



Göttingen and its Nobel Prize Laureates

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Blackett, Patrick Maynard Stuart (1897–1974)

British physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1948, Victoria University, Manchester, Great Britain

Relation to Göttingen:

1924-25 Assistant to James Franck and participant in his seminar in Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his development of the Wilson cloud chamber method, and his discoveries therewith in the fields of nuclear physics and cosmic radiation”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1948/index.html>

Born, Max (1882-1970)

German-British physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1954, together with Walther Bothe

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904-07 | Studies of physics, mathematics and astronomy with F. Klein, D. Hilbert, H. Minkowski, Runge at the University of Göttingen |
| 1906 | Prize of the Philosophical Faculty Göttingen for his work on stability of elastic wires and tapes |
| 1906 | Graduation at the University of Göttingen |
| 1909 | Postdoctoral lecturing qualification (Habilitation) at the University of Göttingen with his thesis on “the relativistic electron” |
| 1909-15 | Academic lecturer for theoretical physics in Göttingen |
| 1920 | Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen |
| 1921 | Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen |
| 1922-35 | Professor of theoretical physics at the University of Göttingen. Here, he is teaching future Nobel Prize laureates such as W. Heisenberg, W. Pauli, E. Fermi, P. A. M. Dirac, M. Goeppert-Mayer |
| 1933 | Compelled emeritus status |
| 1948 | Max-Planck-Medal of the German Physical Society |
| 1953 | Honorary citizen of the city of Göttingen, reason: thousand-year anniversary of Göttingen |
| 1957 | Signing of the “Göttingen Declaration” |
| 05.01.1970 | Born dies in Göttingen, buried in the municipal cemetery |
| 1971 | In Born’s honor, a memorial plaque is donated at Planckstraße 21, Göttingen |
| 1974 | The Max-Born-Ring in Göttingen-Weende is named after him |

Motivation of awarding:

“for his fundamental research in quantum mechanics, especially for his statistical interpretation of the wave function”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1954/born-bio.html>



Bothe, Walther Wilhelm Georg (1891- 1957)

German physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1954, University of Heidelberg, Max Planck Institute for Medical Research, Heidelberg (together with Max Born)

Relation to Göttingen:

1933 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for the coincidence method and his discoveries made therewith”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1954/bothe-bio.html>

Butenandt, Adolf Friedrich-Johann (1903-1995)

German chemist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1939, University of Berlin and Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Biochemistry, Berlin-Dahlem, together with Leopold Ruzicka

Relation to Göttingen:

1924-27 Studies of chemistry, biology and physics at the University of Göttingen (6 semesters)

1925 Second chemical *Verbandsexamen* at the University of Göttingen

1927 Graduation under A. Windaus, title of the dissertation: “about the chemical constitution of the rotenon, the physiologically effective component of *Derris elliptica*”

1927-31 Scientific assistant to A. Windaus at the Institute of Chemistry in Göttingen

1931 Postdoctoral lecturing qualification (Habilitation) for organic and biological chemistry at the Mathematics and Natural Science Faculties at the University of Göttingen

1931-33 Academic lecturer for organic chemistry in Göttingen
Butenandt becomes director of the organic and biochemical department of the General Chemical Laboratories of the University of Göttingen

1938 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his works on sex hormones”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1939/butenandt-bio.html>

Debye, Peter Josephus Wilhelminus (1884-1966)

US-American physicist of Dutch origin

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1936, University of Berlin and Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics, Berlin-Dahlem

Relation to Göttingen:

- 1914-20 Professor of mathematics, of theoretical physics and experimental physics at the University of Göttingen
Co-director of the mathematic-physical seminar of the University of Göttingen
- 1914-21 Director of the Department for Mathematical Physics of the Physical Institute of the University of Göttingen
- 1916-20 Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
- 1920 External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
- 1960 Gauß professorship in Göttingen
Guest lecturer on molecular forces
- 1984 At the Junkerberg in Göttingen-Weende – between Maria-Göppert-Weg and James-Franck-Ring – the Peter-Debye-Stieg is named in his honors
- 1996 A memorial plaque is donated at his house, Friedländer Weg 26, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his contributions to our knowledge of molecular structure through his investigations on dipole moments and on the diffraction of X-rays and electrons in gases”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1936/index.html>

