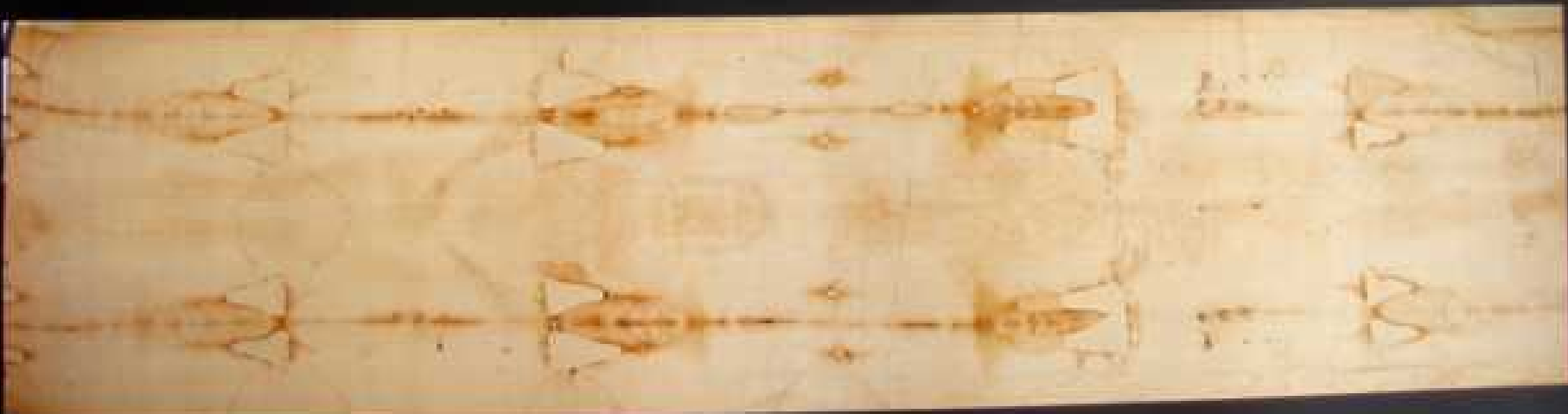


The Raymond Rogers Computer Shroud Archive



Raymond Rogers – 7/1927 – 5/2005



Computer Archive

- After Ray Rogers died in May, 2005 his wife, Joan Rogers, asked Charles Mader to see what he could recover from Roger's laptop computer which was not working.
- The disk of the computer was copied to a DVD. A copy of the DVD was given to Barrie Schwartz for the STERA archive.

Ray Rogers of Los Alamos First View at Back of Shroud

**IMAGE
ONLY ON
SURFACE
OF LINEN
THREADS**



Jackson

**Found no
Image on
Back of
Shroud –
Only blood
stains**

Rogers

STURP 10/8-10/13/1978 Research Project

**A CHEMIST'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE
SHROUD OF TURIN**

Raymond N. Rogers
Fellow
University of California
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



