



## St Andrew's Restoration Challenge!

Since 1884, St Andrew's has been a centre of  
community for foreigners and Russians alike.

Help us to pass this legacy on to future generations!



Project site manager Arsen Babyev of the “Probrazheniye” restoration firm (lower left photo) during West Wall façade restoration work in summer, 2018.



*“I am delighted to support St Andrew’s Restoration challenge. St Andrew’s is one of the most well-known pieces of British architectural heritage in the centre of Moscow. Its church services, concerts and charitable projects provide an essential place for Russians and English-speaking expatriates to meet and serve together. I encourage you to support the challenge, so that we can preserve this iconic building and its work for future generations.”*

**HE Sir Laurie Bristow KCMG  
British Ambassador to Russia**

# Meet the Challenge! Help St Andrew's pass its legacy on to future generations

**S**t Andrew's Anglican Church invites you to become a part of our international appeal to restore our iconic, neo-gothic building in central Moscow, the only uniquely British architectural monument of its kind in the Russian Federation.

- ✦ In 2019, St Andrew's must raise over \$350,000 for architectural and engineering designs required to apply for a City of Moscow restoration grant, and to make urgent repairs to our foundation.
- ✦ If this challenge is met, the City of Moscow pledges up to \$2.5 million to restore the Victorian-era façade and to restore the roof to its original zinc-alloy construction in the 2020 and 2021 building seasons.
- ✦ Looking beyond 2021, St Andrew's will need to raise even more funds for electrical, plumbing, and interior work not covered by city restoration subsidies, including installation of stained glass windows and furnishings for contemporary worship.

## Who has stepped up to the challenge so far?

- ✦ In 2018, St Andrew's appointed as its restoration architect, Nadezhda Danilenko, an award-winning Moscow architect who has planned and executed the restoration of numerous listed buildings supervised by the City of Moscow Department of Culture and Heritage. St Andrew's Anglican Church is one such protected site.
- ✦ Under Mrs. Danilenko's direction, St Andrew's restored its West Wall façade in the summer of 2018 at a cost of \$200,000. The City of Moscow paid \$115,000 towards the project, matched by a further \$85,000 in private funds raised by the charitable fund, Friends of St Andrew's (USA), and personal donations from individuals associated with St Andrew's, past and present.

- ✦ This initial project included an engineering study of the foundation and the roof, and plans for the restoration of both. St Andrew's must itself pay for foundation works in 2019 if the community is to qualify for the promised city funding in subsequent years. Of the \$350,000 sought this construction season by St Andrew's, \$200,000 goes to foundation work; the remainder will finalize architectural documentation. City funds will replace the roof.



Artist's sketch of foundation reinforcement work planned for the 2019 construction season with money raised from the St Andrew's community; also repair and restoration of support structures between the ceiling and roof which would be included in a city-funded project in 2020.

# Our Past – An inheritance and a living memory to be cherished and preserved

**T**he story of St Andrew's is bound intimately with the story of the industrial revolution and the British factory owners who exported that revolution to Russia from northwest England and from Scotland.

The first English merchants had arrived in Muscovy at the Court of Ivan IV in 1553 and were in fact the first foreigners allowed to worship according to their own customs. Businesses moved out of Moscow when commerce relocated with the capital to St Petersburg in the early 18th Century.

But as Moscow rebuilt from the fire of 1812, a new breed of Briton was on the move – adventurers who were much more than merchants who buy and sell; these were industrialists who built factories and imported machinery to mass-produce goods in the countries where they settled. For those who came to Russia, Moscow was an ideal base of operations. As this new British community grew and prospered, building a church where families could gather for prayer and fellowship became a priority. It is here that the Story of St Andrew's begins.

