Minor Planet Names with Ties to Heidelberg

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About the Author

Gernot Burkhardt, né Klein, born 1951 in Heidelberg, school attendance in Mannheim to the general qualification for university entrance, studied astronomy in Heidelberg, worked until his retirement at Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg mainly in the Bibliography group and the project DMPN by Lutz D. Schmadel since its beginning in 1988. For the now published 10 editions about names of Minor Planets he steadily developed the database further and was responsible for the production of the books.

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Preface
to this excerpt of the DMPN

The *Dictionary of Minor Planet Names* (DMPN)[1] was first published in 1991, elucidating the meaning of the named and numbered minor planets. Consecutively, five further editions and four addenda of this monograph followed in roughly three-year intervals 1993, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018 in accord with the time of IAU General Assemblies. According to a resolution of IAU Division III of the 2000 Manchester General Assembly DMPN attained the status of an official IAU publication. The *Addendum 2015 – 2017* to the 6^{th} edition only updated a fascinating story of a rather breathtaking evolution and completes our common effort in more than a quarter of a century.

Starting from rather low numbers of numbered and named minor planets we experienced an overwhelming accumulation which is summarized in the following table. These figures demonstrate that the count of numbered objects has been multiplied by more than a factor of 100 during the last 26 years! The evolution of the count of new names, however, retarded by a factor of not even 5.5. The extremely dropped down percentage of named planets should stimulate all discoverers of already numbered minor planets to propose new names in order to produce a much larger portion of unique number/name combinations which exclude any errors in the literature.

The complete work is a thoroughly revised data collection and every effort has been made to check and/or correct all information again. It goes without saying that the fundamental structure of DMPN has been left unchanged. As a matter of fact we always are in need of information concerning, for example, life data and/or explanation of name initials. Our colleagues are kindly asked for their support.

A publication like DMPN needs the support and encouragement of many persons. The kind support by the IAU General Secretaries is highly appreciated. We thank Gareth V. Williams, retired Associate Director of the Minor Planet Center for his helpful piece of advice.

In October 2016 Lutz D. Schmadel passed away after some months of illness.

Being involved in the DMPN from the beginning, the complete task to prepare further editions and addenda has been taken over by me since then.

In June 2020 the Minor Planet Center (MPC) published new numberings and new namings of Minor Planets. With these, now there are 546 077 numbered and – of these – 22 129 named Minor Planets including Dwarf Planets. The above mentioned figures of the counts of numbering and naming are now multiplied by the factor of 110 for the numbering and 5.6 for the naming in the past 29 years.

Ed.	Time	numbered	named	percentage	
1	Dec. 1991	5 012	3 957	79.0	
2	Sep. 1993	5 655	4 512	79.8	
3	June 1996	7 041	5 252	74.6	
4	May 1999	10 666	6 730	63.1	
5	Dec. 2002	52 224	10 038	19.2	
5-A1	Dec. 2005	120 437	12 804	10.6	
5-A2	Dec. 2008	207 942	15 056	7.2	
6	Dec. 2011	310 376	16 863	5.4	
6-A1	Jan. 2015	422 636	19 044	4.5	
6-A2	Dec. 2017	508 765	21 191	4.2	
	Aug. 2020	546 077	22 129	4.1	this excerpt

In the "Wissenschaftsatlas der Universität Heidelberg"[2] on the occasion of the university's 625 year anniversary in 2011 a list of 97 Minor Planet Names was published. Their names exhibit some kind of a tie to Heidelberg.

There exist other compilations of this kind, e.g. two publications "Kleine Planeten, deren Namen einen Österreichbezug aufweisen" ("Minor Planets Whose Names Show a Connection to Austria")[3,4] in which 197 and 175 names are given.

In this present publication we present an update to the list in the "Wissenschaftsatlas". We now have found 169 Minor Planets with names bearing some kind of a tie to Heidelberg. We merely present the citations published in the MPC in the format of the DMPN.

Heidelberg, September 2020 **Gernot Burkhardt**

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[1] Schmadel, L. D.: Dictionary of Minor Planet Names. e.g. 6th ed., XII, 1452pp (2012), hardcover: ISBN 978-3-642-29717-5, eBook: ISBN 978-3-642-29718-2, { https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783642297175 }

[2] Meusburger, P.: Wissenschaftsatlas der Universität Heidelberg, 388 pp (2010), { https://katalog.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/titel/67060860 }

[3] Schnell, A., Haupt, H.: Kleine Planeten, deren Namen einen Österreichbezug aufweisen (I). Sitzungsber. Öst. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Kl., Abt. II, 204: 185-257 (1995)

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Catalogue

of

Minor Planet Names

and

Discovery Circumstances

with ties to Heidelberg

to date, i.e. August 2020

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(323) Brucia [2.38, 0.30, 24.3]
Discovered 1891 Dec. 22 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 129, 15)

Named in honor of Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce (1816-1900), noted American patroness of astronomy "who presented Dr. Wolf with the means to secure the largest and best photographic telescope that could be made for his especial research in the domain of planet and nebula photography." (J. A. Brashear, Pop. Astron., Vol. 11, p. 548 (1903)). (H 36)

This is the first numbered minor planet discovered photographically. With the Bruce telescope of the Heidelberg Observatory more now numbered minor planets were discovered than with any other telescope in the world. Miss Bruce is also honored by a lunar crater.

(325) Heidelberga [3.22, 0.16, 8.5]
Discovered 1892 Mar. 4 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 129, 145)

Named for the famous German city on the Neckar {see planet (1223)} river. This planet was discovered at Wolf's private observatory in the Märzgasse in the old part of the city of Heidelberg. (H 36)

(333) Badenia [3.13, 0.16, 3.7]
1892 A. Discovered 1892 Aug. 22 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 131, 391)

Named for the region in southwestern Germany, former German grand-duchy, in which Heidelberg {see planet (325)} is situated. It is now part of the German state of Baden-Württemberg. (H 37)

(335) Roberta [2.47, 0.17, 5.1]
1892 C. Discovered 1892 Sept. 1 by A. Staus at Heidelberg. (* AN 131, 391)

Named by the discoverer in honor of Robert von der Osten-Sacken {(1828-1906)} who lived in Heidelberg as a private scientist. He was an entomologist and his research trips led him many times to the U.S.A. From one of these trips he brought back a 3-inch refractor which he gave to Staus as a present. The planet was named in recognition and gratitude for his friendship. (H 38)

Staus discovered this planet with the 6-inch telescope of Max Wolf's private observatory in the Märzgasse in Heidelberg.

(353) Ruperto-Carola [2.73, 0.33, 5.7]
1893 F. Discovered 1893 Jan. 16 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 134, 31)

The discoverer stated in AN 154, 15 (1900): "Der Planet hat durch die Versammlung der A.G. in Heidelberg den Namen Ruperto-Carola erhalten." This is a reference to Heidelberg {see planet (325)} University, one of the oldest and most famous of German universities, which was founded by Elector Ruprecht I (1309-1390) in 1386. Grand Duke Karl Friedrich von Baden reestablished the university in 1803. (H 39)

(415) Palatia [2.80, 0.30, 8.2]
1896 CO. Discovered 1896 Feb. 7 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 141, 208)

Named for the Pfalz, a region in southwestern Germany in which Heidelberg {see planet (325)} is situated. (H 45)
Named by A. Berberich (AN 156, 127 (1901)).

(417) Suevia [2.80, 0.14, 6.6]
1896 CT. Discovered 1896 May 6 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 141, 208)
Named for a Heidelberg student fraternity. (H 45)
Named by A. Berberich (AN 156, 127 (1901)).

(418) Alemannia [2.59, 0.12, 6.8]
1896 CV. Discovered 1896 Sept. 7 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 142, 287)
Named for a Heidelberg student fraternity. (H 45)
Named by A. Berberich (AN 156, 127 (1901)).

(455) Bruchsalia [2.66, 0.29, 12.0]
1900 FG. Discovered 1900 May 22 by M. F. Wolf and A. Schwassmann at Heidelberg. (* AN 153, 447)

Named for the city of Bruchsal in southwestern Germany, the native city of Secretary Nokk, who promoted the erection of Heidelberg Observatory. The discoverer stated in AN 156, 157 (1901): "Zur Erinnerung an unseren in den Ruhestand getretenen Staatsminister Dr. Nokk, der unserer Wissenschaft in Baden durch die Errichtung der Observatorien auf dem Königstuhl eine ausgezeichnete Arbeitsstätte geschaffen hat, {habe ich} dem Planeten den Namen "Bruchsalia" gegeben, so dass durch die Erinnerung an den Geburtsort eine dauernde Erinnerung an unseren Wohlthäter gegeben sein möge." (H 49)

(519) Sylvania [2.79, 0.18, 11.0]
1903 MP. Discovered 1903 Oct. 20 by R. S. Dugan at Heidelberg. (* AN 165, 208)

This planet is named for the large forests that the discoverer enjoyed tramping through even as a small boy. Mrs. Edith Eveleth, sister of the discoverer, stated: "In Heidelberg he climbed up and down from the city to the Königstuhl through deep woods; for holidays he tramped through the Black Forest, the Odenwald and all the forest within reach." (H 56)
See the remark for planet (497).

(544) Jetta [2.59, 0.15, 8.4]
1904 OU. Discovered 1904 Sept. 11 by P. Götz at Heidelberg. (* AN 167, 175)

Named by the discoverer after a legendary figure of Heidelberg. The name of the site on which the Heidelberg castle was built in the 15th century is called Jettenbühl. (H 58; R. Bremer)

(568) Cheruskia [2.88, 0.17, 18.4]
1905 QS. Discovered 1905 July 26 by P. Götz at Heidelberg. (* AN 169, 285)
Named for a Heidelberg student fraternity. (H 60)

(578) Happelia [2.75, 0.19, 6.2]
1905 RZ. Discovered 1905 Nov. 1 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 172, 389)

Named in honor of Carl Happel (1820-1914), painter and great benefactor to the Heidelberg Observatory. From his financial support the Happel-Labor on the Königstuhl was erected. (H 61; LDS)

(596) Scheila [2.93, 0.16, 14.7]
1906 UA. Discovered 1906 Feb. 21 by A. Kopff at Heidelberg. (* AN 172, 389)

Named in honor of an acquaintance of the discoverer, an English woman student in Heidelberg. (H 63)

(635) Vundtia [3.14, 0.08, 11.0]
1907 ZS. Discovered 1907 June 9 by K. Lohnert at Heidelberg. (* AN 176, 69)

Named in honor of the German physicist Vundt {see also planet (11040)}. (H 66)

(683) Lanzia [3.12, 0.06, 18.5]
1909 HC. Discovered 1909 July 23 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 186, 221)

Named in honor of Karl Lanz {(1873-1921)}, founder of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences. (H 70)

(760) Massinga [3.15, 0.23, 12.5]
1913 SL. Discovered 1913 Aug. 28 by F. Kaiser at Heidelberg. (* AN 198, 215) Independently discovered 1913 Aug. 28 by G. N. Neujmin at Simeïs.

