

Fjallsjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°01'N., 16°25'W.

Outlet glacier on the eastern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, B, 48, 188). Named for the historic Fjall farmstead by Flosi Björnsson and Jón Eypórsson (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 33). The two eastward-flowing outlet-glacier lobes, which are separated by the Ærfjall nunatak, were historically known as Hrutárjökull. As the terminus of Hrutárjökull receded, which Thoroddsen (1911, p. 54) referred to as “Hrutárjöklar tveir,” two names were given to Hrutárjökull: **Fjallsjökull** on the north, and **Hrutárjökull** on the south, now the smaller lobe of the two. *Hrutárjökull eystri*, *Eystri-Hrutárjökull* (Thoroddsen, 1911, p. 55), and *Ærfjallsjökull* are alternative names. Misspelled as *Fjallsárjökull* in J43 (1995, p. 66). Shown on AÍ9 (1976, first shown), AK9 (1997), AB87 (1972) and sérkort Skaftafell AB87/88 (1991). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9).

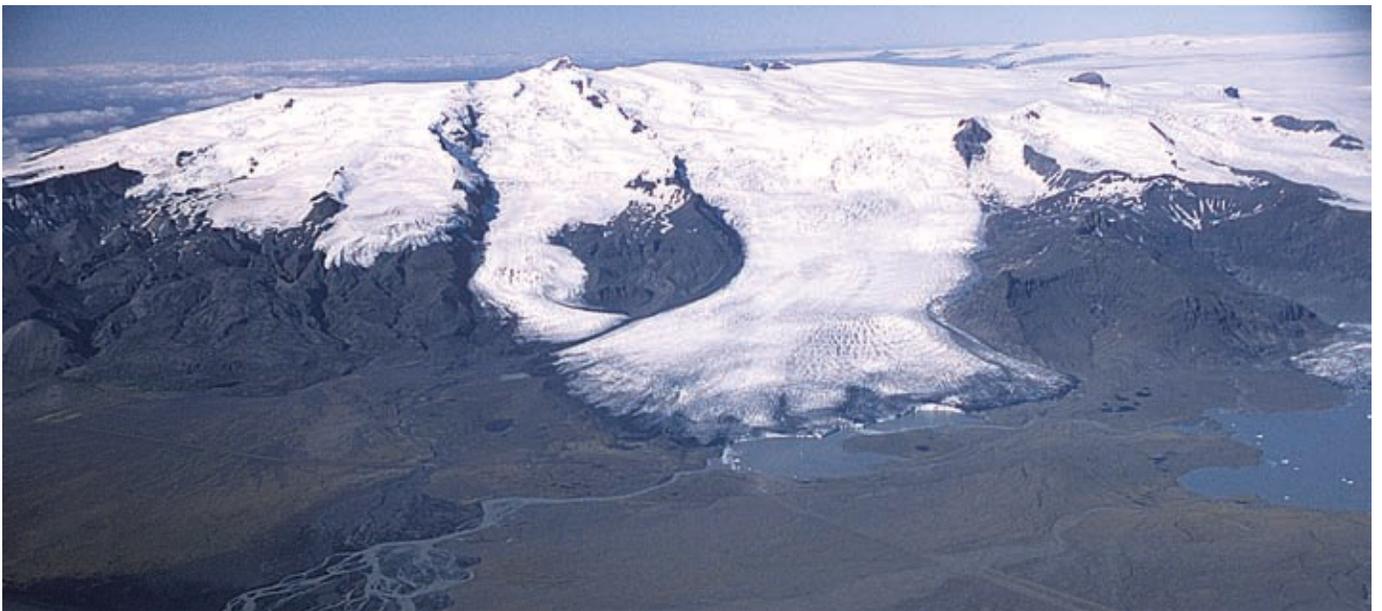


Figure 48. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fjallsjökull** outlet glacier on 10 September 1986. View looking to the west toward the summit of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap, at the **Hrutárjökull** outlet glacier (on the left), which merges with **Fjallsjökull** (on the right) below the Ærfjall nunatak. Prominent ogives are evident on **Fjallsjökull**, which calves into Fjallsárlón, a proglacial lake. Icebergs are visible in Breiðárlón, on the right edge of the photograph. Photograph no. 8840h by O.S., NEA.

Fláajökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°20'N., 15°34'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 49, 188). Alternative historic names are Mýrajökull, Hólmsárjökull, and Hólsárjökull. Cited in Bergsson [1839 (1997, p. 108, 111)], Thoroddsen (1911, p. 49), and ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 45). Shown on JÍN9, JÍB, AÍ9 (1976), AK9 (1997), AB96, FB 96 S.A., C762 (6120III, 6119IV), and location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). The name is probably named for Flár (slopes) of which Fremriflár and Framflár (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 165) are still known.

Fljótajökull

Norðurlandsjökullar

Historic name, probably for some of the mountain glaciers in the Fljót district (fig. 8C), for which it is named. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1917, p. 62; 1942, p. 104)].



Figure 49. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fláajökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Kverkfjöll central volcano is in the center background. Photograph no. 26672v by O.S., NEA.

Fljótsdalsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°42'N., 15°33'W.

Historic name for **Eyjabakkajökull** (figs. 2A, 41). Cited by Olavius [1780, (1965, v. 2, p. 114)] and Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 48; see also Endnote No. 125, p. 160)]. See also Pálsson's 1794 map of **KLOFAJÖKULL** or **VATNAJÖKULL**) [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40)]. Named for the Fljótsdalur valley.

FLJÓTSJÖKULL Vatnajökull Group 64°48'N., 18°01'W.
64°42'N., 17°49'W.

Alternative name for **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Cited in ÁFÍ 1967 [noted in autumn of 1845 (1967, p. 64)], Kálund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 114)], and by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 205; 1911, p. 47–48; and 1913, p. 355). Named for the Skjálfandafljót river.

Fljótsjökull Vatnajökull Group

Historic name, possibly for the northeastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]. Named for Lagarfljót river.

Flosajökull Langjökull Group 64°42'N., 20°22'W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 50, 139). Named by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 179) after the Flosaskarð pass, west of the outlet glacier.

Flögujökull Vatnajökull Group 63°57'N., 16°44'W.

Alternative name for **Kotárjökull**. Cited by Olavius [1780] (1965, v. 2, p. 224)] who drew it from information provided by Jón Þorláksson, a pastor at Sandfell in Öraefi; Jón Þorláksson wrote a manuscript about the 1727 eruption of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. It is possible that the F is a mistaken substitution of S because Slaga is the name of a mountain in front of the glacier, hence, the correct name should be "*Slögujökull*" (Sigurður Björnsson, verbal commun., 2002).

“Forarjökull” Suðurland 63°55'N., 16°47'W.

Jökulhlaup deposits from jökulhlaup from **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**. Cited by Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33) and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87). See figure 10B and table 10. Named for its sedimentary debris.

Forsælujökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38'N., 19°21'W.

Former mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll. Named by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 21, 35). Forsælujökull no longer exists as a glacier. Named for being in shadow.

Fossárjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°39'N., 18°18'W.

The northernmost mountain glacier of the **Vindheimajökull** glacier group, which flows into Fossárdalur (figs. 8A, C, 33). *Vindheimajökull eystri* is an alternative name. Cited in ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 95) and shown on map (ÁFÍ 1991, p. 72) as contiguous with **Vindheimajökull**. Named for Fossá river.

Fremri-Hagajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°45'N., 17°59'W.

Alternative name for the southernmost of two named outlet glaciers on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. Shown on C761 (2014III, IV) and AK5 (1996). **Hagajökull fremri** is the preferred spelling. Named for Tómasarhagi oasis.



Figure 50. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Flosajökull** outlet glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking east along Flosaskarð pass. Several outlet glaciers descend from the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. **Flosajökull**, with its set of concentric terminal moraines, is in the center; the **Þristapajökull** outlet glacier is in the center background. The Pursaborg nunatak is visible in **LANGJÖKULL**; the **HOFJSJÖKULL** ice cap is to the left of Pursaborg in the distant background. Photograph no. 27592v by O.S., NEA.

Fremri-Lambárjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°48.2'N., 18°31.6'W.

Cirque glacier on the southern side of the Sælufjall mountain in Þorvaldsdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 51, 118). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/05 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Ytri-Lambá creek.

Fremri-Skriðjökull Langjökull Group 64°36'N., 19°55'W.

Alternative name for **Suðurjökull**. Named for being the southernmost of two outlet glaciers embracing Skriðufell. Shown on AÍ5 (1946), AB46 (1945)/AB56 (1977), and C762 (5720IV) [Fremri-Skriðjökull].