Dehmelt, Hans Georg (*1922)

US-American physicist of German origin

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1989, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, together with Wolfgang Paul and Norman Ramsey

Relation to Göttingen:

- 1946-50 Studies of physics at the University of Göttingen i.a. under W. Heisenberg (5.-8. semester)
- 1946 Intermediate diploma in Göttingen
- 1948 completion of his experimental diploma thesis in the II. Physics Institute at the University of Göttingen
- 1948 Commencement of doctoral thesis entitled “nuclear quadruple frequencies in crystalline iodine compounds” under Hubert Kruger
- 1950 Graduation in Göttingen in experimental physics, applied physics and mathematics
- 1950-52 Post-doctoral studies in Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for the development of the ion trap technique”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1989/dehmelt-autobio.html>



Delbrück, Max (1906-1981)

US American biochemist and molecular biologist of German origin
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1969

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1926-29 | Studies of astronomy, mathematics and physics at the University of Göttingen |
| 1930/31 | Graduation in physics and astronomy at the University of Göttingen under Max Born
Title of the dissertation: "Quantitative remarks on the theory of the covalent bond" |
| 1952 | Guest professor in biology at the University of Göttingen |

Motivation of awarding:

"for their discoveries concerning the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1969/index.html>

Dirac, Paul Adrien Maurice (1902-1984)

British physicist
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1933, Cambridge University, together with Erwin Schrödinger

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1928 | Sojourn in Göttingen in June and July; gives lectures on his electron theory; leaves for the 6th Russian "Allunionskongress" for Physics in Leningrad together with M. Born and W. Pohl |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Motivation of awarding:

"for the discovery of new productive forms of atomic theory"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1933/dirac-bio.html>

Ehrlich, Paul (1854-1915)

German physician and immunologist
Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, 1908, University of Göttingen and Royal Institute for Experimental Therapy, Frankfurt/M., together with Ilja Ilijitsch Metschnikow

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1904-14 | Honorary professor of medicine at the University of Göttingen |
| 1904 | External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
Honorary doctor of the University of Göttingen |



Motivation of awarding:

“in recognition of their work on immunity”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1908/index.html>

Eigen, Manfred (*1927)

German physico-chemist and molecular biologist
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1967, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry
Göttingen, together with Ronald Norrish and George Porter

Relation to Göttingen:

1945-50	Studies of physics and chemistry in Göttingen
1951	Graduation (Dr. rer. nat. – physical chemistry) with a thesis on the “identification of the molecular structure of pure liquids and solutions from thermic and caloric characteristics”
1951-53	Scientific member at the Institute for Physical Chemistry of the University of Göttingen
1953	Assistant at the Max Planck Institute for Physical Chemistry, Göttingen (under Bonhoeffer)
1962	Head of the independent Department of Chemical Kinetics at the Max Planck Institute for Physical Chemistry, Göttingen
1964	Director at the Max Planck Institute for Physical Chemistry, Göttingen
1965	Member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1971	Honorary professor of the University of Göttingen, Faculty of Medicine
1987	Honorary senator of the Georg August University, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for their studies of extremely fast chemical reactions, effected by disturbing the equilibrium by means of very short pulses of energy”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1967/eigen-bio.html>

Eucken, Rudolf Christoph (1846-1926)

German philosopher
Nobel Prize in Literature, 1908

Relation to Göttingen:

1863-66	Eucken studies philosophy, classical philology and ancient history at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, i.a. under Gustav Teichmüller (1832-1885)
1866	Graduation at the University of Göttingen with a thesis on the language of Aristoteles
1985	In Eucken’s honor, the Rudolf-Eucken-Weg in Göttingen-Weende is named after him



Motivation of awarding:

“in recognition of his earnest search for truth, his penetrating power of thought, his wide range of vision, and the warmth and strength in presentation with which in his numerous works he has vindicated and developed an idealistic philosophy of life”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/literature/laureates/1908/index.html>

Fermi, Enrico (1901-54)

Italian physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1938, University of Rome

Relation to Göttingen:

