Enjolras Vampré and the character of Les Misérables

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ABSTRACT

Enjolras Vampré (1885–1938) was one of the pioneering neurologists in Brazil whose name is a tribute to one of the characters of the book Les Misérables (1862), written by Victor Hugo (1802–1885). In this article, the authors point out evidence that the coincident names were not just a matter of homage, and even more so, the life of Dr. Enjolras had many similarities with the interesting character.

Keywords: History of Medicine; Neurology; Literature; Faculty.

INTRODUCTION

Les Misérables, the masterpiece of the French writer Victor-Marie Hugo (1802 – 1885; Figure 1A), was a five-volume book first published in 1862. The romance, illustrated by Émile Bayard, addresses political and social issues in the 19th century in France: injustice, poverty and social inequality. Enjolras (Figure 1B and 1C) is one of the main characters on the romance.

Enjolras Vampré (Figure 2) was one of the first and most important physicians in the establishment of neurology as a medical specialty in Brazil. His parents paid tribute to the character of Victor Hugo’s romance (Vampré YF, personal communication on January 17, 2021). The chosen name, a very unusual name in Brazil, was a tribute to the character of Les Misérables. One year later, the family moved to São Paulo. He graduated in Medicine in 1908, at the Faculty of Medicine of Bahia, where he did an internship at the chair of Psychiatry and Nervous Diseases, under Dr. Luiz Pinto Carvalho. His engagement, remarkable grades and successful defense of his doctoral thesis into “Considerations about nervous and mental disturbances in the bubonic plague”, which was approved with honor, took his portrait to the pantheon of that Faculty. He went to Europe twice: the first, as a...
prize Professor Manoel Victorino Pereira gave him in 1910 for his thesis, and the second, in the memory of the centenary of Charcot's birthday (1925). He took classes with Babinski, Dejerine, Bertrand, Foix and Guillain, in France, and Daldorf, Wuhlergarten, Herxberg and Brech, in Germany.

Dr. Enjolras Vampré returned to São Paulo and worked at the Juquerí Hospital and at Instituto Paulista. He became Professor in 1925, teaching Clinical Psychiatric and Neuiatric at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (FMUSP) from 1925 to 1935, succeeding Franco da Rocha. At the end of 1935, after his insistence for a public contest, the examining commission witnessed him publicly attesting his didactic and scientific capabilities, as the only registered candidate. He assumed the chair of Neurology at FMUSP on December 24, 1935, which was celebrated with a lunch with the most prominent authorities. He is recognized as Father of neurology in the state of São Paulo, and also as one of the major physicians of the 20th century in Sergipe.

He was married to Marietta Pederneiras Vampré. The couple had one son and one daughter, Paulo and Marina Pederneiras Vampré. In family life, he was known as a humble and respected man, who studied every day and had the...
walls of his home office covered with books. His son Paulo Pederneiras Vample, which was also a physician, donated the professor’s collection (books, editions of Revue Neurologique and doctoral theses from Paris) to the library of Clinical Neurology at FMUSP, that bears his name (Vample YE, personal communication on January 17, 2021).

His ephemeral academic life is highlighted by encouraging disciples, by writing scientific articles and by participating in societies. Adéral Tolosa, Paulino Longo, Oswaldo Lange and Fausto Guener were his main disciples. They had remarkable achievements: 1. succeeding Enjolras; 2. establishing the chair and the service of Neurology at the Paulista School of Medicine (1933), having Fausto Guener as the first professor of Neurology; 3. creating the journal Arquivos de Neuro-Psiiquiatria (1943); and 4. founding the Brazilian Academy of Neurology (1962). Enjolras Vample published more than 120 works, proving his profound knowledge in the nervous system (check references 10 and 17).

He founded and participated in several societies, academies and sections, including in Buenos Aires and Paris, not only as member, but also as president, vice-president, treasurer, honorary member and corresponding partner. He is also the chair patron in the National Academy of Medicine (Chair 49), Academy of Medicine of São Paulo (Chair 54) and Sergipe (Chair 11); and Paulista Academy of Psychology (Chair 38). At the peak of his academic accomplishments, during a class on the “malaria therapy for neurosyphilis”, he suffered a hemorrhagic stroke, on May 13, 1938 (Figure 2A and B), and died on May 17, 1938, when he was 52-years-old.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN A FACULTY MEMBER AND A FICTIONAL CHARACTER

Enjolras Vample had an ephemeral but prominent academic life. He was well-known for his didactic capabilities and his practical approach. Enjolras (no surname, born around 1810; Figure 2B), one of the main characters of Victor Hugo’s novel, was around 22 years old. The beautiful only child of a bourgeois family was an idealistic law student, who showed up as the head of the group Amis de l’ABC ("Friends of ABC"; Figure 1B) – in French, the pronunciation ah-bae-sae sounds like abaissé (meaning “demoted”, “diminished”, “worthless”). His oratory and his mirroring in the abaissé made him a leader. France is another link between both Enjolras: Professor Vample visited several services in the country of the character.

Victor Hugo’s character had the revolutionary sentiment as his only passion, giving up on materialism and romanticism. The fictional Enjolras had also his followers. Both Enjolras shared the stripping and the sacrifice, which returns to their names, Enjolras, which phonetically has the word ange (/ˈɑː̃ʒ/) (example to others, they encouraged their disciples and let a legacy for them, which echoes in the history of Brazilian Neurology and the fictional French Revolution.

In June 1832, the death of General Lamarck, a hero of the Napoleonic wars, started the rebellion. In Saint-Denis street, a barricade was formed by the insurgents, where they were executed one-by-one. Enjolras was cornered and executed by 12 troop gunners (Figure 1C). The death of Enjolras concluded his self-sacrifice for the revolutionary cause. The premature death of both Enjolras occurred in their main environment and at the peak of their productions: the classes of Neurology (the Professor) and the rebellion of the French insurgents (the character).

In conclusion, Professor Enjolras Vample’s name was a tribute paid by his parents to the homonym character of Victor Hugo’s masterpiece. There were some similarities between Enjolras, the Professor, one of the most prominent professors of Neurology in Brazil, and the fictional character of Les Misérables.

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