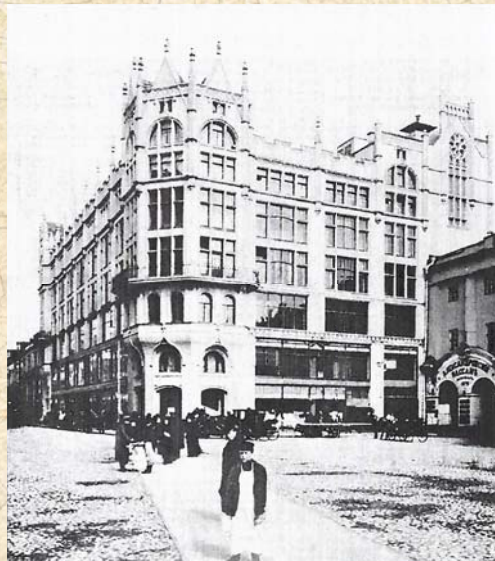
In 1825, the Anglican priest in St Petersburg, the Rev Dr Edward Law, secured an agreement with The Russia Company to help establish a new church in Moscow, and provide annual support. Originally chartered in 1555 as The Muscovy Company to manage England's trade with Russia, The Russia Company today is a small charity run by descendants of British families who lived in St Petersburg in the 18th and 19th Centuries. Their sole mission is to support St Andrew's.

Moscow's British community lost no time in purchasing a small estate and land at 8 Voznesensky Lane, a 10-minute walk to the Kremlin. The Anglican churchwarden who signed the property deed was a member of the Colley family that had settled in Moscow in the 18th Century and whose descendants reside in the Russian capital to this day.

Builders converted the house on the property into what became known as The British Chapel. It opened for public worship in 1829 and served the community for half a century before falling into disrepair. St Andrew's is in fact



Archibald Mirrieles, director of the Muir and Mirrieles dry goods empire, donated generously to the building of St Andrew's.



Jane McGill, a philanthropist whose husband Robert financed much of St Andrew's construction.



Harry Godfrey, Essie and Allie Bowe in 1915. Sons of leading St Andrew's families fought in WW I.

the third building to be situated on that original foundation. Interestingly, during 2018 restoration work on the West Wall, workers uncovered an inner layer of charred bricks, which are thought to have been blackened in the Great Fire of 1812.

Construction started on the new church in 1882 and ended in 1884, costing a total of £16,000. In an article on the occasion of the first service at St Andrew's in the autumn of 1884, The Manchester Chronicle noted that the British community in Moscow had felt that their church "must be quintessentially English in its construction." They hired Bolton architect Richard Knill Freeman who provided plans for churches to British communities throughout the Empire and had business ties to some of St Andrew's leading families from Lancaster.

Freeman visited Moscow only once, in 1883, to insure that his design and instructions were being carried out. Day-to-day supervision of the project was entrusted to local architect B.V. Freidenberg. St Andrew's was named not surprisingly in honour of the patron saint of Scotland and of Russia.

Any study of Russian industrialization in the mid- to late-1800s will reveal a rich genealogy of British families driving that process. There were the McGills, who built textile mills in Russia, imported British machinery to run them, and were keen philanthropists who built hospitals, schools and a dormitory for English governesses; the Smiths, foundry owners and boilermakers; Andrew Muir and Archibald Mirrielees, dry goods retailers whose department store near

