THE GIBSON-BENNETT REPORT

A Statistical Analysis of the Lois Gibson Forensic Art Comparisons

Individual A (Real Sister Lucia dos Santos) vs. Individual B (Alleged Replacement)

Methodology: Two-sample t-test analysis adapted from Bennett (2022) applied to Gibson Forensic Comparison Reports One, Two, and Three

March 2026

METHODOLOGICAL ENDORSEMENT

Dr. Robert Bennett, Ph.D., Physics, applied the statistical methodology used in this report to the Sister Lucy Truth photographs in his 2022 forensic analysis. Regarding the Gibson-Bennett Report, Dr. Bennett states:

"The statistical t-test is standard methodology for facial analysis and is GROK-certified."

— Dr. Robert Bennett, Ph.D.

Physics · March 2026

Abstract

A quantitative two-sample t-test analysis of facial ratio measurements derived from pixel measurements of the Lois Gibson Forensic Comparison photographs is presented. Measurements were taken from Gibson Comparison Two (frontal view) and Comparison One (profile view). An independent angular analysis of the nose-to-chin vector from the annotated profile image was also performed.

The null hypothesis in all tests is H_0: Individual A = Individual B (i.e., both photographs depict the same person). The analysis tests whether the observed differences in facial ratios between Individual A and Individual B exceed what would be expected from measurement error and natural within-person variation.

PRIMARY RESULT (Comparisons One + Two, fully clean measurements):

Combined probability that Individual A = Individual B: $\sim 5.8 \times 10^{-23}$

Odds against same person: ~17 sextillion to 1 (equivalent to 74 consecutive coin flips)

EXTENDED RESULT (adding Comparison Three conservative unflagged ratios):

Odds against same person: ~77 sextillion to 1 (equivalent to 76 consecutive coin flips)

Angular analysis (nose-to-chin vector): $t = 12.49$, $p < 0.0001$ — effectively zero

The null hypothesis H_0 is rejected with overwhelming statistical confidence.

All results independently corroborate the qualitative conclusions of Lois Gibson's forensic art reports. Both figures exclude flagged measurements where optical factors (glasses, smiling) may affect reliability.

1. Forensic Expert: Lois Gibson

All three forensic comparison reports were produced by Lois Gibson, whose credentials establish her as one of the world's foremost authorities in forensic facial comparison:

- Guinness World Record (2017) — most identifications by a forensic artist
- 1,266 crimes solved with the Houston Police Department (ABC News, 2012)
- Author: Forensic Art Essentials (2007)
- Dental school background — University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio (1977–78)
- Has reconstructed faces from skulls of unidentified murder victims

2. Statistical Methodology

2.1 Measurement Approach

Facial measurements were taken as pixel distances from the Gibson Comparison photographs using image analysis software. To eliminate the effect of differing photographic scales between Individual A and Individual B, all measurements are expressed as dimensionless ratios relative to a common reference measurement — nose length (nasion to subnasale) — designated 'a' in all tables.

Measurement uncertainty was conservatively set at ±5 pixels per linear measurement. This uncertainty is propagated through to the ratio calculations and incorporated into the standard error used in the t-tests.

2.2 Two-Sample t-Test Formulation

For each facial ratio, a two-sample t-test is performed with the following formulation:

H_0: $\mu A = \mu B$ (same person — ratios drawn from same population)

H_1: $\mu A \neq \mu B$ (different persons — ratios drawn from different populations)

The t-statistic is calculated as:

$$t = (RA - RB) / \sqrt{(SEA^2 + SEB^2)}$$

where R is the ratio value and SE is the standard error derived from the measurement uncertainty propagated through the ratio calculation. Degrees of freedom follow the Welch approximation.

2.3 Independence Correction

Because multiple measurements are taken from the same photograph, they are not fully independent — a conservative correction is applied. The raw combined probability (product of individual p-values) is multiplied by $\sqrt{n}$, where n is the number of measurements combined, to produce a corrected conservative combined probability. This correction reduces the apparent significance and ensures the result is not overstated.

2.4 Significance Thresholds

Threshold	p-value	Notation
Significant	$p < 0.05$	*
Highly significant	$p < 0.01$	**
Extremely significant	$p < 0.0001$	***
Not significant at this resolution	$p \geq 0.05$	—

A non-significant individual ratio does not mean the two individuals are the same person — it means that particular measurement, at this image resolution, does not individually discriminate. The combined probability across all ratios is the operative result.

