

# Early Sunspot Discovery:

## Dismissed Insight Challenges Prevailing Theories

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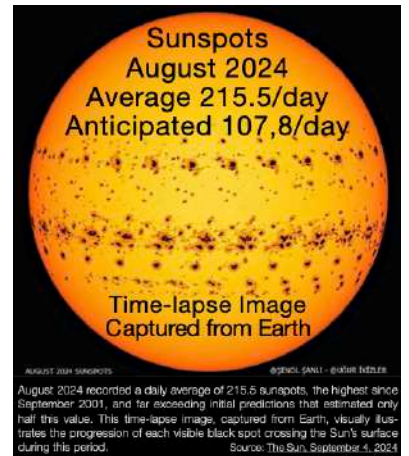
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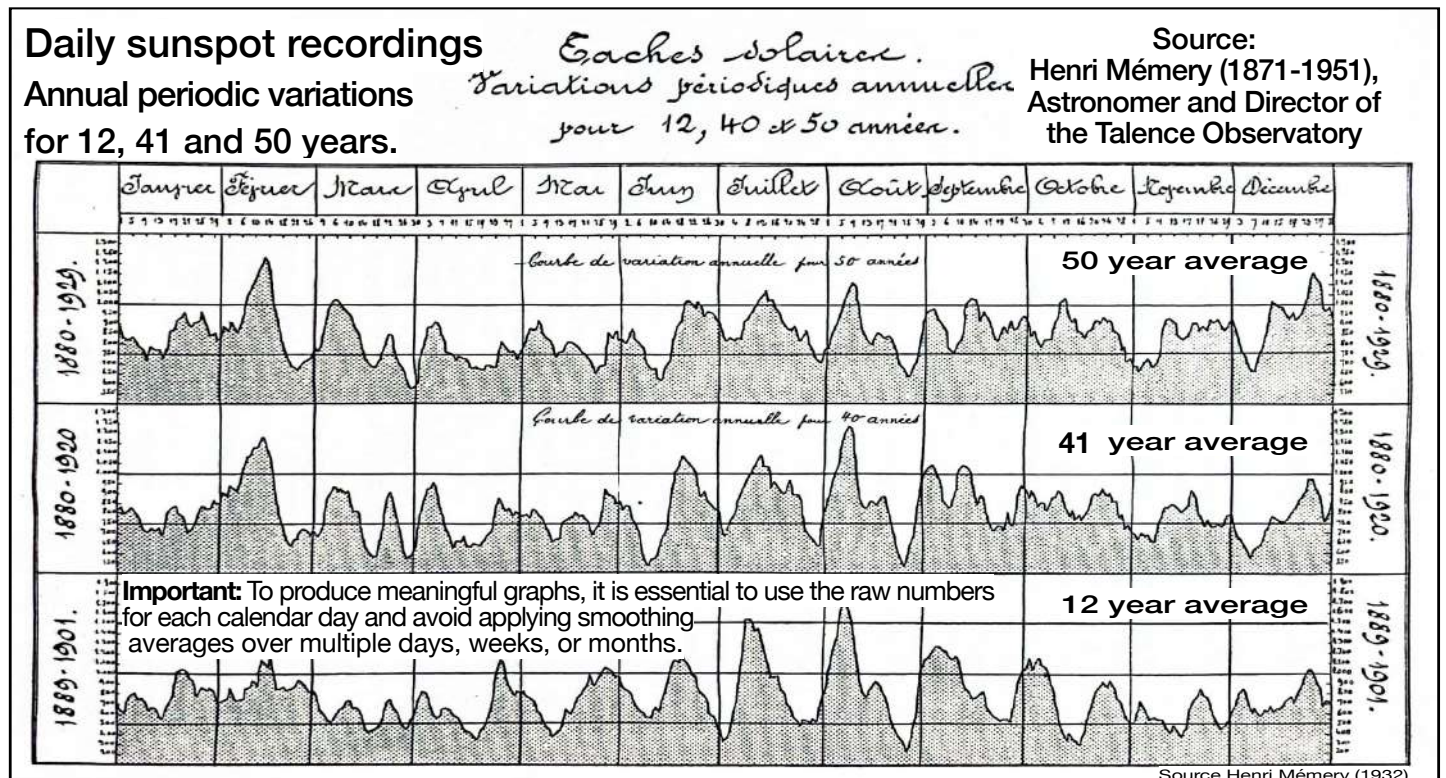


