How did Bishop Simon pay for his beautiful new cathedral?
The rights and privileges of the bishop of Noyon:
   1. peer of France (the king’s special council)
   2. also bishop of diocese of Tournai
   3. income from lands in his possession
   4. taxes on guilds
   5. taxes on ports and bridges
   6. taxes on mills and wine presses
   6. tolls on main roads from Flanders to the fairs of Champagne and to Italy
   7. could establish favorable rates of currency exchange
   8. justice in his courts: fines
Income available to a bishop-count:

1. *tonlieu*: tax on all merchandise sold
2. *rouage*: tax on all carts that carry goods
3. tax on money changing
4. *jouage*: right to regulate weights and measures
5. *jolonée*: right to take from market fruits and vegetables at no cost
6. right to buy animals and meat at price set by bishop
7. and other rights: justice, tolls on rivers ports, etc.
8. income from farms, rents, and produce
Reims Cathedral
Fig. 75. Plan de la ville de Reims (d'après P. Lavedan).
1. La cité antique et la cathédrale; 2. Le bourg et l'abbatiale Saint-Remi.
Reims in the 16th century: the areas of the chapter
Reims: the chapter’s prisons, the chapter’s quarters; the hospital, bishop’s palace and prison
Strasburg: south transept as the court
1210: Reims cathedral begun by Archbishop Henri of Braisne (choir completed 1241)

Papal *indulgences* in 1221, 1246, and two in 1251
Burghers required to subsidize coronations of Louis VIII in 1223 and Louis IX in 1231

In 1233 Archbishop Henri demanded percentage of burgher’s loans to cities of Troyes and Auxerre

Townspeople besiege archbishop’s palace, attack chapter and kill marshal; stones from cathedral used as barricades in the streets

Chapter and Archbishop flee and live in exile until 1236
Archbishop Henri of Braisne
Hans Memling, the Last Judgment, Gdansk, 1467-1471
The End