

Areas Associated with Cities H 790

BACKGROUND: *There are four headings by which the various territories associated with a city may be designated:*

[city name]: the territory over which the city exercises its control, that is, the jurisdiction itself. For subdivisions used under names of cities, see H 1140.

[city] Metropolitan Area: a quasi-official name for a well-defined area consisting of the city itself and those densely populated territories immediately surrounding the city which are socially and economically integrated with it.

[city] Suburban Area: the territory associated with a city, including neighboring residential areas lying outside the city, as well as nearby smaller satellite jurisdictions; the territory designated does not include the city itself.

[city] Region: the city itself and its surrounding territory, the exact size and boundaries of which are indefinite and may vary according to each individual work being cataloged.

For classification of works on metropolitan areas, see F 550.

1. Metropolitan areas.

a. Construction of headings. Construct free-floating headings for names of metropolitan areas by inserting the phrase **Metropolitan Area** between an established city name and its geographic qualifier. *Example:*

```
151 ## $a Pensacola (Fla.)
651 #0 $a Pensacola Metropolitan Area (Fla.)
```

If the city name has been established without a qualifier, add the phrase **Metropolitan Area** to the established form of the name. *Example:*

```
151 ## $a Jerusalem
651 #0 $a Jerusalem Metropolitan Area.
```

Exception: **New York Metropolitan Area** and **Washington Metropolitan Area** are established without geographic qualifiers even though the city names are qualified.

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1. Metropolitan areas.

a. Construction of headings. (Continued)

If a metropolitan area spreads across portions of two or more jurisdictions, qualify only by the name of the jurisdiction in which the city proper is located. *Example:*

151 ## \$a Binghamton (N.Y.)
651 #0 \$a Binghamton Metropolitan Area (N.Y.)

[*not* 651 #0 \$a Binghamton Metropolitan Area (N.Y. and Pa.)]

b. Metropolitan areas that include two cities. Do not construct a heading for a single metropolitan area involving two cities by combining their names with a hyphen. Assign the metropolitan area of each city separately. *Example:*

651 #0 \$a Fort Worth Metropolitan Area (Tex.)
651 #0 \$a Dallas Metropolitan Area (Tex.)

[*not* 651 #0 \$a Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Area (Tex.)]

c. Metropolitan area headings vs. region headings. Assign metropolitan areas as headings or subdivisions if there is evidence, either from the work being cataloged or from another acceptable source, that the proposed area has been officially designated a metropolitan area. Otherwise treat the area in question as a region related to the city.

d. Topical subdivisions under metropolitan area headings. Assign the name of the metropolitan area with appropriate topical subdivisions used under regions, countries, etc. (cf. H 1140). Do not assign subdivisions used only under names of cities.

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1. Metropolitan areas. (Continued)

e. Metropolitan areas as geographic subdivisions. Assign metropolitan areas as geographic subdivisions through the jurisdiction in which the city proper is located, even if the metropolitan area spreads over more than a single country or first order political division in the case of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Follow the provisions of H 830 regarding the deletion or retention of information within parenthetical qualifiers. *Example:*

650 #0 \$a Minorities \$z Missouri \$z Saint Louis Metropolitan Area.

Exception: The New York, Washington, and Jerusalem metropolitan areas are used directly after topics. *Example:*

650 #0 \$a Minorities \$z New York Metropolitan Area.
650 #0 \$a Minorities \$z Washington Metropolitan Area.
650 #0 \$a Minorities \$z Jerusalem Metropolitan Area.

2. Suburban areas.

Note: The subdivision **—Suburbs and environs** was discontinued and replaced by the free-floating phrase ... **Suburban Area** in 1985. During the years 1979-1982 when neither the subdivision nor the phrase was in use, the corresponding city region or metropolitan area heading was used to designate the suburban area associated with a city.

a. Construction of headings. Construct headings for suburban areas by using the free-floating phrase ... **Suburban Area**, following the same provisions as for metropolitan areas, described above.

b. Assignment of headings. Assign these headings in the same manner prescribed for metropolitan areas. Do not use city subdivisions under these headings.

c. Suburban areas as geographic subdivisions. Assign suburban areas as geographic subdivisions according to the same principles described above for metropolitan areas.

H 790 Areas Associated with Cities

3. City regions.

a. Construction of headings. Construct free-floating headings for city regions by inserting the word **Region** between an established city name and its geographic qualifier.

Example:

```
151 ## $a Pensacola (Fla.)
651 #0 $a Pensacola Region (Fla.)
```

If the city name has been established without a qualifier, add the word **Region** to the established form of the name. *Example:*

```
151 ## $a Jerusalem
651 #0 $a Jerusalem Region.
```

Exception: **New York Region** and **Washington Region** are established without geographic qualifiers even though the city names are qualified.

b. City regions that include two cities. Do not construct a heading for a single region consisting of the names of two cities connected by a hyphen.

c. Assignment of headings. Assign city regions in the same manner prescribed for metropolitan areas above. Do not assign subdivisions used only under names of cities.