

Christian Rohr: The Historical Climate Database Euro-Climhist - Ways to Weather Hindcasting

# The Historical Climate Database Euro-Climhist - Ways to Weather Hindcasting

[www.euroclimhist.unibe.ch](http://www.euroclimhist.unibe.ch)

## Christian Rohr University of Bern

### Workshop

“Every Breeze Has a Mood –  
Storms and Storminess.  
Climate Extremities and Their  
Social Effects on the  
Example of Estonia”

Tallinn, 9 December 2020

UNIVERSITÄT  
BERN

The screenshot shows the website interface for Euro-Climhist. At the top, there is a navigation menu with 'de', 'fr', 'it', and 'en' options. Below the menu is a search bar and a list of links: HOME, SEARCH IN THE DATABASE, ABOUT EURO CLIMHIST, HISTORICAL CLIMATOLOGY, HISTORY OF EURO CLIMHIST, ASKING FOR SUPPORT, BIBLIOGRAPHY, and FAQ. The main content area features a large image of a glacier with the title 'Euro-Climhist – Ways to Weather Hindcasting'. Below the image is a paragraph of text: 'This early photograph of the Rhone Glacier close to Gletsch from about 1855/56 visualizes the far reaching climatic change over the last 150 years, which cannot be perceived otherwise. Around 1860 the Rhone Glacier filled up the upper valley completely with its huge ice mass. Today the glacier-tongue melted so far back that it cannot be seen from the valley any more. Climate means the (statistical) summary of weather events at a specific place over a long time-span that is over thirty years and more, whereas human life follows the rhythm of the weather within some days or weeks.' To the right of the text is a historical map of the glacier area. Below the main content, there are several smaller images and text blocks, including 'Possible combined searches as illustrative examples' and 'Daily weather conditions in Basel in May 1781'. The footer contains copyright information: '© Copyright 2013 - 2019 Oeschger Centre, University of Bern'.

# Content

- **Historical climatological research in Bern**
  - Institute of History, Section of Economic, Social and Environmental History (WSU)
  - Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research (OCCR)
  - International cooperation projects
- **Euro-Climhist – Ways to Weather Hindcasting**
  - From punched cards to open access – 40 years of history
  - Challenges in developing the database and interdisciplinary research cooperation
  - Data evaluation
  - Potentials and problems
  - Working with Euro-Climhist

## The section of WSU

- Chair of Economic, Social and Environmental History (WSU) established 1998 at the Institute of History (Christian Pfister)
  - Upgrade of a former research unit
  - Christian Pfister as one of the pioneers of historical climatology worldwide
- Further enlargement to establish a Full Professorship of Environmental and Climate History 2010
  - Supported by the Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research (OCCR)
- Research focuses (amongst others)
  - Historical climatology based on documentary and instrumental evidence
  - Historical hydrology and avalanche research (societal impacts)
  - Socio-economic impact of climate change in history
  - History of science of climatology

# The Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research (OCCR)

- Based on a “National Centre of Competence in Research” (NCCR) on “Climate”
  - Today one of the most important and most visible strategic research centres of the University of Bern
- Structure
  - Numerous research groups working together in interdisciplinary cooperation projects
  - Several early career programmes for Master, PhD and Postdoc researchers
- Interdisciplinary projects with participation of WSU researchers
  - Avalanches in the winter of 1916/1917
  - The flood of 1868
  - CHIMES: Early Instrumental Weather Measurements in Switzerland

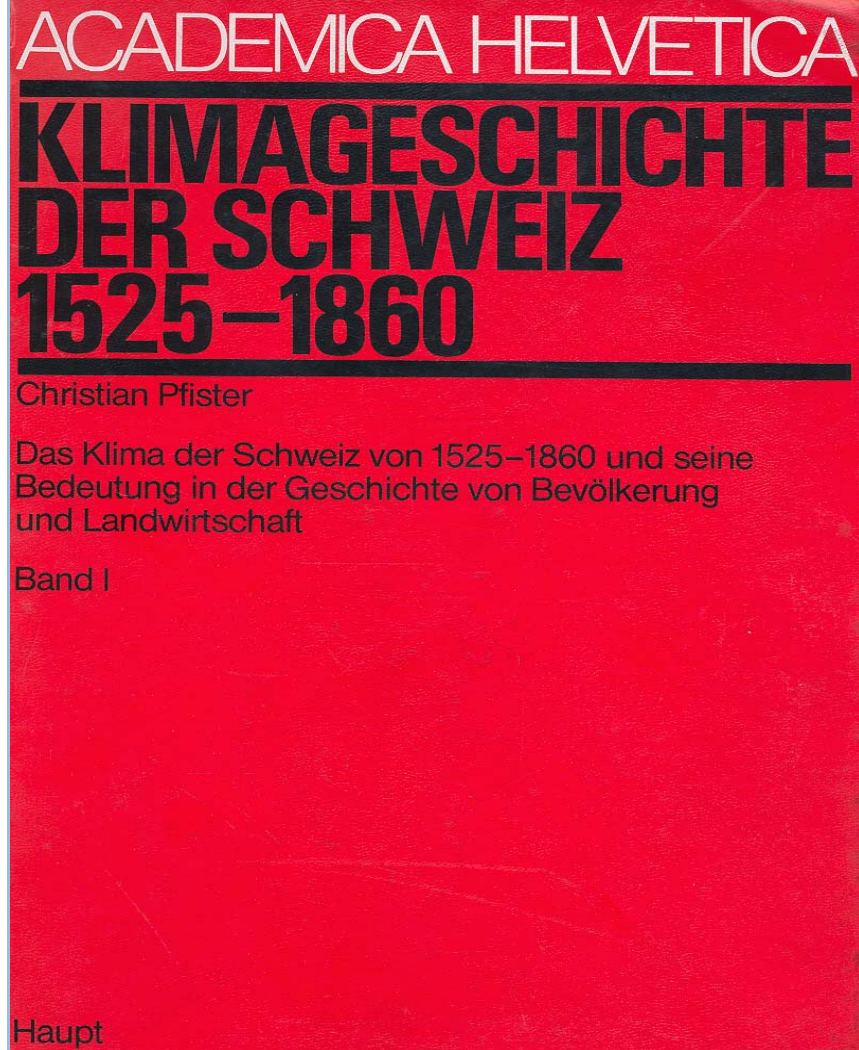
## National und international cooperation

