

Bruno Bonnet Eymard

This book scientifically challenges earlier radiocarbon testing and presents new evidence in determining the Shroud of Turin's true age.

The faking and forgery of works of art and antiquities is probably now more extensive than ever before. The frauds are aided by new technologies, from ink jet printers to epoxy resins, and driven by the astronomic prices realised on the global market. This book aims to provide a comprehensive survey of the subject over a wide range of materials, emphasising how the fakes and forgeries are produced and how they may be detected by technical and scientific examination. The subject is exemplified by numerous case studies, some turning out not to be as conclusive as is sometimes believed. The book is aimed at those likely to have a serious interest in these investigations, be they curator, collector, conservator or scientist. Paul Craddock has recently retired from the Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science at the British Museum, where he was a materials scientist.

Cet ouvrage présente au lecteur francophone, la thèse de Dan Gibson, qui postule que l'islam serait né à Pétra et non pas à La Mecque actuelle. Cette hypothèse hardie, disons-le, repose sur de nombreux arguments archéologiques mais aussi textuels issus du Coran, de la tradition et des sources historiques islamiques. L'argument archéologique mis en avant par l'auteur serait l'étonnante convergence de la direction

des premières mosquées vers la citée de Pétra et non pas vers La Mecque, comme on pourrait s'y attendre. Quant aux arguments textuels sont basés sur le Coran et la tradition. Ils décrivent selon l'interprétation de Gibson, une géologie, une faune et une flore ne correspondant pas à un lieu désertique comme celui d'une ville sud arabe du Hedjaz. La présentation des travaux des Gibson est suivie d'une revue critique, incluant les avis de grands spécialistes tels que : le Pr David KING, le Dr Rick OAKES, le chercheur indépendant Amod Jason DEUS, le Dr Edouard-Marie Gallez, Khaled BALKIN et enfin notre propre évaluation critique.

Interest in the Turin Shroud continues to the present day even though it was finally carbon dated in 1988 and shown not to be of an age consistent with Christ's burial. Scientifically, the age of the shroud cloth is of little consequence, but to the general public, it is of considerable significance. The author Harry E. Gove is a co-inventor of accelerator mass spectrometry and was responsible for its use in establishing whether the Turin Shroud could have been Christ's burial cloth. *Relic, Icon or Hoax?: Carbon Dating the Turin Shroud* presents an eyewitness account of the events that culminated in the final determination of the age of the linen cloth of the Turin Shroud and some of the subsequent reactions to the results. The book discusses the application of accelerator mass spectrometry to the carbon dating of the Turin Shroud using samples only a few

square centimeters in area and weighing only a few tens of milligrams. A curious thing happened to Tim Wallace-Murphy and Marilyn Hopkins when they published *Rex Deus*, their first book on the bloodline of Christ: they were contacted by a man from the very lineage they were studying. And instead of denying the existence of the bloodline or berating them for revealing secrets, he actually confirmed that the *Rex Deus* lineage exists and even disclosed some of its fundamental secrets. The story of the *Rex Deus* families, direct descendents of Christ--who is believed to have survived the crucifixion?turns out to be much more extensive than the authors first thought. Instead of beginning during the time of Jesus, it stretches far back into antiquity, to the Egyptian Mystery Schools. Instead of being only a propagation of the holy bloodline, the *Rex Deus* families are also carriers of the secret teachings of Jesus. *Custodians of Truth* reveals the purpose and secrets of the *Rex Deus* lineage. Jesus was not only a holy man, but an adept of ancient knowledge, which informed his own teachings. This secret knowledge was suppressed by the Church in their voracious quest for power and influence in the secular world. These teachings have manifested throughout history in different forms--Gnostic philosophy around the time of Jesus, the Order of the Knights Templar, Freemasons, and the current resurgence of interest in New Age thought. Finally, the time is right for the hidden

message of Jesus to be revealed--a message of tolerance, brotherhood, and respect for nature. The next chapter in the legend of the Holy Grail and the bloodline of Christ--from the best-selling authors of Rosslyn.

Covering prehistoric times to the modern era, this fascinating resource presents pro-and-con arguments regarding unresolved, historic controversies throughout the development of the world. • Includes 58 chapters in four volumes that address significant historical questions focused upon topics such as the Old Testament, the Roman Empire, the historic Buddha, William Shakespeare, the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and weapons of mass destruction • Provides a pro-and-con debate format that encourages readers to evaluate the validity of arguments and evidence

The Quran of Mohammed takes its historical and semantic source in the Bible as it has been masterly demonstrated by the remarkable study of Bruno Bonnet-Eymard in his essay "From Islamophobia to Islamology". Yet the Quran presents in historical matter interpretations entirely contrary to the testimonies of the prophets, but especially to the narratives of the evangelists as regards the New Testament.

