

the Waldensian Protestants and the Jews. Already in May 1814, the first edict of the Restoration deprived both groups of the civil and political rights that they had enjoyed during the Napoleonic era. In theory, the edict revived old exclusionary policies that forced the Jews, in particular, back into the ghetto, denied them access to the university, certain professions and state service, and prohibited them from owning land. In their actual application, the monarchy had little choice but to modify these policies in recognition of the changes that had taken place during the previous decade and a half. A royal edict of January 1816, for instance, gave the Waldensians permission to keep the properties they had acquired outside of their historical territories and to exercise trades and professions forbidden to them before 1798. For their part, Jewish families were given up to five years time to sell the properties they had purchased during the French occupation, and even this requirement was not strictly enforced. Moreover, Jews also preserved the right to exercise certain previously banned professions and were no longer required to wear identifying arm bands. While Turin's Jewish community did have to return to their urban ghetto once again, the new government granted various dispensations that allowed Jews to remain outside their residential zone at night "in cases of necessity" as long as they "returned by nine o'clock at night".

Victor Emanuel I's administrators displayed a similar selectivity in their approach to Napoleon's reforms in other areas as well. Many of the French policing measures and fiscal policies, for instance, remained in force. Local authorities continued to require that workers in Turin carry employment cards used by the Napoleonic Empire to document their work status and track their movements in the city. The newly restored monarchy also maintained in place the property tax first introduced by the French, while abandoning certain practices of the Old Regime such as the torture of suspects and the punishment of the condemned on the rack.

Overall, the attempt of the House of Savoy to cancel all traces of the previous regime had its greatest impact on the cultural life of the capital city. Although the government of Victor Emanuel I did not employ executions, prisons, or banishment as part of its strategy, it imposed a climate of moral and intellectual repression that left a mark on the city's educational and cultural institutions. At the level of primary and secondary education, his officials made a concerted effort to turn the clock back by purging officials who had collaborated with the Napoleonic regime and by closing the French lycées that had educated the male children of the local elite for a generation. The government reintroduced a