

PART 2 PARADISE LOST : RECORDS OF LONGEVITY IN OTHER NATIONS

The Bible narrative claims that lifespans decreased over a long period, 38 generations. Such a decline would have been witnessed by the entire global population over this long period - therefore it should be evident also in the genealogies of other nations.

In order to test this hypothesis, we can look at the king lists of several nations, and ask “Do the earliest dynasties show extended lifespans or reign spans?”

We will look at the ancient king lists of Egypt, India, China, Sumer and Greece.

EGYPTIAN KINGS



The first and second dynasties of Egyptian kings can be found in the Turin King list and a translation is shown here -

[Turin king list: Column 2 \(pharaoh.se\)](http://pharaoh.se)

[Turin king list: Column 3 \(pharaoh.se\)](http://pharaoh.se)

[Turin Kinglist II,11-III,26/27 \(bibliotecapleyades.net\)](http://bibliotecapleyades.net)

The first dynasty starts in column 3.10. Here is a literal translation for the first 5 Egyptian dynasties -

DYNASTY 1

The Dual King, Meni, Life, Prosperity, and Health

The Dual King Ity

The Dual king...

10 +x months 28 days ..

The Dual King Ity

The Dual King Qenty ...

The Dual King Merigeregepen ... **74 years** ...

The Dual King Semsem ... **72 years** ...

The Dual King Qebbeh ... **63 years** ...

DYNASTY 2

The Dual King Baunetjer ... **95 years** ...

The Dual King Kakau ...

The Dual King Baunetjer ... **95 years** ...

The Dual King Wadjnes ... **70 years** ...

The Dual King Senedj ... **54 years** ...

The Dual King Aaka ... **70 years** ...

The Dual King Neferkasokar **8 years** 3 months x days his lifetime 10

The Dual King Hudjefa, **11 years**, 8 months, 4 days, his lifetime 34 years

The Dual King Bebti ... **27 years**, 2 months, 1 day, his lifetime 40 years ...

DYNASTY 3

The Dual King Nebka ... **19 years** ... his lifetime ...

The Dual King Djoserit, he acted as king for **19 years** 1 month, his lifetime ...

The Dual King Djoserit, he acted as king for **6 years** x months ...

The Dual King Hudjefa, **6 years** x months ...

The Dual King Huni, life, prosperity and health, **24 years**, the one who has built Seshem ...

DYNASTY 4

The Dual King Snofer(u), **24 years** ...

The Dual King ... **23 years** ...

The Dual King ..., **8 years** ...

The Dual King Kha... x years

The Dual King ... years

The Dual **King** ... **28 years**

The Dual King ... **4 years** ...

The Dual King ... **2 years**

DYNASTY 5

The Dual King ...ka..., **7 years** ...

The Dual King ... **12 years**

The Dual King ... he acted as king for ...

The Dual King ... **7 years** ...

The Dual King ... x years ...

The Dual King ... **10 + x years** ...

The Dual King Menkauhor, **8 years**

The Dual King Djedu, **28 years**

The Dual King Unas, **30 years**

The First Dynasty of Egypt is dated to about 3100 B.C.

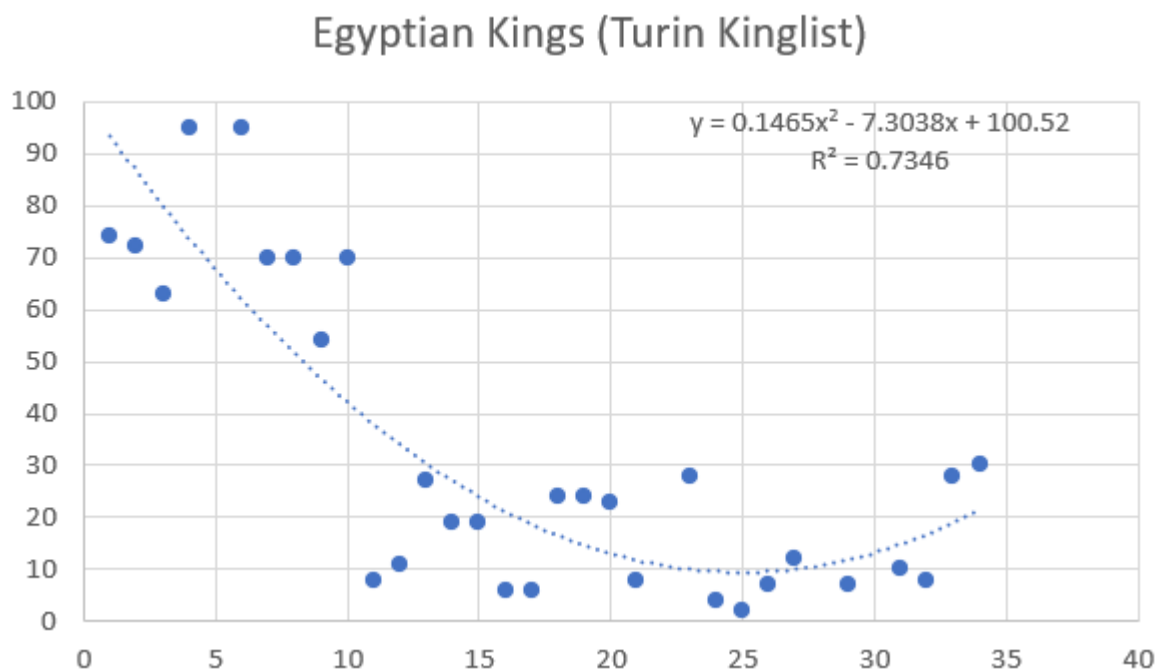
*Most lines give the name of a particular king, written in a cartouche, followed by the number of years he ruled, and in some cases even by the number of months and days. The number of years credited to some kings of the **1st** and **2nd Dynasty** is so high, that, in those particular cases, they are most likely not correct. It has sometimes been postulated that this high number of years does not reflect the length of a reign but the age at which the king died. Although this possibility cannot entirely be overruled, it is strange that the writer should choose to note the age of a king in one case and the length of his reign in another.*

[The Ancient Egypt Site - Turin King-List \(ancient-egypt.org\)](http://ancient-egypt.org)

This quote shows an acknowledgement that the reign lengths in the first and second dynasties appear to be very high – and an explanation is sought to explain this discrepancy. The third dynasty shows a big drop in reign length.

A polynomial curve fits the data best, with an $R^2 = 0.73$. An exponential curve is the next best fit to this data ($R^2 = 0.67$). A straight line has a lower fit. ($R^2 = 0.53$).

The intercept with the Y-axis appears to be about 100 years – which is the generation gap of pre-diluvian people recorded in the Bible.



[The Fragments of Hieratic Papyrus at Turin: Containing the Names of Egyption Kings, with the ... : Sir John Gardner Wilkinson : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#)

The data show a sharp decline in reign length 17 generations after King Menes. Modern dating of King Menes is 3100 B.C. Prior to the first dynasty the kings are said to have reigned even longer.

INDIAN KINGS

A record of Indian kings can be found here – [The Kings of Indraprastha after Mahabharata | Sanskriti - Hinduism and Indian Culture Website \(sanskritimagazine.com\)](http://TheKingsofIndraprasthaafterMahabharata|Sanskriti-HinduismandIndianCultureWebsite(sanskritimagazine.com))

It purports to be a record of every king over a period of 124 generations or 4,157 years, 9 months and 14 days between the event of Mahabharata and the beginning of the Mughal era in 1193.

