

**Hagafellsjökull vestari**

Langjökull Group

64°29'N., 20°26'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of **LANGJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 68, 139). Alternative names and spellings are *Hagafellsjökull vestri* (Green, 1952, map on p. 12; ÁFÍ 1980, p. 89; and ÁFÍ 2001, p. 205, map on p. 202), *Hagafellsjökull ytri* (JÍK5), *Vestri Hagafellsjökull*, *Vestri-Hagafellsjökull* [shown on map in ÁFÍ 1998 (p. 220, 245) and on JÍB (1988)], and *Vestari-Hagafellsjökull* [shown on AK5 (1978, 1988, and 1996); C761 (1714II and 1713I); cited in ÁFÍ 1998 (p. 223, 227, photo on p. 93)]. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 10). Named for the Hagafell mountain ridge that separates it from **Hagafellsjökull eystri**.



**Figure 68.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hagafellsjökull vestari** surge-type outlet glacier on 20 June 1999. View looking north on the southern margin of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22206v by O.S., NEA.

*Hagajöklar*

Vatnajökull Group

Alternative name for two outlet glaciers on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL**. The outlet glaciers are separated by Fagrafell. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 42, 136). Shown on AB75 (1976) and AK5 (1988). The preferred spelling for the northernmost *Hagajöklar* is **Hagajökull innri**, the southernmost, **Hagajökull fremri**. Note: In southern Iceland, *innri* means farthest from the sea; *fremri* means closest to the sea. In northern Iceland, both mean farthest from the sea. Named for the Tómasarhagi patch of vegetation (oasis) in the Sprengisandur desert.

**Hagajökull fremri**

Vatnajökull Group

64°45'N., 17°59'W.

Preferred spelling for the southernmost outlet glacier on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 2B, 69, 182). *Fremri-Hagajökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 42). Shown on AÍ5 (1978). Named for the Tómasarhagi patch of vegetation (oasis) in the Sprengisandur desert.

**Hagajökull innri**

Vatnajökull Group

64°46'N., 17°58'W.

Preferred spelling for the northernmost outlet glacier on the western margin of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** (figs. 2B, 70, 182). *Innri-Hagajökull* is an alternative spelling [Shown on C761 (2014 IV), AÍ5, and AK5 (1996)]. Cited in ÁFÍ 1963 (p. 42). Shown on AÍ5 (1978). Named for the Tómasarhagi patch of vegetation (“oasis”) in the Sprengisandur desert.



**Figure 69.** Ground photograph of the Hagajökull fremri outlet glacier on 30 July 2001. View looking to the southeast on the western margin of the TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL ice cap. Photograph no. 25068 by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 70.** Ground photograph of the Hagajökull innri outlet glacier on 30 July 2001. View looking to the southeast on the western margin of the TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL ice cap. Photograph no. 25067 by O.S., NEA.

*Hagavatnsjökull syðri*                      Langjökull Group                      64°29'N., 20°17'W.

Alternative name for **Hagafellsjökull eystri**. Cited by Eypórsson (1956a, p. 35).  
Named for the Hagavatn lake.

*Hagárdalsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°27.3'N., 18°32'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hagárdalur, for which it is named, Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 71). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 37). Shown as Glacier 05/G/13 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

*Hallmundarjökull*                      Langjökull Group                      64°45'N., 20°13'W.

Alternative name for **Þrístapajökull**. Suggested by Hannesson (1927, p. 37). Named for the legendary figure Hallmundur.

*Hamarsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°53'N., 18°28'W.

Alternative name for **Hálsjökull**. Cited by Rist (1976, p. 77). Named for the Hamar farmstead.

*Hamraejökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°49.3'N., 18°39.1'W.

Mountain glacier on the northeast side of Hamrahnjúkur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 72). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/14 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after the Hamrahnjúkur mountain.

**Hangandi**                      Hofsjökull Group                      64°38'N., 19°13'W.

Mountain glacier in Kerlingarfjöll north of Höllubarmur (figs. 4B, 24). Named by Jón Eypórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson in ÁFÍ 1942 (p. 33–34). Also shown in perspective drawing in ÁFÍ 1942 (ff p. 16). Name means *hanging*, for its steep setting.





**Figure 71.** Oblique aerial photograph of *Hagárdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southwest at the *Kambfellsjökull* mountain glacier (far left) and *Hagárdalsjökull* (right center), Djúpidalur, Eyjafjörður. *Vaskárdalsjökull* is in the center background. Photograph no. 24097m by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 72.** Oblique aerial photograph of the remnants of the *Hamraðjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west toward the partially shadowed northeastern slope of the Hamrahnjúkur mountain peak in Skíðadalur. The *Teigardalsjökull* (middle) and *Búrfellsjökull* (top right) surge-type cirque glaciers are in the background. Photograph no. 24032v by O.S., NEA.

Hattardalsjökull\* Vesturland 65°55'N., 23°05'W.

Snow patch in Hattardalur, for which it is named, Álftafjörður, Vestfirðir, northwestern Iceland (table 11). Cited in Rist (1985).

Hattarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°38'N., 19°20'W.

Remnants of a mountain glacier north of Höttur mountain peak in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4B, 73). Named for the peak by Jón Eypórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 21).



**Figure 73.** Oblique aerial photograph of the remnants of the Hattarjökull mountain glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the south at the Höttur mountain peak. Photograph no. 22670v by O.S., NEA.

“HÁABUNGA” Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35'N., 19°07'W.

