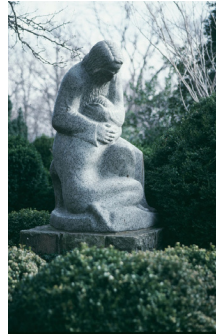


The Abolition of America's Christian Heritage in the Capital City of the United States, in recent Years

The Prodigal Son statue*

by Heinz Warneke

The Washington National Cathedral



The Prodigal Son statue.

The Prodigal Son statue stands out in the stark simplicity of its dark granite sculptured lines, centrally featured in the inspirational *Bishop's Garden*, on the Cathedral close, adjacent to the National Cathedral. This magnificent garden is particularly beautiful in the spring and summer when blossoms and flowers abound. *The Prodigal Son* statue is a striking and masterful interpretation of Christ's parable in the Gospel of Luke, Chapter 15, of a loose-living and reckless son who returns to his father and rightful home:

And he got up and came to his father. But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and felt compassion for him, and ran and embraced him, kissed him. And the son said to him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and in your sight; I am no longer worthy to be called your son." But the father said to his servants, "Quickly bring out the best robe and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand and sandals on his feet; and bring the fattened calf, kill it, and let us eat and be merry; for this son of mine was dead and has come to life again; he was lost, and has been found."

Luke 15: 20-24

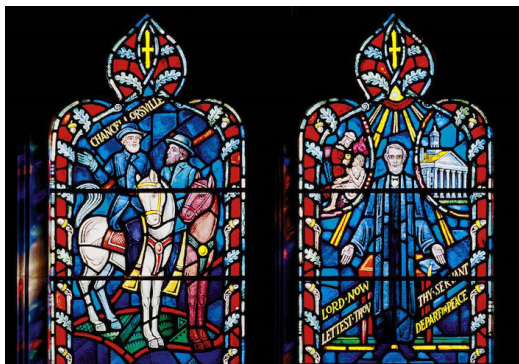
German-born Heinz Warneke's sculptural rendition of this powerful analogy of a penitent sinner returning to his loving Heavenly Father, one of the masterpieces in the nation's capital, is moving to contemplate.

***The Prodigal Son** statue - **abolished** from the Bishop's Garden of the Washington National Cathedral in early 2014, and replaced by an ancient boundary marker.

The Robert E. Lee stained-glass Windows*

The Washington National Cathedral

These stained-glass windows memorialize Robert E. Lee as a great Christian American hero, as follows, engraved upon the stone wall beneath them:



The Robert E. Lee Stained Glass Windows,
Washington National Cathedral.

To the glory of God, All-righteous and All-merciful, and in undying tribute to the life and witness of Robert Edward Lee, servant of God –leader of men. General-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate states whose compelling sense of duty, serene faith and unflinching courtesy, mark him for all ages a Christian soldier without fear and without reproach. This Memorial Bay was gratefully built by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The upper lancet of the Robert E. Lee stained-glass window emphasizes *The Whole Armor of God* from Ephesians, Chapter 6, verses 10-18. Centrally inscribed upon this magnificent window are the words:

“Lord, now Lettest Thou thy Servant depart in Peace”
and,
“So he passed Over and All the Trumpets Sounded for Him”

***The Robert E. Lee stained-glass Windows - have been covered up with plasterboard, together with the above-cited Christian wording deeply engraved upon the wall beneath them, memorializing Robert E. Lee’s true Christian identity, in September, 2017.**

The Washington National Cathedral solicits funds from American citizens for “renovations”, when, in fact, they are **covering up and abolishing the nation’s valuable Christian heritage and history.** Please contact your U.S. Congressmen and Senators requesting urgent action to stop the National Cathedral’s plan to soon abolish them from their place of prominence in the main Sanctuary of America’s National Cathedral. (In 1893, Congress granted to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation in the District of Columbia a Charter for its construction).



The Robert E. Lee plasterboarded Windows and Inscription.

The Stonewall Jackson stained-glass Windows*
The Washington National Cathedral



The Stonewall Jackson Stained Glass Windows, Washington National Cathedral.

This stained-glass window focuses upon General Jackson on his knees with an open Bible, deep in prayer on the battlefield. The caption beneath it, engraved upon the wall, reads:

“To the glory of the Lord of Hosts whom he so zealously served and in honored memory of Thomas Jonathan Jackson, Lieutenant General C.S.R. Like a Stone Wall in his steadfastness, swift as lightning and mighty in battle, he walked humbly before his Creator, whose Word was his guide. This Bay is erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and his admirers from South and North.”



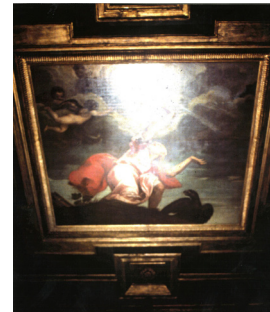
The Stonewall Jackson plasterboarded Windows and Inscription.