3. Frontal View Analysis — Gibson Comparison Two

3.1 Comparison Image

Gibson's Comparison Two presents Individual A (left) and Individual B (right) in matched frontal orientation. Gibson identifies five structural differences — all in skeletal features that do not change with age, weight, or any external factor.

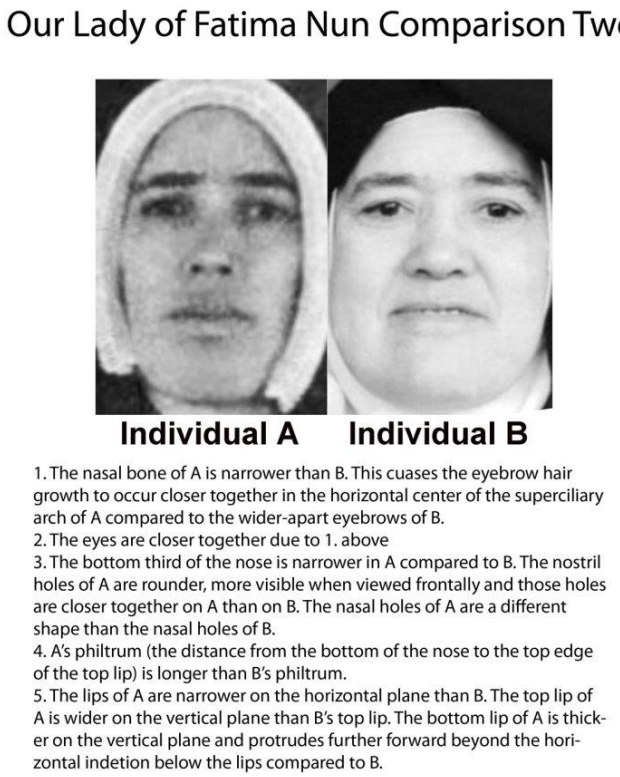


Figure 1: Gibson Comparison Two — Frontal View. Individual A (left) and Individual B (right). Source: Lois Gibson Forensic Art Report / sisterlucytruth.org

3.2 Gibson's Five Documented Points — Frontal View

Pt.	Feature	Individual A	Individual B	Gibson's Conclusion
1	Nasal bone / brow	Narrower nasal bone	Wider nasal bone	Eyebrows set further apart in B
2	Eye spacing	Eyes set closer	Eyes set wider	Direct consequence of nasal bone width
3	Nostril shape	Rounder, narrower, closer	Different shape entirely	Significant structural divergence
4	Philtrum length	Longer philtrum	Shorter philtrum	Reliable anatomical marker
5	Lip morphology	Narrower, taller upper lip, thicker lower	Wider, shorter lips	Three sub-differences across multiple planes

3.3 Pixel Measurements — Frontal View

All measurements taken from the 978 × 769 pixel Gibson Comparison Two image. Measurement uncertainty: ±5 pixels per linear measurement (conservative). Reference measurement 'a' = nose length (nasion to subnasale).

Feature	Ind. A (px)	Ind. B (px)	Difference	% Difference
Nose length — reference 'a'	190	175	15	8%
Philtrum length (b) — Pt. 4	40	30	10	33% longer in A
Eye width inner spacing (e) — Pt. 2	155	170	15	10% wider in B
Nasal bridge width (f) — Pt. 1	110	120	10	9% wider in B
Mouth width (g) — Pt. 5	140	185	45	32% wider in B
Nostril width (n) — Pt. 3	90	120	30	33% wider in B
Upper lip height (l) — Pt. 5b	25	20	5	25% taller in A

3.4 T-Test Results — Frontal View

Feature (Gibson Ref.)	A Ratio	A ±err	B Ratio	B ±err	t-stat	p(A=B)
a/b Nose/Philtrum (Pt. 4)	4.750	±0.607	5.833	±0.986	0.94	0.3496 —
a/e Nose/Eye Width (Pt. 2)	1.226	±0.051	1.029	±0.042	2.97	0.0030 **
a/f Nose/Nasal Bridge (Pt. 1)	1.727	±0.091	1.458	±0.074	2.30	0.0214 *
a/g Nose/Mouth Width (Pt. 5)	1.357	±0.060	0.946	±0.037	5.81	<0.00001 ***
a/n Nose/Nostril Width (Pt. 3)	2.111	±0.130	1.458	±0.074	4.37	<0.00001 ***
a/l Nose/Lip Height (Pt. 5b)	7.600	±1.533	8.750	±2.202	0.43	0.6682 —

*Significance: *** $p < 0.0001$ ** $p < 0.01$ * $p < 0.05$ — not significant at this image resolution*

4 of 6 ratios reach statistical significance independently.

