

Móskjónujökull Austfjarðajöklar 64°56'N., 14°17'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Móskjónudalur, for which it is named, Hróarsdalur, Norðurdalur, Breiðdalur, eastern Iceland (figs. 9C, **148**, 176). Cited in Guttormsson (2005, p. 249; outlined in red on satellite image on p. 248).

Múlajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 18°40'W.

Piedmont surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 4A, 86, **149**). Cited in Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97). It first appeared on JÍK5 (1965); it is shown on AK5 (1988), C761 (1914III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Named for Arnarfellsmúlar concentric terminal moraines.

Myrkárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°37.5'N., 18°49.9'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Myrkárdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 17, **103**). Cited by Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 131), Bruun (1924, p. 37), Ahlmann (1937, p. 222), ÁFÍ 1938 (p. 62), Steindórsson (1949, p. 32), and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Escritt (n.d., p. 36) shows the glacier in two parts: *Myrkárjökull nyrðri* and *Myrkárjökull syðri*. Shown on the following maps: AÍ4 (1966), AK9 (1996), AB63 (1975), C761 (1916III), C762 (5823IV), ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 164), and Häberle (1991, p. 105; glacier no. 12). Shown as Glacier 05/F/10 (nyrðri) and Glacier 05/F/11 (syðri) on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Myrká river.

Mýrajöklar Vatnajökull Group 64°26'N., 15°46'W.

Collective name for outlet glaciers on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** whose termini end in the Mýrar district (between Kolgríma and Hornafjarðarfljót), for which it is named, with particular reference to **Heinabergsjökull** (includes what is now called **Skálafellsjökull**) and **Fláajökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen [1906, p. 198 (defines Mýrajöklar as the outlet glaciers between Hestgerðismúli and Hornafjörður); 1911, p. 501 (defines Mýrajöklar as **Fláajökull** and **Heinabergsjökull**, including **Skálafellsjökull**)].



Figure 148. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Móskjónujökull** cirque glacier on 16 September 2003. View looking to the east. The village of Búðir in Fáskrúðsfjöður is visible in the right background. Photograph no. 030916-2-5 by O.S., NEA.



Figure 149. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Múlajökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 28 December 1981. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin and, in the distance, the summit of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Nauthagajökull** outlet glacier is on the left with the Hjartafell mountain between the two outlet glaciers. Photograph no. 5201h by O.S., NEA.

Mýrajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°20'N., 15°34'W.

Probable historic alternative name for either all or part of **Fláajökull**. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47, 48; see also Endnote no. 117, p. 159)]. Named for the Mýrar district.

Mýrajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26'N., 15°46'W.

Historic name for the main glacier adjacent to the Mýrar district, for which it is named. Cited by Einarsson [1855, (1997, p. 125)].

MÝRDAJSJÖKULL Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°48'N., 19°26'W.
63°31'N., 18°47'W.

Ice cap in southern Iceland with numerous outlet glaciers (figs. 3A, 124, **150**); it sits astride a major, active volcano, Katla. Alternative names used historically for **MÝRDAJSJÖKULL** are AUSTURJÖKULL, EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL, HÖFÐABREKKUJÖKULL, HÖFÐAJÖKULL, HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUGJÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUJÖKULL, and SÓLHEIMAJÖKULL. Some spelling variations are MIÐDAJSJÖKULL, MIRDALSJÖKULL, and MYDALS IOKULL, MÝDALSJÖKULL. **MÝRDAJSJÖKULL** has several

