

DET KONGELIGE DEPARTEMENT  
FOR INDUSTRI OG HÅNDVERK

---

NORSK POLARINSTITUTT

# SKRIFTER

Nr. 120

*Norsk Polarinstitutt's Bibliotek*

## THE PLACE-NAMES OF JAN MAYEN

BY

ANDERS K. ORVIN



OSLO 1960

DISTRIBUTED BY THE OSLO UNIVERSITY PRESS

NORSK POLARINSTITUTT

(Formerly Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser.)

Observatoriegaten 1, Oslo

SKRIFTER

Skrifter 1—50, see numbers of Skrifter previous to No. 100.

*Resultater av De Norske statsunderstøttede Spitsbergenekspeditioner.*

- Nr. 51. BIRKELAND, B. J. et GEORG SCHOU, *Le climat de l'Eirik-Raudes-Land*. 1932. Kr. 2,00  
 „ 52. KLÆR, J. †, *The Downtonian and Devonian Vertebr. of Spitsb. IV. Suborder Cyathaspida*. 1932. Kr. 5,50.  
 „ 53. I. MALAISE, R., *Eine neue Blattwespe*. 2. A. ROMAN, *Schlupfwespen*. 3. O. RINGDAHL, *Tachiniden und Musciden*. 4. M. GOETGHEBUER, *Chironomides du Groenland oriental, du Svalbard et de la Terre de François Joseph*. — *Zool. Res. Norw. Sc. Exp. to East-Greenland. II*. 1933. Kr. 4,00.  
 „ 54. VARTDAL, H., *Bibliographie des ouvrages norvégiens relatifs au Grønland (Y compris les ouvrages islandais antérieurs à Pan 1814)*. 1935. Kr. 12,00.  
 „ 55. OMANG, S. O. F., *Übersicht über die Hieraciumflora Ost-Grönlands*. 1933. Kr. 2,50.  
 „ 56. DEVOLD, J. and P. F. SCHOLANDER, *Flowering Plants and Ferns of Southeast Greenland*. 1933. Kr. 20,00.  
 „ 57. ORVIN, A. K., *Geology of The Kings Bay Region, Spitsbergen*. 1934. Kr. 20,00.  
 „ 58. JELSTRUP, H. S., *Détermination astronomique à Sabine-Øya*. 1933. Kr. 2,50.  
 „ 59. LYNGE, B., *On Dufourea and Dactylina. Three Arctic Lichens*. 1933. Kr. 5,00.  
 „ 60. VOGT, Th., *Late-Quaternary Oscillations of Level in S. E. Greenland*. 1933. Kr. 5,00.  
 „ 61. I. BURTON, M., M. SC., *Report on the Sponges*. 2. ZIMMER, C., *Die Cumaceen*. — *Zool. Res. Norw. Sc. Exp. to East-Greenland. III*. 1934. Kr. 2,50.  
 „ 62. SCHOLANDER, P. F., *Vascular Plants from Northern Svalbard*. 1934. Kr. 15,00.  
 „ 63. RICHTER, S., *A Contr. to the Archæology of North-East Greenland*. 1934. Kr. 25,00.  
 „ 64. SOLLE, G., *Die devonischen Ostracoden Spitzbergens*. 1935. Kr. 5,50.  
 „ 65. 1. FRIESE, H., *Apiden*. 2. LINDBERG, H., *Hemiptera*. 3. LINNANIEMI, W. M., *Collembolen*. *Zool. Res. Norw. Sc. Exp. to East-Greenland. IV*. 1935. Kr. 2,50.  
 „ 66. 1. NORDENSTAM, Å., *The Isopoda*. 2. SCHELLENBERG, A., *Die Amphipoden*. 3. SIVERTSEN, E., *Crustacea Decapoda, Auphausidacea, and Mysidacea*. *Zool. Res. Norw. Sc. Exp. to East-Greenland. V*. 1935. Kr. 5,00.  
 „ 67. JAKHELLN, A., *Oceanographic Investigations in East Greenland Waters in the Summers of 1930—1932*. 1936. Kr. 7,00.  
 „ 68. FREBOLD, H. und E. STOLL, *Das Festungsprofil auf Spitzbergen. III. Stratigraphie und Fauna des Jura und der Unterkreide*. 1937. Kr. 5,50.  
 „ 69. FREBOLD, HANS, *Das Festungsprofil auf Spitzbergen. IV. Die Brachiopoden- und Lamellibranchiatenfauna des Oberkarbons und Unterperms*. 1937. Kr. 10,00.  
 „ 70. DAHL, EILIF, B. LYNGE, and P. F. SCHOLANDER, *Lichens from Southeast Greenland*. 1937. Kr. 4,50.  
 „ 71. 1. KNABEN, NILS, *Makrolepidopteren aus Nordostgrönland*. 2. BARCA, EMIL, *Mikrolepidopteren aus Nordostgrönland*. *Zool. Res. Norw. Sc. Exp. to East-Greenland. VI*. 1937. Kr. 3,50.  
 „ 72. HEINTZ, A., *Die Downtonischen und Devonischen Vertebraten von Spitzbergen. VI. Lunaspis-Arten aus dem Devon Spitzbergens*. 1937. Kr. 2,00.  
 „ 73. *Report on the Activities of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1927—1936*. 1937. Kr. 10,00.  
 „ 74. HØYGAARD, ARNE, *Some Investigations into the Physiology and Nosology of Eskimos from Angmagssalik in Greenland*. 1937. Kr. 1,50.  
 „ 75. DAHL, EILIF, *On the Vascular Plants of Eastern Svalbard*. 1937. Kr. 3,50.  
 „ 76. LYNGE, B., *Lichens from Jan Mayen*. 1939. Kr. 4,50.  
 „ 77. FREBOLD, HANS, *Das Festungsprofil auf Spitzbergen. V. Stratigraphie und Invertebratenfauna der älteren Eotrias*. 1939. Kr. 5,00.

DET KONGELIGE DEPARTEMENT  
FOR INDUSTRI OG HÅNDVERK

---

NORSK POLARINSTITUTT

# SKRIFTER

Nr. 120

## THE PLACE-NAMES OF JAN MAYEN

BY

ANDERS K. ORVIN



OSLO 1960

DISTRIBUTED BY THE OSLO UNIVERSITY PRESS

Distributed by:  
OSLO UNIVERSITY PRESS  
Karl Johans gt. 47, Oslo, Norway

Printed by:  
A. W. BRØGGERS BOKTRYKKERI A/S

## CONTENTS

Introduction .....	7
List of geographical terms .....	9
List of place-names .....	11
Bibliography .....	67



## PREFACE

The present paper deals with the place-names of Jan Mayen. Nearly all recognized names are found on the map of Jan Mayen (scale 1 : 50 000) attached here.

Dr. Gunnar Horn examined some of the most important of the older maps before the last war. To the greatest possible extent I have gone through all the printed material available in Norway about Jan Mayen to find old names, but I am aware that there still may be names not included in this paper, because of the difficulty of access of the sources.

In the "Bibliography" I have only included maps, charts, and books from which names have been included in this paper, in all 70 texts and 35 maps and charts.

Among those who have assisted me in the work, I am especially indebted to Magister Søren Richter for procuring papers on Jan Mayen and proposing some of the names.

Chief Archivist Per Hovda has been consultant as to the Neo-Norwegian spelling of the names.

*Anders K. Orvin*

Oslo, February 1960.





## INTRODUCTION

When Norsk Polarinstitut in 1950 started the topographical and hydrographical measurements in the Jan Mayen area for the purpose of drawing up a new map of the island and a chart of the waters around it, it became necessary also to check all the older names given to localities on the island, and to introduce new names.

Accordingly all available maps and books about the island have been examined, and the localities named have, as far as possible, been identified on the new map and chart. The oldest maps being merely inaccurate sketches, it has been difficult in some cases to identify the localities, the more so because some of the names have been given to different localities.

The earlier naming of localities can be ascribed to the old whaling period and a few expeditions which visited the island intermittently, until the Austrian expedition wintered there during the first Polar Year, 1882—83.

Most of the names of the whaling period, from 1614, were given to more conspicuous localities along the coast, but the maps were so inaccurate that it has been difficult to indicate some of the localities on the new map. Several of the names were used for the first time in the old Dutch journals and later were introduced into the maps of Joris Carolus 1614, W. Jsz. Blaeu 1623, Doetss 1610, Doncker 1663 and 1665. A number of the old names are translated into English in Robijn (1689), Zorgdrager 1720 and 1727, and into French by de Reste 1801.