Named in honor of A{dam} Massinger {(1888-1914)}, assistant astronomer at the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory who died in the World War I as a soldier. (H 76)

(800) Kressmannia [2.19, 0.20, 4.3]
1915 WP. Discovered 1915 Mar. 20 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 201, 281)

Named in honor of Major A{lbert Theodor} Kressmann {(1836-)} who donated the Kressmann refractor for the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory. (H 80; AN 214, 69 (1921))

(813) Baumeia [2.22, 0.03, 6.3]
1915 YR. Discovered 1915 Nov. 28 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 203, 377)

Named by the discoverer in honor of H. Baum, student of astronomy at Heidelberg, who died in World War I. (H 81; AN 214, 69 (1921))

(827) Wolfiana [2.27, 0.16, 3.4]
1916 ZW. Discovered 1916 Aug. 29 by J. Palisa at Vienna. (* AN 204, 13)

Named in honor of Max {Franz Josef Cornelius} Wolf (1863-1932) {see also planet (1217)}, professor of astronomy at the University of Heidelberg and founder and director of the Königstuhl Observatory. Wolf discovered several novae, comets and hundreds of minor planets. The original citation for this planet and (828) is published in AN 211, 441 (1920): "Den Planeten 827 widme ich meinem Freunde Wolf, dem Begründer der photographischen Entdekkungsmethode Kleiner Planeten; den Planeten 828 widme ich Herrn Lindemann, dem uneigennützigen und großherzigen Förderer astronomischer Forschung." (H 82)

Wolf is also honored by a lunar crater. He was awarded the Bruce Medal for 1930.

(883) Matterania [2.24, 0.20, 4.7]
1917 CP. Discovered 1917 Sept. 14 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 208, 45) Independently discovered 1917 Sept. 14 by R. Schorr at Bergedorf.

Named for the producer of photographic plates who donated many photographic plates for the Heidelberg Observatory. Max Wolf in June 1921 wrote: "In Anerkennung der Verdienste, die sich Herr August Matter {(1874-1963)} in Mannheim um unsere wissenschaftliche Arbeit erworben hat, dadurch dass er jahrelang seine Kraft und Geschicklichkeit an die Herstellung unserer Aufnahmeplatten setzte, sodass dadurch zahlreiche Entdeckungen und Grundlagen für die künftige Forschung ermöglicht worden sind, geben wir dem Planeten (883) 1917 CP, entdeckt am 14. Sept. 1917 mit Matterplatten, den Namen Matterania zur dauernden Erinnerung an unseren Wohltäter, dem wir dadurch unseren Dank ausdrücken wollen." Matter's factory was destroyed in World War II. (LDS; AN 214, 69 (1921))

(950) Ahrensa [2.37, 0.16, 23.5]
1921 JP. Discovered 1921 Apr. 1 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 215, 195)

Named in honor of the Ahrens family, friends of the discoverer who helped financially at the Königstuhl Observatory. See also the citation for planet (909). (H 91)

(1111) Reinmuthia [2.99, 0.10, 3.9]
1927 CO. Discovered 1927 Feb. 11 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 238, 149)

Named in honor of Karl Reinmuth {(1892-1979)}, a tireless observer on the staff of the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory. Reinmuth discovered more than 380 now numbered minor planets - a unique record for many years. (H 104)

Obituaries published in Sterne Weltraum, Jahrg. 18, p. 202 (1979); Minor Planet Bull., Vol. 7, p. 10 (1979); Mitt. Astron. Ges., Nr. 50, p. 7-8 (1980) The number of numbered minor planets discovered by K. Reinmuth is now 395.

(1141) Bohmia [2.27, 0.17, 4.3]
1930 AA. Discovered 1930 Jan. 4 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* AN 240, 409)

Named in honor of Mrs. Katharina Bohm-Waltz (? -1901) who donated the 72-cm Waltz reflector to the Heidelberg Observatory. (H 107; LDS)

Mrs. Bohm donated a sum of 25,000 M. The invoice of Zeiss Jena for this superb instrument from July 1906 amounts to 20,000 M.

(1217) Maximiliana [2.35, 0.15, 5.2]
1932 EC. Discovered 1932 Mar. 13 by E. Delporte at Uccle. (* AN 247, 153) Independently discovered 1932 Mar. 12 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg.

Named in honor of Max Wolf (1863-1932) {see also planet (827)}, founder and director of the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory. (H 112)

The citation (RI 695) reads: "E. Delporte hat den Wunsch geäussert, den von ihm entdeckten Planeten, der auch von Max Wolf entdeckt ist, zu Ehren des Verstorbenen zu benennen. Auf Vorschlag von Frau G. Wolf hat der Planet den Namen erhalten."

(1223) Neckar [2.87, 0.06, 2.5]
1931 TG. Discovered 1931 Oct. 6 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 247, 153) Independently discovered 1931 Oct. 11 by F. Rigaux at Uccle.

Named for the Neckar river which has its origin in the Black Forest, crosses the city of Heidelberg {see planet (325)}, and flows into the Rhine. (H 113)

(1370) Hella [2.25, 0.17, 4.8]
1935 QG. Discovered 1935 Aug. 31 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 261, 331)

Named in honor of Helene Nowacki {(1904-1972)}, an astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Heidelberg. (H 124)
Name proposed by G. Stracke (RI 1644).

Obituary published in Astron. Nachr., Band 294, p. 191 (1973).

(1372) Haremari [2.77, 0.15, 16.4]
1935 QK. Discovered 1935 Aug. 31 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 261, 331)

The name jointly honors all the women on the staff of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut. It is combined from the word "harem" and the abbreviation "ARI". This often published version for the meaning of the name is not fully correct. Reinmuth has been asked by some collaborators of the ARI to 'donate' planets for their girl-friends, popular actresses etc. He compiled all these suggestions to this peculiar term. However, Reinmuth did not want to publish the original meaning and he, therefore, devised the interpretation of the first sentence in 1948. (I. van Houten-Groeneveld)

(1402) Eri [2.68, 0.16, 14.3]
1936 OC. Discovered 1936 July 16 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 264, 283)

Named in honor of Erika Kollnig-Schattschneider {(1913-1976)}, astronomer at the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory. (H 127)

(1408) Trusanda [3.11, 0.09, 8.4]
1936 WF. Discovered 1936 Nov. 23 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 264, 283)

Named in honor of Trude Hochgesand, an acquaintance of the Heidelberg astronomer H. Vogt {see planet (1439)}. (H 127)

(1410) Margret [3.02, 0.10, 10.4]
1937 AL. Discovered 1937 Jan. 8 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 264, 283)

Named in honor of Margret Braun (1914-1988), wife of the Heidelberg astronomer H. Vogt {see planet (1439)}. (H 127)
Mrs. Vogt is also honored by planet (1411).

(1411) Brauna [3.00, 0.06, 8.0]
1937 AM. Discovered 1937 Jan. 8 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 264, 283)

Named in honor of Margret Braun, wife of H. Vogt (see also the citation for planet (1410)). (H 128)

(1439) Vogtia [4.00, 0.12, 4.2]
1937 TE. Discovered 1937 Oct. 11 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 268, 263)

Named in honor of the Heidelberg astronomer Heinrich Vogt (1890-1968). In 1929, Vogt became professor and director of the Jena University Observatory. From 1933 he was director of the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory. Vogt is especially well known for his fundamental work on the theory of stellar interiors. He detected the Vogt-Russell theorem which uniquely describes the structure of a star by using only the mass and the chemical composition. (G. Klare)

His wife Margret, née Braun, is honored twice {see planets (1410), (1411)}.

Obituaries published in Astron. Nachr., Vol. 292, p. 45-46 (1970); Jahrb. Heidelb. Akad. Wiss., p. 47-49 (1970).

(1466) Mündleria [2.38, 0.16, 13.1]
1938 KA. Discovered 1938 May 31 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 270, 94)

Named in honor of the German astronomer Max Mündler (1876-1969) who worked at the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory. (H 131)
Name proposed by H. Vogt (RI 2284).

Obituaries published in Astron. Nachr., Vol. 291, p. 224 (1969); Mitt. Astron. Ges., Nr. 27, p. 236 (1969); Astron. Nachr., Vol. 292, p. 143-144 (1970).

(1470) Carla [3.16, 0.07, 3.2]
1938 SD. Discovered 1938 Sept. 17 by A. Bohrmann at Heidelberg. (* AN 270, 94)

This planet is named in honor of Mrs. Carla Ziegler, Heidelberg, a friend of the Bohrmann family. (M 1129)

(1556) Wingolfia [3.42, 0.11, 15.8]
1942 AA. Discovered 1942 Jan. 14 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* AN 274, 172)

Named in honor of one of the Heidelberg student fraternities on the occasion of its 104th anniversary celebrated 1955 June 17. Reinmuth writes, "Dem Kleinen Planeten (1556) 1942 AA gebe ich den Namen "Wingolfia" zu Ehren der alten, christlichen, in der Hitlerzeit verbotenen und nach dem 2. Weltkriege wieder erstandenen Heidelberger Studentenverbindung "Wingolf", aus Anlass ihres 104. Stiftungsfestes am 17. Juni 1955." (M 1221)

(1561) Fricke [3.20, 0.13, 4.3]
1941 CG. Discovered 1941 Feb. 15 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* RI 2537)

Named in honor of Walter Ernst Fricke {(1915-1988)}, Director of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg since 1955. The principal author of the FK4, he has also worked extensively on the system of astronomical constants. He served as president of IAU Commissions 4 (1958-1964) and 8 (1970-1973) and vice president of the IAU (1964-1967). (M 3930)

Obituaries published in Mitt. Astron. Ges., Nr. 72, p. 4-14 (1989); Q.J.R. Astron. Soc., Vol. 31, No. 3, p. 515-517 (1990); Astron. Nachr., Vol. 309,

No. 3, p. 226 (1988); Sterne Weltraum, 27. Jahrg., Nr. 5, p. 279 (1988); Alm. Österr. Akad. Wiss., 138. Jahrg., p. 377-383 (1988); Observatory, Vol. 108, No. 1087, p. 251 (1988); Heidelb. Akad. Wiss. 1989, p. 89-91 (1990).

