

outside the scope of the Society, by 2000 Schlesinger's distinction was too great for his being any longer ignored and he became a member. In 2002 he donated a signed copy of his *A Life in the Twentieth Century* to the Society to be used in the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant auction. Because the Society in anticipation of its bicentennial celebration has begun collecting the works of members that have won Pulitzers, Bancrofts, and National Book Awards, the Society now has several of Schlesinger's works, including those that deal with the twentieth century. At the same time the Society has been compiling a collection of the autobiographies, memoirs, and printed diaries of its members. The memoirs of the Schlesingers, father and son, now sit side-by-side in that collection.

Gordon S. Wood

HENRI-JEAN MARTIN

Henri-Jean Martin, who died in Paris on January 13, 2007, at the age of eighty-two, was elected a member of the Society in 1995 in honor of his role as principal figure in the 'history of the book' and as a great scholar of printing and writing. Trained at the *École des Chartes*, from which he graduated in 1947, Martin worked thereafter at the *Bibliothèque Nationale (BN)*. He found greater happiness collaborating with Lucien Febvre, a co-founder of the *Annales* school, on a history of printing in early modern Europe. Febvre had outlined such a book but asked Martin to draft the chapters. In the end the book was virtually his, for Febvre was prevented by illness and his death in 1956 from doing much more than review a small portion of *L'Apparition du livre* (1958); widely translated, it appeared in English in 1976 as *The Coming of the Book*. Impressive for many reasons, it brought to book history an alertness to the book as a commodity and the geography of its commerce. For Martin, a significant professional appointment

followed in 1962 as administrator of the Bibliothèque Municipale in Lyon, where, among other accomplishments, he oversaw the construction of a new building and the creation of the Musée de l'Imprimerie et de la Banque. Soon he added teaching to these duties, first at the École Pratique des Hautes Études and, as of 1970, as professor at the École des Chartes. Of his Paris seminars, Roger Chartier has commented that Martin 'produced generations of researchers, who in turn made their way into the world of librarianship and higher education, and without whom the four volumes of *L'Histoire de l'édition française* [1982–1986] would not have been possible.' Meanwhile Martin was doing the archival research that underlies a magisterial study of printing and the book trades in Paris, *Livres, pouvoirs et société à Paris au XVIIe siècle* (1969; translated as *Print, Power and People in Seventeenth-Century France* [1993]). Many more books would follow, including *Histoire et pouvoirs de l'écrit* (1988; translated as *The Power of Writing* [1994]), and the Schouler lectures he gave at Johns Hopkins University in 1994, translated as *The French Book: Religion, Absolutism, and Readership, 1585–1715* (1996). He also gave the Lyell lectures at Oxford in 1995, and concluded his career with several other books.

The copy of *Livres, pouvoirs et société à Paris au XVIIe siècle* before me as I write was a gift from Martin when I called on him at his Paris apartment in 1984, a tongue-tied visitor who listened as Martin talked about this and that until he abruptly reached behind his chair, pulled out the handsome 1984 reprinting (in two volumes) and gave them to me. He was hospitable again in 1991 when we were both attending a BN conference on printed bibles, inviting me to dinner at his apartment where, in the early stages of the evening, he voiced his somewhat peculiar political views before lapsing into silence. And like many others attending a SHARP (Society for the History of Authorship, Publishing and Reading) conference, I was present in the crowd that watched him being honored by the city of Lyon in July 2004. From afar as well as in more intimate settings, he was a man of strongly held

views, a nationalist, and conservative who admired seventeenth-century France above all other periods in French history. But the Martin I especially take pleasure in remembering is the powerful writer and, for me on two occasions, generous host.

David D. Hall

WINTHROP D. JORDAN

Winthrop D. Jordan, an influential historian for more than three decades, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society since April 1970, died in his home in Oxford, Mississippi, on February 23, 2007, of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease. He was seventy-six years of age. His survivors include his wife Cora, three sons, Joshua, Mott, and Eliot, and three step-children, Michael, Steven, and Mary Beth.

Born on November 11, 1931, Winthrop Jordan spent his childhood in Worcester, Massachusetts, where his father, Henry Donaldson Jordan, taught history at Clark University. His mother, Lucretia Mott Churchill, was a direct descendant of Lucretia Mott, an early women's rights champion and an ardent abolitionist. When Jordan selected the illustrations for his college textbook in United States history, he proudly included a photograph of James and Lucretia Mott in the chapter on antebellum reform movements, 'America in Ferment.'

As an undergraduate at Harvard University, he took no history courses but adopted 'a much less demanding major' in social relations and, by his own admission, 'spent nearly as much time singing with the Harvard Krokodiloes as going to classes.' After graduation, he worked for a time in a management training program at Prudential Life Insurance Company and then took a job teaching history at Phillips Exeter Academy. He earned a master's degree at Clark University, and 'in a stroke of good fortune' was denied admission to Harvard and went instead to Brown University

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