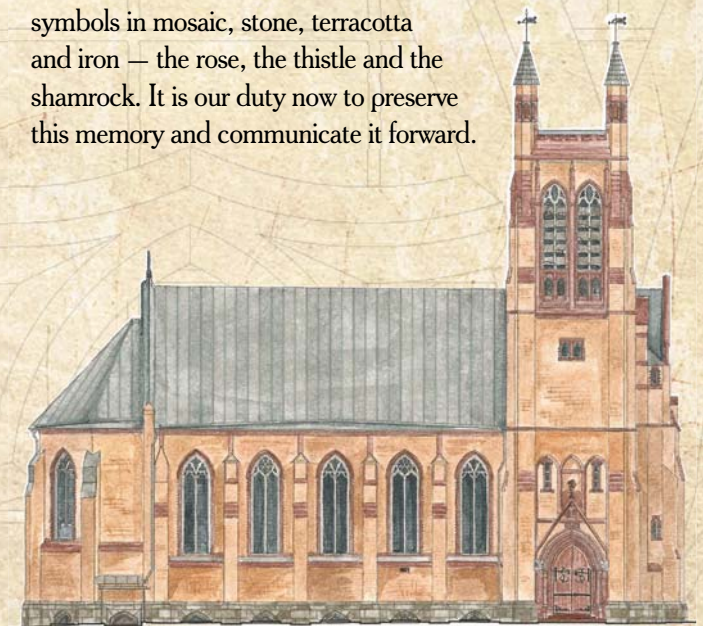


May Whitehead (née Smith) with her daughter Betty and Russian nanny. The Smiths gifted St Andrew's with its spiral tower staircase and entry gates.

the Bolshoi Theatre still operates; and William Hopper who opened his machine-tool plant in 1847 and is believed to have built Moscow's first football pitch to provide recreation for his workers.

These are but a few of the families who built fortunes at the height of Empire only to lose everything to the Russian Revolution. Most returned home penniless, their names and deeds lost to the Bolsheviks. But for one thing ...

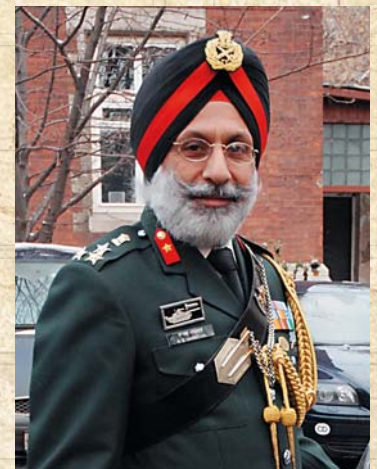
They had built a church, a unique legacy in stone that was "quintessentially English in its construction", decorated with symbols in mosaic, stone, terracotta and iron — the rose, the thistle and the shamrock. It is our duty now to preserve this memory and communicate it forward.



# A look at the many faces of St Andrew's...



# ... rebuilding community over the last 25 years!



# Our Present — Post-Soviet reclamation and rebirth of Christian witness in the centre of Moscow

**T**he Soviets shut down St Andrew's in 1920 and it was not until 14th July 1991 that a service was again held there. That year, the Rev Tyler Strand was allowed a monthly visit from his base in Helsinki. Soon, there were fortnightly services, and by 1994 they were weekly, presided over by St Andrew's first full-time chaplain since the Revolution, the Rev Canon Chad Coussmaker, OBE.

The new congregation differed from its forebears. With the spread of English globally as a business language, Britons, Americans, Commonwealth subjects from Canada, Australasia, Africa and India joined in Sunday worship with Europeans, Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, and Indonesians as businesses rushed in to rebuild the country.

The Soviet period had been tragic for St Andrew's but colourful in a macabre way with the Bolsheviks commandeering the church's iconic tower as a machine gun post in the battle for Moscow. With its closure in 1920, St Andrew's became communal housing, and for a time the Finnish Embassy occupied



Legendary symphonic recordings of the Soviet era took place where we worship today.



During her state visit to Russia in 1994, HM Queen Elizabeth II attended a service at St Andrew's and was greeted in the churchyard by children from The Anglo-American school.

some rooms.

Like all churches in Russia, the building did deteriorate over the years. But its transfer in 1957 to Melodiya, the state recording company under the Ministry of Culture may well have saved it from collapse.

St Andrew's was worth preserving because of its acoustics, which are said to be second only to the Moscow Conservatoire. This gave Melodiya an incentive to invest in building repair. Our engineering study in 2018 to plan roof replacement revealed, for example, that Melodiya had strengthened the roof trusses with steel stirrups and pine cords bolted to either side of the main trusses. Without this reinforcement, the roof would have collapsed. They also rebuilt some of the buttresses.

Soviet musicians referred fondly to their new home as "the kirche" (church in German) and over 40 years the greatest of composers and musicians of the period, such as Dmitry Shostakovich and Mstislav Rostropovich recorded there.