(1562) Gondolatsch [2.23, 0.08, 4.9]
1943 EE. Discovered 1943 Mar. 9 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* RI 2537)

Named in honor of Friedrich Gondolatsch {(1904-2003)}, astronomer at the Heidelberg Rechen-Institut since 1928, who has worked on the orbits and ephemerides of minor planets, notably of Hermes {see planet (69230)}. He was also in charge of the preparation of the Astronomisch-Geodätisches Jahrbuch. (M 3930)

(1628) Strobel [3.01, 0.07, 19.4]
1923 OG. Discovered 1923 Sept. 11 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 1830)

Named in honor of Willi Strobel {(1909-1988)}, at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut since 1938 and author of the 1963 edition of the *Identifizierungsnachweis der Kleinen Planeten*. (M 3931)

(1631) Kopff [2.23, 0.21, 7.5]
1936 UC. Discovered 1936 Oct. 11 by Y. Väisälä at Turku. (* M 1897)

Named in memory of August {Adalbert} Kopff (1882-1960), who as Wolf's assistant in Heidelberg discovered and observed many minor planets. In 1924 he became Director of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Berlin, and after the western section moved to Heidelberg he also became director of Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory. He was responsible for constructing the FK3 and initiated work on the FK4. (M 3931)

Karl Reinmuth discovered the planet as 1926 TH on 1926 October 5. The planet could only have been observed on two nights which was not sufficient to derive a reliable orbit. The discovery is therefore credited to Y. Väisälä. Elliptical elements were derived by H. Walter (MPC 1897) from five positions of 1936 UC. The identity between both apparitions was found by A. Patry {see planet (1601)} (MPC 1451). Kopff is also honored by a lunar crater.

(1632) Sieböhme [2.65, 0.14, 5.7]
1941 DF. Discovered 1941 Feb. 26 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 1937)

Named in honor of Siegfried Böhme {(1909-1996)}, an astronomer at the Heidelberg Rechen-Institut since 1949, who has improved the orbits of many minor planets, notably (919) Ilsebill. (M 3931)

(1635) Bohrmann [2.85, 0.06, 1.8]
1924 QW. Discovered 1924 Mar. 7 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 1947)

Named in honor of Alfred Bohrmann (1904-2000), at the Königstuhl Observatory from 1924 to 1969. Well known as an observer of minor planets, he was responsible for the publication of 700 accurate observations of these bodies. (M 3931)

(1674) Groeneveld [3.20, 0.12, 2.7]
1938 DS. Discovered 1938 Feb. 7 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 2439) Independently discovered 1938 Feb. 22 by Y. Väisälä at Turku and G. Kulin at Budapest.

Named by the discoverer in honor of I{ngrid} van Houten-Groeneveld {(1921-2015)}, who is an astronomer at the Leiden Observatory. (M 2901)

(1742) Schaifers [2.89, 0.10, 2.5]
1934 RO. Discovered 1934 Sept. 7 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 2875)

Named in honor of Karl Schaifers {(1921-2009)}, astronomer on the Heidelberg-Königstuhl staff, editor of *Sterne und Weltraum* and well-known popularizer of astronomy in Germany. (M 4358)

(1759) Kienle [2.65, 0.31, 4.6]
1942 RF. Discovered 1942 Sept. 11 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 3080)

Named in memory of Hans Kienle (1895-1975), an astrophysicist, who served as Director of several German observatories. He was director of the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory from 1950-1962. His work on spectrophotometry is well-known. He was president of IAU Commission 36 from 1955 to 1958. (M 4155)

Obituaries published in Phys. Bl., 31. Jahrg., p. 222-223 (1975); Sky Telesc., Vol. 49, p. 368 (1975); Sterne Weltraum, Vol. 14, p. 83, p. 184-186 (1975); Orion, 33. Jahrg., p. 111 (1975); Ruperto Carola, Univ. Heidelb., 27. Jahrg., p. 114-115 (1975); Astron. Nachr., Vol. 297, p. 99-105 (1976); Mitt. Astron. Ges., Nr. 38, p. 9-11 (1976).

(1820) Lohmann [2.20, 0.21, 5.0]
1949 PO. Discovered 1949 Aug. 2 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 3539)

Named in honor of Werner Lohmann {(1911-1983)}, astronomer at Heidelberg, who worked at the Königstuhl Observatory, and later, since 1949, at the Rechen-Institut. He was editor or co-editor of the *Astronomischer Jahresbericht*, indexing the astronomical literature of the period 1943-1968. (M 4156)

(1823) Gliese [2.23, 0.14, 2.9]
1951 RD. Discovered 1951 Sept. 4 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 3539)

Named in honor of Wilhelm Gliese {(1915-1993)}, an astronomer at the Rechen-Institut since 1943, who is well-known for his work on the nearby stars and the FK4. (M 4156)

Obituary published in Mitt. Astron. Ges., Nr. 77, p. 5-7 (1994).

(1825) Klare [2.68, 0.11, 4.0]
1954 QH. Discovered 1954 Aug. 31 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 3540)

Named in honor of Gerhard Klare {(1932-)}, an observing astronomer at Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory since 1960, whose fields of interest include minor planets. (M 4156)

(1911) Schubart [3.97, 0.17, 1.6]
1973 UD. Discovered 1973 Oct. 25 by P. Wild at Zimmerwald. (* M 3773)

Named in honor of Joachim Schubart {(1928-)}, Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, who has developed averaging techniques for studying the long-term motions of minor planets and used them to investigate in detail the theory of the Hilda {see planet (153)} group of minor planets, of which this is a member. With P. Stumpff he has produced a widely-used computer program for the numerical integration of n bodies and has utilized it in determinations of the masses of (1) Ceres and (2) Pallas. (M 3937)

(1950) Wempe [2.18, 0.08, 4.2]
1942 EO. Discovered 1942 Mar. 23 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 3902)

Named in honor of Johann Wempe {(1906-1980)}, astronomer at the Astrophysical Observatory in Potsdam since 1944, and editor of *Astronomische Nachrichten* from 1951 to 1973. In 1936 and 1937 he observed and discovered minor planets at Heidelberg-Königstuhl. (M 4157)

Obituaries published in Astron. Nachr., Band 302, p. 59-60 (1981); Sterne, 57. Band, p. 109-112 (1981); Mitt. Astron. Ges., Nr. 53, p. I-II (1981).

(1962) Dunant [3.18, 0.24, 1.5]
1973 WE. Discovered 1973 Nov. 24 by P. Wild at Zimmerwald. (* M 3905)

Named in memory of Henri Dunant (1828-1910), citizen of Geneva, and founder of the Red Cross. (M 4158)

Dunant, together with F{rederic} Passey {(1822-1912)}, received the first Peace Nobel Prize in 1901.

(2016) Heinemann [3.13, 0.19, 0.9]
1938 SE. Discovered 1938 Sept. 18 by A. Bohrmann at Heidelberg. (* M 4087)

Named in memory of Karl Heinemann (1898-1970), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut from 1927 to 1963. His activities included fundamental astronomy and the editing of the *Astronomischer Jahresbericht* for the period 1934-1958. (M 4238)

Obituary published in Astron. Nachr., Vol. 292, p. 190 (1970).

(2057) Rosemary [3.09, 0.23, 1.4]
1934 RQ. Discovered 1934 Sept. 7 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 4345)

Named in honor of Rosemary Birky Hoffmann Scholl, {first} wife of Hans Scholl {see planet (2959)}. The latter was an astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg {who now works at the Observatoire de Nice}. (M 4359)

(2119) Schwall [2.25, 0.16, 3.8]
1930 QG. Discovered 1930 Aug. 30 by M. F. Wolf and M. Ferrero at Heidelberg. (* M 4661)

Named in memory of August Schwall (1877-1947), mechanician at the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory for almost half a century, night assistant to Wolf during 1914-1932, guiding exposures with the 0.72-m reflector. (M 5524)
Name proposed by A. Bohrmann.

(2234) Schmadel [2.70, 0.20, 25.2]
1977 HD. Discovered 1977 Apr. 27 by H.-E. Schuster at La Silla. (* M 5280)

Named in honor of Lutz D. Schmadel {(1942-2016)}, Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, computer of orbits and ephemerides of minor planets, and Editor of *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts*. The lost objects (1206) Numerowia and (1370) Hella were recovered as the result of his calculations. (M 5285)

(2278) Götz [2.45, 0.15, 4.2]
1953 GE. Discovered 1953 Apr. 7 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 5444)

Named in memory of Paul Götz {(1883-1962)}, first assistant of Max Wolf {see planets (827) and (1217)} at the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory during 1903-1905. Götz was a skillful and diligent observer with the Bruce telescope and the 0.15-m astrograph. He discovered 20 minor planets. (M 18447)

Name proposed and citation prepared by G. Klare and L. D. Schmadel.

(2290) Helffrich [2.59, 0.23, 11.6]
1932 CD_1. Discovered 1932 Feb. 14 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 5519)

Named in memory of J{oseph} Helffrich {(1890-1971)}, on the staff of the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory between 1909 and 1911. As an assistant of Max Wolf {see planets (827) and (1217)}, he discovered 13 numbered minor planets. (M 18447)

Name proposed and citation prepared by G. Klare and L. D. Schmadel.

(2350) von Lüde [2.24, 0.13, 5.1]
1938 CG. Discovered 1938 Feb. 6 by A. Bohrmann at Heidelberg. (* M 5841)

Named in memory of Heinz von Lüde (1914-1974), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut who calculated many preliminary orbits of minor planets. He also studied a fictitious example of 3/1 libration in the restricted three-body problem and was involved with the meridian-circle program at the Heidelberg Observatory. (M 6060)

(2358) Bahner [3.02, 0.10, 9.7]
1929 RE. Discovered 1929 Sept. 2 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 5892)

Named in honor of Klaus Bahner {(1921-)}, staff member of the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory who has made outstanding contributions to the design of large telescopes. The design of the 1.2-m, 2.2-m and 3.5-m large telescopes of the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie is mainly due to his efforts. (M 6649)

Name proposed by L. D. Schmadel; endorsed by O. Kippes, who found the identifications for this planet.

