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Strongly built, with broad shoulders, and a massive Achilian head, Müller was a striking, magnetic, impressive teacher of rare personal charm. [Details are from F. H. Garrison. An Introduction to the History of Medicine, Ed. 4 (reprinted), pp. 451—453. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1929.]

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. Schluumberger, 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 1934. 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.