Cologne Cathedral
Master Gerhard
Cologne: the compound pier and Uninterrupted shafts from St.-Denis (above)
“a self-conscious program of political display” — ... as at Westminster, the choice of architectural style signified the political pretensions of the patron

Evoking the Rayonnant, Court Style of Louis IX of France, but emphasizes the authority of the Archbishop
Naples, Italy, and its Cathedral
Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX, King of Naples

Kingdom of Sicily, conquered by the French in 1266

Papal states

Tuscany
Naples, the Greek City of the 7th century B.C: The “hypodamean” plan with long narrow insulae
The cathedral of Naples

Built by Charles II of Anjou, 1294 +
The ancient columns of the old church and atrium inserted into the Gothic piers
Santa Reparata
1296, new project of Arnolfo di Cambio
“most sumptuous work”
Giotto appointed 1334, but did campanile (tower); 1357
Loggia della Signoria,
Florence
1376-1382
Bologna, San Petronio 1390+
Commerce and Financing

Trading consortia, financial systems
Gdansk, Poland, the crane
The Hanseatic League: a consortium of trading cities
Financing

Structure of the Episcopal hierarchy:
Archbishop or Bishop, supported by a benefice (endowments)
Canons (a body of clerics who are in charge of the church liturgy). They form the chapter, and have direct responsibility for the liturgy and fabric of the cathedral. This is an institution that comes into place starting in 766 and instituted by Chrodegang of Metz.

Canons supported by endowments of property and assets, known as prebends. The canons often live in community on the north side of the cathedral, whereas the bishop often has his residence on the south

Chapters become independent legislative bodies by the 13th century; conflicts with Bishops frequent
The Bishop’s Precinct to right of cathedral; the chapter to the left

Previous location of city wall
Reims: Expanding the choir required an expansion of the church to west
Traditionally, ¼ of Bishop’s income from tithes and rents designated for the fabric, construction and maintenance, of the physical plant

After c. 1216 canons and bishop expected to allocate equal amounts for the construction or repair of the church

c. 1240 the creation of the fabrica ecclesiae: a building fund endowed specifically for construction; this office known as the opera
Income:

1. self-taxation of canons and bishop on their benefices
   or prebendial income
2. alms/ donations in chests besides altars or donations from wealthy donors
3. taxes on goods, roads, bridges, gates, wheels, market stands, etc.
4. oblations (customary payments for the sacraments)
5. questuari: (also known as a Pardoner) professional money collectors who would sell relics, indulgences, or pardons for sins committed
6. collection days (often feast days) in parishes; collections elicited by parish priests in sermons
7. legacies or bequests in wills and testaments