

## 1: Gustav Fox's Mission To Russia In (Russia observed) | Open Library

*Gustav Fox's Mission To Russia In (Russia observed) Published December 31, by Arno Pr. Written in English.*

The Amazing Odyssey of Gustavus V. Over the years the family has been active in civic and religious affairs in town. Jesse Fox was born in Dracut and married Olivia Flint. In the family moved to Lowell eventually settling on Third Street in Centralville. Gustavus Fox was a member of the first graduating class of Lowell High School and then attended, and graduated from, Phillips Academy in . Just 3 years after graduation, Fox joined the Navy and became a midshipman quite appropriately for someone whose family hails from Dracut. Fox retired from the Navy in and returned to Lowell. He became a textile manufacturer. Lincoln appointed Fox Assistant Secretary to the Navy shortly after his inauguration. He was in charge of getting supplies to the Union soldiers besieged in Fort Sumter—they needed to be replenished with food, supplies, and men. However, rough seas prevented the plan from being carried out. Lincoln did not blame Fox for the failure but rather commended him for the valiant effort. While in Washington, Fox was well known and well liked. In a social setting, Fox was a delightful companion who fairly charmed the Lincolns. But Seward remembered his former colleague recommended him to President Andrew Johnson to be named a special envoy to Russia. Fox was asked to congratulate Czar Alexander II on escaping an assassination attempt and more importantly to negotiate the purchase of Alaska for the United States. His mission to Russia was successful. Fox returned to Lowell where he and his wife, Virginia whom he married in , made their home at Merrimack Street. Ultimately, the Navy would go on to name three ships after Fox to honor his incredible service. The odyssey of Gustavus V. Fox ended in Lowell on October 29, when he passed away at the age of

## 2: History of Siberia - Wikipedia

*Gustav Fox's Mission To Russia In (Russia observed) [Joseph Florimund Loubat] on www.enganchecubano.com*  
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Exploration and Settlement on the Alaskan Coast The Earliest Explorers The large peninsula we now call Alaska was first visited by human explorers more than twelve thousand years ago. These ancestors of modern-day Alaska Natives traveled eastward from Siberia on the Beringian land bridge, a broad expanse of temporarily-exposed tundra that is today under three hundred feet of water. This bridge made it possible for whole communities to move onto the North American continent and establish maritime villages. Over the centuries, encampments evolved into productive hunting and fishing settlements. They designed skin boats and harpoons for hunting marine mammals, created arctic dress from skin and fur, and used whale blubber and oil to light and heat their homes. Thus, when European explorers came to Alaska in the eighteenth century, they were visiting a land that had been explored, inhabited and developed for millennia. Early Russian Exploration In a way, Alaska existed in the Russian imagination long before it had a place on the Russian map. Russian fur hunters and traders in Siberia had heard for centuries from the Yupik, the coastal peoples of Siberia, about a "Great Land" that lay to the east across the water. In 1741, Vitus Bering, a Danish-born officer in the Russian Navy of Tsar Peter the Great, made the first of his two voyages in the North Pacific Ocean, attempting to confirm the existence of the land to the east. He sailed through the narrow waterway that separates the Seward Peninsula of Alaska from the Chukotsk Peninsula in Siberia. He came very close to the Alaskan coast, but bad weather prevented him from making an official sighting. In 1742, on his second voyage, Bering headed up an expedition of two ships, both of which sighted land at points between 55 degrees and 59 degrees north latitude. The first sighting took place on July 15, when the St. Elias, and Kayak Island the next day. But the ships by this time had become separated, and the St. Peter was beached near the Aleutian island now known as Bering Island. Bering died there, of scurvy, in December of 1741. Russia wanted a permanent presence in North America, and hoped to exploit the fur and mineral resources there. They quickly succeeded in this goal. This was an important relationship, since the Russians were entirely unskilled in hunting sea mammals, particularly the elusive sea otter. The Russian traders used bribery and outright coercion with the Aleuts, oftentimes taking hostages and demanding their ransom be paid in fur. The Aleuts repeatedly resisted. In 1764, Aleuts on Unmak and Unalaska destroyed four Russian vessels, but the fur traders effectively quashed that opposition. European Exploration of the Coast The English, Spanish and French governments were all eager to share in the taking of this rich territory. The British dispatched Captain James Cook to Alaska in 1779, where he completed the first systematic survey of the coastline, from 58 degrees to 70 degrees north latitude. He established that there was no land connection between the Asian and North American continents, and his expedition produced maps that set the navigation standard for the next century. The Spanish, anxious to protect their interests in the New World, sent several expeditions up the coast during this period, including the voyage of the *Princesa* and *Favorita*, under the command of Ignacio Arteaga. At Nuchek Bay, they claimed possession of the territory in the name of the King of Spain, then sailed back to California. The British lost the American colonies during this time, the French faced a revolution at home, and the Spanish found themselves unable to hold onto their New World holdings in South America. The Russian Era in Alaska The connection between Russian exploration and Alaska Native exploitation that began in 1741 continued as Russia took firm hold of the coast. In 1791, the Russian merchant Grigorii Shelikhov equipped three vessels for a voyage to the Aleutian Islands, hoping to gain a monopoly on the fur trade of the region. In 1794, when the ships arrived at Kodiak Island, they were met by a force of 4,000 Koniag Natives who demanded that the Russians leave immediately. After negotiations failed, the Russians fired cannons on Koniag homes, destroying them. By subduing the Alaska Natives with fire power, Russian control grew stronger. Shelikhov extended his authority by setting up political districts in the Kodiak region, and by building a fur-harvesting labor force of Alaska Natives. His methods were sometimes so brutal that the Russian government actually conducted an inquiry, although Shelikhov was never charged with any crime. A drawing of the Russian fur trading settlement on Kodiak.

