

# The Halo Around The Head In The Image Of The Man On The Shroud

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2:15-2:45 pm

## Authors

[Petrus Soons, M.D.](#)

Dr. Soons will not be able to attend.

[Peter Schumacher, Rev.](#) will present the paper.

Rev. Schumacher is otherwise not associated with this paper.

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## Abstract:

The discovery of a halo around the head of the Man on the Shroud of Turin in different photographs and two other details in the neck area under the beard are a strong indication that the theory of historian Ian Wilson, that the cloth of Edessa and the Shroud of Turin are one and the same, is most probably correct. These details are being found also regularly in icons and mosaics portraying the face of Jesus Christ in the Byzantine Empire as of the VI-th Century A.D., showing that artists had access to the cloth of Edessa and that they copied very truthfully the details that they observed. If true, it would date the Shroud back to at least the year 525 A.D., (rediscovery of the cloth). This would also prove that the sample used in the radio carbon dating of 1988 was probably not representative for the whole Shroud.

The halo that has been discovered in a variety of Shroud photographs and that is similar in size as the round opening in the tetradiplon showing only the head of the Man on the Shroud is a very strong indication that Ian Wilson's theory that the Shroud of Turin and the Cloth of Edessa are identical, is true. Because there is no anatomical detail visible of the surface of the body in the region of the upper thorax in the Shroud photographs, the head looks like disembodied and floating. That was probably the reason that for many centuries people did not know that this cloth contained the image of the whole front and back of the body. The tetradiplon was doubled in four times two layers, framed and covered with a precious cloth, leaving the round opening showing the face only.

In the positive image of the Shroud the left corner on the end of the horizontal transverse double line (Vignon No 14) in the neck area under the beard in the Shroud photographs curves in an

upward direction and was seemingly interpreted by the artists who had access to the image as a fold in the upper edge of a tunica. The same seemingly happened with the double line itself that was interpreted by the artists as the upper edge of a tunica.

There are many examples in Byzantine art where this “fold” is being represented in exactly the same location.

On Justinianus coins from the VIth century (692-695 D.C.) the double line is visible too. All these little details make the case of Ian Wilson very strong indeed.

Investigations done on photographs of Barrie Schwartz and Vernon Miller (taken during the STURP investigations in 1978) with the VP-8 Image Analyzer in December of 2013, show the outline and surface of the HALO.