(2373) Immo [2.80, 0.17, 10.1]
1929 PC. Discovered 1929 Aug. 4 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* M 5978)

Named in honor of Immo Appenzeller (1940-), professor of astronomy at Heidelberg University and since 1975 director of the observatory at Königstuhl. He has made important contributions to the fields of star formation, stellar evolution, interstellar magnetic fields and active galaxies. Appenzeller is also deeply involved in the development of astronomical instrumention. (M 18447)

Name proposed and citation prepared by G. Klare and L. D. Schmadel.

(2444) Lederle [2.73, 0.13, 15.1]
1934 CD. Discovered 1934 Feb. 5 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 6291)

Named in honor of Trudpert Lederle {(1922-2002)}, astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut since 1942. Mainly involved with the program of fundamental star catalogues, he has also worked on the motion of (1036) Ganymed. (M 6833)

Name proposed by B. G. Marsden and J. Schubart.

(2485) Scheffler [3.24, 0.20, 2.8]
1932 BH. Discovered 1932 Jan. 29 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 6471)

Named in honor of Helmut Scheffler (1928-2008), staff member of the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory and professor of astronomy at Heidelberg University (1963-1991), on the occasion of his retirement. He has made important contributions to the fields of radiation transfer in the outer solar atmosphere, atmospheric seeing and the structure of the interstellar medium. In collaboration with H. Elsässer {see planet (4385)}, Scheffler has written the well-known textbooks *Physik der Sterne und der Sonne* and *Physics of the Galaxy and Interstellar Matter*. (M 18643)

Name proposed and citation prepared by G. Klare and L. D. Schmadel. Endorsed by E. Bowell, who found the key identification involving this planet.

(2533) Fechtig [3.10, 0.17, 1.6]
A905 VA. Discovered 1905 Nov. 3 by M. F. Wolf at Heidelberg. (* M 6633)

Named in honor of Hugo Fechtig (1929-), director at the Max-Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg and professor of physics at Heidelberg University. Early in his career Fechtig became interested in cosmophysics. He is a well-known specialist in studies of micrometeoroids and interplanetary dust by rockets and spacecraft and has shared in the organization and development of laboratory and space experiments on meteoritic, lunar, interplanetary and cometary material. This especially refers to the projects on the Helios, Giotto, Vega, Ulysses and Galileo space missions. (M 18643)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel and J. Schubart. Endorsed by E. Bowell, who found the key identifications involving this planet.

(2623) Zech [2.25, 0.23, 4.1]
A919 SA. Discovered 1919 Sept. 22 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 6883)

Named in honor of Gert Zech (1941-), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut and editor of *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts* who has also worked on the determination of the mass of the earth and the astronomical unit from observations of (433) Eros. (M 19692)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel; endorsed by O. Kippes, who found the key identification involving this planet.

(2772) Dugan [2.31, 0.20, 9.8]
1979 XE. Discovered 1979 Dec. 14 by E. Bowell at Anderson Mesa. (* M 7365)

Named in memory of the American astronomer Raymond Smith Dugan (1878-1940), perhaps best known as a co-author with Russell and Stewart of an important astronomical textbook. His principal field of research concerned variable stars, but during 1902-1904 he participated in the Heidelberg minor-planet program, discovering 18 planets. (M 7622) Dugan is also honored by a lunar crater.

(2855) Bastian [2.45, 0.17, 8.1]
1931 TB_2. Discovered 1931 Oct. 10 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 7774)

Named in honor of Ulrich Bastian (1951-), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Heidelberg. Together with S. Röser {see planet (2856)}, Bastian produced the *PPM Star Catalogue*, which is a valuable practical tool for minor planet and comet work and constitutes an important aid for the transition from the FK4/B1950 to the FK5/J2000 reference system. He has also worked on other astrometric topics, such as Giotto targeting and the voluminous Hipparcos data-reduction task. (M 20520)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel, endorsed by G. Klare and B. G. Marsden.

In 2014 he received the Bruno-H.-Bürgel-Preis {see planet (10100)} of the AG.

(2856) Röser [3.03, 0.01, 9.9]
1933 GB. Discovered 1933 Apr. 14 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 7774)

Named in honor of Siegfried Röser (1948-), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Heidelberg. Together with U. Bastian {see planet (2855)}, Röser produced the *PPM Star Catalogue*. Röser has also contributed to astrometry by re-reducing all the positional data of Halley's Comet at its 1835/36 and 1909/11 apparitions. (M 20520)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel, endorsed by G. Klare and B. G. Marsden.

(2896) Preiss [2.22, 0.19, 6.0]
1931 RN. Discovered 1931 Sept. 15 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 8057)

Named in honor of Günter Preiss {Preiß} (1929-) on the occasion of his retirement in 1992 from the position of lawyer and administrator of the

Max-Planck-Society. He earned great merit through his involvement in the construction and development of the Max-Planck-Institut in Heidelberg and also at its observatory at Calar Alto in southern Spain. The same holds for his involvement in the Institut für Radioastronomie in Bonn. (M 21607)

Name proposed and citation prepared by H. Elsässer, endorsed by G. Klare and L. D. Schmadel.

(2943) Heinrich [2.45, 0.15, 12.9]
1933 QU. Discovered 1933 Aug. 25 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 8279)

Named in honor of Inge Heinrich (1941-), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut Heidelberg and editor of *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts*. Her ever-lasting dedication and profound knowledge of the astronomical literature significantly contribute to the worldwide reputation of this bibliography. (M 21607)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel.

(2959) Scholl [3.95, 0.27, 5.2]
1983 RE_2. Discovered 1983 Sept. 4 by E. Bowell at Anderson Mesa. (* M 8381)

Named in honor of Hans Scholl {(1942-)}, former astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Heidelberg, now at Nice Observatory. Well known for his theoretical work on the orbits of minor planets, Scholl has investigated resonant motion in the outer belt and has studied a variety of particularly interesting orbits, including those of Aten and Chiron. His broad range of minor-planet research has also embraced problems from mass determination to asteroid missions and from libration to depletion. (M 8802)
Citation written by J. Schubart.

(3144) Brosche [2.22, 0.21, 5.5]
1931 TY_1. Discovered 1931 Oct. 10 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 9287)

Named in honor of Peter Brosche (1936-), astronomer at Heidelberg and Bonn. He has developed the determination of systematic differences into orthogonal functions, participated in the foundation of absolute radio interferometry and investigated the history of the Seeberg Observatory and its scientific founder F. X. von Zach {see planet (999)}. (M 22497)

Name proposed by L. D. Schmadel, endorsed by G. Klare.

(3183) Franzkaiser [3.18, 0.14, 2.2]
1949 PP. Discovered 1949 Aug. 2 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 9419)

Named in memory of Franz Kaiser (1891-1962), astronomer at the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory from 1911 to 1914. In 1914 Kaiser modified and improved the formulae for deriving photographic positions of minor planets by the interpolation method. He discovered 21 numbered minor planets. (M 22497)
Name proposed and citation prepared by G. Klare.

(3538) Nelsonia [2.64, 0.27, 4.2]
6548 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 11504)

Named in honor of Elisabeth Nelson {(1903-2003)}, former secretary of the Landessternwarte and the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie, both at Heidelberg. She took care of the investigators of the Palomar-Leiden Survey during the blinking of the survey plates in Heidelberg. (M 16591)

(3664) Anneres [2.79, 0.13, 3.6]
4260 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 12130)

Named in honor of Anna Theresia ("Anneres") Schmadel {(1947-)}. She is the wife of Lutz D. Schmadel {see planet (2234)}, a senior staff astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg. (M 16591)

(3790) Raywilson [3.17, 0.17, 0.5]
1937 UE. Discovered 1937 Oct. 26 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 12955)

Named in honor of Raymond N. Wilson (1928-), astronomical optician and pioneer of new-technology telescopes, on the occasion of his retirement. After serving as a department head and chief optician with Carl Zeiss, in 1972 he joined the European Southern Observatory, where he began work on ESO's telescopes and auxiliary instrumentation. His great experience in the optical design of large telescopes, as well as his profound knowledge of test methods led him to develop the concept of deformable, adjustable active optical elements. Wilson was responsible for the optical design and the evaluation of suitable tests for the large MPIA and ESO telescopes. (M 22499)

Name suggested and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel, endorsed by the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory.

(3815) König [2.57, 0.10, 8.6]
1959 GG. Discovered 1959 Apr. 15 by A. König and G. Jackisch and W. Wenzel at Heidelberg. (* M 13046)

Named by the second and third discoverers in memory of the first, Arthur König (1895-1969), who succeeded Reinmuth {see planet (1111)} in 1957 as the leader of the long-standing Heidelberg observing program on minor planets. An astrometrist known also for his work on stellar positions and proper motions, König also held a leading position in the astronomical department of the Zeiss company and was an authority on coordinate measuring engines. (M 13483)

(3979) Brorsen [3.11, 0.03, 3.0]
1983 VV_1. Discovered 1983 Nov. 8 by A. Mrkos at Kleť. (* M 14173)

Named in memory of Theodor Brorsen (1819-1895), Danish astronomer, known for his discoveries of five comets and his studies of the gegenschein. After studying and working in Kiel, Heidelberg and Altona he worked at the private observatory of baron John

Parish in Senftenberg (Žamberk) in eastern Bohemia from 1847 to 1870. (M 27734)
Name suggested by J. Tichá.

(4240) Grün [2.94, 0.10, 1.1]
1981 EY_{20}. Discovered 1981 Mar. 2 by S. J. Bus at Siding Spring. (* M 15391)

Named in honor of Eberhard Grün (1942-), a physicist at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg. Starting with the Helios missions, Grün has been responsible for dust collectors on a number of interplanetary spacecraft, including Giotto, Ulysses, Galileo and Cassini. He has also interpreted the data collected and determined the dynamical properties of dust particles. In addition to his research activities, Grün is a professor at the University of Heidelberg, where he passes on to students his knowledge and long experience in space missions. (M 27458)

Citation provided by H. Scholl following a suggestion by E. Bowell.