Conditions for Alaska Natives improved, but they were still seen as workers without rights. In 1791, Aleuts from Unalaska were sent to the Pribilofs Islands in the Bering Sea for to establish a permanent seal harvesting community there. Soon after, sea otter and seal populations dropped precipitously, and by 1825, the Russian American Company was compelled to put limits on the number of otter pelts that could be purchased in each district. Although resource exploitation was their top priority, the Russians did not entirely abandon exploration for its own sake. Between 1825 and 1840, parties were sent along the coast and into the interior by the Russian American Company. Exploration in Alaska By the mid-eighteenth century, several factors converged to set the stage for a new age in Alaskan exploration. Expeditions focused on geographical exploration and ethnographic inquiry, as well as resource exploitation. One significant factor contributing to this trend was the declining Asian fur market, and the near-extinction of the sea otter. As the Russian American Company found profits from fur sales dropping, the Russian government, embroiled in a number of conflicts in Europe, lost interest in Alaska. In 1825, the government authorized Edoard de Stoeckl, a Russian diplomat in the U. Baird, assistant secretary of the recently-founded Smithsonian Institution, the prospect of an impending Alaska sale was good news indeed. Kennicott spent the years to in the Yukon, and eventually sent forty boxes, loaded with natural and ethnographic materials, to Washington, D. Kennicott and his team were charged with surveying a route for a trans-Alaskan, trans-Siberian cable route, and with collecting ethnographic and natural history specimens along the way. When Kennicott died unexpectedly on this trip, his assistant, the young William Healey Dall, took over as leader. But a rival company laid the Atlantic telegraph cable first, and Western Union canceled the expedition in July 27, Dall stayed on, and over the next decades he made more than a dozen trips to Alaska. He worked for the Smithsonian, collecting and organizing specimens. He worked for the U. Coast Survey, charting the coastal features along the Aleutian chain, and, in 1845, the Bering Strait and the Arctic Ocean. Geological Survey as a paleontologist, and during his stays in Washington wrote books and reports, and organized the collections from the field. Hart Merriam set out to assemble a team for the Harriman Alaska Expedition, William Healey Dall was one of the first men he contacted. Click image for a larger view During the last decades of the 19th century, a growing interest in Native cultures led to a number of field studies among the Alaska Natives. The Harriman Expedition E. Harriman was not an ethnographer or a map-maker. He was a business man, a stock broker turned railroad owner, but he did not come to Alaska on a business trip. He knew, of course, that there was money to be made in Alaska, and he, along with any number of entrepreneurs were eager to use the developing technologies of rail and cable to capitalize on the business opportunities that might arise. His decision to turn a wilderness trip into a serious exploration of the coast speaks to his undeniable ability to do things on a grand scale, and the results reflect this as well. The expedition returned with more than one hundred trunks of specimens and more than five thousand photographs and colored illustrations. The scientists produced thirteen volumes of data that took twelve years to compile. There were two major discoveries, a new fjord and glacier, and a sweeping survey of an environment in flux. The Gold Rush was in full swing, salmon canneries were working round the clock, and fur seal rookeries exported thousands of skins every year. The Native cultures were contending with a growing tourist community, and subsistence practices were giving way to a new economy of gold, fish and fur. The Harriman scholars of observed and catalogued what they saw:

