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Johannes Müller (1801—1858), one of the fountainheads of modern medicine, was born in Coblenz, Germany. He received his M.D. from the University of Bonn in 1822 and practiced as a physician for only a short period before pursuing an academic career. He was professor of pathology, physiology, and comparative anatomy at the University of Berlin until his retirement.

In Müller’s early work, he recognized the similarity between cells previously observed in plants and those which he observed in animals (Vergleichendes Anatomie der Myxinoiden, Berlin, 1835), thus introducing into biology the cell theory heretofore applied to botany. His greatest contribution is that in which he demonstrated the harmony between the pathological and the embryonic development of tumors (Über den feinern Bau und die Formen der Krankheiten Geschwülste. Berlin: G. Reimir, 1838).

This work was a departure from the prevailing opinion that cancer was a general disease and the tumor a local manifestation. Among Müller’s followers were Brücke, Du Bois Reymond, Helmholtz, Kölliker, Henle, and especially Schwann, who at Müller’s suggestion started his classic work on the cellular character of animal tissues, and Virchow, the father of cellular pathology, who was one of his students. Virchow wrote of his teacher’s influence, “. . . he (Müller) was the first to give the cell concept a broad application to pathology in that he directed it upon the study of tumors . . . . We younger men early learned to think in terms of cellularity.” (R. Virchow, Virchow Arch. Pathol. Anat., 87: 389, 1882, from Hans G. Schnüller, Origins of the Cell Concept in Pathology, Arch. Pathol., 37: 396—407, 1944).

Müller founded the Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie, und Wissenschaftliche Medicin, later known as Müller’s Archiv, in 1834. He received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London.

He is shown on the cover in an 1858 photograph which was kindly supplied by Dr. Peter Olch, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland. The cancer cells are sketched after Figs. 6 and 7 of Müller’s famous 1838 work which contains the first reproduction of cancer cells. The original figures are supplied through the courtesy of the New York Academy of Medicine Library.