- **MeteoSwiss and Global Climate Observing Service (GCOS) Switzerland**
  - Most important sponsor of the Euro-Climhist project
- **Regional research groups for cooperation in historical climate projects**
  - University of Brno (Czech Republic)
  - University of Tallinn (Estonia)
  - Several individual researchers in France (Paris, Metz, Dijon, Aix-en-Provence)
  - University of Barcelona (Spain)
  - Further partnerships for cooperation in state of establishment
- **Complementary cooperation with other historical climate database projects**
  - E.g. TAMBORA ([tambora.org](http://tambora.org), University of Freiburg im Breisgau)

# Euro-Climhist

- Documentary and instrumental evidence to reconstruct historical weather and climate since the Middle Ages
- Development since the late 1970s (Christian Pfister)
- Professionalization of the database since 2010
  - Co-financing since 2010 by GCOS Switzerland
- 2012/2015: Going Public
- Challenges and perspectives for the future
  - Documentary evidence for the Middle Ages at a Europe-wide scale
  - Datasets to be inserted from cooperation projects from different European regions
  - Complete relaunch of the back-end and front-end sections to improve international cooperation (starting 2020/2021)

## Starting with CLIMHIST-CH in the 1980s



- Christian Pfister: A climate history of Switzerland, 1525-1860 (1984)
  - Based on 34'000 records

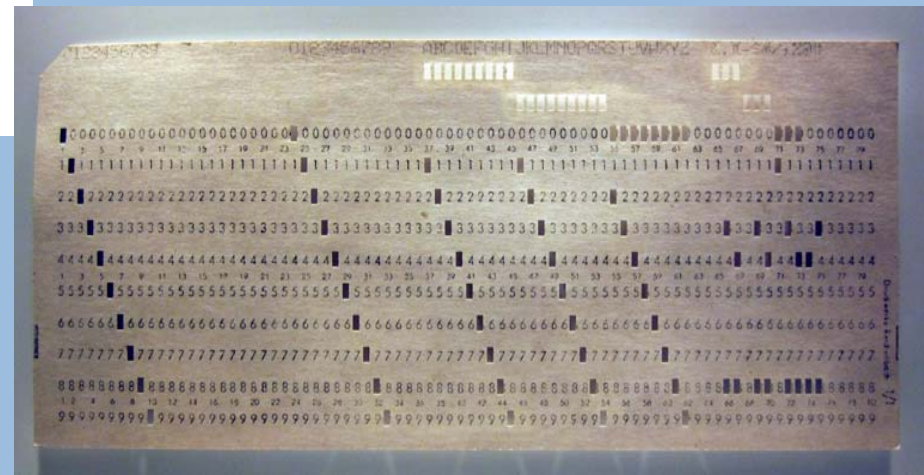
# The PL-1 based programme SRTCLIM (1985)

```

10:46:30 IAT5210 DAT USING D UNIR13 ON 146
10:46:30 IAT2000 JOB 2944 U483BETA SELECTED BA GRP=GC
10:46:31 ICH70001I U483 LAST ACCESS AT 10:45:59 ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1985
10:52:46 IAT5110 JOB 2944 (U483BETA) USES D WORK01
10:52:46 IAT5400 JOB 2944 (U483BETA) IN BREAKDOWN
//U483BETA JOB (,1019),'C.PFISTER',MSGLEVEL=(1,1), 00000010
// REGION=312K,TIME=(12,50), 00000020
// NOTIFY=U483,MSGCLASS=X, 00000030
// PASSWORD=
//*****MAIN LINES=50 00000040
// EXEC PLIXCLG,REGION=206K,PARM='XREF,NEST', 00000050
// TIME.GO=12 00000060
//PLI.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* 00000070
//PLI.SYSIN DD * 00000080
//LKED.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* 00027340
//GO.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=* 00027350
//GO.DAT DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.SORTI7JH.DATA,DISP=SHR 00027360
//GO.ANM DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.ANMERK17.DATA, 00027370
// DISP=(OLD,KEEP) 00027380
//GO.ANMNR DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.ANMNUM17.DATA, 00027390
// DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),SPACE=(TRK,(40,40),RLSE), 00027400
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=110,BLKSIZE=1100) 00027410
//GO.ASA DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.DATEI17.DATA, 00027420
// DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),SPACE=(TRK,(100,100),RLSE), 00027430
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=130,BLKSIZE=1300) 00027440
//GO.REF DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.QUELL3,DISP=SHR 00027450
//GO.NIL DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.QUELLN1G,DISP=SHR 00027460
//GO.PO DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.QUELLNME,DISP=SHR 00027470
//GO.TMP DD UNIT=UNI2,DSN=U483.CLIMHIST.TEMPLIMI.DATA,DISP=SHR 00027480
1 //U483BETA JOB (,1019,U48,U483), * JES3GEN
// 'C.PFISTER', * JOBCARD
// CLASS=C, * JES3GEN
// GROUP=U48, * USERDFT
// MSGCLASS=X, * JOBCARD
// MSGLEVEL=(1,1), * JOBCARD
// NOTIFY=U483, * JOBCARD
// PASSWORD=, * JOBCARD
// REGION=312K, * JOBCARD
// TIME=(12,50), * JOBCARD
// USER=U483 * JES3GEN
2 // EXEC PLIXCLG,REGION=206K,PARM='XREF,NEST', 00000050
// TIME.GO=12 00000060

