

toization of Turin's Jews seems to have been part of a deliberate policy aiming to group various elements of the city's population, deemed in some sense alien, into specific enclaves. At the same time as the ghetto was established, other supposedly marginal sectors of the population were also being confined: the poor in the new municipal poorhouse not far from the ghetto, the sick and aged in the new hospital close by, and Protestant converts in a special hospice.

The third extension of Turin in the early eighteenth century was radically different in character from the first two. It became a predominantly aristocratic quarter, dotted with the palaces of important families. In contrast to the earlier extensions it was notably lacking in ec-

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Map 5.

Turin at the end of the 17th century.

