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## MOSCOW AND THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

Palatial Petersburg and Holy Moscow are distant four hundred and three miles by rail, but the distance in time and civilization between the old capital and the new can only be reckoned by centuries. Moscow is a city of more than 750 000 inhabitants, yet it hardly deserves the name of city. It is in reality a colossal village, for it does not resemble even a European city of the third magnitude. Moscow consists largely of one or two story houses with court yards and outbuildings, each property being walled in, or at least provided with a hedge. There seems to be a lack of concentration to Moscow which interferes with the city having a monumental appearance. In the center stands the far-famed Kremlin, the shrine of Russian art and religion. With the Kremlin as a point of departure the city forms a succession of concentric zones. Moscow has a few streets that resemble those in St. Petersburg, which are adorned with fine buildings, statues, etc., as that of Nicholas I. This statue is situated between the Cathedral of St. Isaac and the Maria-Nicolaierna Palace. Nicholas I was the third son of the Emperor Paul. He succeeded his brother Alexander in 1825 and occupied the throne until 1855. The boulevards around Moscow are most imposing, and the parks and squares which are so abundant are in excess of the real demands. The reason of the isolation of the houses is the frequency and extent of the fires. From what has been said it will be seen that Moscow is not a monumental city, but at any rate it is a picturesque one with its three hundred and fifty churches with their bright blue and gilt spires and domes. This barbaric splendor of the decorations would soon become mean looking if, like the Holland-

ers, the Russians did not have a passion for paint and whitewash; and it is even stated on credible authority that the oldest churches in the Kremlin are entirely renovated every year or two. Moscow is not built on a level, and the elevation is changed so frequently that a large number of picturesque views can be obtained. The conveyances are numerous and are sometimes picturesque, sometimes prosaic, but they move at a brisk pace and help to give life and color to the scene.

The quaint and gorgeous Kremlin, standing on a hill in the center of this city of magnificent distances, is of uncertain foundation. In 1339 it was surrounded by oaken walls. It forms an inclosure nearly two miles around. Its walls are pierced with five gates; the principal being the Shaski Vorota, or Redeemer's Gate, having a highly venerated picture of the Saviour over it; all who enter by it are required to bare the head. Entering the square, the visitor sees three cathedrals and two other churches—one, St. Basil, having eleven polychromatic spires and cupolas; the great bell, the palace, etc. The great bell, which we illustrate, is one of the sights of Russia. The tower of Ivan Veliki is the campanile for the three cathedrals of the Kremlin. It contains thirty-four bells, the largest weighing 64 tons. The great bell at the foot of the tower is the Tzar Kolokol, which according to the inscription was cast in 1733. It never seems to have been actually hung or rung, having cracked in the furnace. It weighs about 440,000 pounds; its height is 19¼ feet; the circumference is 60 feet 9 inches. The thickness is about 2 feet. The weight of the broken piece is 11 tons. It is now used as a chapel. In the Cathedral of the Assumption, a small church founded in 1326 and rebuilt in 1475, the

present Czar of Russia was crowned on May 26, with imposing ceremonies and fetes, the cost of which will exceed \$20,000,000.

The Czar made his triumphal entry into Moscow on May 21, accompanied by the Empress and the Court. The route from the Petroffsky Palace to the Kremlin, a distance about three miles, was lined by an enormous crowd of spectators. The way was elaborately decorated by fluttering flags, banners, pennants and escutcheons. Streamers stretched across the roadway and garlands of heather hung from Venetian masts. Little sleep could be obtained in Moscow the previous night, on account of the large crowds of the lower orders, who were obliged to shift for themselves in regard to lodgings and places to view the pageant.

When the cannon announced that the cortege was getting ready, the church bells of the myriad-belled city began their chiming. Hats were removed and the sign of the cross was made by the devout Russians. His Majesty was followed by an immense retinue of officers of all nations in every variety of uniform. The Czar looked calm and serious and continually raised his hand to salute the acclaiming crowds. The progress was marked with a continual boom of cannon and a clanging of bells to the tune of the national hymn, joined to the cheering of the vast assembly. The Empress was seated in a magnificently gilded coach, drawn by eight beautiful cream colored horses, and in the following gilded coach, without a crown, sat the Empress Consort, graciously bowing acknowledgments. Both their Majesties were dressed in Russian costume, pure white with silver brocade. Their Imperial Majesties alighted at the Gate of the  
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THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR—THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE HOLY GATE.

**MOSCOW AND THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.**

(Continued from first page.)

Resurrection, according to the immemorial custom, in order to venerate the picture of the Iberian Madonna, which is kept in a chapel at the side of the gate. Here their Imperial Majesties were met by the Metropolitan of Moscow, and after kissing the crucifix and making the sign of the cross with holy water, they entered the chapel and knelt before the sacred picture. They then passed through the Holy Gate of the Saviour into the Kremlin. (For our engraving of this event we are indebted to The London Graphic.) The imperial party prayed in the cathedrals and after a short rest left for the suburban palace of Alexandria. The next day their Imperial Majesties received the envoys of France, Spain, Japan, Corea and the United States, and that evening the foreign minister, Prince Lobanof, gave a reception to the foreign guests. On Saturday, May 23, the Czar received the representatives of Holland, Portugal, Turkey, Servia and Mexico, and Sunday the Czar and other members of the family were present at the consecration of the banner of the empire. On Monday the Emperor and Empress attended privately at the Church of the Saviour, in the Kremlin. On Monday afternoon, the transfer of the regalia from the armory of the Kremlin to the throne room of the palace took place. The regalia were carried in procession and reverently deposited on a table at the right of the throne, where they were guarded by high officials.

