



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

## Handbook for Grave Etiquette, Conservation and Preservation



*THEY SHALL  
NOT BE  
FORGOTTEN*

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# Special Touches

**Walk of Remembrance:** During a commemorative service, gravestones can be propped up for better visibility. After the service, have 137 (or more) people pass by each stone and silently pronounce the name as they touch the top of the stone. This is symbolic of one person for each year since the surrender at Appomattox.

**Angel Corps:** Eleven (11) girls between the ages of 6 and 12 in white dresses can unveil any gravestones or monument as a role call is given. Eleven for the number of states that seceded, white dresses for purity, and small girls for youth, symbolic of the struggle the "HOME FOLKS" endured.

**Honor Guard:** Reenactors or camp members can dress in 1 Confederate & 1 Union uniform, symbolic of both sides of the conflict, one person in suit and tie, symbolic of the life they led after the war, and a current military uniform, Army if they were in the Army, Navy or Marine (if this was their branch) is preferred, but Coast Guard or Air Force can be used. Sons of Union Veterans for the Union representative, active military in uniform if there is a recruiting station in your area, or a VFW or American Legion member can be contacted and used. They are symbolic of the present or future. I also use women in black period attire from the UDC or Order of Confederate Rose to walk behind the stone as it is moved from the service area to the gravesite. A small girl in a white dress can also join her. This is used as a symbol of the trials and suffering they had to tolerate during the conflict.

**City Flags – Campaign Ribbons:** As projects proceed, a CITY FLAG can be obtained and displayed at any Church, Memorial, or future cemetery services. City Flags should be used to remind viewers of the location where forgotten veterans have now been marked. Something similar to Campaign Ribbons can be made and hung from the top of the flagpole, with the Veterans Name, Rank and War in which he fought printed on the streamer. War Between the States, WW I, WW II, Korea or other wars can be honored. This should be reserved for veterans found to be unmarked, that have now been marked. They have been forgotten for some 137+ years and should be given extra honors.

**Bagpiper:** During chosen portions of the service or during the "Role Call of Veterans Names", a Bagpiper can be set apart in the cemetery about 300 feet for volume control, but in plain sight. Ask him to play a DIRGE or a LAMENT; Amazing Grace, Lord Lovett's Lament, or Going Home are good choices. A word of caution: If you have Cavalry or Police horses in the vicinity, have the horses moved back as the piper tunes up. The riders can move the horses in and out, getting progressively closer each time to get them accustomed to the pipes.

*If you have any special touches you would like to add, please send them with your name so credit can be given and they will be included. Send to: CSAasawbones1@aol.com*



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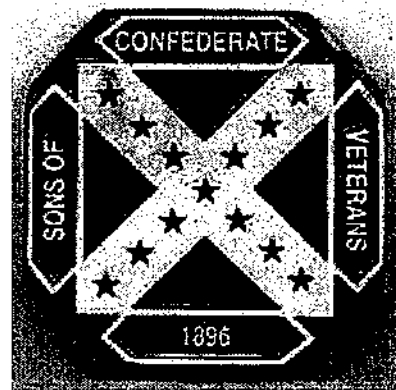
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# Grave Etiquette



Confederate Veteran bronze markers with a flag stand can be ordered from \$35.50 at <http://www.flagguys.com/gravemkr.html>

SCV grave markers can be ordered by SCV members **only**, through the headquarters office in Columbia Tennessee for about \$50.00 plus postage. They are also available through the SCV website at: <http://www.scv.org>



## Southern Cross of Honor:



A comment on the "Southern Cross on Honor" in Iron or other medals, please cement the post in. Take any screws and tack weld them to place to keep them from being unscrewed.

These should only be used in church cemeteries, or rural cemeteries, Try not to use them in intercity cemeteries. In many cases they have been found in antique shops for sale "just for the cost of a six pack of beer".

Please ask the Sexton for permission to install a new Iron Cross. I have never heard of them saying no, but

it's more of a courtesy.

Placement of the cross is best done to the base of the grave. Stationary crosses can be ordered for \$100.00 from Charles R. Cozzens, 149 West Regent Drive, Clarksville, TN. 37043 or call (931) 358-3740.

