123 CODED DATA FIELD: TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME

Field Definition and Scope

Coded geographical data of the entity described in block 2--.

It may be used in authority records for terrestrial locations, astronomical entities, and both real or fictional geographic constructs.

This field is intended for catalogues that comply with the FRBR/IFLA LRM model. It can be used also in pre-FRBR/IFLA LRM records.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
123	CODED DATA FIELD: TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME	R	O
d	Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Westernmost Longitude	NR	O
e	Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Easternmost Longitude	NR	O
f	Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Northernmost Latitude	NR	O
g	Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Southernmost Latitude	NR	O
h	Altitude	R	O
q	Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Westernmost Longitude	NR	O
r	Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Easternmost Longitude	NR	O
s	Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Northernmost Latitude	NR	O
t	Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Southernmost Latitude	NR	O
i	Declination in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Northern Limit	NR	O
j	Declination in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Southern Limit	NR	O
k	Right Ascension in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Eastern Limit	NR	O
m	Right Ascension in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) –Western Limit	NR	O
n	Equinox	NR	O
o	Epoch	NR	O
2	Source	NR	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2	#	blank (not defined)

Subfields Description

$d Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Westernmost Longitude

$e Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Easternmost Longitude

$f Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Northernmost Latitude

$g Co-ordinates in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) - Southernmost Latitude

Co-ordinates for planetary or terrestrial items. For co-ordinates that are recorded in sexagesimal form (degrees, minutes, seconds), use subfields $d to $g (e. g. World Geodetic System -WGS, recording in sexagesimal form, EX 4).

Each subfield is fixed at 8 characters and is optional and not repeatable. Each contains the following data:

Character position 0

Hemisphere: 1-character code:

w	west
e	east
n	north
s	south

Character positions 1 to 3

Degree: 3-numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

Character positions 4 to 5

Minute: 2-numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

Character positions 6 to 7

Second: 2-numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

$h Altitude

Altitude is the coordinate marking the vertical distance of a place from a reference point.

On Earth, the conventional reference point is the sea surface level. It is recorded in meters and can be negative when recording a depth. (EX 8, 9)

Repeatable to record a range of altitude for a place.

$i Declination in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Northernmost Limit

$j Declination in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Southernmost Limit

Declination that is recorded in degrees, minutes, seconds.

Use subfields $i to $j. Each subfield is fixed at 8 characters and is optional and not repeatable. (EX 6, 7)

Each contains the following data:

Character position 0

Hemisphere: one-character code:

+	north
-	south

Character positions 1 to 3

Degree: 3 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

Character positions 4 to 5

Minute: 2 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

Character positions 6 to 7

Second: 2 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

$k Right Ascension in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Eastern Limit

$m Right Ascension in Sexagesimal Form (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) – Western Limit

Right ascension that is recorded in degrees, minutes, seconds.

Use subfields $k to $m. Each subfield is fixed at 7 characters and is optional and not repeatable. (EX 6, 7)

Each contains the following data:

Character positions 0 to 2

Degree: 3 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

Character positions 3 to 4

Minute: 2 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

Character positions 5 to 6

Second: 2 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros.

$n Equinox

The equinox for celestial cartographic items with the year entered according to the Gregorian calendar as a four-character date right justified with zeros. Not repeatable.

$o Epoch

The epoch for celestial cartographic items with the year entered according to the Gregorian calendar as a four-character date right justified with zeros. Not repeatable.

$q Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Westernmost Longitude

$r Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Easternmost Longitude

$s Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Northernmost Latitude

$t Co-ordinates in Decimal Degrees - Southernmost Latitude

Co-ordinates that are recorded in decimal degrees.

Use subfields $q to $t (e. g. World Geodetic System -WGS, recording in decimal degrees, EX 4). Each subfield is optional and not repeatable. Any number of decimals can be recorded, depending on the degree of precision.

$2 Source

An identification in coded form for the system from which the data is derived.

See also specification of Control Subfield 2. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

When the co-ordinates for a place are given in terms of a centre point rather than outside limits, the longitude and latitude that form the central axes are each recorded twice, in subfields $d and $e/$q and $r (longitude) and subfields $f and $g/$s and $t (latitude).

For the codes of sources in $2 see for example MARC21 Cartographic Data Source Codes (http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/cartographic-data.html).

Related Fields

215 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME
260 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – PLACE AND DATE OF PUBLICATION, PERFORMANCE, PROVENANCE, ETC.

Examples

EX 1
123 ##$de0790000$ee0860000$fn0200000$gn0120000
India: longitude E 79° to E 86°, latitude N 20° to N 12°. Co-ordinates recorded in sexagesimal form.
EX 2
123 ##$de0121957$ee0121957$fn0452613$gn0452613$2geonames
The co-ordinates for the city of Venice, Italy, recorded in sexagesimal form: longitude E 12° 19' 57", latitude N 45° 26' 13" (according to GeoNames).
EX 3
123 ##$q12.33265$r12.33265$s45.43713$t45.43713$2geonames
The co-ordinates for the city of Venice, Italy, recorded in decimal degrees: longitude 12.33265, latitude 45.43713 (according to GeoNames).
EX 4
123 ##$dw0582238$ew0582238$fs0343647$gs0343647$q-58.37723$r-58.37723$s-34.61315$t-34.61315$2geonames
The co-ordinates for the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, recorded both in sexagesimal form (degrees, minutes, seconds): longitude W 58°22'38", latitude S 34°36'47", and in decimal degrees: longitude -58.37723, latitude -34.61315 (according to GeoNames, http://www.geonames.org/3435910/buenos-aires.html).
EX 5
123 ##$de0223005$ee0223005$fn0382855$gn0382855$q22.50129$r22.50129$s38.48182$t38.48182
The co-ordinates for the Athenian Treasury in Delphi (Greece), recorded both in sexagesimal form (degrees, minutes, seconds): longitude E 22°30'5", latitude N 38°28'55", and in decimal degrees: longitude 22.50129, latitude 38.48182.
EX 6
123 ##$i+0464100$j+0774200$k3430000$m0512500
The co-ordinates for Cassiopee constellation recorded in sexagesimal form (degrees, minutes, second): declination: +46°41’ to +77°42’ ; right ascension 343° to 51°25'.

EX 7
123 ##$i-0164258$j-0164300$k0064508$m0064509
The co-ordinates for Sirius recorded in sexagesimal form (degrees, minutes, seconds): declination: -16°42'58" to -16°43'; right aascension: 6°45'08" to 6°45'09".
EX 8
123 ##$h1345
The altitude of Ben Nevis is 1345 meters.
EX 9
123 ##$h-6$h18
The altitude of the city of Venice ranges from a depth of 6 meters to a height of 18 meters.

History

2001	New field.
2016	Update.
2019	New subfield: $2. Addition and text restructured and text errata.
2020	Text errata.
2025	New subfields: $h, $i, $j, $k, $l, $m, $n, $o.