प्राचीन राजवंश			
कला ९ किरण १९ से अये			
राजा आदित्यकेतु इनको पंधर नामक वंशपाग(इलाहवाद) का इन्होंने मारकर ब्रह्मका वंश(पुस्त) ९.			
इनका विस्तार			
राजा	२९	मास	दिन
१ राजा पंधर	४१	७	२४
१ महर्षी	४१	२	९
१ सनरचो	५०	१०	१९
१ महापुद	३०	३	८
१ दुनाथ	२८	५	२५
(जोतन राज	४५	२	५
१ रत्नजी	४७	४	३८
१ अरिलक	५२	१०	८
१ राज पाल	३६	०	०

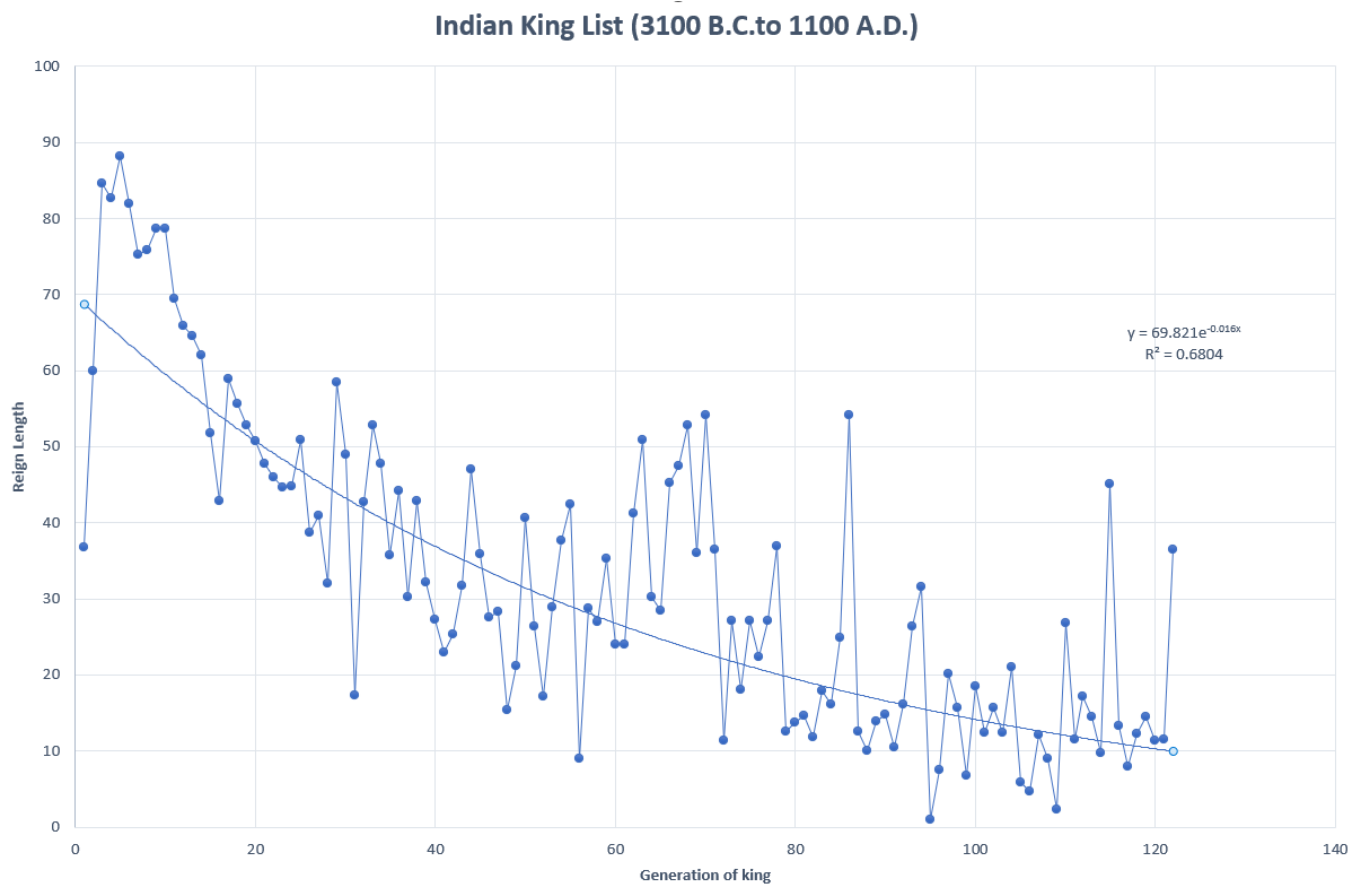
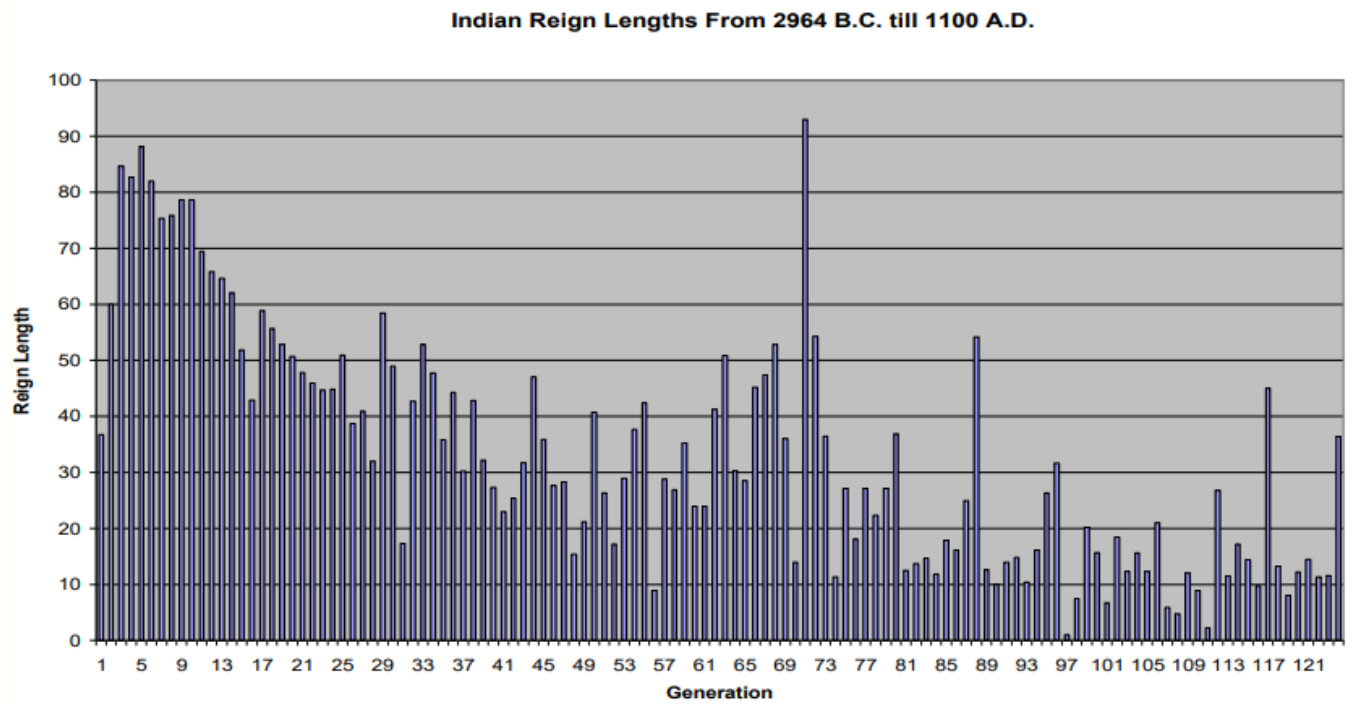
राजा राजपाल इनको सामंत महानपा. निन मारकर राज किया पुस्त १ व. मास ० दिन ० इनका जतिही है.

महानपालका राज्य, राजा विक्रमा भवतिका (उजैन) से चढ़ाई करके महानपाल) को मारके किया वर्ष ९३ मास ० दिन ०.

