The Sudarium of Oviedo
and its Relationship with
the Shroud of Turin

The Sudarium of Oviedo and its Relationship with the Shroud of Turin
The Gospel of Saint John
The Shroud of Turin: Work of Leonardo Da Vinci?
The Spanish Center for Sindonology receives official authorization in 1989
The Shroud of Turin is an example of a funerary linen in the time of Jesus.

The Sudarium of Oviedo is a Hebrew sudarium (handkerchief, towel, apron, turban).
Msgr. Giulio Ricci and the Sudarium of Oviedo

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The Cathedral of Oviedo
Interior of the Holy Chamber

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Interior of the Holy Chamber
The electronic scan microscope makes it possible to identify a large quantity of pollen grains.
The Pollen Analysis

Prof. Dr. PIER LUIGI BAIMA-BOLLONE
Defects indicate the Sudarium is an ancient cloth woven on a vertical loom with weights.
Substances on the Sudario
Examples of Pollen
PARTICLES OF RESIN OF ALOE AND MYRRH
The linen is fastened to the hair, beginning at the nape of the neck. When the cloth reaches the right cheek it is folded back, doubled over the face.
Diagram of the Bloodstains

- FOLD: AXIS OF SYMMETRY FOR THE PRINCIPAL STAINS
- DIAGONAL WRINKLES
- FOREHEAD STAIN
- CENTRAL STAINS
- PRINCIPAL STAINS
- PUNCTURE WOUND STAINS
- DIFFUSED STAIN
- BUTTERFLY WINGS STAIN
- CORNER STAIN
- ACCORDION STAIN

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The Principal Stain was in contact with the Face, and appears inverted as in a mirror.
The Principal Stain
The Trapezoidal Stain
Formation of the "Finger-shaped" Stain
If we eliminate the excess length formed by the bridge of the nose, we see that the stains of the lips coincide with the Shroud of Turin.
The lower area of the principal stain was formed with the body in a vertical position.
The Man of the Sudarium was tortured and then crucified.
The upper area of the principal stain was formed with the body in a horizontal position.
Morphogeometrical study of the stains

1. Arm
   - Gravity
   - Shoulder

2. Hair
   - Gravity
   - Eyebrows
First Position of the Cloth

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The Second Position of the Cloth

Jorge-Manuel Rodríguez
Second International Congree on the Sudarium of Oviedo
April 2007
“Then Simon Peter came, following him, and went into the tomb; he saw the linen cloths lying on the floor, and the cloth that wrapped the head with a knot in the back part of the hair. In the native language of Syria it is called a sudarium. It was not with the burial linens, but rolled up or twisted in a place by itself.”

Nonnos de Panopolis, Egypt (400-447 a.d.) mentions a knot in the sudarium.
Third Position of the Cloth
The Three Positions

First position

Third position

Second position
### COMPARISON BETWEEN THE MAN OF THE SUDARIUM AND JESUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Man of the Sudarium was an adult male with mustache, beard, and long hair.</th>
<th>The contemporaries of Jesus customarily wore a mustache, beard, and long hair.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium was tortured before dying, demonstrated by the vital blood that appears on diverse points of the head and neck. The puncture wounds of the nape of the neck are especially significant, similar to those that a crown of thorns would produce.</td>
<td>Jesus was submitted to tortures, among them the “crowning with thorns”. We do not know of a single case apart from that of Jesus in which, prior to being subjected to the torment of the cross, the man would have suffered a torture similar to that of the crown of thorns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium died in a vertical position, with both arms raised and the feet supported; that is, in a position completely compatible with that of a crucifixion victim.</td>
<td>Jesus was crucified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium died with acute pulmonary edema.</td>
<td>According to medical experts, Jesus would have died with acute pulmonary edema, produced as a consequence of the crucifixion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After his death in a vertical position, the Man of the Sudarium was placed in a lateral right prone position, and then transported horizontally a short distance. This was demonstrated by examining the bloodstains.</td>
<td>Jesus was lowered to the ground from the cross, and then transported to the place of the sepulcher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSIONS OF THE SPANISH CENTER FOR SINDONOLOGY, VALENCIA, SPAIN**
Timetable for the Crucifixion

- Jesus was crucified at noon and died at 3:00 p.m.
- The Sudarium was placed on Jesus’ head at 4:00 p.m.
- Jesus’ body remained on the cross until 5:00 p.m.
- The body was placed in a horizontal position until 6:00 p.m.
  Preliminary preparation of the body for burial.
- The body was moved to another location in less than 10 minutes.
- Burial was completed in approximately one hour. Washing the body was prohibited when blood flowed at the time of death.
- Passover began at 7:15 p.m.
The Gospel of John

John 11:44
“The dead man came out, his hands and feet bound with bandages, and his face wrapped with a cloth [sudarium].”

