

Interactive comment on “The early Spörer Minimum – a period of extraordinary climate and socio-economic changes in Western and Central Europe” by Chantal Camenisch et al.

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Received and published: 6 May 2016

Review 2

- Thank you very much for your detailed review.

General Comments: Overall, I believe this article makes a valuable contribution to LIA European climate reconstruction and impacts, and I definitely recommend publication with revisions. I am primarily a historian rather than climate scientist, and so I will focus mainly on the (climate) historical aspects of this paper.

1) Parts of the article, particularly the introduction, need very thorough editing, if not complete rewriting. There are simply too many phrases that could use correction and

C1

improvement to point them all out as a referee. Some ideas and conclusions are all but lost in poor prose. In places the language is too imprecise. For example, cooling “events” and “periods” seem to possibly cover everything from a year to centuries. Since the author list includes many native speakers of English, I would expect more thorough editing for language.

- Okay, we will work on that and use more precise expressions.

2) The long-term demographic and economic context of Spörer Minimum societal impacts deserves even more emphasis. In the case of the 1310s and 1590s-1600s, issues of population pressure, diminishing land-holdings, and falling real wages have played a central role in explaining vulnerabilities and impacts. The case of the 1430s, when population was relatively low and real wages much higher, is very different. Indeed, I am surprised at the level of impacts described here, given that real wages in England for example were far higher in these years - despite the terrible weather - than during the early 14th and late 16th centuries. Moreover, the bulk of Little Ice Age research has recently tended to emphasize runs of bad years related to volcanic eruptions and/or exceptional activity in the NAO in regard to climatic extremes and subsistence crises in Europe. In this case, we appear to have neither. All of this leads me to wonder how Europeans of the 1430s still proved so vulnerable to bad weather and harvest failures. Without having a particular conclusion in mind, I would suggest that this puzzle might require further explanation. Perhaps the vulnerabilities created by conflicts (e.g., the Hundred Years War) deserve more emphasis. Or perhaps institutional factors, such as the lack of organized famine relief, exacerbated hunger and mortality. It may be that the demographic contraction of the period, while driving up wages, also created other vulnerabilities - a lower tax base, for instance, or higher transport costs, or fewer incentives to improve land and innovate in food production. None of this is to say that I disagree with the authors' finding. Rather, I would suggest the authors have a chance here to make a larger contribution to our understanding of climatic vulnerabilities by emphasizing - and further explaining - the exceptional nature of

C2

this event. This discussion could go into the conclusion.

- Thank you for this remark. We will try to improve that part of the paper by adding further information and by rephrasing a number of paragraphs.

3) From the beginning of part 3 (p5, l25) onward, it is clear that one of the central features of this article is demonstrating how a period of apparently unforced internal variability could be quite extreme and bring significant impacts. This needs to be more clearly highlighted from the outset rather than going unmentioned in the title and buried at the end of the abstract. I would even recommend retitling the article something like: "The 1430s: A Period of Extraordinary Internal Climate Variability and Its Impacts in Europe." Even starting with "The early Spörer Minimum" may prime the reader with thoughts of multi-decadal solar-driven cooling.

- See discussion in the beginning of the reply to review 1.

4) The descriptions of specific weather-related impacts in different parts of Europe might be easier to follow if the authors first offered a summary of relevant political, economic, and demographic factors (such as the long-term population decline since the Black Death, the Hundred Years War, etc.) rather than filling that information in later. It would help to set the stage, so to speak.

- A short paragraph will be added.

5) Are the authors suggesting that this event had any long-term consequences? Or was it just an unusually bad decade? In either case, how did the human perception and impact of the event compare to the more famous volcanic-induced cooling of the 1450s? In other words, did a climatic event arising from internal variability look and feel any different to Europeans than one driven by eruptions? The conclusion would be stronger if could address questions such as these.

- A short paragraph will be added.

6) In theory, the reader could look back and forth between figures 2 and 3 in order to

C3

figure out what climate anomalies occurred in each reconstructed region. In practice, however, that is difficult and time-consuming. I would prefer if the authors had a better way to visualize that data.

- Figures 2 and 3 will be combined, the author information added to the caption.

7) I do not mind the level of detail in section 4. However, parts of the text could be just as informative in half as many words. More importantly, it is not clear what the organizing principle of the section is. Sometimes it proceeds topically, sometimes geographically, sometimes chronologically (from one level of impact to the next). The text could use some re-organization to make it more manageable.

- Section 4 is structured following Krämer 2015 / Pfister&Luterbacher 2015 (see Fig. 8).

8) I am disappointed that there is not a single historical quotation in section 4. If we want to know how people of the past perceived and experienced climate, it helps to hear their own words and narratives sometimes. Just a few well-chosen phrases would not only enliven the prose but also help establish what people of the time actually observed and regarded as noteworthy.

- Yes of course we will add some quotation.

Specific Comments: >page 1, line 1: This statement is so vague that it could be misinterpreted in any number of ways.

- Will be rephrased.

>p2, l3: "normal but wet" appears contradictory; reword to indicate that summers had average temperatures but above-average precipitation. "strong seasonal cycle" is also vague and confusing (it's a phrase I would normally associate with something like the annual sales of winter coats)

- Will be rephrased.

C4

>p2, l12: “affected the socio-economic systems” is so vague that it could be misinterpreted in any number of ways.

- Will be rephrased.

>p2, l14-15: This wording seems to conflate the gradual and increasing effects of orbital forcing with the short-term sporadic effects of eruptions.

- Will be rephrased.

>p.2, l25: “end-to-end assessment” appears to be a term of art in need of explanation

- End-to-end will be replaced with systematic.

>p3, l3: does “Western Europe” here include the Iberian Peninsula? No.

- We will replace western by north-western

>p5, l6-7 and 13-14: I believe that Sigl et al. 2015 have updated this, and now assign the volcanic forcing of the 1590s-1600s to Huaynaputina and Nevado Ruiz (1595) and Tnot Raung (1594). In any case, I believe the Nevado Ruiz eruption was the larger, and it is certainly well documented by contemporary witnesses.

- Will be updated.

>p5, l15-18: The article seems to have several poor explanations of winter temperature impacts on crops. It needs one good, well-placed explanation instead.

- Will be improved.

>p9, l13-14: The interactions between crop failures and plague deserve some brief explanation.

- Will be added.

>p11, l11-21: The authors may wish to compare the way Gypsies were blamed for bad weather in the Spörer Minimum to the way witches and Jews were blamed for

C5

weather and weather-related misfortunes in the late 16th-17th centuries (see Wolfgang Behringer, “Climatic Change and Witch Hunting: The Impact of the Little Ice Age on Mentalities,” *Climatic Change* 43 (1999): 335–51; Dean Phillip Bell, “The Little Ice Age and the Jews: Environmental History and the Mercurial Nature of Jewish-Christian Relations in Early Modern Germany,” *AJS Review* 32 (2008): 1–27.) It is interesting to see this transition, since it appears to confirm the thesis that Europeans transitioned from magical to demonic views of (weather) disasters—that is, from a belief that magical spells could cause bad weather to a belief that recourse to the devil or demons (as through witchcraft) could bring bad weather.

- Thank you, will be added.

>Throughout the article, could the authors distinguish what measurement is used in “tree ring” data (i.e., ring width, density, or isotopes)?

- Not the scope of the paper, the information is available in the provided references.

>On page 33, figure 9, I don’t see an explanation of the acronyms “w.r.t.” or “W (B/O) YPS”.

- Will be adjusted.

Interactive comment on *Clim. Past Discuss.*, doi:10.5194/cp-2016-7, 2016.

C6