

ports and work permits and intensifying their patrols of bars, cafés, and other public locales.

Much as his predecessor in 1814, Charles Felix's most repressive measures in 1821 targeted the cultural and intellectual institutions in the capital. Royal authorities shut down the University of Turin, which remained closed for an entire year. During that period, the government removed or suspended a number of prominent professors, annulled degrees and examinations taken after the beginning of the insurrection, and dismissed all university students, with the exception of those enrolled in the schools of Medicine and Surgery. When the university reopened, the Jesuits were put in charge of the colleges of Theology, Literature (Lettere), Medicine, and Surgery. The new post-revolutionary cultural climate in Turin also affected the local press, where the brief season of revolutionary journalism embodied in the *Sentinella Subalpina* gave way to an era dominated by the reactionary press. With generous donations from the throne, in 1822 the conservative lay organization, Catholic Friendship, launched a paper, *L'Amico d'Italia*, purportedly to promote "good journalism" in the city, but in practice to attack all real or perceived manifestations of liberalism, and to preach obedience to the legitimate rulers and to the "strong" values of the Catholic Church. At the same time, the importance of Turin as a center of high society and court life diminished in the decade after the Revolution of 1821. Charles Felix's dislike of the city and his distrust of his own governing class led him to reduce to a minimum the ceremonies of court and to spend as much time as possible away from Turin, staying in his various royal castles in the countryside or else visiting his territories in Savoy, Nice, and Liguria.

The image of Charles Felix's reign as one of blind reaction, however, should not obscure signs of vitality in a number of areas of the city's economic and cultural life during the decade of the 1820s. After the Congress of Vienna and the annexation of Genoa in 1815, Turin began to acquire a renewed administrative and political importance as the seat of an enlarged and strengthened Savoyard state. The expansion of the city and the growth of its population attested to the royal capital's changing role. Nearly twice as many people found employment in the public sector in 1815 as in 1802, despite the fact that the restored government laid off roughly a fifth of the old officials for collaborating with the French authorities. By the mid-1820s, the population of the city and its surrounding suburbs had surpassed the 100,000 mark.

The influx of immigrants into the royal capital from all areas of the enlarged kingdom stimulated a new era of private real estate develop-