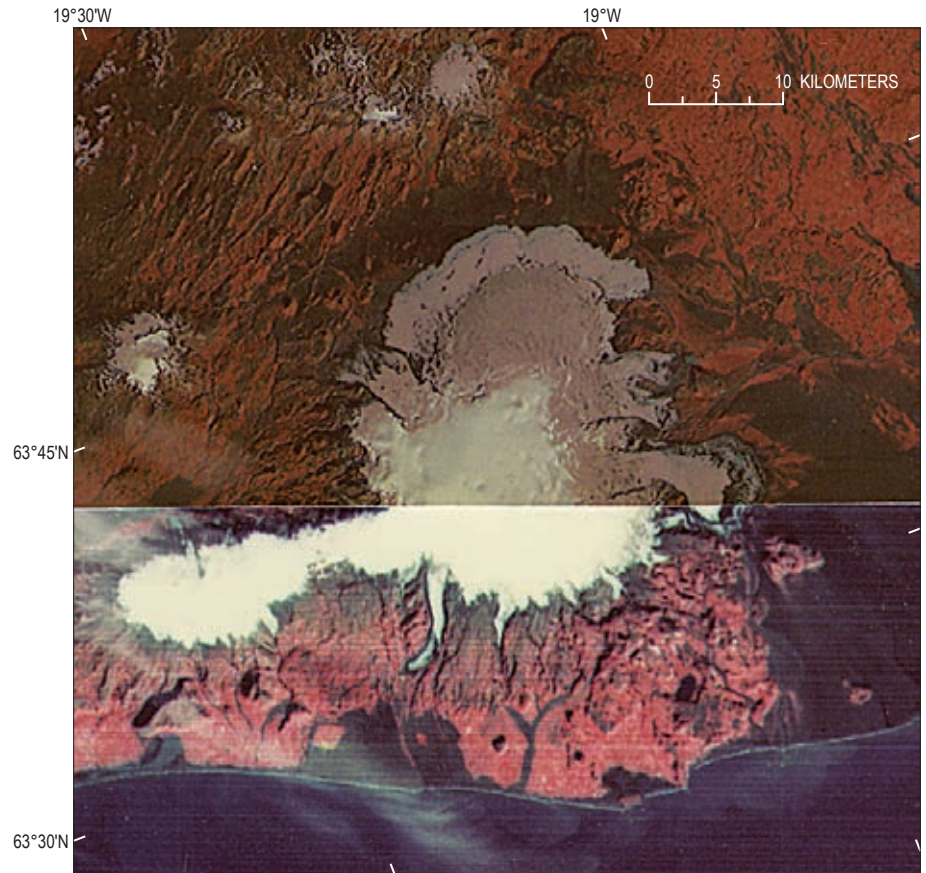


Figure 150. Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image mosaic of the **MYRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap on 22 September 1973. Landsat images 1426-12070 and 1426-12073 from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

named outlet glaciers. Clockwise from **Kötlujökull** (*Höfðabrekkujökull*), they are *Huldujökull* (*Hvítijökull*) (tributary glacier), *Thoroddsengletscher*, *Hafursárjökull*, **Klifurárjökull** (*Klifandajökull* or *Klifandijökull*), **Sólheimajökull**, *Jökulsárgilsjökull*, *Hrunárjökull*, **Tungnakvíslarjökull**, **Krossárjökull**, **Entujökull**, **Sléttjökull** (*Mælifellsjökull*), **Öldufellsjökull**, and **Sandfellsjökull**, including two surge-type glaciers. *Hrunakvíslarjökull*, a former distributary glacier from **Tungnakvíslarjökull**, has receded into its source and no longer exists. Internal ice domes are “HÁBUNGA” (“HÁABUNGA”), “GOÐABUNGA,” and “MERKURJÖKULL.” Modern ice-margin names include *Botnjökull*, *Goðalandsjökull*, and *Hrunajökull*.

Eight glaciers, including *Myrdals Iokul*, appear on Guðbrandur Þorláksson’s *Islandia*, a part of Abraham Ortelius’ *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff. p. 16). Þórður Þorláksson’s 1668 *Islandia* map (color) shows **MIDDALSJÖKULL** (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff. p. 80). Peder Resen 1680 map of Iceland shows *Vestre Midals Jökul* and *Øster Midals Jökul* (**VATNAJÖKULL**) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff. p. 80). Knopf’s 1731 *Carte over Rangærvallæ og Westmands Øers Sysseller* shows *Midals Ioküll*. On Knopf’s 1733 *Carte over Westere og Østere Skaftefellssyssel*, he only shows *Køtligiaa Iøkul* (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff. p. 144). Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 21, p. 30–31, 33)] cites **MYRDALSJÖKULL**. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 101)], Ólafsson (1749, p. 37, cites **MIRDALSJÖKULL**), Ólafsson and Pálsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 93), Jakobsson (1757, p. 5, 37, 41, 60), and von Troil [1777 (1961, p. 116, 117)]. NCOI shows *Eyafialla Iökull*, *Myrdals Iökull*, *Solheima Iökull*, and *Kötlugiaa Iökull*. Pálsson’s 1795 map of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** [1795, Tab. II (2004, p. 77)] shows **MYRDALSJÖKULL** as the eastern part of

EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL and not a separate ice cap; he also shows it as one of five (six) place-names of glaciers within EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL: Hájökull, Lágjökull, Botnjökull or Emstrujökull, Sólheimajökull, and Mýrdalsjökull. Pálsson uses Mýrdalsjökull in his early manuscripts and later Mýrdalsjökull [1795, §16 (2004, p. 78; see also Endnote no. 218, p. 167); on perspective drawings, Tab. VII (2004, p. 48) and Tab. XII (2004, p. 79); and on the 1795 map (Tab. II) (2004, p. 77)]. Björn Gunnlaugsson (1848; UÍ1) shows **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** to the west; on the east, Goðalandsjökull (with Merkrjökull to the north) is shown as the northern part of what is now called **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, with MÝRDALSJÖKULL shown as the southern part. **Sólheimajökull** is not shown on UÍ1. Paijkull (GMIP) copies UÍ1 but deletes Merkrjökull. Thoroddsen (GMIT) copies UÍ1 directly.

