

JACQUES AMÉDÉE DOLÉRIS

1852—1938

DOLÉRIS was born in 1852 near the town of Bearn in Gascogne, the town which Dumas chose to be the birthplace of his famous character, d'Artagnan. He received his degree in 1880 and became DePaul's chief of clinic. In 1885 he received the appointment as *Accoucheur des Hôpitaux*. He became a member of the Academie de Medecine of which in 1924 he served as president. He was one of the first members of the specialty of gynecology and obstetrics to comprehend the importance of the work of Pasteur and its relationship to puerperal infection. His thesis dealt with the problem of puerperal fever. He became Chief Obstetrician and Gynecologist of the Hopital Boucicaut in 1888 and of the Hopital St. Antoine.

He was a frequent contributor to the literature of his specialty and his book, *Metrites et fausses Metrites*, helped to establish modern ideas of uterine pathology.

Besides his great activity in his profession he had other interests. He enjoyed traveling, visiting North America in 1882. He came to attend the Congress of Gynecology but remained a year. He made several visits to South America where he had many pupils and friends. He also made a visit to Russia. His inquiring mind led him into the investigation of fields outside his own. He became interested in the problems of fermentation and of viticulture. In addition to his interest in these matters in his own land he established a vineyard near the boundaries of Patagonia on the Rio Negro. He went into the field of politics and was elected deputy. After one term he desired to be re-elected. On this occasion he remarked to his friend Faure that the electoral campaign was uninteresting as he had no opponent. This condition corrected itself shortly for an opponent appeared who defeated him.

As a gynecologist he was of the conservative school, believing in surgical intervention only when definitely indicated. He contributed largely to the literature of deviations and prolapse.

He became an Honorary Fellow of the American Gynecological Society in 1888. He founded and directed the review "La Gynecologie" and became a Commander of the Legion of Honor. The loss of his two sons during the Great War was a terrific shock to him from which he never fully recovered.

He was a man of great energy and marked ability. With his passing disappears one of the great figures in European gynecology and obstetrics of the past generation.

W. C. Danforth.



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