



Is there an association between date of birth and date of death?

A statistical investigation on exit and transcendence into the eternal world

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Abstract

The idea of this study came out long time ago, in relation to some personal unfortunate events. I have extended my research on 10000 funerary inscriptions and documents from civil and military tombs to find out if the relation between the date of birth and the date of death is significantly correlated. Our findings point out that in about 75% cases the date of death is up to 2 months before or after the date of birth. This suggests a genetic determinism of death moment.

Keywords: [Association date of birth and death](#); [Genetically programmed death](#); [Civil tomb](#); [Military tomb](#).

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Introduction

I have had this idea ever since the death of my parents and of my first wife, all of them dying around their dates of birth. It was then that I expressed my point of view in front of some colleagues, doctors and professors, specialized in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

I have decided to extend my research, checking the Internet for the death of some great personalities of the social and political life and I have noticed the following aspects:

William Shakespeare died in the same day and month as he was born – 23 April (Fig. 1). Some other personalities passed away on their anniversary day: Ingrid Bergman (29 August), Allen Drury (winner of a Pulitzer Prize) on 2 September, Lawrence Oates, the explorer of Antarctica (17 March), Elisabeth of York, the daughter of King Edward IV (11 February), the lawyer and politician Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. (17 August) and these are only a few examples (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5).



Figure 1. William Shakespeare
(23.04.1054-23.04.1616).



Figure 2. Ingrid Bergman (29.08.1915-
29.08.1982).



Figure 3. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr.
(17.08.1914 – 17.08.1988).



Figure 4. Elisabeth of York - daughter of King
Eduard IV of England (11.02.1466-
11.02.1503).



Figure 5. Lawrence Oates - explorer of
Antarctic (17.03.1880-17.03.1912).



Figure 6. Adolf Hitler (20.04.1889–
30.04.1945).

Hitler (20 April 1889 - 30 April 1945) and the Ceausescu family - Nicolae Ceausescu (26 January 1918- 25 December 1989) and Elena Ceausescu (7 January 1913



– 25 December 1989) - passed away one or two month before or after their dates of birth and they all had a violent death: (Fig. 6, Fig. 7).



Figure 7. Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, Presidency of Romania between 1965-1989 (26.01.1918-25.12.1989, 7.01.1913-25.12.1989).

Therefore we take into consideration the hypothesis that people are generally prone to pass away at a genetically programmed moment that depends on birth. Our study refers to persons who died at a time close to the date of birth, no matter if the death was violent or natural.

In war, each knows that he has a risk during the military confrontation. Our recordings point out that the vast majority of those killed during the two World Wars is within our rule.

Material and method

A number of approximatively 10 000 inscriptions has been studied in the civil and military cemeteries from Iasi and Vrancea County, from Montecassino (Italy) and from the Capuchin Catacombs in Palermo (Fig 18).

Our recordings were collected from the engraved data on the funerary monuments and, where it was possible, from the archives of the cemeteries. Death of the soldiers was instantly and not in hospitals, caused by different diseases, so we consider this not significant for the topic. Anyway, many soldiers have died in the days of the great military confrontations (Montecassino, Marasesti) of the World Wars.

1200 people were military who died in World War I and World War II. We have investigated 300 military of the German, Austrian and Hungarian Armies from World War I, from the cemeteries in Marasesti and Soveja (Fig. 8), as well as Romanian soldiers on the Marasti (Fig. 9), Marasesti (Fig. 10) and Soveja Mausoleums (Fig. 11). Their number is around 450, and the percentage can be included in our previous



A



B

Figure 8. First World War German Soldiers Cemetery in Soveja, Vrancea county (Romania) – A; B – detail.

observations, somewhere between 70-80%, given the fact that the death was violent and not caused by any disease.

The investigations on the soldiers killed during the World War II meant the examining of some inscriptions from the Eternitatea Cemetery in Iasi, Romania (Fig. 12, Fig. 13), with Romanian and German heroes (Fig. 14), as well as the tombs of the Soviet heroes from Codrii Pascaniului (Iasi County, Romania). We have also investigated the cemetery of the German heroes who died during the battle of Montecassino (Italy) (Fig. 15). In all these territories where we conducted these investigations, we were only dealing with male individuals. Despite the fact that their death was violent, and not caused by other factors, the percentage of the investigated population is within the previously mentioned values, 71% out of a total of 2750 cases.