**The latest computer
file of the book was
used for publishing
the book.**

**BOOK AVAILABLE
FROM
AMAZON.com
LULU.com**

A Chemist's Perspective on the Shroud of Turin

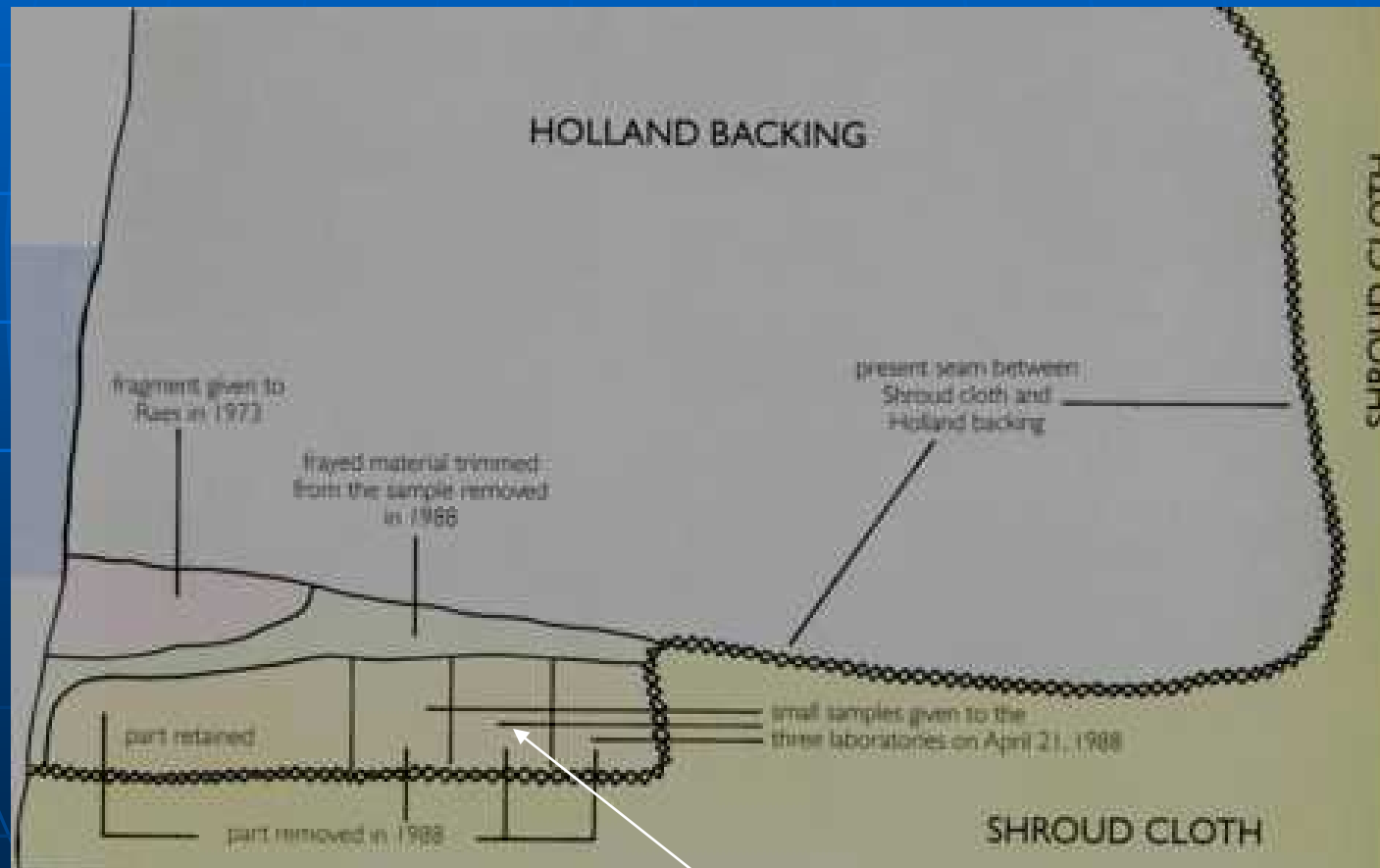
Raymond Rogers was one of the leading Chemists and a Fellow of the Los Alamos National Laboratory . He was world famous for his unique contributions to the chemistry of explosives in