Alternative name for “HÁBUNGA” on southern **MÝRDAJSJÖKULL**. Named “HÁABUNGA” by Eypórsson (1945b, p. 152) for its high elevation. Cited in J17 (p. 238) and by Björnsson (1978, p. 187–189). Shown on map JÍN6.

“HÁABUNGA” Vatnajökull Group 64°21'N., 17°25'W.

Internal ice dome on the western part of **VATNAJÖKULL** just southwest of Grímsvötn (figs. 2A, 188). “JÖKULBUNGA” is an alternative name. Cited in Ahlmann and Thorarinsson (1937, p. 188). Named for being the highest point in central **VATNAJÖKULL**. Shown on the following maps: AÍ6 (1977), AK6 (1996), JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6, AB76 (1977), C761 (2013I), and C762 (5920II).

Háafellsjökull\* Vesturland 65°54'N., 21°33'W.

Snow patch in Háafell, for which it is named, Reykjarfjörður, Vestfirðir, northwestern Iceland (Haukur Jóhannesson, oral commun., 2005) (table 11).

Háafjallsjökull\* Norðurland 65°34'N., 18°38'W.

Snow patch on the plateau on Háafjall mountain, for which it is named, between Öxnadalur and Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

“HÁBUNGA” Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°35'N., 19°07'W.

Internal ice dome in the southern part of **MÝRDAJSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, 124, 171, 180, 183). “HÁABUNGA” is an alternative spelling. Named by Eypórsson (1945b, p. 152, 156) for its high elevation. Shown on map JÍK6.



**HÁJÖKULL** Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°40'N., 19°45'W.  
63°35'N., 19°27'W.

Historic alternative name for **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (fig. 3B). Cited in Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 78)]. Named for its high elevation.

*Hájökull* Norðurlandsjökullar 65°50.4'N., 18°58.5'W.

Alternative name for **Deildardalsjökull**. Cited by Escritt (1975, p. 61; and n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 05/D/04 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Name is derived from the Hákambur Mountain.

*Hálsajökull* Vatnajökull Group 64°48'N., 15°33'W.

Alternative name for *Sótajökull*. Named by Thorarinsson [J14 (p. 70–75), including minor annotation to 1937 map of Snæfell by Jennings (1952)]; also shown on map in ÁFI 1987 (p. 68) and cited on p. 65. Not known for what it was named. Frequently misspelled *Hálsjökull*.

*Hálsajökull* Vatnajökull Group 64°15'N., 15°48'W.

Alternative name for **Eyvindstungnajökull**. Named by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198) after Staðarhálsar.

**Hálsjökull** Norðurlandsjökullar 65°52'N., 18°27.3'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hamarsdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 74). *Hamarsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Escritt (1977, p. 60). Shown on C761 (1916I), on map in Escritt (1980, p. 59), as Glacier 05/D/39 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on a location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 11). Named for the Háls farmstead.

**Háöldujökull** Hofsjökull Group 64°50'N., 18°27'W.

A lobate outlet glacier in the eastern part of **HOFSJÖKULL** defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (figs. 4A, 75, 86, 193). Named by Björnsson (1988, p. 64; Map 19, Glacier 1) for the Háalda hill. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Háöldujökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85).



**Figure 74.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hálsjökull** cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south along Hamarsdalur at the mountains between Þorvaldsdalur and Skiðadalur. The *Þverárjökull* mountain glacier is in the right-center background. Photograph no. 24045v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 75.** Oblique aerial photograph of the Háöldujökull lobate outlet glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the west on the eastern margin of the HOF SJÖKULL ice cap. The Klakksjökull outlet glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 20903h by O.S., NEA.

*Heiðinnamannajökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°43.5'N., 18°36.5'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Heiðinnamannadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 76, 88). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36), ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 129), and Stötter (1991, p. 56, as two glaciers). Shown as Glacier 05/D/30 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.) and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 10 and 11. Named for arbitrary heathen people or giants (ÁFÍ 1990, p. 63–64).

*Heiðnabergsjökull*                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°18'N., 15°42'W.

Alternative name for Heinabergsjökull. Cited by Bergsson [1839 (1997, p. 107, 108, 111, 115)]. Named for the Hei(ð)naberg farmstead.

*Heimarijökull\**                      Norðurland                      65°28'N., 17°49'W.

Snow patch in Skarðsdalur, Gönguskarð, Bleiksmýrardalur, northern Iceland (table 11). Shown on AB 73 (1935 and 1972). So named because it is the closer to home of two. The name implies that there is another snow patch called *Fremri jökull\**, at the head of Skarðsdalur.



**Figure 76.** Oblique aerial photograph of the Heiðinnamannajökull cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south with the conjoined (two-part cirque glacier) Heiðinnamannajökull in the upper part of the Heiðinnamannadalur tributary valley in Skíðadalur. The Hafrárjökull mountain glacier, over the ridge in the right center, and Lambárdalsjökull mountain glacier, over the ridge on the upper left, are contiguous with Heiðinnamannajökull. Photograph no. 27679h by O.S., NEA.



## Heinabergsjöklar

## Vatnajökull Group

Historic collective name for the two modern outlet glaciers, **Skálafellsjökull** and **Heinabergsjökull**, on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 77). It referred to a composite outlet glacier before it became separated by retreating into two termini separated by Hafrafell. Alternative name of Heinabergsjökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 198) who refers to a “westlichen und östlichen Gletscher geteilt” of **Heinabergsjökull**. Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

## Heinabergsjökull

## Vatnajökull Group

64°18'N., 15°42'W.

