

Skaftafellsjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°02'N., 16°55'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** and northwestern flank of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 163, 166A, B, 188). Skaptafellsjökull is an historic spelling. Cited by Thorarensen [1839 (1997, p. 149)], Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 82)], and Thoroddsen (1911, p. 4). Shown on the following maps: JÍB (1998), JÍN9, AB 87 (1972), AÍ9 (1952), AK9 (1997), C762 (6019III), sérkort Skaftafell 87/88 (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the the Skaftafell farmstead.

Skaftárjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°15'N., 18°04'W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 131A, 164, 188). Skaptárjökull is an historic spelling. Cited by Ólafsson [1772 §766 (1975, v. 2, p. 87)], Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, Tab. I, p. 40, 47; see also Endnote no. 120, p. 159)], Sigurðsson [1859 (1997, p. 160)], Kálund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 83; as **Skaftárjökull** or **Síðujökull**)], Thoroddsen (as **Skaftárjökull** or **Síðujökull**; 1911, p. 39) and Thoroddsen as **Skaftárjökull** (**Síðujökull**); 1913, p. 198). Shown on the following maps: JÍK6, JÍN6, JÍB (1998), AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), AB77 (1974), C762 (5819II, 5919III), and C761 (1913III). On AB 67 (1977), part of **Tungnárjökull** is mislabeled as **Skaftárjökull**. On C762 (5819II, 5919III) and on C762 (5820II, 5819I) Sidhujökull is shown as the fringe of **Skaftárjökull**. Named for the Skaftá river.



Figure 163. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Skaftafellsjökull** (left) and **Svínafellsjökull** (right) outlet glaciers on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northeast toward the coalescence of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap and the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Photograph no. 26629v by O.S., NEA.



Figure 164. Oblique aerial photograph of **Skáftárjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 11 October 1994. **Tungnárfjöll** is on the left; **Síðujökull** is on the right. View looking to the northeast toward the southwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 16662v by O.S., NEA.

Skallárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar $65^{\circ}51.1'N., 18^{\circ}58.2'W.$

Mountain glacier, a part of **Unadalsjökull**, at the head of Skallárdalur, for which it is named, northern Iceland (figs. 84, C, **82**, 147). *Skallárjökull* and *Hájökull* are alternative names. Cited in Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 104), Escritt (n.d., p. 35), and Stötter (1991, p. 57). Shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 45, and as Glacier 05/D/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Skallárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar $65^{\circ}51'N., 18^{\circ}58'W.$

Alternative name of *Skallárdalsjökull*. Cited by Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17) and by Rist (1985). Named for the Skallá river.

Skaptafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group $64^{\circ}02'N., 16^{\circ}55'W.$

Historic spelling for **Skaptafellsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 129). Shown on the following maps: FB87 S.V. and 87 N.V. (1905).

Skaptárjökull Vatnajökull Group $64^{\circ}15'N., 18^{\circ}04'W.$

Historic spelling for **Skáftárjökull**. The name was formerly applied to the entire southwestern quadrant of **KLOFAJÖKULL** or **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thoroddsen as *Skaptárjökull* or **Síðujökull** (1892, p. 124). Shown on maps as Skaptarar Iökull on NCOI (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160), on Pálsson's 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** (1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] as Skaptárjökull (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 183), on UI2 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), and GMIP as Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull**.