I was curious to see what would emerge when the dates of each of these kings were plotted on a graph. (you can do this for yourself using Microsoft Excel)..

My excel sheet is available here – <https://howbad.info/lifespan.xlsx>

An exponential decay curve emerged.



A pattern of exponential decline can be clearly traced. There was a steady decline in reign length over 122 generations of data !! No Hindu has ever mentioned this pattern hidden in their own king list. Perhaps they did not realise it was there.

The best fit curve for this data is an exponential curve ($R^2 = 0.68$), and a y-intercept at 70 years.

During the first 20 generations of kings there was a very steep and constant decline. During this period the line does not alternate up and down, but rather follows a continuous downward path. This suggests an intense exposure to whatever was causing the decline. This period corresponds to the first and second dynasties of Egypt.

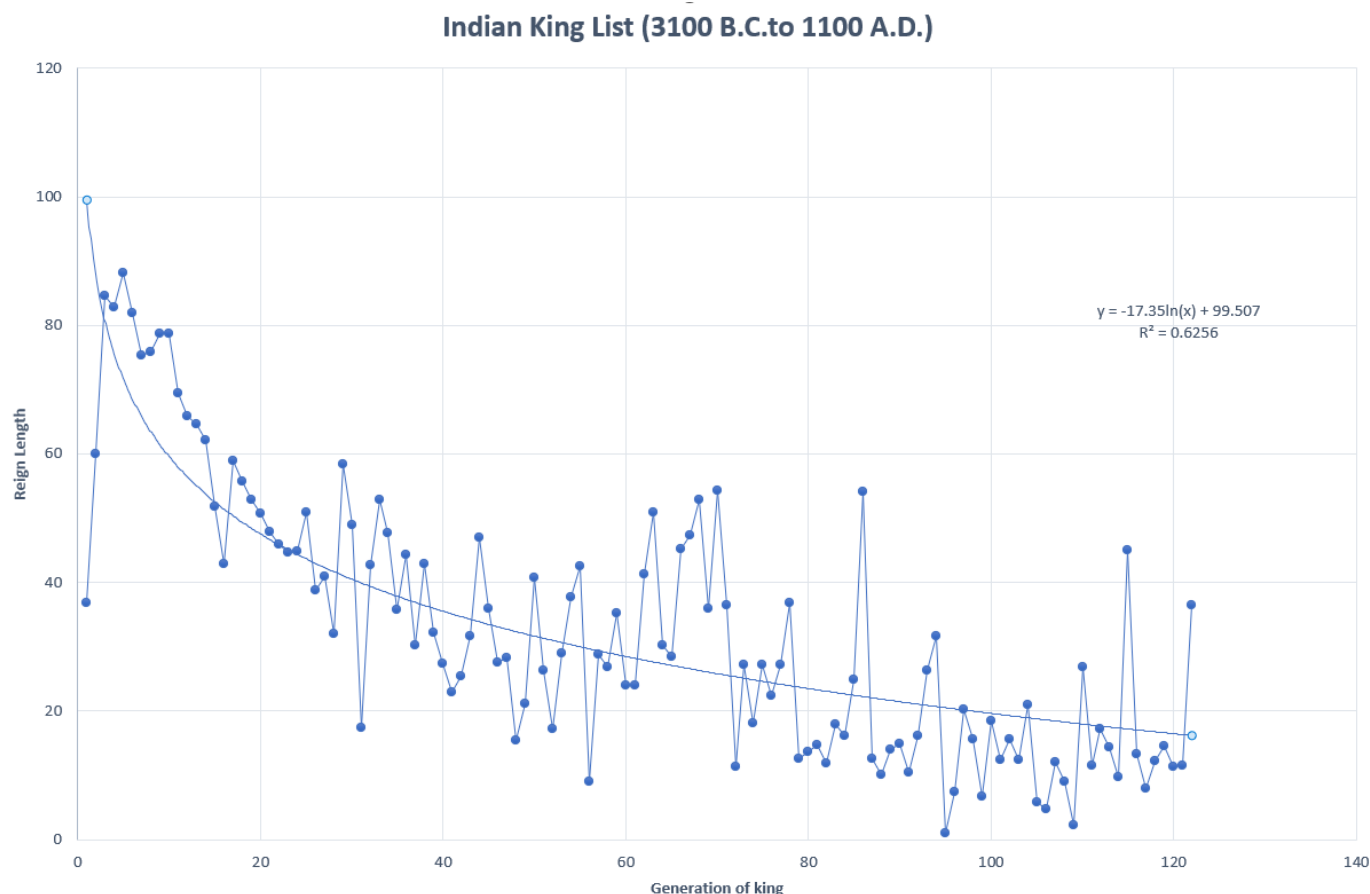
After the first 20 generations, the line begins to fluctuate up and down, suggesting that the cause of the decline in lifespan was weaker, though still persistent.

The first 20 generations seem to have suffered direct exposure to the cause; the decline over the remaining generations seem to be the residual effects once that initial exposure had lessened, allowing life to rebound intermittently.

So this data shows the sharpness of the initial decline, the fluctuating and instability of the middle period, until the final tapering out at the lowest level, once the cause of the decline had fully abated. Curiously, it looks as if the decline stopped after 80 generations.

These observations are typical of a natural process of decay, and it is very unlikely that anyone trying to “fake” a decay curve would do this. The persistence of the decline over 80 generations and the gradual reduction of gradient are things that could not be faked or invented, since that would require a rewriting of the entire history of India without anyone noticing.

I also checked to see if a logarithmic curve fitted the data better than an exponential curve. $R^2 = 0.62$ and the y-intercept is at 100 years. Visually, the logarithmic curve seems a better fit.



Note also that the earliest reign lengths approach 100 years – we saw the same phenomenon with the Egyptian kings of the first and second dynasties.

Mahabharata

The drop in lifespan with each generation was probably due to the steady accumulation of mutations or copying errors. We know that mutations can be produced by radiation, and the decline in lifespan followed the “event of Mahabharata”.

So, what was the Mahabharata event, and could it be a factor in explaining the fall in longevity? The Mahabharata event was a war. Descriptions of this war include the following passages –

“When then next day came, Samva actually brought forth an iron bolt through which all the individuals in the race of the vrishnis and the andhakas became consumed into ashes. Indeed, for the destruction of the Vrishnis and the Andhakas, Samva brought forth, through that curse, a fierce iron bolt that looked like a Gigantic messenger of death. The fact was duly reported to the king. In distress of mind, the king (Ugrasena) caused that iron bolt to be reduced to a fine powder. Men were employed to cast the powder into the sea.”

[Mausala Parva: Section 1 \(sacred-texts.com\)](http://sacred-texts.com/mausala/mausala1.html)

The last sentence “to cast the powder into sea”, is compatible with the fact that water is a very effective shield for nuclear radiations. Perhaps that was the intention in casting the iron powder into the sea. The next section, Section 2 of the Mausala Parva, describes hair and nails falling out, and animals giving birth to chimera – mutants.

If the Mahabharata war involved weapons that produced radiation, then a global deluge would protect life to some degree from that radiation. Water acts as a shield. Is this why God sent the deluge? Could intense radiation be responsible for the decline in lifespan? Would any life have survived at all without a deluge to shield them?

The Yugas

Indian tradition divides history into a series of ages or Yugas. Currently we live in the Kali Yuga, which began in 3102 B.C. The yuga prior to the Kali Yuga was called the Dwapar Yuga. During the Kali Yuga lifespan is said to be 100 years, but during the Dwapar Yuga lifespan was 1000 years.

So the Indians have a very specific date when the Kali Yuga began, and hence when lifespan began to decline – 3102 B.C. This date corresponds with the date for the beginning of the First Dynasty in Egypt.

