

D

Deildardalsjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°50.4'N., 18°58.5'W.

Mountain glacier across the watershed between Deildardalur in Skagafjörður and Svarfaðardalur in Tröllaskagi (figs. 8A, C, 36, 82). *Seljadalsjökull* is an alternative name. Noted by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 5)], Pálsson [1795, §22 (2004, p. 105)], and Erlendsson [1839 (1954, p. 133, 140)]. Cited by Gadde [1857 (1976, p. 132, 133)], Kálund [1877 (1984, v. III, p. 64)], and Thoroddsen (1906, p. 207). Shown on the following maps: AB62, C761 (1816I, 1916IV), C762 (5824IV). Named for the Deildardalur valley.

DRANGAJÖKULL Vestfjarðajökla 66°14'N., 22°23'W.

Ice cap located on the Vestfirðir peninsula in northwestern Iceland (figs. 7A, 37A, B). The plateau ice cap has five named outlet glaciers, three of which are surge-type: **Kaldalónsjökull**, **Leirufjarðarjökull**, **Ljótarjökull**, **Reykjarfjarðarjökull**, and **Paralátursjökull**, and one internal ice dome, “JÖKULBUNGA.” Drangajökull is noted by Magnússon [1702–14 (1955, p. 77 and 79)], Ólafsson [1749 (1957, p. 187)], Magnússon [1749 (1957, p. 204)], Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 1, p. 222)], Olavius [1780 (1964, v. 1, p. 157)], and described by Pálsson [1795, §20 (2004, p. 104)]. **DRANGAJÖKULL** first appeared on Knopf’s 1733 map (*Carte over Ísafjords og Strande Sysseiler*, Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144). Its general outline was first mapped by Gunnlaugsson (UÍ4; Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 119). Shown on the following maps: AB21 (1915), AÍ1, AK1, FB21N.A. and S.A., GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, JÍK1, NCOI, UÍ4, C762 (5425I, II), sérkort Göngukort yfir Hornstrandir (1997), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 5). No outlet glacier names are shown on any of these maps, however. Named for the Drangar farmstead.



Figure 36. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Deildardalsjökull** mountain glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the east. **Deildardalsjökull** is on the right, and the **Unadalsjökull** mountain glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 24004v by O.S., NEA.