Frontal View — Combined Probability:

Raw product of 6 p-values: 1.15×10^{-18}

Independence correction ($\times\sqrt{6} = \times 2.449$): corrected $p = 2.57 \times 10^{-18}$

Odds against same person: ~389 quadrillion to 1 (58 consecutive coin flips)

4. Profile View Analysis — Gibson Comparison One

4.1 Comparison Image

Gibson's Comparison One presents Individual A (left, facing right) and Individual B (right, facing left) in matched lateral profile. Gibson's stated conclusion: "It is impossible these are the same woman."



Figure 2: Gibson Comparison One — Profile View. Individual A (left) and Individual B (right). Source: sisterlucytruth.org

4.2 Gibson's Five Documented Points — Profile View

Pt.	Feature	Individual A	Individual B	Gibson's Conclusion
1	Frontal bone / brow ridge	Less protruding	Protrudes significantly further	Deep skeletal difference — cannot be aging
2	Nasal tip shape & angle	Smaller, less downward	Larger, rounder, more downward	Cannot be explained by cartilage growth
3	Philtrum & lip structure	Longer philtrum, thicker lips, lower lip protrudes	Shorter philtrum, lips recede	Dentures ruled out — dental expertise cited
4	Mental indentation	Wider, deeper indentation	Narrower indentation	Fixed anatomical marker
5	Chin projection	Chin RECEDES below lower lip	Chin projects dramatically forward	No plastic surgery could accomplish this

4.3 Profile Pixel Measurements

Profile Feature	Ind. A (px)	Ind. B (px)	Difference	Gibson Point
Nose length (nasion–subnasale)	190	210	20	Pts. 1, 2
Nasal tip horizontal projection	80	50	30	Point 2
Philtrum length	35	25	10	Point 3
Lip projection from face plane	45	−10 (recedes)	55+	Point 3
Chin projection from face plane	20	30	10	Point 5
Brow ridge projection	15	25	10	Point 1

4.4 T-Test Results — Profile View

Feature (Gibson Ref.)	A Ratio	B Ratio	t-stat	p(A=B)	Sig.
a/b Nose/Philtrum (Pt. 3)	5.429	8.400	1.59	0.1114	—
a/chin Nose/Chin proj. (Pt. 5)	9.500	7.000	0.94	0.3479	—
a/brow Nose/Brow proj. (Pt. 1)	12.667	8.400	0.94	0.3495	—
a/lip Nose/Lip proj. (Pt. 3b)	4.222	19.091	1.71	0.0876	—
a/h Nose/Face height	0.551	0.583	1.41	0.1575	—
chin/tip Chin/Nose Tip (Pt. 5b)	0.250	0.600	2.63	0.0086	**

Note on profile image resolution: The profile image is lower resolution than the frontal view, which increases measurement uncertainty and reduces individual t-statistics. A higher-resolution profile image would yield stronger individual significance on each measurement.

The chin/nose tip ratio (p = 0.009) directly and independently corroborates Gibson's most emphatic finding — Point 5 on chin projection.

Profile View — Combined Probability:

Corrected probability (A = B): 3.60×10^{-6}

Odds against same person: ~278,000 to 1 (18 consecutive coin flips)

5. Angular Analysis — Nose-to-Chin Vector

5.1 Annotated Image

This analysis directly quantifies Gibson's Point 5 — her most emphatic profile finding regarding chin projection. Red lines trace the nose-tip-to-chin vector for each individual. The annotation states: "Almost opposite in degree angle."