"While the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament are understood to be related texts, the sacred scripture of Islam, the third Abrahamic faith, has generally been considered separately. Noted religious scholar Gabriel Said Reynolds draws on centuries of

Qur'anic and Biblical studies to offer rigorous and revelatory commentary on how these holy books are intrinsically connected."--Dust jacket.

An excellent resource book and the only one of its kind, covering the two most controversial images in existence: the Holy Image of Our Lady of Guadalupe on the tilma of Juan Diego and the Sacred Image of the crucified Christ on the Shroud of Turin. Both presentations give ample scientific evidence of their authenticity. The author, with a physical science background, has brought the reader up to date on the latest Shroud findings. At the same time, he exposes the fraudulent carbon-14 tests. How Christendom defeated the Ottoman Turks. Historian Diane Moczar pulls back the curtain on one of the most important acts in the drama of Muslim aggression against the West: the 500-year-long siege of Europe by the Ottoman Turks. Islam at the Gates chronicles the heroes and villains, the battles and atrocities, the tragic errors and timely miracles, that marked the Ottomans' incursions from Europe's borders to the very heart of Christendom; and afterwards, by the grace of God, their eventual repulsion and final defeat.

This volume is a major revision and expansion of Taylor's seminal book Radiocarbon Dating: An Archaeological Perspective. It covers the major advances and accomplishments of the 14C method in archaeology and analyzes factors that affect the accuracy and precision of 14C-based age estimates. In addition to reviewing the basic principles of the method, it examines 14C dating anomalies and means to resolve them,

and considers the critical application of ^{14}C data as a dating isotope with special emphasis on issues in Old and New World archaeology and late Quaternary paleoanthropology. This volume, again a benchmark for ^{14}C dating, critically reflects on the method and data that underpins, in so many cases, the validity of the chronologies used to understand the prehistoric archaeological record.

One Year After the Verdict of the 13 October 1988
The Victory of the Holy Shroud Won by Science
The holy shroud of Turin proof of Christ's death and resurrection - 1979
One Year After the 13 October 1988 Verdict
The Victory of the Holy Shroud Won by Science
Victory of the Holy Shroud Won by Science
One Year After the 13 October 1988 Verdict
The Holy Shroud of Turin, Silent Witness
In Preparation for a Centenary (1898-1998)
Acheiropoeta: Not Made by Hands
Miraculous Image of Our Lady of Guadalupe and the Holy Shroud of Turin
Academy of the Immaculate

El Acontecimiento Guadalupano está íntimamente unido al proceso histórico de la formación de la conciencia católica en el continente americano. Casi 500 años después de aquel 1531, fecha del «encuentro de la Virgen de Guadalupe y Juan Diego», el Acontecimiento Guadalupano continúa siendo un hecho eficaz hoy, en cada uno de sus elementos y de sus personajes, incluso con la fuerza y debilidades de los antiguos personajes. Los documentos antiguos, empezando por el Nican Mopoha, han llamado al indio Juan Diego «el mensajero de Santa María»; él, a pesar de haber estado en la penumbra de los documentos históricos, continúa cumpliendo con su misión. Por ello el

papa Juan Pablo II lo canonizó el 31 de julio de 2002, proponiéndolo como «evangelista y profeta» de aquel Acontecimiento, el Guadalupano, que está en el origen del proceso histórico evangelizador del Nuevo Mundo.

In this fully revised and updated edition, the bestselling authors of *The Templar Revelation* present new and compelling evidence linking Leonardo da Vinci with the forgery of Christianity's most famous relic. For centuries the Turin Shroud was believed to be Christ's authentic burial cloth, miraculously imprinted with his image -- but in 1988 carbon dating revealed it is a medieval- or Renaissance-era forgery. However, authors Lynn Picknett and Clive Prince realized that the 1988 discovery prompted even more questions: The image seems to be a photograph -- so could the Turin Shroud actually be the world's first photograph? If the face of the man on the Shroud is not Jesus', whose is it? Who had the sheer audacity to create what would become an infamous relic of Christianity, faking even Christ's holy, redemptive blood? Whoever did this was not only a genius but also a heretic.... After more than a decade of research, Picknett and Prince have accumulated evidence that shows not only was the forger of the Turin Shroud none other than Leonardo da Vinci but also that he used his own face for that of Christ. The Turin Shroud is, among other things, a five-hundred-year-old photograph of Leonardo da Vinci. Could Christianity's greatest relic in fact be an attempt to undermine the religion itself?

John Briggs, son of Richard A. Briggs, was born 1 May 1697 in Thornbury,

Gloucestershire, England. He married Agnes Tay Tayer (Thayer) of Thornbury on 11 Nov 1623. They immigrated to Massachusetts before 1657. No death date is listed for John or Agnes. They had four children. Their descendants have lived in Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and other areas throughout the United States.

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