Figure 9. Mausoleum Marasesti, Vrancea county (Romania), in memoriam of Romanian soldiers died in the I World War.



Figure 10. Mausoleum Marasti, Vrancea county (Romania).



Figure 11. Mausoleum Soveja, Vrancea county (Romania).

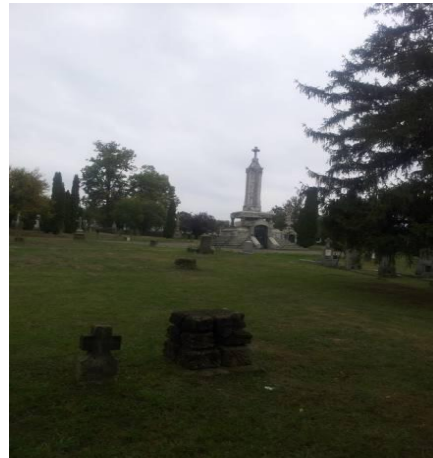


Figure 12. Cemetery of Romanian Soldiers from the II World War, Iasi (Romania).



Figure 13. Cemetery of Romanian heroes of the II World War Iasi (Romania) - detail.

Results and discussion

From our carefully noted observations, we came up with the following aspects: 60% of the 10000 cases, meaning 6000 deceased people, were male, whereas the other 4000 (40%) were female. The studied cohorts are included in fig. 18.

It is worth mentioning that we have also developed an age statistics, but from the 10 000 cases only 75% include information related to the dates of birth and the dates of death.

In all the military cemeteries, the inscriptions on the funeral monuments pointed out that the age of dead people (the calculated difference between the year of death and the year of birth) was between 20-25 years old in 79 %, rest of 21% were between 25-32 years old.

Our observations from the Capuchin Catacombs in Palermo include a number of 95 cases, representing 69% (Fig. 16). This confirms our observations.

Rest of cases were studied from inscriptions of the civil cemeteries in Iasi and Vrancea counties (Romania). Our assumption was confirmed in 75% cases (fig. 17).



A



B



C



D

Figure 14. Cemetery of German soldiers died the II World War, Iasi (Romania); A – Monument in memoriam of German Soldiers; B, C, D – details of funerary inscriptions.



A



B

C



Figure 15. Cemetery of the German soldiers died in the II World War, Montecassino (Italy); A – Montecassino Fortress; B, C – German Cemetery.



Our study doesn't refer to a yearly distribution, but only and strictly numerological was considered this period of two months before or after birth date.

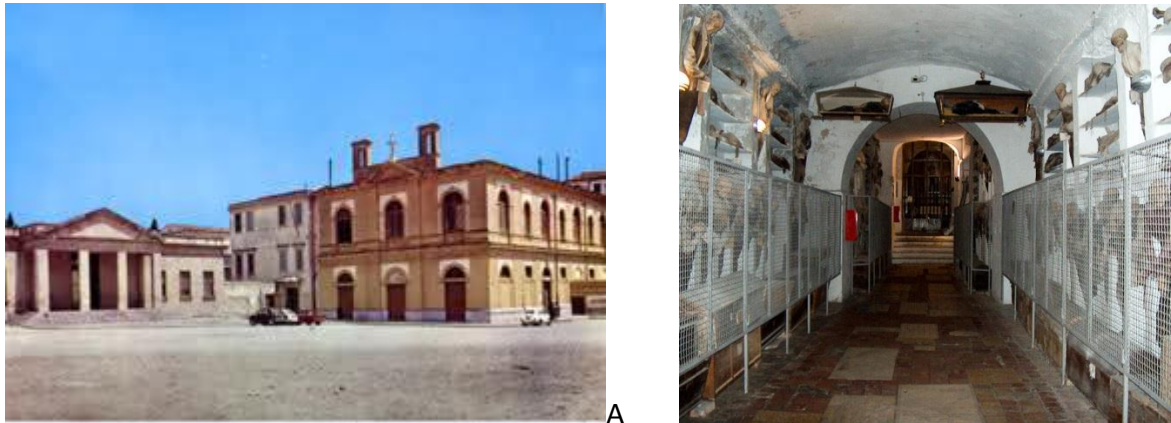


Figure 16. Civil Cemetery of Capuchins – Catacombs in Palermo, Sicilia; A – entrance, B –detail inside the Catacombs.