```

Programme based on 986 punched cards with 72 signs maximum each





# CLIMHIST-CH: Documentation of records

## A 1251-pages catalogue with endnotes

3.DEKADE

UNBEKANNT(KUERZERE REGENPERIODE). R: 6 ZUERICH: 430 M(BULLINGER,Q 145)\*  
APFELBLUETE BEGINN 23. 9.(267) R: 2 WINTERTHUR: 442 M(U MEYER,Q 89)  
WEINLESE BEGINN 23. 9.(267) R: 7 GENEVE: 375 M(Q 61)

GESAMTER MONAT

SPAETHOLZ-DICHTE: GROSS,R: 9 LAUENEN:1250 M(Q 282)  
T-INDEX: 2, WARM . N-INDEX: -2,TROCKEN

1540 O K T O B E R **Date**

1.DEKADE

WEINLESE ENDE 3.10.(277) R: 2 SCHAFFHAUSEN: 403 M(Q 74) **Source reference**

GESAMTER MONAT

T-INDEX: 1, UEBERNORMAL . N-INDEX: -1,UNTERNORMAL **Evaluation**

1540 N O V E M B E R

T-INDEX: 1, UEBERNORMAL . N-INDEX: 0,NORMAL

1540 H E R B S T

WARM. R: 1 BASEL: 259 M(RYFF,Q 231)(A 34)  
SOMMERGETREIDE-ERNTESCHLECHT. R: 8 RG.NEUCHATEL(Q 191)

Code

Source reference

Evaluation

# CLIMHIST-CH: Documentation of records

## Endnotes for the drought of 1540

CLIMHIST Anmerkungen 16. Jahrhundert

Seite 238

25. 1540: 10./20. Mai auff den Abend ist ein regen kommen, schier die gantze nacht aus geregnet, ist sehr nottwenig gswin. (GAST,168)

26. 1540: Der Brachmonath gieng ganz truckhen ein, aber gegen dem End da regnete es alle Tage etliche Mal, aber nit vil und gab vil Heu. Der Julius fieng an gantz duerr und heiss zu werden, und war eine grausame Hitz, die waehrete bis zu Eingang des Augusts; es war ein erschroeckliche Wassertheure, dass die Leuth grossen Hunger leiden muessten, des Mahlens halben, und das Obs, Aepfel, Birn und Nuss verbrennten an vil Orthen an den Baeumen fielen herab, wie auch der Wein an den Reben. Vil Vieh crepierte auch an etlichen Orthen, sonderlich auf der Hart, des Wassers halben; es giengen auch die Waelder von allzugrosser Hitz an, und verbrannten von Thann bis in Lothringen vil hundert Juchert Waeldt, die in vilen Jahren nimmer werden nach wachsen. (THANN,275)

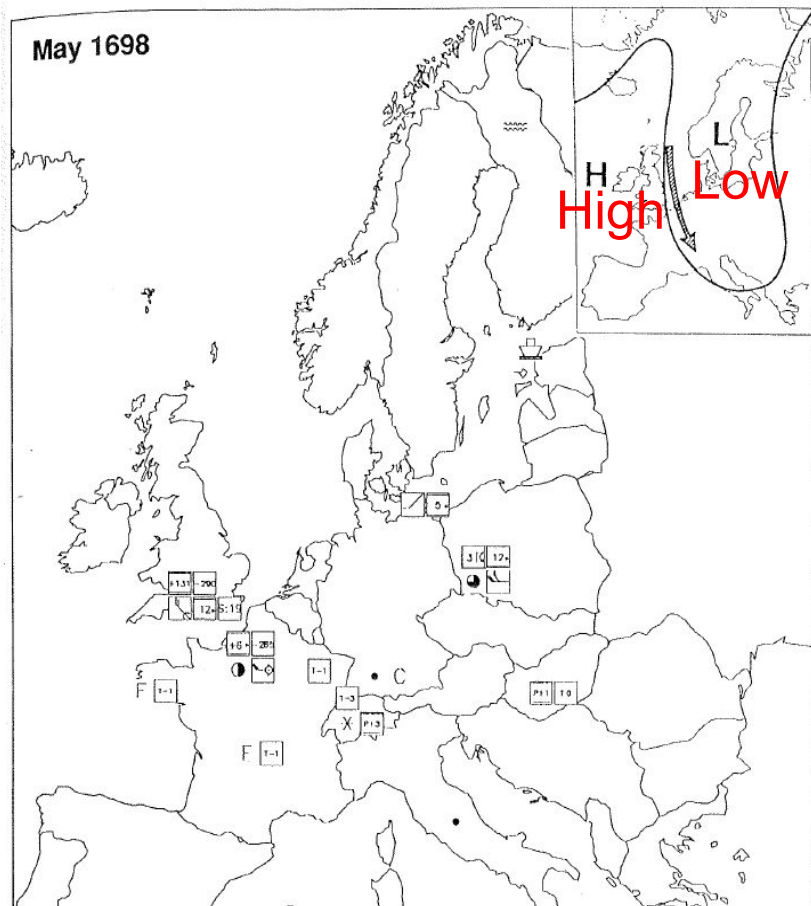
27. 1540 Sommer: Es war eine soche bestaendige duerre, dass das Erdrich dermassen aufgespalten, dass man an etlichen Orthen darauf sitzen und die Fuess in den Spalt henken kont... bey diser grossen Sommerhitz fielend des Nachts grosse und gute Taeuwer, welche allerley fruecht erquicktend.