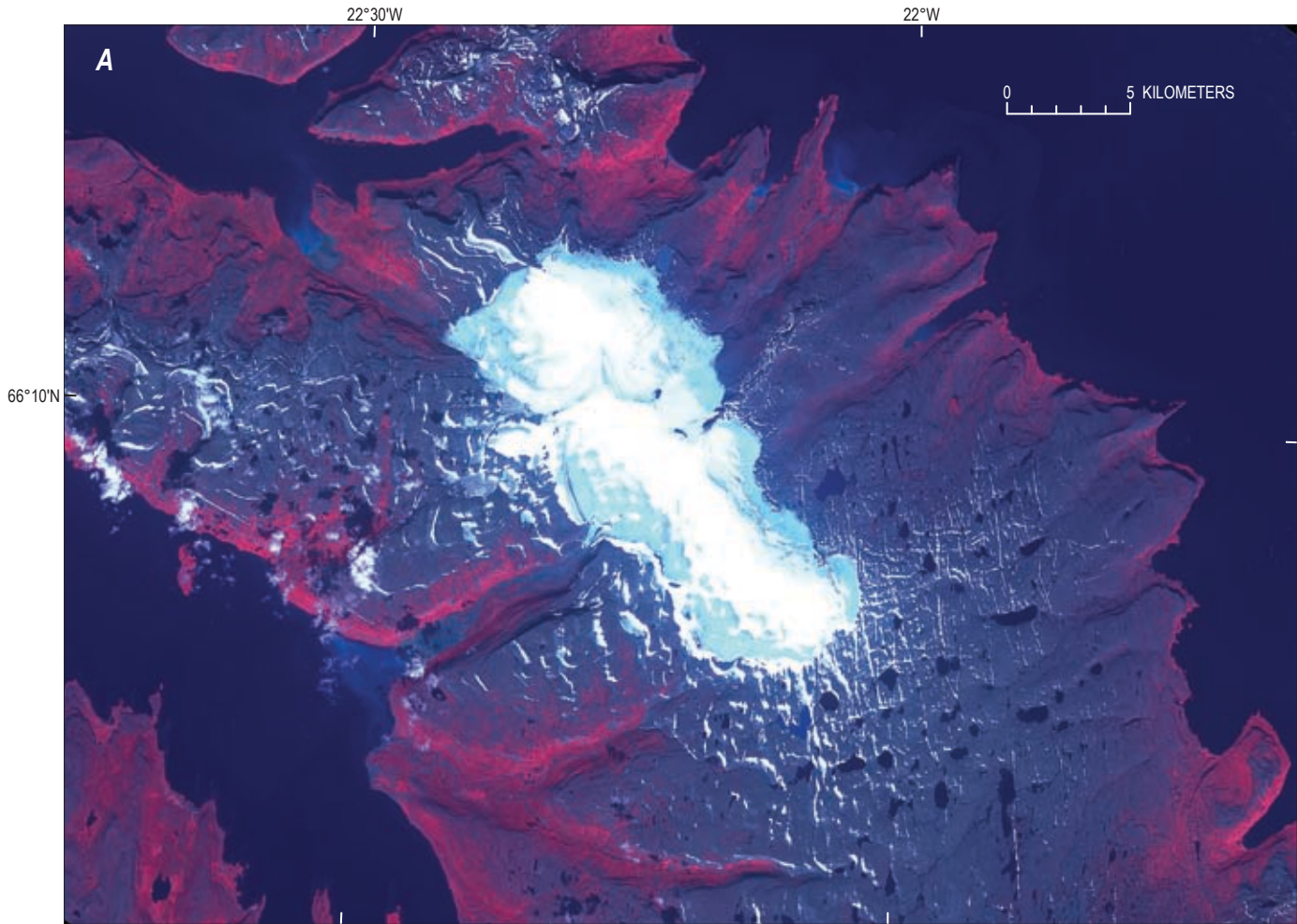


Figure 37. A, SPOT satellite image of the **DRANGAJÖKULL** ice cap on 16 August 2004. SPOT-5 image© 57052130408161403201A from SPOT Image Corp., Chantilly, Va. Used with permission.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of **DRANGAJÖKULL** on 19 August 1991. Photograph no. 2207© from the National Land Survey of Iceland. Used with permission.

Dyngjuhnjúksjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°44.8'N., 18°31.1'W.

Alternative name for part of the *Tungudalsjökull* mountain glacier, Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186), who uses *Ytri-Tungudalsjökull*. Named for the Dyngjuhnjúkur peak.

Dyngjujökull Vatnajökull Group 64°49'N., 16°46'W.

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 29A, **38A, B**, 188). *Kistufellsjökull* is an alternative name. First shown on Pálsson's [1795, Tab. I (2004, p. 40, 47)] 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** as Dýngjujökull. Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 125). Shown on the following maps: GMIT, JÍK5, JÍB, AÍ8 (1976), AK8 (1997), AB (75, 76, 85, 86), C762 (5920I, 5921II, 6020IV, 6021III), and C761 (2014I, II; 2114III, IV). Named for the Trölladyngja lava shield volcano.

Dýjafjallshnjúksjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°44.8'N., 18°31.1'W.

Alternative name for part of the *Tungudalsjökull* mountain glacier [Häberle, 1991, p. 186, uses *Ytri-Tungudalsjökull*], Hörgárdalur, Tröllaskagi. Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 186). Named for the Dýjafjallshnjúkur peak.

Dýjajökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°42'N., 18°37'W.

Alternative name for *Tungudalsjökull*, a mountain glacier in Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland. Described by Escritt (1977, p. 59). Shown as Glacier 05/F/2 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Name derived from Dýjafjallshnjúkur peak.

Dýjajökull* Norðurland 65°45'N., 18°32'W.

Snow patch on the plateau by Dýjafjallshnjúkur, Tröllaskagi (table 11). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Name derived from the Dýjafjallshnjúkur peak.

Dökkurðarjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°49'N., 15°36'W.