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## TIM LOWRY, STORYTELLER

A PROGRAM ON SOUTHERN CULTURE

Tuesday, April 8, 2014  
David Reid Theater  
Chapman Cultural Center Spartanburg, SC

This is a fundraiser for the Oliver E Edwards Chapter  
# 1998 United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Tickets are \$15.00 and are available through the ticket  
office at the Chapman Cultural Center: 864- 542-2787  
or their web site: [www.chapmanculturalcenter.org](http://www.chapmanculturalcenter.org)

Tim Lowry has been telling stories of the People, by the  
People, and for the People for 25 years. He often performs  
stories of the historic South Carolina Lowcountry: Colonial  
Tavern Tales, Gullah Folk Tales, and Civil War Ghost Stories.  
Telling a variety of Folk Tales and Stories from American  
History, Tim has presented thousands of educational programs  
for schools across the country. He has also been a featured  
performer at Piccolo Spoleto Festival, South Carolina  
Storyfest, the North Carolina Storytelling Festival, Patchwork  
Storytelling Festival, and the Connecticut Storytelling Festival.

Tim Lowry grew up in southeastern Kentucky where he learned  
the art of storytelling from Appalachian folk who spun yarns  
and told tales to entertain, teach morals, and pass along local  
history. He studied drama in high school and toured the East  
Coast in 1987 with a drama school from Greenville, SC. After  
earning a degree in Theater, Tim taught English language arts  
for five years. He left the classroom in 2000 to become a full-  
time professional performer.

For more information contact Carolyn Creal at  
864 583-6598 or [ccreal47@hotmail.com](mailto:ccreal47@hotmail.com)



### IRON CROSS DEDICATION

You and your family are invited to an Iron Cross  
Dedication for Private Isaac Newell Wilson, Company D,  
4th South Carolina Cavalry, CSA on Saturday, April 26,  
2014, at 10:00 am in the Honey Hill Cemetery, in Honey  
Hill, SC. The ceremony will be presented by the CSS  
David Chapter #2656.

After the ceremony, a covered dish dinner will take place  
at the nearby home of Kenneth & Nancy Wilson, located  
adjacent to Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Please  
bring enough food for your party, including drinks and  
paper products, to share with the group.

The cemetery is located on Old Cemetery Road off of  
Highway 45 in Honey Hill, half-way between Jamestown  
and McClellanville. The church is located just off of  
Highway 45 in Honey Hill.

You should be able to see a map of Honey Hill on MapQuest  
at this link:

<http://www.mapquest.com/?version=1.0&hk=3-xKxUL7Eq>

This will be a wonderful opportunity for family members  
and friends to pay tribute to the memory of Isaac Newell  
Wilson and to enjoy fellowship with each other. If any  
officers can attend, please have them contact me; so they  
can be recognized at this event.

I hope to see you there..... Charla Springer  
CSS David Chapter #2656  
843-761-3297  
[springer@homesc.com](mailto:springer@homesc.com)

# **THE CODE FOR THE CORRECT USE OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAGS**

The First National Flag is the Official Flag of the United Daughters of the Confederacy®. The Second National Flag is the Official Flag of the Children of the Confederacy®. They are to be used in all ceremonies of the respective organizations. The four Confederate flags (First National or Stars and Bars, Second National or Stainless Banner, Third National, and Battle Flag) should be used whenever possible by the UDC and the CofC so the flags will become familiar to everyone and inspire devotion for their use on all days commemorating the heroes and events of the Confederacy.

## **HOW TO DISPLAY THE FLAG**

When the Confederate Flag is displayed, the Flag of the United States of America must always be displayed with it; this includes use on platforms and in parades. The U.S. Flag must be to its own right (the observer's left). The Confederate Flag must be to the U.S. Flag's left (the observer's right).

When the flag is displayed at Annual General or Division Conventions, Chapter meetings, or other observances, or when displayed from a staff in a church or auditorium, the U.S. Flag must be placed to the right of the speaker (that is, to the left of the audience). The U.S. Flag holds the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the speaker's right as he or she faces the audience. The Confederate Flag and all other flags (e.g., Christian and State Flags) must be placed to the left of the speaker (that is, to the right of the audience). If a Christian Flag is used, it should never be in the procession, and it should stand alone (that is, separated from other flags by a few feet).

The U.S. and Confederate Flags must be on separate staffs with the staff of the U.S. Flag higher than the staff of the Confederate Flag. An eagle should be used as the standard on the staff of the U.S. Flag. A spear should be used as the standard on the staff of the Confederate and State Flags.

When used on a table, the U.S. Flag should be in the center and at the highest point in the group, the Confederate Flag on the left, and the State Flag on the right. When used with floral arrangements or other decoration, the flag must not be obscured at any time.

