

The Museum of the Shroud in Turin is finally reopened

Studies on the Shroud continue unabated

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Extraordinary documents and testimonies kept in the museum, not the last two life-size copies of the cloth that rests in the [Duomo Di Torino](#) and that is offered for contemplation only on the occasion of the [Expositions](#) desired by the Pope every ten years.

Along two paths, one historical and one scientific, the [#MuseoDellaSindone](#) reconstructs and explains the studies and events that occurred to Lino. It is a herringbone woven sheet of fine workmanship, which due to the imprint contained in it has certainly received the body of a man who died for the tortures suffered on a cross. Due to the many correspondences with the story of the Gospels, it could be precisely the sheet belonging to the funerary kit of Christ.

But beyond all, it is precisely the formation and origin of the imprint that opens up questions still unresolved even in the light of the most advanced scientific acquisitions. Without prejudices and with a rigorous approach, he realizes the interdisciplinary studies carried out up to now on and around Linen. Without ever taking a stand, leaving ample freedom of conscience to the intellect of those who approach the mystery. What is certain is that beyond personal convictions, the [Shroud](#) remains for everyone an extraordinary document of suffering and also a message of redemption beyond pain. Proof that love wins over death.

The [# MuseoDellaSindone](#) , in Turin is reopened

Meanwhile, research and debates continue on the sacred relic that was also exhibited during the quarantine in Italy in virtual form on the web and live on TV.

In particular, the sindonologist Emanuela Marinelli wrote in an article how **recently** two scientific articles that deny the validity of the test **were published by P. Di Lazzaro, AC Atkinson, P. Iacomussi, M. Riani, M. Ricci and P. Wadhams** radiocarbon conducted on the Shroud in 1988. In a statement released by the *International Center for Studies on the Shroud* of Turin on 8 September - remembers Marinelli - the conclusions are summarized in five points:

- 1) The dating of the small pieces of linen into which the samples taken in 1988 were divided provide non-homogeneous results, as if the samples came from fabrics of slightly different ages.
- 2) The age of the individual pieces systematically depends on their position within the fabric. This linear and systematic relationship between apparent age and location is anomalous and unexpected.
- 3) Due to the anomalies it makes no sense to calculate the average age and that calculated by the laboratories of Oxford, Zurich and Arizona loses its meaning.
- 4) **Two possible reasons for the inhomogeneity of the datings have been identified:** the first is an incomplete cleaning of the samples, the second is the possible presence of fabric additions due to repairs.
- 5) **Finally, a series of measurements was proposed on samples from the Shroud already available,** so as not to take material from the Shroud cloth. These measures would make it possible to create an operational protocol and to establish whether and what contamination may have produced the non-homogeneity of the results. These analyzes could be essential for evaluating the significance and reliability of a new dating of the Shroud through the radiocarbon technique.