This date approximates to the birth of Noah (2948 B.C.)

See [4 YUGAS — SATYA, TRETA, DVAPARA AND KALI YUGA \(popularvedicscience.com\)](http://popularvedicscience.com/4-yugas-satya-treta-dwapara-and-kali-yuga)

CHINESE KINGS

The Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors

The Shu Ching records a legendary period called the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors.

The Three Sovereigns were

- **Nuwa** (The Earthly Sovereign)
- **Fuxi** (The Heavenly Sovereign)
- **Shennong** (The Human Sovereign)

The Five Emperors were

- **Hwang-ti**
- **Zhuanxu**
- **Ku**
- **Yao**
- **Shun**

Nuwa

During the time of Nuwa and Fuxi, the land was swept by a great flood and only Fuxi and Nüwa survived. They retired to a mountain, where they prayed for a sign from the Emperor of Heaven. After the flood they set about restoring the human population, and introduced sacrifice.

Nüwa is described as working unceasingly to repair the damage after the flood, melting down the five-coloured stones to mend the Heavens. This seems a reference to the rainbow sign that followed the biblical flood.

The Three Sovereigns were credited with the introduction of the skills of agriculture, writing, medicine, iron work.

Fuxi carried out observations of the stars and of biology and discovered a kind of code that explained them. It consisted of 3 properties that can each be in one of two states – so there are a total of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ possible combinations. This was a binary system with 3 digits.

Shennong introduced cultivation of grains as food, so as to avoid killing animals. Appropriately, his name means "the Divine Farmer." Shennong is credited with identifying hundreds of medical (and poisonous) [herbs](#).

[Nüwa - Wikipedia](#)

Reign Lengths

• Fuxi		115 years.	2952–2836 BC
• Hwang Ti	The Yellow Emperor	100 years	2697-2597 B.C.
• Shaohao	son of Hwangti	84 years	
• Zhuanxu	grandson of Hwangti	78 years	2514-2436 B.C.
• Ku	The White Emperor	70 years	2436-2366 B.C.
• Yao	A great Flood occurred	100 years	2358-2258 B.C.
• Shun		60 years	2255-2195 B.C.

Sources

The Three Sovereigns

According to source ↕	Three Sovereigns ↕
<i>Records of the Grand Historian</i> (史記), addition by Sima Zhen	Heavenly Sovereign (天皇), Earthly Sovereign (地皇), Tai Sovereign (泰皇) ^[12] or Fu Xi (伏羲), Nüwa (女媧), Shennong (神農)
<i>Sovereign series</i> (帝王世系)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Yellow Emperor (黃帝) ^[12]
<i>The book of Lineages</i> (世本)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Yellow Emperor (黃帝) ^[12]
<i>Baihu Tongyi</i> (白虎通義)	(1st variation) Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Zhurong (祝融) ^[12]
	(2nd variation) Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Suiren (燧人) ^[12]
<i>Fengsu Tongyi</i> (風俗通義)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Nüwa (女媧), Shennong (神農) ^[12]
<i>Yiwen Leiju</i> (藝文類聚)	Heavenly Sovereign (天皇), Earthly Sovereign (地皇); Human Sovereign (人皇) ^[12]
<i>Tongjian Waiji</i> (通鑑外紀)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Gong Gong (共工)
<i>Chunqiu yundou shu</i> (春秋運斗樞)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Nüwa (女媧), Shennong (神農)
<i>Chunqiu yuanming bao</i> (春秋元命苞)	
<i>Shangshu dazhuan</i> (尚書大傳)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Suiren (燧人)
<i>Diwang shiji</i> (帝王世紀)	Fu Xi (伏羲), Shennong (神農), Yellow Emperor (黃帝)

The Five Emperors

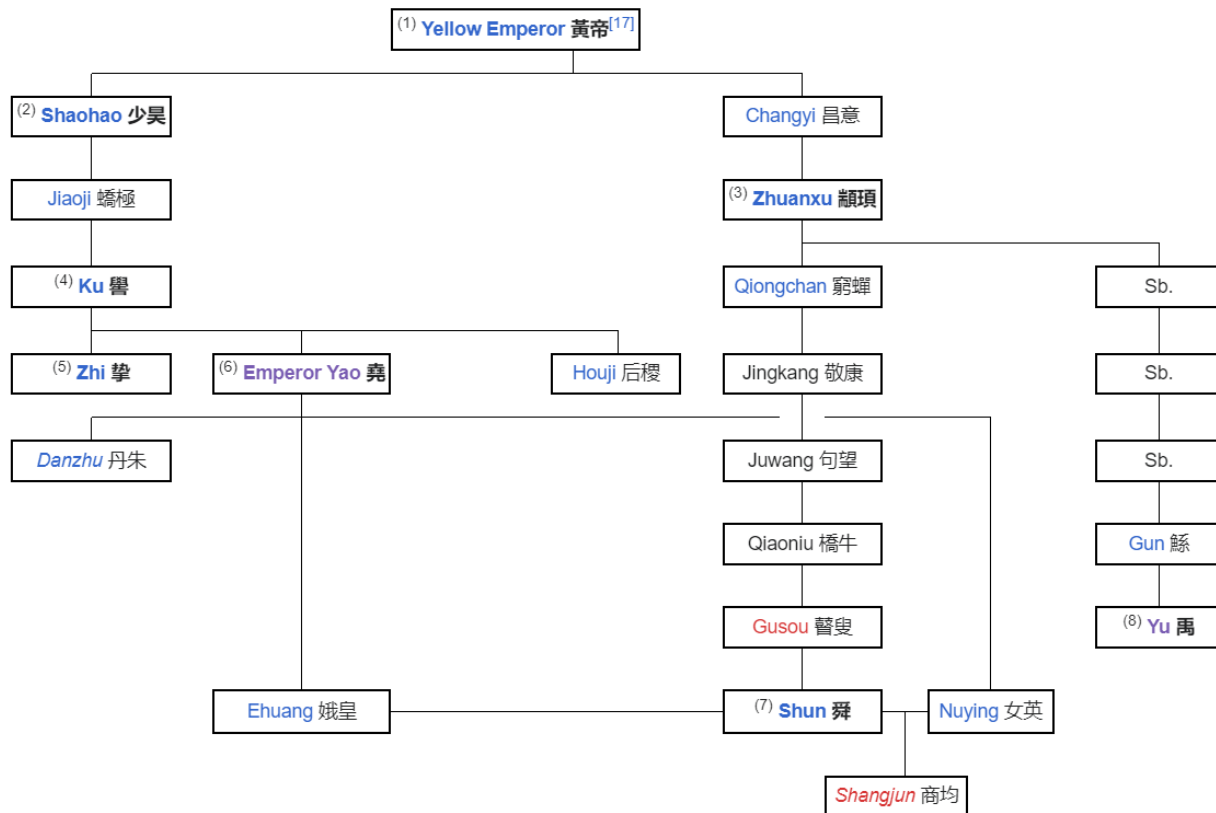
According to source ↕	Five Emperors ↕
<i>Records of the Grand Historian</i> (史記)	Yellow Emperor (黃帝), Zhuanxu (顓頊), Emperor Ku (嚳), Emperor Yao (堯), Shun (舜) ^[12]
<i>Sovereign Series</i> (帝王世紀)	Shaohao (少昊), Zhuanxu (顓頊), Emperor Ku (嚳), Emperor Yao (堯), Shun (舜) ^[12]
<i>I Ching</i> (易經)	Taihao (太昊), Yan Emperor (炎帝), Yellow Emperor (黃帝), Emperor Yao (堯), Shun (舜) ^[12]
<i>Comments of a Recluse</i> , <i>Qianfulun</i> (潛夫論)	Taihao (太昊), Yan Emperor (炎帝), Yellow Emperor (黃帝), Shaohao (少昊), Zhuanxu (顓頊) ^[16]
<i>Zizhi tongjian waiji</i> , (資治通鑑外紀)	Yellow Emperor (黃帝), Shaohao (少昊), Zhuanxu (顓頊), Emperor Ku (嚳), Emperor Yao (堯) ^[16]

[Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors - New World Encyclopedia](#)

[China's Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors \(thoughtco.com\)](#)

[Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors - Wikipedia](#)

Family Tree



There are about 600 years from Nuwa to when the Flood occurred in the reign of the emperor Yao. Compare this to the Bible where Noah is 600 years old when the Flood occurs.