Mountain glacier, one of two parallel glaciers conjoined along part of their lateral margins, on the northwest flank of Snæfell (figs. 2C, **15**, 29A). Shown on Jennings's (1952) 1937 map of Snæfell as C (see Thorarinnsson, 1964, p. 71). The ablation area is covered with dark-colored debris, for which it is named. Named by Hjartarson (2000, p. 2).

E

Eilífsdalsjökull* Norðurland 66°04'N., 18°15'W.

Snow patch in Norðurland on east side of Eyjafjörður north-northwest of Kaldbakur (table 11). Cited in ÁFÍ 2000 (p. 151; Eilífsárdalsjökull* is an alternative name given in the index on p. 292). Named for the Eilífsárdalur gully.

EIRÍKSJÖKULL Langjökull Group 64°48'N., 20°28'W.
64°45'N., 20°20'W.

Ice cap in west-central Iceland (figs. 5, 30, **39**, 115, 143, 194). **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** is named for a fugitive robber named Eiríkur who got away from pursuers by scaling Eiríksnípa on the northwestern slope of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** [Pálsson, 1795, §17 (2004, p. 90)]. It has five named outlet glaciers: (**Brækur eystri**, **Brækur vestri**), **Klofajökull** (*Stóriajökull*), **Þorvaldsjökull**, and **Ögmundarjökull**. It is cited in *Hellismanna saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953); Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 99)] includes **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** in his *Chorographica Islandica*; and is noted by

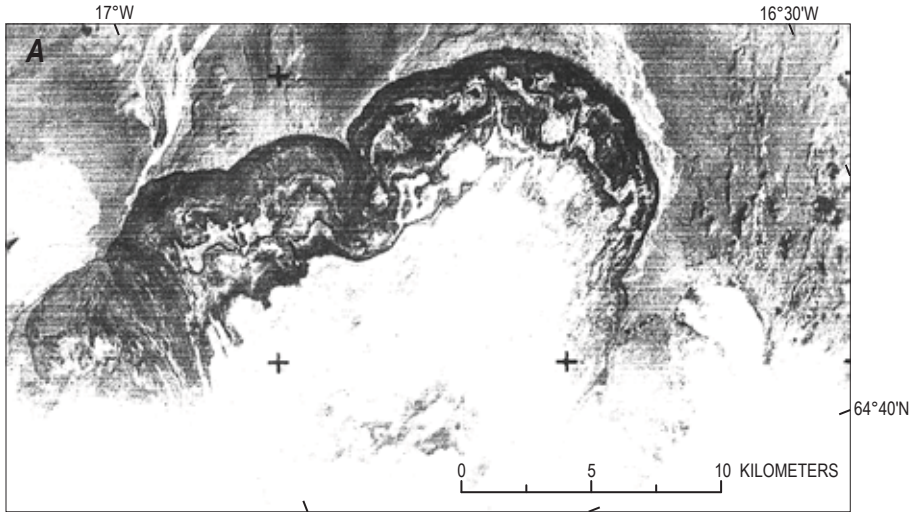


Figure 38. A, Landsat 3 RBV image of the Dyngjujökull surge-type outlet glacier on 9 August 1978. Landsat 3 RBV image 30157-11572-A from USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B, Oblique aerial photograph of Dyngjujökull, a surge-type outlet glacier on the northern margin of the VATNAJÖKULL ice cap on 27 September 1977. View looking south-southeast across the lobate outlet glacier during a surge event toward the glacierized Kverkfjöll central volcano and the Kverkjökull outlet glacier. Photograph no. 3413h by O.S., NEA.