Es wurde zum Andenken zu Zuerich von dem Kernan, so diss Jahr gewachsen, aufbehalten, von dem ich (der Schreiber diess) im Jahr 1751 in Haenden gehabt. (GOLDSCHMID,82)

28. 1540: Um Magdalena (22.Juli) ging ich (Hans Salat) nach Solothurn, ich schreibe dies an ihrem Jahrestag, da war es unbillig heiss, alle Welt klagte ueber Wassermangel; die Sonne und der Mond waren bei Auf- und Niedergang blutrot schienen auch ganz bleich, dann der Himmel war von Hitznebel getruebt. An vielen Orten entzuendeten sich die Waelder, man sah viele brennen rings herum. Den 22.Juli wurde auch in Kriens Sturm gelaetet, da der Herrgottswald brannte. Am Morgen war es jeweilen in der Weite vor Rauch und Hitze nicht anders, als im Herbst beim Nebel,

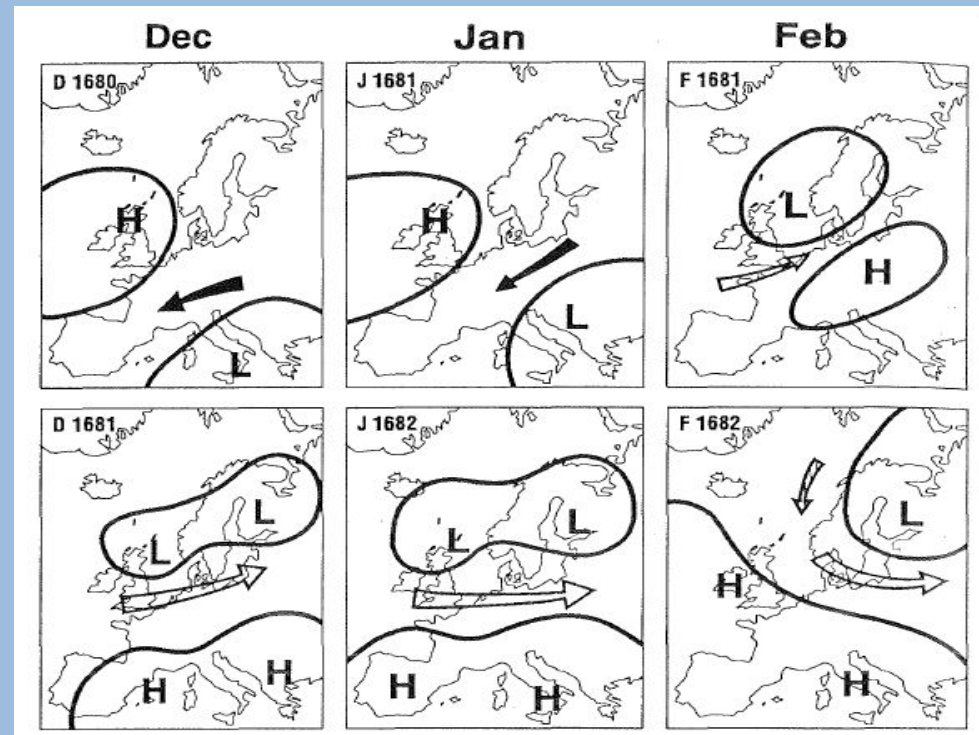
# ESF project “European Paleoclimate and Man”

## Monthly historical weather charts for the Late Maunder Minimum (1675-1715)



Historical weather chart for May 1698

Synoptic (comparative) interpretation of historical weather charts



412 monthly air pressure areas

## Creation of an online database sponsored by GCOS Switzerland since 2010

- 1995-2009: Euro-Climhist in the long slumber (hardly any funding)
- 2009: Decision by the Swiss Federal Council (Bundesrat) to provide a sustainable development of climate related databases
  - Since 2010: yearly support via MeteoSwiss/GCOS Switzerland
- Professionalization of database management
  - Development of a specific methodology to classify and harmonize the observations
  - Development of a specific software
- National and international cooperation projects to enlarge the available datasets
  - Currently approximately 350'000 records available
  - 13th century to present

# Classification of weather-related records

## Numerical Code (CAT) of Euro-Climhist (detail)

1:	descriptive data	Deskriptive Daten
1:1:	weather	Witterung
1:1:1:	cover of the sky	Himmelsbedeckung
1:1:1:1:	sunny	vorwiegend sonnig
1:1:1:2:	clouds-partly	wechselnd bewölkt
1:1:1:3:	clouds-overcast	bedeckt
1:1:1:4:	fog	Nebel
1:1:1:5:	fog	Hochnebel
1:1:1:6:	aerosol	Höhenrauch
1:1:1:7:	fog	Nebel mit Auflösung
1:1:1:8:		Inversion
1:1:2:	precipitation	Niederschlag
1:1:2:1:	rain	Regen
1:1:2:2:	rain showers	Regenschauer
1:1:2:3:	rain-abundant	ergiebiger Niederschlag
1:1:2:4:	rain-varying	veränderlich
1:1:2:5:	snowfall	Schneefall
1:1:2:6:	hail	Graupeln
1:1:2:7:	hail	Hagel
1:1:2:8:	thunderstorm	Gewitter
1:1:2:9:	dew	Tau
1:1:2:10:	rain-red	Wüstenstaub (roter Regen)
1:1:2:11:	rain-small	wenig Niederschlag
1:1:2:12:	rain-no	kein Niederschlag
1:1:2:13:	snowfall-no	kein Schneefall
1:1:2:14:	snowfall-little	wenig Schneefall

## Content of the database

- Accompanying website with introductory texts, e.g.:
  - Historical climatology and the methods used
  - Sources for climate history
- Data on weather and climatic development for the last 700 years
- Types of datasets
  - Daily and partly even sub-daily weather observation and instrumental measurement (temperature, air pressure, precipitation, wind, cloudiness)
  - “Proxy data”, i.e. phenological observations (plants, snow), but also some tree-ring data etc.
  - 92 series, e.g. long series on temperature and precipitation, but also on ice-breakups, grain prices as and indicator of conjunctures, etc.
  - Information about damage caused by weather and climate including the impact on humans, animals and infrastructure
  - Natural hazards and their consequences

