

**STATISTICS OF HOT  
SUMMERS  
Climate Change Nothing  
New**



**The Observer,  
July 18, 1852**

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## Statistics of Hot Summers

**We know it's a scam and here's something to use as proof that the past was no different from today.**

**T**HE EXCESSIVE HEAT WHICH PREVAILS AT PRESENT (SAYS A PARIS PAPER) gives some interest to the following account of remarkably hot summers:—

“**In 1132** the earth opened, and the rivers and springs disappeared in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. **In 1152** the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. **In 1160**, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. **In 1276 and 1277**, in France, there was an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats. **In 1303 and 1304**, the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine, and the Danube, were passed over dry footed.

**In 1393 and 1394**, great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up.

**In 1440** the heat was excessive. **In 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541**, the rivers were almost entirely dried up. **In 1356** there was a great drought over all Europe.

**In 1615 and 1616**, the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy, and the Netherlands. **In 1646** there were fifty-eight consecutive days of excessive

heat. In 1678 excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the 18th century.

**In 1718** it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burnt up; the rivers were dried up, and the theatres were closed by decree of the Lieutenant of Police. The thermometer marked 36 degrees Réaumur (113 of Fahrenheit).

**In gardens which were watered**, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1723 and 1734, the heat was extreme. In 1746, summer very hot and very dry, which absolutely calcified the crops. During several months no rain fell.

In 1748, 1734, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788, the heat was excessive. In 1811, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm and the wine delicious, even at Suresnes.

**In 1818** the theatres remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. The maximum heat was 35 degrees (110\*75 Fahrenheit.)

**In 1830**, whilst fighting was going on on the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, the thermometer marked 36 degrees centigrade (97\*75 Fahrenheit). In 1832, in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June, the thermometer marked 35 degrees centigrade.

**In 1835** the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 34 degrees centigrade.

The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 113 of Fahrenheit.) Frequent accidents, however, occur at a less elevated temperature.”



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