

were all staffed and commanded by members of the nobility. The presence of persons of exalted rank, waiting on the duke and taking part in the daily ceremonial round under his eye, was calculated to enhance the luster surrounding his person. In return the courtiers gained access to the patronage he dispensed: being present at court was the key to social and political advancement. So as the court grew it became a magnet drawing members of the nobility from all over the Savoyard domains to Turin, creating a dynamic that helped stimulate the city's demographic and economic development.

So too did the steady growth of the government bureaucracy. Emanuel Filibert reconstituted the French Chamber of Accounts and the high court of appeals, which he renamed the Senate of Piedmont, making them key institutions in the government. In the course of the next century the number of officials, clerks and underlings employed in the administration, now concentrated at Turin, would rise steadily until they numbered in the hundreds. With their families and servants they formed a significant increment to the city's population, and a significant source of demand for its tradespeople. At the same time, the steady trickle of nobles, bureaucrats and professional men drawn to Turin by the new opportunities it offered accelerated the changes taking place in the city's social structure. This influx leavened the citizen body with new elements, continuing the process of diversification already under way since the later middle ages.

Emanuel Filibert launched numerous initiatives to stimulate economic development in the capital city and in the state. He encouraged the planting of mulberry trees to increase the production of silk, much of which was exported in its raw state to the big manufacturers of Lyon. Following traditional practice, he tried to induce foreign artisans and experts to settle in Turin. A number of Lombard merchants and artisans were granted citizenship in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, bringing new trades and new capital to enrich the city's economy. Among the new immigrants there was also a small number of Jewish merchants. The duke encouraged them to settle in the hope that their capital and their international trading connections would benefit the rather backward economy of his state. The Jews were organized as a self-governing community with their own leaders, under the direct protection of the dukes, and paying tribute to them. Their status was defined by an agreement with the dukes, or *condotta*, which was periodically renegotiated. In 1565 Emanuel Filibert granted a new *condotta* to the Jews in Turin and throughout his states, which would form the basis for their relationship to their rulers for the duration of the Old