

**THE CHRIST  
OF THE  
BROTHERHOOD UNIVERSITY  
OF  
CORDOBA**



"The Christ of the University Brotherhood of Cordoba was created by a sculptor who is also a professor of the University of Seville, Juan Manuel Miñarro.

This Christ is the result of the work of a multidisciplinary team of scientists who are researchers of the Shroud. It is the only Shroud-based Crucifix in the world and it reflects, up to the last detail, the multiple traumatismos of the corpse, as they are reflected in the Shroud of Turin.

The image represents a body, 1.80 m tall, according to the studies of the Shroud by the universities of Bologna and Pavia. The arms and the cross form a 65° angle. In it, the wounds of the Man in the Shroud of Turin are reproduced exactly.



יהוה נאצרי  
I. NAZARENUS REX IUDAEORVM  
ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΟΥΡΟΣ

J. L. RISOTO



The crown of thorns is a helmet, covering the entire skull. It is made with "ziziphus jujuba", a type of thorns that do not bend; believed to have been used to make Christ's crown of thorns.

The right side of the face is swollen and bruised, since the cheekbone was broken. The crown of thorns is of the same Palestinian plant species that the botanists have pointed out. The tongue and the toes present a bluish tone, typical for heart failure.





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The skin presents the exact aspect of a person who has been dead for an hour. The abdomen, because of the crucifixion, is swollen.





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The right arm is dislocated, because the man crucified was leaning on it, during the process of asphyxia, looking for air. The thumb in each hand is folded towards the center of the palm. This is the reaction of a nerve when an object pierces the wrist.



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There are two types of blood on the body: the blood presented prior to death and the post-mortem blood, as well as the plasma in the wound of the side. This was supervised by hematologists.

The wounds reflect the marks left by the Roman whips used for punishment, with metal balls with spikes at the end, to rip the skin off. There are no vital areas whipped, since the executioners used to keep these areas free of harm, so that the convicted person would not die in the torture.



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The skin on the knees is scraped,  
due to falls.

There are grains of soil embedded  
in the flesh, which were brought in  
from Jerusalem.



The toes are bluish in color due to heart failure.



A wooden sign is displayed against a dark background, hanging from a green garland with gold fringe. The sign features three lines of text. The top line is in Hebrew, reading 'מלך המצרים' (King of Egypt). The middle line is in Greek, reading 'ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ' (King of Egypt), written from right to left. The bottom line is in Latin, reading 'I. NAZARINVS REX IVDÆORVM' (Jesus Nazarene King of the Jews), also written from right to left. The sign is mounted on a wooden beam, and a portion of a person's head wearing a crown of thorns is visible in the lower foreground.

מלך המצרים  
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ  
I. NAZARINVS REX IVDÆORVM

Under the phrase in Hebrew, the translation into Greek and Latin is written from right to left, a common error at that time in that area. It has spelling mistakes on purpose.

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# Credits

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