Some new names were given by Scoresby 1820 and Vogt 1863. The earliest Norwegian names were put on the map by Wille and Mohn 1882, and on the Austrian expedition maps, 1882—83 (Boldva 1886a and 1886b), a large number of new names in German were added to the names already in use. The Austrian maps were the only ones until the map from the Imperial College Expedition 1938 was published (King 1939). This map is not so good as the Austrian, but several new names have been added.

Besides the sources mentioned above many others have introduced new names or used the old names in varying forms. In all, 497 names have been recognized. Besides 230 older names, Norsk Polarinstitut had to introduce 267 names on the new maps of 1954 and 1959 and the chart of 1955.

According to an Order in Council of April 28th, 1933, and of May 31st, 1957, the names are to be written in Neo-Norwegian. As no local dialects exist on Jan Mayen, the names have been used with the suffix "a" in the definite form. This principle also has been applied for Svalbard maps.

The names have generally been adopted in their definite forms.

The listing of the names in alphabetical order is determined by succession of the letters to the very end.

The locality is situated in the square east of the meridian and north of the latitude written behind the adopted name. The latitude and longitude are indicated with an exactitude of 1'. The locality named is generally described in relation to larger or better known localities.

The meaning of names synonymous with natural features has been added. Where persons have been commemorated, full particulars of their names, dates of birth death have been given, together with some biographical information.

Maps and books are indicated by the author's surname and the year of publication. If the name has been taken from a book, the year is given in round brackets (). If several books or maps have been published by an author in the same year, the publications are indicated by a, b, etc. A dash (—) before a map or book indicates that the name is used in the adopted form.

Altitudes on the map have been measured from mean sea-level.

## LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

The addition in () gives the word with its definite article.

Norwegian	English translation
bakke(n) . . . . .	rising ground, slope
banke(n) . . . . .	bank, elevation of the sea bottom with depths down to 200 metres
bekk(en) . . . . .	brook, stream
berg(et) . . . . .	mountain, crag
bre(en) . . . . .	glacier
bukt(a) . . . . .	bay, bight, cove
båe(n) . . . . .	rock awash, sunken rock
dal(en) . . . . .	valley
djup(et) . . . . .	deep, depth
egg(a) . . . . .	sharp ridge
fjell(et) . . . . .	mountain
fjøre (fjóra) . . . . .	beach, sands
flak(et) . . . . .	elevation of the sea bottom with uniform depths
flog(et) . . . . .	rock wall, steep rock face
flu(a) . . . . .	rock awash, sunken rock
fly(a) . . . . .	barren, level or undulating ground
fonn(a) . . . . .	snow field or glacier
gjel(et) . . . . .	ravine
grunne(n) . . . . .	shoal, or smaller, shallow part of a bank
hall(et) . . . . .	slope
hamar(en) . . . . .	steep rock, crag
haug(en) pl. haugane . . . . .	hill, hillock, mound
hei(a) . . . . .	heath, woodless plateau or upland, moor
hette (hetta) . . . . .	hood, cap
hump(en) . . . . .	hummock
hytte (hytta) . . . . .	hut
høg(d)a . . . . .	hill, height
is(en) . . . . .	ice
kapp . . . . .	cape
kjegle (kjegla) . . . . .	cone
knaus(en) pl. knausane . . . . .	crag, rock
kolle(n) pl. kollane . . . . .	rounded hill or crag
krater(et) . . . . .	crater
lagune (laguna) . . . . .	lagoon

li(a) .....	hill side, slope
moréne (moréna) .....	moraine
nes(et) .....	naze, point
nos(a) .....	nose
nut(en) .....	mountain peak
odde(n) .....	point, cape
pynt(en) .....	point
rabbe(n) pl. rabbane .....	small, elongated elevation on level ground, ledge
renne (renna) .....	lane, channel
rev(et) .....	reef
rygg(en) .....	ridge
sand(en) .....	sands
skalle(n) .....	skull
skard(et) .....	pass
skjer(et) pl. skjera .....	skerry, rock
slette (sletta) .....	plain, level ground
stein(en) .....	stone, rock
strand(a) .....	strand, shore
straum(en) .....	stream, current
stup(et) .....	precipice
såte (såta) .....	(hay-) cock
tinde(n) .....	peak
tjørn(a) .....	tarn
topp(en) pl. toppane .....	peak, summit
varde(n) .....	cairn (as landmark)
vatn(et) .....	lake
vik(a) .....	creek, cove, bay
øy(a) .....	island
øyr(a) .....	low-lying gravel plain

## LIST OF PLACE-NAMES

Names printed in heavy type indicate the recognized forms of the names of Jan Mayen.

**Alfred Øiendalen.** 71° 01'—8° 22'. Small valley leading from Pálffykrateret to the northern part of Scoresbyfjellet. Named after the Norwegian mate Alfred Øien, 1902—1946, who was steward at the meteorological station on Jan Mayen 1939—40 and assistant and quartermaster (from 1943) for four years during World War II. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Alkevika.** 70° 54'—8° 46'. The bay southwest of Kapp Traill. A.= the guillemot bay. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Andersenhytta*, NSIU 1929. Was built in 1908 on Lars L. Haugen's expedition by Anders Andersen in the northeastern part of Nordlaguna, about 100 m from Joestinghuset (q. v.). The hut was totally destroyed by a storm 1923—24.

*Annahytta*. Hut at Nordvestkapp, built in 1926 by Gustav Øines, Finn Devold, Trygve Guldberg and Reidar Cornelius Halvorsen. Anna was probably the wife of Guldberg. The hut was situated on a small mound, but is now derelict. *Camp Anna*, Nicholls (1935) p. 135. — NSIU 1929.

**Antarcticberget.** 70° 57'—8° 46'. The mountain wall facing the sea in the centre of Engelskbukta. Named after Nathorst's ship on his Greenland expedition 1900. *Antarctics klippor*, Nathorst (1901. B. II, p. 66 ("såsom jag kallade dom")); — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Armstolen.** 71° 04'—8° 20'. The 547 m high crater northwest of Bylandt—Rheytkrateret. A.= the armchair, owing to the shape. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Arnethkrateret.** 70° 51'—9° 03'. Volcanic cone on Kraterflya in the extreme southwest of the island. Named after Adolf Ritter von Arneth, b. 10.7 1819 in Vienna, d. 30.7 1897 in the same place. President Kaiserliche Akademie d. Wissenschaften 1879, director des Haus-, Hof- u. Staatsarchives, since 1896 Vorsitzender der Historischen Kommission in München. *Arneth Kr.*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Arneth*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — Hydrographic Office 1946; *Arnethkr*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Askheimtoppen.** 70° 56'—8° 46'. 509 m high peak southeast of Tømmerbukta. Named after Thor Askheim, 1889—, topographer at Norsk Polarinstitut. He has worked on mapping and tide measurements on Jan Mayen in the summers of 1949, 1950, 13 summers in Svalbard and 3 summers in Greenland. *Askheimt<sup>p</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