### Caption (Explaining the Graph's Significance):

The seasonal overlay in daily sunspot numbers, first documented with a 12-year graph of Cycle 13 in the early 1900s, suggests that Earth's orbital position around the Sun exerts a modulating influence on the dominant Schwabe patterns. This observation hints at deeper, yet unexplored, connections between solar and terrestrial phenomena.

From a purely physical perspective, it seems counterintuitive that Earthly phenomena could directly influence sunspots on a celestial body approximately 149 million kilometers away and 1.3 million times larger than Earth. However, the easily verifiable correlation—accessible through modern numerical databases and advanced computational tools—raises critical questions about prevailing paradigms. This finding has the potential to drive significant revisions in mainstream cosmology, particularly in our understanding of solar electromagnetism and the broader influence of cosmic phenomena on Earth and life.

In addition to his forgotten sunspot discovery, Henri Mémery demonstrated correlations between sunspots and various earthly phenomena, including magnetism, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, temperature, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions—insights that were also largely overlooked and took decades to be rediscovered by modern science.



More than 50 years later, Louis-Claude Vincent (1906–1988) and Jeanne Rousseau (1910–2012) reaffirmed Mémery's findings on the seasonal influence of sunspot numbers. Expanding upon this,

they demonstrated additional lunar influences and proposed an innovative cosmic model that offers compelling explanations for the dominant ~11-year Schwabe cycle and ~22-year Hale cycle.

“The more accurately we understand the universe,  
the more we see that its fundamental forms are spirals.”

Buckminster Fuller

A central aspect of their interdisciplinary research focused on the intricate correlations and superimpositions of cosmic cycles and associated electromagnetic spirals with terrestrial phenomena. These phenomena include electromagnetism, climate, weather patterns, tides, seismic activity, and biological rhythms, revealing a deeper interplay between cosmic forces and Earth’s systems than previously acknowledged. Their findings, while calling for further exploration, carry profound implications and pose critical challenges to the advancement of modern science.

Vincent and Rousseau’s pioneering work underscores the necessity of reevaluating cosmic phenomena in conjunction with their practical terrestrial applications. By transcending the compartmentalization often found in contemporary science and interconnecting fields such as astrophysics, geophysics, bioelectronics, climate science, and biology, they propose an integrated framework that redefines natural processes—from solar cycles to the rhythms of life on Earth—while offering insights that reshape our understanding of the universe and propose solutions to pressing societal challenges. *Ulrich Schreier December 2024*

## Exploring Mémery, Vincent and Rousseau’s Universe:

- Schreier, U. (2024). [Sunspot Correlations: A Discovery Ahead of Its Time is Awaiting Its Moment.](#)
- Schreier, U. (2024). [New Perspectives on Cosmic and Earthly Phenomena.](#)
- [SWPC/NOAA Sunspot Number Progression since 1750.](#)
- Silso’s [Sunspot Databases](#) With this database such graphs for any time period can be generated in minutes. To minimize biases from positive or negative magnetism, consider selecting periods covering one or more complete Hale or Schwabe cycles with consistent magnetism.
- **Source Documentation in French:**
  - Mémery, H. (1932)- [L’Influence Solaire et les Progrès de la Météorologie: une découverte méconnue en quête de reconnaissance.](#)

## Quotes to Reflect On:

”No amount of experimentation  
can ever prove me right;  
a single experiment  
can prove me wrong.”

Albert Einstein

“It doesn’t matter how beautiful your theory is,  
it doesn’t matter how smart you are.  
If it doesn’t agree with experiment,  
it’s wrong.”

Richard Feynman

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