***The Stonewall Jackson stained-glass Windows have been covered up with plasterboard, together with the above-cited Christian wording deeply engraved upon the wall beneath it, memorializing Stonewall Jackson’s true Christian identity, in September, 2017.** Please contact your U.S. Congressmen and Senators requesting urgent action to stop the National Cathedral’s plan to soon abolish

them from their place of prominence in the Main Sanctuary of America’s National Cathedral. (In 1893, Congress granted to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation in the District of Columbia a Charter for its construction).

Saint John the Evangelist on Patmos* great master painting by **Titian** ca. 1508-1560.
National Gallery of Art, Gallery 29, entire wall

Replete with vivid reality is Titian’s portrayal of **John the Evangelist on Patmos.** Everything in this work points to the Evangelist John’s ecstatic vision, revealed to him by Divine revelation. He is told to write this down for posterity. The Book featured to the left of John is the last Book of the New Testament – the Book of Revelation, which commences thus:



Saint John the Evangelist on Patmos painting on wall of Gallery 29.

1. The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified it by his angel unto his servant John: 2. Who bare record of the word of God, and of all things that he saw. 3. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is a hand. 4. John to the seven churches which are in Asia: Grace by unto you, and peace, from him which is, and which was, and which is to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before his throne; 5. And from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, and the first begotten of the dead, and of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, 6. And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen. 7. Behold, with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him: and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Even so, Amen. 8. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. 9. I John, who also am your brother, and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ. 10. I was in the Spirit on the Lord’s day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet, 11. Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and, What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea...”



Saint John the Evangelist on Patmos painting in ceiling of Sculpture Gallery 14.

***Saint John the Evangelist on Patmos** great master painting – **abolished in 2013 from The National Gallery of Art West Wing,** (51 Galleries of Great Master Paintings ca. 1200’s – 1600’s) prominently featured on an entire wall of Gallery 29, and **placed**

in the ceiling of then-newly constructed Gallery 14, last of the Sculpture galleries, ground level of The National Gallery of Art. Hence, this famous and majestic portrayal of *John the Evangelist's* vision is usually missed by viewers, who do not seek the ceiling to view a painting – least of all, in a Sculpture Gallery. If by chance it is discovered, they could not possibly view, nor understand it, as *John the Evangelist* is looking sideways, and not upwards in awe at Christ's majestic vision coming from Heaven above.

The George Washington Glick* Kansas statue
U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame

George Washington Glick (1827-1911) was chosen by Kansas' citizens as their greatest hero in the U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame. *The Topeka Journal* newspaper, in its April 13, 1912 article, describes the ninth Governor of Kansas' eventful background and life as follows: "George Washington Glick's great-grandfather, with his four brothers, took an active part in the American Revolutionary War. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father, Isaac Glick, was a politician of considerable note. From 1868-1882 George W. Glick served in the Kansas legislature; being elected to the State Senate in 1873, and Governor in 1882. He was an advocate of important laws... Governor Glick has long owned a valuable heirloom. It is a Bible of the German Lutheran Church, printed in 1819 by subscription, each subscriber contributing one hundred dollars. The Bible has been in the family for three generations.

***The George Washington Glick, Kansas** statue – **abolished** in 2011 from the U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame, and replaced by a 20th century hero's statue.

The Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry* Alabama statue
U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame

Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903) was chosen by Alabama's citizens as their greatest hero in the U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame. While at Harvard University, he met Rutherford B. Hayes, a fellow-student, whose friendship he maintained throughout life. At age 21, he was a volunteer in the Mexican War. So deeply was this Alabama son affected by the Civil War, that he studied for the ministry, becoming a Baptist Minister of the Gospel. He loyally fulfilled his position as president of a Baptist College in Alabama for three years; subsequently teaching at *Richmond College* and distinguishing himself as a leader in Southern education. At his election to the presidency, Rutherford B. Hayes offered Curry a position in his Cabinet, which he declined in favor of his career in education. Curry became a noted preacher, stating that he "loved to preach." He was invited to serve a pastor in 17 Baptist churches; to include churches in St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Three invitations to serve as College President – at *Georgetown College*, Kentucky; *Mercer University*, Georgia and *The University of Alabama*, respectively, were declined in favor of Southern education. Among numerous honors and degrees conferred upon him was the Decoration of the Royal Order of Charles III by the Spanish Government for his service as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. **Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry** is remembered and honored as a selfless Christian educator, preacher, leader and orator.

***The Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry Alabama** statue – **abolished** from the U.S. Capitol, National States' Hall of Fame in 2009 and replaced by a 20th century heroine's child statue.