All post-1901 maps of Iceland show **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** as a separate ice cap, separated from **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** by snow patches labeled Lágjökull* and Brattafönn*, which lie in the saddle, Fimmvörðuháls, between the two ice caps: JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6, FB59 N.A. (1941), FB69 N.V. (1957), AB58 (1964), AB59 (1973), AB68 (1969), AB69 (1969), AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), C762 (5817I, 5718II, 5817IV, 5818III), C761 (1812I, II; 1912III, IV), sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985), *Jarðfræðikort af Eyjafjöllum* by Jón Jónsson (1989), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Mýrdalur district.

Mælifellsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°46'N., 19°01'W.

Alternative name for **Sléttjökull** on the northern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Named for Mælifell peak. Cited by Þórarinnsson and Rist (1955, p. 44, 45) and Einarsson (1960, p. 25, 79).

Mænisfönn Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°19'W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll north of the Mænir Mountain, for which it is named (figs. 4*B*, 45). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, p. 34; on photograph and perspective drawing, ff p. 16).

Mænisjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38'N., 19°18'W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll north-northeast of the Mænir Mountain, for which it is named (figs. 4*B*, 45, 138). Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 20, 34; on photograph and perspective drawing, ff p. 16). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 221; map on p. 220).

N

Nautárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°29.3'N., 18°22.5'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Nautárdalur, Skjöldalur, Eyjafjörður (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 175). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 37) and ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 109). Named for the Nautárdalur valley. Shown as Glacier 05/G/11 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Nautárjökull Norðurlandsjöklar 65°46.6'N., 18°31.5'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Nautárdalur in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 151). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 33). Shown as Glacier 05/E/07 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Nautá river.

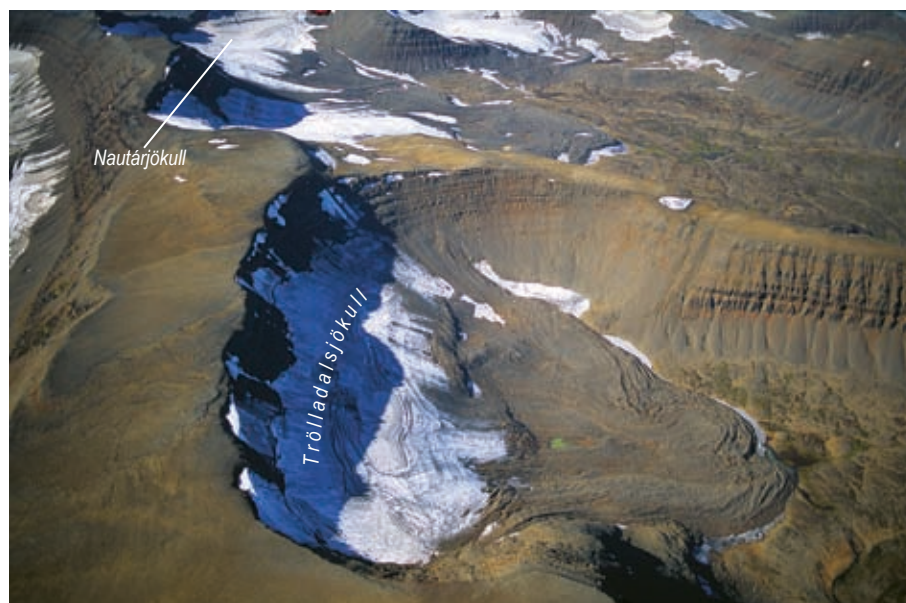


Figure 151. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Nautárjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west. *Nautárjökull* is in the background. The *Trölladalsjökull* mountain glacier is in the foreground. Photograph no. 24051v by O.S., NEA.

Nauthagajökull

Hofsjökull Group

64°39'N., 18°46'W.

Distributary outlet glacier on the southern margin of **HOF SJÖKULL**, a distributary of **Múlajökull** (figs. 4A, 86, 149, **152**). *Ólafsfellsjökull* is an alternative name. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Nauthagajökull** is a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). Cited in Ahlmann (1937, p. 218) and Eyþórsson (1942, p. 127). It first appeared on AK5 (1988) and is shown on C761 (1914III). Named for Nauthagi, a grazing area southwest of the outlet glacier.

Norðfjarðarjökull*

Austurland

65°09'N., 14°06'W.

Alternative name of the snow patch Fönn* at the head of Norðfjörður in eastern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Gunnarsson [1876 (1950, p. 207)]. Named for Norðfjörður district.