Historic name for part of the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A), approximately including the modern outlet glaciers of **Fláajökull**, **Viðborðsjökull**, **Svínafellsjökull**, and **Hoffellsjökull**. Shown on NCOI, UI2, GMIP, and GMIT. Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 86, 110)]. Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

## Heinabergsjökull

## Vatnajökull Group

64°18'N., 15°42'W.

Historic alternative name of Heinabergsjöklar for what are now two outlet glaciers separated by Hafrafell, **Heinabergsjökull** and **Skálafellsjökull** (figs. 2A, 77). Cited by Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 9, 12, 19)] and Pálsson [1795 §12 (2004, p. 47; see also Endnote no. 118, p. 159)]. Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.



**Figure 77.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Heinabergsjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northwest on the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The **Skálafellsjökull** outlet glacier is on the left, with its distributary outlet glacier **Eyvindstungnajökull** on the far left; **Heinabergsjökull** is on the right. Photograph no. 26673v by O.S., NEA.

**Heinabergsjökull**                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°18'N., 15°42'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 77, 188). *Eystri-Heinabergsjökull* (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 44) and *Heinabergsjökull eystri* are alternative names. Cited in Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 67)]. Jón Eyþórsson (J5, p. 40) refers to **Heinabergsjökull** as the nyrðri jökull of Heinabergsjöklar; in J4 (p. 46), he refers to **Heinabergsjökull** as being composed of syðri jökull (**Skálafellsjökull**) and nyrðri jökull. In J13 (p. 32), Jón Eyþórsson refers to **Skálafellsjökull** as S-glacier and **Heinabergsjökull** as N-glac [sic]. Cited in Kálund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 59, 60)], J17 (p. 323) as **Heinabergsjökull**, with **Skálafellsjökull** indicated as W (Skálf.) [sic] and E (Hafrafell). Two maps (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 123, 148) show **Heinabergsjökull** on both sides of Hafrafell, with **Skálafellsjökull** as a primary tributary and *Sultartungnajökull* as a minor tributary. Shown on JÍB, JÍN9, AÍ9 (1971), AK9 (1997), AB96 (1972), and C762 (6019I, 6119IV, 6120III). A single terminus for **Heinabergsjökull** is shown on FB96 S.A. (1905 and 1941) and on AB96 (1945). Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

*Heinabergsjökull eystri*                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°18'N., 15°42'W.

Alternative name for **Heinabergsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 223) and in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 46). Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

*Heinabergsjökull vestri*                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°18'N., 15°42'W.

Alternative name for **Skálafellsjökull**. Cited by Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 223), Guðmundsson (1972, p. 132) and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 146). *Vestri-Heinabergsjökull* is an alternative spelling (ÁFÍ 1993, p. 150). Named for the Heinaberg farmstead.

**Heljardalsjökull**                      Norðurlandsjöklar                      65°49'N., 19°01'W.

Mountain glacier at the northwestern head of Heljardalur, for which it is named (figs. 8A, C, 78, 82, 147). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown erroneously as Glacier 04/Q/13 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 26) and Escritt (n.d.). Glacier 04/Q/13 is misnumbered; it should be Glacier 04/Q/14.



**Figure 78.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Heljardalsjökull* mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast. The *Deildardalsjökull* mountain glacier is on the left. Two cirque glaciers are connected across the watershed divide; *Heljardalsjökull* is facing away on the right. Photograph no. 24003v by O.S., NEA.



*Heljarjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°48.2'N., 18°52'W.

Mountain glacier on the northeast side of Heljarfjall in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **190**). Described by Escritt (1975, p. 61) as a mountain glacier. *Þverðalsjökull* is an alternative name. Shown as Glacier 05/D/6 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named after Heljardalur and Heljarfjall.

*Heljarskálarjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°37'N., 18°28'W.

Remnants of a cirque glacier in Heljarskál cirque, for which it is named, Öxnadalur, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8A, C). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185).

Herðubreiðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°44'N., 17°08'W.

Historic alternative name for the northwestern side of **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2A). Cited by Benediktsson [1747 (1957, p. 222, 236)]. Named for the Herðubreið table mountain.

*Hestárjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°47.3'N., 18°32'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Nautárdalur in Þorvaldssdalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **118**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/E/06 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hestá creek.

*Héðinsdalsjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°38'N., 18°52'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Héðinsá, Syðri-Héðinsdalur in Hjaltadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **79**). *Héðinsjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35), Rist (1985), ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 146) as *Héðins(dals)jökull*. Shown as Glacier 04/Q/04 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). *Héðinsdalsjökull* is separated by the Jökulfjall ridge from **Myrkárjökull** to the east. Named for the Héðinsdalur valley.

*Héðinsjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°38'N., 18°52'W.

Alternative name for *Héðinsdalsjökull*. Cited in ÁFÍ 1990 (p. 143). Named after Héðinsdalur.

*Héðinsskarðajökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°39.3'N., 18°52'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Ytri-Skarðsá, Héðinsdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **79**, 85). *Skarðsárjökull* is an alternative name. Cited by Rist (1985). Separated by the Jökulfjall ridge from **Barkárdalsjökull** to the east. Named for the Héðinsskörð mountain pass (more commonly in the singular form, Héðinsskarð).

Hjaltadalsheiðarjökull\* Norðurland 64°36'N., 18°53'W.

Snow patch on the Hjaltadalsheiði mountain route, for which it is named, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (table 11). Cited by Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124)].