# Evaluating documentary evidence on the history of weather and climate

## The use of historical auxiliary sciences

- Chronology
  - Homogenisation of historical dating systems (e.g. according to saints' feasts)
  - Homogenisation between the Julian calendar and the Gregorian calendar
    - Introduced 1582, but in the beginning only in the Catholic territories
    - Important for long-time series of phenological data
- Source criticism / transmission of information
  - Differentiation between primary (in a temporary and spatial sense) and secondary transmission
  - Individual evidence
    - Subjective sample of observations
  - Administrative/institutional evidence
    - Documentation mostly for economical reasons
- Classification of weather observations (so-called Pfister indices)

# Winter temperatures 1434/35 (Pfister indices)

Source: Camenisch 2015

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
extremely cold	very cold	cold	normal	warm	very warm	extremely warm
extremely dry	very dry	dry	normal	wet	very wet	extremely wet

-3	
Criteria	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large rivers and lakes frozen and passable</li> <li>▪ Frost mentioned over a period of about two month</li> <li>▪ Rye or trees damaged by frost</li> </ul>	<p><i>„Item in deme jaire uns heren 1400 ind 35 vur kirsmissen vroeire it hart bis darna also dat it stoint 13 wechen [...]. ind der Rin bestoint des sundais vur sent Briden dach vur Colne [...]. ind stoint also 3 wechen ind einen dach, dat man darover reit uns voire mit wairen karssen gelden mit houlcze ind mit hirrorch in mit wine ind vort groisse eichen doimer die man darover sleifde. ind dat dede man wale 2 ½ weche lank.“ (Cölner Jahrbücher des 14. und 15. Jahrhunderts, p. 124)</i></p>



# Working with the Euro-Climhist database

Topics:

- Descriptive data
  - Weather description
- Meteorological impacts
  - Storm impact
  - Hail impact
  - Thunderstorm impact
  - Storm surge, spring tide
  - Impact of floods and high water
  - Avalanche impacts
- Climatological impacts
- Natural hazards
- Atmospheric phenomena

Location:

- Europe
- Austria
- Belgium
- Switzerland
  - Cantons
    - Ct. Aargau
    - Ct. Appenzell-Innerrhoden
    - Ct. Appenzell-Ausserrhoden
    - Ct. Bern
    - Ct. Basel-Country
    - Ct. Basel-Stadt
    - Ct. Fribourg

Topics combination:

AND  
 OR

From (dd.mm.aaaa):

To (dd.mm.aaaa):

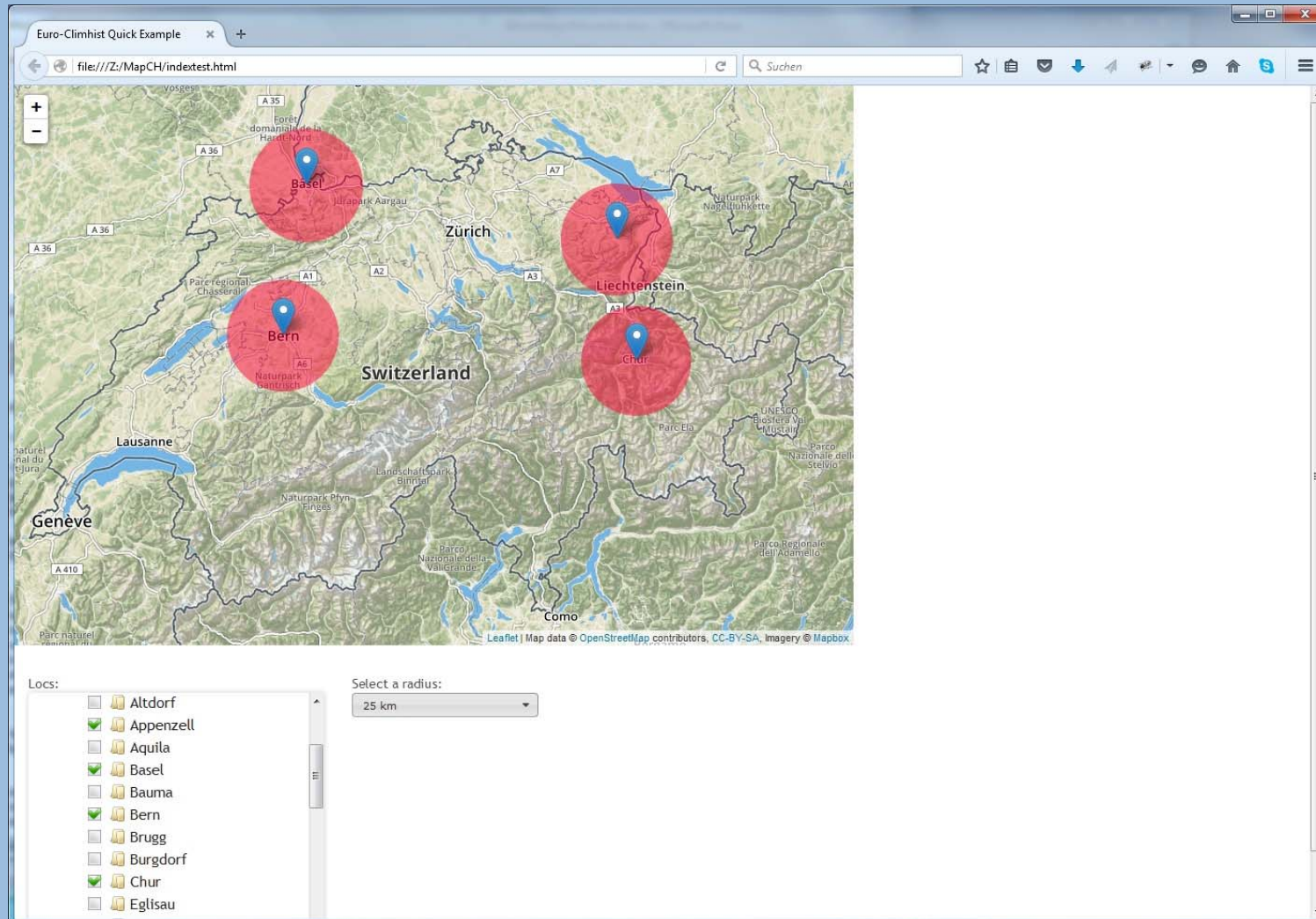
Period:

Include daily weather observations

- Access as a standard user or scientific user
- Search engine available in four languages
  - English
  - French
  - German
  - Italian
- Search for single records or series
  - Spatial limitation
  - Specific timespan
  - Area request

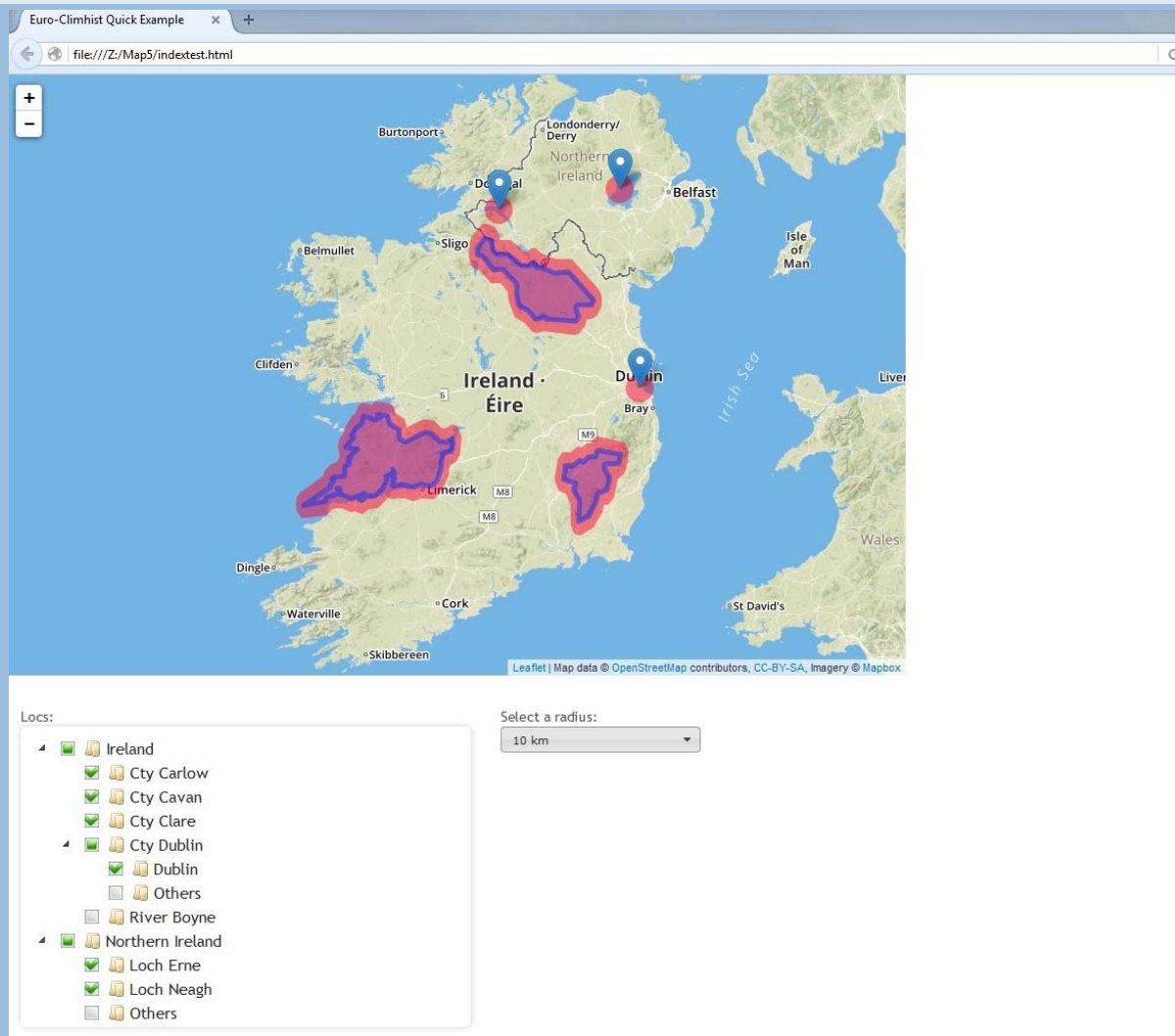
# Spatial visualisation of requests and results

## Area request



# Spatial visualisation of requests and results

## Request according to political units and lakes



# Weather reports and climate data

## The example of Switzerland, 1522-1523

Logout Topics Series Account Password Help DE FR IT EN

Search results

1522 All year impact of floods and high water / Eulach / S:Bosshart, Chronik **Disasters**

1522 All year tree-ring width (mm): 0.72 mm: very small / Lötschental / S:Büntgen, Tree\_Width\_Lötschental

1522 All year tree-ring maximum density (g/cm3): 0.85 g/cm3: slight / Lötschental / S:Büntgen, Tree\_MXD\_Lötschental

1522 Jan 16 - 26 frost impact / Schaffhausen(SH)(403m) / S:Stockar, Chronik

1522 Apr very cold / Schaffhausen(SH)(403m) / S:Stockar, Chronik

1522 May very cold / Schaffhausen(SH)(403m) / S:Stockar, Chronik

1522 Jun very cold / Schaffhausen(SH)(403m) / S:Stockar, Chronik **Weather** →

1522 Summer hay production abundant / Schaffhausen(SH)(403m) / S:Stockar, Chronik **Phenology**

1522 Jun 25 - 30 fog, variable weather / Schaffhausen(SH)(403m) / S:Stockar, Chronik

1522 Jul 28 grain harvest begins (d-of-Yr): 209 Day-of-Year: rye late / Swiss Plateau / S:Wetter\_Pfister, Grain\_harvest