The James Harlan* Iowa statue
U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame

James Harlan (1820-1899) was chosen by the citizens of Iowa as their greatest hero in the U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame. Harlan was a U.S. Senator and friend of Abraham Lincoln, who appointed him Secretary of the Interior in his second Cabinet. **Lincoln's son, Robert Lincoln, married Harlan's daughter, Mary.** Harlan's family lived in a log cabin constructed with wooden pegs. The family's only books were a Bible, Harvey's Evening Meditations and an Almanac. His upbringing being similar to that of Abraham Lincoln, he used to read at night by the light of a wood fire. It is recorded that Harlan's home was "a preaching place" for itinerant minister, which formed and fashioned the boy's Christian foundations and way of life. Throughout his life, Harlan was active in the Methodist church, being an elder who sometimes preached from the pulpit. At the age of twenty, he attended a seminary for a short space of time, speaking frequently at temperance and Sunday School gatherings. James Harlan attended Asbury Methodist College (now De Pauw University), subsequently marrying a resident in the college town, Ann Eliza Peck. **He strongly opposed slavery.** At age thirty-five, he took his place in the United States Senate. He also studied law and became the President of Iowa Wesleyan College. During the Civil War, Senator Harlan enthusiastically supported Lincoln's policies. Not only did he introduce the bill that gave war powers to the President and to Congress, but he voted for its appropriations. **Robert and Mary Lincoln** hastened to see Harlan at his home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, at the end of his life. His will designated that his mansion be given to Wesleyan University. Upon its door are marks and the ages of his grandchildren, **who were Abraham Lincoln's grandchildren as well.**

***The James Harlan Iowa** statue – **abolished** from the U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame in 2014 and replaced by a 20th century personage.

The John Campbell Greenway* Arizona statue
U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame

John Campbell Greenway (1872-1926) was chosen by the citizens of Arizona as their greatest hero in the U.S. Capitol, States' National Hall of Fame. It is recorded that whatever Greenway did, he did well, spending two years at the *University of Virginia*, followed by further academic work at *Phillips Andover Academy* in Massachusetts. He entered Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School, graduating at age 24. Elected to honor societies, he was also President of his Senior Class. As a student at *Yale University*, he met **Theodore Roosevelt**, a fellow-student, whose friendship he maintained throughout life. In the Spanish War, he became one of **Roosevelt's Rough Riders**, receiving a Silver Star Citation for bravery. Upon completing his term of office in the White House, Roosevelt received the following telegraph from Greenway: "Well done, my good and faithful servant." Senator Ashurst of Arizona commended this hero with the words, "His superb career: laborer, captain of industry, athlete, soldier, idealist, philosopher, philanthropist –are

attributes stronger than wealth, office or power could bestow, for he was a man of inflexible integrity and unsullied character; a true and pure modesty.”

***The John Campbell Greenway Arizona** statue – **abolished** from the U.S. Capitol, States’ National Hall of Fame in 2015 and replaced by a 20th century hero’s statue.

The Zechariah Chandler* Michigan statue
U.S. Capitol, States’ National Hall of Fame

Zechariah Chandler (1813-1879) was an American politician and **one of the founders of the Republican Party, whom he headed as a lifelong and staunch Abolitionist of Slavery, and Civil Rights for freed African Americans.** He was Mayor of Detroit, a four-term U.S. Senator, and the 12th Secretary of the Interior under President Ulysses S. Grant. In 1879, he was re-elected U.S. Senator, and was a potential Presidential candidate, but died prior to taking office.

The Zechariah Chandler Michigan statue – **abolished** from the U.S. Capitol, States’ National Hall of Fame in 2011, and replaced by a 20th century hero’s statue.

Editor’s note: As of October 1, 2017, there are 7 original, historically-foundational statues **abolished and replaced by 20th century personages** in the U.S. Capitol, States’ National Hall of Fame*, consisting of 100 (two chosen by the citizens of each of the 50 United States of America) original statues.

We urge you to stand firm and defend your greatest, historically-foundational heroes originally chosen to represent the citizens of your State in the U.S. Capitol, States’ National Hall of Fame; **which, according to Christian Heritage Ministries’ State Coordinators, are being targeted in each State’s Legislative Capitol by Leftists/Marxists’ aggressive lobbying, and the initiation of Bills to abolish individual States’ Protestant Christian historically-**

foundational heroes from their prominent place of honor in the U.S. Capitol’s National Hall of Fame, replacing them with 20th century personages.

***Statuary Hall – The National Hall of Fame**

In 1857, the new wing of the U.S. House of Representatives was constructed.

On April 19, 1864, the following proposition came from the Honorable Justin S. Morrell of the U.S. House of Representatives:

To what end more useful or grand, and at the same time simple and inexpensive, can we devote it (the Old House Chamber) than to ordain that it shall be set apart for the reception of such statuary as each State shall elect to be deserving of this lasting commemoration?

The creation of a *National Statuary Hall (Hall of Fame)* became law on July 2, 1864 (Sec. 1814 of the Revised Statutes), as follows:

And the President is hereby authorized to invite each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services such as each State may deem to be worth of this national commemoration; and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a National Statuary Hall for the purpose herein indicated.¹

¹Excerpted from, *The Christian Heritage of the 50 United States of America*,
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