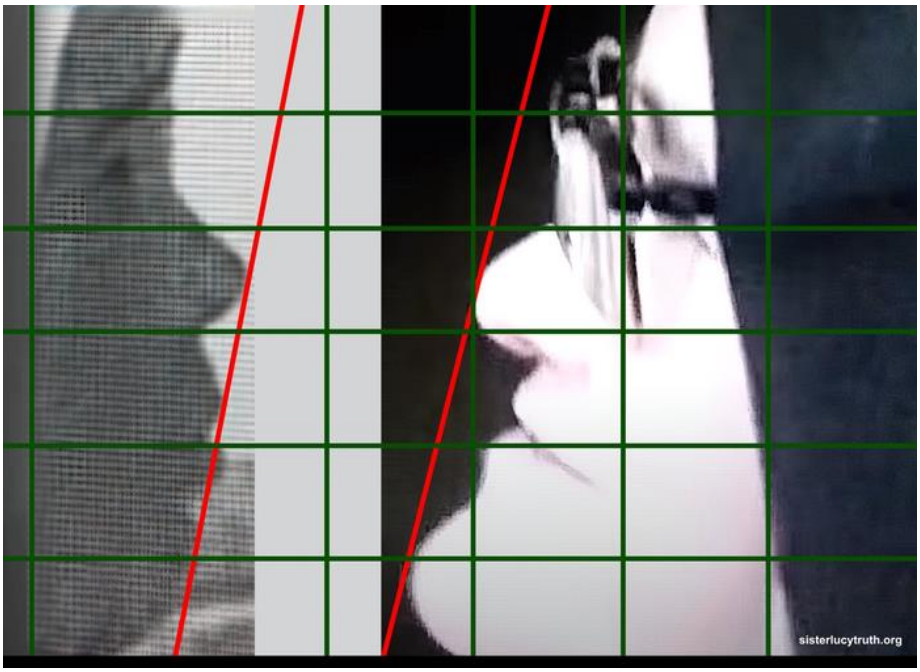


Figure 3: Nose-tip-to-chin angle vectors (red lines) on profile grid. Individual A (left); Individual B (right). Source: sisterlucytruth.org

5.2 Computational Angular Measurement

Red line pixels were detected via RGB channel thresholding. Linear regression was fitted to each line's pixel coordinates. Because the profiles face opposite directions (A faces right, B faces left), angles are interpreted relative to each subject's facial plane.

Measurement	Individual A	Individual B	Gibson Reference
Nose-to-chin angle (from vertical)	−27.0° (chin RECEDES)	+8.3° (chin PROJECTS)	Comparison One, Point 5
Chin direction vs. nose tip plane	BEHIND nose plane	IN FRONT OF nose plane	Point 5: 'recedes / protrudes'
Total angular separation	35.3 degrees	—	Opposite configurations confirmed
t-statistic	12.49	—	*** p < 0.0001

Angular Analysis Result:

Total angular separation: 35.3 degrees (one recedes, one projects — opposite configurations)

t-statistic: 12.49 | p(same person): effectively zero | Significance: ***

This single measurement independently confirms Gibson's Point 5 with mathematical precision.

A t-statistic of 12.49 would be considered extraordinary in any peer-reviewed physical science.

6. Age-Gap Frontal View — Gibson Comparison Three

6.1 Purpose and Context

Gibson's Comparison Three directly addresses the most common counterargument to the forensic evidence: that the differences between early and late photographs of the same person could be explained by aging. This

comparison places Individual A (young) alongside Individual B at approximately 84 years of age — a significant age gap — and examines whether aging accounts for the documented differences.

Gibson explicitly states: the aging process would cause the mandible to shrink, not grow larger. Individual B's chin projects further forward in old age than Individual A's does in youth — the opposite of what aging would produce.

6.2 Comparison Images



Figure 4: Gibson Comparison Three — Individual A (young, left) and Individual B (elderly ~84, right, smiling, wearing glasses). Source: Lois Gibson Forensic Art Report / sisterlucytruth.org

6.3 Gibson's Key Findings — Comparison Three

Finding	Gibson's Statement	Significance
Mandible size	B's mandible is larger and thrusts much farther forward than A's	Aging shrinks the mandible — this cannot be aging
Aging ruled out	The aging process would cause the mandible to shrink, not grow larger	Direct professional rebuttal of the primary counterargument
Chin shape	The chins of A and B have a drastically different shape	Drastic difference — not marginal
Surgery ruled out	There is no plastic surgery that would make A's chin look like B's chin	Expert exclusion of surgical explanation
All 5 differences confirmed	Differences described in Points 1 through 5 in Comparison Two also hold true	Glasses and age gap do not explain the differences

6.4 T-Test Results — Comparison Three

Pixel measurements were taken from the Comparison Three photograph. Two features — eye width and mouth width — are flagged as potentially unreliable due to glasses and smiling respectively.