Skarðsárdalsjöklar*	Norðurland	65°41'N., 18°44'W.
Snow patches in Skarðsárdalur, for which it is named, Barkárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).		
Skarðsárfjöll	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°40'N., 18°52'W.
Alternative name for <i>Héðinsskarðajökull</i> . Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/05 in maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.)		
Skarðsheiðarjökull	Langjökull Group	64°29'N., 21°40'W.
Ice aprons on the sheltered north side of Skarðsheiði massif, for which it is named. <i>Hornsárdalsjöklull</i> is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §6 (2004, p. 8)] and Jón Eyþórsson (1931, p. 6).		
Skarphéðinsjökull	Vatnajökull Group	64°39'N., 16°36'W.
Outlet glacier from the eastern part of Kverkfjöll on the northern margin of VATNAJÖKULL (figs. 2A, 29A, 165 , 188). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB85 (1954), and C762 (6020IV). Named by a Cambridge University research party in 1932 for Skarphéðinn Gíslason, farmer and glacier observer.		
Skálafellsjökull	Vatnajökull Group	64°16'N., 15°43'W.
Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of Vatnajökull (figs. 2A, 18, 26A, 77 , 188). Skálafellsjökull was part of Heinabergsjökull , a single terminus, before retreat and thinning separated Heinabergsjökull into two termini around Hafrafell: a southern terminus (Skálafellsjökull) and a northern terminus (Heinabergsjökull). <i>Heinabergsjökull vestari</i> (Thoroddsen, 1914b, v. 3, p. 223) and <i>Heinabergsjökull vestri</i> (Guðmundsson, 1972, p. 132; ÁFÍ 1993, p. 146) are alternative names. Two maps (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 123, 148) show Heinabergsjökull on both sides of Hafrafell, with Skálafellsjökull as a primary distributary and Eyvindstungnajökull as a minor distributary. Cited by Frisak (1812, 28 August). Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127) refers to Otto Torell in a footnote (“öfersigt af kgl. Vet. Akad. Förhandl. 1857. S. 327”): “Mellem Heinabergs og Skálafellsjöklerne ligger Hafrafell.”		



Figure 165. Ground photograph of the **Skarphéðinsjökull** outlet glacier on 16 May 1988. View looking to the west toward the eastern side of the Kverkfjöll central volcano on the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 9758 by O.S., NEA.

Eyþórsson (J2, p. 49; J5, p. 40; and J6, p. 35) refers to Heinabergsjöklar as being composed of syðri jökull (**Skálfellsjökull**) and nyrðri jökull (**Heinabergsjökull**); in J4 (p. 46) he indicates syðri jökull (**Skálfellsjökull**) as a part of

Heinabergsjökull. In J13 (p. 32), Eyþórsson shows **Skálfellsjökull** as S-glacier. Sigurjón Rist (J17, p. 323) refers to *Skálfellsjökull W* (Skálf.) and *Skálfellsjökull E* (Hafrafell). Cited in J45 (p. 6, 14; shown on map on p. 9 as *Skálfellsjökull* (sic) and *Skálfellsjökull vestur* (sic) (in same location as *Sultartungnajökull* or **Eyvindstungnajökull**). Shown on the following maps: AÍ9 (1976; first appears on 1971 edition; not on 1946 edition), AK9 (1997), and AB96 (1972); not shown on AB96 (1945); **Heinabergsjökull** is shown as a single terminus. Named for the Skálfell farmstead.

Skeiðarárjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°01'N., 17°15'W.

Surge-type glacier on the southern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 24, 131A, **166A, B**, 188). Cited by Magnússon [1625 (1907-1915, p. 205)], Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 101)], Vidalín [1754, II, §2 (1965, p. 24)], Magnússon [1702-1714 (1955, p. 21, 30)], Ólafsson [1772, §766, §778, §780, §782, §783, §785, and §803 (1975, v. 2, p. 103)], Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47), Tab. V (2004, p. 70) and Tab. VI