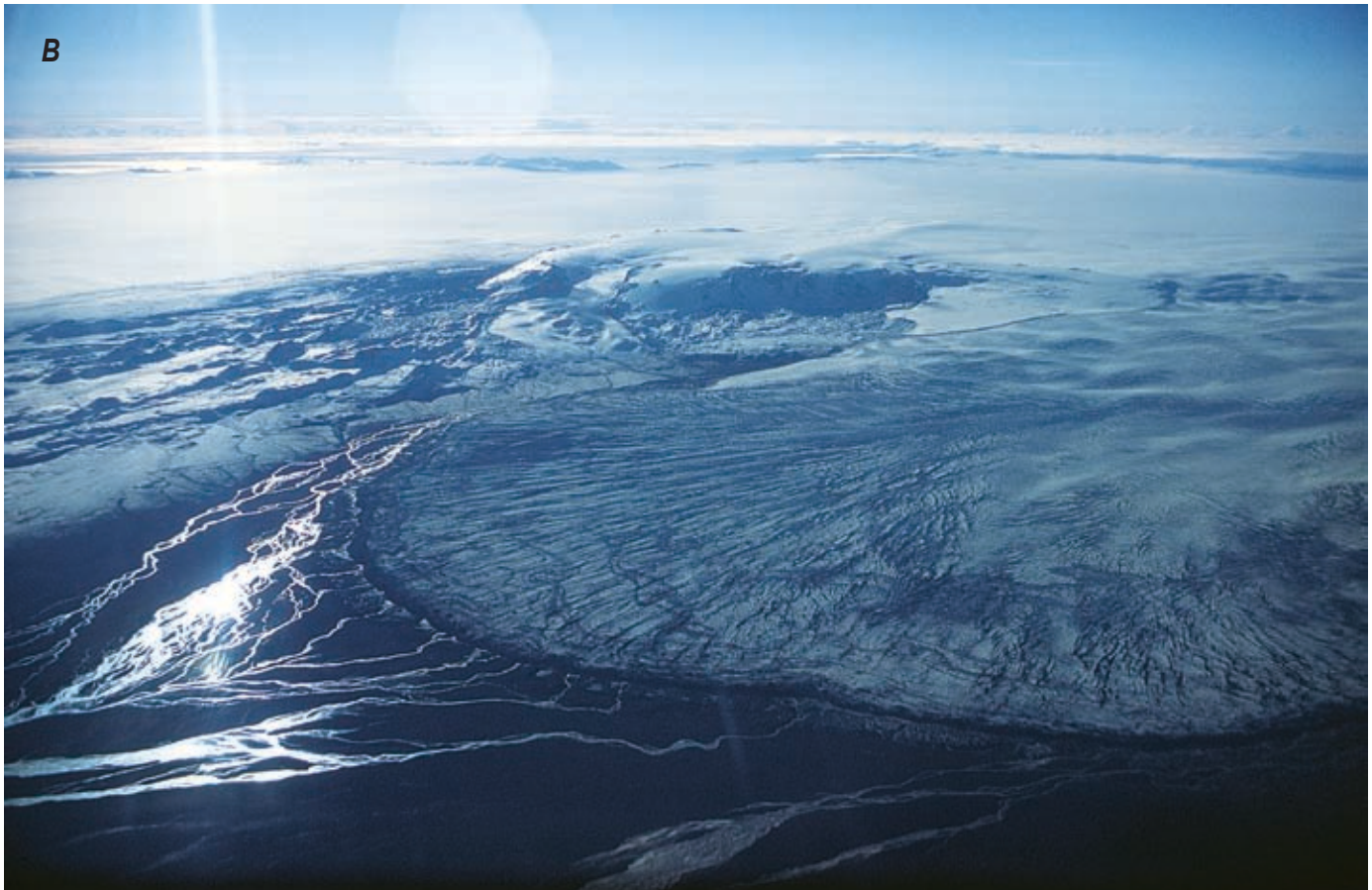


Figure 39. Oblique aerial photograph of the **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** ice cap viewed from the north on 2 November 1990. Part of the **LANGJÖKULL** ice cap is in the middle background. Photograph no. 12132 by O.S., NEA.



Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 156)]. It is shown on a 1752 map by Niels Horrebow (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157) as Ericus Iökull and on NCOI as Eireks=Iökull. Pálsson's [1795, Tab. IV (2004, p. 99)] 1792 map of LANGJÖKULL shows EYRÍKSJÖKULL. UÍ1 (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 256), GMIP, and GMIT, all show EYRÍKSJÖKULL. Thoroddsen (1892, p. 120, 122) cites **EIRÍKSJÖKULL**. Shown on the following maps: AB45 (1968), AÍ5 (1988), AK5 (1996), and C761 (17141). BALLJÖKULL is an ancient name for **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** that is cited in several sagas from the 14th century, including *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*, *Grettis saga*, and *Ármanns saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953). Another historic name for **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** is BLÁFELLSJÖKULL.

Emstrujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°45'N., 19°13'W.

Name for the northwest side of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** adjacent to the Emstrur common for which it is named (figs. 3A, 150). Shown by Pálsson [1795, Tab. II (2004, p. 77)] on his 1795 map of EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL as an alternative name for Botnjökull on the western part of the modern **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. Also noted by Jónsson [(1840 (1968, p. 56)].

Entujökull Mýrdalsjökull Group 63°45'N., 19°18'W.

Outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, 40, 150). Cited in J7 (p. 49) and Einarsson (1974, p. 46) shown on JÍK6, JÍB, JÍN6, AK6, C761 (1812I, II), and on sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985). Named for a folklore person Enta. Possibly related to Old English *ent* (giant) (Einarsson, 1952) or Anti, a nickname for Arnþór (Magnússon, 1989).

Esjufjallajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°11'N., 16°31'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 Esjufjöll nunataks.



Figure 40. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Entujökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. The terminus of the outlet glacier is covered by debris mostly composed of tephra (airborne volcanic ejecta). Part of the terminus of the **Sléttjökull** surge-type outlet glacier is visible on the left side of the photograph. Photograph no. 22783v by O.S., NEA.

Eyfirðingajökull Hofsjökull Group 64°57'N., 18°57'W.

Historic name for the northwestern part of **HOF SJÖKULL** (figs. 4A, 86). Noted by Magnússon in his *Chorographica Islandica* [1702–1714 (1955, p. 44)]. Name derived from Eyfirðingavegur, a route that passed by the north and northwestern margin of Hofsjökull.

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

Surge-type outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 29A, 41, 188). Fljótsdalsjökull is an alternative historic name. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 45). Shown on the following maps: GMIT, JÍB, AÍ8 (1972), AK8 (1997), AB95 (1955), C762 (6121III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Eyjabakkar marsh area.



Figure 41. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Eyjabakkajökull** surge-type outlet glacier on 25 July 1973 during a surge event. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

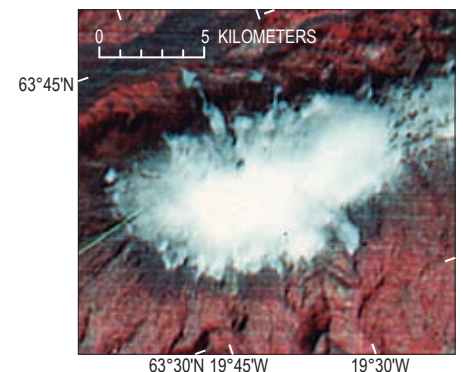
EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°49'N., 19°47'W. 63°31'N., 18°47'W.
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Historic alternative name of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, probably including the modern **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap (figs. 3A, B). Cited in *Njáls saga* from the latter part of the 13th century (Jónsson, 1953, p. 294, 298, 388, 401), *Safn til sögu Íslands* [1722 (1907–1915, p. 228)], Stephensen [1856 (1968, p. 4)], Jónsson [1840 (1968, p. 52)]. Named for the Eyjafjöll mountain massif.

EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°40'N., 19°45'W. 63°35'N., 19°27'W.
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Ice cap in southern Iceland (figs. 3B, **11**, 42). It has several named outlet glaciers: *Akstaðajökull*, **Gígjökull** (*Falljökull*), *Hvannárjökull*, *Kaldaklifsjökull* (*Kaplaskarðsjökull*) **Seljvallajökull** (*Tungugilsjökull*?), and **Steinsholtsjökull**. It is one of the oldest named glaciers in Iceland; it is named for the mountain massif upon which it lies, Eyjafjöll. Cited first in *Njáls saga* (Jónsson, 1948, 1953), which was written about 1280, but the saga refers to what is now known as **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. The local residents on the western side used the name EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL to encompass EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL, Sólheimajökull, and MÝRDALSJÖKULL. Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 31; “Mýrdalsjökull, Sólheimajökull og Eyjafjallajökull er eitt.”)]. Cited by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 101)], Magnússon and Vídalín (1702–1712, v. 1 p. 35, 44), Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. 2, p. 93)], Pálsson [1795, §16; Tab. II (2004, p. 77)], Stephensen [1856 (1968, p. 3)], and Jónsson [(1840 (1968, p. 52)]. Shown on the following maps: Abraham Ortelius (Guðbrandur Þorláksson) *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1590; Sigurdsson, 1978, ff p. 16); Mercator (1595; Sigurdsson, 1978, ff p. 24), which includes Eiapialla hökel, Midals hökel, and Solheima hökel; Þórður Þorláksson (1688; Sigurdsson, 1978, ff p. 801), which includes Eyafjallajökúl, Miðalsjökúl, and Solheimajökúl. Knopf’s 1731 map shows Eiefells Iokúll and his 1733 map, Eiefell Iokúll (Sigurdsson, 1978, ff p. 144). On NCOI, it is shown as Eyafjalla Iökull. All subsequent maps, starting with UÍ (Sigurdsson, 1978 ff p. 256), show **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**: GMIP, GMIT, JÍB, JÍK, JÍN6, AÍ6, AK6, AB58, FB58 S.V., C762 (5717I, IV), C761 (1812II, III), sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk (1985), and on location map (Sigurdsson, 1998, p. 8). Cited by Thoroddsen (1892, p. 123) as **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (or HÁJÖKULL) and **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** (1906, p. 182).

Figure 42. Enlargement of Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image of the **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** ice cap on 19 August 1973. Landsat 1 MSS image 1392-12191 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.



Eyvindstungnajökull Vatnajökull Group 64°15'N., 15°48'W.

A distributary outlet glacier from the southern margin of **Skálafellsjökull**, an outlet glacier on the southeastern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 43, 77, 188). *Sultartungnajökull*, *Sultartungujökull*, and *Hálsajökull* are alternative names. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Eyvindstungur grazing area.

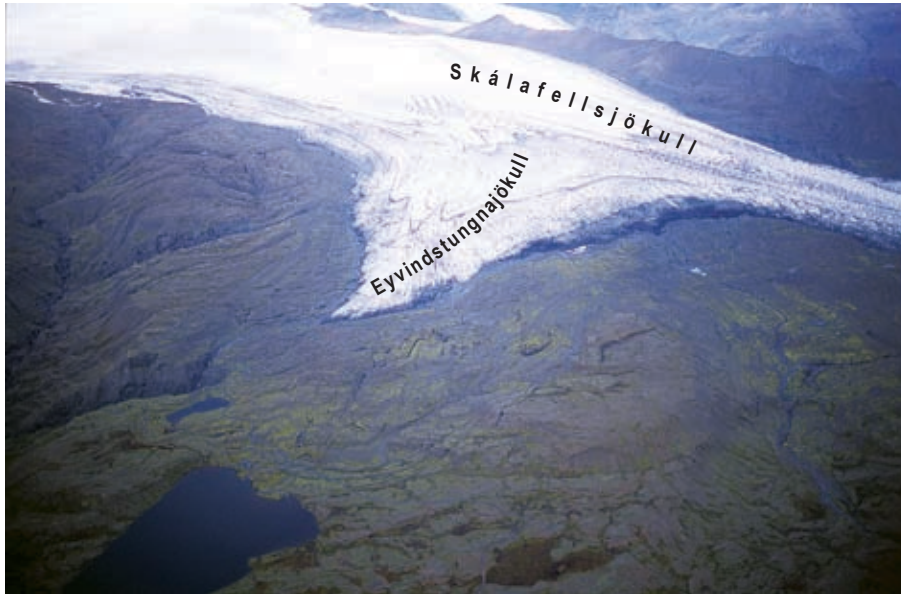


Figure 43. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Eyvindstungnajökull** distributary outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north across the **Skálafellsjökull** outlet glacier in the background toward the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 26668v by O.S., NEA.