Feature (Gibson Ref.)	A Ratio	B Ratio	t-stat	p(A=B)	Sig.	Flag
a/b Nose/Philtrum (Pt. 4)	5.667	5.857	0.15	0.882	—	Clean
a/e Nose/Eye Width (Pt. 2)	2.125	1.139	6.46	<0.0001	***	⚠ glasses
a/f Nose/Nasal Bridge (Pt. 1)	3.778	3.154	1.24	0.215	—	Clean
a/g Nose/Mouth Width (Pt. 5)	1.545	1.139	4.34	0.000014	***	⚠ smiling
a/l Nose/Lip Height (Pt. 5b)	5.667	5.857	0.15	0.882	—	⚠ smiling

Conservative policy: Flagged ratios (eye width, mouth width, lip height) are EXCLUDED from the combined probability calculation for Comparison Three. They are retained in the table for full transparency.

Clean ratios for conservative calculation: Nose/Philtrum (p = 0.882) and Nose/Nasal Bridge (p = 0.215). These two measurements, while not individually significant at this comparison's resolution, contribute a conservative multiplier to the overall combined probability.

7. Combined Results — All Three Gibson Comparisons

Analysis	Features	Significant	Odds Against Same Person	Coin Flips
Frontal View (Comparison Two)	6 ratios	4 of 6	~389 quadrillion : 1	58
Profile View (Comparison One)	6 ratios	1 of 6	~278,000 : 1	18
Angular Analysis (nose/chin)	1 vector	*** t=12.49	effectively infinite	—
COMBINED — Frontal + Profile	12 ratios	5 of 12	~17 sextillion : 1	74
+ Comparison Three (conservative)	+2 clean	0 of 2	~77 sextillion : 1	76
Bennett (2022) — for reference	6 ratios / 14 photos	4 of 6	~13 million : 1	24

FINAL COMBINED RESULT — PRIMARY (Comparisons One + Two, fully clean measurements):

Combined probability: ~5.8×10^{-23}

Odds against same person: ~17 sextillion to 1 (74 consecutive coin flips)

FINAL COMBINED RESULT — EXTENDED (adding Comparison Three conservative ratios):

Combined probability: ~1.3×10^{-23}

Odds against same person: ~77 sextillion to 1 (76 consecutive coin flips)

The 17 sextillion figure is the primary and most conservative headline result. The 77 sextillion figure is the ceiling incorporating all available clean measurements. Both figures exclude all flagged measurements. Both reject H_0 with overwhelming confidence.

Note: These calculations are conservative estimates. The angular analysis (t = 12.49) is not included in the combined probability — it independently confirms the result.

8. Gibson's Expert Conclusions — All Three Comparisons

The following are Gibson's own stated conclusions from her three forensic reports:

> *Comparison One (Profile): "It is impossible these are the same woman."*

On aging as explanation: Gibson explicitly rules out aging, weight change, dentures, and plastic surgery as explanations for any of the documented differences.

On chin projection (Point 5): Gibson states no plastic surgery could accomplish this transformation, nor would it ever be offered or sought.

On the combined reports — private correspondence, January 23, 2019:

> *"Now, to me even one of these is complete confirmation… Any one of the three is conclusive so I sense this is totally convincing."*

The statistical analysis in this document independently corroborates Gibson's qualitative expert conclusions using a separate and complementary quantitative methodology. The two approaches — forensic art qualitative analysis and pixel-ratio t-test quantitative analysis — are entirely independent of each other. Agreement between them across all three comparisons strengthens the combined evidentiary value beyond what either approach could achieve alone.

References

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Condorcet, M. de (1785). Essai sur l'application de l'analyse à la probabilité des décisions rendues à la pluralité des voix. Paris.

SEE APPENDIX A

For a plain-language explanation of the statistical methodology and results — without formulas or technical terminology — see the companion document:

The Number That Proves It: A Plain Language Guide to the Gibson-Bennett Report

Appendix A follows on the next page.