Very early on Tuesday, May 26, most of the inhabitants of Moscow were moving toward the Kremlin. The weather was glorious; the sun pouring upon the many gilded cupolas of Moscow and the Kremlin produced an indescribable effect. The regulation twenty-one guns announced the approaching event, and the signal was taken up by the bells of the cathedral, which was followed by all the other bells of the city. The Cathedral of the Assumption, in which the coronation took place, is unfortunately very small, eight hundred people standing elbow to elbow in a place intended for one hundred. Many of the costumes were superb.

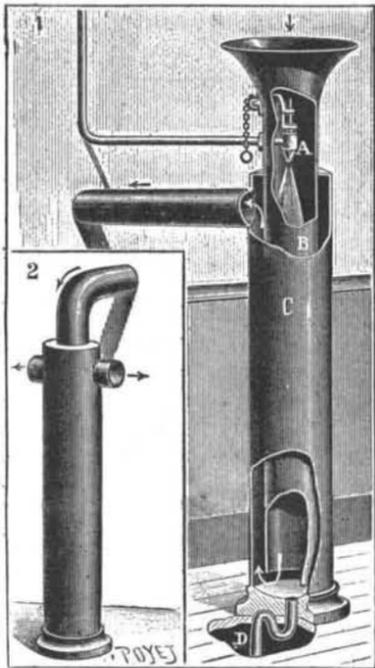
The coronation took place at ten o'clock in the morning; but long before that hour the Church of the Assumption had been filled with the distinguished guests and representatives who had come from the four quarters of the globe to do honor in the name of their respective countries to the young Emperor and Empress. The United States were represented by Clifton R. Breckenridge the American minister, Gen. A. G. McCook, special representative of the American government, and Admiral Selfridge. At nine o'clock the imperial party approached the church amid the pealing of bells and the thunderous applause of the multitude. The first to enter the portal was the Dowager Czarina, mother of the Emperor, who ascended her throne on a dais level with the throne of the Emperor. Behind her came the Emperor and Empress, who were

received at the portal by the clergy and escorted to the altar.

The Metropolitan of Moscow addressed a brief allocution, while that of St. Petersburg held a jeweled crucifix to their lips, and that of Kieff sprinkled them with holy water. After a few prayers the Czar stood to read his confession of faith. He was dressed in the uniform of the Preobragensky regiment. Then the actual coronation ceremonies began. One by one the Czar took the various papal insignia and the state mantle from the ecclesiastics. The crown was handed

Family congratulations followed and a salute of 100 guns were fired. Next, mass began, and the Czar and Czarina went to the gates of the altar, where both were solemnly anointed with the holy chrism. The Czar was anointed in seven places, the Czarina only on the forehead. The Czar then used his privilege as head of the Greek Church and entered the sanctuary to receive the holy communion, the Czarina communicating outside the gates, like the ordinary laity. After the service was finished the imperial party left the cathedral, the Czar and Czarina going to pray at the tombs of their ancestors and various important shrines. At night the illuminations were on a magnificent scale. A bouquet was presented to the Empress at 9 o'clock, and, on her Majesty taking the pressure of her hand on the stem, instantly illuminated the flowers and simultaneously the whole Kremlin with electricity. Towers, cupolas, and walls of the palaces were ablaze with many colored lights till long after midnight, and search lights from towers threw their rays far over the city. Then followed a succession of fetes, banquets, and receptions such as even Russia has rarely seen, and the congratulations of the foreign nations poured in.

Unfortunately, the round of festivities which followed has been marked by one of the most tragic calamities of the century. The popular fete of the coronation ceremonies was held on the Hodynsky Plain, opposite the Petroffsky Palace, where a free distribution of food and drink was made to the peasants. It is estimated that several hundreds of thousands were present, and in their eagerness to get near the distributing booths, the crowds surged forward, crushing those in front against the barriers, which yielded to the enormous pressure and were swept away. Hundreds of men, women and children were thrown down and trampled to death beneath the immense throng as it rolled forward. Including those who have since died in the hospitals, the fatalities will run into the thousands; and it is thought many have dragged themselves off the field to die, or have been carried away by their friends, of whom no account will ever be taken.



**BESSIERE'S HYDRAULIC VENTILATOR.**

to the Emperor by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. Standing forth before the congregation and in front of the altar, he with both hands placed the crown upon his head: then taking the scepter in his right hand and the globe of empire in his left, he ascended the dais and seated himself upon the throne to the united accompaniment of salvos of artillery, martial music and the clash of the city's bells. He then arose, took off his crown, and touched the forehead of the Empress with it, after which she knelt before him and he placed her own crown upon her head. The Metropolitan then stepped forward to the foot of the dais and made a short address to the Czar on the importance and duties of his office, ending with these words: "With this visible and corporal adornment of thy head is clear proof that Christ the King of Honors invisibly crowns thee head of the Russian empire."

**BESSIERE'S HYDRAULIC VENTILATOR.**

Ventilation in premises inhabited by a large number of persons in common has for a long time occupied the attention of hygienists as well as of very many eminent scientists and distinguished investigators, and the problems that it involves have been well studied. In manufactories, barracks, hospitals, schools, and private houses, even, the air vitiated by respiration and all sorts of emanations must be constantly renewed; but it is also necessary that such renewal shall be done judiciously, and that in winter it shall not be attended with a lowering of the temperature. Many systems have been proposed—some of them automatic and based upon the difference of density of warm and cold air, such, for example, as perforated or movable panes of glass, etc. Others lay mechanical methods under



**THE MONUMENT OF NICHOLAS I AT MOSCOW**



**THE GREAT BELL OF MOSCOW.**