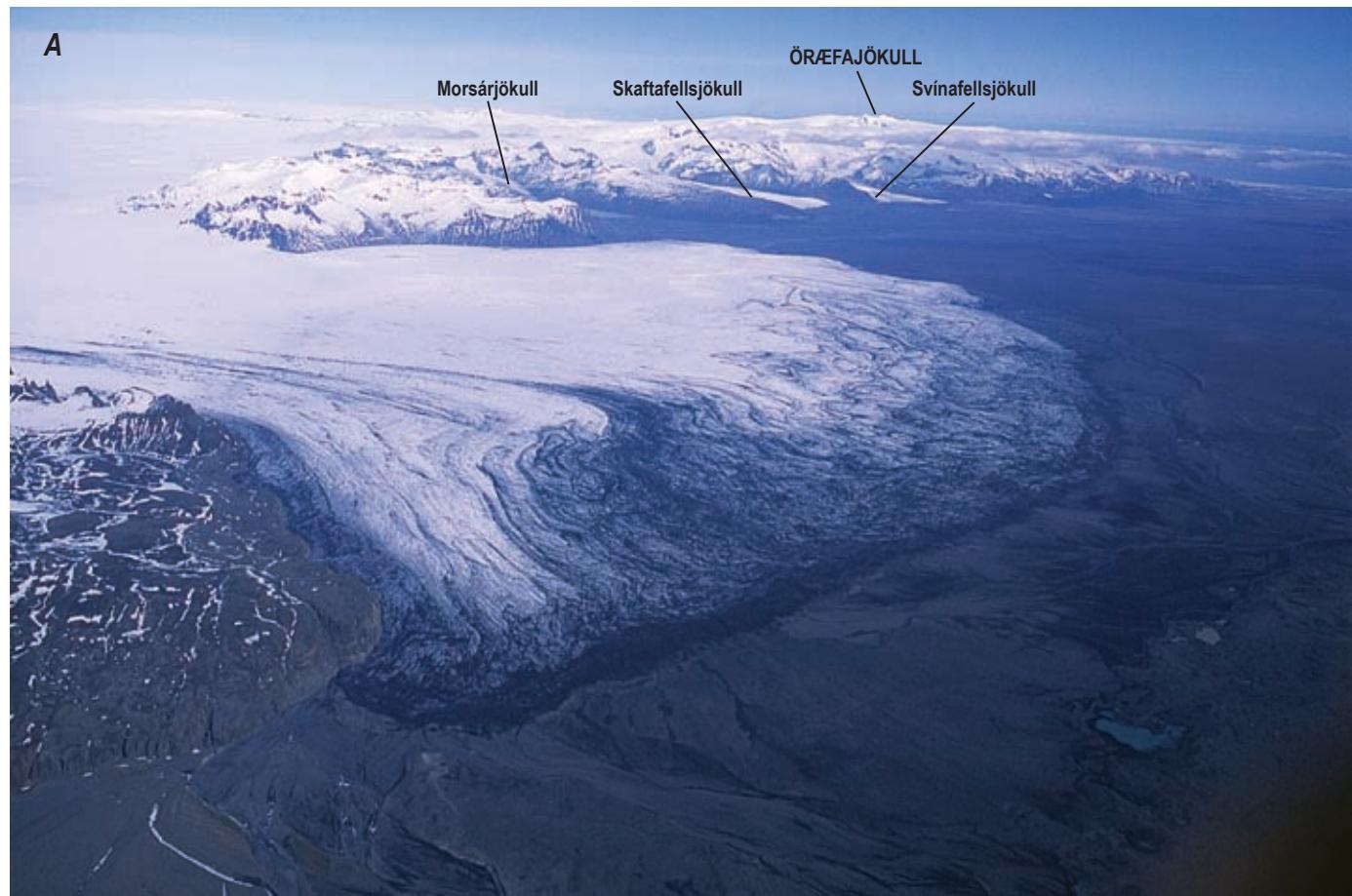
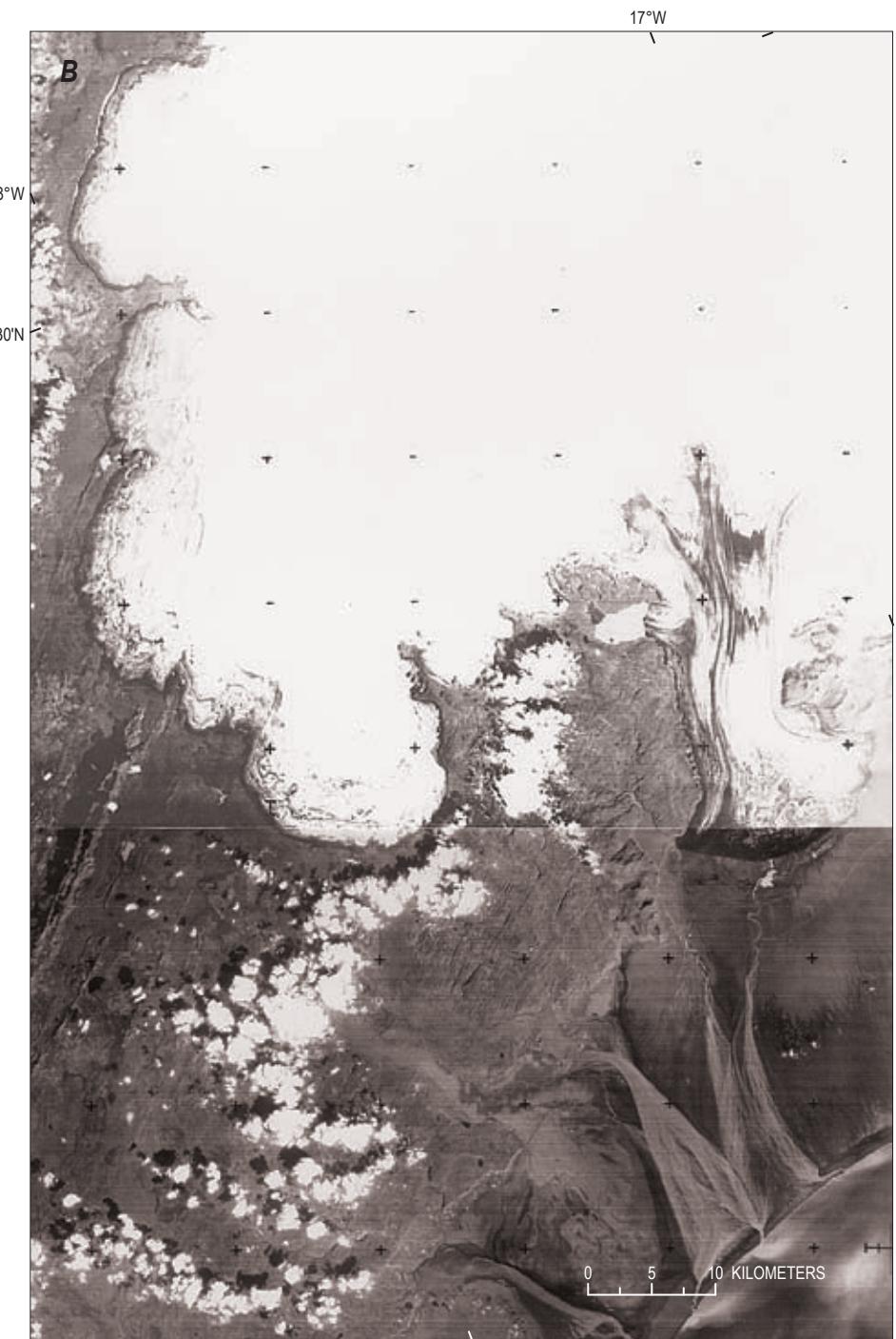


