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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING NEWS

Personal Name Access Points

Editor's Note: Two of the personal name access points profiled below, namely those for David J. Fleming, S.M., and Henri Rousseau, S.M., owe their existence to the initiative of Brother Andrew Kosmowski, S.M., librarian at the North American Center for Marianist Studies. Brother Andrew identified the need to update or correct authority records for his order brothers and contacted me to ask how these corrections could be carried out. Since I have the training and authorization to upgrade new NACO records, I updated the records for these two Marianist priests on the basis of bibliographical and biographical data kindly supplied by Brother Andrew. I would like to thank Brother Andrew for helping to enrich the national authority file in this way. I also invite any Catholic librarian who would like to establish an access point for a personal or corporate body name but does not have the authorization to create new NACO records to contact me at tmdousa@uchicago.edu. Provided I have the bibliographical and biographical information needed to create a record for a person or corporate body in question, I will be happy to do so.

Fr. **David Arnold Fleming**, S.M., scholar, missionary, and former Superior General of the Marianist order, died on March 12, 2020, at the age of eighty in Dayton, Ohio. He was born on April 14, 1939 in Topeka, Kansas. Discerning early a call to the religious life, he joined the Marianists as a postulant at the age of 15; he took his first vows in 1956 and professed his perpetual vows in 1960. After earning a bachelor's in English literature from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Brother David taught at a Marianist high school in St. Louis for three years. From 1962 to 1965, he pursued graduate studies in English and comparative literature at the University of Chicago, receiving his doctorate for a dissertation on the early 17th-century Scottish Catholic satirist John Barclay: over the next decade, he would publish a number of articles on Barclay as well as producing an edition with full English translation of Barclay's Latin-language comic novel

Euphormionis Lusinini Satyricon. Brother David then undertook studies for the priesthood in Fribourg, Switzerland, where he was ordained on March 22, 1969. Fr. Fleming spent the next seven years teaching English at his alma mater, St. Mary's University in San Antonio, as well as serving as the director of formation for the St. Louis Province of the Society of Mary. In 1976, he became Assistant for Religious Life for the St. Louis Province and, in the same year, travelled to India to assess the possibility of developing a Marianist presence there. Three years later, Fr. Fleming was elected Provincial of the St. Louis Province, an office that he held until 1987. Following a year's study sabbatical in England, Fr. Fleming went to India, where he served for five years as a novice master in Kathmandu, Nepal, and Ranchi, India. In 1993, he moved to Bangalore, where he directed the scholasticate and became Regional Superior for India. Three years later, in 1996, Fr. Fleming was elected the 13th Superior General of the Society of Mary, a position that he held for ten years. (As an aside, it may be noted that this entailed a slight name change for Fr. Fleming. Formerly, he had signed his publications as "David A. Fleming". After taking the name Joseph as his middle name, as is the custom for Superiors General of the Marianist order, he signed his publications as "David J. Fleming" or "David Joseph Fleming".) When Fr. Fleming finished his term as Superior General, he returned to Bangalore, where he served as a chaplain and director of the scholasticate. In 2012, he returned to the United States, where he spent a year as a professor at the University of Dayton and an administrator for the Association of Marianist Universities; after a year, he went back to India, where he spent two years as novice master in Ranchi. In 2015, Fr. Fleming transferred to Rome, where he was engaged in research, writing, and giving retreats. Four years later, in 2019, he returned to the University of Dayton where he was active as scholar-in-residence at the American Center for Marianist Studies at the time of his death. In addition to his philological work on Barclay, Fr. Fleming published a number of works on religious themes including *The Fire and the Cloud*, an anthology of classic writings on Catholic spirituality; *Rays of the One Truth*, a treatise on interreligious dialogue; and *A New Fulcrum*, a set of ten essays about the Marianist charism in relation to the contemporary world. The correct access point for works by or about Fr. David Fleming, S.M., is:

Fleming, David J.

Saint **Giovanni Battista Piamarta** was born on November 26, 1841 into an impoverished family in the northern Italian city of Brescia. His earliest years were spent in a household marked by his mother's strong piety. When he was nine years old, his mother died and, in the wake of her death, young Giovanni adopted the life of a street urchin, roaming the alleys of Brescia with other poor boys. Fortunately for Giovanni, his maternal grandfather provided him material support to attend the