- Atlantic City*. 71° 00'—8° 28'. Liljequist 1945. Name of the American wireless station at Nordlaguna during World War II. The station has been discontinued.
- Aulrabben**. 71° 06'—8° 15'. Small rock ridge on the southeastern side of Joribreen. A.= the creeping ridge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Austbukta**. 71° 07'—8° 00'. Small bay on the east coast in front of Dufferinbreen. A.= the east bay. *Østbukt*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Austb<sup>kt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Austkapp**. 71° 08'—7° 57'. Point northeast of Beerenberg. A.= the east cape. *Oosthoek*, Blaeu 1662; *Oosthoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Cap Oriental*, de Reste 1801; *Cap-Est*, de Reste (1801) p. 186; *Ostcap*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Ost Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *Cap Est*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Cape East*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Östkap*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1955.
- Austkapphallet**. 71° 08'—8° 00'. The mountain slope west of Austkapp. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Austre Krossbukta*, see Krossbukta.
- Austrian Nunatak*, see Nunataken.
- Austrian Station*, see Österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen.
- Avdalen**. 70° 52'—8° 51'. Small valley on the west side of Flykollen. A.= the remote valley. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Avdalsmøya**. 70° 52'—8° 51'. Crag in Avdalen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Avlhaugane**. 70° 52'—9° 04'. Small, volcanic hills on Kraterflya west of Richterkrateret. A.= the cinder hills. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Baie Anglaise*, see Engelskbukta.
- baie des Morses*, see Kvalrossbukta.
- baie des Sept-Hollandais*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.
- baie du Bois Flotté (Rehvedbukta)*, see Rekvedbukta.
- baie du Petit-Sable*, see Vesle Sandbukta.
- baie du Sud*, see Sørbukta
- Baie Mary Muss*, see Maria Muschbukta.
- Baljane**. 71° 09'—8° 00'. Two small craters or a twin crater on the top of Kraterlia. B.= the tubs. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Barengat*, see Bjørnholet.
- Basissletta**. 70° 58'—8° 25'. The lower, sandy part of the coastal plain north of Eggøya. A base line was measured here by the topographer Wilhelm Solheim of Norsk Polarinstitut's expedition in 1949. *Südlagunen -Ebene*, Boldva (1886) p. 39, partly covers B.; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955. See also Lagunesletta.
- Bas Pic du Sud*, see Lågpynten.
- Bastionen**. 71° 04'—8° 07'. The steep crag from 940—1700 m above sea-level, between Clarkebreen and Griegbreen. B.= the bastion. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Baye Anglaise*, see Engelskbukta.
- Baye de Hopstocks*, see Hoepstockbukta.
- Baye Turn*, see Turnbukta.
- Bay of Guinea*, see Guineabukta.
- Bear Gat*, see Bjørnholet.
- Bear Mountain*, see Beerenberg.
- Bears Gat* and *Bears-gat*, see Bjørnegat.
- B<sup>e</sup> de Guinée*, see Guineabukta.

*B<sup>e</sup> des dix Tentes*, see Titeltbukta.

*B<sup>e</sup> des Sept Hollandais*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

*Beere Gat*, see Bjørnegat.

**Beerenberg.** 71° 00'—8° 20'. The large volcano cone which occupies the whole northeastern part of Jan Mayen. The uppermost part is an ice-filled crater bordered by a circular ridge with several peaks, the highest of which is Kong Haakons Topp, 2277 m. The southern part of B. is covered by the large glacial area named Kronprins Olavs Bre, and the northeastern part by a somewhat smaller ice area named Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre. On the east and west side large glaciers flow down to the sea. Weyprechtbreen has its origin in the large central crater (Sentralkrateret). It is very difficult to walk around B. near sea-level. The first persons known to have ascended B. are P.-L. Mercanton, J. M. Wordie, and T. C. Letbridge, on Aug. 9—11, 1921. In 1927, Finn Devold, Gustav Øines and Henry Joesting ascended the mountain, and Noel Ewart Odell reached the summit in 1933. The Norw. doctor Per Wexels made no less than five ascents during April—May, 1944. Magne Råum participated in one of these ascents. Egil Rogstad and the doctor Ole Hagen also reached the summit in May, 1944. In 1944 none of the climbers took more than one day on the ascent. B.= the bear mountain. *Mount Hackluyt*, Fotherby (1615) p. 86; *beerenberg*, Ruyter (1633); *Beerenbergh*, Blaeu 1662; *Mons Vrsorum*, Blaeu (1662) p. 19; *Beeren berg*, Doncker 1663; *Bæren berg*, Doncker 1665; *Bärenberg*, Anderson (1746) p. 8; *Bjørne Bierg*, Anderson (1748) p. 5; *Mont<sup>gne</sup> aux Ours*, de Reste 1801; *Bear Mountain*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. 1, p. 155; *Bjørneberg*, Hermoder (1824); *Peak of Beerenberg*, Wells (1876) p. 92; *Bærenberg*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 9; *Beerenbergfjellet*, Iversen (1936a) p. 104; *Beeremberg*, Service Hydrographique (1922) p. 284 and (1936) p. 237; *Bjørneberget*, Hydrographic Office 1945; — Scoresby 1820, Vogt 1863, Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886a, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Beerenberggletscher*, Tollner (1934) p. 102 is probably the same as Kronprins Olavs Bre, but Tollner could hardly have meant to use it as a geographical name, since he did not include it among the new names he introduced on the map.

*Beeren Gat*, see Bjørnegat.

*B<sup>e</sup> Hoopstick*, see Hoepstockbukta.

*B<sup>e</sup> Orientale de la Croix*, see Krossbukta.

*B<sup>e</sup> Ouest de la Croix*, see Vestbukta.

**Bergdalen.** 70° 57'—8° 40'. Valley on the northern side of Hannberget. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Bernakrateret.** 70° 59'—8° 17'. Small, volcanic crater about 1700 m northeast of Turnbukta. After Dr. Georg Berna, "Leiter der Nord-Fahrt 1861 mit dem Schooner "Joachim Hinrich"". *Crater*, Scoresby 1820; "*Ratankuchen-krater Berna*", Vogt 1863; *Kr. Berna*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Berna Krater*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Berna*, Service Hydrographique 1903, *Bernina-krater*, Brander (1955) p. 10; — Lynge (1939) p. 6; *Bernakr<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Bernina-krater*, see Bernakrateret.

**Bigsetrabbane.** 71° 02'—8° 21'. The extreme upper and northeastern part of Krosspyntallet, also including some rocks and ridges on the glacier. Named after the Norwegian sergeant Karl Johan Bigset, Ålesund, who wintered on Jan Mayen 1941, 1942, 1943. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Birdkollen.** 71° 02'—8° 14'. Nunatak, 843 m above sea-level, between Sør-

green and Fotherbygreen. Named after the Englishmen Charles Godfrey Bird, 1913—42, and Edward Godfrey Bird, who visited Jan Mayen in 1934 and have written about plants and birdlife on the island. *Birdk<sup>ln</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Bird Rocks*, see Fuglesøyla.

*Bjørne Bierg*, see Beerenberg.

*Bjørnehjerg*, see Beerenberg.

**Bjørnegat.** 70° 55'—8° 42'. The passage between Losbåten and Helensanden. Robijn (1689) p. 69, writes: "— between this wall and the rocks is a passage that runs in sea south southeast on called the Bears-gat, where within 4 fathoms ye have stonie ground. Ships could come in to ly there, but there is no anker-ground." B.= the bear's gat or hole. *Bears-gat*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Beere Gat*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Trou de l'Ours*, de Reste 1801; *Bears gat*, Scoresby 1820; *Bären Gat*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Beeren Gat*, Wille and Mohn 1882; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 112 1955.

**Bjørnholet.** 70° 54'—8° 47'. Small cove in the mountain wall in the western part of Alkevika about 1400 m southwest of Kapp Traill. Very possibly the name refers to a hole formed by abrasion through the protruding rocky nose on the west side of the cove. *Bären Gat*, Boldva 1886a; *Trou des Ours*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Baren Gat*, Wordie (1926) p. 743; *Bear Gat*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Trou aux Ours*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 240; *Bjørneholet*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Blinddalen.** 70° 53'—8° 49'. The cirqueformed valley west of Branderpynten. B.= the blind valley. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Blinddalstoppane.** 70° 53'—8° 52'. The summits 629, 636, and 624 m at the head of Blinddalen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Blyttberg*, see Blyttberget.

**Blyttberget.** 70° 59'—8° 32'. 138 m high crag southeast of Nordlaguna. Named after the Norwegian botanist Axel Gudbrand Blytt, 1843—98. *Kr. Blytt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Blytt Berg*, Boldva 1886 b; *Blytte bjerg*, Kruuse (1902) p. 105; *Mt. Blytt*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Blytt berg*, Service Hydrographique (1922) p. 286; *Blytt berg*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Blyttb<sup>gt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Blårevknausane.** 71° 01'—8° 17'. A row of crags from 409, 537 and to abt. 600 m, ca. 2 km west of Sørbreen. B.= the blue fox hills. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Boat Rock*, see Losbåten.

*Bocht van Guinea*, see Guineabukta.

**Boldvatoppen.** 70° 52'—9° 01'. 319,5 m high peak between Arneth- and Pöckkrateret. After Linienschiffskapitän Adolf Bóbrik von Boldva, b. 30.7 1854, d. 1.12 1944 in Trieste. Took part in the Austrian expedition to Jan Mayen, 1882—83, and drew the Austrian map of the island. *Boldvat<sup>p</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Bombéllestoppen.** 70° 54'—8° 53'. Volcanic mountain 606 m above sea-level, southeast of Titeltbukta, and about 1000 m north of Stephanie-toppen. Named after Admiral, Graf Karl Albert Bombélles, b. 17.8 1832 in Turin, d. 29.7 1889 in Rodaun at Vienna. 1877—89 Oberhofmeister with Crownprince Rudolf. *Bombelles Kr.*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Bombelles*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Bombelles Mt.*, Bird (1935 b) p. 122; *Sommet Bombelles*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Bombelleskrateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Bombellesb<sup>g</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; *Bombéllest<sup>pn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.