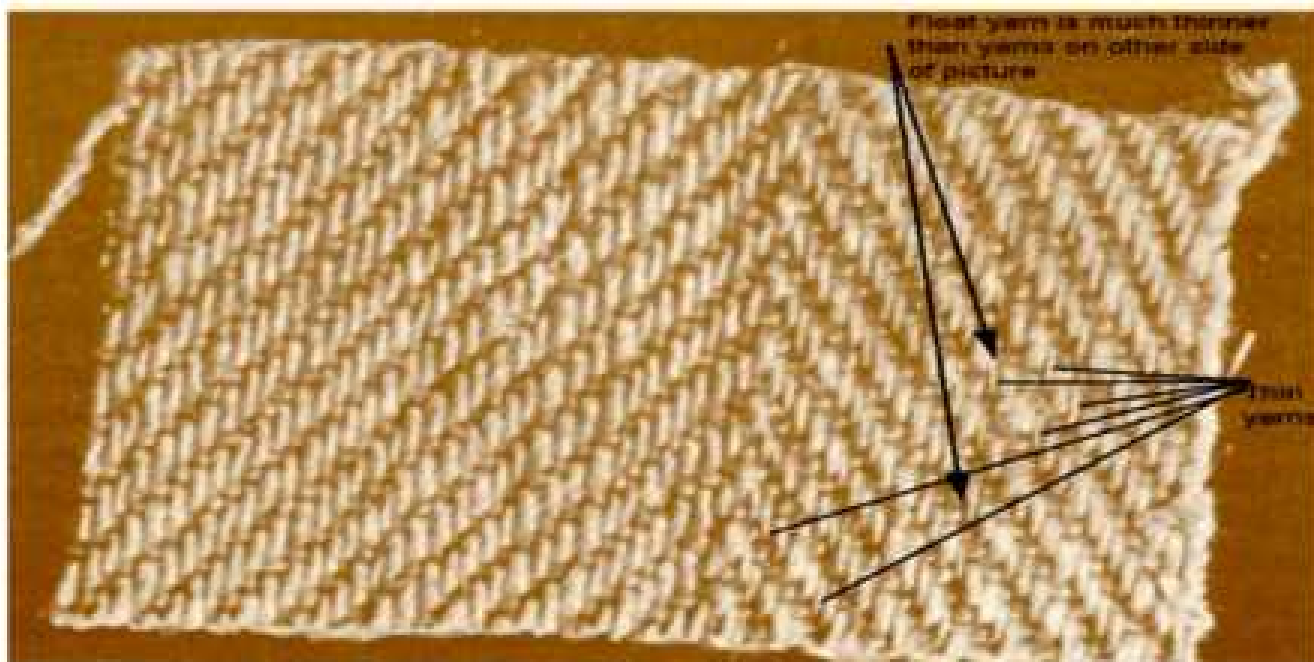
1978 when he was invited to become the Director of Chemical Research for the Shroud of Turin Research Project. He expected to be able to determine how the image was made after examining it for a few minutes. He spent the rest of his life (over 25 years) studying the shroud and three days before he died he told a scientific colleague that he had about run out of options. This book describes his studies of the shroud as he searched for how the shroud image had been generated. He wrote this book near the end of his life. It is a record the results of his scientific studies designed to solve the mystery of the shroud.



Shroud of Turin C-14 Samples

- Ray Rogers Study of Region Taken
- From Shroud for Carbon Dating





Weave pattern inconsistencies noted in blinded review of the Zurich C-14 sample by Albany International Research Company.



**End to end splice – two ends
Show different colors and
Different amount of coating.**

**Fibers from Region used for dating have a
Yellow-brownish color from gum-arabic used
in textile applications in 16th century.
Fibers from other parts of shroud do not
have the coating.**



**Starched
end of
Darn**

Darn splice used in 16th century - half covered with starch dates to 13th century AD, other end claimed to date ~3 century AD.



Colored cotton region on a linen thread present in patch region used for carbon dating which is not present on main body of Shroud.



Lemon-yellow fibers
showing black lignin at
growth nodes

Results published in 2005
Thermochimica Acta by
Ray Rogers.