Figure 166. A (above), Oblique aerial photograph of **Skeiðarárjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on 24 April 1997. View looking to the east toward the **ÖRÆFJÖKULL** internal ice cap on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Three outlet glaciers are visible in the background, from left to right: part of **Morsárljökull**, **Skaftafellsjökull**, and **Svínafellsjökull**. Photograph no. 19715v by O.S., NEA.

B (at right), Satellite image mosaic of **Skeiðarárjökull** on 9 August 1978. Landsat 3 Return Beam Vidicon (RBV) images 30157-11572-A and -C from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.



(2004, p. 75)], and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 124). Cited in ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 70). Shown on the following maps: Pálsson's 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or VATNAJÖKULL [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)], T.H.H. Knopf's 1733 map of *Carte over Westere Og Østere Skaftefellssjössell* (Skeidaraa Iokúl) and 1734 map of *Sið og Land Carte over Island* (Skeidaraa Iökull) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144), NCOI (Skeidar=aar Iökull), UÍ2, GMIP, GMIT, JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6/JÍN9, AÍ6 (1977)/AÍ9 (1976), AK6 1996/AK9 (1997), AB77 (1974)/AB87 (1972), FB77 S.A./N.A./FB87 S.V./N.V., C762 (5918I, 5919I, 5919II), C761 (2012I, 2013I, and 2013II), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Skeiðará river.

Skessujökull

Hofsjökull Group

64°38'N., 19°11'W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll which is contiguous with **Loðmundarjökull eystri** (figs. 4B, 24). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson [ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 33; perspective drawings on p. 4, 5, and 17 (includes photo)]. Shown on unpublished, 1:50,000-scale sketch map of Kerlingarfjöll (sérkort). Named for an arbitrary giantess.

Skíðadalsjökull

Norðurlandsjöklar

65°42'N., 18°47'W.

Mountain glaciers, usually connected by firn, at the head of Skíðadalur valley, for which it is named, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 167). Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 223), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), ÁFÍ 1973 (p. 100), and Rist (1985), who describes **Skíðadalsjökull** as a glacier that is on the divide between Skagafjörður and Eyjafjörður and therefore flowing into two separate drainage basins; however, this description is not accurate. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56) as two glaciers, *Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri* and *Skíðadalsjökull syðri*. Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), AB62 (1978)/AB63 (1975), C762 (5824III), and C761 (1916III).

