

succession. Amadeus assumed the regency on behalf of the young Achaea prince, his namesake, but Philip intrigued against him, seeking to vindicate his right to the succession. The intrigues were soon discovered and Philip was made captive; he died soon afterwards, probably murdered in prison at his uncle's orders. The Green Count was now firmly in control of all of the House of Savoy's lands, on both sides of the Alps.

Amadeus VI's intervention against James of Achaea in 1360 produced an important change in Turin's government. As a way to assert his lordship over the city, and at the same time to win the favor of its ruling oligarchy in his dispute with his cousin, Amadeus ordered the re-drafting of the city Statutes. The Statutes of 1360 consolidated into 331 heterogeneous chapters the various laws enacted in the past by the commune, together with the Statutes issued by Thomas III in 1280. The result was a somewhat disorderly compilation, but it was destined to have a long and distinguished life: it would serve as the fundamental law regulating the duties and prerogatives of the city council and the various municipal officials until the nineteenth century. A manuscript copy was kept in the city hall for the public to consult, chained up to prevent its removal. This bound manuscript, known as the "Codice della Catena", is still proudly preserved in the city archives today. The Statutes reasserted the prince's role as supreme legislative authority. The council could issue laws and regulations, but only with the consent of the prince's Vicario and Judge. The Statutes defined the powers of the various municipal officials. Chief among them were the four Clavarii, elected in rotation from among the council's membership. They were in charge of the city's finances and alone had the power to call meetings. Besides defining the council's administrative structure and legislative powers, the Statutes detailed the various administrative functions it was to discharge. It saw to the upkeep of the walls, the bridges over the Dora and the Po, and the city hall. It posted the guards at the city gates. It appointed the city's surgeon, the master who taught in the city school – a *doctor gramaticae* is mentioned in 1346 – and the minor city functionaries. Every year it fixed the dates for the harvest and the vintage to begin – a reminder that Turin's economy was overwhelmingly agrarian. It voted on the prince's requests for taxes and loans, and drafted the citizens to perform labor services when he required. The Statutes also contained an important innovation: for the first time the membership of the council was fixed, at eighty members, who were divided into two equal classes of nobles and commoners. Officials were to be chosen equally from the two classes. This division was not new;