

Reviewer 1 response:

While thanking the reviewer for his careful opinion, the following points can be mentioned in connection with his comments:

- This article only refers to historical references and tries to present historical documents without prejudice and in an integrated manner. But in the article (Jarahi, 2021) the main topic of the lake and some of its evidence are presented.
- Regarding the climatic evidence, unfortunately, as the reviewer has pointed out, there is no high-resolution study in Central Iran. From Zaribar Lake (in the west) to Jazmurian (in the Southeast), there is a climate information gap. We are working on this issue with the help of two European and American universities, and the related article will be ready in a year. The mentioned article is specially dedicated to climate discussion.
- This article is the result of studying nearly 140 thousand pages of ancient Iranian history texts. From the old books of Avesta and Bondaheshn to contemporary history, they have all been reviewed. In the meantime, there are very limited mentions that have addressed the lake. The only document that talks about the water quality of the lake and its depth is related to one of the Qajar kings named Ain al-Dawlah (Persia, 1888). Other sources are not so accurate.
- As the honorable referee has mentioned, this is a very important issue and requires years of team effort. Over the past 16 years, extensive research has been done across the country to collect these documents. However, in a scientific work, there are always shortcomings that require further studies. As mentioned, we are trying to separate the documentation of PAMELA Lake and examine it with different scientific topics such as climatology, history, geology, archeology, and even seismology. Here only history is considered.
- A table of historical documents has been prepared separately for each period, which is added to the manuscript. According to the opinion of the reviewer, this table can help to understand the main topic of the article.

Sincerely yours,

Hadi Jarahi

Table 1 summarizes Iran's ancient historical documents, which refer to Lake PAMELA. This indicates a decrease in water levels from 2000 BC to 1888 AD.

No.	Period	Document	Lake name	Area/Explanation	Altitude
1	2000 BC	Haghighat, 1962	Saveh Lake	Tahmurisdin Shah built the city of Semnan on the edge of Saveh lake	970 m
2	330-648 BC	Avesta	Farakhkort Voerokashs	Alborz mountains in North of Iran, Shoshiagan in Kerman, Khurasgan in Isfahan, are located in the shoreline of Lake.	-
3	91 BC	Qomi, 1934 and Strange, 1930	Saveh Lake	A large lake from Rey to Saveh during the Parthian kingdom	970 m
4	652-224 AC	Bondaheshn	Farakhkort Voerokashs	Same as no.2	-
5	439-457 AC	Kateb, 1458	Saveh Lake	Meybod, Bideh and Aghda Cities are located in the beach. The Bargin City was their port.	970 m
6	550-570 AC	Qazvini, 1275	Saveh Lake	Saveh City was a port of Lake Saveh	970 m
7	953-979 AC	Hedin, 1910 Siroux, 1949 Eghtedari, 2022 Qomi, 1934 Okhravi and Djamali, 2003	Saveh Lake	Jandagh in Isfahan and Torud in Damghan Cities are the port.	800 m 800 m
8	1888 AC	Persia, 1888	Saveh Lake	Water level rising cased to Huzi Soltan and Namak Lake connect together	800 m
9	-	Gabriel, 1939 Pirniya and Afsar, 1991 Rajabi, 2004	Saveh Lake	Lighthouse, ports (Local names: Bargin, Parchin, Barjin, Barajin) are the remains of Lake	800 m