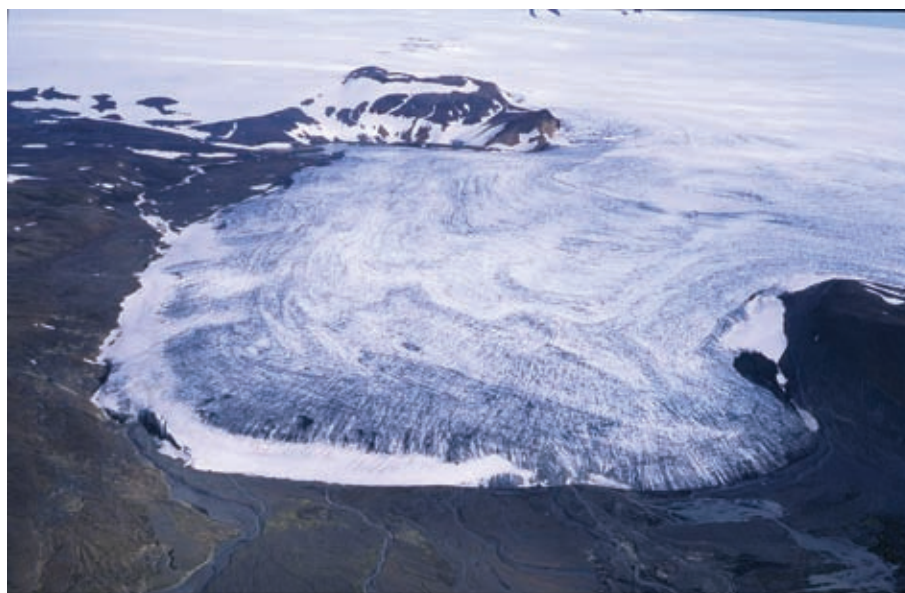


Figure 152. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Nauthagajökull** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **HOF SJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22629v by O.S., NEA.

Norðlingalægðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°09'N., 16°22'W.

One of three named ice streams described by Sigbjarnarson (1971, fig. 1, p. 51) comprising the four ice streams of the **Breiðamerkurjökull** outlet glacier of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, **B**, 188). It has a history of surging. Named for the Norðlingalægð low pass, allegedly a route used by Northerners (Norðlingar) on their way to the southeast coast.

Norðurfellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°26'N., 15°28'W.

Alternative name for **Hoffellsjökull** based on a misunderstanding. Cited in Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 76)]. The name has an unknown origin.

Norðurjökull Langjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°53'W.

Outlet glacier on eastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** that calves into Hvítárvatn (figs. 5, 139, **153**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1971 (p. 138, 153) and ÁFÍ 1980 (p. 155). First shown on maps AK5 (1948, 1967, 1968) and C761 (1814III). On AK5 (1946), it is shown as *Nyrðri-Skriðjökull* and on AK5 (1988) and AB55 (1966) as *Nyrðriskriðjökull*. Named for “northern” glacier of two glaciers that embrace Skriðufell; the other glacier is **Suðurjökull**.



Figure 153. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Norðurjökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the northwest at Skriðufell; the **Suðurjökull** outlet glacier is on the left. **Norðurjökull** is on the right, its terminus calving into Hvítárvatn lake. **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** is in the center background. Photograph no. 20886h by O.S., NEA.

Norðurtungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°34'N., 15°17'W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 154, 188). Shown on the following maps: AÍ8 (1967), AK8 (1997), AB106 (1971), and C762 (6120I). Named for the Norður-Lambatungur common.

Norðvesturjökull Langjökull Group 64°45'N., 19°45'W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 97). Alternative description of NV-jökull (J1, p. 16). Named for northwesternmost of the outlet glaciers on the northern margin of **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1963a, p. 32–33). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 191) as a provisional name.