**Hjaltadalsjökull** Norðurlandsjökla 65°35'N., 18°55'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hjaltadalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 52, **80**). First cited by Pálsson [1795 §22 (2004, p. 105)]. Also cited by Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124, 125)], Ahlmann (1937, p. 222), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17), ÁFÍ 1946 (p. 60, 63), Rist (1985), and Escritt (n.d.). Shown on AÍ4 (1966), AK4 (1996), C761 (1916III), C762 (5823IV), and as Glacier 04/Q/03 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for the Hjaltadalur valley.



**Figure 79.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Héðinsdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east at the *Héðinsskarðajökull* mountain glacier (on the left) and *Héðinsdalsjökull* at the head of the Héðinsdalur tributary valley in Hjaltadalur. Photograph no. 23990v by O.S., NEA.

*Hjálpleysujökull*                      Austfjarðajöklar                      65°02'N., 14°25'W.

Cirque glacier in Kaldakinn by the Hjálpleysa mountain route, for which it is named, in eastern Iceland (Rist, 1985) (figs. 9C, **81**).

HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL              Vatnajökull Group                      64°06'N., 16°56'W.  
63°55'N., 16°25'W.

Historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** or even for the entire **VATNAJÖKULL** used in the 14th century (fig. 2A). Cited in *Annálar íslenzkir* [14th century (1888, p. 404)], Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 62)], Pálsson [1795 §25 (2004, p. 112)], and Kálund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 62, 63, 69)]. **KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL** is an alternative name. Named for the Hnappafell, an historic name for Öræfajökull volcano.

HNAPPAVALLAJÖKULL              Vatnajökull Group                      64°06'N., 16°56'W.  
63°55'N., 16°25'W.

Name used by Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 255) in reference to **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (fig. 2A). Cited in *Annálar íslenzkir* [14th century (1888, p. 209) as Hnappavallarjökull]. Named for the Hnappavellir farmstead.

*Hnjótajökull*                      Norðurlandsjöklar                      65°51'N., 18°55.6'W.

Mountain glacier by Hnjótafjall, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **82**, 147). Cited by Rist (1985). Cited by Stötter as Hnjótakverk (1991, p. 57). Shown on map by Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 43. Named for Hnjótar, a section of land on both sides of the Hnjótafjall mountain.



**Figure 80.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hjaltadalsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east. The **Hörgárfjökull** mountain glacier is contiguous with **Hjaltadalsjökull** on the east at the watershed divide from the small nunatak. Photograph no. 23988v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 81.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hjálpleysujökull** mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking west at the **Hjálpleysa** mountain route. The distinct set of terminal moraines of **Hjálpleysujökull** are visible in the upper center of the photograph. Photograph no. 26711v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 82.** Oblique aerial photograph the **Hnjótajökull** cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking west at the **Unadalsjökull** mountain route. **Hnjótajökull** is in the center. At the head of the valleys on either side of **Hnjótajökull** (center) are the following mountain glaciers: **Heljardalsjökull** (distant left), **Deildardalsjökull** (left center), **Skallárdalsjökull** (front, right center), and **Unadalsjökull** (back, right center). Photograph no. 24026v by O.S., NEA.



Hoffellsdalsjökull                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°29'N., 15°19'W.

Name used for a southern distributary outlet glacier of **Lambatungnajökull** that extended into the north end of Hoffellsdalur for which it is named. The distributary was most prominent at the maximum advance of **Lambatungnajökull** during the “Little Ice Age” in Iceland. Its terminus was measured between 1935 and 1945. Cited by Sigurðsson (1998, p. 6). The glacier no longer exists, having receded into **Lambatungnajökull**. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9).

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

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, **83**, 188). Cited in Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 47)], Jónsson [1873 (1997, p. 74, 78)] and Thoroddsen (1892, p. 127). Shown on the following maps: AB96 (1972), C762 (1620II, III), AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), JÍB, and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Hoffell farmstead.

*Hofsárjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°50.6'N., 18°30.6'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Hofsdalur, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **84**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/38 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 1. Named for the Hofsá farmstead.

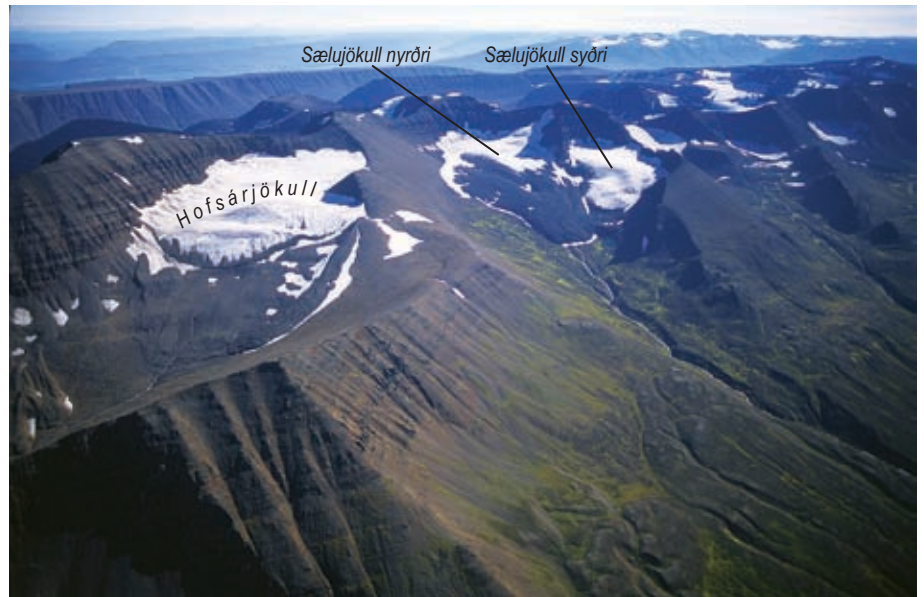
*Hofsdalsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°40.2'N., 18°54.5'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hofsdalur, for which it is named, in Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **85**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/Q/06 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

