

## Foreword

The elements which make up this work have been drawn from many sources, old and new. Nothing has been invented; the major concern has been to set out as clearly as possible the results of research and observation.

Each Type presents a number of signs which belong to him or her alone, and these are presented in the following order: first, the dominant characteristics, followed by a general description; then the good and bad qualities inherent in the mind and character of the subject, together with the changes which may take place under influences of a moral or morbid nature; finally a therapy is suggested which could lead to profound modification of the physical and mental condition - indications for the homoeopathic remedies appropriate to the particular circumstances.

In this work, which has taken over thirty-five years to prepare, great help was forthcoming both at the beginning and at the end. In 1906 I had the privilege of knowing Dr Henri Favre, the 'white apostle', as his friends called him. He had a mind whose universality was at first disconcerting, but whose sudden illuminations threw a brilliant clarity upon facts and ideas. He was the author of many works, beginning with the *Série Naturelle Humaine* written during his detention in St. Pelagic Prison, where he spent two years as a political prisoner under the Empire. Then came *Bataille du Ciel* (War in Heaven), a study of the Bible from a political angle, as well as numerous articles which served to arouse and direct the interest of his contemporaries. He died in 1910. I have worked a great deal with his daughter, Madame Bessonnet-Favre, who, as a member of the Society of Diplomatic History has also left interesting

works: *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Egide* and lastly, *Typologie*, which appeared in 1906. In this book she expressed general ideas whose truth had not yet been recognised. She died in 1920. I owe to Dr Henri Favre and his daughter an infinite debt for the advice they lavished upon me at the start of my medical career, and for the perceptions they so willingly shared with me. If today I am able to present a fairly complete typological study - a practical therapy which is logical and reasonable, and gets good results - I must admit that my main observations still belong to them.

Everything that had been written on the subject has been studied. Repetition is frequent, since it is difficult to show originality in the definition of a Type - the characteristic signs are as invariant as those of a remedy or a disease. It was necessary to delineate the human function of each Type, so as to give the reader an exact notion of its potentiality. It is hoped that this knowledge will provide him with the elements necessary to guide his direction and outlook, and perhaps also allow him to be more indulgent in his judgement of his contemporaries.

The text of this work had been written for a long time, but I delayed publication because I was not able to obtain the right illustrations. The characteristics, signs and modalities of each Type were well described, but they had never been exactly pictured. Pictures were needed to facilitate the knowledge and understanding of each Type, and this barrier had not previously been overcome. I had the good fortune to interest in my search an artist whose talent was matched only by his modesty; Robert Simon, who after several years of study and patient

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observation, produced illustrations that were both symbolic and human.

In each of the chapters devoted to a Type you will find pictures which clearly emphasize the characteristics of that person's physiognomy. The originality of Simon's work lies in the fact that he does not show us *one* Marsian, but *several* Marsians, not *one* characteristic Saturnian, but *several* Saturnians. The illustrations he has produced are therefore a powerful aid to the understanding of the Types, because they are truly human. Thanks to his talent the Types have for the first time been exactly pictured. I am greatly indebted to him.

The human being is manifested in his form and by his actions. The study of form constitutes morphology, a subject in which much systematic

research has only resulted in artificial classifications, whilst the essence has been insufficiently shown. The study of human dynamics, the actions of an individual, whether physical, biological, intellectual, psychological or moral, is of considerable breadth. These parameters have not previously been studied together in a single being.

Our knowledge of the human being, a living and moving entity, is imperfect. The individual cannot be defined, or reproduced, because his true self remains for the most part unknown.

Typology, to be understood and well applied, requires a knowledge of the types which constitute a human being, whose individual function is thus revealed to us.

La Jonchere, 31 October 1954