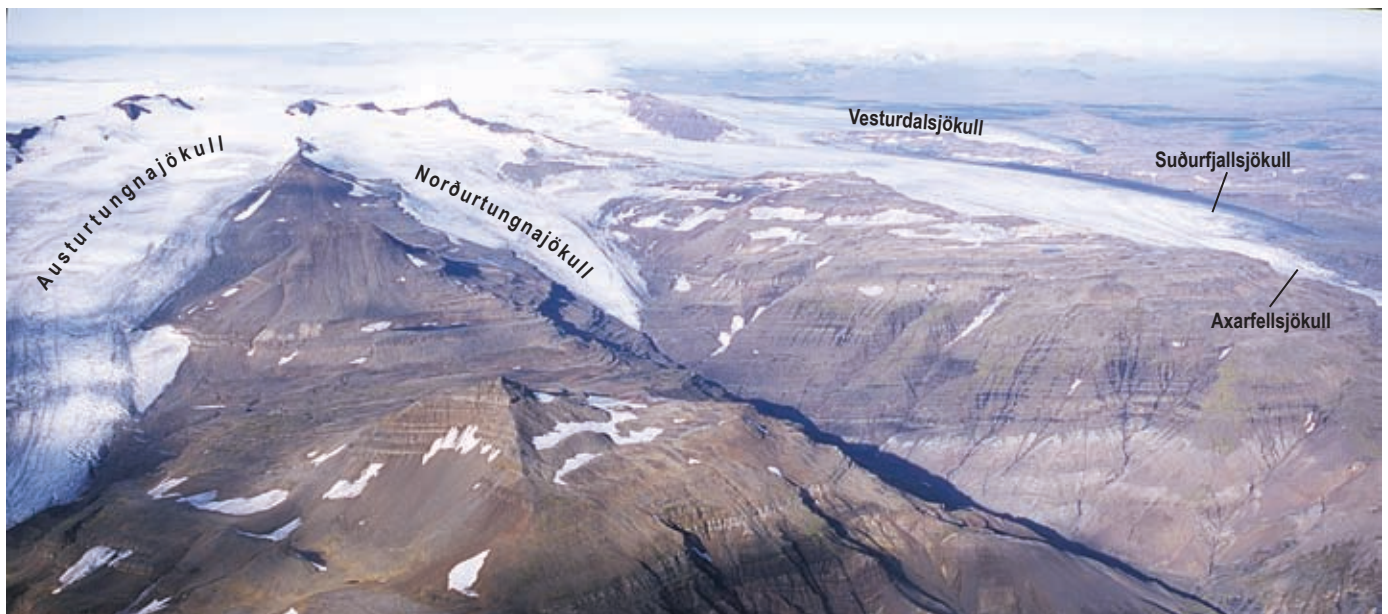


Figure 154. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Norðurtungnajökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north toward the eastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. From left to right are the following outlet glaciers: part of **Austurtungnajökull**, **Norðurtungnajökull**, part of **Axarfellsjökull**, **Suðurfjallsjökull**, and **Vesturdalsjökull**. Photograph no. 26684v by O.S., NEA.

Nyrðri-Skeiðarárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°17'N., 17°31'W.

Historic alternative name for **Síðujökull**. Cited by Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47)], who cited Ólafsson [1772, §766 (1975, v. 2, p. 86)]. An alternative spelling is Skeiðarárjökull nyrðri (Ólafsson [1772 §778 (1975, v. 2, p. 101–102)]).

Nyrðriskriðjökull Langjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°53'W.

Alternative name for **Norðurjökull**. *Nyrðri-Skriðjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1971, photograph on p. 152. Shown on the following maps: AK5 (1988) and AB55 (1966). Named for “more northerly” glacier of two; the other glacier is *Fremri-Skriðjökull* (**Suðurjökull**).

Nyrðri-Skriðjökull Langjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°53'W.

An alternative name for **Norðurjökull**. *Nyrðriskriðjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1971 (photograph on p. 152). Shown on map AK5 (1946).

O

Ok Langjökull Group 64°37'N., 20°53'W.

Alternative name for the mountain glacier located on Ok, an interglacial lava shield volcano in west-central Iceland. The place-name is noted in *Harðar saga og Hólmverja* (Jónsson, 1953), which may have been written as early as the 13th century (possibly 15th century). Ok may not have had a glacier at that time because of the preceding warmer period. Ólafsson [1772, §137 and §143 (1975, v. 1, p. 54, 56)] refers to Okið without mentioning a glacier. Pálsson, 1795 map (2004, Tab. III, p. 87, 90, 92)], shows **Okjökull**. UÍ1, GMIP, and GMIT all show Ok. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 122, and 1906, p. 180, 208) refers to a glacier on Ok. Rist (1985) and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17) both refer to a glacier on Ok. Shown on the following maps: JÍK3 (1960), JÍN3 (1980), FB36 N.A. (1957), AB36 (1981)/AB46 (1982), AÍ2 (1977)/AÍ5 (1978), AK2 (1987)/AK5 (1988), C761 (1714III), and C762 (5620IV). Named for its shape like a yoke.

Okjökull Langjökull Group 64°37'N., 20°53'W.

Name of the cupola-type mountain glacier located north of a snow-filled summit crater on Ok, an interglacial lava shield volcano in west-central Iceland (figs. 5, 155). *Ok* is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson (1945, p. 111, 513) and on his map of LANGJÖKULL [Pálsson, 1795, p. 90 and Tab. III (2004, p. 87)]. Named for its shape like a yoke.



Figure 155. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Okjökull** mountain glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southwest. Photograph no. 27564v by O.S., NEA.