## 3: Austro-Prussian War - Wikipedia

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Nearly two-thirds of the members were adult females. There always was one row with elderly sisters and then behind them sat the younger people and then came the youngest children. There were about 8â€™10 children and then 8â€™10 teenagers. This must have been about 35â€™40 people attending Sunday meetings. The members then went home for the noonday meal and returned in the evening for sacrament meeting. Larisch Helmut Habicht born described the rooms in which the branch met: We had a main room in the highest floor of a former factory building. We also had four classrooms. During the war, the owner also allowed us to use rooms on the main floor of the building. However, he had to be released when his employment with the Junker Aircraft Company required him to move in November to Halberstadt, northwest of Leipzig. They would not be permanently united again until the last month of the war. In early , Anton enjoyed two weeks at home. His diary entry for March 17, , reads thus: Everything went as hoped for and this is my first Sunday at home with Mutti [Mother] and children. The reunion was a great day of joy for us all. I arrived in the night from Thursday to Friday at Friday evening we had a family night with the children. Later I went with Lotte to a late-night performance at the theater. In early September , he was allowed to leave Halberstadt and visit his family for ten days. Jutta Larisch born wrote of these two devoted sisters with great reverence: She was always seen in the company of children. She was the Primary president for many years. Her love and programs tied us all to the Church. She sold magazines for a living and must have left an invitation to children in every home she went to. She introduced many people to the Church. When she walked down the narrow sidewalks, there was never enough room for all the children who wanted to walk with her. She had a lovely voice and [a] very attractive personality and a love for children. This must have been especially disappointing for sisters Neumann and Lehmann. Therefore, despite physical challenges caused by a case of infantile paralysis, Helmut Habicht was inducted into the Jungvolk program and described his experiences as follows: I was a member of the Jungvolk when I was ten years old, but the meetings did not interfere with our Sunday church meetings. For the most part it was a good experience because we. They did not openly talk about Hitler and the government but there were hints of it. When I was fourteen years old, I automatically advanced to the Hitler Youth and also participated in some of the things they offered, but it also never interfered with our meetings. Horst Sommer born turned fourteen in October and joined the Hitler Youth. Because many Hitler Youth groups had a specific focus, Horst chose a group specializing in cavalry training. Because of the random assignment of recruits to the various branches of the military, his training with horses was of little value to him when he was later drafted into the navy. He was picked up on several occasions by his leaders but was never severely punished. Now he indicated that his son was prepared. Finally, they married on August 6, She told of the event years later: First, we went to the civil registration office [in city hall] and later had a little celebration with the entire ward. Soldiers did not come home very often. We also did not go on a honeymoon because there was no money and there was not much to eat. After Eric returned to his unit, Ruth continued to work with her parents in their beauty salon. On December 29, , little Vera Larisch only fifteen months old died of diphtheria. The diary entry recorded by her father, Anton Larisch, was predictably heartbroken. He journeyed home from Halberstadt to attend her funeral and ended up staying for two weeks to nurse his entire family back to health from various illnesses. Despite his enthusiastic missionary efforts in Halberstadt where he was working to revive a dormant branch and was serving as branch president , being away from his family was tearing Brother Larisch apart. Ruth Baier Hain recalled how the branch members did their best to comfort this sister in her grief: Sister Else Wagner had lost three sons and a son-in-law. We held a ceremony to honor her sons. There was prelude music, singing, and talks given by people who knew the sons. Sister Wagner could not say anythingâ€™she was deeply moved. I think she later expressed her gratitude to everybody who helped. She was very strong in the gospel and never blamed or doubted Heavenly Father. She did not have much money and was not physically strong, but she was a devoted sister. Horst Sommer was inducted into the

Reichsarbeitsdienst in August. However, the needs of the Germany military were so intense at the time that his one-year term of duty was shortened to three months, and he was drafted into the navy. He later described his reaction to the assignment: Serving in the navy was not my fondest wish. I was not thrilled to serve on a submarine. Being in a submarine is like being inside a tank. There is no easy way to get out. I was in a submarine for several hours [only one time] but was never on a real voyage. Six decades later, Horst could still describe in great detail the process of exiting a submarine at depths up to six hundred feet. His employment exempted him from military service, but his younger brother, Eberhard, remembered later that Heinz felt guilty about being a civilian; other young men in the neighborhood were fighting and dying for their country while Heinz sat at work in his hometown. He finally gave in to local pressure and volunteered in. The letter every family feared: Sommer Heinz was killed in. The official explanation was that he was fighting partisans in Italy. However, his brother, Eberhard, recalled hearing that Heinz was sitting at his desk designing motors for rockets when he was shot through the window by a partisan. The incident was never fully explained. When my brother was killed, I asked the Lord why it could happen. I received a peaceful feeling about it. Live the gospel—“you will need it. I knew what he meant. In the fall of , the Soviet army invaded eastern Germany, and the flight of millions of German civilians began. For months prior to our leaving, we saw horses and wagons and people walking in a continuous stream. Our street was like a highway. They seemed to be in distress, not knowing where to go, but they were following continuous lines of refugees coming through, being sent by train into different areas. Then all of a sudden, we found ourselves being refugees. With the men away in military service and with Helmut exempt because of his paralysis, he had become the principal priesthood holder of the branch. Ruth Larisch was baptized by her father in the Neisse River in. She told him that because he held the priesthood, he should make the main decisions, and she would follow. Suddenly, Eberhard had the distinct impression that they had to get off the train, despite the fact that they had nice seats. His mother first resisted then yielded, and they moved to another car. The next morning, the train was attacked by dive-bombers, and the passenger car in which they were first seated was destroyed. Larisch Charlotte Larisch included the following statement in her autobiography: Our Leiterwagen was from three to four feet long and about eighteen to twenty inches wide. The sides were like a ladder, with ribs. The rear wheels were about sixteen inches in diameter and the front wheels were smaller. We put everything that we possibly could carry on that wagon. With the Red Army approaching, things looked very bleak for Sister Larisch and her children. Not only did she have to find a way to leave town and protect her children, but her husband had been arrested in January charged with treason, and she had no idea where he was being held. However, conditions were about to change for the better, as she later wrote: In that time of sorrow and worry, a wonderful thing happened. He got his bicycle out of the cellar and tried to reach us. It seemed almost impossible for him to find us because he did not know where we went and there were so many refugees. When we met that day, we knew it was possible only through the help of our Father in Heaven.