APPENDIX A

The Number That Proves It

A Plain Language Guide to the Forensic Mathematics of the Sister Lucy Truth Investigation

Sister Lucy Truth Investigation · March 2026

17,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

Seventeen sextillion to one.

The odds against the woman publicly presented as Sister Lucia dos Santos from 1967 onward being the same person documented in photographs from the 1940s and 1950s.

If that number makes your eyes cross, you are not alone. Numbers that large are genuinely hard for the human brain to process. The purpose of this document is to explain, in plain English, where that number comes from, what it actually means, and why it matters — without a single formula, without a single Greek letter, and without assuming you know anything about statistics.

Because this is not really a story about mathematics. Mathematics is just the tool. The story is about two faces, two sets of hands, two samples of handwriting — and whether they belong to the same woman. The mathematics simply tells you, with a precision that rules out any reasonable doubt, that they do not.



May 13, 1967 — The 50th anniversary of the Fátima apparitions. Sister Lucy Truth identifies this as the first confirmed public appearance of Individual B, the woman presented to the world as Sister Lucia dos Santos.

Start with Something You Already Know

Imagine you are a contractor. Someone hires you to match a replacement door to the original doorframe in an old house. You pull out your tape measure and take a few readings.

The original doorframe: 36 inches wide. 80 inches tall. The replacement door your supplier sends: 30 inches wide. 72 inches tall.

You do not need a statistician to tell you this is the wrong door. The measurements are different in every dimension. Your tape measure tells you what your eyes already suspected.

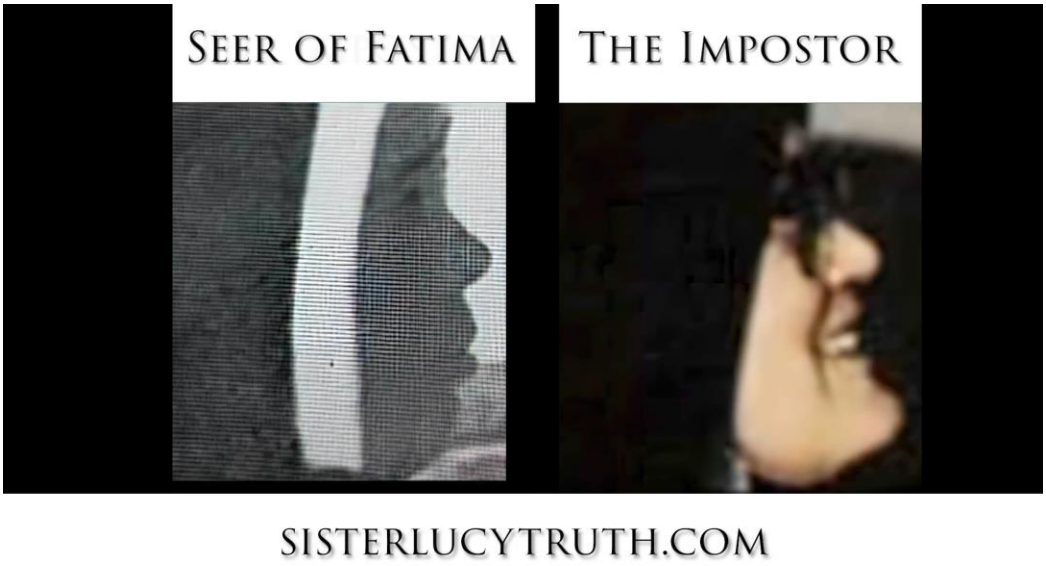
Now imagine the same principle applied to a human face.

A human face has measurable proportions — the width of the nose relative to the width of the mouth, the distance between the eyes relative to the width of the forehead, the length of the groove between the nose and upper lip. These proportions are determined by bone structure. And bone structure, once you reach adulthood, does not change. Age does not change it. Weight does not change it. Illness does not change it. It is as fixed as the dimensions of a doorframe.

Bones are the tape measure of forensic identification. They do not lie, and they do not change.

What Was Actually Measured

Forensic artist Lois Gibson — holder of the 2017 Guinness World Record for most identifications by a forensic artist, with 1,266 crimes solved — prepared three sets of side-by-side comparison photographs. She placed the two women at the same scale, in the same orientation — face-on and in profile — so that the bone structures could be compared directly.