Ófeigsfjarðarjökull* Vesturland 66°02'N., 21°57'W.

Area of snow patches to the southeast of **DRANGAJÖKULL** in the Ófeigsfjarðarheiði area (table 11). Cited by Magnússon [(1702–1714 (1955, p. 77)]. Named for the Ófeigsfjörður farmstead.

Ólafarhnjúksjökull Norðurlandsjökull 65°33.6'N., 18°48.9'W.

Remnants of cirque glaciers on the north face of Ólafarhnjúkar mountain peak, for which it is named. Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **52**). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185) as Ólafarhnjúksjökull.

Ólafsfellsjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 18°46'W.

Alternative name for **Nauthagajökull**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1988 (p. 92; mislocated on map, p. 88), by Guðmundsson (1995, p. 34), and in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190). Named for the Ólafsfell mountain.

R

Rauðuskriðudalsjökull* Norðurland 65°27'N., 18°36'W.

Snow patch at the head of Rauðuskriðudalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186).

REGNBOGAJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°46'N., 19°46'W.
64°43'N., 19°42'W.

Alternative name for **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name cited by Hannesson (1928, p. 125, footnote) and Jón Eyþórsson in *Jöklaritið* in his Endnote no. 515 (Eyþórsson and others, 1945, p. 766). Named for the rainbow or a distortion of *REGNBÚÐAJÖKULL*.

REGNBÚÐAJÖKLAR Langjökull Group 64°46'N., 19°46'W.
63°43'N., 19°42'W.

Alternative name for **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name used on map AK5 (1948). Reason for name is unknown but may be from confusion with the Hrefnubúðir Mountain.

REGNBÚÐAJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°46'N., 19°46'W.
64°43'N., 19°42'W.

Alternative name for **HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL**. Name used on the following maps: AÍ5 (1968), AK5 (1988), AB55 (1966), and C761 (1814III and 1814IV). Name may originate from confusion with the Hrefnubúðir Mountain.

Regnbúðarjökull Langjökull Group

A section on the southeastern margin of **LANGJÖKULL**. Name cited by Bjarnason [1873 (1950, p. 101)] as indicated by Thoroddsen (1914a, v. II, in footnote on p. 185). Name may originate from confusion with the Hrefnubúðir Mountain.

Reykjadalsjökull Norðurlandsjökull 65°54.7'N., 18°46'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Reykjadalur valley, for which it is named, in Ólafsfjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **156**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/C/1 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Reykjarfjarðarjökull Vestfjarðajöklar 66°12'N., 22°09'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **DRANGAJÖKULL** that flows toward Reykjarfjörður (figs. 7A, 37A, 142, **157**). Cited by Eypórssón (1951, p. 16) and Rist (1967b, p. 321). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5). Named for the Reykjarfjörður farmstead.

“Réttarfellsjökull” Suðurland 63°58'N., 16°50'W.

Jökullhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, based on conversation with Jóhann Þorsteinsson of Svínafell (oral commun., 2006; based on handwritten record by his father, Þorsteinn Jóhannsson). See figure 10B and table 10. Supposedly named for an unknown Réttarfell mountain.

Rjúpnabrekkujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°43'N., 17°33'W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, north of “BÁRÐARBUNGA” (figs. 2A, 131A, **158**, 188). Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 47, 49, 50). Shown on C761 (2014III), AK5 (1996), and AÍ (1967). Named for the Rjúpnabrekka mountain slope.

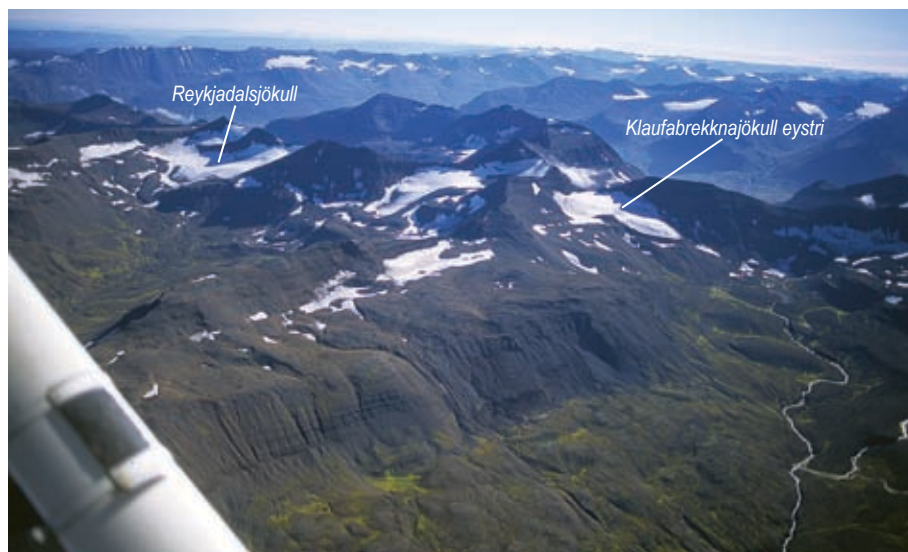


Figure 156. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Reykjadalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south. *Reykjadalsjökull* is on the left. *Klaufabrekknajökull eystri* is in the right center. Photograph no. 24025v by O.S., NEA.