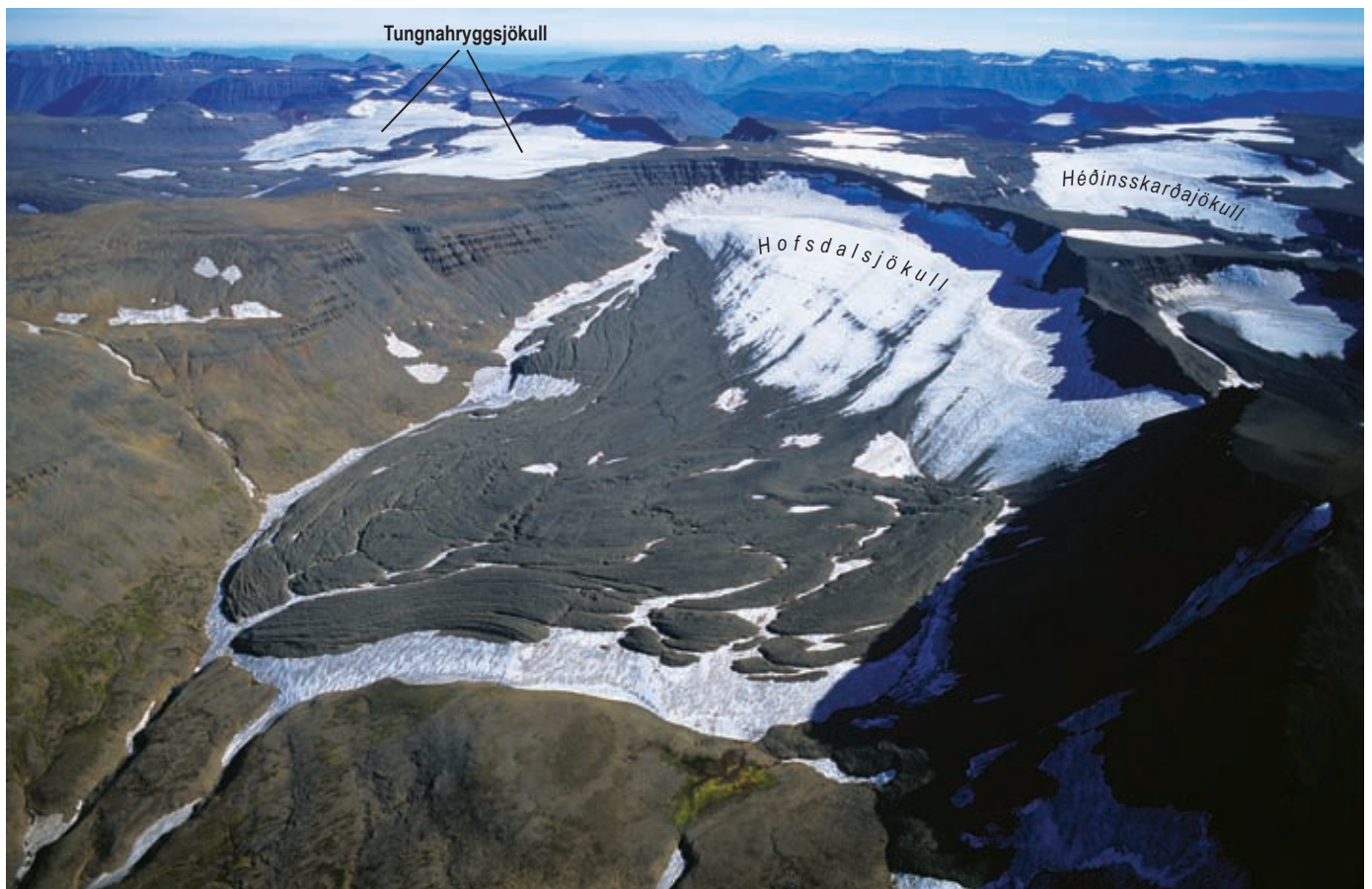


**Figure 83.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hoffellsjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking northwest at three outlet glaciers on the southeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap (from left to right): **Viðborðsjökull** (left), **Svínafellsjökull**, and **Hoffellsjökull** in the right center, separated by the Öldutangi ridge. Photograph no. 26677 by O.S., NEA.





**Figure 84.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hofsárjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast at three cirque glaciers: *Hofsárjökull* (left) and *Sæljökull nyrðri* (right center), and *Sæljökull syðri* (right). Photograph no. 24043v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 85.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hofsdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east. The *Tungnahryggssjökull* compound mountain glacier is in the background on the left; *Héðinsskarðajökull* is in the right background. Photograph no. 23992v by O.S., NEA.

