

## Obituary Notice

*Camille Enlart.*—The very sudden death on 14 February of our Honorary Fellow Camille Enlart, Membre de l'Institut, removes one of the most distinguished masters of medieval archaeology in France. He was born on 22 November 1862, of an old family of the Pas-de-Calais. He first took up painting, and was a pupil of Bouguereau at the École des Beaux-Arts. His studies there became very useful to him later, for they enabled him to illustrate his archaeological works, not only with his own photographs, but also with his own plans and drawings. From the Beaux-Arts he passed to the École des Chartes, where he was one of the most promising pupils of Robert de Lasteyrie, for whom in later years he acted as 'suppléant'. After his 'promotion' in 1889 he went to Italy for two years, as Membre de l'École de Rome. The results of his studies there were published in his first important book—*Origines françaises de l'architecture gothique en Italie* (1894). He expanded his thesis at the École des Chartes into an admirable work on the *Monuments religieux de l'architecture romane et de transition dans la région picarde*, published by the Société des Antiquaires de Picardie in 1895. He was for a time one of the librarians of the École des Beaux-Arts, professor at the École spéciale d'architecture, and lecturer at the École du Louvre. A mission under the auspices of the Ministère de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts took him to Cyprus in 1896, and on his return he wrote the two volumes of his *L'Art gothique et la Renaissance en Chypre* (1899). In 1903 he became the director of the Musée de sculpture comparée au Trocadéro, a position which he held until his death, and he greatly enlarged and improved that wonderful collection. In 1902 he published the first volume (Architecture religieuse) of his invaluable *Manuel d'archéologie française*, followed in 1904 by a second volume on civil and military architecture, and in 1916 by a third on costume. A second edition, revised and much enlarged, of his *Architecture religieuse* was published in 1919–20. He wrote important chapters on Romanesque and Gothic architecture, etc., for André Michel's *Histoire de l'Art* (1905–7). He was a member of the Commission des Monuments historiques and of the Comité des Travaux historiques, and in 1917 he was president of the Société des Antiquaires de France. After the war he was entrusted with a mission in Syria, the results of which he embodied in a very important work in two volumes—*Les monuments des croisés dans le royaume de Jérusalem*—which were still in the press at the time of his death. His minor works were too numerous to be mentioned here.

In comparing him with his contemporaries in the same field, two of his distinctive characteristics may be noted. The first is his breadth of view and the comprehensive character of his studies. He had travelled extensively, and, in addition to his works on Italy and the East, he wrote on the Gothic architecture of Spain, Portugal, and

Greece, and on the Cistercian abbeys of Scandinavia. He had also travelled much in England, and one result of his studies here was a memoir on the *Origine anglaise du style flamboyant*, published in 1906 in the *Bulletin Monumental* and in the *Archaeological Journal*. This paper caused a very lively controversy in France, which has since been reviewed at length by Lasteurie in a chapter of his posthumous work on Gothic architecture now in course of publication—though perhaps the last word has not even yet been said.

The second point is that Enlart was more than an architectural archaeologist; he was also an expert on medieval art generally, as is evidenced by his many communications to the Société des Antiquaires, and by his work—*L'Émaillerie translucide dans les ateliers parisiens au temps de Philippe le Bel (Monuments Piot)*—which was still in the press at the time of his death.

By those who knew him well he will be remembered as a most charming and genial personality, always ready to impart his knowledge, and a very true and loyal friend.

J. B.

### Reviews

*Calendar of the Fine Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office.*  
Vol. ix, A.D. 1377–83. 10¼ × 6¾. Pp. iv + 542. London, Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1926. 30s.

This volume, which like its immediate predecessors has been edited by Mr. M. C. B. Dawes, covers the first six years of the reign of Richard II. The rolls are primarily concerned with the royal revenue; but, although public affairs are subordinated to finance, many interesting illustrations of their importance can be detected.

The outstanding event in our domestic history during these years was the Peasants' Revolt. It is true that the only Tyler who occurs in the index is a tax-collector and not a rioter; the Savoy is not mentioned; and there is no entry between the critical period June 9 to June 24 of the year 1381. But on July 10 arrangements were made for the guardianship of the temporalities of the archbishopric of Canterbury which were in the King's hand after the murder of Simon de Sudbury (p. 261). And the terms of the commissions issued throughout the country to the various assessors of the poll-tax of 1380, which had constituted one of the main pretexts of the revolt, are of special interest (p. 224). A considerable proportion of the volume is devoted to the affairs of the alien priories and the possessions of foreign houses in England, and to the arrangements made for their keeping during the continuance of the war with France. In many cases the heads of the alien priories are given by name. As an example of the value of such entries John Newport, prior of Allerton Mauleverer, was not hitherto known to have held office so late as 1379 (p. 168). Two entries relating to the possessions in England of the abbey of Bégard add to the small amount of information available (pp. 38, 98); it is probable that the mills which had constituted the chief source of profit