

Cécile Vogt

[27 March 1875 - 4 May 1962]



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.

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

1893 *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 (†2003).

1913 Birth of daughter Marguerite (†2007).

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. Lise Meitner and Cécile Vogt were the only female Scientific Members in the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Society* in the 1920s.

1932 Cécile and her husband Oskar are nominated as members of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina in Halle.

1933 The Nazis put great pressure on the Vogts, search the institute and the family's private apartment. Oskar Vogt is forced to retire as Director of the institute.

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.

1962 Cécile moves to Cambridge to be with her daughter Marthe. Cécile dies on May 4, 1962.

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 a part of his work. "The Brockhaus" describes Cécile as an assistant of her husband.