

We would like to thank to all four referees for reading and very useful comments to this paper. Our responses are below.

Referee 1

We fully agree with general considerations of the referee that are important for extension of historical-climatological databases to be used for reconstruction of climate and hydrometeorological extremes. We understand results of our paper as one small contribution to extension of existing database from the other kind of sources, generally available in many other European countries. We agree that this economic data have a good potential to be further used for the study of impacts of hydrometeorological extremes.

Referee 2

No critical comments to the article are included in the review. Proposed corrections written directly into the manuscript were all accepted.

Referee 3

Responses to referee comments follow marking in the review:

I-1: We do not propose to accept the change from “Czech Republic” to “Czech Lands” in the title. We argue that “Czech Lands” is a term well known to historians but not so clear for potential readers between climatologists. It is valid in the same way for Moravia as a part of the recent Czech Republic.

II-3: Accepted, two sentences have been added to the third paragraph in Section 4: For the majority of events, standard terminology is used related to, for example, hailstorms (“*Hagelwetter, Hagel, Schlossen, Wetterschlag, Hagelschlag, Hagelschaden*”), torrential rain (“*Wolkenbruch, Gewitterregen, Regenguss*”), windstorms (“*Sturmwind*”) and floods (“*Austritt des Marchwassers, Austritt des Marchflusses, Marchexundation, Überschwemmung*”). The interpretations of “*Elementarschaden, Elementarunfall*” are uncertain in the absence of any additional documentation to help classify such events.

II-4: Accepted, the caption of Fig. 5 was changed by adding “reported” as:
Figure 5. Spatial extent of reported damage during four outstanding extreme events, expressed for the land registers of individual settlements (in grey): (a) 25 June 1825, (b) 20 May 1847, (c) mid-June 1847, (d) 29 June 1890.

II-5: Accepted, captions of Figs. 3 and 8 were changed by adding “reported” as:
Figure 3. Annual frequency of reported (a) total extreme hydrometeorological events and (b) individually classified types of extremes in south-eastern Moravia during the 1751–1900 period.
Figure 8. Frequency of reported hailstorms doing damage to crops (a) and declared tax relief in crowns (b) during the 1896–1906 period expressed for individual settlements in the area studied.

II-6: Accepted, comparisons with events outside of the studied area were added in Section 5.2 with following sentences:

- (ii) A terrible wind during a thunderstorm and hailstorm on 20 May was also recorded at Chrudim in Bohemia (S32).
- (iii) Heavy rain in Moravia and Silesia was reflected in floods on other rivers dated, for example, to 14 June for the River Bečva (Dobeš, 1947) and the River Opava (Kreuzinger,

1862), to 18 June for the River Oder in Polish Wrocław (Weikinn, 2002) and without exact dating for the River Nysa Kłodzka (Kasprzak, 2010). The peak discharge rate for June 1847 on the River Vltava in Prague even qualifies it as a flood with a 10-year recurrence interval (Brázdil et al., 2005a).

From further available sources in the Czech Lands or surrounding countries not any similar events correspond to the time of four described (Moravian) outstanding events.

III-7: Accepted, the title was corrected on “Hydrometeorological extremes derived ...”, i.e. “and their impacts” was cancelled.

III-8: By leaving “impacts” in the title, the referee does not request to consider comments included in this point.

Referee 4

No critical comments to the article are included in the review.