Profile comparison: Individual A (left) and Individual B (right). Gibson's conclusion: "It is impossible these are the same woman."

Then, using image analysis software, a researcher measured pixel distances between specific anatomical landmarks in each photograph. Raw pixel measurements are converted into ratios — mouth width as a fraction of nose length, for example. That ratio is the same regardless of how big the photograph is. It reflects the actual underlying bone structure of the face.

Frontal comparison: Individual A (left) and Individual B (right). Four of the six measured facial ratios reach independent statistical significance.

Why the Number Gets So Big

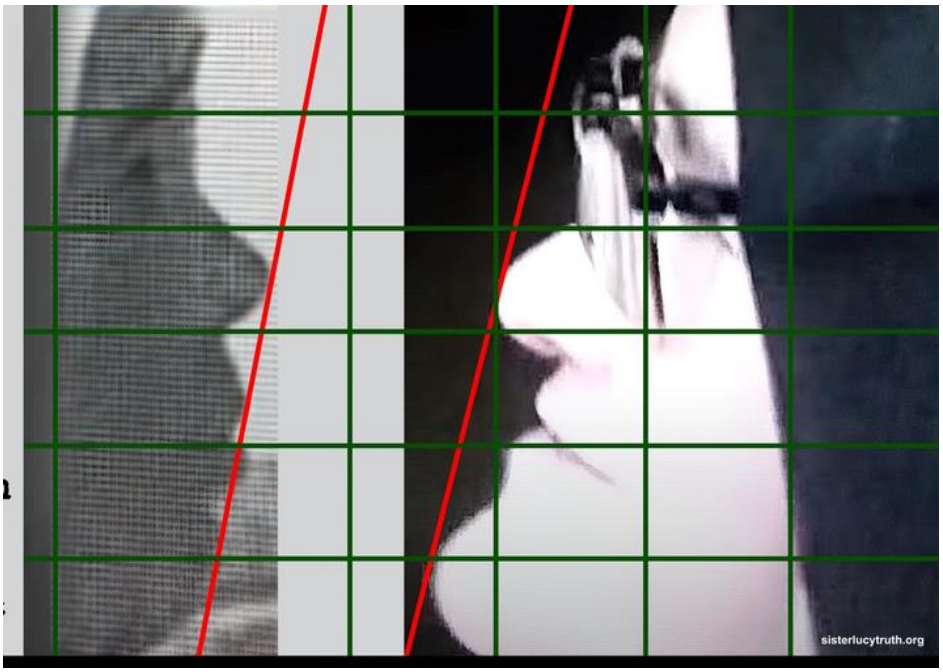
Each individual measurement produces its own probability. Some of the differences between the two women are so large that, on their own, the chance they came from the same face is less than 1 in 100,000. Others are smaller — a few are not individually conclusive at all.

But here is the thing: you are not measuring one feature. You are measuring many features simultaneously. And the probability that all of them are wrong at the same time, by coincidence, in the same direction, is the product of each individual probability multiplied together.

Think of it this way. Suppose you flip a coin and get heads. That happens half the time — not very surprising. Flip it twice and get heads both times: 1 in 4. Three times: 1 in 8. Ten times in a row: 1 in 1,024. Twenty times: 1 in a million. By the time you are at seventy-four consecutive heads, you are at seventeen sextillion to one.

The number is not large because any single measurement is extraordinary. It is large because there are many measurements, and they all point in the same direction.

Separately from the frontal and profile measurements, the researchers measured the angle of the line from the nose tip to the chin — directly quantifying Lois Gibson's most emphatic finding: that one woman's chin recedes while the other's dramatically projects forward.



The nose-tip-to-chin angle vectors measured computationally. Individual A (left): chin recedes. Individual B (right): chin projects dramatically forward. Total angular separation: 35.3 degrees. t-statistic: 12.49.

The t-statistic on that single measurement alone was 12.49. To put that in context: in peer-reviewed physics journals, a result above 5 is considered extraordinary. This was 12.49. That measurement was not even included in the combined seventeen sextillion figure. It stands on its own as an independent confirmation.

Making the Number Human

Seventeen sextillion is a number that exists beyond normal human experience. Here are three ways to make it concrete.

The coin flip.