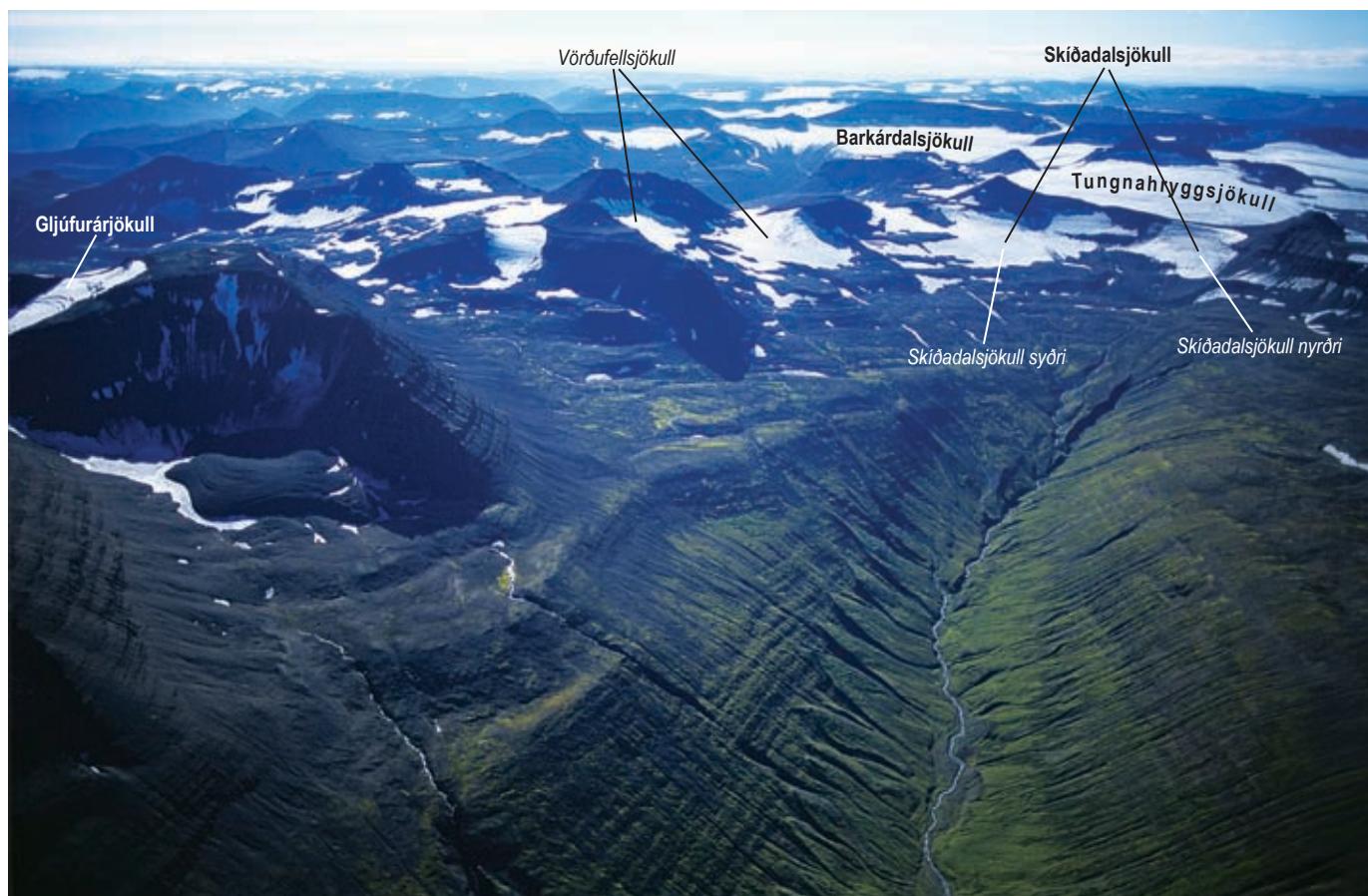


Figure 167. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Skíðadalsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the head of Skíðadalur. In the middle background are the following glaciers: the two *Vörðufellsjökull* glaciers (cirque and mountain), **Skíðadalsjökull** [Escritt's *Skíðadalsjökull syðri* (left), and *Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri* (right)], and the upper part of the **Gljúfurájökull** valley glacier on the extreme left. The **Barkárdalsjökull** cirque glacier and the **Tungnahryggsjökull** compound mountain glacier are in the right background. Photograph no. 24036v by O.S., NEA.