1923 With an Italian stipend he continues his physics studies, which he started in Pisa, Italy, in Göttingen and works several months together with Max Born

1985 The Enrico-Fermi-Eck in Göttingen-Weende is named after him

Motivation of awarding:

“for his demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1938/index.html>

Franck, James (1882-1964)

US American physicist of German origin

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1925, University of Göttingen, together Gustav Hertz

Relation to Göttingen:

1902 Studies of physics in Göttingen

1921-34 Professor of experimental physics in Göttingen and director at the Physical Institute II at the University of Göttingen. Close collaboration with Max Born

1921 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

1921 Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

1933 As a consequence of the seizure of power by the Nazis, resulting in the dismissal of many Jewish colleagues, Franck resigns from his professorship. Emigration to the USA

1933 External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

1953 Honorary citizen of the city of Göttingen on the occasion of the thousand-year-anniversary of Göttingen

1962 Dannie Heineman Prize of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

21.5.1964 Franck dies on a visit in Göttingen

1968 In Franck's honor, a memorial plaque is donated at Merkelstraße 4, Göttingen

1980 The James-Franck-Ring in Göttingen-Weende is named after him



Motivation of awarding:

“for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron upon an atom”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1925/franck-bio.html>

Goeppert-Mayer, Maria (1906-1972)

US American physicist of German origin

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1963, University of California, La Jolla, CA, together with Eugene Wigner and J. Hans D. Jensen

Relation to Göttingen:

1909	Maria Goeppert's family moves from Upper Silesia to Göttingen; they live at Hansenstraße
1923	Graduation from Gymnasium in Göttingen
1924	Studies of mathematics at the University of Göttingen
1927	Commencement of studies of physics under Max Born in Göttingen Max Born, who received a Nobel Prize for his research on quantum mechanics in 1954, became Goeppert's mentor and doctoral advisor. She specialized in theoretical physics
1930	Graduation under Max Born in the field of theoretical physics on the “Double Photon Process”
1930	Marries the American physicist Joseph E. Mayer
1974	In Goeppert's honor, a memorial plaque is donated at Hermann-Föge-Weg 7, Göttingen
1984	The Maria-Goeppert-Weg in Göttingen-Weende is named after her

Motivation of awarding:

“for their discoveries concerning nuclear shell structure”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1963/mayer-bio.html>

Grass, Günter (*1927)

German writer and graphic artist

Nobel Prize in Literature, 1999

Relation to Göttingen:

1946	Grass wants to visit school again in Göttingen (Felix-Klein-Gymnasium), however, he drops out of school after two lessons in Latin and History
1986	Start of collaboration with the publishing house Steidl in Göttingen
since 1993	Steidl Publ. keeps all authorizations on Grass's work

Motivation of awarding:

“whose frolicsome black fables portray the forgotten face of history”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/literature/laureates/1999/index.html>



Hahn, Otto (1879-1968)

German chemist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1944, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for chemistry, Berlin-Dahlem

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1924 | Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
Release from internment; On February 1946, Hahn comes to Göttingen upon request by Max Planck. There he rebuilds the Kaiser Wilhelm Association (since 1948: Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science) from 1946 to 1969 as its president. |
| 1957 | Signing of the "Göttingen declaration" |
| 1959 | Honorary citizen of the city of Göttingen |
| 1964 | Honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen |
| 28.7.1968 | Hahn dies in Göttingen. He is buried on the municipal cemetery |
| 1968 | In Hahn's honor, a memorial plaque is donated at Gervinusstraße 5, Göttingen |
| 1969 | The Otto-Hahn-Straße is named after him; as well as the Otto-Hahn-Gymnasium (since 1977) |

Motivation of awarding:

"for his discovery of the fission of heavy nuclei"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1944/index.html>

Haworth, Walter Norman (1883-1950)

British chemist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1937, University of Birmingham, GB, together with Paul Karrer

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1909-10 | Continuation of studies of chemistry in Göttingen under Otto Wallach |
| 1910 | Chemical "Verbandsexamen" (doctor's degree) |
| 1911 | Graduation under Wallach in the field of terpene chemistry |

Motivation of awarding:

"for his investigations on carbohydrates and vitamin C"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1937/haworth-bio.html>

Heisenberg, Werner (1901-1976)

German physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1932, University of Leipzig

Relation to Göttingen:



1922	Sommerfeld takes Heisenberg with him from Munich to Göttingen, where Niels Bohr gives his lecture series on modern physics in front of leading scientists
1922/23	Studies of physics in Göttingen under Max Born
1923/24	Assistantship under Max Born in Göttingen leading to a thesis on quantum theory
1924	Postdoctoral lecturing qualification (Habilitation) “on a modification of the formal rules of the quantum theory in consideration of the problem of the anomalous Zeeman effects” under Max Born
1924-26	Academic lecturer for theoretical physics in Göttingen
1937	Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1946-58	Honorary professor of theoretical physics in Göttingen
1948	External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1948-58	Director of the Max Planck Institute for Physics in Göttingen
1949-51	President of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1957	Signing of the “Göttingen declaration“
1958	Heisenberg gives a lecture in Göttingen on his “unified field theory of elementary particles”, which becomes known as “Weltformel” (world formula)
1976	The Werner-Heisenberg-Platz, Göttingen is named after him
1987	In Heisenberg’s honor, a memorial plaque is donated at Merkelstraße 18, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for the creation of quantum mechanics, the application of which has, inter alia, led to the discovery of the allotropic forms of hydrogen”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1932/index.html>

Hertz, Gustav Ludwig (1887-1975)

German mathematic and physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1925, University of Halle, together with James Franck

Relation to Göttingen:

1906-08 Studies of mathematics in Göttingen

1931 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

1984 The Gustav-Hertz-Eck in Göttingen-Weende is named after him

Motivation of awarding:

“for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron upon an atom”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1925/hertz-bio.html>

Herzberg, Gerhard (1904-1999)

Canadian physicist of German origin

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1971, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa



Relation to Göttingen:

1928-29 Postdoc at the University of Göttingen under James Franck and Max Born

Motivation of awarding:

“for his contributions to the knowledge of electronic structure and geometry of molecules, particularly free radicals”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1971/index.html>

Koch, Robert (1843-1910)

German physician and bacteriologist

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1905, Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin

Relation to Göttingen:

1862-66 Studies of mathematics, natural sciences and medicine at the University of Göttingen, state examination (Staatsexamen)

1865 Koch wins a medical contest (Preisaufgabe) for his thesis on the anatomy of the nervous system. He becomes an assistant at the Pathological Museum in Göttingen

1866 Graduation at the University of Göttingen

1947 The Robert-Koch-Straße is named after him

In Koch’s honor, memorial plaques are donated at Burgstraße 22/23 and Goetheallee 4, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his investigations and discoveries in relation to tuberculosis”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1905/index.html>

Krebs, Sir Hans Adolf (1900-1981)

British biochemist of German origin

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1953, University of Sheffield, GB, together with Fritz Albert Lipmann

Relation to Göttingen:

1918-19 Two semesters of medical studies at the University of Göttingen under Adolf Windaus and Robert Pohl

1971 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

1980 Honorary doctor Dr. med. h. c. of the University of Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his discovery of the citric acid cycle”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1953/index.html>



Kroemer, Herbert (*1928)

Nobel Prize in Physics, 2000,
together with Jack Kilby and Zhores Alferov

Relation to Göttingen:

1948-52 Studies of physics at the University of Göttingen
1952 Graduation in theoretical physics at the University of Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for basic work on information and communication technology”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/2000/kroemer-autobio.html>

Langmuir, Irving (1881-1957)

US American chemist and physicist
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1932, General Electric Co., Schenectady, New York

Relation to Göttingen:

1903-06 Student at the University of Göttingen under Walther Nernst
1906 M.Sc. and graduation under Walther Nernst investigating the nature of
 electric discharges in high vacuum and in certain gases at low
 pressure

Motivation of awarding:

“for his discoveries and investigations in surface chemistry”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1932/index.html>

Laue, Max von (1879-1960)

German physicist
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1914, University of Frankfurt/Main

Relation to Göttingen:

1899-1902 Studies of theoretical physics at the University of Göttingen under
 Woldemar Voigt and Max Abraham; one semester in Munich in
 between
1903-05 After his dissertation on interference phenomena in plane-parallel
 plates under Max Planck in Berlin, Laue returns again to Göttingen for
 his studies
1905 State examination (Staatsexamen) for lectureship at high schools
 (Gymnasien) in Göttingen
1921 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1922-48 Scientific member of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute (KWI) for Physics in
 Berlin and after 1945 in Göttingen (since 1948 Max Planck Institute);
 representing Albert Einstein as the director of the KWI for Physics in
 Berlin



1932	Max Planck Medal of the German Physic Society
1947-51	Second director of the KWI/MPI for Physics in Göttingen
1953	Nomination as scientific member and director at the Fritz Haber Institute for Physical Chemistry of the Max Planck Society in Berlin
1947-60	Honorary professor of theoretical physics in Göttingen
1957	Laue belongs to the signatories of the "Göttingen declaration"
1981	In Laue's honor, a memorial plaque is donated at Bunsenstraße 16, Göttingen being unveiled by his student, professor Max Kohler
1984	The Max-von-Laue-Weg in Göttingen-Weende is named after him

Motivation of awarding:

"for his discovery of the diffraction of X-rays by crystals"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1914/index.html>

Metschnikow, Ilja (1845-1916)

Russian zoologist and bacteriologist

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1908, together with Paul Ehrlich

Relation to Göttingen:

1865-66 Studies in Germany, i.a. in Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

"in recognition of their work on immunity"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1908/index.html>

Millikan, Robert Andrews (1868-1953)

US American physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1923, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA

Relation to Göttingen:

1895-96 Two years of studies in Göttingen, i.a. collaboration with Walther Nernst. Millikan studies thermodynamics under Woldemar Voigt, geometry under Felix Klein

1925 External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

"for his work on elementary charge of electricity and on the photoelectric effect"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1923/index.html>

**Neher, Erwin (*1944)**

German biophysicist and cell physiologist

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1991, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen,
together with Bert Sakmann

Relation to Göttingen:

1973-75	Scientific assistant at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen
1976-77	Scientific assistant at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen
1977-83	Member of the scientific staff at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen
1980	Postdoctoral lecturing qualification (Habilitation) at the physics faculty at the University of Göttingen
1983	Professor and director of the Department of Membrane Biophysics at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen
1986	Honorary professor at the University of Göttingen
1992	Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
2000	Faculty member of the MSc/PhD Programs – International Max Planck Research Schools “Molecular Biology” & “Neurosciences”

Motivation of awarding:

“for their discoveries concerning the function of single ion channels in cells”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1991/index.html>

Nernst, Walther Hermann (1864-1941)

German physicist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1920, University of Berlin

Relation to Göttingen:

1890	Assistant at the Physical Institute in Göttingen
1890-91	Academic lecturer for physical chemistry at the University of Göttingen
1891-94	Associate professor of physical chemistry at the University of Göttingen
1894-1905	Professor of physical chemistry at the University of Göttingen
1895-1905	Director of the Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry in Göttingen
1897	In the Café National, Goethestraße 8, the Nernst lamps are tested. These lamps – named after Nernst – achieve higher light efficiency and reduction of energy requirements by two thirds, making their inventor one of the best known physicists
1898	Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1905	External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen



- 1952 Nernst's remains are transferred to Göttingen and entombed at the municipal cemetery. His grave next to the ones of Max Planck and Max von Laue reminds of the generation of natural scientists which had a fundamental impact on today's conception of the world
Since the 30's, there is a memorial plaque at Bürgerstraße 50, Göttingen, the former Institute for Physical Chemistry
- 1957 The Walther-Nernst-Weg in Göttingen is named after him

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1920/index.html>

Paul, Wolfgang (1913-1993)

German physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1989, University of Bonn, together Hans Dehmelt and Norman Ramsey

Relation to Göttingen:

- 1942-44 Paul works on his postdoctoral thesis required for qualification as university lecturer (Habilitationsschrift) in Göttingen
- 1944 Postdoctoral lecturing qualification (Habilitation) in Göttingen
- 1944-50 Academic lecturer for atomic and radiation physics at the University of Göttingen
- 1950-52 Associate professor of the atomic and radiation physics at the University of Göttingen
- 1957 Signing of the "Göttingen declaration"
- 1982 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

"for the development of the ion trap technique"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1989/paul-autobio.html>

Pauli, Wolfgang (1900-1958)

Swiss-American physicist of Austrian origin

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1945, Princeton University, NJ, USA

Relation to Göttingen:

- 1921-22 Assistant to Max Born in Göttingen
- June 1922 Pauli visits Niels Bohr's lecture series in Göttingen. Bohr invites him to Copenhagen
- 1985 The Wolfgang-Pauli-Weg in Göttingen-Weende is named after him

Motivation of awarding:

"for the discovery of the Exclusion Principle, also called the Pauli Principle"

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1945/index.html>



Planck, Max Karl Ernst Ludwig (1858-1947)

German physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1918, University of Berlin

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1887 | Max Planck gets awarded the second prize (the first prize was not awarded) of the philosophy faculty of Göttingen for a thesis on the definition of energy (Energiebegriff) |
| 1901 | Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen |
| 1918 | External member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen |
| 1945 | Planck is taken by US officers to Göttingen where his niece lives. The main branch of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society was moved to Göttingen and Planck works on its re-establishment. The society is newly founded in 1948 and bears his name |
| 4.10.1947 | Planck dies in Göttingen. He is buried on the municipal cemetery
A memorial plaque is donated at his house, Merkelstraße 12, Göttingen. Since 1947, also the high school at Theaterplatz, Göttingen is named after him (Max-Planck-Gymnasium) |

Motivation of awarding:

“in recognition of the services he rendered to the advancement of Physics by his discovery of energy quanta”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1918/index.html>

Quidde, Ludwig (1858-1941)

German historian and politician

Nobel Peace Prize, 1927, professor at the University of Bonn and member of the German parliament (Bundestag; MdB), together with Ferdinand Buisson

Relation to Göttingen:

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1878-81 | Studies of history, philosophy, and economics in Göttingen |
| 1881 | Graduation at the University of Göttingen |
| 1973 | A memorial plaque is donated at his former house at Theaterplatz 9, Göttingen |
| 1985 | The Ludwig-Quidde-Weg in Göttingen-Weende is named after him |

Motivation of awarding:

“for their long and tireless efforts in the cause of peace”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/peace/laureates/1927/index.html>



Richards, Theodore William (1868-1928)

US American Chemist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1914, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Relation to Göttingen:

1888-89 Student in Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“in recognition of his accurate determinations of the atomic weight of a large number of chemical elements”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1914/index.html>

Sakmann, Bert (*1942)

German cell physiologist

Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology, 1991, Max Planck Institute for Medical Research, Heidelberg, together with Erwin Neher

Relation to Göttingen:

1974	Graduation under Otto Creutzfeldt at the University of Göttingen. Medical dissertation with the title “electrophysiology of the neural light adaptation in cat’s retina”
1974-79	Scientific assistant at the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Dept. Neurobiology (Prof. O. D. Creutzfeldt)
1979-83	Collaborator of the scientific central block of the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry
1982	Medical postdoctoral thesis (Habilitationarbeit). Title: “Observation of transmitter-receptor interaction on the molecular level: high-resolution current recording from membrane areas of cells and cell-free membrane fragments”. Medical Faculty, University of Göttingen
1983	Scientific member and member of the college of the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry in Göttingen
1985-88	Head of the Department of Cell Physiology, Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen
1992	Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for their discoveries concerning the function of single ion channels in cells”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/medicine/laureates/1991/index.html>



Siegbahn, Karl Manne Georg (1886-1978)

Swedish physicist
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1924, University Uppsala

Relation to Göttingen:

1907 Student in Göttingen, summer semester 1908 (1909 in Munich, 1911 in Berlin and Paris, 1914 in Heidelberg and Paris)
1922 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his discoveries and research in the field of X-ray spectroscopy”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1924/index.html>

Söderblom, Lars Olof Jonathan (Nathan) (1866-1931)