Xia Dynasty

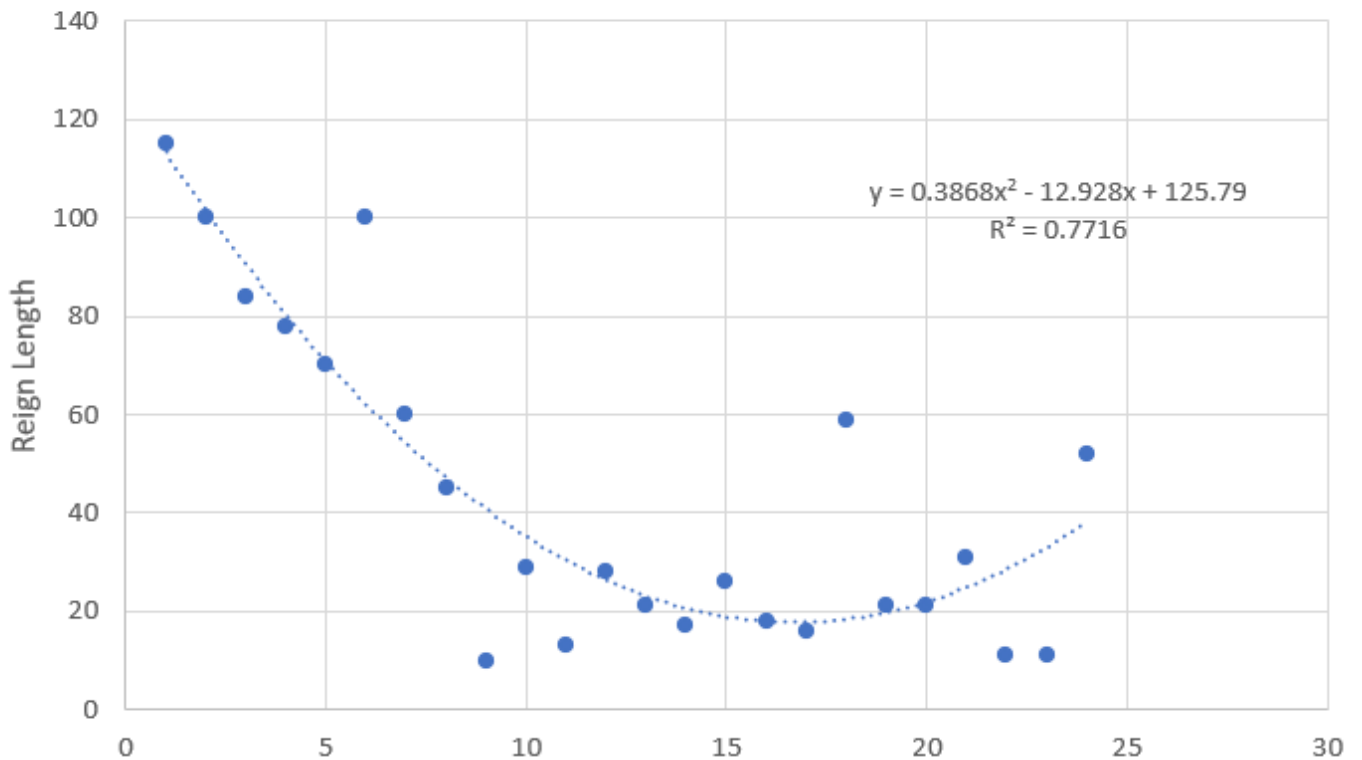
After the reign of Shun, the Xia Dynasty began with the reign of the Emperor Yu. During Yu's reign the most central event was the draining of the land after a great flood that had occurred in the reign of the Emperor Yao 133 years earlier. So, it took more than a hundred years for the flood waters to subside and drain from the land. Yu the Great established the Xia Dynasty in 2205 B.C. and reigned for 45 years.

Order	Reign ²	
01	45	Yǔ
02	10	Qǐ
03	29	Tai Kang
04	13	Zhòng Kāng
05	28	Xiāng
06	21	Shǎo Kāng
07	17	Zhù
08	26	Huái
09	18	Máng
10	16	Xiè
11	59	Bù Jiàng
12	21	Jiōng
13	21	Jǐn
14	31	Kōng Jiǎ
15	11	Gāo
16	11	Fā
17	52	Jié

[Yu the Great | Religion Wiki | Fandom](#)

[Xia dynasty - Wikipedia](#)

Chinese Kings (2952 B.C. to 1600 B.C.)



Compare this with the Egyptian records of the first and second dynasties

The Chinese records show a more steady decline initially. Both Chinese and Egyptian records start with reign lengths of about 100 years. The Egyptian records start at 3100 B.C., and the Chinese records start at 2952 B.C. It is remarkable that the Chinese records mention Nuwa as the survivor of the Flood, and confirm various details – such as the rainbow sign that followed the Flood.

Sumerian King Lists



“Before the rise of the [Akkadian Empire](#) in the 24th century BC, Mesopotamia was fragmented into a number of city states. Whereas some surviving Mesopotamian documents, such as the [Sumerian King List](#), describe this period as one where there was only one legitimate king at any one given time, and kingship was transferred from city to city sequentially, the historical reality was that there were often many political leaders at any one given time.”

[List of Mesopotamian dynasties - Wikipedia](#)

What this means is that when analysing the Sumerian King List we should look at the reign lengths of each city state separately.

Kings of each dynasty of Kish are listed here - [List of the kings of Kiš \(second.wiki\)](#)

The reign lengths can be found here - [The Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature \(ox.ac.uk\)](#)

First Dynasty of Kish

• Etana the Shepherd (around 2800)	1500
• Baliich	400
• En-Menunna	660
• Mulam-Kisch	900
• Bargal-Nunna	1200
• Mes-Simug	140
• Tizgar	305
• Il-Kum	900
• The Tasadum (? - ca. 2615)	1200
• Mebaragesi oder Enmebaragesi (ca.2615 - ca.2585)	900
• Agga (ca. 2585 - um 2550)	625

Second Dynasty of Kish

• Mesilim around 2550	
• Dadasig	81
• Mamagalla	360
• Galbum	195
• Tug-E	360
• Mennunna	180
• En-Bi-Ischtar around 2450	290
• Lugal-Mu	420
• Ibiera a 2400	

