Dataset

- Subject: astronomy
- Xmlns:xlink: http://www.w3.org/XML/XLink/0.9
- Title: Proper Motions of Stars in the Zone Catalogue -40 to -52 degrees of 20843 Stars for 1900

Altname

Type	Content
ADC	1005
CDS	I/5
brief	Proper Motions in Cape Zone Catalogue -40/-52

Reference

Source

Other

Journal

Title: Proper Motions of Stars in the Zone Catalogue -40 to -52 degrees of 20843 Stars for 1900

Author

Initial Entry	Lastname
J	Spencer
H	
	Jackson

Name: His Majesty's Stationery Office, London

Publisher: ???

City: ???

Date

Year: 1936

Bibcode:

Related

Keywords

Parentlisturl: http://messier.gsfc.nasa.gov/xml/keywordlists/adc_keywords.html

Keyword	Xlink:href	Content
	Positional_data.html	Positional data
	Proper_motions.html	Proper motions

Descriptions

Description

Para	Entry

Details

Para	Entry

Tablehead

- Tablelinks

Tablelink

Xlink:href	czc.dat	Title	The catalogue

Fields

Field	Name	Definition: Content	Definition: Footnote: Para: Entry	Definition: Footnote: Footnoteid	Units
	---				---
	CZC				---
	Vmag				mag
	RAh				h
	RAm				min
	RAcs				0.01s
	DE-				---
	DEd				deg
	DEm				arcmin
	DEds				0.1arcsec
	Ep-1900				cyr
	CPDZone				---
	CPDNo				---
	Pmag				mag
	Sp				---
	pmRAs	Proper Motion in RA			0.1ms/yr
	pmRA				mas/yr
	pmDE				mas/yr

History

Ingest

Creator

- Lastname: Julie Anne Watko
- Affiliation: SSDOO/ADC

Date

- Year: 1995
- Month: Nov
- Day: 3

Identifier: I_5.xml

- Subject: astronomy

Altname

Type	Content

Xmlns:xlink	http://www.w3.org/XML/XLink/0.9		ADC	1006
Title	Catalogue of 20554 Faint Stars in the Cape Astrographic Zone -40 to -52 Degrees for the Equinox of 1900.0		CDS	I/6
			brief	Cape 20554 Faint Stars, -40 to -52, 1900.0

Reference

Source

Other — Journal

Title	Catalogue of 20554 Faint Stars in the Cape Astrographic Zone -40 to -52 Degrees for the Equinox of 1900.0	
Author	Initial Entry	Lastname
	J H	Spencer
		Jackson
Name	His Majesty's Stationery Office, London	
Publisher	???	
City	???	
Date		
Year	1939	
Bibcode	1939HMSO..C.....0S	

Related

Keywords

Parentlisturl	http://messier.gsfc.nasa.gov/xml/keywordlists/adc_keywords.html	Keyword	Xlink:href	Content
			Positional_data.html	Positional data
			Proper_motions.html	Proper motions

Descriptions

Description

Para	Entry
	This catalog contains positions, precessions, proper motions, and photographic magnitudes for 20,554 stars. These were derived from photographs taken at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope between 1923 and 1928. It covers the astrographic zones -40 degrees to -52 degrees of declination. The positions are given for epoch 1900 (1900.0). It includes spectral types for many of the stars listed. It extends the earlier catalogs derived from the same plates to fainter magnitudes. The computer-readable version consists of a single data table.
	The stated probable error for the star positions is 0.024 seconds of time (R.A.) and 0.25 seconds of arc (dec.) for stars with one determination, 0.017 seconds of time, and 0.18 seconds of arc for two determinations, and 0.014 / 0.15 for stars with three determinations.
	The precession and secular variations were derived from Newcomb's constants.
	The authors quote probable errors of the proper motions in both coordinates of 0.008 seconds of arc for stars with one determination, 0.0055 seconds for stars with two determinations, and 0.0044 for stars with three.
	The photographic magnitudes were derived from the measured diameters on the photographic plates and from the magnitudes given in the Cape Photographic Durchmusterung.
	The spectral classification of the cataloged stars was done with the assistance of Annie Jump Cannon of the Harvard College Observatory.
	The user should consult the source reference for more details of the measurements and reductions. See also the notes in this document for additional information on the interpretation of the entries.