- Bommen.** 71° 00'—8° 29'. The stony bar (bom) between Nordlaguna and the sea. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Borga.** 70° 55'—8° 47'. 522 m high mountain with crater-ridges, north of Kapp Traill. B. = the fortress. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Borgdalen.** 70° 54'—8° 47'. Valley on the south side of Borga, near Kapp Traill. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Borgsletta.** 70° 54'—8° 45'. The small coastal plain between Båtvika and Kapp Traill. B. = the fortress plain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Bouwensonbåen.** 70° 40'—8° 56'. The 6 m shoal situated about 10 nautical miles south of Sørkapp. Named after the Dutch skipper Lucas Bouwenson from Delft. Robijn (1689) p. 69 writes of him: «The matter of 3 miles [a sea mile = 4 nautical miles] south and to eastwards from the south or westcorner, there lyeth a Stooone which at the undeepest hath about eleven foot of water, which stone in circuit is about so high as man can throw a small stone. Lucas Bouwenson from Delfshaven hath with calm water broke the rudder of his ship there on; about this stone goeth commonly a hollow water.» — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Branderpynten.** 70° 53'—8° 47'. Point 3 km northwest of Kapp Wien. Named after the Dutch highschool teacher Jan Brander, 1879—, from Vlissingen, who carried out important research studies into the archives of Jan Mayen's early history, and has written several books about the island. *Branderp'*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Bratthenget.** 71° 04'—8° 12'. The steep ice slope above 1600 m southeast of Haakon VII Topp. B. = the steep slope. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Bregjelet.** 71° 00'—8° 06'. The ravine (gjel) on the coast midway between Kapp Håp and Kapp Wohlgemuth. The name derives from a small glacier, or ice, in the ravine. B. is a good sailing mark when fog is concealing the higher parts of the island. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Breiddalen.** 70° 52'—8° 59'. Valley west of Breidfjellet and south of Guineabukta. B. = the broad valley. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Breiddjupet.** 70° 35'—8° 00'. Submarine bay on the east side of Jan Mayenbanken. B. = the wide deep. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Breidfjellet.** 70° 52'—8° 59'. The mountain between Slaggfjellet and Breiddalen, southeast of Guineabukta. B. = the broad mountain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Brielletårnet.** 70° 58'—8° 42'. High rock at Kvalrossen. The name has been supposed to originate in the word "briller" = spectacles, owing to the shape of the rock. Brander, however, says: "De naam is gelukkig gekozen, want het forsche, het massale van den bekenden Sinte Catharinetoren te Brielle heeft de klip, en in overeenkomstigen vorm inderdaad." Brander (1934) p. 7. *Brielsche Toorn*, Blaeu 1662; *Briellish steepel*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Tour de Labrielle*, de Reste 1801; *Brielsche Tooren* (*Les Tours de la Brille, ou des Besicles*), de Reste (1801) p. 185—186; *Briellish Tower* Scoresby 1820; *Brielle Thurm*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Brielle Taarn*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Brielle Thurmsäule*, Chavanne (1884) p. 30; *Brielle Turm*, Boldva 1886a; *Bryelsen toren*, Naber (1930) p. 176 [Ruyter's journal]; *tour de Brielle*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 242; *Briellitaarnet*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Brielsche poort*, Brander (1934) p. 89; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Brinken.** 70° 59'—8° 28'. The southern ridge of Wildberget, which was used for keeping watch during World War II by the Norwegian military forces. — Richter (1946) p. 15.

*British-Bay*, see Engelsbukta.

**Brotvika.** 70° 53'—8° 48'. Bay on the northeastern side of Kapp Wien. B.= the breaker bay. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Broxrabbane.** 71° 03'—8° 23'. The rock ridges on the south side of Kerckhoffbreen and east of Krossberget. Named after Leif Brox, 1905—, Tromsø, since 1925 in the service of the Meteorological Forecasting Centre Northern Norway (Værvarslinga for Nord-Norge,) Tromsø. Wintered in East-Greenland 1928—30 and was manager of the meteorological station on Jan Mayen 1934—35 and 1936—37. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Bryelsen toren*, see Brielletårnet.

**Bulken.** 71° 02'—8° 03'. Rock in the southern part of Petersenbreen, from 620—680 m. B.= the dent. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Bylandt-Rheytkrateret.** 71° 04'—8° 19'. Volcanic crater on the northwestern slope of Beerenberg. After the Austrian, Graf Artur Bylandt-Rheytt, b. 5.5 1821 in Vienna, d. 21.2 1891. Feldzugmeister, 1876—88 Reichskriegsminister. *Bylandt Rheidt Kr.*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Bylandt-Rheidt*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Rylandt-Rheidt-Krateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Bylandt Rheidtkr.*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; *Bylandt-Rheytkr<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Bärenberg*, see Beerenberg.

*Bærenberg*, see Beerenberg.

*Bären Gat*, see Bjørnegat.

*Bären Gat*, see Bjørnholet.

**Båsen.** 71° 02'—8° 21'. Crater, 487,5 m, northeast of Pålffykrateret. The crater has an opening on the west side thus creating the resemblance to a stall (bås). — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Båtvika.** 70° 55'—8° 44'. Small cove northeast of Kapp Traill. B.= the boat cove. *Båtv<sup>k</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Camp Dobbel*, see Haugenhytta.

*Camp Margarethe*, see Margarethhytta.

*Cap de la Croix*, see Krosspynten.

*Cap d'Espérance*, see Kapp Håp.

*Cape East*, see Austkapp.

*Cape Fishburn*, see Kapp Fishburn.

*Cape Hope*, see Kapp Håp.

*Cape Niell*, see Kapp Neill.

*Cape North*, see Nordvestkapp.

*Cape North East (Youngs Forland)*, see Nordkapp.

*Cape North West*, see Kapp Muyen.

*Cape North West*, see Koksneset.

*Cape Rudson*, see Kapp Rudsen.

*Cape South*, see Sørkapp.

*Cape South East*, see Søraustkapp.

*Cape South West*, see Sørvestkapp.

*Cap Est*, see Austkapp.

*Cap Hope*, see Kapp Håp.

*Cap Muyens od. Zweites Kreuz Cap*, see Kapp Muyen.

*Cap N. E.*, see Nordkapp.

*Cap Neill*, see Kapp Neill.

*Cap N. O.*, see Kapp Muyen.

*Cap Nord*, see Nordvestkapp.

*Cap Nordvest*, see Nordvestkapp.

*Cap North West*, see Kapp Muyen.

*Cap Oriental*, see Austkapp.

*Cap Ruden*, see Kapp Rudsén.

*Cap S. E.*, see Søraustkapp.

*Cap Septentrional ou Cap Nord*, see Nordkapp.

*Cap-Sud*, see Sørkapp.

*Cap Sud-Est*, see Søraustkapp.

*Cap Sud-Ouest*, see Sørvestkapp.

*Cap Syd*, see Sørkapp.

*Cap Sydvest*, see Sørvestkapp.

*Cap Traill*, see Kapp Traill.

*Cap Wien*, see Kapp Wien.

*Carl Stephan Sp.*, see Karl Stephantoppen.

*Castle Head*, see Fugleberget.

*C. Brodrick*, see Kapp Brodrick.

*C. de Hoop*, see Kapp Håp.

*Central-Krater*, see Sentralkrateret.

**Charcotbreen.**  $71^{\circ} 04' - 8^{\circ} 20'$ . Glacier tongue on the western slope of Beerenberg near Kapp Muyen. Named after the French doctor and polar explorer Jean Baptiste Étienne Auguste Charcot, 1867—1936, who undertook a number of expeditions to the Polar regions on board the “Pourquoi-pas?”. He also visited Jan Mayen, and was drowned when the ship was wrecked off Iceland in 1936. *Charcot Gl.*, King 1939; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955. Stackhouse (1912) proposed the name Charcot Glacier for the glacier south of Dufferinbreen.

*C. Hudson*, see Kapp Rudsén.