Figure 157. Ground photograph of the *Reykjarfjarðarjökull* surge-type outlet glacier on 19 April 2005 at the end of a surge event. View looking to the north toward the northeastern margin of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap from the summit of Hrolleifsborg (851 m). In the background is Hálsabunga (388 m); in the right foreground is Reykjarfjaraðarás. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

Figure 158. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Rjúpnabrekkujökull** outlet glacier on 7 November 1996. View looking to the south toward the northwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. In the background is the “BÁRDARBUNGA” internal ice dome, which overlies an active volcanic caldera. Photograph no. 19221v by O.S., NEA.



Rótarfjallsjökull

Vatnajökull Group

63°58'N., 16°42'W.

Alternative name for the combined **Kotárjökull** and **Rótarfjallsjökull** that are separated by Rótarfjall, for which it is named. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 21, 82) and by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33).

Rótarfjallsjökull

Vatnajökull Group

63°57'N., 16°43'W.

Outlet glacier on the southwest side of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 58, **123**, 188). Cited in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 90). Named for the Rótarfjall mountain.

Rótarjökull

Hofsjökull Group

64°42'N., 18°39'W.

Outlet glacier in the southern part of **HOFJSJÖKULL** between Arnarfell hið mikla and Arnarfell hið litla (figs. 4A, 86, **159**). First appeared on AK5 (1988) and shown on C761 (1914III). Named by Hallgrímur Jónasson (ÁFÍ 1967, p. 173, 174) for ‘fjallsrót’ (Icelandic for foothills).

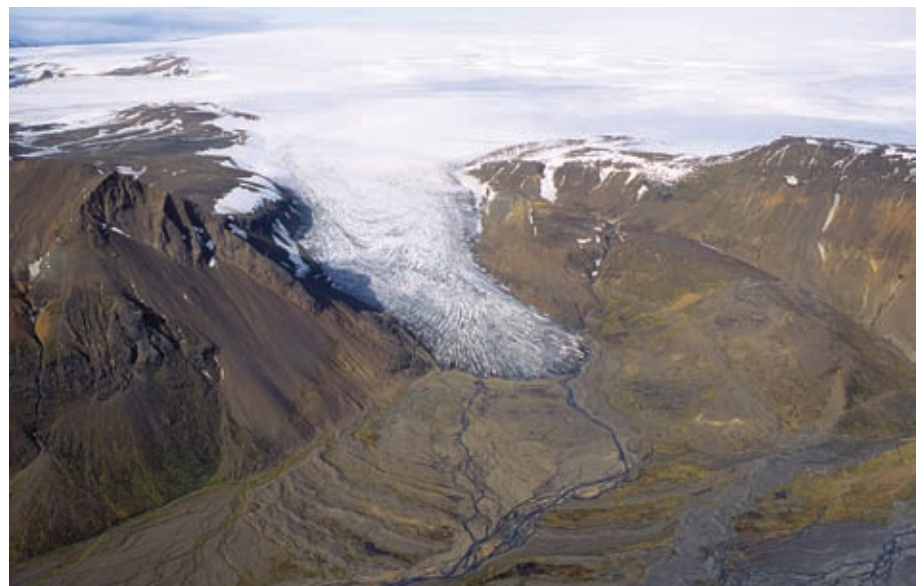


Figure 159. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Rótarjökull** outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **HOFJSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 14590v by O.S., NEA.

S

Sandárdalsjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°36'N., 18°46.9'W.

Remnants of a mountain glacier in Sandárdalur valley, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8C, 103). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186).

Sandfellsjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40'N., 18°50'W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, 150, **160**). Cited in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 44, 81), Shown on the following maps: AÍ6 (1969, first appears; was not on 1959 edition), AK6 (1996), JÍB (1998), AB68 (1969), and C761 (1912III). Named for the Sandfell mountain.



Figure 160. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sandfellsjökull** outlet glacier on 11 September 1992. View looking to the northwest toward the eastern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap; Sandfell mountain is in the background. Photograph no. 14590v by O.S., NEA.

SANDFELLSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 63°58'N., 16°41'W.