## 4: Gustavus Fox - Wikipedia

*Gustav Fox's Mission To Russia In (Russia observed) by Joseph Florimund Loubat, December 31, , Arno Pr edition, in English.*

He was appointed midshipman in the U. After leaving the navy he accepted the position of agent of the Bay state woollen mills at Lawrence, Mass. In February, , he was sent for by Gen. Scott, and consulted in reference to sending supplies and troops to Fort Sumter, but the expedition was forbidden by President Buchanan. Lincoln became president. Fox was sent to Fort Sumter to communicate with Maj. Anderson, and on his return was directed to carry out the plan previously formed. The plan was virtually thwarted by the withdrawal of one of the ships the " Powhatan " , which was to have taken part. The expedition had An image should appear at this position in the text. If you are able to provide it, see Wikisource: Image guidelines and Help: Adding images for guidance. Anderson and his command after the surrender. After communications with Washington had been cut off, Fox applied to William H. Aspinwall and William B. Astor, who fitted out the steamer " Yankee," of which he was appointed acting captain, and in which he sailed for Chesapeake bay. His services in this position were extremely valuable, and a member of Mr. He planned the capture of New Orleans, the opening of the Mississippi, and in general the operations of the navy. He had all the responsibility of removing the superannuated and inefficient men he found in charge, had the honor of selecting Farragut, and was often consulted by Gen. He performed all his duties with an eye only to the requirements of the hour, and with no view to the advancement of any interest of his own. Welles, whose administration of the navy department owed to him much of its success. Soon after the close of the war Capt. Fox was sent on a special mission to Russia to convey to the czar, Alexander II. The voyage was made on the " Miantonomoh," the first monitor to cross the Atlantic. It is said that Capt. Fox might have obtained from the U. One result of his visit to Russia was the purchase of Alaska by the U. In the negotiations concerning this purchase Capt. Fox took an active interest. He afterward became manager of the Middlesex mills, and a partner with E.