Oratory of Saint Thomas, an institute in Brescia dedicated to the upbringing of poor children. There he received a basic education, after which he began training to become a mattress-maker. At the suggestion of a local priest, Fr. Pancrazio Pezzana of Vallio, Giovanni began to discern a religious vocation and ultimately decided to follow the call of priesthood. After studies at the local theological seminary, he was ordained on December 24, 1865 in the cathedral at Brescia. For the first twenty years of his ministry, Fr. Piamarta served as vicar and then pastor in several parishes within the Diocese of Brescia, gaining a reputation as a prayerful and diligent priest with a strong dedication to helping the poor youth of his parish. Concerned about the material, educational, and spiritual difficulties faced by young people in the rapidly industrializing urban landscape of late 19th-century Brescia, Fr. Piamarta co-founded in late 1886, together with another local priest, Monsignore Pietro Capretti, the Istituto Artigianelli di Brescia, a vocational school at which disadvantaged youth could both be formed in the Catholic faith and receive training in a useful art. In the same year, he took over a two-year old Brescian printing company, the Tipografia Queriniana, which he would, over the course of his life, develop into the Editrice Queriniana, the leading Catholic publishing house in north-central Italy. In 1895, Fr. Piamarta extended the field of his activities yet further, co-founding, together with Fr. Giovanni Bonsignori, an institute for the spiritual and technical training of agricultural workers in the nearby town of Remedello – the Colonia Agricola di Remedello. Over the course of Fr. Piamarta’s work with young people both at the Istituto Artigianelli and the Colonia Agricola, he was joined by a handful of other religious who wished to devote their lives to this specific form of pastoral and educational ministry. In 1900, Fr. Piamarta established this community formally as The Pious Society of the Holy Family (in Italian: Pia Società della Sacra Famiglia), which would be reorganized thirty-nine years later as the Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth (on which, please see below under Corporate Body Access Points). Eleven years later, Fr. Piamarta, together with Elisa Baldo, herself the founder of a shelter for the impoverished elderly, transformed the women’s auxiliary of the Pious Society into the Poor Servants of the Lord of the Pious Society of the Holy Family of Nazareth” (in Italian: “Poveri Serve del Signore della Pia Società della Sacra Famiglia di Nazereth”), which would eventually become an autonomous women’s religious congregation known as the “Humble Servants of the Lord” (in Italian: “Umili Serve del Signore”). Two years later, on April 25, 1913, Fr. Piamarta died while visiting the Colonia Agraria di Remedello. The cause for Fr. Piamarta’s canonization was opened in 1963; he was beatified by Saint Pope John Paul II in 1997 and canonized by Pope Benedict XVI on October 21, 2012. His feast day is April 26. The correct access point for works by or about Saint Giovanni Battista Piamarta is:

Piamarta, Giovanni, \$c Saint, \$d 1841-1913

On July 1, 2020, Fr. Georg Ratzinger, priest, musician, choral director, and brother of Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI (Josef Ratzinger), died in Regensburg, Germany, at the age of ninety-six. Georg Ratzinger was born on January 15, 1924, in the Upper Bavarian town of Pleiskirchen. He showed a talent for music at an early age: he was, already at the age of ten, accompanying children's masses at his parish church on the organ. He was also early destined for the priesthood, entering the minor seminary in the Bavarian town of Traunstein in 1935. Georg's studies were interrupted in 1942 when, like other young German men of his time, he was compelled by law to undertake work service for the Reich: later he was impressed into the Wehrmacht, as a member of which he was stationed in France, Holland, and Czechoslovakia. Wounded in action in Italy in 1944, Georg spent the final days of the war in an American prisoner-of-war camp, from which he returned to Traunstein in July of 1945. In the following year, he, together with his brother Josef, entered the major seminary of the Archdiocese of Munich and Freising: there, Georg undertook studies in both theology and church music. After finishing their seminary studies, the Ratzinger brothers were ordained on the same day, June 19, 1951. In the years after ordination, Georg served as assistant pastor and musician in local parishes, was a music teacher in a Catholic school in Freising, and continued his musical studies at the University for Music in Munich, where he finished master classes in 1957. In that same year, Fr. Ratzinger became choir director at the Church of St. Oswald in Traunstein and music teacher at the Catholic school there. Seven years later, in 1964, Fr. Ratzinger was named the musical director at the Cathedral of Regensburg, where his duties included leading the Cathedral's youth choir, known as the Regensburger Domspatzen (in English: "the Cathedral Sparrows of Regensburg"): he would hold this post until his retirement in 1994. During his time as director, Fr. Ratzinger greatly increased the profile of the Domspatzen, leading them in performances on German television, taking them on concert tours around the world, and issuing recordings of their performances. He stressed both early and Romantic-period music in his choice of repertoire for the Domspatzen: moreover, he arranged and composed music for them, including a Mass for the Holy Year 2000. Fr. Ratzinger's legacy for the Domspatzen was not unmixed. A perfectionist by temperament, he was given to administering corporal punishment to his charges in the form of slaps to the face when disciplining them – a practice for which he later publicly apologized. Having already been named a monsignor in 1967, Fr. Ratzinger became, after retirement, a canon at the Kollegialstift St. Johann in Regensburg. After his brother, Josef, became Pope Benedict XVI in 2005, Fr. Ratzinger divided his time between his home base in Regensburg and Rome, where he frequently stayed his brother, a rhythm of life that continued until the frailties of age no longer allowed it. In 2011, he co-wrote, with

the journalist Michael Hesemann, a book of memoirs about his brother entitled *Mein Bruder, der Papst* (in English: “My Brother, the Pope”) which was translated into a number of languages. The correct access point for works by or about Georg Ratzinger is:

Ratzinger, Georg

Father **Henri Rousseau**, S.M., a Marianist educator, administrator, and biographer, was born in the eastern French city of Besançon on April 6, 1859. At the age of seven, Henri began attending the Institution Sainte-Marie, a local Marianist school, where the general and religious education he received made a great impression upon him and led him to his vocation. In 1875, at age sixteen, he entered the novitiate; he took his first vows in 1877, and professed final vows in 1881. During this time, he continued his education at various seminaries around France and, for some years afterwards, he was charged with teaching at Marianist schools in different parts of France, including his own alma mater in Besançon. In 1886, Fr. Rousseau was named principal of the École Fénelon, the Marianist school in the Atlantic port city of La Rochelle. He introduced a number of reforms to the curriculum and norms of discipline at the school that improved the quality of the education imparted there. After ten years as administrator, Fr. Rousseau called to Paris, where, in 1896, he was elected to the office of Secretary for the Province of Paris, at that time the largest and most important province in the Marianist order. These were busy years for him. At his initiative, the Marianists established a new family magazine, the *Messenger de la Société* (In English: “Messenger of the Society”), later renamed *L’Apôtre de Marie* (In English: “The Apostle of Mary”). He was also active in preparing and disseminating new texts for the monthly retreats conducted by the Marianists as well as visiting various Marianist communities in the province and program-matically recruiting new members. In the midst of this intense activity, Fr. Rousseau’s health broke down and so, in 1898, he was relieved of his position, returning to Besançon, where he became principal of his former school, the Institution Sainte-Marie. There he remained until 1902, when, under pressure from the French government, the Marianists decided to introduce lay teachers into the school. Opposed to the increasing secularization of religious schools, Fr. Rousseau was sent to the Marianist house in Martigny, Switzerland, in 1903 and, later that same year, was named director of the Marianist house in Rèves, Belgium, to which a number of his order brothers came to escape anticlerical harassment by the French government. In the following year, he suffered another breakdown in health, and was sent to Italy to recuperate. After recovering, Fr. Rousseau returned to Rèves and it was there that, in 1907, he was named Assistant General and Chief of Instruction for the Marianist order, a position that he would hold until his retirement in 1933. During these years, based in the

town of Nivelles, he had responsibility for overseeing the recruitment and formation of new members of the Society of Mary. In addition to his various administrative duties, Fr. Rousseau contributed to Marianist literature, most notably with extensive biographies of Blessed William Joseph Chaminade, founder of the Marianist order, and Blessed Adèle de Batz de Trenquelléon, co-founder, with Fr. Chaminade, of the Marianist Sisters: he also wrote shorter volumes on pedagogical and administrative themes, as well as histories of certain French Marianist schools and a collection of meditations. He spent the final eight years of his life in retirement in Rèves, where he died on January 17, 1941. The correct access point for works by or about Fr. Henri Rousseau, S.M., is:

Rousseau, Henri, \$d 1859-1941

Corporate Body Access Points

The **Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth** (in Italian: Congregazione della Santa Famiglia di Nazareth; postnominal abbreviation: F.N.) is a male religious order devoted to the education of poor and disadvantaged children. Its roots extend back to 1886, when Fr. Giovanni Battista Piamarta (on whom, please see under Personal Name Access Points above) founded the Istituto Artegianelli di Brescia, a school for poor children in the north-central Italian town of Brescia, where they received both religious education forming them in the Christian life and professional training in a useful trade. Over time, an informal community of priests and laymen formed around the Istituto. In 1900, Fr. Piamarta received official recognition from his local bishop for this community, which was named the Pious Society of the Holy Family (in Italian: Pia Società della Sacra Famiglia). In the years following its founder's death in 1913, the Pious Society continued his spiritual and educative mission in Brescia and expanded its work to other cities in Italy, including Siena, Latina, and Rome. In 1939, the community took on the status of a religious order, becoming the Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth (in Italian: Congregazione della Santa Famiglia di Nazareth) and, nine years later, received papal recognition from Pope Pius XII: its members came to be informally known as the Piamartini. In 1957, the Piamartini expanded the field of their labors beyond Italy, establishing missions in Brazil, where, today, they are active in seven cities scattered across four states. In 1983, they brought their educative mission to Chile, where they operate three schools today. Nine years later, members of the Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth brought their missionary endeavors to a new continent – Africa –, taking pastoral direction of a parish and opening a school and seminary in Angola. In 2003, the Piamartini also came to Mozambique, where they today oversee one parish and school. To this day, the Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth maintains the original vision of its founder, who was

canonized in 2012 – to educate children, especially disadvantaged ones, to be good Christians and productive members of society. The correct access point for works by or about the Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth is:

Congregation of the Holy Family of Nazareth

SUBJECT CATALOGING NEWS

Selected LC subject heading additions & changes from the [Library of Congress Subject Headings \(LCSH\) Approved Lists 03 \(March 16, 2020\) - 05 \(May 15, 2020\)](#)

KEY UF = Used for
 BT = Broader term
 RT = Related term
 SA = See also

N.B. You may wish to confirm the current state of the authority record by consulting [LC's authority file](#) or the OCLC authority file—editor.

150 Baal (Canaanite deity) CANCEL HEADING [sp 85010714]

682 This authority record has been deleted because the subject heading is covered by an identical name heading (DLC)no2020002712

150 Bible plays, French [May Subd Geog] [sp2019102761]

450 UF French Bible plays

550 BT French drama

150 Bible stories, Cebuano [May Subd Geog] [sp2017003031]

450 UF Cebuano Bible stories

150 Church conference centers—North Carolina [sp2019103632]

150 Church school principals [May Subd Geog] [sp2019103586]

450 UF Principals, Church school

550 BT School principals

150 Followership—Religious aspects [May Subd Geog] [sp2019103587]

150 Hostility (Psychology)—Religious aspects [sp2015000650]

150 Jesus Christ—Apparitions and miracles—Mexico [sp2020000680]

150 Manichaeism cosmology [Not Subd Geog] [sp2020000150]

450 UF Cosmology, Manichaeism

550 BT Cosmology

150 Neoliberalism—Religious aspects—Catholic Church [sp2020000155]

150 Nuns' writings, Spanish [May Subd Geog] [sp2019103644]

450 UF Spanish nuns' writings

550 BT Spanish literature

150 Personalism—Religious aspects [sp2019103588]

150 Proselytizing—Law and legislation [May Subd Geog] [sp2019103646]

550 BT Religious law and legislation

110 Saint John's Residence Hall (New York, N.Y.) [sp2020000063]

410 UF Saint John's Hall (New York, N.Y.)

410 UF St. John's Hall (New York, N.Y.)

410 UF St. John's Residence Hall (New York, N.Y.)

550 BT College buildings—New York (State)

550 BT Dormitories—New York (State)

150 Tila, Señor de [sp2020000571]

450 UF Cristo de Tila

450 UF Señor de Tila

450 UF Tila, Cristo de

500 BT Jesus Christ—Apparitions and miracles—Mexico

500 BT Jesus Christ—Cult—Mexico

Selected additions & changes to LC classification from the [Library of Congress Classification \(LCC\) Approved Lists 03 \(March 16, 2020\) - 05 \(May 18, 2020\)](#)

“Numbers that appear in square brackets are not displayed in Classification Web browse screens or in the printed editions of the classification schedules. They are shown ... only to indicate the location of the corresponding caption or reference within the classification.”

Christianity | Persecution. Martyrs | History | Persecution by Muslims **BL2532.R48**

Doctrinal theology | Christology | Miracles. Apparitions. Shrines, sanctuaries, images, processions, etc. | Special. By place, A-Z | Aldama (Chiapas, Mexico : Municipio) **BT580.A43**

Practical theology | Practical religion. The Christian life | Works of consolation and cheer | Works for special classes of persons | The sick and crippled | Cerebral palsy patients **BV4910.333**

Christian denominations | Catholic Church | Other special topics, A-Z | Social problems see HN37.3 **[BX1795.S622]**

Christian denominations | Catholic Church | Monasticism. Religious orders | Individual orders of women | Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy TABLE BX18 **BX4332.44**

Social history and conditions. Social problems. Social reform | The church and social problems | Religious denominations | Special denominations, A-Z | Catholic Church **HN37.C3**

Arts in general | Characters, persons, classes of persons, and ethnic groups | By name of character, person, class of persons, or ethnic group, A-Z | Bartholomew, Apostle, Saint **NX652.B37**

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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The editor welcomes inquiries about cataloging from CLA catalogers. Readers can contact the editor at:

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