Lobbying to return the building to Anglican hands





**The ravages of time and weather: a 19th Century architectural treasure in urgent need of restoration.**

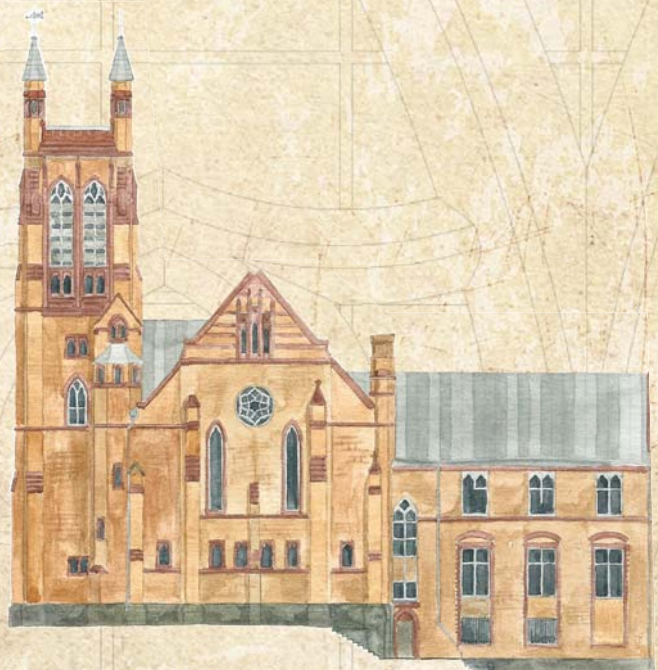
intensified throughout the early 1990s, and in 1994, as a result of the state visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Russia, the government issued just such an order. In addition, steps had been taken to list the church and nearby parsonage as protected historical landmarks.

The only problem was that after 70 years of communism there was no system to govern resolution of property matters because simply, there was no private property. This set the stage for years of manoeuvring and legal battles which ended only in August 2016 with the signing of a 49-year “free use” agreement between the church and the federal Ministry of Property and registration of title rights to St Andrew’s to 2065, the maximum term allowed under Russian law.

When Canon Coussmaker retired in 1999, he was replaced by the Rev Canon Simon Stephens, OBE, a retired Royal Navy Chaplain. Canon Stephens greatly expanded the church community’s outreach and focused on sorting the complex legal issues that had developed. Though he retired as chaplain in 2014, Canon Stephens remained head of St Andrew’s Russian legal entity for several more years to see through the resolution of those

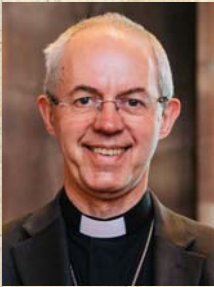
legal issues and to secure title rights to the building. The Rev Clive Fairclough served the community as chaplain from 2014 to 2016. St Andrew’s current chaplain, the Rev Canon Malcolm Rogers, arrived in August 2017 and is now taking historic restoration forward, having spearheaded St Andrew’s successful application for its first restoration grant from the City of Moscow to repair the West Wall façade in the summer of 2018.

**What comes next depends on you!**

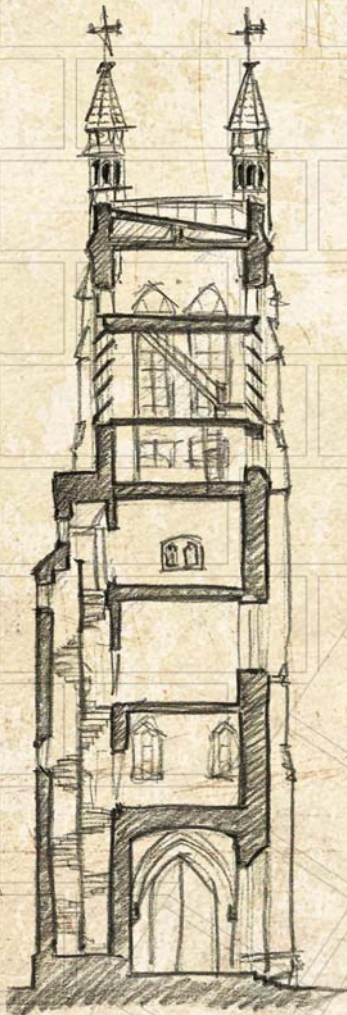


# Our future – Preserving heritage for the next 100 years

## Patron of St Andrew's Restoration Appeal, The Most Rev Justin Welby, Archbishop of Canterbury



We are grateful to the Archbishop for agreeing to become our patron. Archbishop Justin visited St Andrew's in November 2017 while on a pastoral, ecumenical and political visit to Russia.