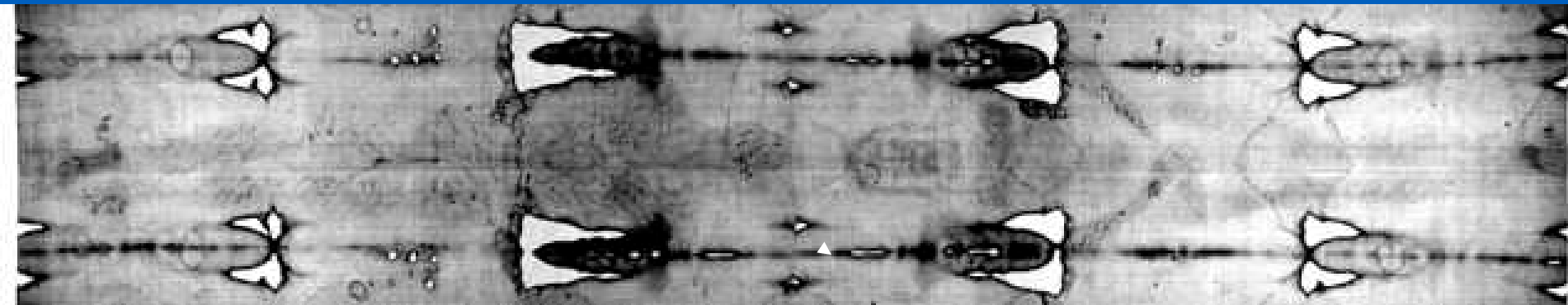
- **Vanillin is a chemical component present in linen from flax fibers used to weave it. Vanillin disappears over time at a calculated rate. A medieval-age cloth should have 37% vanillin left. The shroud body has no Vanillin indicating that it is 1500-3000 years old. Dead Sea scrolls have no Vanillin. Radiocarbon samples have Vanillin.**



Two cotton fibers – one clean and one colored – The clean one is from main body of shroud and colored one from repaired region used for carbon dating.

The Shroud after 2002 Restoration

What was seen at 2010 Exhibition



Patches removed and Shroud burn holes sewed to white backing cloth. Treated it with Thymol resulting in unknown amount of contamination.

His Holiness, Pope John Paul II:

Because you are now the owner of the Shroud of Turin, I respectfully address my scientific concerns on the "restoration" of the Shroud and the current status of Shroud scientific research to You.

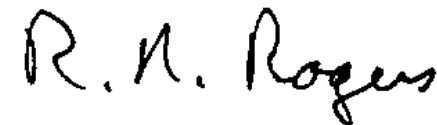
I led the chemical studies on the Shroud during the Shroud of Turin Research Project studies, and I took samples from the Shroud during the 1978 exhibition in Turin. Those samples have been important in rejecting the validity of the age that was published in 1989 and for testing hypotheses on image formation.

Specific comments on the scientific information that was lost as a result of the "restoration" are in the attachment.

The credibility of scientific studies on the Shroud has been severely damaged by repeated refusals of authorities in Turin to communicate with foreign scientists on a fundamental scientific level.

I hope that You will take my remarks into consideration.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "R. N. Rogers". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Raymond N. Rogers

- A letter and supporting documents he sent to Pope John Paul II on December 11, 2002 are of historical and scientific interest. He described his scientific concerns on the "restoration" of the Shroud and described the scientific information that was lost by the restoration such as at the scorch/water/interface intersections.
- The use of thymol to sterilize the reliquary after the 1988 sampling operation which reacted with the Shroud and will confuse both future image analysis and dating studies resulted in irreversible chemical changes to the Shroud were major concerns. He showed that the restoration disturbed exactly the areas of most chemical importance.

After 25 years of scientific study, I believe that three statements can be supported on the basis of established laws of science and direct observations on the Shroud of Turin.

<https://www.shroud.com/pdfs/rogers2.pdf>

- 1. The radiocarbon age determination made in 1988 used an invalid sample, and it gave an erroneous date for the production of the main part of the cloth.

- 2. The hypotheses that have appeared since the announcement of an AD 1260-1390 date that invoke radiation of different kinds to explain the image and the date can be categorically discarded.

- 3. The characteristics of the image can be explained by reference to highly probable, well-known chemical reactions.

No miracles are necessary to explain the image.

The Sudarium

Face Cloth of the Man of the Shroud?