(4385) Elsässer [3.17, 0.18, 0.6]
2534 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 15871)

Named in honor of Hans F. Elsässer (1929-{2003}), professor of astronomy at Heidelberg University and since 1968 first director of the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie. During 1962-1975 he was also director of the Heidelberg Observatory at Königstuhl. A scientific member of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Elsässer was a founder of MPIA in Heidelberg and its associated observatory at Calar Alto. He has made important contributions to the study of interplanetary matter and the zodiacal light, the optics of the earth's atmosphere, the structure of the Galaxy and the Magellanic Clouds and star formation. He was deeply concerned with the design and establishment of large telescopes and their auxiliary instrumentation at Calar Alto. Elsässer served as president of the IAU Commission 21 during 1970-1973. His many honors include membership in the scientific academies of Austria, Halle (Leopoldina) and Heidelberg. (M 18141)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel.

Obituary published in Almanach Österr. Akad. Wiss., 153. Jahrg., p. 471-489 (2003).

(4486) Mithra [2.20, 0.66, 3.0]
1987 SB. Discovered 1987 Sept. 22 by E. W. Elst and V. G. Shkodrov at Rozhen. (* M 16412)

Named for the Indo-Iranian god of the heavenly light that led to mithraism, one of the last oriental mystery cults to reach the west, where it became the chief rival to and opponent of christianity. In Babylonia, Chaldaean astrology was incorporated, while Greek art, religion and philosophy provided the models for mithraic iconography and the mithraic mysteries. The two religions have much in common: a divine lord by whom man was assured of elevation, a sacramental meal and a ritual of baptism. Many ruins of mithraic sanctuaries are still to be found in Europe, near Frankfurt and Heidelberg, for example. This minor planet is of Apollo type, and in Asia Minor around 330 B.C. the god Mithra was identified with the god Apollo {see planet (1862)}. (M 16885)
Citation prepared by E. W. Elst.

(4548) Wielen [2.28, 0.06, 8.3]
2538 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 16573)

Named in honor of Roland Wielen (1938-), German astronomer, director of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg, professor of theoretical astronomy at Heidelberg University since 1985, and from 1978 to 1985 professor of astronomy and astrophysics at the Berlin Technical University. His main work covers the fields of the stellar dynamics (the luminosity function of nearby stars, kinematics and dynamics of galaxies, dynamical evolution of star clusters and of clusters of galaxies) and astrometry. He has also worked on problems of galactic structure and served as president of IAU Commission 33 from 1982 to 1985. (M 18143)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel.

(4549) Burkhardt [2.43, 0.15, 2.8]
1276 T-2. Discovered 1973 Sept. 29 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 16574)

Named in honor of Gernot Burkhardt (1951-), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg. Burkhardt is an expert in computer hardware and a skilled programmer whose work is close to indispensable to almost all of his colleagues. He also serves as an editor of *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts* and is responsible for the rather complex data handling procedures. (M 18143)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel.

(4803) Birkle [2.90, 0.04, 2.9]
1989 XA. Discovered 1989 Dec. 1 by J. M. Baur at Chions. (* M 18101)

Named in honor of Kurt Birkle {(1939-2010)}, since 1974 the local director of the Calar Alto Observatory, which is managed in close cooperation with the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie in Heidelberg. As an MPI collaborator Birkle performed pioneering work on site testing in mediterranean and other countries for a new large observatory. He is also an expert in astrophotography, well known for his observations of comets. (M 18466)

(5152) Labs [2.62, 0.18, 12.9]
1931 UD. Discovered 1931 Oct. 18 by K. Reinmuth at Heidelberg. (* M 19990)

Dietrich Labs (1921-2008) is a German astrophysicist and professor at Heidelberg University and Königstuhl Observatory. He specialized in the exploration of the solar spectral energy distribution and contributed to the success of SOLSPEC on several space missions, leading to the detection of solar ultraviolet variations. (M 58593)

(5197) Rottmann [3.01, 0.12, 11.1]
4265 T-2. Discovered 1973 Sept. 29 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 20007)

Named after Friedrich Rottmann (1797-1850), German Romantic landscape painter. He travelled on the order of King Ludwig I of Bavaria {see planet (301)} to Salzburg, Tirol, Rome and especially to Greece. His main work is kept in museums in Heidelberg and Munich. (M 22507)

(5879) Almeria [1.62, 0.29, 21.6]
1992 CH_1. Discovered 1992 Feb. 8 by K. Birkle and U. Hopp at Calar Alto. (* M 23233)

Named for the Spanish city and province where the Calar Alto Observatory of the German-Spanish Astronomical Center is located. The observatory is operated jointly by the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie in Heidelberg and the Spanish National Commission for Astronomy. The naming acknowledges the great Spanish hospitality experienced by German astronomers at the observatory. (M 34341)

(6145) Riemenschneider [2.42, 0.19, 3.1]
2630 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 26 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 24098)

Named for Tilman Riemenschneider (c. 1460-1531), German sculptor in stone and in wood. He lived in Würzburg and served as the city's mayor. During the 'Bauernkrieg' of 1525 he was on the side of the peasants, who lost the war. This probably resulted in his being tortured, and there is no record that he continued to sculpt after that time. In southern Germany and Austria there exist many wonderful altars from his hands, notably in Rothenburg, Creglingen, Heidelberg and Würzburg. (M 26764)

(6718) Beiglböck [2.91, 0.06, 1.5]
1990 TT_{12}. Discovered 1990 Oct. 14 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 26157)

Named in honor of Wolf D. Beiglböck (1939-), German mathematician and professor at the University of Heidelberg. His main research as a mathematical physicist ranges from the theory of Lie groups and harmonic analysis to a discussion of the equations of motion of extended bodies in the framework of Einstein's gravitation theory. For 30 years, Beiglböck has served as scientific advisor to Springer-Verlag in Heidelberg. He is the founder and co-editor of the well-known series "Lecture Notes in Physics" and "Texts and Monographs in Physics". His persistent support made it possible to realize the publication of the *Dictionary of Minor Planet Names*. (M 33386)

Name proposed and citation prepared by the first discoverer.

(6805) Abstracta [3.19, 0.16, 1.9]
4600 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 26392)

Named for the astronomical bibliography *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts*. Founded in 1969, the AAA present a comprehensive documentation of all aspects of astronomy, astrophysics and related fields. The AAA are prepared under the auspices of the IAU by a special department of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Heidelberg. The department, headed by Lutz D. Schmadel {see planet (2234)} for the last 20 years, has recorded, abstracted and indexed more than 500,000 documents. AAA is the direct successor of the *Astronomischer Jahresbericht*, which was founded in 1900. The AAA already amount to more than 60 volumes, occupying more than 3 meters of shelf space. (M 27331)

(7148) Reinholdbien [2.29, 0.05, 5.0]
1047 T-1. Discovered 1971 Mar. 25 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 27707)

Named in honor of Reinhold Bien (1947-), astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg. Bien's fields of interest include numerical studies on celestial mechanics, stellar dynamics and involving interacting galaxies. He is known in particular for his work on the long-period evolution of Trojan orbits. (M 30800)
Name proposed and citation prepared by J. Schubart.

(7149) Bernie [3.13, 0.14, 1.0]
3220 T-3. Discovered 1977 Oct. 16 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 27707)

Named in honor of Hans-Heinrich "Bernie" Bernstein (1953-2013), senior astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg. He analyzed pulse-timing data on pulsars and was instrumental in developing an algorithm for the detection of astrometric binaries with ESA's satellite HIPPARCOS. He detected 110 new double-star systems, together with a few brown-dwarf candidates. Bernstein is an expert in numerical mathematics, with many special applications in astrometry. (M 30800)

Name proposed and citation prepared by L. D. Schmadel.

(7414) Bosch [3.17, 0.22, 0.7]
1990 TD_8. Discovered 1990 Oct. 13 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 28830)

Named in memory of Carl Bosch (1874-1940), outstanding German chemist, inventor of high-pressure ammonia synthesis, 1931 Nobel laureate in chemistry and enthusiastic amateur astronomer. During the 1920s he built a well-equipped private observatory on his estate at Heidelberg, where he carried out spectroscopic and photometric studies. He was an important patron of science, supporting especially the Heidelberg-Königstuhl Observatory, the Astronomische Gesellschaft and the Einstein Foundation. (M 34343)

Name proposed by the first discoverer, endorsed by G. Klare and H. Mandel.

(7799) Martinšolc [2.26, 0.04, 3.7]
1996 DW_1. Discovered 1996 Feb. 24 at the Kleť Observatory at Kleť. (* M 30270)

Named in honor of Martin Šolc (1949-), Czech astronomer and head of the Astronomical Institute

of Charles University in Prague since 1987. His work deals with cosmic dust, dust in comets and isotopes. He participated in data evaluation from the Vega and Giotto missions to comet 1P/Halley in 1986-1987. At present he collaborates on the ISO project with the Institut für Kernphysik in Heidelberg. Much of his time is devoted to teaching. He is also working on a history of Czech astronomy, together with his wife Alena Šolcová (1950-). (M 34344)

Name proposed by discoverers J. Tichá, M. Tichý and Z. Moravec.

(7906) Melanchton [3.05, 0.14, 10.0]
3081 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 30646)

Named after Philipp Melanchton (1497-1560), German reformer who worked closely with Martin Luther {see planet (7100)}. At the early age of twelve, he took lectures at the University of Heidelberg. His personal synthesis of humanism and the Christian faith left a strong mark on German Protestantism, expressed in the *Confessio Augustana* in 1530. (M 32790)

(8055) Arnim [3.04, 0.22, 11.0]
5004 P-L. Discovered 1960 Oct. 17 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 30865)

Achim (Ludwig Joachim) von Arnim (1781-1831) is one of the well-known German Romantics. Although he studied law and natural sciences, he dedicated his life to literature, especially German literature. With his friend Brentano {see planet (8054)} he published about 600 German folksongs in *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*. German poets from the "Heidelberger Romantik", such as the brothers Grimm, Tieck {see planet (8056)} and Runge, worked together with Arnim and Brentano. (M 34345)

(8501) Wachholz [3.02, 0.06, 10.8]
1990 TK_8. Discovered 1990 Oct. 13 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 31496)

Burkhard Wachholz (1940-2000), a dear friend of the first discoverer, was longstanding senior chief mechanic and department head at the Institute of Physics, University of Heidelberg. His wealth of ideas and excellent craftmanship, as well as his readiness to help, were indispensable for countless projects. (M 39651)

(8793) Thomasmüller [2.53, 0.14, 2.4]
1979 QX. Discovered 1979 Aug. 22 by C.-I. Lagerkvist at La Silla. (* M 31897)

Named in honor of Thomas G{untram} Müller {(1966-)} for his contribution to the study of minor planets in the thermal infrared. His observational work includes mid- to far-infrared photometry, spectroscopy and polarimetry with the Infrared Space Observatory. He has developed and applied various thermophysical models and techniques, in order to derive physical properties of minor planets. Because of the great accuracy he achieved, future telescope projects in the infrared will also benefit from these efforts, since minor planets are well suited as calibration targets. (M 33389)

Name proposed and citation prepared by J. S. V. Lagerros.