**Clandeboyebukta.**  $71^{\circ} 07' - 7^{\circ} 59'$ . Small bay just south of Austkapp. Lord Dufferin writes in ‘Letters from High Latitudes’; “As soon then as we had collected some geological specimens and duly christened the little cove, at the bottom of which we had landed, “Clandeboyee Creek” we walked back to the gig” (Dufferin (1857) p. 222). “Clandeboyee” was the name of Lord Dufferin’s Irish estate, from which he took his first title in the peerage of the United Kingdom. “*Clandeboyee Creek*”, Dufferin (1857) p. 222, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Clandeboyee Cove*, Boldva 1886a; *Gl. Clendeboy*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Clandeboybukta*, British chart 2282 1949; *Clandeboy Vik*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Clandeboyeb<sup>kt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Clarkebreen.**  $71^{\circ} 04' - 8^{\circ} 08'$ . The steep glacier from Mercantontoppen, reaching the coast just north of Willebreen. On older maps on a small scale the front of both glaciers has been termed Willebreen, though the glacier front shows distinctly the two different ice streams. Named after John Clarke (his name also being spelt Clarker and in Dutch Jan de Clerk), whose company owned the ship which discovered Jan Mayen on June 28, 1614, preceding the discovery by Jan Jacobsz. May. Clarke’s ship was sent from Duinkirken. Brander (1934) p. 25 says that Clarke won a priority lawsuit against the Noordsche Compagnie. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Cleÿne Hout bay*, see Vesle Vedbukta.

*Cleÿne Sand bay*, see Vesle Sandbukta.

*C. Neill*, see Kapp Neill.

*Colonne*, see Søyla.

*Colonne des Oiseaux*, see Fuglesøyla.

*Cr. Arneth*, see Arnethkrateret.

- Crater*, see Bernakrateret.  
*Crater Bassin*, see Sentralkrateret.  
*Cratère Palfy*, see Pálffykrateret.  
*Cr. Berna*, see Bernakrateret.  
*Cr. Bombelles*, see Bombéllestoppen.  
*Cr. Bylandt Rheidt*, see Bylandt-Rheytkrateret.  
*Cr. Danielsen*, see Danielssenkrateret.  
*Cr. Esk*, see Eskkrateret.  
*Cr. Esk*, see Vogtkrateret.  
*Cr. Hochstetter*, see Hochstetterkrateret.  
*Cr. Hoesaaten*, see Richterkrateret.  
*Cr. Hohenlohe*, see Hohenlohekrateret.  
*Cross Cape (Cross Point)*, see Krosspynten.  
*Cross p<sup>l</sup>*, see Krosspynten.  
*Cr. Pöck*, see Pöckkrateret.  
*Cr. Sars*, see Sarskrateret.  
*Cr. Scoresby*, see Scoresbyberget.  
*Cr. Scott*, see Scottkrateret.  
*Cr. Vogt*, see Eskkrateret.  
*Cr. Voringen*, see Vöringen.  
*C. Traill*, see Kapp Traill.

**Dagnyhaugen.** 70° 59'—8° 20'. Small, 146 m high, hill in Ekerolddalen.

Named after Dagny Tande, 1903—; married to the Norwegian botanist Johannes Lid, curator at the Botanical Museum of the University in Oslo. *Majatoppen*, Lyng (1939) p. 6. Lyng got the name from Lid who believed the hill to be identical with that named by Mercanton after his daughter Maya, see Mayatoppen. *Dagnyh<sup>gn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959

**Dalsåta.** 70° 54'—8° 48'. 420 m high peak at the head of Borgdalen. D. .... the valley hay-cock. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Danielssenkrateret.** 70° 59'—8° 32'. 279 m high volcanic crater southwest of Nordlaguna. Named after Daniel Cornelius Danielssen, 1815—94, Norwegian doctor and scientist, member of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, when he visited Jan Mayen 1877. *Kr. Danielssen*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Danielsen Krater*, Boldva 1886 b; *Cr. Danielsen*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Danielsenkrateret*, Hydrographic office 1946; *Danielsent<sup>p</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Das Lootschiff*, see Losbåten.

*den Hoogen berg*, see Jan Mayen.

*3<sup>e</sup> Ysbergh*, see Griegbreen.

*Desemberdalen*, see Tornøedalen.

*De sju klipporna*, see Sjuskjera.

*De 5 of 6 Klypen*, see Sjuskjera.

*de Vijf ofte Seven klippen*, see Sjuskjera.

**Devolddjupet.** 70° 44'—7° 50'. A submarine valley between Sarsbanken and the eastern part of Jan Mayenbanken. Named after Finn Devold, 1902—, Norwegian marine biologist and scientific adviser to Havforskningsinstituttet, Bergen. For many years Devold has been engaged in oceanographic research of the Norwegian and Greenland seas. Wintered at the meteorological station on Kvadehuken, Svalbard, 1923—24, as wireless operator on Jan Mayen 1926—27. In 1928—30 he wintered with his own expedition in Northeast Greenland, and 1931—33 in Southeast

Greenland, part of which he occupied for the Norwegian Government July 10, 1932. 1935 attached to the Board of Fisheries in Bergen.

*d'icelle Richelieu*, see Jan Mayen.

**Dollartoppen** 70° 51'—8° 59'. 458 m high crag between Vøringen and Solheimtjellet. Named after the English geologist, Archibald Thomas John Dollar, Ph. D., 1908-, who carried out geological fieldwork on Jan Mayen in the summers of 1947, 1950, and 1959. *Dollart<sup>pm</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Domen.** 71° 00'—8° 31'. The summit of Fuglefjellet resembling a church or dome. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Dopen.** 71° 09'—8° 05'. Small lake on Kokssletta. D.= the water pool. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Dotten.** 71° 05'—8° 08'. Small nunatak, 1382 m, on the upper part of Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre. D.= the hump or plug. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Draugen.** 70° 52'—8° 49'. 20 m high rock in the sea east of Kapp Wien. Draug is a supernatural being that lives in the sea and uses only half a boat — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Driftwoodbay*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Driftwood Bay*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Drift-Wood Plain*, see Rekvedsletta.

*Drivræbugt*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Drivtømmerbugt*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Drivvedsbugten*, see Rekvedbukta.

**Dufferinbreen.** 71° 06'—8° 04'. Glacier on the northeastern slope of Beerenberg. Named after Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 1826—1902, who in 1856 visited Jan Mayen on board the "Foam" and named a small bay in the neighbourhood of the glacier Clandeboye Bay. See Clandeboyebukta. *1<sup>e</sup> Ysbergh*, Blaeu 1662; *1ste Iceberg*, Scoresby 1820; *Lord Dufferins Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Dufferin Gl.*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier Dufferin*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Dufferin Breen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*duynkerbaey*, see Engelskbukta.

**Dvergane.** 71° 04'—8° 10'. A group of abt. 10 small nunataks, situated from abt. 1660 to 2000 m above sea-level on the south side of the crater ridge of Beerenberg. D.= the dwarfs. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*East Cross Cove*, see Krossbukta.

*East Cross Cove*, see Nordbukta.

*East Weyprecht Gl.*, see Gjuvbreen.

**Eggøya.** 70° 58'—8° 24'. Peninsula east of Sørлагuna, formed by the northern half of an old crater. Steam still issues from small fissures. E.= the egg island. *Eyer Eylandt of vogel klippen*, Blaeu 1662, *Zorgdrager* 1720; *Eyer land of Vogelklypen*, Anderson 1746; *I. aux OEufs, ou les Rochers de l'Oiseaux*, de Reste 1801; *Terre aux Œufs*, de Reste (1801) p. 187; *Egg Island*, Scoresby 1820; *Eierinsel*, Vogt 1863; *Ægøen*, Mohn (1878 b) p. 154; *Eg-Øen*, Mohn (1878 b) p. 154; *Æg-Øen*, Mohn (1878 b) p. 153; *Eier-Insel*, Boldva 1886 b; *île aux OEufs*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *Set des OEufs*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Egg Bluff Crater*, Wordie 1922; *Egg Bluff*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Eier Bluff*, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 23; *Eiershiereiland*, Brander (1934) p. 7; *Eierberg*, Schulz (1934) p. 251; *Morne-Eier (Sommet aux-OEfs)*, Service Hydrographique

(1936) p. 240; *Sommet des OEufs*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; — NSIU 1929.

**Eggøybukta.** 70° 58'—8° 25'. The small bay on the west side of Eggøya. *Eggøyb<sup>kt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Eggøykalven.** 70° 58'—8° 24'. Skerry at Eggøya. E.= the Eggøya calf. *Kalb I.*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Ægø-Kalven*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Kalb Insel*, Boldva 1886 a; *Kalb*, Boldva 1886 b; *Le veau*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Veau*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 241; *Eggøy Kalven*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Eggøyodden.** 70° 58'—8° 24'. The extreme southwest point on Eggøya. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Eierberg*, see Eggøya.

