

= Russian monitor Admiral Chichagov =

The Russian monitor Admiral Chichagov ( Russian : ??????? ??????? ) was the second and last of the two Admiral Spiridov @-@ class monitors built for the Imperial Russian Navy in the late 1860s . The ship was assigned to the Baltic Fleet upon completion and remained there for her entire career . Aside from an incident where she ran aground , her service was uneventful . The sister ships were reclassified as coast @-@ defense ironclads in 1892 before they became training ships in 1900 . Admiral Spiridov was stricken from the Navy List in 1907 and became a target ship . Her ultimate fate is unknown .

= = Design and description = =

The Admiral Spiridov @-@ class monitors were significantly larger than their predecessors , the Charodeika class , and were 254 feet ( 77 @.@ 4 m ) long at the waterline . They had a beam of 43 feet ( 13 @.@ 1 m ) and a maximum draft of 21 feet ( 6 @.@ 4 m ) . The ships were designed to displace 3 @,@ 196 long tons ( 3 @,@ 247 t ) , but turned out to be overweight and actually displaced 3 @,@ 505 to 3 @,@ 587 long tons ( 3 @,@ 561 to 3 @,@ 645 t ) . Their crew consisted of 280 officers and crewmen . The Admiral Spiridov class had a single two @-@ cylinder horizontal direct @-@ acting steam engine . It drove a single propeller using steam provided by four rectangular fire @-@ tube boilers . The engine was designed to produce a total of 2 @,@ 000 indicated horsepower ( 1 @,@ 500 kW ) which gave the ships speeds between 9 @.@ 1 ? 9 @.@ 5 knots ( 16 @.@ 9 ? 17 @.@ 6 km / h ; 10 @.@ 5 ? 10 @.@ 9 mph ) when they ran their initial sea trials in 1869 . The ship carried 280 long tons ( 280 t ) of coal which gave her a range of 1 @,@ 400 nautical miles ( 2 @,@ 600 km ; 1 @,@ 600 mi ) at full speed . She was fitted with three masts in a light fore @-@ and @-@ aft rig to steady her and aid in maneuvering .

The monitors were ultimately designed to be armed with four Obukhov 9 @-@ inch rifled guns , a pair in each turret . In 1874 ? 75 the guns were replaced by a single 11 @-@ inch ( 279 mm ) gun . During the Russo @-@ Turkish War of 1877 ? 78 , a 9 @-@ inch mortar was fitted to attack the thin deck armor of enemy ships , but accuracy was poor and they were later removed , probably in the early 1880s . An improved , more powerful , 11 @-@ inch gun was installed aboard Admiral Chichagov during the 1880s . Light guns for use against torpedo boats were added to the Admiral Spiridov @-@ class ships during the Russo @-@ Turkish War when a pair of 4 @-@ pounder 3 @.@ 4 @-@ inch ( 86 mm ) guns were mounted on the roofs of each gun turret . A variety of other small guns are known to have been fitted , but details are lacking . The ships could also carry 12 to 15 mines .

The hull of the Admiral Spiridov @-@ class monitors was completely covered by wrought @-@ iron armor that was 5 @.@ 5 to 6 @.@ 5 inches ( 140 to 165 mm ) thick amidships and thinned to 3 @.@ 25 inches ( 83 mm ) aft and 3 @.@ 5 inches ( 89 mm ) forward of the main belt . The turrets had 6 inches of armor , except around the gun ports , where it thickened to 6 @.@ 5 inches . The conning tower was 5 inches ( 127 mm ) thick and the deck armor was in two layers with a total thickness of 1 inch .

= = Construction and service = =

Admiral Chichagov , named for Admiral Vasily Chichagov , was ordered on 4 June 1865 from the Semiannikov & Poletika Shipyard , Saint Petersburg , although the formal keel @-@ laying was not until 20 November 1866 . Construction was delayed by changes to the design and late deliveries of components . She was launched on 28 August 1868 and then transferred to Kronstadt for fitting out as the shallow waters around Saint Petersburg prevented deep @-@ draft ships from being completed . This added more delays as the dockyard there lacked the equipment to efficiently fit out the ships , and she officially entered service in 1869 at the cost of 1 @,@ 177 @,@ 500 rubles .

On 20 July 1870 , Admiral Chichagov struck a sandbank near Koivisto at full speed . While not damaged in the incident , she was very firmly stuck and , an attempt by the armored frigate

Sevastopol pull her off failed two days later when the hawser snapped . The Russians started to offload coal and equipment onto the low deck of the Strelets in preparation for another attempt . While rigging another hawser aboard Strelets , it moved unexpectedly , badly injuring the ship 's executive officer and a bosun , who later died of his injuries . The subsequent attempt by Sevastopol also failed , so several barges and a floating crane were summoned from Kronstadt the next day . As much weight as possible was transferred to the barges , including her forward guns , and she was successfully pulled free on 25 July . Admiral Chichagov was not damaged in the incident .

On 18 July 1875 , she accidentally collided with the monitor Veschun , but neither ship was seriously damaged . Admiral Chichagov served as the flagship for Captain 1st Rank Stepan Makarov during the 1885 fleet maneuvers in the approaches to the Gulf of Riga . She was reclassified as a coast defense ironclad on 13 February 1892 . By this time , her role in Russian war plans was to defend the Gulf of Riga against an anticipated German amphibious landing . In 1900 , Admiral Chichagov was assigned to the Kronstadt Engineering School as a training ship , although she was transferred to Libau during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 to reinforce the port 's defenses . The ship was transferred to the Port of Kronstadt on 31 March 1907 for disposal . The ship was stricken on 14 August and her hulk was used as a target near Reval . Her ultimate fate is unknown .