Figure 17. "Eternity" Civil Cemetery in Iasi (Romania); A – Monument of Romanian writer Ion Creanga (01.03.1837 – 31.12.1889); B, C, D – funerary inscriptions.

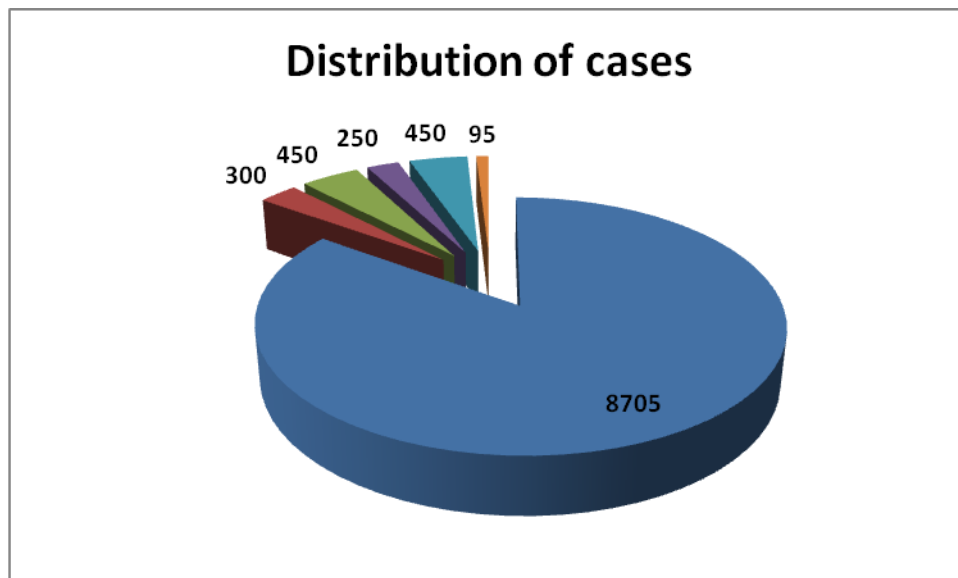


Figure 18. Distribution of studied cases: 8705 – civil persons; 300 – German soldiers in I WW; 450 – Romanian soldiers from I WW; 250 – Romanian soldiers from II WW; 450 – German soldiers from II WW; 95 – Capuchin civils from Palermo.

The calculated probability of the expected event (the day of death) to be within a period of time of 60 days before or after the date of birth is 0.3287. The results of this study point out that more than 70% of cases are within this lapse of time (-/+ 60 days from the date of birth). In table 1 and fig. 19 are included our results from a cohort of 26 military people killed during the II World War (German Military Cemetery, Iasi, Romania). Results from another cohort of 150 civil persons from the Civil Cemetery Iasi, Romania are represented in fig. 20 and indicate that 72.14% cases are within the +/- 60 days lapse of time between death date and birth date. All the results exceed the probabilistic value mathematically calculated.

We ask ourselves: “What happens with the other percentages that cannot be included in this rule?” We believe that somewhere during our life or in ascendance there is another type of genetic arrangement which partially modifies the course of life.

	Initials of name	Birth date (BD)	Death date (DD)	Lapse of time between DD and BD
1	AE	26.08	22.07	-35
2	AJO	15.10	02.06	-135
3	AOG	12.04	30.05	48
4	BKG	18.05	5.06	18
5	CAJ	03.05	09.07	67
6	GWG	07.06	28.04	-40



7	HAG	06.12	19.07	-140
8	HFU	24.11	12.12	18
9	HPG	28.06	15.07	17
10	HHS	16.11	26.07	-113
11	KRG	23.07	04.06	-49
12	KRG	30.05	16.07	47
13	KAG	27.11	30.05	-181
14	KJ	5.05	11.07	67
15	LEO	03.03	22.06	111
16	TO	09.12	05.06	178
17	MPO	30.06	15.08	46
18	MJO	03.10	8.08	-56
19	NJP	01.07	01.06	-30
20	NAO	18.11	10.08	-111
21	PKU	31.03	09.07	100
22	RG	18.08	09.06	-70
23	SRG	03.08	08.08	5
24	EG	07.11	30.06	-130
25	URG	30.06	04.06	-26
26	WHU	26.01	02.06	128
27	SRG	31.05	11.06	11

Table 1. Lapse of time between birth date and death date in a cohort of 26 studied cases in the German Military Cemetery of II World War in Iasi, Romania.