*Eier Bluff*, see Eggøya.

*Eierinsel*, see Eggøya.

*Eierschiereiland*, see Eggøya.

*Eiland Mauritius*, see Jan Mayen.

**Eimheia.** 70° 58'—8° 40'. The low and broad hill between Sørlaguna and Kvalrossbukta. Eim means vapour, exhalation. Used here because some small mounds, giving out vapour when opened, have been formed through volcanic exhalation. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Ekerolddalen.** 70° 59'—8° 21'. Valley between Eskkrateret and Vogt-fjellet. Named after Hagbard Ekerold, 1883-, Norwegian engineer, who wintered at Hiorthamn, Spitsbergen, 1918—20, and who erected the first meteorological station on Jan Mayen 1921 and wintered there 1921—22. *Vallée Ekerold*, Mercanton (1924) p. 278; *Ekerolddal*, Tollner (1934) p. 101; *Ekerold Valley*, King 1939; — Lynge (1939) p. 6. Name originally given by J. M. Wordie.

**Elisabethoppen.** 70° 52'—8° 54'. 715.2 m high peak abt. 3 km NW of Kapp Wien. Named after Elisabeth Eugénie, b. 24. 12 1837 in München, d. 10. 9 1898 in Geneva, Empress and Queen of Austria and Hungary, Princess of Bavaria, married to the Emperor Frans Josef in 1854. She was assassinated in Geneva. *Elisabeth Sp.*, Boldva 1886a; *Pic Elisabeth*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — NSIU 1929; *sommet Elisabeth*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Elisabeth Topp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Franz Josef<sup>tp</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; *Elisabeth<sup>tp</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Engelskbukta.** 70° 56'—8° 50'. Broad, open bay between Kapp Rudsens and Kvalrossen, comprising Kvalrossbukta and Tømmerbukta. Ruyter (1633) says there were at least ten tents. On the shore of Kvalrossbukta are still to be found the sites of three Dutch houses and a mound with bones of several skeletons. Muller (1874) p. 151 says: "In de Noordbaai was het hoofdkvarteer der Noordsche Compagnie . . . daar ovérvinterten in 1633 zeven matrozen" and further, on p. 156: "Outgert Jacobsz. van Grootebrook bleef met zes anderen in de Noordbaai op Jan Mayen-eiland." It is, however, difficult to decide from the old papers where the seven seamen lived. From the journal left by them they may have lived in Sjuhollendarbukta (q. v.). *duynkerbaey*, Ruyter (1635) (See Brander (1955) p. 131); *Noorder of the Engelsche Bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Northbay*, Robijn (1689) p. 69 ("The most convenient place of all for the handling of fish-oil"); *Noorder of Engelsche Baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Baye Anglaise*, de Reste 1801 (only Kvalrossbukta); *English B.*, Barrow 1818; *Nord or English Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *Noordbaai*, Muller (1870) p. 150; *Nord el. Engelske Bugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Engelsche Bucht*, Boldva 1886a; *Baie Anglaise*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Engelske Bukta*, Hydrographic Office 1946;

*Engelskbukta*, British chart 2282 1949 (only Tømmerbukta): *British-Bay*, Allgén (1954) p. 8; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Erstes Kreuz Cap*, see Krosspynten.

*1<sup>e</sup> Ysbergh*, see Dufferinbreen.

**Erta.** 71° 03'—8° 11'. Small crag, 1498 m above sea-level in the uppermost part of Kronprins Olavs Bre. E. = the pea. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Eskkrateret*, see Vogtfjellet.

*Esk Krater*, see Vogtfjellet.

**Eskkrateret.** 70° 59'—8° 18'. Volcanic crater (284 m) on the east side of Ekerolddalen. After the “Esk of Whitby”, Scoresby's ship at Jan Mayen 1817. The crater climbed and named by Scoresby, was later confused with a crater higher up the mountain slope (Vogtfjellet) by Wille and Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886 a and b and others, who named Scoresby's Esk Mount Vogt Crater in their maps. The original names have been restored, the name *Esk* having priority for the lower crater. The upper mountain has received the name *Vogtfjellet* (q.v.). *Esk Mount*, Scoresby 1820· *Kr. Esk*, Vogt 1863· *Krater Vogt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Vogt Krater*, Boldva 1886 a and b; *Cr. Vogt*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Vogtkrateret*, NSIU 1929, Lynge (1939) p. 6; *Esk Cr.*, King 1939; *Esk krateren*, Liljequist 1945; *Nogtkrateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Eskkr*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; *Eskkr<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Essa.** 71° 01'—8° 24'. Volcanic crater, 314, 1500 m north of Scoresbyfjellet. E = the forge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Essefjellet.** 71° 00'—8° 26'. The mountain ridge just east of Hochstetterkrateret, with the craters *Essa* and *Vesleessa*. E. = the forge mountain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Eyer Eylandt of Vogel klippen*, see Eggøya.

*Eyer land of Vogelklypen*, see Eggøya.

*Eylandt Mauritius in Groenlandt*, see Jan Mayen.

*Finnkjærringa*, see Presidentsteinen.

*1<sup>st</sup> Cross Cape*, see Krosspynten.

*Fishburn*, Russell (1940) p. 275. Hardly meant as a geographical name, but only to indicate the neighbourhood of Fishburndalen and Kapp Fishburn.

*Fishburn B.*, King 1939. Name for a bay at Kapp Fishburn, but no bay exists here. The name should therefore be left out.

**Fishburndalen.** 71° 00'—8° 11'. Valley on the west side of Kapp Fishburn (q.v.), *Fishburn Val.*, King 1939; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Fishburn Val.*, see Fishburndalen.

**Flykollen.** 70° 52'—8° 50'. 419 m high crag at Kapp Wien. A German airplane (fly) crashed against the mountain during the second world war. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Fløya.** 70° 51'—8° 56'. 424 m high mountain top just above Fugleodden near Sørkapp. F. = the wing. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Fonnrabben.** 71° 02'—8° 14'. A rock ridge extending from 960 to 1040 m above sea-level on Kronprins Olavs Bre, above Sørbremorena. F. = the glacier or snow ridge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Fotherbybreen.** 71° 01'—8° 07'. Glacier west of Søraustkapp. Named after Robert Fotherby who in 1615 visited Jan Mayen. In that year Fotherby undertook a voyage on board the “Richard” for the Muscovy Comp. Forced by the ice westwards from Spitsbergen, he sighted Jan Mayen where he went ashore. He gave a good description of the island.

Muller (1874) pp. 193—194. *Fotherby Gl.*, King 1939; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Fotherbymorena.** 71° 00'—8° 07'. The moraines laid down by Fotherbybreen. *Fotherby Moraines*, Nicholls (1955) p. 131; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Fowlie-rock*, see Fuglesøyla.

*Foxhole*, see Revesmauet.

**Franz Josefs Topp.** 70° 53'—8° 53'. 729 m high peak in the southwestern part of the island, about midway between Titeltbukta and Kapp Wien. After the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, 1830—1916. *Franz Josef Spitze*, Boldva 1886a; *Pic Franz Josef*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Pointe François-Joseph*, Mercanton (1924) p. 269; *Sommet Frans Josef*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Franz Josefs Topp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Rudolft<sup>v</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; *Franz Joseft<sup>v</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Franz Joseft<sup>v</sup>*, see Elisabethtoppen.