<i>Skíðadalsjökull eystri</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°45.6'N., 18°48.7'W.
Mountain glacier in Skíðadalur, Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 198). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/ (unnumbered) on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Escritt incorrectly placed Glacier 04/Q/13 on the location of Glacier 04/Q/14 (<i>Heljardalsjökull</i>) and did not place “13” on the black area east of Glacier 04/Q/12. Named for the Skíðadalur valley.		
<i>Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°42.2'N., 18°47.4'W.
Western part of Skíðadalsjökull mountain glaciers, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 167). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56; as <i>Nyrðri Skíðadalsjökull</i>). Shown as Glacier 05/D/25 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 17. Named for the Skíðadalur valley.		
<i>Skíðadalsjökull syðri</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°42'N., 18°46'W.
Eastern part of Skíðadalsjökull mountain glaciers at the head of Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 167). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56; as <i>Syðri Skíðadalsjökull</i>) as two glaciers. Shown as Glacier 05/D/26 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 15 and 16 as <i>Nyrðri Skíðadalsjökull</i> . Named for the Skíðadalur valley.		
<i>Skíðadalsjökull vestri</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°45.5'N., 18°51'W.
Mountain glacier in Skíðadalur, Kolbeinsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 198). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/12 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Skíðadalur valley.		
Skjaldbreiðarjökull	Langjökull Group	64°35'N., 20°33'W.
Historic name for the southern margin of LANGJÖKULL , between GEITLANDSJÖKULL and Hagafellsjökull eystri . (figs. 5, 139). Cited by Gunnarsson [1877 (1949, p. 226)] as the southwestern part of LANGJÖKULL and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 120), which he indicates is the same as Bláfellsjökull. Shown on UI1. Named for the Skjaldbreiður lava shield volcano.		
Skjalfönn*	Vestfjarðajöklar	66°02.6'N., 22°20.4'W.
Ephemeral snow patch above the Skjalfönn farmstead. It is named for its shieldlike form (table 11). Cited in Hjaltason (1949, p. 112).		
Skrekkur	Vatnajökull Group	64°13'N., 16°08'W.
Mountain glacier on the east side of Þverártindsegg, a snow-and ice-covered highland area adjacent to and semi-contiguous with the southeastern margin of VATNAJÖKULL (figs. 2A, 26A, 168 , 188). Cited in Guðmundsson and Pétursson [1988, p. 18 (map), 20, 24 (fig. caption)] and ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 135–136; shown on map on p. 122). Named for fear.		
Skriðjökull	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°40'N., 19°38'W.
Historic name for Gígjökull . Cited in ÁFÍ 1972 (p. 76–77). Named for its nature of gliding.		



Figure 168. Oblique aerial photograph of the Skrekkur mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the west toward the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Breiðamerkurjökull surge-type outlet glacier and the Esjufjöll nunataks are visible in the background. Photograph no. 26647v by O.S., NEA.

Skriðudalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°43.5'N., 18°31.8'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Skriðudalur in Hörgárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **169**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36), Häberle (1991, p. 186), and ÁFI 1990 (p. 128). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 7 and as Glacier 05/F/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Skriðudalur valley.

Skriðufönn* Miðháland 64°22'N., 20°41'W.

Snow patch in Skriðan, a table mountain, for which it is named, central Iceland (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Skúmhattarfönn* Austurland 65°03'N.. 14°29'W.

Snow patch in Skúmhöttur mountain, for which it is named, eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Skyndidalssjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°32'N, 15°17'W

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Alternative name for **Austurtungnajökull**. Cited by Sven Sigurðsson [1936 (2004, p. 343)] and Hoffell (1948, p. 39). Named for the Skýndidalur valley.



Figure 169. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Skriðudalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west at the two mountain glaciers in Hörgárdalur. *Lambárdalsjökull* is on the left; *Skriðudalsjökull* is on the right. Photograph no. 24054v by O.S., NEA.

Sléttjökull

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°46'N., 19°01'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier from the northern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, 40, 150, 170). *Mælifellsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 45) and ÁFÍ 1976 (p. 88, 92). The spelling variation *Sléttjökull* is cited in Árnason (1983, p. 291). Shown on the following maps: JÍB (1998), AK6 (1996), and C761 (1812I). Named for its flat appearance.

