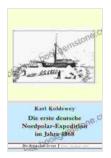
### Die Erste Deutsche Nordpolar Expedition Im **Jahre 1868**



#### Die erste deutsche Nordpolar-Expedition im Jahre 1868

by Jim Gertz



Language : English File size : 609 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting: Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 39 pages Lending : Enabled



In 1868, Germany launched its first expedition to the Arctic. This expedition, led by Captain Karl Koldewey, was the first German expedition to reach the polar ice edge and would pave the way for future German Arctic expeditions.

The expedition departed from Bremerhaven on June 13, 1868, on the steamship SMS Grille. The expedition's goal was to explore the Arctic Ocean and to conduct scientific research.

The expedition reached the polar ice edge on July 15, 1868. The expedition then sailed along the edge of the ice for several weeks, conducting scientific research and mapping the coastline.

On August 13, 1868, the expedition reached its northernmost point, latitude 81°05'N. This was the furthest north that any German expedition had ever reached.

The expedition then began its return journey to Germany. The expedition arrived back in Bremerhaven on September 17, 1868.

The expedition was a success. The expedition reached its goal of exploring the Arctic Ocean and conducting scientific research. The expedition also paved the way for future German Arctic expeditions.

#### The Crew of the Expedition

The crew of the expedition consisted of 26 men, including Captain Koldewey.

- Captain Karl Koldewey
- First officer Georg von Neumayer
- Second officer Julius Payer
- Third officer Heinrich von Zepelin
- Medical officer Adolf Pansch
- Zoologist Karl Gottsche
- Botanist Gustav Fritsch
- Geologist Julius Hauer
- Photographer Friedrich Breusing
- Artist Eduard Hildebrandt

- Carpenters
- Sailors

#### The Ships of the Expedition

The expedition used two ships, the steamship SMS Grille and the sailing ship Germania.

The SMS Grille was a steamship that was used for the majority of the expedition.

The Germania was a sailing ship that was used for support.

#### The Scientific Results of the Expedition

The expedition conducted a wide range of scientific research, including:

- Meteorological observations
- Oceanographic observations
- Geophysical observations
- Geological observations
- Biological observations

The expedition's scientific results were published in a series of volumes, which were widely read and helped to increase scientific knowledge of the Arctic.

#### The Legacy of the Expedition

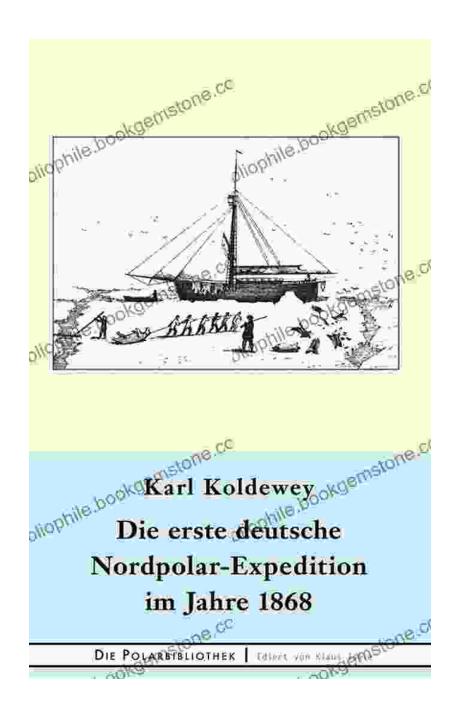
The expedition was a major success and had a lasting impact on German Arctic exploration.

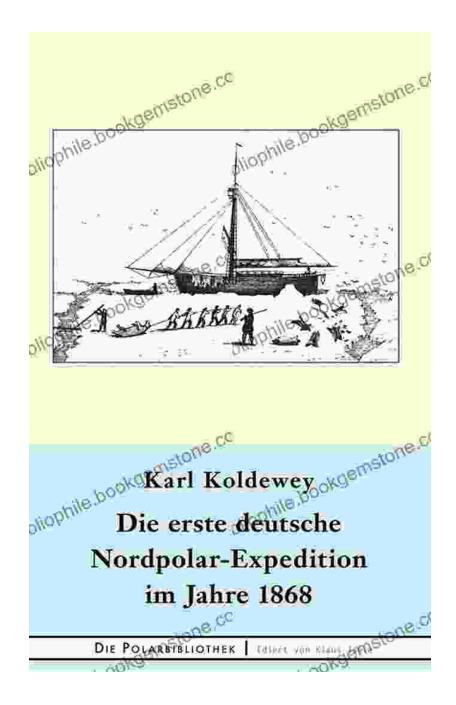
The expedition paved the way for future German Arctic expeditions, including the Second German North Polar Expedition, which was led by Julius Payer and Karl Weyprecht.

The expedition also helped to raise awareness of the Arctic and its importance.

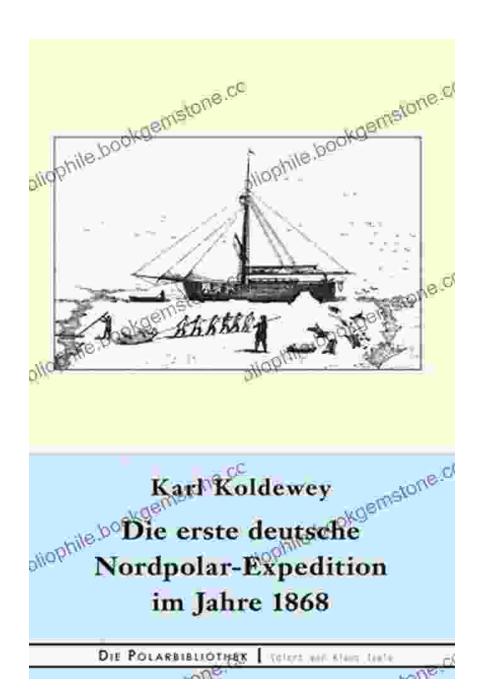
The Erste Deutsche Nordpolar Expedition Im Jahre 1868 was a major success. The expedition reached its goal of exploring the Arctic Ocean and conducting scientific research. The expedition also paved the way for future German Arctic expeditions and helped to raise awareness of the Arctic and its importance.

#### **Image Gallery**





The sailing ship Germania, which was used for support.



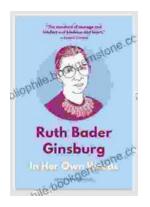
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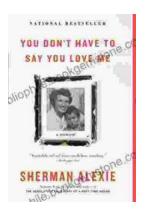
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