**Frielebreen.** 71° 06'—8° 05'. Glacier on the northeastern side of Beerenberg between Prins Haralds Bre and Dufferinbreen. Named after Herman Friele, 1838—1921, zoologist and merchant in Bergen, member of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, that visited Jan Mayen 1877. He wrote about the mollusc-fauna of Jan Mayen. *2<sup>e</sup> Ysbergh*, Blaeu 1662 (possibly F.); *Frieles Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Frieles Gletscher*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier Friele*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Friele Breen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Fritz Øienberget.** 71° 02'—8° 02'. The 400 m high crag abt. 3 km north of Søraustkapp. Named after the Norwegian wireless operator Fritz Cornelius Øien, 1899—, Tromsø. He circumnavigated Nordaustlandet as early as 1915 with one of the ships belonging to his father, Jens Øien; stayed one year in the Antarctic, 5 or 6 times engaged in sealing in the White Sea, the North Ice and the West Ice, wintered 1925—26 as assistant at the meteorological station on Jan Mayen, 1926—28 fur hunter in Northeast Greenland, 1929—31 manager of the meteorological station on Jan Mayen, 1932—33 and 1934—35 manager of Bjørnøya Radio, 1936—37 assistant at the station on Jan Mayen, during World War II manager of the station. Lieutenant from 1943. *Øienaksla*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; *Fritz Øienb<sup>gt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Frogner toppen.** 70° 56'—8° 47'. Volcano just west of Lunckekjegla south of Tømmerbukta. After Captain Jens Harry Frogner, b. 27/9 1917, air-pilot in the air-plane used for mapping in 1949. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Fugleberget.** 70° 59'—8° 31'. 167 m high crag at Nordlaguna. F. = the bird crag. *Vogel Berg*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Fugleberg*, Mohn (1878) p. 153; *Vogelbergkrater*, Chavanne (1884) p. 64; *Vogelberg*, Boldva 1886 b; *Fågelberget*, Nathorst (1901) p. 57; *M<sup>t</sup> des Oiseaux*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 242; *Fuglefjell Crater*, Schaanning (1933) p. 34; *Domen*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, is the church-like summit of Fugleberget. *Castle Head*, Hydrographic Office 1946, is the northeastern top of Fugleberget. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Fugleodden.** 70° 51'—8° 55'. Second point northeast of Sørkapp. F. = the bird point. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*Fuglesteinen*, see Fuglesøyla.

**Fuglesøyla.** 70° 54'—8° 57'. High rock in the sea at Titeltbukta. *Vogel Klip*, Blaeu 1662; *Fowlie-rock*, or *Vogelklip*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Rochers de l'Oiseaux*, de Reste 1801; *Bird Rocks*, Scoresby 1820; *Vogel Klippen*,



- Wille and Mohn 1878; *Vogel-Klip*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Vogel Säule*, Boldva 1886a; *Colonne des Oiseaux*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Bird Rock*, King 1939; *Fuglesteinen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Fulmarfloget.** 71° 09'—7° 57'. The steep rock wall between Nordkapp and Austkapp. A large number of Fulmar petrels nest here. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Fyrgangen.** 70° 51'—8° 50'. The sound between Fyrtårnet and Kapp Wien. F. = the lighthouse passage. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Fyrtårnet.** 70° 51'—8° 50'. High rock or needle in the sea near Kapp Wien. F. = the lighthouse tower. *Klip als een Seyl*, Blaeu 1662; *Rock like a Sail*, Scoresby 1820; *Leuchtturm*, Vogt 1863; *Leuchtturm Klippe*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Fyrtaarnet*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Leuchtturm-Insel*, Chavanne (1884) p. 30; *rocher du Phare*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *Récif du Phare*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Lighthouse R<sup>k</sup>*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Fyrtårnholmen*, Iversen (1936 a) p. 105; — British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Første Korsnes*, see Krosspynten.
- Fågelberget*, see Fugleberget.
- Galteryggen.** 71° 00'—8° 26'. Short ridge forming the pass between the uppermost parts of Jacobsdalen and Tornøedalen (information from Johs. Lid 1954). Name given by Lid. G. = the boar's back. — Lynge (1937) p. 9.
- Gamlestasjonen*, see Jan Mayen Radio.
- Gjelhallet.** 71° 03'—8° 02'. The rocky slope with ravines (gjel) in front of Petersenbreen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Gjuvbreen.** 71° 06'—8° 11'. The steep glacier from Gjuvtinden along the south side of Trollstigen. *East Weyprecht Gl*, King 1939. If the name East Weyprecht Gl. had been recognized it would have been necessary to call Weyprecht-breen West Weyprecht Gl. It was, therefore, considered preferable to give it another name. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Gjuvtinden.** 71° 05'—8° 10'. The crag just northwest of Hakluyttoppen. G. = the abyss peak or ravine peak. *Gjuvt<sup>dn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Glacier Dufferin*, see Dufferinbreen.
- Glacier du Midi*, see Sørbreen.
- Glacier du Sud*, see Sørbreen.
- Glacier Friele*, see Frielebreen.
- Glacier Grieg*, see Griegbreen.
- Glacier Kjerulf*, see Kjerulfbreen.
- Glacier Petersen*, see Petersenbreen.
- Glacier Swend Foyn*, see Svend Foynbreen.
- Glacier Weyprecht*, see Weyprechtbreen.
- Glacier Wilczek*, see Willebreen.
- Glacier Wille*, see Willebreen.
- Gl. Clendebay*, see Clandeboyebukta.
- Golf de Guinée*, see Guineabukta.
- Gouwenaerbåen.** 70° 57'—8° 21'. 10 m shoal southeast of Eggøya. After the Dutch Captain Jacob de Gouwenaer, whose name had originally been attached to Rekvedbukta (q. v.). He was captain on board "den Orangienboom" when together with Jan Jacobsz. May he discovered Jan Mayen in 1614. *Gouwenaerbåen*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Gouwenaers Bay*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Gran Caep*, see Grønkapp.

*Grande Baye au Bois*, see Rekvedbukta.

*great Hout-bay*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Great Wood Bay*, see Rekvedbukta.

**Griegbreen.** 70° 04'—8° 07'. Glacier reaching the coast east of the crater of Beerenberg. After Joachim Grieg, 1849—1932, ship broker, Bergen, mate on board the "Vøringen", vessel of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, visiting Jan Mayen 1877. Grieg was elected a member of the Norwegian Storting for the period 1906—09. *3<sup>de</sup> Ysbergh*, Blaeu 1662 (possibly G.); *Griegs Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Grieg Gletscher*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier Grieg*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Grieg Breen*, Hydrographic office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*groencaep*, see Grønkapp.

*Groen-kaap*, see Grønkapp.

**Grootebrookflya.** 70° 54'—8° 57'. The coastal plain between Titeltbukta and Kapp Rudsén. Named after Outgert Jacobsz. van Grootebrook, leader of the Dutch wintering party of seven men, 1633—34. The men perished from scurvy. It is not quite clear whether they wintered at Kvalrassbukta or at Sjuhollendarbukta. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Groote Hout Bay*, see Rekvedbukta.

**Grovdalen.** 70° 54'—8° 54'. The valley between Ringkollen and Grovliá. G. = the furrow valley. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Grovliá.** 70°54'—8° 55'. The extensive hillside from Bombélestoppen and Stephanietoppen down to Grootebrookflya. G. = the furrow slope. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Gryta.** 70° 52'—9° 00'. Small crater just east of Boldvatoppen. G. = the cauldron. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Grøna.** 70° 59'—8° 21'. Green part of the slope on the western side of Ekerolddalen. Name given by Johs. Lid. *Grønna* (i Ekerolddalen), Schaanning (1933) p. 26. *Grøno*, Lid (1941) p. 4. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Grønberget.** 71° 00'—8° 10'. Crag a little north of Kapp Fishburn. G. = the green crag (owing to vegetation). — Lyngé (1939) p. 6; *Grønbg<sup>a</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; *Grønbg<sup>st</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Grønkapp.** 70° 58'—8° 42'. The point on the west side of Kvalrossen. G. = green cape. Probably the name was originally used for the whole cape including Kvalrossen. *groencaep*, Ruyter (1633); *Gran Caep*, Naber (1930) p. 115; *Groenkaap*, Brander 1934; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Grånuten.** 70° 51'—8° 57'. 527 m high peak connected with Solheimfjellet and situated northeast of this mountain. Grå = grey. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Guineabukta.** 70° 53'—9° 03'. Bay on the northwestern side of the southernmost part of Jan Mayen. Probably named after Guinea Bay on the west side of Africa. *Bocht van Guinea*, Blaeu 1662, Zorgdrager 1720; *Bocht of Guinea*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Bay of Guinea*, Scoresby 1820; *Golfe de Guinée*, de Reste 1801; *Guinea Bucht*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Guinea Bugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *B<sup>e</sup> de Guinée*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Hageruphytta.** 71° 09'—8° 05'. Hut at Krossbukta, built during Hagerup's expedition 1924 by Henry Rudi, August Hansen and Håkon Karlsen. The hut is situated on Kokssletta abt. 350 m east of the shore below the mountain wall at Krossbukta. Named after Johan Sverdrup Hagerup,