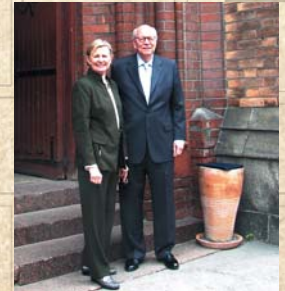
## General Sponsorship Tiers

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### + The McGill Circle – Contributions of \$100,000 and above

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Dallas businessman Jerry Fullinwider's McGill Circle donation helped pay legal costs of clearing title to the building. In his honour, St Andrew's main entrance has been designated the "Fullinwider Porch." The area features a mosaic floor, red granite steps and Gothic arches adorned with terracotta angels.



Jerry Fullinwider and his wife Leah

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### + Tower Guides – Contributions of \$30,000 to \$99,000

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Friends of St Andrew's USA set up by St Andrew's alumni Corwin and Harolyn Rose donated \$60,000 to cover 2018 architectural and engineering work.

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### + Bricklayers Guild – Contributions of \$5,000 to \$29,000

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Simon and Liz Durkin, St Andrew's alumni through JustGiving.com  
BP Russia  
Stas Namin Theatre  
British Business Club (BBC) Russia

**Sponsors wishing to discuss memorials that would become part of the church fabric should contact [chaplain@standrewsmoscow.org](mailto:chaplain@standrewsmoscow.org)**

**To learn about tax efficient giving in the UK, the US or in Russia, visit our donations page at [www.standrewsmoscow.org](http://www.standrewsmoscow.org). Credit card donations are accepted through our [JustGiving.com](http://JustGiving.com) campaign page.**



A photo-shopped vision of what St Andrew's chancel might look like after new stained glass windows are installed.

## Bricks and mortar are important but only in so far as a church's walls shelter and protect what goes on inside

Ask anyone you meet at St Andrew's why they value the building so much and you will get as many answers as there are people. For some it's their "little piece of England" in Russia, for others it is a place to find new friends and a home away from home; a place for fellowship.

St Andrew's provides space for the Step-Up post-orphanage education charity to hold classes; it is a concert venue for classical musicians and local choirs; it is a place where

12-step groups like AA and NA meet and literally save lives.

And of course it is a place where the Word of God is preached and Christ's love is encountered; it is a place where groups meet to read the Bible and to pray; it is a place of Christian witness in the centre of Moscow, a witness silenced for the better part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century but too powerful to be lost.

If you're not a church goer, maybe you've visited one of our concerts, or

bought Christmas gifts at our winter bazaar, played an outdoor game at our village fête, brought your son or daughter to the children's theatre in our garden, signed up for our children's playgroup, donated old clothes or used books to our charity sales, taken a "Tower Tour" and heard lectures on our history, come to a pub quiz or joined us to watch a royal wedding in real time.

If you have done any of these things, you have been touched by a legacy much larger than any of ourselves.

*“Today our community has been given, through its participation in the City of Moscow restoration programme, a unique opportunity to restore St Andrew’s. It is the responsibility of those of us who use St Andrew’s, of the wider English-speaking expatriate communities and of all who love this iconic building, to seize this opportunity. I am, therefore, profoundly grateful for your support as together we seek to ensure that we pass on the heritage we have to future generations.”*



**The Rev Canon Malcolm Rogers, Chaplain of St Andrew’s, Moscow  
The Archbishop of Canterbury’s Apokrisiaros to the Patriarch of Moscow and all the Russias**



One of only two of the original stained glass windows from St Andrew’s that still exist. Both are held by private collectors in Moscow.

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