1522 Oct 21 grape harvest begins (d-of-Yr): 294 Day-of-Year: late / Swiss Plateau / S:Wetter-Pfister, Grape\_harvest

1523 All year tree-ring width (mm): 0.83 mm: small / Lötschental / S:Büntgen, Tree\_Width\_Lötschental

1523 All year tree-ring maximum density (g/cm3): 0.84 g/cm3: slight / Lötschental / S:Büntgen, Tree\_MXD\_Lötschental

*Uff den abereilen und miagen und brachett regnett es vast und was kalt, das ich aim halben dag zu pfinden ain belzrock must ainlegen das ich wott erfroren sin von keltin, und warm mian die stuben, ettlich lütt. Was vast kalt.“*

(Hans Stockars Jerusalemfahrt 1519 und Chronik 1520-1529, ed. Karl Schib. Basel 1949: 36)

**Climate**

# Series

## Combining temperature and number of days of rain in Basel, May 1765-1766

Logout Topics Series Account Password DE FR IT EN

Number of days of rain

- Precipitation number of days per month > 0,3 mm Lucerne (CH: LU) fragmentary 1501-1802 / measurements 1501-1802 / measurement
- Precipitation number of days per month > 0,3 mm Zurich (CH: ZH) 1684-1738, 1862-2015 / measurements 1501-1802 / measurement
- Days of season with precipitation > 0,3 mm Zurich (CH: ZH) 1684-1737, 1862-2015 / measurements 1501-1802 / measurement
- Days of year with precipitation > 0,3 mm Zurich (CH: ZH) 1684-[...]1737, 1863-2015 / measurements 1501-1802 / measurement
- Precipitation number of days per month > 0,3 mm Basel (CH: BS) 1755-1804, 1826-1804 / measurements 1501-1802 / measurement
- Days of season with precipitation > 0,3 mm Basel (CH: BS) 1755-1803, 1824-2015 / measurements 1501-1802 / measurement

From (dd.mm.aaaa): 01.01.1765 To (dd.mm.aaaa): 01.01.1767

Period: May

Submit Save Chart

### Search results

1765 May average air temperature: 13.1 °C: average / Basel(BS)(278m) / S:Schüepp, Lange-t-Reihen, Berechnung\_Pfister\_aus\_Statistik\_1901-60

1765 May days with precipitation: 9 days: dry / Basel(BS)(278m) / S:D'Annone, Niederschlagstage\_Basel:1755-1804

1766 May average air temperature: 14.4 °C: rather warm / Basel(BS)(278m) / S:Schüepp, Lange-t-Reihen, Berechnung\_Pfister\_aus\_Statistik\_1901-60

1766 May days with precipitation: 17 days: wet / Basel(BS)(278m) / S:D'Annone, Niederschlagstage\_Basel:1755-1804

The function “period” allows a limitation of the search to a specific month or season

Pfister indices; compared to the climatic normal of 1901-1960

## Potentials and problems

- Potentials
  - Increased visibility of historical climate studies for an interdisciplinary and general audience
  - Enhancement of anthropogenic documentary data (cf. IPCC reports)
  - Entanglement of different European research initiatives
  - Data repository for publications in historical climatology
- Problems
  - Long-time genesis of the project
  - Quality of data collection varies over time (evaluation necessary)
  - Data collected in the 1980s-2000s partly only available as a computer print or on CD (large box with hundreds of unlabelled and undated CDs in our archive)
  - Spatial visualisation of non-precise data (e.g. “flood on the Rhine”)
  - Collection of data follows specific publications (e.g. flood data for 1834 collected for the canton of Valais only)

# Source criticism: the reliability of information

## Severe winter storms in Switzerland, 1626-1645

- 1629 Feb storm impact: buildings / Lake Zurich Region / S:Escher, Zürich-See\*
- 1629 Feb 1 - 10 storm impact: buildings / Fischingen(TG)(613m) / S:Brunschwiler, Diarium
- 1629 Feb 1 - 10 storm impact: buildings / Bern(BE)(540m) / S:Kuepfer, Tagebuch
- 1629 Feb 1 - 10 storm impact: buildings / Stein am Rhein(ZH)(402m) / S:Vetter, Chronik\*
- 1629 Feb 1 - 10 storm impact: buildings / Winterthur(ZH)(439m) / S:Graf, Chronik
- 1629 Feb storm impact: buildings / Zurich(ZH)(408m) / S:Müller, Waser\_Chronik\*
- 1629 Feb storm impact: buildings / Zurich(ZH)(408m) / S:Steiner, Chronik
- 1633 Jan 1 - 10 storm impact: buildings / Fischingen(TG)(613m) / S:Brunschwiler, Diarium
- 1633 Jan 11 - 20 storm impact: forest / Zurich(ZH)(408m) / S:Steiner, Chronik
- 1633 Jan 21 - 31 storm impact: buildings / Winterthur(ZH)(439m) / S:Graf, Chronik
- 1645 Jan 21 - 31 storm impact: buildings / Lake Zurich Region / S:Escher, Zürich-See\*
- 1645 Jan 21 - 31 storm impact: buildings / St. Gallen(SG)(670m) / S:Kessler, Begebenheiten\*
- 1645 Jan 21 - 31 storm impact: buildings / Solothurn(SO)(432m) / S:Haffner, Schaw-Platz
- 1645 Jan 21 - 31 storm impact: buildings / Zurich(ZH)(408m) / S:Steiner, Chronik
- 1645 Jan 29 storm impact: windows / Geneva(GE)(383m) / S:Roset, Chroniques\_Geneve\*
- 1645 Feb 1 - 10 storm impact / Stein am Rhein(ZH)(402m) / S:Vetter, Chronik\*

\*Non contemporary information subject to errors

Euro-Climhist clearly distinguishes between contemporary, first-quality sources and non-contemporary sources

The centennial storm “Gerd” on 29 January 1645

Contemporary source, only the edition is from 1894!