Third Dynasty of Kish

• Kubaba	100
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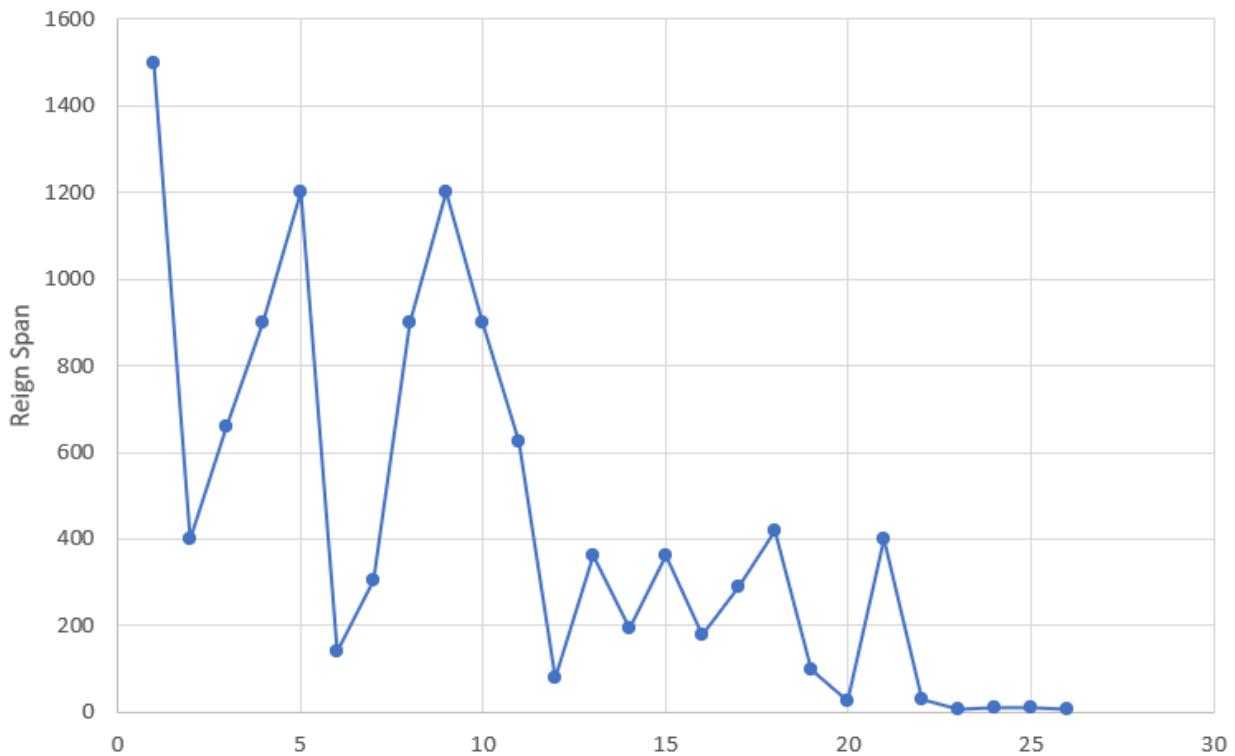
Fourth Dynasty of Kish

• Puzur-Suen	25
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Fifth Dynasty of Kish

• Ur-Zababa um 2370 (akkadischer Vasall)	400
• Simudar (akkadischer Vasall)	30
• Usi-Watar (akkadischer Vasall)	7
• Ischtar-Muti (akkadischer Vasall)	11
• Ischemic shamash	11
• Nannia One 2230	7

Kish Kinglist Dynasties 1 - 5



Though the decline is obvious, excel trendline function shows that a linear decline is the best fit, with $R^2 = 0.53$. The decline starts with the beginning of the first dynasty, (modern dating of 2800 B.C.). Reign lengths are still very high into the second dynasty, and only reach normal levels in the 4th and 5th dynasties.

First Dynasty of Uruk (Unug)

- Mec-ki-aj-gacer 324
- Enmerkat 420
- Lugalbanda 1200
- Dumuzid 100
- Gilgamec 126
- Ur-Nungal 30
- Udul-kalama 15
- Labacum 9
- . En-nun-tarah-ana 8
- Mec-he 36
- Melem-ana 6
- Lugl kitun 36

Second Dynasty of Uruk

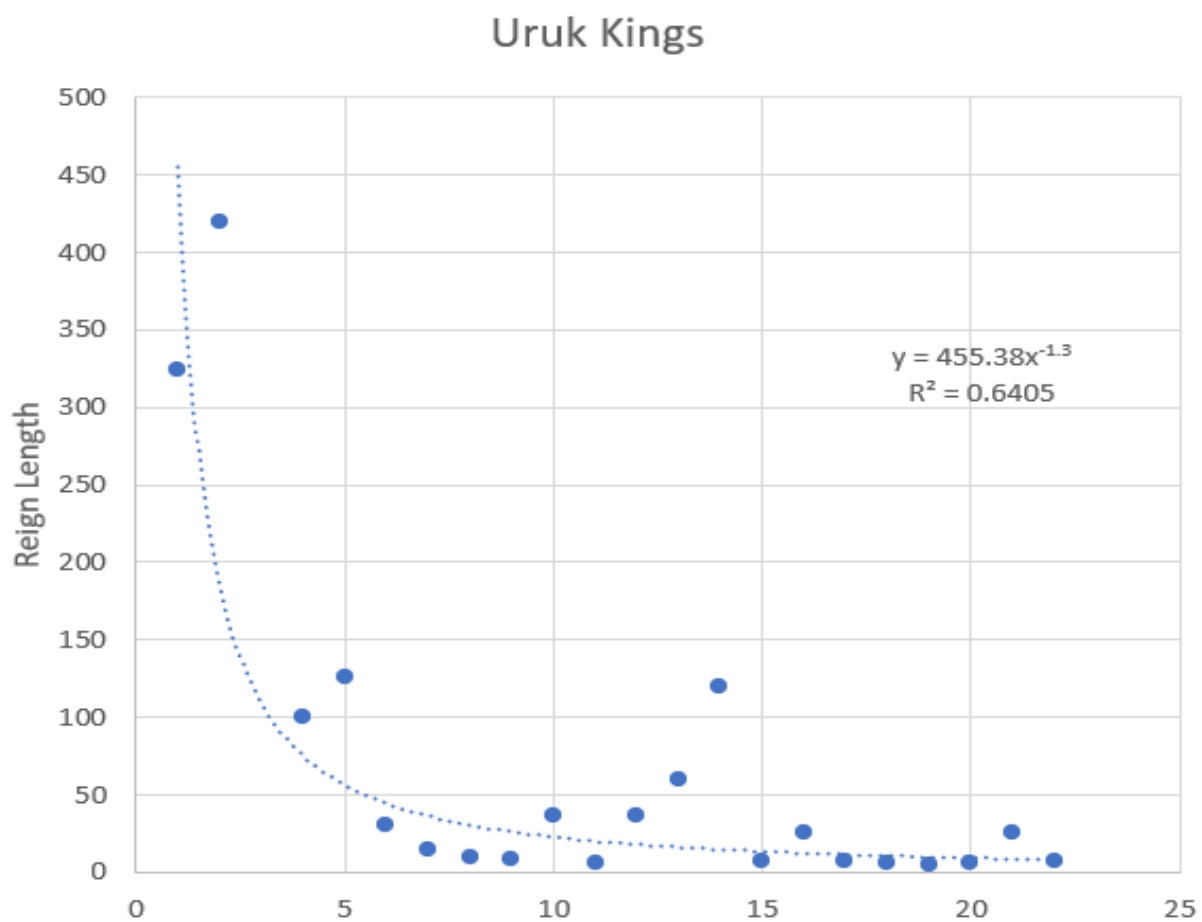
- En-cakanca-ana 60
- Lugal-ure 120
- Argandea 7

Third Dynasty of Uruk

- Lugal-zage-si 25

Fourth Dynasty of Uruk

- Ur-nijin 7
- Ur-gigir 6
- . Puzur-ili 5
- . Ur-Utu 6
- the son of Ur-gigir 25
- Lugalmelem 7



Based on reign lengths, the first dynasty of Uruk seems to coincide with the end of the first dynasty of Kish

First Dynasty of Ur

Ur is of particular interest since was the ancestral home of Abraham. Here are the reign lengths of the kings - [The Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature \(ox.ac.uk\)](#)

In Ur 11' [Mes]-anne-padda 12' was king, 13' he reigned 140 [years;] 14' [Mes]-kiang-nunna, 15' Mes-anne-pad- Sumero-Babylonian King Lists and Date Lists 205 da's [son], 16' reigned thirty years; 17' Elulu 18' reigned twenty-five [years;] 19' Balulu 20' [reigned] thirty-six years: 21' four kings 22' [reigned its 237 years . . .