Historic name applied to the part of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** that is adjacent to Sandfell farmstead for which it is named. Ólafsson (1772 [1975, v. 2, p. 87 (§766) and p. 104 (§782)]) divided **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** into two parts: **SANDFELLSJÖKULL** and **KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited by Thorarensen [1839 (1997, p. 148)] and Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 81)]. Shown as separate place-name, Sandfells Iökull, west of Knappafells Iökull and southwest of Öræfa Iökull on NCOI (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160).

SANDJÖKULL (Sand lokul) Vatnajökull Group 64°48'N., 18°01'W.
64°42'N., 17°49'W.

Possibly an historic name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 187). Shown on Guðbrandur Þorláksson's *Islandia* map (incorporated into 1590 *Theatrum orbis terrarum* map from Abraham Ortelius) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 16). Alternative spelling, Sand-hökull, on *Islandia* map, incorporated into Mercator's 1595 *Atlas* (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 24), and on some maps through the 17th and 18th centuries [for example, 1680 map by Peder Resen (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 80)]. Probably named for the Sprengisandur desert.

Sátujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°58'N., 18°56'W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 44, 86, 161). First appeared on AK5 (1988) and C761 (1814I). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10) as Sátujökull. Named for the Sata Mountain. Part of **Sátujökull** has been referred to as *Lambahraunsjökull* and *Lambahraunsjökklar*. Cited by Hannesson [1928 (1958, p. 54, 55, 64, 81)], J 36 (p. 88), Jóhannesson and others (1995), and in ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190). Björnsson (1988, p. 64) divided **Sátujökull** into *Western-Sátujökull* (Map 19, Glacier 14) and *Eastern-Sátujökull* (Map 19, Glacier 15). ÁFÍ 2001 (p. 190) uses *Vestari-Sátujökull* (64°57'N., 18°56'W.) and *Eystri-Sátujökull* (64°58'N., 18°56'W.) in reference to the two parts.



Figure 161. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Sátujökull** outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the southeast at the northwestern margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 20921 by O.S., NEA.

Seldalsjökull Austfjarðajökklar 64°58'N., 14°20'W.

Cirque glacier in the inner part of Reyðarfjörður, eastern Iceland (fig. 9C). Cited by Rist (1985). Named for the Seldalur valley.

Seldalsjökull* Norðurland 65°23'N., 18°37'W.

Snow patch at the head of the Seldalur valley, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 186). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 15 and as Glacier 05/F/16 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

Seljadalsjökull Norðurlandsjökklar 65°50'N., 18°59'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of the Seljadalur valley, for which it is named, Deildardalur, northern Iceland. It is an alternative name for **Deildardalsjökull**. Cited by Rist (1985).

Seljavallajökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°36'N., 19°37'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3B, 42, 109). Tungugilsjökull is an historic alternative name. Cited by Jón Eyþórsson (1934, p. 97). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Seljavellir farmstead.

Síðujökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°07'N., 17°53'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 131A, **162**, 188). Historically, the name was applied to the entire southwestern quadrant of **VATNAJÖKULL**: Oddsson [1637 (1988, p. 480)], Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 10, 63)], Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 21, 30–31)], Ólafsson [1772 §766 and §778 (1975, v. 2, p. 86, 101–102)], von Troil [1777 (1961, p. 116)], and Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, p. 47)]. Nyrðri-Skeiðarárjökull (Skeiðarárjökull nyrðri) is an alternative historic name. NCOI shows Sidu Iökull on the southwestern part of Klofa Iökull (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160). Pálsson's [(1795) Tab. I (2004, p. 40)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** shows the western part of KLOFAJÖKULL divided into Skaptárjökull on the north and Síðujökull on the south (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 183). UÍ2 shows the western part of **VATNAJÖKULL** or KLOFAJÖKULL as Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull** (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256). Cited by Thoroddsen [1906, p. 38 (**Síðujökull**) and p. 188 (Skaptárjökull or **Síðujökull**) and 1913, p. 185; also in the Register (**Síðujökull**) on p. 330 as synonymous with **Skaptárjökull**]. Cited by Sigurjón Rist (1967b, p. 322). Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 as **Skaptárjökull** or **Síðujökull**, p. 78). Cited on the following maps: JÍK6, JÍN6, AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), AB 77 (1974), C761 (1913II, 2013III) and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). On C762 **Síðujökull** is shown as the southwestern fringe of **Skaptárjökull**. Named for the Síða district.



Figure 162. Oblique aerial photograph of **Síðujökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, on 19 September 2002. View looking to the east across the southwestern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap toward the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap in the background. Tephra layers from multiple explosive volcanic events are “outcropping” in the form of concentric and sinuous black lines on the glacier’s surface. Photograph no. 26520v by O.S., NEA.