## The centennial storm “Gerd”, 29 January 1645 Two full-text sources from Euro-Climhist

*Entstuhnde urplötzlich allhie zu Solothurn und anderstwo ein solch ungewohnlicher Sturmwind/ dass er vil hundert Bäum auss der Erden gerissen/ und auff den Tächern vil tausent Ziegel abgeworffen.*

[In the city of Solothurn and on other places an unusually strong storm arose suddenly, uprooting hundreds of trees and smashing down thousands of roof tiles.] Source: Haffner, Franciscus: Der klein Solothurner allgemeine Schaw-Platz etc. Solothurn 1666: 300.

*Le 19 [29] janvier, [vent] si violent à 8h du matin que le peuple sortit du temple, dont les vitres furent brisées. Le vent fit rebrousser le Rhône, les moulins tournèrent à rebours.*

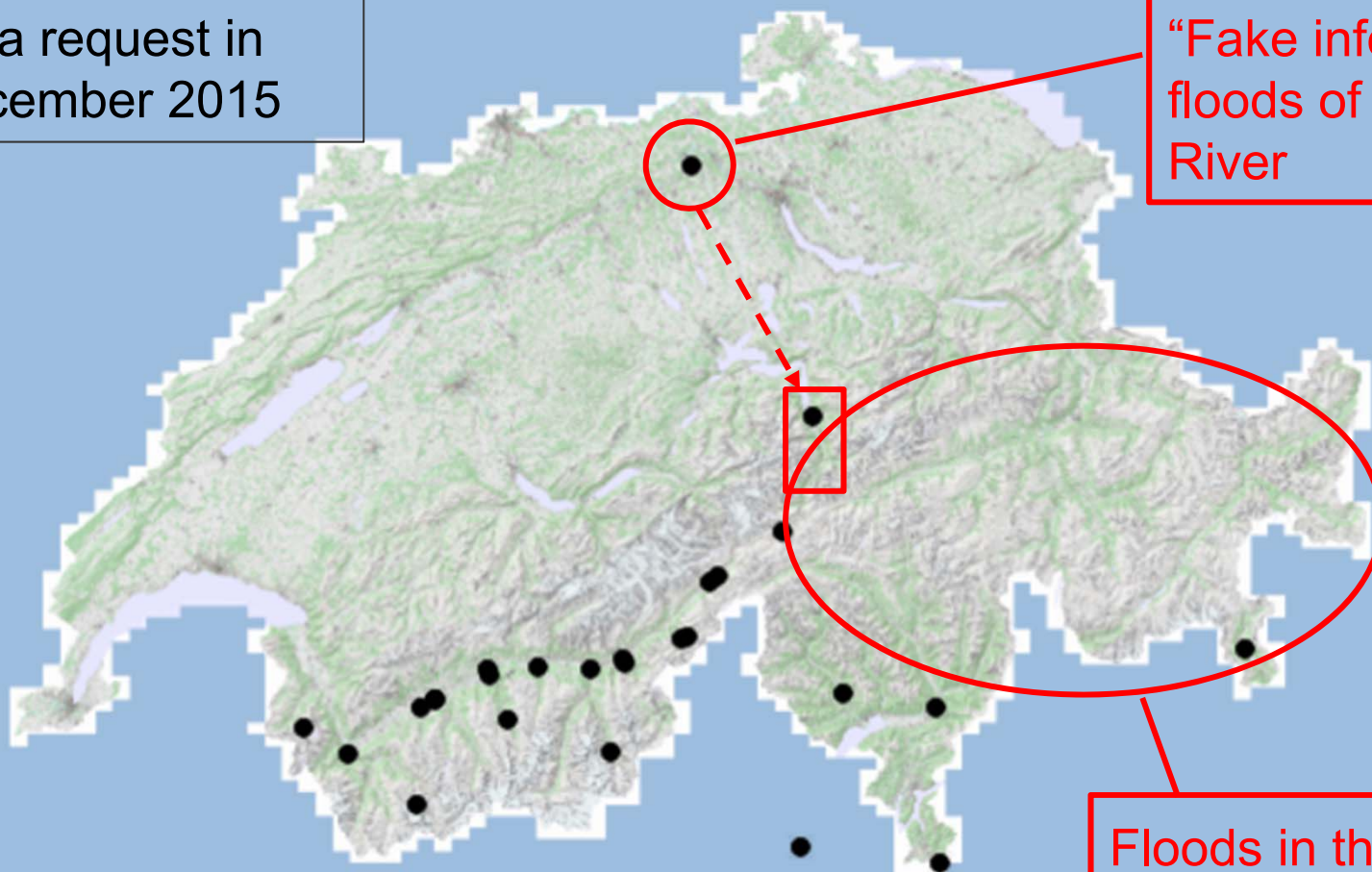
[On 19 [29] January, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the wind was blowing so violently that the people came out of the church, because its windows were smashed. The storm made the Rhone River turn back, and the mills turned backwards.] Source: Roset, Michel: Chroniques de Genève, Continuation. In: Fazi, Henri (ed.): Les chroniques de Genève. Genève 1894.



# Spatial visualisation of information

## Floods in Switzerland, summer 1834

Data request in  
December 2015



“Fake information” on  
floods of the Reuss  
River

Floods in the Canton of  
Grisons still not inserted

**Thank you for your attention!**

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