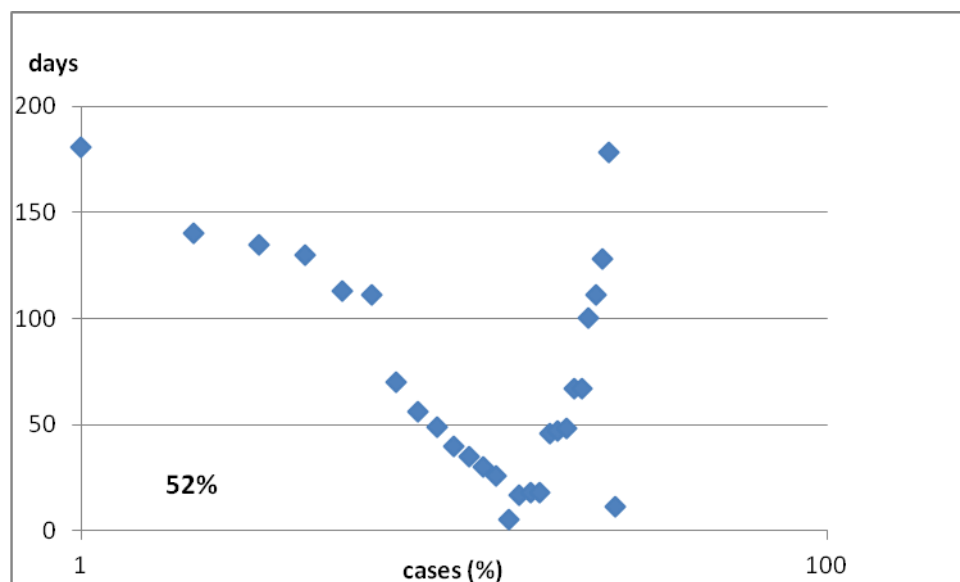


Figure 19. Distribution of cases in one studied military cohort in relation with the lapse of time (days, in absolute value) between birth date and death date.

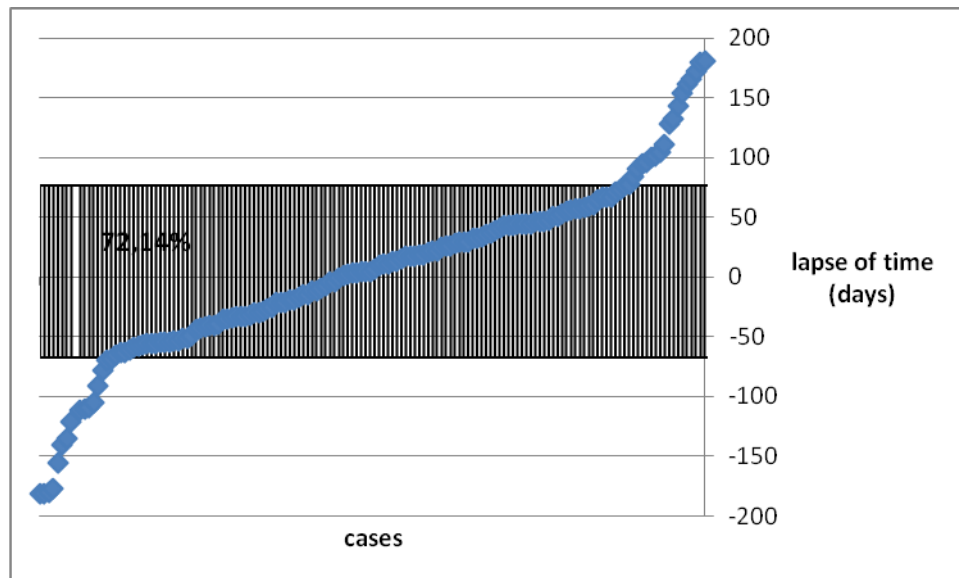


Figure 20. Distribution of cases in a civil cohort of 150 persons in relation with the lapse of time (days) between birth date and death date.

We had no possibility to make prelevations for genetic analysis, but we consider and this is a personal point of view, that everyone has an individual genetic profile, so we are “genetically programmed” and that the dates of our birth, of our lifetime illnesses and of our transcendence into the eternal world are already known.