

*HiSCoD*

**Occitanie**

Auteur(s) : Cédric Chambru et Paul Maneuvrier-Hervieu

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Évènement                          | Évènement à Montpellier en juin 1645  |
| Identifiant                        | HISCOD_10044  |
| Date                               | Année 1645<br>Mois : Juin<br>Jour : -<br>Jour de la semaine : -   |
| Localisation                       | Lieu historique : Montpellier<br>Lieu : Montpellier<br>Code commune : 34172<br>Latitude : 43.608990112405<br>Longitude : 3.88040548941253         |
| Unités administratives historiques | Entité politique : Royaume de France<br>Entité administrative : Montpellier<br>Sous-entité administrative : Montpellier                           |
| Unités administratives             | Pays : France<br>Entité administrative : Occitanie<br>Sous-entité administrative : Hérault  |
| Caractéristiques                   | Typologie HiSCoD : Émeute fiscale ;<br>Typologie originale : Insurrection<br>Nombre de participants : Indéterminé<br>Participation féminine : Oui |

## Présentation du contenu

Description (langue originale) : Émeute fiscale à Montpellier en juin 1645 suite à la nouvelle levée d'une taxe, le droit de joyeux avènement. Forte participation féminine.

Description (anglais) : In June 1645, a new tax, the joyeux avènement à la couronne, was being promulgated by the intendant Baltazar and resulted in a fiscal riot. The participants were mostly women, not just in the initial protest phase but throughout the violence. Most of them were artisans' wives, possibly joined by female servants, by women throwing rocks, of a tailor being arrested for refusing to pay the tax, and of women marching through town beating drums and proclaiming that it was time to get ride of partisans (tax farmers On June 30th, women appeared armed with 'axes, knives, halberds, and swords', saying 'that all the partisans had to be killed and their houses burned'. The leader was 'Monteille', the wife of a tile-maker and another woman known only as 'la Branlaire'. The result was that shots were fired from Dupuy's windows at an unarmed assemblage, predominantly women. Bystanders were wounded and at least two men were killed. The next day Schomberg suspended the unpopular taxes, and all the magistrates patrolled the streets in full regalia.

## Bibliographie

Sources primaires : -

Bibliographie : Porchnev, Boris (1963). Les soulèvements populaires en France de 1623 à 1648. Paris : S.E.V.P.E.N., p. 679 [p. 664].Beik, William (1990). 'The Culture of Protest in Seventeenth-Century French Towns'. Social History, 15(1), pp. 1-23 [10.1080/03071029008567754].Beik, William (1997). Urban Protest in Seventeenth-Century France: The Culture of Retribution. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 300 [pp. 117-126].

## Notes

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