Co-founder of Modern Brain Research

Cécile Vogt

[27 March 1875 - 4 May 1962]

1875  Cécile Augustine Marie Mugnier is born on March 27 in Annecy, southern France.

1895  Baccalauréat after private education.

1893 - 1898  Medical studies in Paris.

1899  Marriage to brain researcher Oskar Vogt.

1900  PhD and medical license – Paris.

1902 - 1919  Unpaid employee of the neurobiological laboratory established in 1902 by Oskar Vogt at Berlin University (thanks to the Krupp family).

1899 - 1914/19  Joint publications with Oskar Vogt, and co-editor of the Journal für Psychologie und Neurologie.

1903  Birth of daughter Marthe (1903).

1913  Birth of daughter Marguerite (1907).

1919  Scientific Member of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut for Brain Research (highest status, making her equal to the director).

1919 - 1937  Department head at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut for Brain Research in Berlin-Buch (first official employment).

1920  Medical license for Germany.

1937  With her husband, Cécile moves to Schwarzwald ("Black Forest") near Neustadt, where the couple establishes a private institute for brain research (thanks to the Krupp family).

1959  Death of Oskar Vogt.


Honors:

1937 - 1948  Foreign Scientific Member of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut for Brain Research.

1950  Honorary Member of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin.

1950  Honorary Doctorate from the University of Freiburg.

1955  Honorary Doctorate from the University of Jena.

1960  Honorary Doctorate of the University of Berlin.

1989  Honorary stamp issued by the German Federal Mail system.

Notes:

Cécile and Oskar Vogt belong to the most famous research couples in history. As long as Oskar Vogt lived, both Oskar and Cécile were highly recognized scientists. After the death of Oskar Vogt, Cécile lost her academic recognition, which shifted to her husband, and all her achievements were viewed as part of his work. “The Brockhaus” describes Cécile as an assistant of her husband.

Special Scientific Achievements

Along with her husband, Cécile Vogt is considered to be one of the founders of modern brain research. However, her academic achievements were not always adequately appreciated. After Cécile's death, she was frequently remembered only as an assistant of her husband.