John 20:7
“...he saw the linen cloths lying there, and the napkin [sudarium], which had been on his head, not lying with the linen cloths but rolled up in a place by itself.”

Uses for the Sudarium
A 12th century Catalan panel painting which depicts Saint Peter wearing a mitre. The mitre as a symbol of episcopal dignity was first officially granted to Christian bishops by Emperor Constantine the Great (280-337 A.D.).

Acts 19:11-12

“And God did extraordinary miracles by the hands of Paul, so that handkerchiefs or aprons were carried away from his body to the sick, and diseases left them and the evil spirits came out of them.”
Mencions the existence of a cave near the Monastery of Saint Mark, on the other side of the Jordan, where seven monks lived in seven cells, and “watched over the sudarium of Christ.”
Liber Testamentorum del obispo Pelayo

Corpus Pelagianum del obispo Pelayo

El Codex Valenciennes 99

El Grupo Valenciennes 30, Cambrai B804 y Bruselas II 2544

La Crónica del Monje Silense

El Chronicon Mundi del obispo Lucas de Tuy
Cosroes II, king of the Persians, invaded Palestine and conquered Jerusalem in 614.
Historical Route of the Sudarium of Oviedo

Oviedo → Seville → Cartagena → Alexandria → Jerusalem → Toledo
Monsacro: The Hermitage

View of the exterior and interior

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Opening of the Holy Chest of Relics

1075

El Cid
Relics of the Holy Chest

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**ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS THAT CORRESPOND ON THE FACES OF THE SHROUD AND SUDARIUM**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>The brow ridges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size and shape of the nose: on the Sudarium it covers an area of 2280 mm² and 2200 mm² on the Shroud. There is a length of 8 cm from the forehead to the tip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling midway on the right face of the nose, approximately 100 and 90 mm² on the Sudarium of Oviedo and the Shroud of Turin respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nostrils appear on both linens as if they had received similar pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The right cheekbone, which has formed an island surrounded by liquid, can be seen on the Sudarium and corresponds to very prominent swelling that is observed in this same area in the image on the Shroud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position and size of the mouth are also similar on both linens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement of the chin and the uneven form of the beard on both linens appears larger on the left than on the right lobe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both linens contain the remains of aloe and myrrh and the pollens of plants that grow in the proximity of Jerusalem.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**CONCLUSIONS OF THE SPANISH CENTER FOR SINDONOLOGY, VALENCIA, SPAIN**
Stains of vital blood, type AB, on both linens, from the wounds from a crown of thorns
Comparison of the Nape of the Neck on Both Linens

The Sudarium of Oviedo

© C.E.S.

The Shroud of Turin
Comparison of the Sudarium and the Shroud
### COMPARISON WITH THE MAN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Man of the Sudarium had a moustache, beard, and long hair gathered at the nape of the neck.</th>
<th>The Man of the Shroud had a moustache, beard, and long hair gathered at the nape of the neck.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium was a healthy adult.</td>
<td>The Man of the Shroud was an adult between 30 and 40 years of age, with a strong constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium’s blood type was AB.</td>
<td>The Man of the Shroud’s blood type was AB.</td>
</tr>
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<td>The Man of the Sudarium was tortured before dying, from the vital blood that appears on diverse points of the head and neck. The puncture wounds on the neck are similar to those a crown of thorns would produce.</td>
<td>The Man of the Shroud showed signs of maltreatment before death, on the head and entire body. He had puncture wounds that covered the entire scalp, similar to those that a crown of thorns would produce. Those found at the nape of the neck are particularly evident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium died in a vertical position, with both arms elevated and with the feet supported, i.e. a position totally compatible with crucifixion.</td>
<td>The Man of the Shroud was crucified, demonstrated by the marks from the nails in the hands and feet and verified by the morphology of the bloodstains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Man of the Sudarium died with acute pulmonary edema.</td>
<td>The Man of the Shroud, according to medical experts, would have died with acute pulmonary edema, produced as a consequence of the crucifixion.</td>
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Placement of the Linens in the Tomb
What John Saw
Número 26  
Junio de 1999

- Congreso sobre las Reliquias de la Pasión en la Universidad Lateranense
- La Sábana Santa entre Constantinopla y Toledo (I).
- Nueva sección: «El abogado del Diablo». La Pluma de S. Miguel.
- Jesús en su tiempo: “Antes de que el gallo cante” – Barrabás