Swedish Lutheran theologian and studies in theology and the history of religion
Nobel Peace Prize, 1930, leader of the ecumenical movement, archbishop of Uppsala

Relation to Göttingen:

1921 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/peace/laureates/1930/index.html>

Stark, Johannes (1874-1957)

German physicist
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1919, University of Greifswald

Relation to Göttingen:

1900 Postdoctoral lecturing qualification (Habilitation) for physics in Göttingen
1900-06 Academic lecturer for physics at the University of Göttingen and assistant at the Physical Institute, University of Göttingen
1913 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his discovery of the Doppler effect in canal rays and the splitting of spectral lines in electric fields”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1919/index.html>

**Stern, Otto (1888-1969)**

US American physicist of German origin

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1943, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, PA

Relation to Göttingen:

1931 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his contribution to the development of the molecular ray method and his discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1943/index.html>

Wallach, Otto (1847-1931)

German chemist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1910, University of Göttingen

Relation to Göttingen:

1867-69 Studies of chemistry and natural sciences under Friedrich Wöhler and Hans Hübner at the University of Göttingen

1969 Graduation under Hans Hübner in Göttingen “on toluene-derived compounds”

1889-1915 Professor of chemistry at the University of Göttingen and director of the Chemical Institute

1890 Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

1915 Emeritus status

26.2.1931 Otto Wallach dies in Göttingen. He is buried on the municipal cemetery

1951 At the former Chemical Technological Institute in Hospitalstraße, Göttingen a memorial plaque is donated in Wallach’s honor

1957 The Otto-Wallach-Weg in Göttingen is named after him

Motivation of awarding:

“in recognition of his services to organic chemistry and the chemical industry by his pioneer work in the field of alicyclic compounds”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1910/index.html>

Wien, Wilhelm Carl Werner (1864-1928)

German physicist

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1911, University of Würzburg

Relation to Göttingen:

1882 Studies of mathematics and natural sciences in Göttingen

1908 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen



Motivation of awarding:

“for his discoveries regarding the laws governing the radiation of heat”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1911/index.html>

Wigner, Eugene Paul (1902-1995)

US American physicist of Hungarian origin
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1963, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ,
together with Maria Goeppert-Mayer and Hans Jensen

Relation to Göttingen:

1927 Assistant to David Hilbert at the University of Göttingen
1951 Correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his contributions to the theory of the atomic nucleus and the elementary particles, particularly through the discovery and application of fundamental symmetry principles”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/physics/laureates/1963/wigner-bio.html>

Windaus, Adolf Otto Reinhold (1876-1959)

German chemist
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1928, University of Göttingen

Relation to Göttingen:

1915-44 Professor of chemistry at the University of Göttingen and director of
the General Chemical Institute
1918 Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1944 Emeritus status
9.6.1959 Adolf Windaus dies in Göttingen
1962 At his house in Rohnsweg 22, Göttingen a memorial plaque is
donated in his honors. The Windausweg is named after him

Motivation of awarding:

“for the services rendered through his research into the constitution of the sterols and their connection with the vitamins”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1928/index.html>



Zsigmondy, Richard Adolf (1865-1929)

Austrian chemist

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1925, University of Göttingen

Relation to Göttingen:

1908-29	Director of the Institute for Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Göttingen
1908-19	Professor of inorganic chemistry and colloid chemistry at the University of Göttingen
1912	His “improved immersion ultramicroscope after Zsigmondy” is patented by the Göttingen company Rudolf Winkel, Optical and Mechanical Workshop (since 1945: Carl Zeiss company, Göttingen branch)
1914	Regular member of the Academy of Sciences, Göttingen
1919-29	Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Göttingen
24.9.1929	Zsigmondy dies in Göttingen. He is buried on the municipal cemetery
1957	The Richard-Zsigmondy-Weg is named after him
1981	In his honors, a memorial plaque is donated at Friedländer Weg 47, Göttingen

Motivation of awarding:

“for his demonstration of the heterogeneous nature of colloid solutions and for the methods he used, which have since become fundamental in modern colloid chemistry”

Detailed bibliography:

<http://www.nobel.se/chemistry/laureates/1925/index.html>