- A-Imdugud
- Ur-Pabilsag
- Meskalamdug
- Akalamdug
- Mes-annapadda 140 years
- Mes-kiang-nunna 30 years
- Elulu 25 years
- Balulu 36 years

“4 kings ruled for 237 years”

We don't have the reign lengths of the first 4 kings of this dynasty. The dynasties of Ur were established after the first dynasty of Kish and Uruk

Second Dynasty of Ur

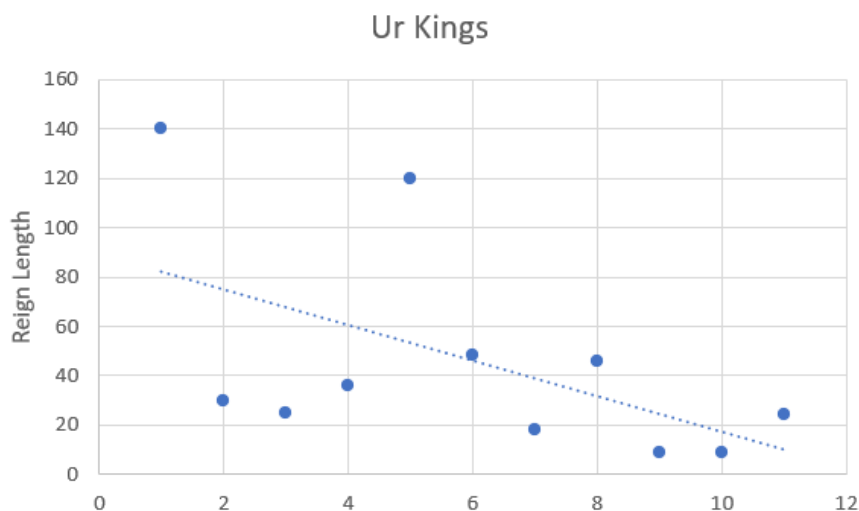
- Nani 120
- Mec-ki-ai-Nanna 48

“3 kings ruled for 582 years”

Third Dynasty of Ur

- Ur-Nammu 18
- Culgi 46
- Amari Suena 9
- Cu-suen 9
- Ibbi-suen 24

“4 kings ruled for 108 years”



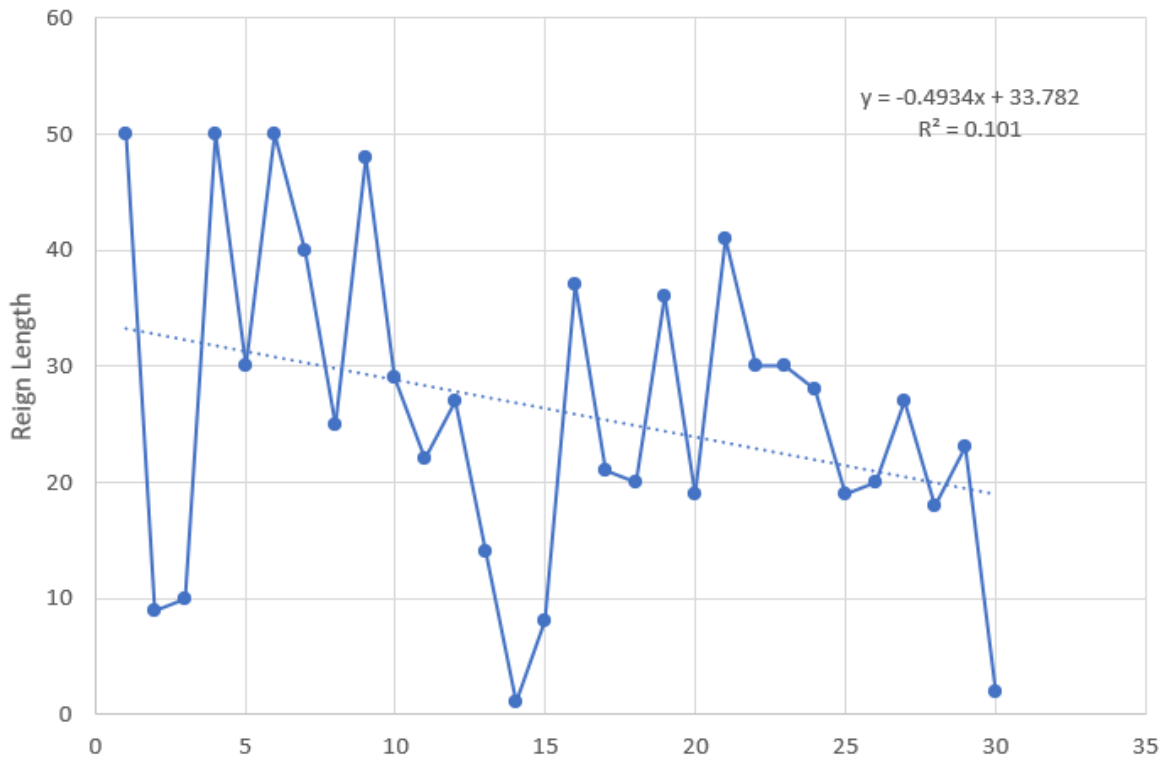
Based on reign lengths, the beginning of the first Dynasty of Ur seems to coincide with the end of the second dynasty of Kish

GREEK KINGS :

Presumably if people lived longer in the past, then they reigned for longer, so we might expect that reign lengths would show a decline in length as lifespan declined. I obtained a list of the kings of Athens here - [List of kings of Athens - Wikipedia](#), and here - [Eponymous archon - Wikipedia](#). This covers a period of 30 generations.

Reign	Ruler	Length
1556–1506 BC	Cecrops I	50
1506–1497 BC	Cranaus	9
1497–1487 BC	Amphictyon	10
1487–1437 BC	Erichthonius	50
1437–1397 BC	Pandion I	30
1397–1347 BC	Erechtheus	50
1347–1307 BC	Cecrops II	40
1307–1282 BC	Pandion II	25
1282–1234 BC	Aegeus	48
1234–1205 BC	Theseus	29
1205–1183 BC	Menestheus	22
1183–1150 BC	Demophon	27
1150–1136 BC	Oxyntes	14
1136–1135 BC	Apheidas	1
1135–1127 BC	Thymoetes	8
1126-1089 B.C.	Melanthus	37
1089-1068 B.C.	Codrus	21
1068-1048 B.C.	Medon	20
1048-1012 B.C.	Acastus	36
1012-993 B.C.	Archippus	19
993-952 B.C.	Thersippus	41
952-922 B.C.	Phorbas	30
922-892 B.C.	Megacles	30
892-864 B.C.	Diognetus	28
864-845 B.C.	Pherecles	19
865-825 B.C.	Ariphron	20
824-797 B.C.	Thespieus	27
796-778 B.C.	Agamestor	18
778-755 B.C.	Aeschylus	23
755-753 B.C.	Alcmaeon	2