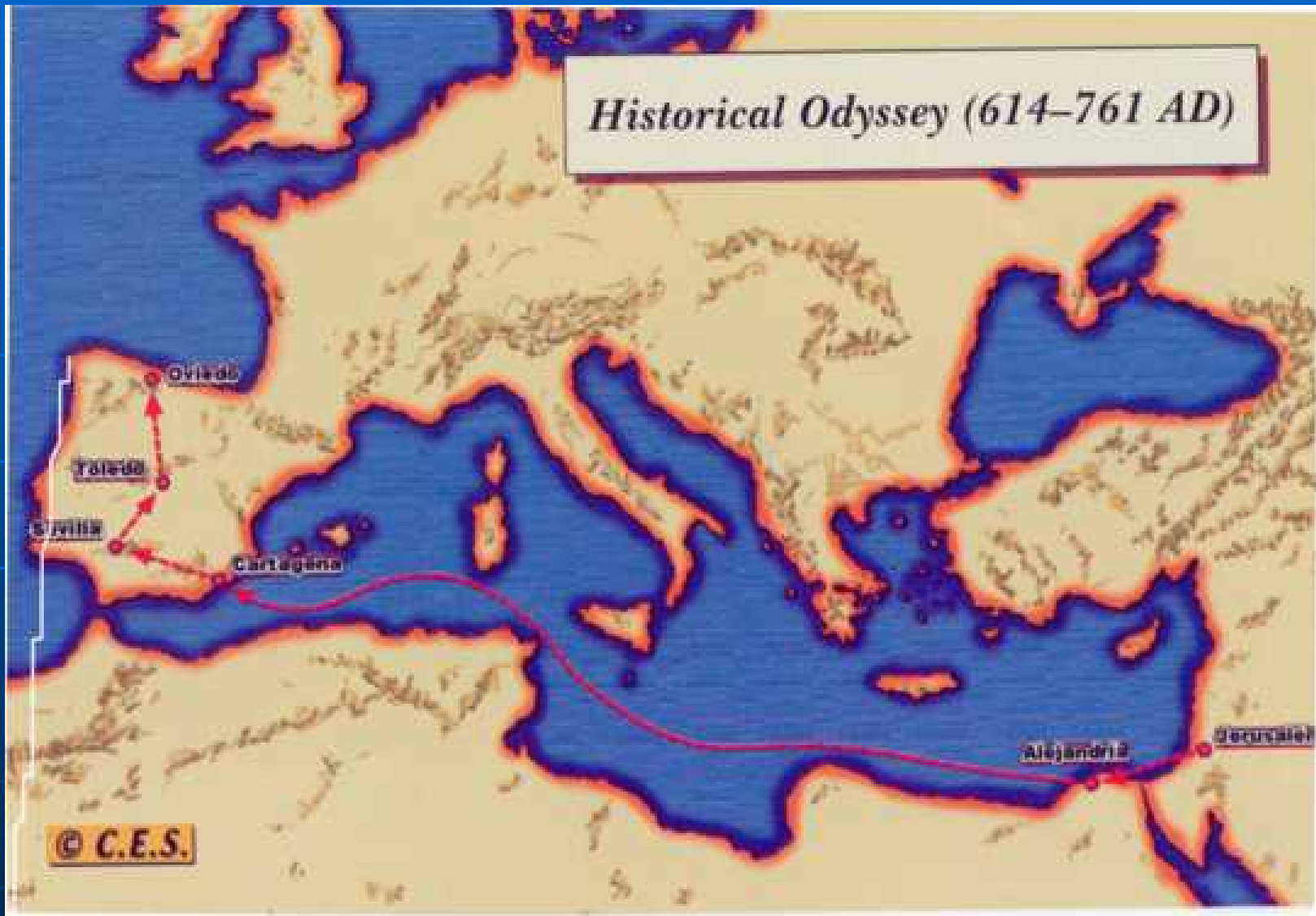


Face Cloth ??

- John 20

Then Simon Peter went into the tomb. He saw the linen cloths lying, and the napkin which had been on his head, not lying with the linen cloths but rolled up in a place by itself. The other disciple (John) went in and he saw and believed.

Historical Odyssey (614–761 AD)



San Salvador – Cathedral of Oviedo



**Holy Chamber built in 8th Century
For Holy Chest of Relics**

Exhibited at Easter and 9/14 and
9/21 Mass Each Year





FRONT

11a. Obverse side of the Sularium, as it is currently being shown to the public.