*Fremrijökull** Norðurland 65°27'N., 17°49'W.

Snow patch at the head of Skarðsdalur in Gönguskarð, Bleiksmýrardalur, northern Iceland (table 11). Oral communication (2005) from Guðmundur Gunnarsson, local farmer. So named because it is the farther away of two (see Heimarijökull*).

*Fönn** Austurland 65°09'N., 14°06'W.

Snow patch that covers the divide between Hraundalur and Tungudalur (Rist, 1985) at the head of Norðfjörður in eastern Iceland (table 11). *Norðfjarðarjökull** is an alternative name. Appears with reference to the ancient place-name Fannardalur cited in *Droplaugarsona saga* (in Jónsson 1954, v. X, p. 142, 144). Cited by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 124)], Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 4)], Kálund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 42)], ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12), and Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17). The name means snow patch.



Figure 51. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Fremri-Lambárjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west toward *Fremri-Lambárjökull* (left) and the *Lambárjökull* mountain glacier (right) in Þorvaldsdalur. The *Þverárjökull* mountain glacier, *Tjarnhólajökull* cirque glacier, and the *Deildardalsjökull* and *Unadalsjökull* mountain glaciers are visible in the background. Photograph no. 24049v by O.S., NEA.

G

Gagnheiðarjökull* Austurland 64°58'N., 14°19'W.

Snow patch in Fáskrúðsfjörður (Rist, 1985) (table 11). Named for the Gagnheiði mountain route.

Galtárhnjúksfönn* Norðurland 65°16'N., 18°26'W.

Snow patch at the head of Torfufellsdalur (table 11). Cited by Rist (1985). Named for the Galtárhnjúkur mountain peak.

Gálgagilsjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°34'N., 18°50.6'W.

Cirque glacier above the Gálgagil gully, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 52). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Geitlandsjökull Langjökull Group

Glaciers on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (fig. 5) adjacent to the Geitland settlement farmstead, for which it is named. Refers to both **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**. Cited in early 14th century *Grettis saga* (Jónsson 1953, v. VI, p. 199) and in late 14th century *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss* (Jónsson 1953, v. III, p. 319). Appeared on the 1590 *Islandia* (Guðbrandur Þorláksson) part of the *Theatrum orbis terrarum* map by Abraham Ortelius (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 16) as Getlands Iokul; same spelling on Peder Resen's 1680 map of Iceland (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 80). **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)], Magnússon [1702–14 (1955, p. 99)], Ólafsson [1772; (1975, v. 1, p. 51–60)] in 1753, and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 120). Eiríksson and Schöning (1771) show it on their NCOI (Geitlands Iökull) (Ólafsson, 1943, ff p. XV), as does Pálsson [1795, Tab. III (2004, p. 87)] on his 1792 map of LANGJÖKULL (Geitlands-Jökull). Gunnlaugsson's map [(ÚÍ) Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256] and GMIP show **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** as including modern **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**. On GMIT, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown on the southwestern part of LANGJÖKULL, separated from an unnamed **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** by Þórisdalur. All 20th century maps show **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**: JÍK (1965), JÍB (1989), AÍ5 (1988), AK5 (1996), AB46 (1982), C762 (5620IV), and C761 (1714III). In ÁFÍ 2004 **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown as the name of the southwestern dome of **LANGJÖKULL** (map on p. 13), and as the name of the separate ice cap to the west; **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** is shown in parentheses. In ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 180), the two *Geitlandsjökla* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 319) are given as *Geitlandsjökull* (*nyrdri*) and as *Geitlandsjökull* (*syðri*). Local people include **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** in **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** (ÁFÍ 2004 p. 14).

GEITLANDSJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°36'N., 20°36'W.

Contiguous ice-cap on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 53, 143, 195B). On GMIT, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown on the southwestern part of **LANGJÖKULL**, separated from an unnamed **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** by Þórisdalur. SUÐURJÖKLAR is a collective historic name for both **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** and **ÞÓRISJÖKULL**. All 20th century maps show **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**: JÍK (1965), JÍB (1989), AÍ5 (1988), AK5 (1996), AB46 (1982), C762 (5620IV), and C761 (1714III). Named for Geitland, an early settlement farmstead. In ÁFÍ 2004, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** is shown as the name of the southwestern dome of **LANGJÖKULL** (map on p. 13), and as the name of the separate ice cap to the west; **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** is shown in parentheses. In ÁFÍ 2004 (p. 180), the two *Geitlandsjökla* (ÁFÍ 2004, p. 319) are given as *Geitlandsjökull* (*nyrdri*) and as *Geitlandsjökull* (*syðri*).