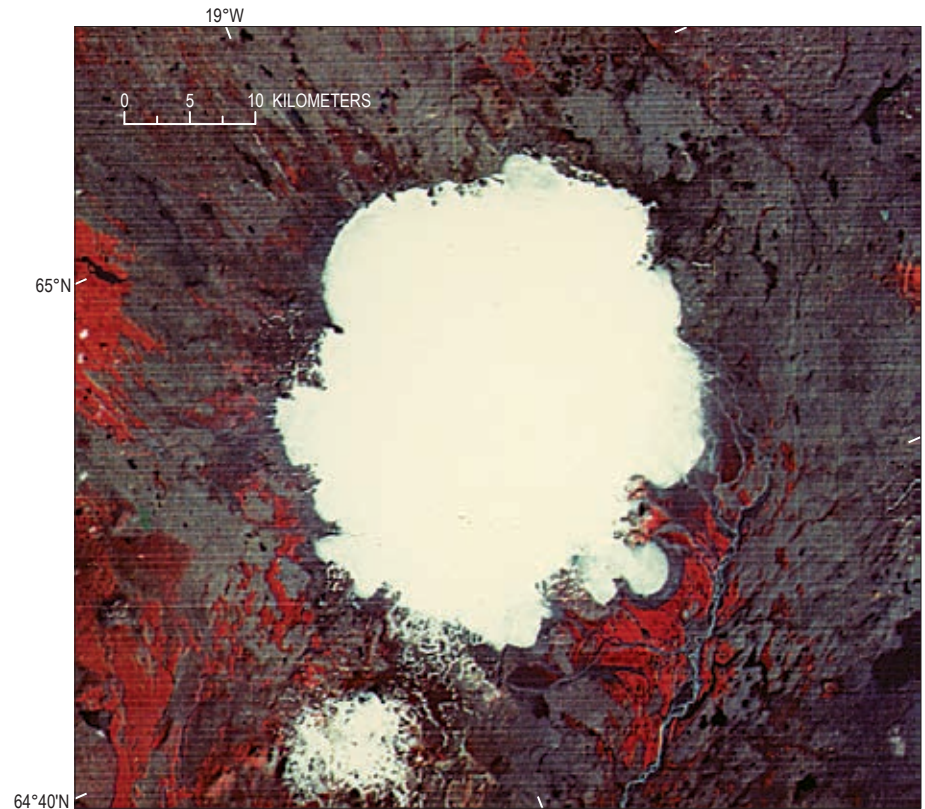
<b>HOF SJÖKULL</b>	Hofsjökull Group	64°59'N., 19°10'W. 64°38'N., 18°25'W.
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Third largest ice cap in Iceland (figs. 4A, 86). It has 10 outlet glaciers, including 5 surge-type glaciers, on official maps: **Blágnípujökull**, **Blautukvísjarjökull**, **Blöndujökull**, **Klakksjökull**, **Kvísajökull**, **Múlajökull**, **Nauthagajökull**, **Rótarjökull**, **Sátujökull**, and **Þjórsárjökull** (2 lobes). It has an additional 8 named ice-flow basins defined by surface topography during radio-echosounding surveys (Björnsson, 1988): *Álftabrekkujökull*, *Austari-Jökulsárjökull*, *Brattöldujökull*, *Löngukvísjarjökull*, *Miklafellsjökull*, *Miklukvísjarjökull*, *Tvífellsjökull*, and *Þverfellsjökull*). Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Háöldujökull** and **Nauthagajökull** are also surge-type glaciers (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85). *Ólafsfellsjökull* has been used as an alternative name for **Nauthagajökull** (ÁFÍ 1988, map, p. 88; Guðmundsson, 1995, p. 34). **Háöldujökull** (named by Björnsson, 1988), **Illviðrajökull** (*Illviðrahnjúkajökull*, named by Björnsson, 1988), *Lambahraunsjökull*, and *Tungufönn* are names of other outlet glaciers. Magnússon (1702–1714; 1955, p. 98–99) referred to **HOF SJÖKULL** in his *Chorographica Islandica*; he noted that to the people of Norðurland it was called **HOF SJÖKULL** and to the people of Suðurland it was called **ARNARFELLSJÖKULL**. **HOF SJÖKULL** is named after the Hof farmstead, north of the ice cap in Vesturdalur, Skagafjarðarsýsla (see Jóseppsson and Steindórsson, 1981, p. 85). On Pálsson's 1794 map of **ARNARFELLSJÖKULL** (**HOF SJÖKULL**) [1795, Tab. IV (2004, p. 99); Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 186], the ice cap is labeled **ARNARFELLSJÖKULL** or **HOF SJÖKULL**. Cited in Olavius [1780 (1964, v. 1, p. 279, 307)]. Knoff's 1733 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144) showed Hofs Iökull; Horrebow's 1752 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157) also used Hofs Jökull. Ólafsson and Pálsson (1772) referred to **HOF SJÖKULL**, as did Eiriksson and Schöning (Hofs=Iökull) on their 1771 map (NCOI) and on the 1780 edition of NCOI (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 160). Gunnlaugsson's 1848 map (UÍ1, 2) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), Pajkull's (1867a) map (GMIP) and Thoroddsen (1892, 1906, and 1911) all used **ARNARFELLSJÖKULL** or **HOF SJÖKULL**, although Thoroddsen's (1901) map (GMIT) showed **HOF SJÖKULL** only. All maps (for example, AK5, ÁKÍ5, AB, C761) published during the 20th century show **HOF SJÖKULL**. No outlet glaciers of **HOF SJÖKULL** are named on maps until 1965, although Gunnlaugsson's 1848 map (UÍ1) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256) showed *Blágnípujökull*. AK5 (1946) named no outlet glaciers; on AK5 (1967) two are shown, **Kvísajökull** and **Blöndujökull**; on AK5 (1978), nine outlet glaciers were named (**Rótarjökull** omitted). On C761, nine outlet glaciers are named but **Sátujökull** omitted. Shown on JÍB; JÍK-5; AB55, 65, 66; AÍ5 (1978); AK5 (1996); C762 (5720I, 5721I, II, 5820IV, 5821I, II, III, IV); C761 (1814I, II, 1914I, II, III, IV) and location map in Sigurðsson (1998, p. 10).