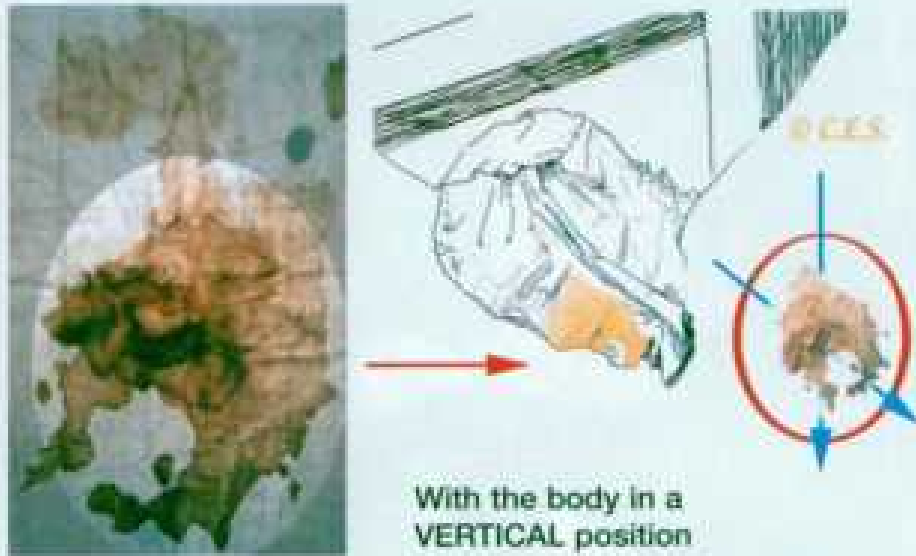
BACK

11b. Reverse side of the Sularium, that was in direct contact with the face.

First – Position body on Cross
Second – Position carried to Tomb
Third – After removed from Head