Figure 52. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Gálgagilsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the head of Hörgárdalur in Skiðadalur. From left to right are the remnants of the *Ólafarhnjúksjöklar* cirque glaciers, *Gálgagilsjökull*, and the *Hörgárjökull* mountain glacier, which is contiguous with the *Hjaltadalsjökull* mountain glacier (upper right). Photograph no. 24064v by O.S., NEA.



Figure 53. Oblique aerial photograph of the **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** internal ice cap on 15 September 2003. View looking to the east. Photograph no. 27587v by O.S., NEA.

Geldfjárskálarjökull* Norðurland 65°36'N., 18°48'W.

Snow patch in the Geldfjárskál cirque, for which it is named, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Geldingafellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°40'N., 15°23'W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 54, 188). Earlier given the name of *Blöndujökull* by Guttormsson (1998, p. 14; inconsistent on map on p. 21) and ÁFÍ 1987 (map on p. 69) but abandoned because of precedent namesake of outlet glacier in **HOF SJÖKULL**. Named by Hjörleifur Guttormsson for the Geldingafell mountain.



Figure 54. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Geldingafellsjökull* outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the south at the northeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Vesturdalsjökull** outlet glacier extends to the left. Photograph no. 26760v by O.S., NEA.

Gígjökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40'N., 19°38'W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (figs. 3B, 42, 55). *Falljökull* is an alternative name; Skriðjökull is an historic name. Shown on *Jarðfræðikort af Eyjafjöllum* (Jónsson, 1989), on C761 (1812II, III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Cited by Ahlmann (1937, p. 221), Eyþórsson (1942, p. 126), and in ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 66; listed as new name on p. 120). Named for the summit crater on **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**.

Gíslajökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°38.4'N., 18°46.4'W.

Small cirque glacier on the south side of Barkárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 17, 103). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown as Glacier 05/F/07 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Name derived from Gíslahnjúkur mountain peak.

Glámujökull* Vesturland 65°49'N., 23°00'W.

Snow patches on Gláma, Vestfirðir (table 11). Putative glacier shown on maps into the 20th century such as GMIT. Noted by Magnússon (1702–1714; 1955, p. 77) that “Gláma er jökull” [“Gláma is a glacier”]. Shown on T.H.H. Knopf’s 1733 map, *Carte over Ísafjords og Strande Sysseiler*, as Glauma Iøkúll and on *Siö og Land Carte over Island (Norðvesturland)* as Glama Iøkúll (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144); on Niels Horrebøw’s 1752 map of Iceland as Glama Jökull (Sigurðsson,

1978, ff p. 157); the 1761 *Insvlæ Islandiæ*, Nürnberg map of Iceland as Glauma Iokul (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160); and on Gunnlaugsson's map (UÍ4) and GMIP as GLÁMUJÖKULL. There is no mention of GLÁMUJÖKULL in Ólafsson [1772 (1975)]. It is shown on the 1771 edition of NCOI as Glauma Iökull. Pálsson refers to the "so-called Gláma or Glámujökull" [1795, §21 (2004, p. 105)]. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 118; 1906, p. 173; 1911, p. 16; and 1914a, v. 2, p. 33–34) is uncertain about whether or not there is a glacier (GLÁMUJÖKULL) or outlet glaciers on Gláma, but he correctly deduces that the absence of glacier rock flour in the streams generally signifies the absence of a glacier. Even with his misgivings, however, Thoroddsen (1901) still puts GLÁMUJÖKULL on GMIT. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 132) and (1906, p. 207) gives 230 km² as the area of Gláma* [Glámujökull*]; Ágúst Böðvarsson (written commun. about 1968,), in his unpublished "Stærð jökla á Islandi," gave 422 km² for UÍ4, 225 km² for GMIT, and 0 km² for the 1:500,000-scale Geodætisk Institut map of Iceland (1945, 1963), none of which has any quantitative value. Sigurðsson (2004) found no historic evidence for an ice cap on Gláma. Area: 4.5 km² in 1913 for Gláma* (Glámujökull*) according to Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17) from FB12 S.A. (1913). Snow patches mapped on the 1:250,000-scale series C561 (I-Vatneyri), AB12 (1934, 1945), FB12 S.A. (1913), and C762 (5324I, II). The name means an area patched with white.