For use on a car or float, the flag must be on a staff and firmly affixed only to the front of the vehicle, with the U.S. Flag on the right front and the Confederate Flag on the left front. The flag should never be draped over the hood, top, or sides of a vehicle and should not be flown from the back of a car, parade float or other vehicle. The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

When the U.S. and Confederate Flags are displayed against a wall from crossed staffs, the U.S. Flag should be on its own right (that is, the observer's left), and staff of the Confederate Flag should be behind the staff of the U.S. Flag.

When the U.S. or Confederate Flag is displayed flat on a wall or in a window, the union (canton) should be at the top and to the observer's left. The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling or as a drapery. It should not be festooned, drawn back nor up in folds, but should always be allowed to fall free. When the flag is displayed other than from a staff, it should be displayed flat or suspended so that its folds fall free. The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way. It should never be draped over the front of the platform, the speaker's desk, or a lectern. It should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

The Confederate Flag should be used at the dedication or unveiling for a Confederate marker or monument. It should never be used as the covering for the marker or monument.

## **RETIREMENT**

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by burning.

## **FOLDING**

To fold the flag, two persons face each other and hold the flag waist high and horizontally between them. They fold the lower half of the flag lengthwise over the upper half; then fold it again in the same manner. The person holding the fly end folds the lower right corner to the upper edge to form a triangle, folds the outer point inward to form a second triangle, and continues to fold the flag in triangles until the entire length of the flag is folded, ending with the hoist end to the outside.

## **WHEN TO DISPLAY THE FLAG**

Like the U.S. Flag, the Confederate Flag may be displayed every day, except in inclement weather. It should be displayed especially on days of special Confederate commemoration and observance. The flag may be displayed at night if properly illuminated.

It is customary to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. It should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously. On Memorial Day, the flag should be at half staff until noon and at the peak of the staff from noon until sunset.

## SALUTING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

### The Salute to the Confederate Flag

“I salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence and undying remembrance.”

The Salute to the Confederate Flag, as adopted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy®, should be rendered by standing at attention, facing the flag, with the ungloved right hand over the heart.

★ The order for Pledges and Salutes: Salute to the Christian Flag (if used), Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, Salute to the State Flag, and Salute to the Confederate Flag.

As each Pledge and Salute is recited, the ungloved right hand is placed over the heart when reciting it and dropped to the person's side as each is concluded. The right hand is then raised and again placed over the heart for the next Salute.

The original brochure, *Traditions and Code for the Correct Use of the Confederate Flags*, was compiled in 1961 by Mrs. J.W. Rouselle of Mobile, Alabama

USA 1<sup>st</sup> pledge  
Confederate 2<sup>nd</sup> pledge

commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, who may be present on the first dress parade thereafter, may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company, and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

However, there is no indication that any such medals were ever awarded. The Confederate Congress did at times pass resolutions bestowing the "special thanks of Congress" such as that for the successful defense of Sabine Pass. In addition Texans raised funds to provide medals to each of the men, the "Sabine Pass Davis Guard Medal." One was also given to Jefferson Davis. [3]

## Southern Cross of Honor

The postwar version of the medal, which is a separate award than the original wartime medal, came into being following a reunion in 1898. The idea of bestowing the Southern Cross of Honor to Confederate veterans of the American Civil War was conceived in Atlanta in July 1898 by Mrs. Alexander S. (Mary Ann Lamar Cobb) Erwin of Athens, GA, at a reunion of Confederate veterans. Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Sarah E. Gabbett of Atlanta are credited with the design of the medal. The medal was at this point authorized by the UDC to be awarded to any Confederate Veteran who had provided "loyal, honorable service to the South and given in recognition of this devotion." [4]

A metal cross pattée with the representation of a Confederate battle flag placed on the center thereof surrounded by a wreath, with the inscription "The Southern Cross of Honor." On the back of the medal is the motto of the Confederate States of America, "Deo Vindice" ([With] God [As Our] Vindicator), the dates 1861 1865, and the inscription, "From the UDC to the UCV." (UDC stands for the United Daughters of the Confederacy; UCV stands for the United Confederate Veterans.) The Southern Cross of Honor could only be bestowed through the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It could not be purchased; it was given in recognition of loyal, honorable service to the South and only a Confederate veteran could wear it. The first Cross ever bestowed was upon Mrs. Erwin's husband, Captain Alexander S. Erwin, by the Athens (Ga.) Chapter on April 26, 1900. [5]

Although no Civil War veterans are still living, the last verified Confederate veteran dying in 1951, Virginia Code section 18.2-176(b) remains in effect and makes it a Class 3 misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, to "wear any Southern Cross of Honor when not entitled to do so by the regulations under which such Crosses of Honor are given."