**5: Gustavus Fox | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia**

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Causes[ edit ] For several centuries, Central Europe was split into a few large- or medium-sized states and hundreds of tiny entities , which while ostensibly being within the Holy Roman Empire ruled by the Holy Roman Emperor , operated in a largely independent fashion. When an existing Emperor died seven secular and ecclesiastical princes would elect a new Emperor. Over time the Empire became smaller and by came to consist of primarily German peoples aside from Bohemia, Tyrol, the southern Netherlands and Slovenia. Aside from five years , the Habsburg family, whose personal territory was Austria , controlled the Emperorship from to , although it became increasingly ceremonial only as Austria found itself at war at certain times with other states within the Empire, such as Prussia , which in fact defeated Austria during the War of Austrian Succession to seize the state of Silesia in While Austria was traditionally considered the leader of the German states, Prussia became increasingly powerful and by the late 18th century was ranked as one of the great powers of Europe. After , the German states were once again reorganized into a loose confederation: When Austria brought the dispute before the German Diet and also decided to convene the Diet of Holstein, Prussia declared that the Gastein Convention had thereby been nullified and invaded Holstein. When the German Diet responded by voting for a partial mobilization against Prussia, Bismarck claimed that the German Confederation was ended. Crown Prince Frederick "was the only member of the Prussian Crown Council to uphold the rights of the Duke of Augustenburg and oppose the idea of a war with Austria which he described as fratricide". Although he supported unification and the restoration of the medieval empire, "Fritz could not accept that war was the right way to unite Germany. The ultimate aim of most German nationalists was the gathering of all Germans under one state, although most accepted that the German portions of Switzerland would remain in Switzerland. Two ideas of national unity eventually came to the fore – one including and one excluding Austria. The New York Times summarized its views of German nationalism shortly after the outbreak of the war: There is, in political geography, no Germany proper to speak of. There are Kingdoms and Grand Duchies, and Duchies and Principalities, inhabited by Germans, and each separately ruled by an independent sovereign with all the machinery of State. Yet there is a natural undercurrent tending to a national feeling and toward a union of the Germans into one great nation, ruled by one common head as a national unit. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Bismarck maintained that he orchestrated the conflict in order to bring about the North German Confederation, the Franco-Prussian War and the eventual unification of Germany. However, historians such as A. Taylor dispute his interpretation and believe that Bismarck did not have a master plan, but rather was an opportunist who took advantage of the favourable situations that presented themselves. Taylor thinks Bismarck manipulated events into the most beneficial solution possible for Prussia. He explained to him that Prussian public opinion had become extremely sensitive about the Duchies issue and that he had no doubt that "this artificial exaggeration of the danger by public opinion formed an essential part of the calculations and actions of Count Bismarck [who considered] the annexation of the Duchies Taylor also believes that the alliance was a "test for Austria rather than a trap" and that the goal was not war with Austria, contradicting what Bismarck later gave in his memoirs as his main reason for establishing the alliance. It was in the Prussian interest to gain an alliance with Austria to defeat Denmark and settle the issue of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The alliance can be regarded as an aid to Prussian expansion, rather than a provocation of war against Austria. Many historians believe that Bismarck was simply a Prussian expansionist , rather than a German nationalist, who sought the unification of Germany. It was at the Gastein Convention that the Austrian alliance was set up to lure Austria into war. Bismarck made an alliance with Italy, committing it to the war if Prussia entered one against Austria within three months, which was an obvious incentive for Bismarck to go to war with Austria within three months to divert Austrian strength away from

Prussia. The timing of the declaration was perfect, because all other European powers were either bound by alliances that forbade them from entering the conflict, or had domestic problems that had priority. Britain had no stake economically or politically in war between Prussia and Austria. Russia was unlikely to enter on the side of Austria, due to ill will over Austrian support of the anti-Russian alliance during the Crimean War and Prussia had stood by Russia during the January Uprising in Poland whereas Austria had not. France [ edit ] France was also unlikely to enter on the side of Austria, because Bismarck and Napoleon III met in Biarritz and allegedly discussed whether or not France would intervene in a potential Austro-Prussian war. The details of the discussion are unknown but many historians think Bismarck was guaranteed French neutrality in the event of a war. Italy was already allied with Prussia, which meant that Austria would be fighting both with no major allies of its own. Bismarck was aware of his numerical superiority but still "he was not prepared to advise it immediately even though he gave a favourable account of the international situation". In his speech to the Reichstag on 2 May , Bismarck said: It is known that even on 6 August , I was in the position to observe the French ambassador make his appearance to see me in order, to put it succinctly, to present an ultimatum: Naturally I was not doubtful of the answer for a second. A few days after one in Paris thought differently, and I was given to understand that this instruction had been torn from Emperor Napoleon during an illness. The further attempts in relation to Luxemburg are known. In Austria Emperor Franz Joseph saw the need to reduce growing ethnic strife by uniting the several nationalities against a foreign enemy. Taylor wrote that Bismarck was reluctant to pursue war as it "deprived him of control and left the decisions to the generals whose ability he distrusted". Taylor suggested that Bismarck was hoping to force Austrian leaders into concessions in Germany, rather than provoke war. The truth may be more complicated than simply that Bismarck, who famously said that "politics is the art of the possible", initially sought war with Austria or was initially against the idea of going to war with Austria. Rival military systems[ edit ] In , von Roon had implemented several army reforms that ensured that all Prussian citizens were liable to conscription. Before this date, the size of the army had been fixed by earlier laws that had not taken population growth into account, making conscription inequitable and unpopular for this reason. While some Prussian men remained in the army or the reserves until they were forty years old, about one man in three or even more in some regions where the population had expanded greatly as a result of industrialisation was assigned minimal service in the Landwehr , the home guard. Had France under Napoleon III attempted to intervene against the Prussians, they could have faced him with equal or superior numbers of troops. The Prussian army was thus better trained and disciplined than the Austrian army, particularly in the infantry. While Austrian cavalry and artillery were as well-trained as their Prussian counterparts with Austria possessing two elite divisions of heavy cavalry, weapons and tactics had advanced since the Napoleonic Wars and cavalry charges had been rendered obsolete. Prince Friedrich Karl is cheered on by his Prussian troops. The Prussian army was locally based, organized in Kreise military districts, lit.: Most reservists lived close to their regimental depots and could be swiftly mobilized. Austrian policy was to ensure that units were stationed far from home to prevent them from taking part in separatist revolts. Conscripts on leave or reservists recalled to their units during mobilization faced a journey that might take weeks before they could report to their units, making the Austrian mobilization much slower than that of the Prussian Army. Speed of concentration[ edit ] The railway system of Prussia was more extensively developed than that within Austria. Railways made it possible to supply larger numbers of troops than hitherto and allowed the rapid movement of troops within friendly territory. The better Prussian rail network allowed the Prussian army to concentrate more rapidly than the Austrians. Moltke, reviewing his plans to Roon stated, "We have the inestimable advantage of being able to carry our Field Army of , men over five railway lines and of virtually concentrating them in twenty-five days. Austria has only one railway line and it will take her forty-five days to assemble , men. By the time the Austrians were fully assembled, they would be unable to concentrate against one Prussian army without having the other two instantly attack their flank and rear, threatening their lines of communication. Armaments and tactics[ edit ] Dreyse needle gun Prussian infantry were equipped with the Dreyse needle gun , a bolt-action rifle capable of far more rapid fire than the muzzle-loading Lorenz rifles of the Austrian army. In the Franco-Austrian War of , French troops had taken advantage of the fact that the rifles of the time fired high if sighted for long range. By rapidly closing the