F

Falljökull Vatnajökull Group 63°59'N., 16°47'W.

Tributary outlet glacier that merges with **Virkisjökull** under a debris cover on the western margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 44, 188). Magnússon (1702–1714 [1955, p. 17]) refers to Falljökulskvísl. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 60) as **Virkisjökull** or **Falljökull** and “úr Virkisjökli koma Falljökulskvísl...” (Thoroddsen, 1911, p. 60). Pálsson [1795, §14 (2004, p. 64)] refers to **Virkisjökull** and Falljökulskvísl. On maps AB87 (1935) and FB87SV (1905), AÍ9 (1952), JÍN9, and C762 (6018IV), only **Falljökull** is shown. On AÍ9 (1971, 1981) and AK9 (1997), **Falljökull** is shown as the main outlet glacier, with **Virkisjökull** merging into it; on AB87 (1972) and on AB87/88, the map on the reverse of sérkort Skaftafell (1991), **Virkisjökull** is shown as the main outlet glacier, with **Falljökull** merging into it. Cited in ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 18). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the steepness of the outlet glacier.

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

Alternative name for **Gígjökull**. Cited by Steingrímsson [1788 (1907–1915, p. 191), and Sighvatsson [1845 (1968, p. 75). Shown on the following maps: AB58 (1964), FB58 S.V. (1957), and AÍ6 (1973, 1981).

Falljökull vestari Vatnajökull Group 63°59'N., 16°48'W.

Alternative name of **Virkisjökull** on the western margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** on the southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL**. Cited by Eypórsson (1934, p. 97).



Figure 44. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Falljökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. **Falljökull** is on the right; the **Virkisjökull** outlet glacier is on the left. Photograph no. 26631v by O.S., NEA.

Fannborgarjökull Hofsjökull Group 64°39'N., 19°15'W.

Mountain glacier east of Fannborg in Kerlingarfjöll (figs. 4B, 45). Named for the Fannborg mountain peak by Jón Eyþórsson and Steinþór Sigurðsson (ÁFÍ 1942, p. 19, 32).

Fellsárjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°10'N., 16°08'W.

Mountain glacier south of Þverártindsegg that is part of an ice mass on the southeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, 46). *Þverártindsjökull*, *Fellsjökull*, and *Brikurjökull* are alternative names. Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Fellsá river.