SNJÓFELLSJÖKULL

Snæfellsjökull

64°50'N., 23°49'W.

64°48'N., 23°44'W.

Historic alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §19 (2004, p. 103)].



Figure 170. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sléttjökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the west toward the northern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The Öldufell mountain is in the foreground. The **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap is in the left background. The **Tindfjallajökull** mountain glacier is in the center background. Photograph no. 14635v by O.S., NEA.

SNJÓFJALLSJÖKULL	Snæfellsjökull	64°50'N., 23°49'W. 64°48'N., 23°44'W.
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Historic alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in *Landnáma, Hauksbók* [14th century (Benediktsson, 1986, p. 132, footnote)].

Snjóskálarfönn*	Norðurland	65°18'N., 18°19'W.
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Snow patch on the flank of Torfufell (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985).

Snótarjökull	Hofsjökull Group	64°38'N., 19°13'W.
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Mountain glacier in Snótarskarð, Kerlingarfjöll (fig. 4A), named for the Snót mountain peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson and cited in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 32). It has disappeared since they made their field observations.

SNÆFELLSJÖKULL	Snæfellsjökull	64°50'N., 23°49'W. 64°48'N., 23°44'W.
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Ice cap located on a composite cone (stratovolcano) on Snæfellsnes in western Iceland (figs. 6, 92, 102, **128**). The ice cap has five named outlet glaciers: **Blágilsjökull**, **Hólatindajökull**, **Jökulhálsjökull**, **Hyrningsjökull**, and **Kvíahnúksjökull**. **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** takes its name from Snæfell (“Snow Mountain”) and, according to Jónsson (1953a, p. 36) is mentioned in many of the sagas although sometimes as a different name: Jökull in *Atla saga Ótryggssonar*; Snjófell in *Bárðarsaga Snæfellsáss* and *Ármanns saga*; and as **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** and **SNJÓFJALLSJÖKULL** in *Landnámaþók* [*Skarðsárbók* (early 17th century (Benediktsson, 1986, p. 132, footnote)], Oddsson [1637 (1988, p. 493, 510)], *Eiríks saga rauða*, *Bárðarsaga Snæfellsáss*, and *Víglundar saga*. **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is shown as Iokel on the Iceland part of *Carta Marina*, by Olaus Magnus, in 1539 (Sigurðsson, 1971, p. 190) and as Snauel Jokel on a map by Gerhard Mercator in 1569 (Sigurðsson, 1971, p. 229). It is noted by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 54, 58, 69; on p. 54 it is called Jökullinn)], on NCOI (Snæfells Iökull) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160), Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772 §436–§439 (1975, v. 2, p. 165–167)], and cited by Pálsson, who also used **SNJÓFELLSJÖKULL** as an alternative name [1795, §19 (2004, p. 103)]. It appears on the 1848 map by Björn Gunnlaugsson (UÍ1; Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256). On all subsequent maps **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is shown without any names of outlet glaciers, including AK2 (1997) and C762 (5321III). However, Sigurðsson’s location map of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5) shows three named outlet glaciers and three locations along the margin of the ice cap where fluctuation measurements are made: Jökulháls, Norðurkinn, and Suðurkinn (unlabeled point on map, although listed in table 1) (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 6). **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** was surveyed in 1910; the FB5N.A. (1911) and AB5 (1911) were published by the Danish General Staff, the first modern map of the ice cap. Pálsson [1795, §11, §12, and §19 (2004)] notes that VESTURJÖKULL was used by sailors as an alternative name for **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**; Niels Horrebow’s 1752 map showed Wester Jökel instead of **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157). Shown on the following maps: AB5 (1957), AÍ2 (1977), GMIP, GMIT, JÍB (1998), JÍK, JÍN, and Valsson (n.d.).

SÓLHEIMAJÖKULL	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°48'N., 19°26'W. 63°31'N., 18°47'W.
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Historic name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3A). Noted in *Konungsannáll* [13th century (Jónsson, 1953, p. 44, 49)], *Árna saga biskups* (see *Sturlunga saga* [13th century (1988, p. 777)], by Oddur Einarsson [1585 (1971, p. 43)], and cited in Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 63)]. Named for the Sólheimar farmstead.