Details

Para	Entry

Tablehead

- Tablelinks

Tablelink

Xlink:href	faint.dat	Title	Data

Fields

Field	Name	Definition			Units
		Content	Footnote		
			Para	Footnoteid	
			Entry		
	ID				---
	rem	Remark			---
	CPDZone	Cape Phot. Durchmusterung (CPD) Zone			---
	CPD	CPD Number or Astrographic Plate			---
	n_CPD	[1234] Remarks			---
	mpg	Photographic Magnitude			mag
	RAh				h
	RAm				min
	RAs				s
	DEd				deg
	DEm				arcmin
	DEs				arcsec
	N				---
	Epoch				yr
	pmRA				s/a
	pmRAas				arcsec/a
	pmDE				arcsec/a
	Sp				---

History

Ingest

Creator

Lastname	Julie Anne Watko
Affiliation	SSDOO/ADC

Date

Year	1996
Month	Mar
Day	26

Identifier: I_6.xml

- Subject: astronomy
- Xmlns:xlink: http://www.w3.org/XML/XLink/0.9
- Title: Proper Motions of 1160 Late-Type Stars
- Altname
  - Type: ADC — Content: 1014
  - Type: CDS — Content: I/14
  - Type: brief — Content: Proper Motions of 1160 Late-Type Stars
- Reference
  - Source
    - Other
    - Journal
      - Title: Proper Motions of 1160 Late-Type Stars
      - Author
        - Initial: Entry: H
        - Initial: Entry: J
        - Lastname: Fogh Olsen
      - Name: Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser.
      - Volume: 2
      - Pageno: 69
      - Date
        - Year: 1970
      - Bibcode: 1970A&AS....2...69O
  - Related
    - Holding
      - Role: similar
      - Content: II/38 : Stars observed photoelectrically by Dickow et al.
      - Xlink:simple
        - Href: II/38
    - Content: Fogh Olsen H.J. 1970, Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser., 2, 69.
    - Content: Fogh Olsen H.J. 1970, Astron. Astrophys., Suppl. Ser., 1, 189.
- Keywords
  - ParentlisturI: http://messier.gsfc.nasa.gov/xml/keywordlists/adc_keywords.html
  - Keyword — Xlink:href: Proper_motions.html — Content: Proper motions
- Descriptions
  - Description
    - Para: Entry
  - Details
    - Para: Entry
- Tablehead
  - Tablelinks
    - Tablelink
      - Xlink:href: pmlate.dat
      - Title: Proper motion data
    - Fields

Field	Name	Definition — Content	Definition — Footnote — Para — Entry	Definition — Footnote — Footnoteid	Units
	No	Number			---
	pmRA				s/ca
	pmDE				arcsec/ca
	RV				km/s

- History
  - Ingest
    - Creator
      - Lastname: Julie Anne Watko
      - Affiliation: ADC
    - Date
      - Year: 1996
      - Month: Jun
      - Day: 3
- Identifier: I_14.xml

- Subject: astronomy
- Xmlns:xlink: http://www.w3.org/XML/XLink/0.9
- Title: Katalog von 3356 Schwachen Sternen fuer das Aequinoktium 1950 +89 degrees
- Altname
  - Type: ADC — Content: 1016
  - Type: CDS — Content: I/16
  - Type: brief — Content: Catalog of 3356 Faint Stars, 1950

Reference

Source

Other	Journal

Title	Katalog von 3356 Schwachen Sternen fuer das Aequinoktium 1950 +89 degrees

Author	Initial Entry	Lastname
		Larink
		Bohrmann
		Kox
		Groeneveld
		Klauder

Name	Verlag der Sternwarte, Hamburg-Bergedorf
Publisher	???
City	???

Date	
Year	1955
Bibcode	1955

Related

Keywords

Parentlisturl	http://messier.gsfc.nasa.gov/xml/keywordlists/adc_keywords.html

Keyword	Xlink:href	Content
	Fundamental_catalog.html	Fundamental catalog
	Positional_data.html	Positional data
	Proper_motions.html	Proper motions

Descriptions

Description

Para	Entry

Details

Para	Entry
	All stars were observed at both the Heidelberg and Bergedorf Observatories. Normally, at each observatory, two observations were obtained with the clamp east and two with the clamp west. The mean errors are comparable for the two observatories with no significant systematic difference in the positions between them. The mean errors of the resulting positions should be approximated 0.011s/cos(dec) in right ascension and).023" in declination.
	The proper motions were derived from a comparison with the catalog positions with the positions in the AGK2 and AGK2A with a 19 year baseline and from a comparison of new positions with those in Kuestner 1900 with about a fifty year baseline.
	The magnitudes were taken from the AGK2. Most spectral types were determined by A. N. Vyssotsky. A few are from the Bergedorfer Spektraldurchmusterung.