range, French troops could come to close quarters without sustaining too many casualties from the Austrian infantry. The Austrian artillery had breech-loading rifled guns, while the Prussian army retained many muzzle-loading smooth bore cannon. New Krupp breech-loading cannons were only slowly being introduced but the shortcomings of the Austrian army prevented the artillery from being decisive. In , the Prussian economy was rapidly growing, partly as a result of the Zollverein , which gave Prussia an advantage in the war. Prussia could equip its armies with breech-loading rifles and later with new Krupp breech-loading artillery but the Austrian economy was suffering from the effects of the Hungarian Revolution of and the Second Italian War of Independence. Austria had only one bank, the Creditanstalt and the state was heavily in debt. Historian Christopher Clark wrote that there is little to suggest that Prussia had an overwhelming economic and industrial advantage over Austria and wrote that a larger portion of the Prussian population was engaged in agriculture than in the Austrian population and that Austrian industry could produce the most sophisticated weapons in the war rifled artillery. The Austro-Prussian War ended quickly and was fought mainly with existing weapons and munitions, which reduced the influence of economic and industrial power relative to politics and military culture. Oil painting by Georg von Boddien. Before the war started both the Austrian and Prussian governments sought to rally allies in Germany. The Hanoverian monarch concluded that his kingdom would fall if it were to fight against the Prussian armies. Many of the German princes allied with the Habsburgs principally out of a desire to keep their thrones. The Kingdom of Italy participated in the war with Prussia, because Austria held Venetia and other smaller territories wanted by Italy to complete the process of Italian unification. In return for Italian aid against Austria, Bismarck agreed not to make a separate peace until Italy had obtained Venetia. Notably, the other foreign powers abstained from this war. French Emperor Napoleon III , who expected a Prussian defeat, chose to remain out of the war to strengthen his negotiating position for territory along the Rhine , while the Russian Empire still bore a grudge against Austria from the Crimean War.

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*Narrative Of The Mission To Russia, In , Of The Hon. Gustavus Vasa Fox, Assistant-secretary Of The Navy [Joseph Florimond Loubat] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