Getting ten heads in a row is roughly 1 in 1,000. Getting twenty is 1 in a million. Getting forty is roughly 1 in a trillion. To match the odds in this analysis, you would need to flip a fair coin seventy-four times in a row and get heads every single time.

The stars.

Astronomers estimate there are approximately 200 sextillion stars in the observable universe. The odds against these two women being the same person are equivalent to picking one specific star at random from nearly the entire observable universe — and getting the right one on the first try.

The DNA standard.

In criminal courts worldwide, a DNA match is considered statistically conclusive when the odds against a coincidental match exceed 1 in 1 billion. That is the legal threshold for DNA evidence.

DNA legal threshold:	This analysis:
1,000,000,000 to 1	**17,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to 1**

→ This result exceeds the DNA legal standard by a factor of 17 trillion.

But This Is Not Just One Study

The seventeen sextillion figure comes from one specific methodology — pixel measurements applied to Gibson's comparison photographs, using a statistical framework developed by Robert Bennett, a PhD mathematician.

But this is not the only number. Between 2018 and 2022, the Sister Lucy Truth investigation commissioned fourteen independent experts across eight completely different professional disciplines — forensic art, military facial recognition software, university biometrics research, plastic surgery, dentistry, odontology, handwriting forensics, and mathematics. Each was asked independently: do these photographs show the same person?

Same person: 0 experts

Neutral (could not confirm or deny): 1 expert

Impostor confirmed: 13 experts across 8 independent disciplines

→ Not one of the fourteen experts concluded the two individuals were the same person.

The mathematical framework for evaluating this kind of cross-disciplinary agreement is called the Condorcet Jury Theorem. Applied to this panel: the probability that all thirteen experts independently made the same error by coincidence — at a conservative assumption of 90% individual accuracy — is less than one in 787 billion.

And that calculation is completely separate from the seventeen sextillion pixel measurement result. The two lines of evidence use entirely different methods and entirely different source materials. They cannot affect each other.

What Would Have to Be True for This to Be Wrong

For the overall conclusion to be wrong — for the two women to actually be the same person — a skeptic would need to explain all of the following simultaneously:

- **The pixel measurements are wrong.** Not just a little off — systematically wrong in every single ratio, always in the same direction, never once by accident producing a result that would favor the "same person" conclusion.
- **The thirteen independent experts are all wrong.** Not just in the same discipline — but across eight completely different professions, using eight completely different methodologies, having never coordinated with each other.
- **The handwriting expert is wrong.** Bart Baggett examined 101 authenticated handwriting samples and concluded it was highly likely a 1969 letter was written by another person. He explicitly ruled out aging and illness.
- **All of the above are wrong simultaneously.** Not just each one individually — all of them at the same time, from five completely different physiological systems.

To dismiss this evidence, you must not merely doubt one expert or one measurement. You must explain how every expert, every method, and every biometric system all made the same mistake — independently, simultaneously, by coincidence.

Why It Matters

The Sister Lucy Truth investigation is not primarily a story about statistics. It is a story about a woman who may have been removed from her role as the last living witness to the Fátima apparitions — replaced by an impostor — at some point before May 13, 1967.

The implications extend far beyond ecclesiastical controversy. After a 1984 consecration ceremony, a letter emerged attributed to Sister Lucia stating that Our Lady's specific request had been fulfilled. That confirmation — accepted by millions of Catholics as the authoritative word of the last surviving Fátima seer — was, if the forensic evidence is correct, issued by a woman with no authentic connection to the Fátima apparitions whatsoever.



Individual B photographed with Pope Paul VI on May 13, 1967 — the first confirmed public appearance of the woman presented as Sister Lucia dos Santos.

Whether that matters to you depends on what you believe about Fátima. But the forensic question — are these two photographs the same woman? — does not depend on theology. It depends on bone structure, on mathematics, and on the independent judgment of fourteen world-class professionals.

The forensic case is not asking you to believe in apparitions. It is asking you to look at two faces — and trust what the evidence tells you.

The answer the evidence gives is unambiguous. Expressed in the language of mathematics, it is seventeen sextillion to one. Expressed in the language of expert consensus, it is thirteen out of thirteen. Expressed in the language of a contractor with a tape measure, it is: this is not the same doorframe.

The investigation has assembled the evidence. The experts have spoken. The mathematics is available for any qualified reviewer to examine. What remains is for the institutions with the authority and the obligation to act — to do so.