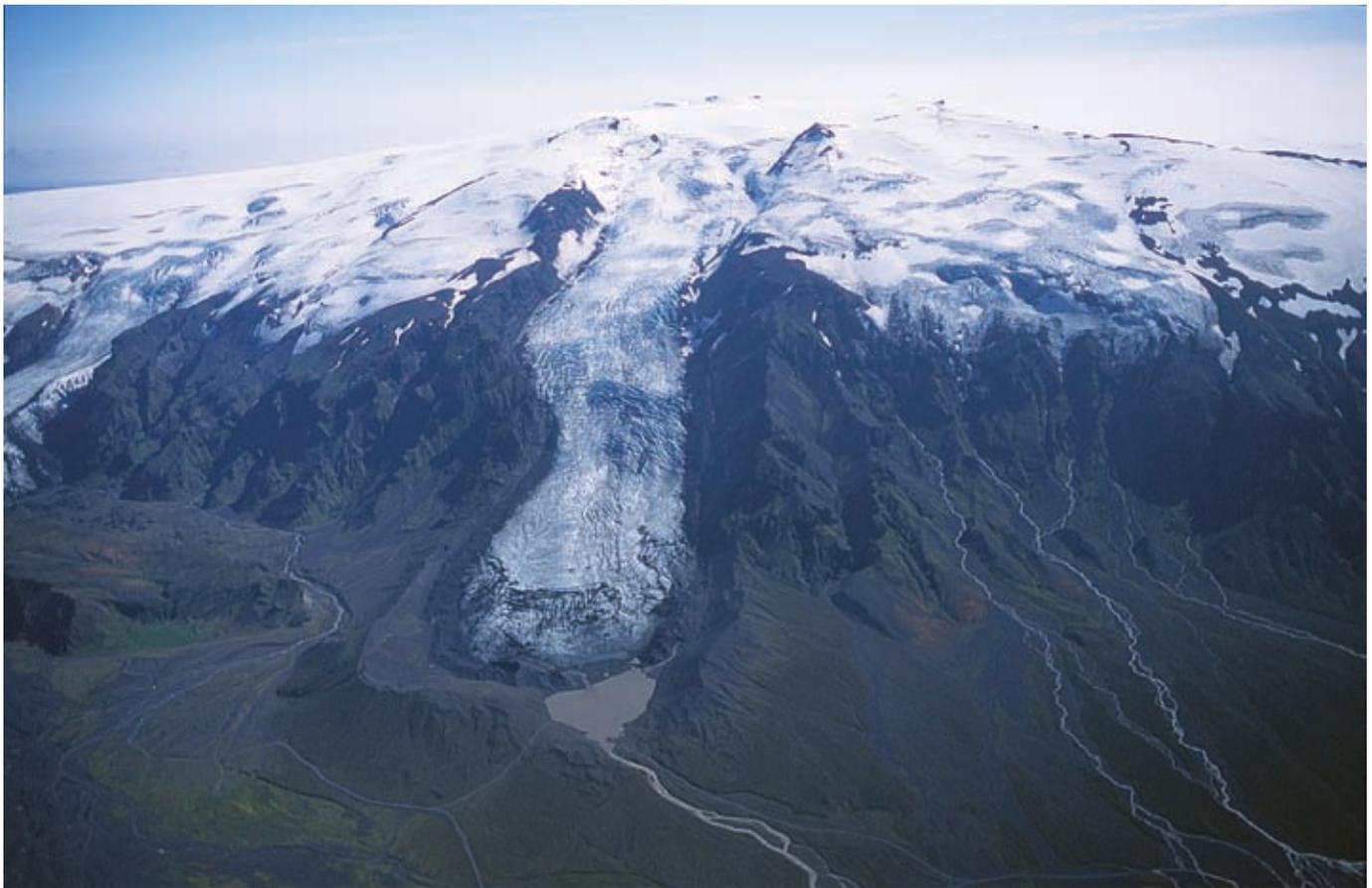


Figure 55. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Gígjökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the south toward the volcanic crater at the summit of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap, from which **Gígjökull** originates. The upper reaches of the **Steinsholtsjökull** are visible on the left. Photograph no. 22789v by O.S., NEA.