They called them oin irged "people of the forest". Many of them, such as the Barga and Uriankhai , were little different from the Mongols. While the tribes around Lake Baikal were Mongol-speaking, those to the west spoke Turkic , Samoyedic , or Yeniseian languages. The Great Khans favored gyrfalcons , furs, women and Kyrgyz horses for tribute. Western Siberia came under the Golden Horde. In the swamps of western Siberia, dog sled Yam stations were set up to facilitate collection of tribute. From then on the Yuan dynasty controlled large portions of Central and Eastern Siberia. In Muscovites and Novgorodians skied to West Siberia, up to the river Ob, and subdued some local tribes. Khanate of Sibir With the breakup of the Golden Horde late in the 15th century, the Khanate of Sibir was founded with its center at Tyumen. The non- Borjigin Taybughid dynasty vied for rule with the descendants of Shiban , a son of Jochi. In the beginning of the 16th century Tatar fugitives from Turkestan subdued the loosely associated tribes inhabiting the lowlands to the east of the Ural Mountains. Agriculturists, tanners, merchants, and mullahs Muslim clerics were brought from Turkestan, and small principalities sprang up on the Irtysh and the Ob. These were united by Khan Yadegar Mokhammad of Kazan. Yermak and the Cossacks[ edit ] Yermak Timofeyevich In the midth century the Tsardom of Russia conquered the Tatar khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan , thus annexing the entire Volga Region and making the way to the Ural Mountains open. The colonisation of the new easternmost lands of Russia and further onslaught eastward was led by the rich merchants Stroganovs. Tsar Ivan IV granted large estates near the Urals as well as tax privileges to Anikey Stroganov , who organized large scale migration to these lands. Stroganovs developed farming, hunting, saltworks, fishing, and ore mining on the Urals and established trade with Siberian tribes. In the s the entrepreneur Semyon Stroganov and other sons of Anikey Stroganov enlisted many cossacks for protection of the Ural settlements against attacks by the Tatars of the Siberian Khanate , led by Khan Kuchum. Stroganov suggested to their chief Yermak , hired in , to conquer the Khanate of Sibir, promising to help him with supplies of food and arms. In Yermak began his voyage into the depths of Siberia with a band of 1, men, following the Tagil and Tura Rivers. The following year they were on the Tobol , and men successfully laid siege to Qashliq , the residence of Khan Kuchum , near what is now Tobolsk. Kuchum still was strong and suddenly attacked Yermak in in the dead of night, killing most of his people. Russian exploration and settlement[ edit ] Siberian river routes were of primary importance in the process of Russian exploration and conquest of Siberia. In the early 17th century the eastward movement of Russian people was slowed by the internal problems in the country during the Time of Troubles. However, very soon the exploration and colonization of the huge territories of Siberia was resumed, led mostly by Cossacks hunting for valuable furs and ivory. These were Pomors from the Russian North , who already had been making fur trade with Mangazeya in the north of the Western Siberia for quite a long time. In the settlement of Turukhansk was founded on the northern Yenisey River , near the mouth of the Lower Tunguska , and in Yeniseysky ostrog was founded on the mid- Yenisey at the mouth of the Upper Tunguska. By doing this, he may have become the first Russian to reach Yakutia and meet Yakuts. In this way, Pyanda may have become the first Russian to meet Buryats. A 17th-century koch in a museum in Krasnoyarsk. Kochs were the earliest icebreakers and were widely used by Russian people in the Arctic and on Siberian rivers. In Pyotr Beketov was appointed Enisey voevoda in Siberia. He successfully carried out the voyage to collect taxes from Zabaykalye Buryats , becoming the first Russian to enter Buryatia. There he founded the first Russian settlement, Rybinsky ostrog. Beketov was sent to the Lena River in , where in he founded Yakutsk and sent his Cossacks to explore the Aldan and further down the Lena, to found new fortresses, and to collect taxes. Maksim Perfylyev , who earlier had been one of the founders of Yeniseysk , founded Bratsky ostrog in , and in he became the first Russian to enter Transbaikalia. The Cossacks learned from the locals about the proximity of the Amur River. He led a group of Cossacks himself in to the south of the Baikal Mountains and discovered Lake Baikal , visiting its Olkhon Island. Subsequently, Ivanov made the first chart and description of Baikal.