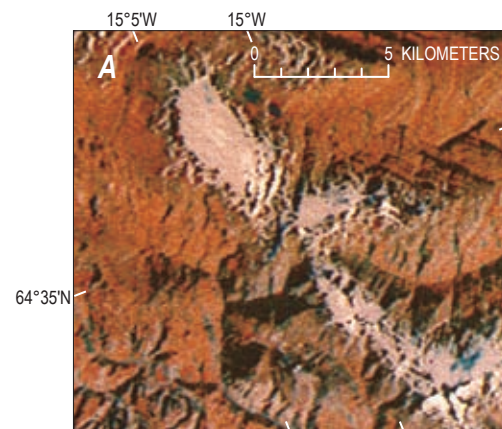
<b>HOF SJÖKULL</b>	Austfjarðajöklar	64°38'N., 15°05'W. 64°36'N., 15°01'W.
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An ice cap in eastern Iceland (figs. 9B, 87A, B). It had one small outlet glacier on its western margin, Morsárjökull; it no longer exists. **HOF SJÖKULL** eystri (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 75), **HOF SJÖKULL** í Lóni, and **HOF SJÖKULL** í austri (ÁFÍ 1937, p. 76) are variable attributes. Noted by Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 133, 165)]. Cited by Kálund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 51)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 130), Thorarinsson (1943, p. 17, as **HOF SJÖKULL** í Lóni), and Rist (1985). Shown on UÍ2, GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB105 (1976; blue contours incomplete)/ AB106 (1971, blue contours incomplete), and C762 (6120I). The ice cap lies on the mountain route between farmsteads in Viðidalur and Hofsdalur. It is named for the Hof rectory.





**Figure 86.** Enlargement of Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image of the **HOF SJÖKULL** ice cap on 19 August 1973. Landsat image 1392–12185 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.



**Figure 87. A,** Enlargement of Landsat MSS false-color composite image of the **HOF SJÖKULL** ice cap on 22 September 1973. Landsat 1 MSS image 1426–12064 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

**B,** Oblique aerial photograph of **HOF SJÖKULL** on 28 September 2002. View looking to the southeast. In the extreme right background are glaciers on Tungutindar and Flugustaðatindar. Photograph no. 26757v by O.S., NEA.



*Holárdalsjökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°43.5'N., 18°33.3'W.

A partly debris-covered, double-lobed cirque glacier at the head of Holárdalur, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **88**). Shown as Glacier 05/D/33 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier nos. 6 and 7. Cited by Stötter as two separate glaciers (1991, p. 56). See also figure 9 in Sigurðsson (2004, p. 57). Named for the Holárdalur valley.

*Holárfjallsjökull nyrðri*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°44.3'N., 18°34.5'W.

Cirque glacier on the east side of Holárfjall, for which it is named, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **88**). *Nyrðri-Holárfjallsjökull* is an alternative spelling. Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and by Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/31 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 9.

*Holárfjallsjökull syðri*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°44'N., 18°34'W.

Cirque glacier on the east side of Holárfjall, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **88**). *Syðri-Holárfjallsjökull* is an alternative spelling. Shown as Glacier 05/D/32 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 8. Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Named for the Holárfjall mountain.

Hornafjarðarjökla                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°28'N., 15°43'W.

Historic collective name for the outlet glaciers in southeastern **VATNAJÖKULL** that lie between Kálfafellsdalur and Hoffellsdalur (fig. 2*A*). Hornafjarðarjökull is an alternative name. Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 109)], Pálsson [1795, §12 (2004, p. 50; see also Endnote No. 128, p. 160)], and in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 150). Shown on Pálsson's map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** [1795, Tab. 1 (2004, p. 40)]. Named for the Hornafjörður district.

Hornafjarðarjökull                      Vatnajökull Group                      64°28'N., 15°43'W.

Historic collective name for the main glacier and outlet glaciers in southeastern **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 2*A*). Hornafjarðarjökla is an alternative name. Cited by Árni Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 30)] and Stefánsson [1746 (1957, p. 11, 16)]. Named for the Hornafjörður district.

Hornbrynujökull\*                      Austurland                      64°52'N., 14°56'W.

Snowpatch on the Hornbrynja Mountain, for which it is named (table 11). Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)].

