

DESIGNATION DEFINITIONS

Unique ID	This is a unique identifier for each memorial that is generated automatically by the database.
Feature Name	This is the name of the memorial. When an official name is listed in the database where the data is sourced from, SPLC uses the official name. In the absence of an official name, SPLC researchers assign a descriptive name to the memorial.
Honoree	The person who the memorial honors. Most often, researchers assign an honoree based on the name of a memorial. Occasionally, an honoree is assigned based on the likeness or image of somebody depicted in a memorial.
City	The city that houses the memorial.
County	The county that houses the memorial.
State	The state that houses the memorial.
Side	This tracks whether the memorial was located in the North, South, or a border state during the Civil War.
Coordinates	This is the latitude and longitude of a memorial. SPLC uses Google Maps and Google Street View to obtain and verify coordinates.
Symbol Type	SPLC identifies six primary types of memorials. Those are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument • Roadway • Other • County/Municipality • Building • School
Symbol Type Other	SPLC further differentiates between types of memorials. Those are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body of water • Bridge • College • Commemorative license plate • Flag: Any flag featuring Confederate iconography. • Holiday • Marker: Throughout the South, there are historic markers about the Civil War, which often focus on military battles and Confederate leaders. At present time, few of these markers are included. While they contribute to a highly problematic narrative about the Civil War that eschews slavery and the events leading up to the war, as well as the effects of the war on women, civilians, and the enslaved, the information in them is usually factually true. Markers that engaged in Lost Cause propaganda were included. This is an area which merits further research and analysis — especially markers that record banal aspects of the war, such as noting a structure where Robert E. Lee, for example, spent the night, which is an attempt to deify him by memorializing every place he stepped foot. • Other • Park • Plaque • Prison • Scholarship • Seal • Song • School District
Sponsor	Sometimes, a specific individual or group, like the United Daughters of the Confederacy or the Sons of Confederate Veterans, sponsored a Confederate memorial. Monuments are more likely to have a sponsor than other types of memorials. Usually, the name of the sponsor is displayed on the monument. Occasionally this information is culled from online or archival research.
Year Dedicated	This field denotes the year a memorial was officially dedicated. Monuments are most likely to have a year dedicated on them, though occasionally this information is culled from online or archival research. In some cases, when the year dedicated is unknown, but the year completed is known, that figure will be input into this entry.
Year Removed	If a monument has been removed, that year is recorded here.
Tracking Status	SPLC uses five different designations to reflect the status of a memorial. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live: The memorial met SPLC's criteria and is currently on display. Monuments where part has been removed but references to the Confederacy remain—such as a pedestal which includes Confederate names or symbols—will be considered live. This also applies to monuments that have been altered (for example, switching from the Confederate States of America battle flag to the First National Flag) but still fit the criteria for designation as a Confederate memorial.¹ • Relocated: The memorial met SPLC's criteria and has been relocated from one site to another. For example, often a municipality will move a statue from a prominent public location—such as a courthouse—to a less visible location, such as a cemetery. This includes memorials that are in storage while officials decide where to put them as well as memorials in undisclosed locations. It also includes memorials that have been returned to individuals who display these memorials on private property and welcome the public to view them. • Removed: The memorial met SPLC's criteria and has been removed in its entirety. There is no indication that it will be returned to public or private land for public viewing, even if it was illegally removed. Monuments in storage that will not be put back up in public will be considered removed. If a memorial was stolen and has not been returned within 1.5 years, SPLC considers the memorial removed. • Pending: When the local governing board has voted to remove the memorial, but the object has not been physically removed, it is considered pending. Moreover, if the monument has been removed but there is credible ongoing legal action to reinstate the monument, it is characterized as pending. • Renamed: The object met SPLC's designation for a Confederate memorial but has been renamed. <p><small>1 John Sharp, "Baldwin County Votes To Replace Four Flags From its Seal Including Confederate Battle Flag," AL.com, October 6, 2015.</small></p>
Symbol Location	Though not every memorial fits within the locations listed below, those that do are characterized accordingly. There are seven different symbol locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery • College • Courthouse grounds • Federal land • Government office grounds • Military • Private land