(8860) Rohloff [2.54, 0.09, 13.9]
1991 TE_5. Discovered 1991 Oct. 5 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 31913)

Ralf-Rainer Rohloff (1960-) is a design engineer on the staff of the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie, Heidelberg. Head of the construction team, he played an important role in the development of adaptive optics devices for the MPIA and UKIRT telescopes. (M 41567)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(9027) Graps [2.30, 0.20, 5.1]
1988 VP_5. Discovered 1988 Nov. 4 by A. Mrkos at Kleť. (* M 32180)

Amara {Lynn} Graps (1961-) is a planetary scientist who concentrates on asteroids and comets, but has worked on every planet in the Solar System. She has analyzed data from many missions, such as New Horizons, Rosetta, Cassini and Voyager 2. She is Chief Scientist of Deep Space Industries Latvia. (M 103973)

(9413) Eichendorff [2.34, 0.19, 4.1]
1995 SQ_{54}. Discovered 1995 Sept. 21 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 32633)

Named for the Silesian poet Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff (1788-1857). He studied philosophy and law in Halle and Heidelberg. From 1816 to 1844, he was in the Prussian civil service. The most popular writer among the German romanticists, he sings of nature, walking, the woods and the night. The highlights of his work, some of which have been set to music, include "In einem kühlen Grunde", "O Täler weit, o Höhen", "Wer hat dich, du schöner Wald". His most beautiful short story is "Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts". (M 33795)

(9761) Krautter [2.26, 0.16, 3.6]
1991 RR_4. Discovered 1991 Sept. 13 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 33202)

Joachim Krautter (1948-) is associate director of the Heidelberg Königstuhl Observatory and a well-known expert on pre-main-sequence stars and novae. He is also engaged in European astronomical organizations and serves as president of the Astronomische Gesellschaft (2002-2005). (M 50250)

(9861) Jahreiß [2.22, 0.14, 2.9]
1991 RB_3. Discovered 1991 Sept. 9 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 33460)

Hartmut Jahreiß (1942-) is a staff astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut. As a successor of W. Gliese {see planet (1823)}, he contributed much to our knowledge of the nearby stars. He also played a leading role in the construction of the HIPPARCOS Input Catalogue, as well as the FK5 and FK6. (M 42670)

(9872) Solf [2.37, 0.09, 6.6]
1992 DJ_4. Discovered 1992 Feb. 27 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 33462)

Named in honor of Josef K. M. Solf (1934-), professor of astronomy at Heidelberg and Jena, and since 1994 director of the Thüringer Landessternwarte Tautenburg. During 1969-1994 he served as staff member of the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie at Heidelberg and its Calar Alto Observatory. He is primarily interested in instrumentation for large optical telescopes. A pioneer in using high-resolution long-slit spectroscopic techniques, Solf made important contributions to the study of collimated mass outflows from both young and evolved stars, such as jets from pre-main sequence stars, Herbig-Haro objects, protoplanetary nebulae, nova shells and jets from symbiotic stars and central stars of planetary nebulae. (M 34555)

(10358) Kirchhoff [2.38, 0.18, 2.7]
1993 TH_{32}. Discovered 1993 Oct. 9 by E. W. Elst at La Silla. (* M 34150)

Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824-1887) was a German physicist who, together with Robert Bunsen {see planet (10361)}, founded the discipline of spectrum analysis. They demonstrated that an element gives off a characteristic colored light when heated to incandescence. (M 39654)

(10361) Bunsen [2.29, 0.12, 3.6]
1994 PR_{20}. Discovered 1994 Aug. 12 by E. W. Elst at La Silla. (* M 34150)

Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-1899) was a German chemist who discovered the alkali-group metals cesium and rubidium. He also found an antidote to arsenic poisoning (1834) and invented the carbon-zinc electric cell (1841). He is best remembered by every chemistry student for the development of the Bunsen burner. (M 39655)

(10660) Felixhormuth [3.16, 0.14, 6.9]
4348 T-1. Discovered 1971 Mar. 26 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 34478)

Felix Hormuth (1975-) is a developer of auxiliary instruments at Calar Alto Observatory. An observer of minor planets for many years, he is also a supporter of the Faulkes {see planet (47144)} Telescope Educational Project. (M 59385)

The name was suggested by L. Kurtze and L. D. Schmadel.

(10948) Odenwald [2.37, 0.05, 6.1]
2207 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 34809)

The Odenwald is a mountain range between the Main and Neckar {see planet (1223)} rivers, east of the Rhine river. Heidelberg {see planet (325)} is located in the southern part of the Odenwald. Its summits are Königstuhl {see planet (10949)} and Melibokus. (M 48391)

(10949) Königstuhl [2.72, 0.03, 12.6]
3066 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 25 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 34810)

The Königstuhl is the second highest mountain (570 m) of the Odenwald, south of the Neckar {see, respectively, planets (10948) and (1223)}. Two famous astronomical institutes, the Landessternwarte and the Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, are situated near the top. (M 48391)

(10953) Gerdatschira [2.22, 0.18, 5.5]
4276 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 34810)

Gerda Tschira (1943-) is the founder and director of the Heidelberg Carl Bosch {see planet (7414)} Museum, built in memory of the great German chemist and 1931 Nobel laureate. She is very much interested in the natural sciences including astronomy. (M 55985)

The name was suggested by L. D. Schmadel.

(10954) Spiegel [2.94, 0.03, 1.4]
4545 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 34811)

Beate Spiegel (1960-) serves as head of the office of the Klaus Tschira {see planet (13028)} Foundation. She was instrumental in supporting the project "Digitization of the Palomar-Leiden Survey and the T-n Trojan Surveys" of the van Houtens. (M 56959)

The name was suggested by L. D. Schmadel.

(11040) Wundt [2.24, 0.20, 0.9]
1989 RG_1. Discovered 1989 Sept. 3 by E. W. Elst at St. Michel l'Observatoire. (* M 35222)

German physiologist Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920) {see also planet (635)} is acknowledged as the founder of experimental psychology. In one of the most important works in the history of psychology Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie (1873-1874), Wundt stressed the use of experimental methods in psychology. (M 40705)

(11573) Helmholtz [3.26, 0.26, 2.3]
1993 SK_3. Discovered 1993 Sept. 20 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* M 35851)

Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-1894), a German doctor, physiologist and physicist, was one of the most famous naturalists of the nineteenth century. In 1847 he extended Robert Mayer's {see planet (10786)} law of energy conservation to all known natural phenomena. (M 39658)

(11588) Gottfriedkeller [3.18, 0.16, 6.0]
1994 UZ_{12}. Discovered 1994 Oct. 28 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 35855)

Gottfried Keller (1819-1890), Swiss author, is a representative of realistic poetry. Born in Zürich, he was the city's first public secretary (1861-1876). His novel *Der grüne Heinrich* and the collection of short stories *Die Leute von Seldwyla* became very popular. (M 40707)

(11754) Herbig [2.88, 0.06, 1.1]
2560 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 35898)

U.S. astronomer George {Howard} Herbig (1920-2013), co-discoverer of Herbig-Haro objects, is a spectroscopist who has investigated young stars, star formation and the interstellar medium. At the Lick Observatory from 1948 to 1988, he now works at the University of Hawaii. (M 51187)
Herbig was awarded the Bruce Medal for 1980.

(12165) Ringleb [2.99, 0.02, 9.8]
3289 T-2. Discovered 1973 Sept. 30 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 36319)

Peter Ringleb (1965-), a neurologist in the apoplectic department of the Heidelberg University hospital, is a great leader who brings lots of experience to his outstanding team. (M 64311)

(12166) Oliverherrmann [2.65, 0.18, 6.6]
3372 T-2. Discovered 1973 Sept. 25 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 36319)

Neurologist Oliver Herrmann (1973-) displays unbelievable energy and persistence in his care for his patients (including the second discoverer in April 2008) in the stroke department of the Heidelberg University hospital. (M 64311)

(12167) Olivermüller [2.39, 0.22, 9.6]
4306 T-2. Discovered 1973 Sept. 29 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* M 36320)

Oliver Müller (1971-), a cardiologist in the stroke department of the Heidelberg University Hospital, convinced the second discoverer in a personal dialogue that her life was still valuable and that the coronary catheterization was necessary. (M 64311)

(12301) Eötvös [2.37, 0.23, 3.4]
1991 RR_{12}. Discovered 1991 Sept. 4 by E. W. Elst at La Silla. (* M 36686)

Loránd Ágoston Eötvös (1848-1919) {aka Roland von Eötvös} was a Hungarian physicist who played a leading part in Hungarian science for almost half a century. He is well known from his torsion-balance experiments, improving the limits on any deviation from the proportionality of inertial and gravitational masses. (M 52767)

(12327) Terbrüggen [2.30, 0.11, 1.2]
1992 SX_1. Discovered 1992 Sept. 21 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* M 36693)

Dietrich Terbrüggen (1941-) is a well-known German surgeon who served as a lecturer at the universities of Basle and Heidelberg. He coauthored a textbook and published many important papers on first-aid surgery. (M 45337)

(13028) Klaustschira [2.48, 0.21, 13.1]
1989 GQ_6. Discovered 1989 Apr. 5 by M. Geffert at La Silla. (* M 37494)

Klaus Tschira {(1940-2015)}, co-founder of a software giant, is a lover and supporter of astronomy. In 1995 he established the Klaus Tschira Foundation to further the development of science and technology and to encourage international scientific cooperation. (M 41032)

