

*HiSCoD*

## **Bourgogne-Franche-Comté**

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

Évènement	Évènement à Dijon en février 1630
Identifiant	HISCOD_19206
Date	Année 1630 Mois : Février Jour : - Jour de la semaine : -
Localisation	Lieu historique : Dijon Lieu : Dijon Code commune : 21231 Latitude : 47.321028 Longitude : 5.041266
Unités administratives historiques	Entité politique : Royaume de France Entité administrative : Dijon Sous-entité administrative : Dijon
Unités administratives	Pays : France Entité administrative : Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Sous-entité administrative : Côte-d'Or
Caractéristiques	Typologie HiSCoD : Émeute fiscale ; Typologie originale : - Nombre de participants : Indéterminé Participation féminine : Oui

## Présentation du contenu

Description (langue originale) : -

Description (anglais) : Lanturelu uprising. The issue was the imposition of the elus regime on the province of Burgundy, a measure which implied abolition of the Estates, centralization of tax collections by the crown and creation of a new set of venal office holders. It was a major drama unfolding over a series of days. The revolt of the Lanturelu was carnival procession turning into riot; pillagers dancing to the 'Lanturelu' around bonfires of elegant furniture; the portrait of Louis XIII being burned to cries of 'Long live the Emperor!'. Crowds of 'vignerons and unknown persons' gathered in several locations armed with 'pikes, halberds, swords, muskets and iron-tipped clubs', rang the tocsins of Saint Michel and Saint Philibert, and set out through the city in semi-military fashion. These were armed men, not women and children, and they proceeded with a sense of purpose, cheered on by thousands of bystanders (28 February). By noon the pillaging was spreading beyond the original targets to the houses of other visibly rich notables. The échevins and the Parlement had each sent delegations out to pacify the population but their envoys had beaten a hasty retreat and militia companies had failed to materialize, perhaps because their artisan captains were refusing to take a stand. Around noon, a better organized group of 'good inhabitants' and parlementaires left the hôtel de ville and confronted patrol in the Rue du Potet. Shots were fired, six to eight rioters were killed, and the rest fled. The revolt was clearly prepared by elites who may have encouraged its outbreak and who faltered in its repression until persecution became a political necessity. But if they were foolish enough to foment actual resistance, they certainly unleashed a dangerous force which none could manipulate.

## Bibliographie

Sources primaires : -

**Bibliographie :** 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. 126-133]. Beik, William (2009). *A Social and Cultural History of Early Modern France*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 420 [pp. 241-242].

## Notes

**Auteur(s) :** Cédric Chambru, Paul Maneuvrier-Hervieu

**Contributeur(s) :** -

**Date de création :** 2021-06-20

**Date d'édition :** 2022-04-19