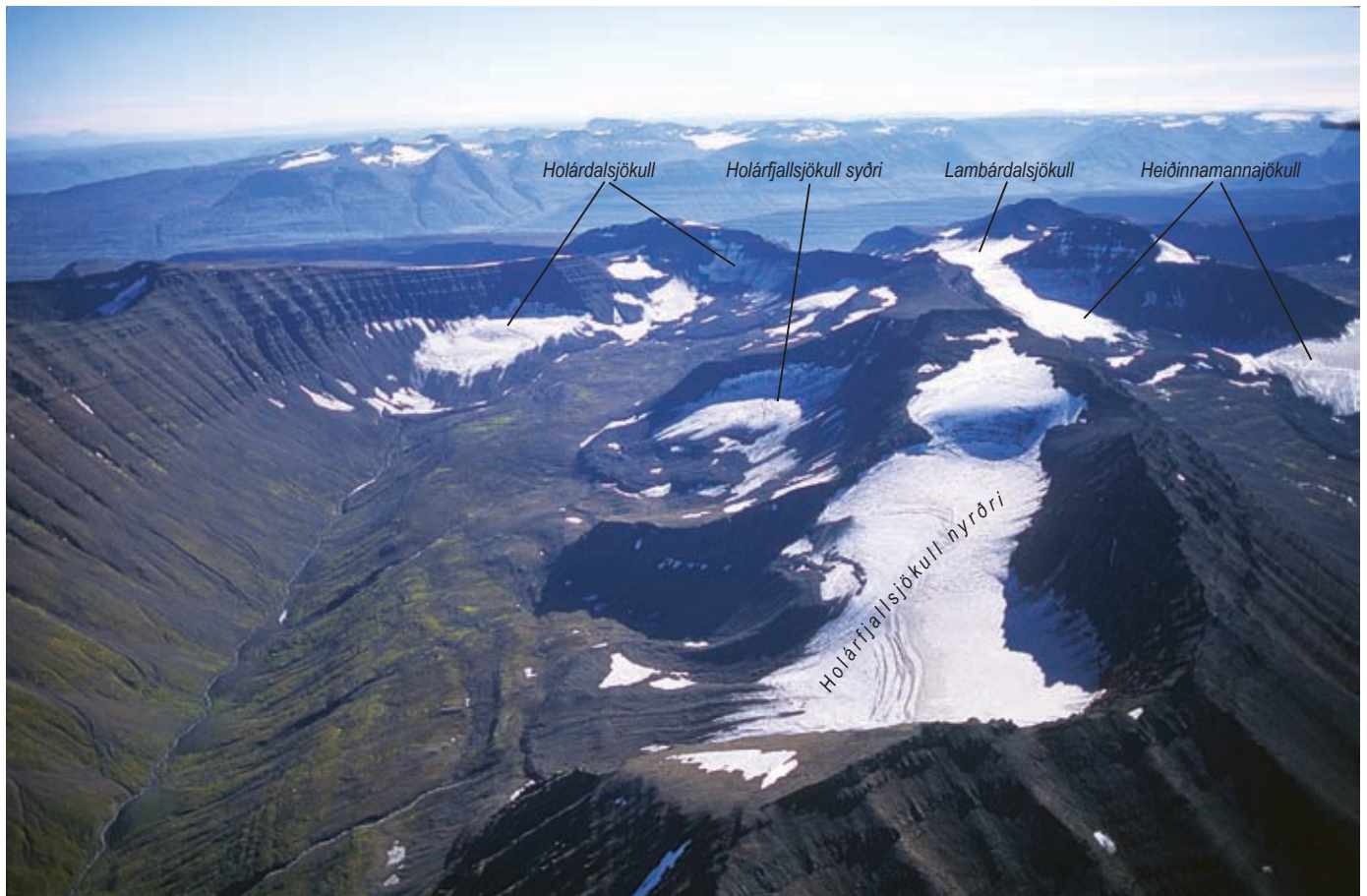
*Hornsárdalsjökull*                      Langjökull Group                      64°29'N., 21°40'W.

Alternative name for the *Skarðsheiðarjökull* ice aprons. Cited by Guðmundsson and Þorleifsson (1999, p. 160). Named for the Hornsárdalur valley.

*Hóladalajökull*                      Norðurlandsjökla                      65°30'N., 18°30'W.

Cirque glacier at the head of Hóladalur, for which it is named, in Öxnadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, 32, **89**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 36). Shown as Glacier 05/F/19 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).





**Figure 88.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Holárdalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast at five cirque glaciers in Holárdalur, Skíðadalur. *Holárdalsjökull* is at the head of the valley; *Holárfjallsjökull nyrðri* is at the right center; *Holárfjallsjökull syðri* is in the center. The *Heiðinnamannajökull* and *Lambárdalsjökull* mountain glaciers are in the upper right. Photograph no. 24039v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 89.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hóladalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the southeast at two cirque glaciers at the heads of tributary valleys in Öxnadalur, *Kirkjufjallsdragsjökull* (nearest on the left) and *Hóladalsjökull* (left center). The two *Syðri-Króksárjökull* mountain glaciers at the head of Skjöldalur are in the upper right center, middle background. Photograph no. 24072v by O.S., NEA.



*Hóladalsjökull* Norðurlandsjökla 65°42.4'N., 18°57'W.

Mountain glacier at the head of Hóladalur, for which it is named, in Hjaltadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8*A*, *C*, **90**). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35) as two glaciers: Glacier 04/Q/07 and Glacier 04/Q/08 on maps on Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.).

**Hólárjökull** Vatnajökull Group 63°57'N., 16°34'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2*A*, 26*A*, **91**, 188). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 128) and ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 31). On location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Hólá river.



**Figure 90.** Oblique aerial photograph of the *Hóladalsjökull* mountain glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the southwest. Photograph no. 27662v by O.S., NEA.



**Figure 91.** Oblique aerial photograph of the **Hólárjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north. The **Stigárjökull** (left) and **Hólárjökull** outlet glaciers are on the southern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. The Rótarfjallshnjúkur and Hnappar nunataks can be seen on the summit crater's rim. Hvannadalshnjúkur, Iceland's highest peak (2,110 m), is in the left background. Photograph no. 26636v by O.S., NEA.