(13954) Born [2.55, 0.14, 13.9]
1990 TF_8. Discovered 1990 Oct. 13 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* M 39038)

German physicist Max Born (1882-1970), a pioneer in modern theoretical physics, formulated a theory of the crystal lattice and created with his assistants the basis of quantum mechanics. He received the 1954 Nobel Prize for physics, together with W. Bothe {see planet 19178)} . The name was proposed by the first discoverer. (M 41033)

(14327) Lemke [3.00, 0.16, 8.6]
1980 FE_2 . Discovered 1980 Mar. 16 by C.-I. Lagerkvist at La Silla. (* M 39797)

Dietrich Lemke (1939-), the principal investigator of the ISOPHOT instrument on board ESA's Infrared Space Observatory, has encouraged the study of minor planets in the thermal infrared, resulting in their being established as a new class of far-infrared/submillimeter calibrators. (M 53470)

(14845) Hegel [3.95, 0.24, 4.9]
1988 VS_6. Discovered 1988 Nov. 3 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 17)

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) is a very important philosopher of German idealism. The method and content of his thinking is the dialectic. He lectured at Jena {see planet (526)} during 1801–1807. He had great influence during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and many later philosophers refer to him. (M 41035)

(15301) Marutesser [2.86, 0.10, 2.7]
1992 SC_2. Discovered 1992 Sept. 21 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 851)

Marianne Ute Esser (1943-) has been a member of the scientific staff of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut in Heidelberg for more than 30 years. As an editor of *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts* {see planet (6805)} she contributed to the worldwide reputation of this bibliography. (M 49280)

(18359) Jakobstaude [2.93, 0.09, 1.2]
1990 TL_7. Discovered 1990 Oct. 13 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 5170)

Jakob Staude (1944-) is staff astronomer at the Heidelberg Max Planck Institute for Astronomy and a well-known expert on star formation. Since 1981 Staude has also served as editor-in-chief of the German journal *Sterne und Weltraum*. (M 52324)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(18395) Schmiedmayer [2.41, 0.11, 4.8]
1992 SH_2. Discovered 1992 Sept. 21 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 5180)

Jörg Schmiedmayer (1960-) is an Austrian physicist and a leading expert in the field of quantum optics. A professor at the Heidelberg University, he is also an enthusiastic amateur astronomer who uses a 0.46-m Dobsonian telescope for deep-sky observations. (M 53176)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(19119) Dimpna [2.41, 0.23, 3.8]
1981 SG_3 . Discovered 1981 Sept. 27 by L. G. Karachkina at Nauchnyj. (* MPO 6443)

The *Dictionary of Minor Planet Names* (*DiMPNa*) is a catalogue edited by Lutz D. Schmadel {see planet (2234)} in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, {2003 and 2012}. This reflection of the history of humanity is possible by intensive observational and numerical work of researchers on minor planets all over the world. (M 43383)

(19162) Wambsganss [2.72, 0.09, 2.3]
1990 TZ_1. Discovered 1990 Oct. 10 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 6456)

Joachim Wambsganss (1961-) is a German astronomer and since 2004 has been the seventh director in the long history of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut. His main interests cover the fields of gravitational lensing, cosmology and extrasolar planets. (M 53176)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(19178) Walterbothe [2.57, 0.26, 3.9]
1991 RV_2. Discovered 1991 Sept. 9 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO 6461)

A professor at Berlin, Giessen and Heidelberg, Walter Bothe (1891-1957) showed, together with W{erner} Kohlhoerster {(1887-1946)}, the particle structure of cosmic radiation. He investigated nuclear reactions and nuclear γ-rays and discovered artificial nuclear exitation. He shared the Nobel Prize for physics in 1954. (M 42677)

(19182) Pitz [2.64, 0.09, 2.4]
1991 TX_2. Discovered 1991 Oct. 7 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 6462)

Eckhart Pitz (1940-) is a German physicist at the Heidelberg Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie. He is a leading expert in astronomical instrumentation, from the extreme ultraviolet to the far infrared. (M 53470)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(19970) Johannpeter [2.40, 0.16, 2.3]
1988 RJ_3. Discovered 1988 Sept. 8 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 7688)

Johann Peter Hebel (1760-1826), Heidelberg theologian and author of *Alemannischen Gedichte* (1803), collected his best-known stories in *Schatzkästlein des rheinischen Hausfreundes* ((1811). His linguistic skills, humor, simplicity and emotionality established his popularity. (M 42368)

(23473) Voss [2.68, 0.20, 2.9]
1990 TD_{12}. Discovered 1990 Oct. 11 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO 11096)

Philologist and poet Johann Heinrich Voss (1751-1826) wrote idyllic scenes of civil life, partly in Low German dialect. His major achievements are translations or free renderings of Greek and Roman authors like Homer, Ovid, Virgil and Horace {see planets (5700), (2800), (2798) and (4294), respectively}, thereby opening up a new relation with the ancients for his contemporaries. (M 43048)

(23490) Monikohl [2.52, 0.16, 13.0]
1991 RK_3. Discovered 1991 Sept. 12 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 11102)

Monika Kohl (1944-) served as secretary of the documentation department of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut for more than four decades. She carried out a huge amount of input work for *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts*. (M 59386)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(24699) Schwekendiek [2.44, 0.21, 3.6]
1990 TJ_7. Discovered 1990 Oct. 13 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 12379)

Peter Schwekendiek (1954-) is a German astrophysicist who worked on dynamics of galactic clusters. As a member of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut he contributed to the Hipparcos astrometry space mission. (M 59386)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(24749) Grebel [3.20, 0.16, 19.6]
1992 SM_{17} . Discovered 1992 Sept. 24 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 12395)

Eva K. Grebel (1966-) is a German astronomer, professor at the Heidelberg University and since 2007 director at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut. Her main interests cover the fields of galactic structure, evolution and formation, dark matter and near-field cosmology. (M 60299)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(26842) Hefele [3.07, 0.18, 6.3]
1991 TK_6. Discovered 1991 Oct. 2 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 14474)

Herbert Hefele (1942-{2019}) is a retired staff astronomer at the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut. He served for decades as an editor of the renowned bibliography *Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts* {see planet (6805)} and also as an excellent librarian of the ARI. (M 62355)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(30827) Lautenschläger [2.37, 0.14, 4.0]
1990 TE_2. Discovered 1990 Oct. 10 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 18552)

Manfred Lautenschläger (1938-), lawyer, entrepreneur and philanthropist, is a great supporter of arts and natural sciences. A patron and honorary senator of the Heidelberg University, he donated a children's hospital and supported numerous projects through his charitable trust foundation. (M 65123)

(30829) Wolfwacker [2.30, 0.15, 4.4]
1990 TE_9. Discovered 1990 Oct. 10 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 18552)

Wolfgang Wacker (1944-) is a German astronomer who worked at the Heidelberg Max-Planck-Institut and as a teacher. For 25 years he served as scientific head and later as manager and director of the Mannheim planetarium. (M 66242)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(30882) Tomhenning [2.60, 0.16, 13.1]
1992 SG_2. Discovered 1992 Sept. 21 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 18570)

Thomas Henning (1956-), managing director of the Heidelberg Max-Planck-Institute for Astronomy,

is a leading expert in the fields of the formation of stars and planets, as well as in laboratory astrophysics. (M 67218)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(34919) Imelda [3.97, 0.23, 6.6]
4710 P-L. Discovered 1960 Sept. 24 by C. J. van Houten and I. van Houten-Groeneveld at Palomar. (* MPO 21916)

Imelda Gentile is a cousin of Heidelberg astronomer J. Schubart {see planet (1911)}. (M 52770)

(39653) Carnera [2.69, 0.04, 15.0]
1995 UC. Discovered 1995 Oct. 17 by P. Sicoli and P. Ghezzi at Sormano. (* MPO 27935)

Luigi Carnera (1875-1962) began his career as Max Wolf's assistant at the Heidelberg Observatory, Germany, where he discovered sixteen new asteroids in 1901/02. Later, he taught astronomy in Genoa and was director of Trieste and Naples Observatories. (M 94390)

(48435) Jaspers [2.74, 0.15, 9.1]
1989 UR_7. Discovered 1989 Oct. 23 by F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 35688)

Philosopher, physician and political thinker Karl Jaspers (1883-1969) is an important representative of Existential philosophy in the German language. After World War II he lived in Switzerland. His thought is expressed in *The Perennial Scope of Philosophy*, *Of Truth* and about 30 other books. (M 48398)

(48457) Joseffried [2.34, 0.08, 6.3]
1991 RO_3. Discovered 1991 Sept. 12 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 35695)

Josef W. Fried (1948-) is a German astronomer at the Heidelberg Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie who was heavily involved in several instrumentation projects for the Calar Alto telescopes. Fried studied high-redshift quasars and tidal streams in our galaxy. He is an enthusiastic motorcyclist. (M 83583)

(48458) Merian [3.12, 0.14, 11.8]
1991 RG_5. Discovered 1991 Sept. 13 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO 35696)

Swiss engraver, etcher and book dealer Matthäus Merian (1593-1650) and his sons published more than 2000 detailed town views and city maps in the Topographia Germaniae at Frankfurt-am-Main beginning in 1642. These maps are of paramount importance in the area's cultural history. (M 48162)

(48472) Mössbauer [2.32, 0.06, 5.3]
1991 TJ_6. Discovered 1991 Oct. 2 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO 35701)

German Rudolf Ludwig Mössbauer (1929-{2011}) received with R. Hofstadter the Nobel Prize in physics in 1961 for his discovery of the recoil-free γ-ray resonance absorption (Mössbauer effect), which has wide application in nuclear physics, solid-state physics and chemistry. (M 48162)

(48492) Utewielen [2.93, 0.03, 1.7]
1992 SS_{17}. Discovered 1992 Sept. 24 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 35707)

Ute Wielen (1934-) has worked in astronomy for more than 50 years. She was an assistant observer at the Babelsberg Observatory. She later worked as a programmer at astronomical institutes in Berlin and Heidelberg, and is the coauthor of many books on the history of astronomy. (M 86715)

(52292) Kamdzhalov [3.06, 0.14, 10.1]
1990 TB_2. Discovered 1990 Oct. 10 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 38562)

Bulgarian conductor Yordan Kamdzhalov (1980-) is general music director of the Heidelberg Philharmonic Orchestra and has won various national and international awards. With his passion for astronomy, he connects the world of music with the fascination for the universe. (M 87545)
Name suggested by J. Wambsganss.