After wintering, in Poyarkov pushed down the Zeya and became the first Russian to reach the Amur River. He sailed down the Amur and finally discovered the mouth of that great river from land. Since his Cossacks provoked the enmity of the locals behind, Poyarkov chose a different way back. They built boats and in sailed along the Sea of Okhotsk coast to the Ulya River and spent the next winter in the huts that had been built by Ivan Moskvitin six years earlier. In they returned to Yakutsk. In they sailed from Srednekolymsk down to the Arctic and after some time they rounded Cape Dezhnyov , thus becoming the first explorers to pass through Bering Strait and to discover Chukotka and the Bering Sea. All their kochi and most of their men including Popov were lost in storms and clashes with the natives. A small group led by Dezhnyov reached the mouth of the Anadyr River and sailed up it in , having built new boats out of the wreckage. They founded Anadyrsk and were stranded there, until Stadukhin found them, coming from Kolyma by land. He also may have explored the western shores of Kamchatka as early as the s. Through the Olyokma , Tungur and Shilka Rivers he reached the Amur Dauria , returned to Yakutsk and then went back to the Amur with a larger force in â€” This time he was met with armed resistance. He built winter quarters at Albazin , then sailed down the Amur and found Achansk, which preceded the present-day Khabarovsk , defeating or evading large armies of Daurian Manchu Chinese and Koreans on his way. He charted the Amur in his Draft of the Amur river. In he sailed from Anadyr Bay to Cape Dezhnyov. Atop his earlier pioneering charts, he is credited with creation of the early map of Chukotka and Bering Strait , which was the first to show on paper very schematically the yet undiscovered Wrangel Island , both Diomedede Islands and Alaska. The conquest of Kamchatka would be completed later, in the early 18th century by Vladimir Atlasov , while the discovery of the Arctic coastline and Alaska would be nearly completed by the Great Northern Expedition in â€” The expedition allowed cartographers to create a map of most of the northern coastline of Russia, thanks to the results brought by a series of voyages led by Fyodor Minin , Dmitry Ovtsyn , Vasili Pronchishchev , Semyon Chelyuskin , Dmitry Laptev and Khariton Laptev. At the same time, some of the members of the newly founded Russian Academy of Sciences traveled extensively through Siberia, forming the so-called Academic Squad of the Expedition. Russian people and Siberian natives[ edit ] Siberian peoples as depicted in the 17th century Remezov Chronicle. The main treasure to attract Cossacks to Siberia was the fur of sables , foxes , and ermines. Explorers brought back many furs from their expeditions. Local people, submitting to the Russian Empire, received defense from the southern nomads. In exchange they were obliged to pay yasak tribute in the form of furs. There was a set of yasachnaya roads, used to transport yasak to Moscow. A number of peoples showed open resistance to Russian people. Others submitted and even requested to be subordinated, though sometimes they later refused to pay yasak, or not admitted to the Russian authority. In â€”, the Tungus fought strenuously for their independence, but were subdued around The Buryats also offered some opposition, but were swiftly pacified. The most resistance was offered by the Koryak on the Kamchatka Peninsula and Chukchi on the Chukchi Peninsula , the latter still being at the Stone Age level of development. The Manchu resistance , however, obliged the Russian Cossacks to quit Albazin, and by the Treaty of Nerchinsk Russia abandoned her advance into the basin of the river, instead concentrating on the colonisation of the vast expanses of Siberia and trading with China via the Siberian trakt. In a Russian military expedition under Nikolay Muravyov explored the Amur, and by a chain of Russian Cossacks and peasants were settled along the whole course of the river. The accomplished fact was recognised by China in by the Treaty of Aigun. Peter Simon Pallas , with several Russian students, laid the first foundation of a thorough exploration of the topography, fauna, flora, and inhabitants of the country. The journeys of Christopher Hansteen and Georg Adolf Erman were the most important step in the exploration of the territory. Alexander von Humboldt , Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg , and Gustav Rose also paid short visits to Siberia, which gave a new impulse to the accumulation of scientific knowledge; while Carl Ritter elaborated in his *Asien* â€” the foundations of a sound knowledge of the structure of Siberia. The Siberian branch of the Russian Geographical Society was founded at the same time in Irkutsk, and afterwards became a permanent centre for the exploration of Siberia; while the opening of the Amur and Sakhalin attracted Richard Maack , Schmidt, Glehn, Gustav Radde , and Leopold von Schrenck , who created works on the flora, fauna, and inhabitants of Siberia. Russian settlement[ edit ] The 17th-century tower of Yakutsk fort. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Russian people that migrated into Siberia were

hunters, and those who had escaped from Central Russia: The new settlements of Russian people and the existing local peoples required defence from nomads, for which forts were founded. This way forts of Tomsk and Berdsk were founded. In the 18th century in Siberia, a new administrative guberniya was formed with Irkutsk, then in the 19th century the territory was several times re-divided with creation of new guberniyas: Tomsk with center in Tomsk and Yenisei Yeniseysk, later Krasnoyarsk. In the , the first large industrial project—the metallurgical production found by Demidov family—gave birth to the city of Barnaul. Later, the enterprise organized social institutions like library, club, theatre. Pyotr Semenov-Tyan-Shansky, who stayed in Barnaul in 1847 wrote: Siberian peasants more than those in European Russia relied on their own force and abilities. They had to fight against the harder climate without outside help. Lack of serfdom and landlords also contributed to their independent character. Unlike peasants in European Russia, Siberians had no problems with land availability; the low population density gave them the ability to intensively cultivate a plot for several years in a row, then to leave it fallow for a long time and cultivate other plots. Leonid Blummer noted that the culture of alcohol consumption differed significantly; Siberian peasants drank frequently but moderately: In 1866, the governorate was divided into three provinces, Vyatka, Solikamsk and Tobolsk. In 1881, it was renamed to Tsardom of Siberia. These vicereencies were downgraded to the status of governorate in Tobolsk Governorate, Irkutsk Governorate, Vyatka Governorate. Tomsk Governorate was split off Tobolsk governorate in 1881. Yakutsk Oblast was split off Irkutsk Governorate in 1881. In 1881, the subdivision of Siberia was reformed again. It was divided into two governorates general, West Siberia and East Siberia. Decembrists and other exiles[ edit ] Siberia was deemed a good place to exile for political reasons, as it was far from any foreign country. Petersburg citizen would not wish to escape in vast Siberian countryside as the peasants and criminals did.

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