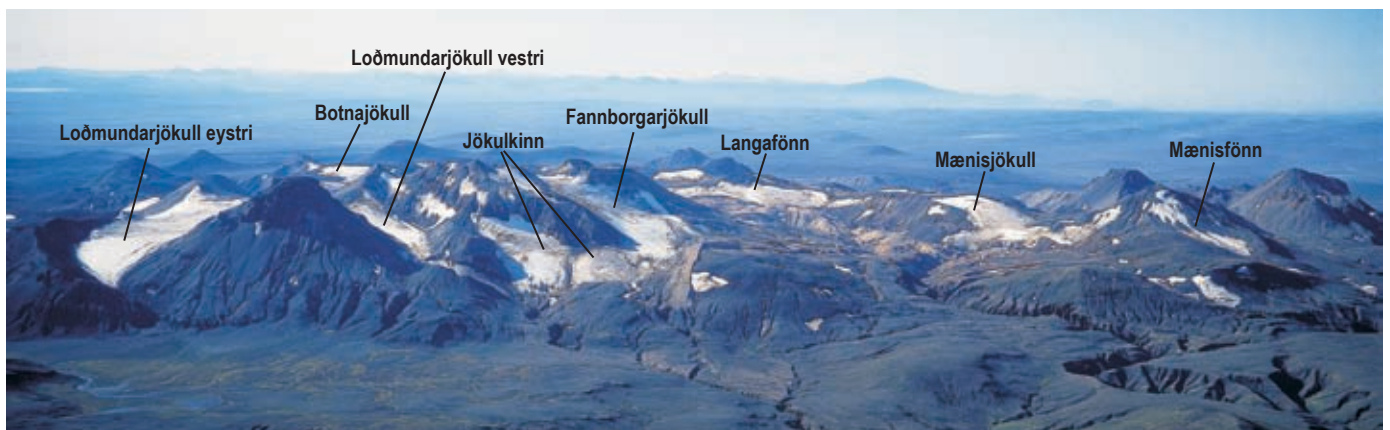


Figure 45. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fannborgarjökull** mountain glacier on 23 August 1998. View looking to the south at the Kerlingarfjöll central volcano. Mountain glaciers visible, from left to right, are as follows: **Loðmundarjökull eystri**, **Botnajökull**, **Loðmundarjökull vestri**, **Jökulkinn**, **Fannborgarjökull**, **Langafönn**, **Mænisjökull**, and **Mænisfönn**. Photograph no. 980823-1-17 by O.S., NEA.

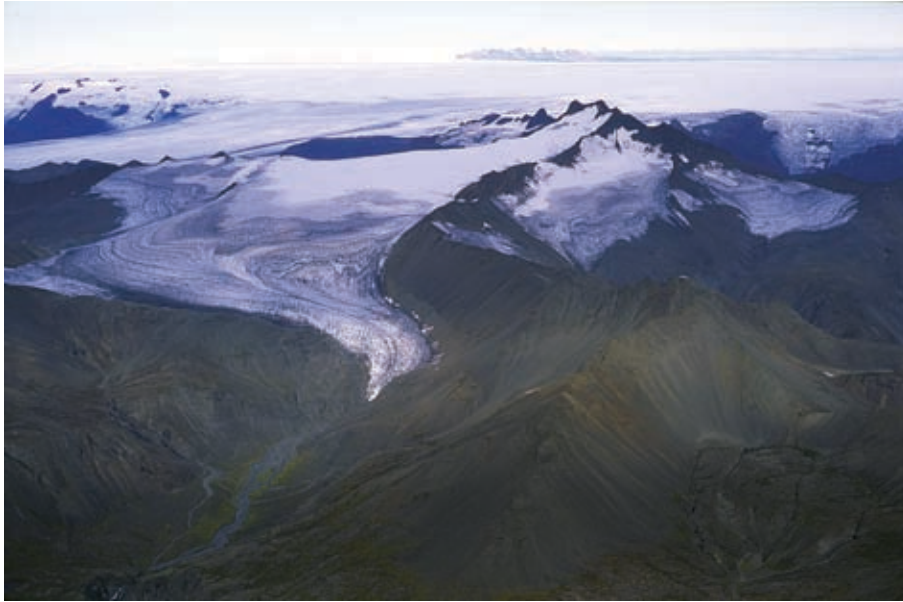


Figure 46. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Fellsárjökull** mountain glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the north-northwest toward the upper reaches of **Breiðamerkurjökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier on the southern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The Esjufjöll nunataks are in the background on the left; the Kverkfjöll central volcano is in the distant background. *Pverártindsjökull* is a collective name for all the mountain glaciers around Pverártindsegg (right center). Photograph no. 26645v by O.S., NEA.

Fellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°07'N., 16°11'W.

Eastern part of **Breiðamerkurjökull** (figs. 2A, 26A) adjacent to the Fell farmstead for which it is named. Cited by Pálsson [1794 (1945, p. 358)].

Fellsjökull Vatnajökull Group 64°10'N., 16°08'W.

Alternative name of **Fellsárjökull**. Thoroddsen (1911, p. 50) refers to “þrír eða fjórir litlir skriðjöklar” [“three or four small glaciers”] emanating from *Pverártindsjökull*, but he only gives one a name: *Fellsjökull*. Also cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 197–198). Named for the Fell farmstead.

Féeggstaðadalsjökull Norðurlandsjökla 65°41.5'N., 18°43'W.

Small mountain glacier at the head of Féeggstaðadalur valley, for which it is named, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8A, C, 47). Cited by Häberle (1991, p. 185). Shown on map (Häberle, 1991, p. 105) as glacier no. 10.



Figure 47. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Féeggstaðadalsjökull* cirque glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the northwest. The head of Skiðadalur is in the right background beyond the divide with the head of Féeggstaðadalur in right foreground. Photograph no. 24056v by O.S., NEA.