Tablehead

- Tablelinks

Tablelink

Xlink:href	catalog.dat	Title	The catalog

Fields

Field	Name	Definition			Units
		Content	Footnote		
			Para Entry	Footnoteid	
	ID				---
	DMz				---
	DMn				---
	mag				mag
	Sp				---
	RAh				h
	RAm				min
	RAs				s
	Pr-RA1				0.01s/a
	Pr-RA2				0.0001s2/a2
	pmRA				0.01s/a
	pmRA2				0.01s/a
	DE-				---
	DEd				deg
	DEm				arcmin
	DEs				arcsec
	Pr-de1				arcsec/ha
	Pr-de2				arcsec2/ha2
	pmdec				arcsec/ha
	pmdec2				arcsec/ha
	epoch				yr
	rem	Note for star in printed catalog			---

History			Identifier	I_16.xml
Ingest				
Creator				
Lastname	Nancy Grace Roman			
Affiliation	ADC/SSDOO			
Date				
Year	1996			
Month	Feb			
Day	1			

-

Subject	astronomy	Altname	Type	Content
Xmlns:xlink	http://www.w3.org/XML/XLink/0.9		ADC	1021A
Title	Astrographic Catalogue		CDS	I/21A
			brief	AC Toulouse, Bordeaux, Paris & Oxford

Reference

Source

Other

Journal

Title	Astrographic Catalogue	
Author	Initial	Lastname
	Entry	
		Lacroute
		Valbousquet
Name	CDS Bull. No. 6, p. 38	
Publisher	???	
City	???	
Date		
Year	1974	
Bibcode	1974BICDS...6...38L	

Related

Keywords

Parentlisturl	http://messier.gsfc.nasa.gov/xml/keywordlists/adc_keywords.html	Keyword	Xlink:href	Content
			Astrographic_zones.html	Astrographic zones
			Magnitudes_photographic.html	Magnitudes, photographic
			Positional_data.html	Positional data

Descriptions

Description

Para	Entry

Details

Para	Entry

Tablehead

- Tablelinks

Tablelink

Xlink:href	f1	Title	Toulouse zone (+05 to +10 and +11 degree)

Fields

Field	Name	Definition			Units
		Content	Footnote		
			Para	Footnoteid	
			Entry		
	ZONE	plate identifier			deg
	PLATE	plate identifier			---
	HYPH	hyphen	number=	???	---
			declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate		
			number=	???	
			running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.		
			number=	???	
			AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.		
			number=	???	
			Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.		

STAR	running number of star on the plate	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
RAh	right ascension (hours) [B1950]	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	h
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
RAm	right ascension (minutes)	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	min
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
RAs	ascension (seconds)	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	s
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
DE-	declination sign	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
DEd	declination (degrees) [B1950]	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	deg
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	

DEm	declination (minutes)	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	arcmin
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
DEs	declination (seconds)	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	arcsec
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
EPOCH	plate epoch	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	a
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
mB	photographic magnitude	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	mag
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
AGKNO	AGK2 number			---
		number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
SUFFIX	suffix to the AGK2 number			---
		number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	

- Tablelinks
  - Tablelink
    - Xlink:href: f2
    - Title: Bordeaux zone (+11 to +17 degree)

Fields

Field	Name	Definition			Units
		Content	Footnote		
			Para	Footnoteid	
			Entry		
	ZONE	plate identifier			deg
	PLATE	plate identifier			---
	HYPH	hyphen	number=	???	---
			declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate		
			number=	???	
			running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.		
			number=	???	
			AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.		
			number=	???	
			Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.		
	STAR	running number of star on the plate	number=	???	---
			declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate		
			number=	???	
			running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.		
			number=	???	
			AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.		
			number=	???	
			Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.		
	RAh	right ascension (hours) [B1950]	number=	???	h
			declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate		
			number=	???	
			running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.		
			number=	???	
			AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.		
			number=	???	
			Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.		
	RAm	right ascension (minutes)	number=	???	min
			declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate		
			number=	???	
			running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.		
			number=	???	
			AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.		
			number=	???	
			Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.		
	RAs	ascension (seconds)	number=	???	s
			declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate		
			number=	???	
			running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.		
			number=	???	
			AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.		
			number=	???	
			Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.		

DE-	declination sign	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
DEd	declination (degrees) [B1950]	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	deg
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
DEm	declination (minutes)	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	arcmin
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
DEs	declination (seconds)	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	arcsec
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
EPOCH	plate epoch	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	a
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
mB	photographic magnitude	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	mag
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	

AGKNO	AGK2 number	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
SUFFIX	suffix to the AGK2 number	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
		number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
		number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
		number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	

- Tablelinks
  - Tablelink
    - Xlink:href: f3
    - Title: Paris zone (+18 to +24 degree)
  - Fields

Field	Name	Definition / Content	Footnote / Para / Entry	Footnoteid	Units
	ZONE	plate identifier			deg
	PLATE	plate identifier			---
	HYPH	hyphen	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
			number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
			number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
			number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
	STAR	running number of star on the plate	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	---
			number= running number of plate in the zone Note that zones lower from 27 deg have generally 180 plates, and those higher from 28 deg have 160 plates.	???	
			number= AGK2 number, if AGK2/3 star was identified, otherwise CR/LF. Note that this is incomplete.	???	
			number= Suffix to the AGK2 number, if needed, otherwise CR/LF.	???	
	RAh	right ascension (hours) [B1950]	number= declination zone, or the declination of the center of each astrographic plate	???	
				???	

History — Identifier