(52341) Ballmann [2.79, 0.15, 9.6]
1992 SB_2. Discovered 1992 Sept. 21 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 38581)

Helga Ballmann (1954-) is the personal assistant of the Director of the Astronomisches Rechen-Institut, Heidelberg. She served for more than four decades at the department for astronomical bibliography and is a very nice and helpful lady. (M 89834)
Name proposed by the first discoverer.

(54827) Kurpfalz [2.39, 0.21, 3.1]
2001 NQ_8. Discovered 2001 July 14 by the JPL NEAT Program at Palomar. (* MPO 39557)

The county Palatine of the Rhine ("Kurpfalz") goes back to a territory of the Holy Roman Empire. In the Congress of Vienna {see planet (397)} in 1815 it was separated from Rheinland {see planet (6070)}. The region around Heidelberg–Mannheim {see planets (325) and (243536)} (now a part of Baden–Württemberg {see planets (333) and (5904)}) is today still called "Kurpfalz" referring also to the people talking "Kurpfälzisch" (M 110617)

(58098) Quirrenbach [1.92, 0.08, 22.8]
1977 TC. Discovered 1977 Oct. 9 by L. D. Schmadel at La Silla. (* MPO 43529)

German astronomer Andreas Quirrenbach (1962-) is a professor at the Heidelberg University and, since 2006, director of the Königstuhl Observatory. His main interests cover the fields of astronomical interferometry, adaptive optics and extrasolar planetary systems. (M 57425)

(59390) Habermas [2.93, 0.10, 6.4]
1999 FR_{21}. Discovered 1999 Mar. 24 by M. M. M. Santangelo at Monte Agliale. (* MPO 44027)

German philosopher Jürgen Habermas (1929-) is a member of the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research. He worked on the process of formation of public opinion and ideas, as well as on rational discussion and thinking. (M 56615)

(60006) Holgermandel [3.10, 0.17, 17.2]
1999 TB_{16}. Discovered 1999 Oct. 13 by the Starkenburg Sternwarte at Heppenheim. (* MPO 44282)

Holger Mandel (1957-) is a German astronomer at the Landessternwarte Heidelberg and an honorary member of the Starkenburg-Sternwarte. Mandel is the manager of the LUCIFER project, which has designed two multi-mode instruments for the Large Binocular Telescope. (M 71350)
The name was suggested by E. Schwab.

(65712) Schneidmüller [3.14, 0.22, 10.3]
1992 SJ_{17}. Discovered 1992 Sept. 24 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 48424)

German historian Bernd Schneidmüller (1954-) is professor of medieval history at Heidelberg University and director of its Marsilius-Kolleg. He is world-renowned for his research on medieval Europe, in particular the European nation-building in the 9th to 14th centuries and the rise of political, social and societal identities. (M 96937; M 97571)

(69287) Günthereichhorn [2.20, 0.13, 5.1]
1990 TW_{10} . Discovered 1990 Oct. 10 by L. D. Schmadel and F. Börngen at Tautenburg. (* MPO 50838)

Günther Eichhorn (1945-) is a German-American astronomer who developed and managed the Astrophysics Data System from 1992-2007. For this work he was awarded the 2008 Award for Services in Astronomy from the Royal Astronomical Society. (M 95804)

(73700) von Kues [3.11, 0.23, 17.9]
1991 TW_4. Discovered 1991 Oct. 5 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO 53895)

Nikolaus von Kues (Nicolaus Cusanus, 1401-1464), born near Trier, was a theologian, mathematician, scholar, experimental scientist and influential philosopher. He stressed the incomplete nature of man's knowledge of God and of the universe. His paper *Perfectio mathematica* (1458) anticipates infinitesimal methods. (M 53177)

(90672) Metrorheinneckar [3.06, 0.30, 20.3]
1977 RH. Discovered 1977 Sept. 6 by L. D. Schmadel at La Silla. (* MPO 66427)

Founded in 2005, the metropolitan area along the Rhine and Neckar rivers with 2.4 million people includes the cities of Heidelberg, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, and 21 universities and research institutions. The area is an ideal combination of science, business, culture and nature. (M 76676)
Name proposed by J. Wambsganss.

(100027) Hannaharendt [2.41, 0.22, 1.5]
1990 TR_3. Discovered 1990 Oct. 12 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO 77947)

Hannah Arendt (1906-1975) was a major political thinker and philosopher known for her extensive critical writing on Jewish affairs and her study of totalitarianism (*On Revolution*, *Men in Dark Times*, *On Violence*). In 1933, she emigrated from Germany to France, in 1941 to the U.S. (M 55989)

(157015) Walterstraube [3.13, 0.06, 9.6]
2003 QL_{47}. Discovered 2003 Aug. 25 by A. Knöfel and G. Lehmann at Drebach. (* MPO118815)

Johann Walter Straube (1937-) was a founding father of astronomy in Namibia. For 28 years, he oversaw an astronomical research facility of the Max-Planck-Institut für Astronomie on the Gamsberg, Namibia. (M 89085)

(160512) Franck-Hertz [2.64, 0.29, 3.0]
1990 TE_{11}. Discovered 1990 Oct. 11 by F. Börngen and L. D. Schmadel at Tautenburg. (* MPO121888)

James Franck (1882-1964) and Gustav Hertz (1887-1975) received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1925. Both studied the excitation and ionization of atoms by electrons. The Franck-Hertz experiment provided support for Bohr's atomic model. (M 60732)
The name was suggested by the first discoverer.

(200750) Rix [2.27, 0.13, 8.1]
2001 VB_{128}. Discovered 2001 Nov. 11 by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey at Sunspot. (* MPO147833)

Hans-Walter Rix (1964-) is an German astrophysicist and a contributor to the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, best known for his work on the dynamics and evolution of galaxies. (M 85914)

(202736) Julietclare [2.42, 0.18, 2.7]
2007 KB_2. Discovered 2007 May 18 by F. Hormuth at Heidelberg. (* MPO148422)

Juliet Clare Datson (1980-), a former student of the Max Planck Institute for Astronomy {see planet (293934)} in Heidelberg, works on brown dwarfs. Throughout her time at the institute she enchanted her colleagues, not least by a highly appreciated constant supply of delicious homemade cakes. (M 65126)

(210432) Dietmarhopp [3.11, 0.07, 18.1]
2008 XA_7. Discovered 2008 Dec. 8 by F. Hormuth at Calar Alto. (* MPO153306)

Dietmar Hopp (1940-) is the founder of the non-profit Dietmar Hopp Stiftung, a charitable organization supporting international medical research, the promotion of youth in sport and various social projects. He himself is a passionate sportsman, playing soccer, tennis and golf. (M 70411)

(210433) Ullithiele [2.90, 0.06, 3.1]
2008 YT_1. Discovered 2008 Dec. 21 by F. Hormuth at Calar Alto. (* MPO153307)

Ulrich Thiele (1952-) joined Calar Alto Observatory in 1983 and became head of the astronomy group in 1988. The discoverer acknowledges Thiele's open attitude towards using Calar Alto's 1.23-m telescope for minor-planet observations. (M 75105)

(210444) Frithjof [2.33, 0.16, 2.1]
2009 BX. Discovered 2009 Jan. 16 by F. Hormuth at Calar Alto. (* MPO153310)

Frithjof Brauer (1980-{2009}) developed in his Ph.D. thesis the principles of dust coagulation and formation of planets beyond the meter size barrier. Apart from his contributions to science, he makes the life of his fellow human beings much brighter and bearable with wonderful piano improvisations and his open way with people. (M 65714)

(293934) MPIA [2.40, 0.16, 3.6] 2007 TM_8. Discovered 2007 Oct. 8 by F. Hormuth at Heidelberg. (* MPO204822)

The Max-Planck-Institute for Astronomy at Heidelberg, Germany, was founded in 1967. It focuses on planet and star formation, galaxies and cosmology, and astronomical instrumentation, and it operates the 0.7-m telescope on Mt. Königstuhl at which this asteroid was discovered. (M 78272)

(429031) Hannavonhoerner [3.10, 0.09, 9.7] 2009 CJ_4. Discovered 2009 Feb. 11 by F. Hormuth at Calar Alto. (* MPO327727)

Hanna von Hoerner (1942-2014) was a German astrophysicist and space entrepreneur. After studying physics at Heidelberg University {see planet (353)} she founded a company involved in the development of space instrumentation, primarily for solar system missions, such as Rosetta's COSIMA mass spectrometer. (M 102259)

(429032) Sebvonhoerner [3.08, 0.14, 10.1] 2009 CN_4. Discovered 2009 Feb. 12 by F. Hormuth at Calar Alto. (* MPO327727)

Sebastian von Hoerner (1919-2003) was a German astrophysicist and radio astronomer. After graduation and habilitation at Heidelberg {see planet (325)} he moved to the Green Bank radio observatory, contributing to the optimisation of radio telescope designs. He became one of the pioneers of the search for extraterrestrial intelligence. (M 102259)

(431397) Carolinregina [2.66, 0.16, 11.2] 2007 GD_6. Discovered 2007 Apr. 14 by F. Hormuth at Heidelberg. (* MPO331707)

Carolin Regina Hormuth (née Schnupp, 1985-) studied stellar and substellar companions around exoplanet host stars at Heidelberg University. She is the wife of the discoverer {see planet (10660)}. (M 105280)

(456731) Uligrözinger [2.44, 0.25, 3.8] 2007 TL_8. Discovered 2007 Oct. 8 by F. Hormuth at Heidelberg. (* MPO361797)

Ulrich Grözinger (1952-) worked from 1979-2018 as an all-round engineer at MPIA Heidelberg. He contributed to many infrared space missions (including ISO, Herschel, and JWST) with his vast knowledge in electronics and cryoengineering. He developed and built the control system of the telescope used for the discovery. (M 110639)

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of

Minor Planet Names

Excerpt: Minor Planet Names with Ties to Heidelberg

to date, i.e. August 2020

This excerpt of the database *Dictionary of Minor Planet Names (DMPN)* gives 169 names of minor planets with ties to Heidelberg to date, i.e. August 2020, out of the total number of 22,129 names. It is an update to the *Wissenschaftsatlas der Universität Heidelberg* on the occasion of the university's 625 year anniversary in 2011 which listed 97 minor planet names.

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