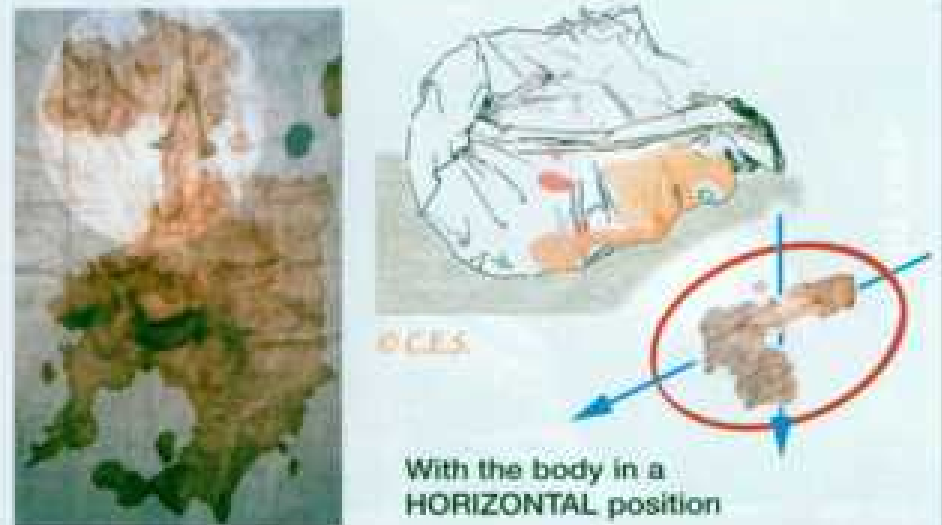


The LOWER part of the contour stain is formed



With the body in a
VERTICAL position

The UPPER part of the contour stain is formed



With the body in a
HORIZONTAL position

BLOOD STAINS



FRONT



BACK

Comparison with Shroud of Turin

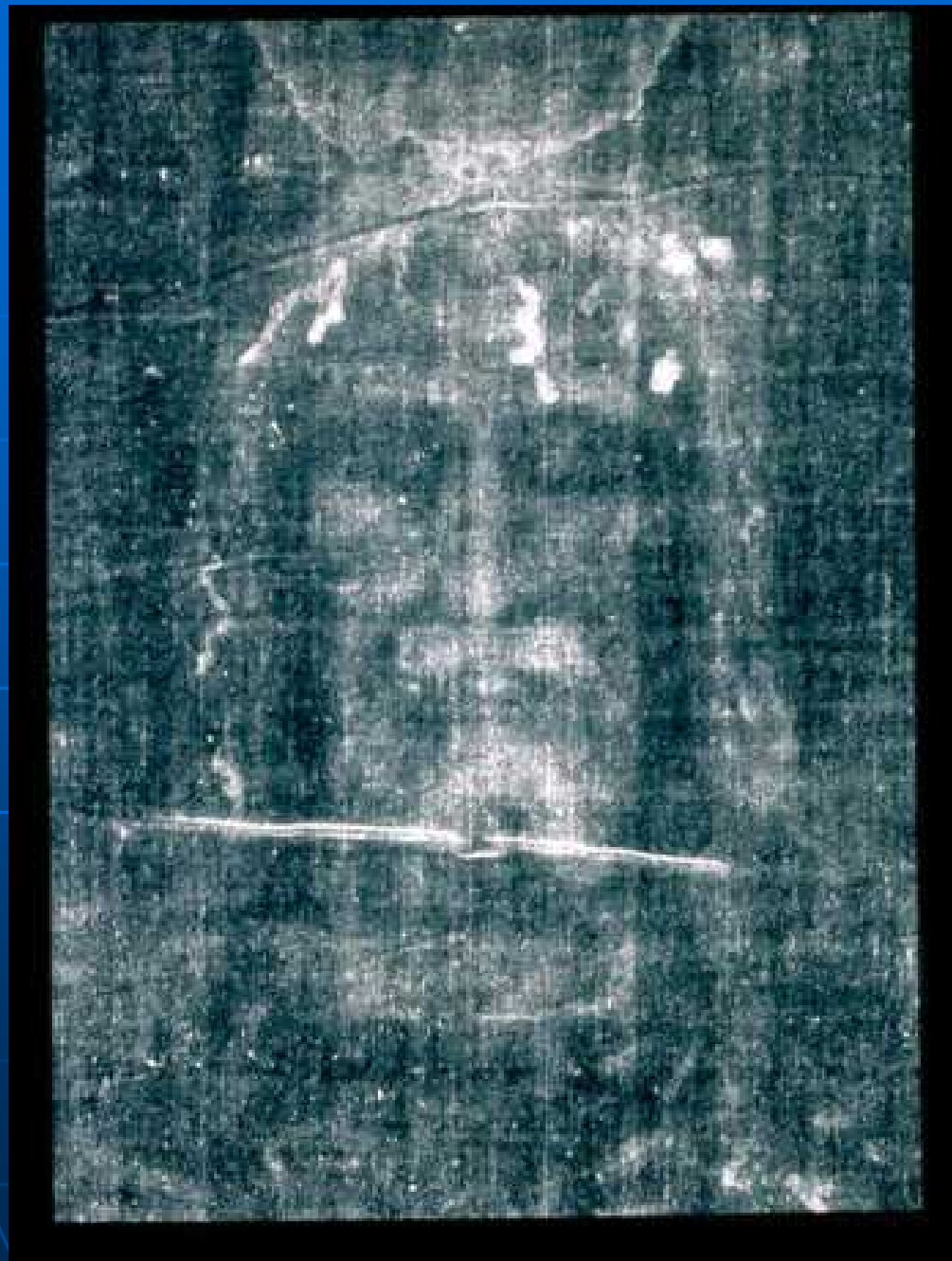


The Sudarium

- Exhibited 3 times a Year at Oviedo, Spain during Mass at Easter, 9/14 and 9/21.
- Been in Oviedo since AD 800 and left Palestine in 614 when Persians invaded.
- Markings match face image of Shroud of Turin. Have puncture marks from crown of thorns. Was placed over the face for trip from cross to tomb. Has same blood type and pollen as Shroud.

Ray Rogers Conclusions 12/2004

- The Sudarium of Oviedo shows all the physical and chemical properties of a very old sample of linen. There is a finite probability that the Sudarium is related in time and location to the Shroud of Turin.







www.shroud.com

Cloud Archive –
<http://is.gd/4NnP1Z>

Shroud directory