Kings of Athens

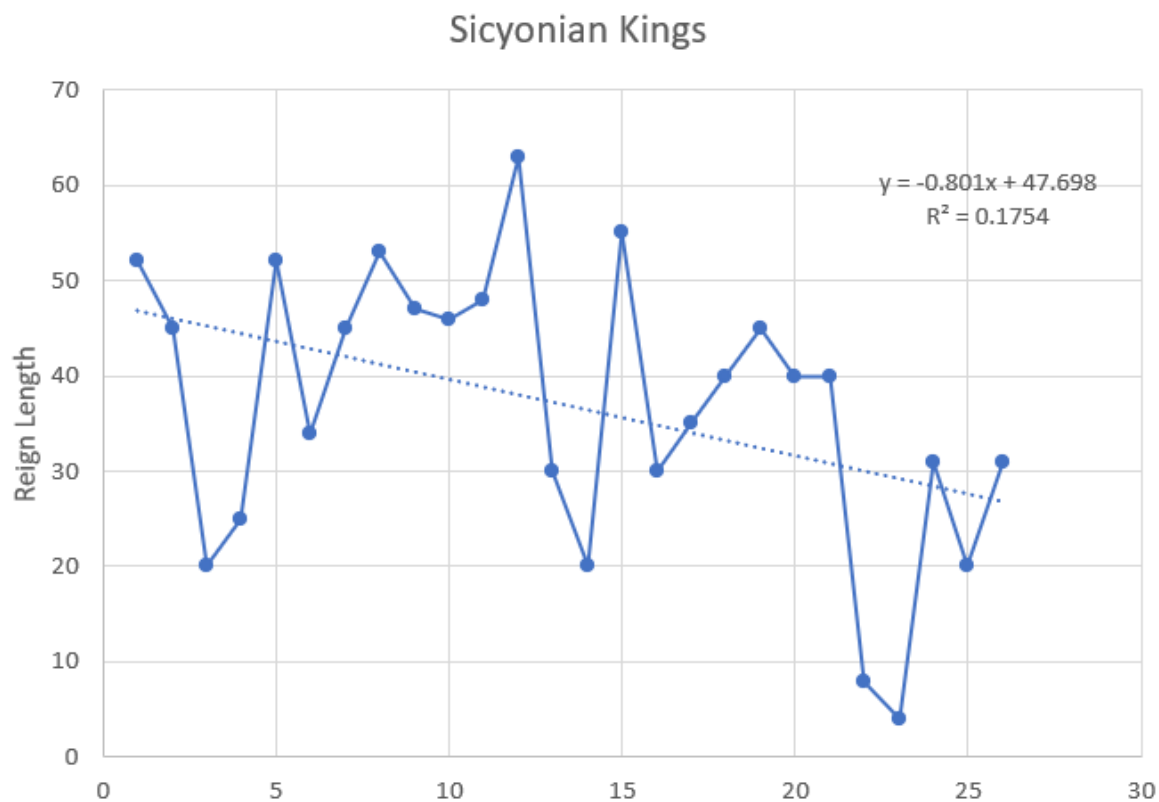


Using Excel to automatically determine the best fit curve, a straight line is obtained, showing a drop in average reign length over this period. The reign length is about 50 years initially, and drops to about 30 years.

Next we look at the Sicyonian king list, found here - [Eusebius' Chronicle, Greek Chronicle, Castor, Porphyrius \(attalus.org\)](#)

Ruler	Length
Aegialeus	52
Europs	45
Telchin	20
Apis	25
Thelxion	52
Aegydrus	34
Thurimachus	45
Leucippus	53
Messapus	47
Eratus	46
Plemnaeus	48
Orthopolis	63
Marathonius	30
Marathus	20
Echyreus	55
Corax	30
Epopheus	35
Laomedon	40
Scyon	45
Polybus	40
Inachus	40
Phaestus	8
Adrastus	4
Polypheides	31
Pelagus	20
Zuexippus	31

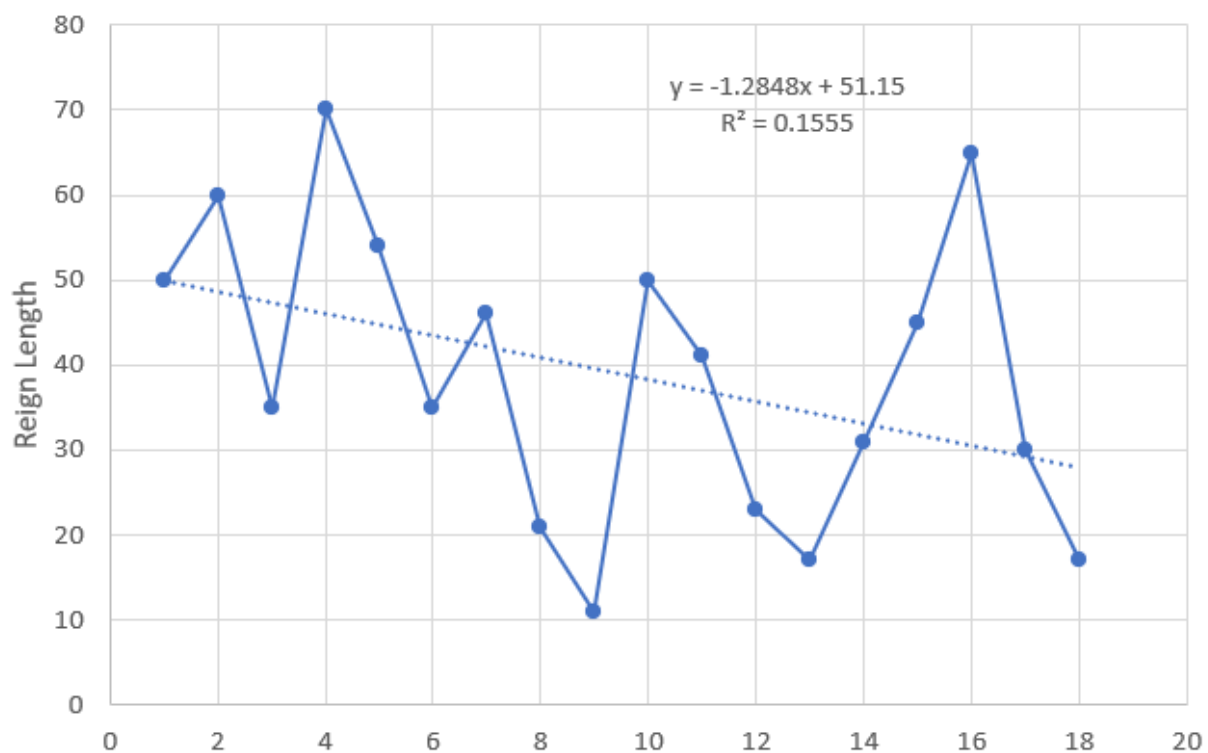
Using Excel to automatically determine the best fit curve, a straight line is obtained, showing a drop in average reign length of 20 years over this period. The reign length is about 50 years initially, and drops to about 30 years.



Next we look at the Argive king list, found here - [Eusebius' Chronicle, Greek Chronicle, Castor, Porphyrius \(attalus.org\)](http://attalus.org)

Ruler	Length
Inarchus	50
Phoroneus	60
Apis	35
Argus	70
Criasus	54
Phorbas	35
Triopas	46
Crotopus	21
Sthenelus	11
Danaus	50
Lynceus	41
Abas	23
Proetus	17
Acrisius	31
Eurysthenes	45
Pelopidae	65
Agamemnon	30
Aegisthus	17

Argive Kings



The reign length is about 50 years initially, and drops to about 30 years.

Fuxi and the 8 Trigrams

Fuxi carried out observations of the stars and of biology and discovered a kind of code that explained them. It consisted of 3 properties that can each be in one of two states – so there are a total of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ possible combinations. This was a binary system with 3 digits.

If this is applied to biology, then

- the 4 bases would be reduced to 2 possible states (pyrimidines and purines).
- every 3 bases will be a unit of information, corresponding to a codon.
- There are 8 possible units of information, corresponding to a binary number between 7 and 0
- DNA forms a series of numbers between 0 and 7