

Periodic and synchronous recurrence of archetypical forms in the history of architecture and in the evolution of nature

Living organisms show a tendency to converge to certain forms and functions in certain time periods. Different species of plants and animals mutate in an analogical way at the same time in far distant and different biotops.

The same tendency can be observed in the history of artistic styles. Analogical aesthetical forms do appear at the same time in two or more isolated parts of the world as original inventions.

Moreover, the sequence of appearance of these aesthetical ideals is fixed. The evolution of nature and the evolution of culture seems to be governed by the same law. Thus, for instance the form-metamorphoses of palaeozoic and mesozoic ammonites can be compared with the sequence of form-metamorphoses of gothic windows in medieval England.

Sheldrake`s hypothesis of morphic resonance gets a strong support.

Dr. Emil Páleš



graduated at the Faculty of Mathematics & Physics at the Comenius University in Bratislava. Thereafter teaching at the Chair of Artificial Intelligence. In 1989-1994 head of the research project "Computational model of Slovak language" at the Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, where he defended also his PhD. thesis in philology.

Since 1994 he founded and is leading the Sophia foundation. Seven years editor-in-chief of the Sophia journal quarterly. He ranks among the few representants of sophiology in the world. In his work he carries on Solovjov`s effort for the synthesis of sciences, humanities, arts & religion as well as the idealistic biology of Goethe and Portmann. Of his research the discovery of periodic and synchronous time-patterns in history and in the evolution of nature are of fundamental importance.