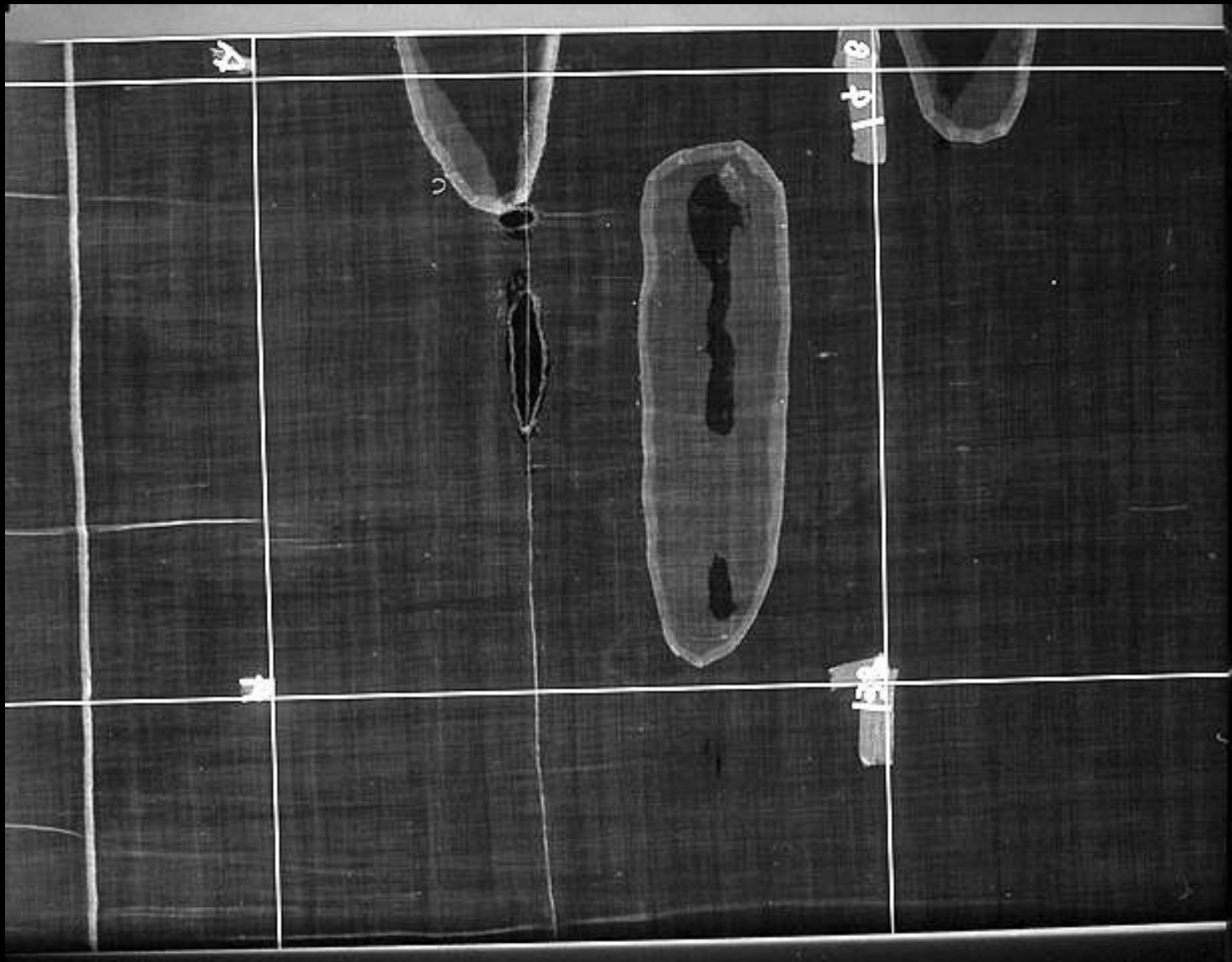
William Mottern waits patiently (without moving his feet) during one of the 20 minute low power x-ray exposures



The "Darkroom"



Ray Rogers, Tom D'Muhula, Bob Dinegar and Fr. Francis Filas



X-ray courtesy William Mottern Collection, STERA, Inc.



Ray Rogers examines the Shroud with a binocular ophthalmic microscope



Ray Rogers and Robert Dinegar used a custom fabricated stainless steel torque applicator to control the pressure of sticky tape applied to certain preselected test areas of the Shroud. This allowed for the removal of surface material for later chemical and microscopic analysis. The tape was created for STURP by the 3M Company to have carefully predetermined optical properties and was specifically formulated to leave no gum residue on the cloth.



Ray Rogers removes one of his tape samples from the Shroud. Note the magnetic markers he put in place at each sample site.



Custom well slides were fabricated to secure the tape samples by the edges and prevent any lifted debris from being embedded in the gum



Robert Ewing

STURP actually brought a computer with them, but it never worked!

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STURP TEAM

...The answer to the question of how the image was produced or what produced the image remains, now, as it has in the past, a mystery.

We can conclude for now that the Shroud image is that of a real human form of a scourged, crucified man. It is not the product of an artist. The blood stains are composed of hemoglobin and also give a positive test for serum albumin. The image is an ongoing mystery and until further chemical studies are made, perhaps by this group of scientists, or perhaps by some scientists in the future, the problem remains unsolved.

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