- 1884—1956, merchant at Tromsø. He sent wintering expeditions to Jan Mayen 1917—18 and 1924—25; *Hagerups Hut*, NSIU 1929, King 1939; *Hageruphütte*, Tollner 1937; — Lid (1941) p. 7, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Hageruphøgda.** 71° 08'—8° 03'. 676 m high ridge in the lower part of Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre. For explanation of name, see Hageruphytta. *Hageruph<sup>da</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Hakluyttoppen.** 71° 05'—8° 09'. 2205 m high peak on the northeastern part of the crater ridge of Beerenberg. Originally Fotherby named Beerenberg Mount Hackluyt [1615], Fotherby (1615), p. 86, but the name was not used, or passed into oblivion. Since Blaeu renamed the mountain, only the name Beerenberg has been used. After Richard Hakluyt, ca. 1553—1616, British geographer. Publisher of works on the history of geographical discoveries. *Hakluyt Peak*, King 1939; *Hakluyt<sup>p</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954.
- Hamarbreen.** 71° 05'—8° 16'. The glacier northwest of Kongshamaren. Named after Kongshamaren. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Hamarskaftet.** 71° 05'—8° 14'. The western ridge leading down from Kongshamaren along the south side of Hamarbreen. H. = the hammer shaft. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Hannberget.** 70° 57'—8° 40'. 236 m high mountain southeast of Kvalrossbukta. Named after Julius von Hann, b. 23.3. 1839 at Schlus Haus at Linz, d. 1.10 1921 in Vienna. Outstanding Austrian meteorologist, professor of cosmic physics at the University of Vienna, director of the Meteorological Central Institution. *Hann Berg*, Boldva 1886a; *Mont Hann*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *sommet Hann*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Hannbg.*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954 and 512 1955.
- Haugenhytta.** 70° 58'—8° 42'. The hut was originally built in 1908 at the southernmost part of Maria Muschbukta by Anders Andersen and Sivert Eide on Lars L. Haugen's expedition. Eide died here and is buried about 100 m from the hut, which later (1949) was moved to Kvalrossbukta. For explanation of name see Haugenstranda. — NSIU 1929, Isachsen (1925) p. 63; *Camp Dobbel*, Bird (1935a) p. 833 and (1935c) p. 554. (Camp Dobbel = camp double, after the nickname "Dobbel-Anders" given to Anders Andersen).
- Haugenstranda.** 70° 58'—8° 40'. Beach and coastal plain east of Kvalrossen. Named after Lars L. Haugen, 1829—1916, and his son Fredrik Haugen, 1867—1923, merchants at Tromsø, who sent hunting expeditions to Jan Mayen 1908—09 and 1910—11. See also Haugenhytta. The name H. had been in use for a number of years before being printed on any map. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Havhestberget.** 70° 59'—8° 20'. Crag on the east side of the outlet of Ekerolddalen. H. = the Fulmar mountain. Named by Johs. Lid. — Schaanning (1933) p. 26, Lyng (1939) p. 6, Lid (1941) p. 8, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Helenehytta.** 70° 56'—8° 41'. Hut on the northeastern part of Helenesanden. Built by Anders Kville Andersen in 1925 and named by him after his wife. *Camp Helene*, Tollner 1934, Devold (1940) p. 58, King 1939; — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Helenesanden.** 70° 56'—8° 42'. The sandy beach at Helenehytta in the southern part of Rekvedbukta. See also Helenehytta. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Helheimen.** 70° 51'—9° 03'. The lowland between Arnethkrateret and Vøringen. H. = the Hell home, because of the craters and sinister appearance. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

**Helleryggen.** 71° 01'—8° 08'. Nunatak, 756 m, on the southern slope of Beerenberg, west of Fotherbybreen. Named after Sigurd Helle, 1920 —, geodesist with Norsk Polarinstittutt. Helle worked two summer seasons in Spitsbergen as a topographer and geodesist, on Jan Mayen 1949, 1950, and 1954. In that year (1954) he determined astronomically the location of a point near Nordlaguna. In 1956—60 he was leader of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition to Dronning Maud Land. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954 and 512 1955.

**Herda.** 70° 53'—8° 59'. A small, shallow crater on Svartfjellflya near Jettegryteodden. H. = the hearth. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

*het Eylandt in questie*, see Jan Mayen.

*het (H)eylant Mawerysteyns*, see Jan Mayen.

**Hetta.** 71° 01'—8° 18'. The small peak, 585 m, south of Mayatoppen. H. = the hood. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

*Heynste Ysbergh*, Blaeu 1662, probably used for all the glaciers on the north-western slope of Beerenberg, but cannot with certainty be identified on the maps. *la Montagne de Glace* (Ysberg), de Reste (1801) p. 186.

**Himmelstigen.** 71° 05'—8° 08'. The long mountain ridge leading from Hakluyttoppen down to the sea between Griegbreen and Frielebreen. H. = the ladder to heaven. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

**Hjelmen.** 70° 50'—8° 58'. Mountain, 341 m, near the coastline about 2 km northeast of Sørkapp. H. = the helmet. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

**Hjelvikberget.** 71° 07'—8° 13'. The mountain area on the east side of the front of Weyprechtbreen. After Captain Karl Magnar Hjelvik, 1909—, who served in the military forces on Jan Mayen 1941, 1942 and 1944—45. *Hjelvikb<sup>gt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959. Name proposed by Søren Richter.

**Hjortryggen.** 71° 04'—8° 08'. The long mountain ridge leading down eastwards from Mercantontoppen. Named after the Norwegian professor, Dr. Johan Hjort (1869—1948), who visited Jan Mayen 7—9 Aug. 1900 with "Michael Sars". He was a prominent oceanographer. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

*Hochberg-Krater*, see Hoyberg.

**Hochstetterkrateret.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. Volcanic crater N. E. of Nordlaguna. After Ferdinand von Hochstetter, 1829—1884, Austrian geologist and geographer, director of Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. *Hochstetter Krater*, Boldva 1886b; *Cr. Hochstetter*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Kochstetter krateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Hochstetterkr*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

**Hoepstockbukta.** 70° 55'—8° 54'. A small cove with a skerry at the inlet between Rooberg and Kapp Rudsén. J. Blaeu believed that the name had been given because of the driftwood in the bay, but Brander (1955) p. 46, says the probability is that the bay was named after skipper Tijs Jansz. Hoepstock, from Rotterdam, who had his ship here in 1616. Muller (1874) p. 430, says: "Mathys [Tijs] Jansz. Hoepstock was in 1616 scheepskapitein op Spitsbergen (Instr. v. Schrobys)." *Hoepstock bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Hoepstocks baaj*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Hoepstocks baay*, Zorgdrager 1727; *Baye de Hoepstocks*, de Reste 1801; *Hoopstick Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *Hoopstick Bucht*, Boldva 1886a; *B<sup>e</sup> Hoopstick*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Hoepstockbaai*, Brander (1934) p. 9; *Hoepstockb<sup>kta</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

*Hoesaaten Kr.*, see Richterkrateret.

*hoeyger klyppe*, Ruyter (1635) [Brander (1955) p. 131]. Locality unknown.

**Hohenlohekrateret.** 71° 09'—7° 58'. Small crater near Nordkapp. After the Austrian Prince Konstantin Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, 1828—1896,

“Obersthofmeister” to the Emperor Franz Josef. He was a friend of Graf Wilczek. *Hohenlohe Kr.*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Hohenlohe*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — Hydrographic Office 1946; *Hohenlohekr*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Holland B.*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

*Hollander Bucht*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

*Hollendarbåen*, see nordre H. and søre H.

**Hollendarhaugen.** 70° 58'—8° 41'. Mound with 8 Dutch graves on the south side of Rekvedsletta at Kvalrossbukta. Iversen and Koefoed erected a cairn with a wooden cross here in 1931. On the cross is written “Hollendarhaugen”. *Hollander Mound*, Iversen (1936b) p. 366; *Hollendarhaugen*, Iversen (1936a) p. 170; *Hollendarh<sup>gn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Hollendarbukta*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

**Holtanna.** 70° 57'—8° 43'. Crater cone south of Kvalrossbukta. H. = the hollow tooth. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Holz B.*, see Tømmerbukta.

*Home of the Fog*, see Tåkeheimen.

*Hoogberg*, see Hoyberg.

*Hoopstick Bay*, see Hopstockbukta.

**Hoppberget.** 70° 04'—8° 02'. The rock area between the fronts of Willebreen and Griegbreen. Named after the Norwegian Einar Meidell Hopp, 1899—1956, programme editor of Bergen Broadcasting. He visited Jan Mayen three times during the World War II, as head of the wireless station on the island. *Hoppb<sup>gt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. Name proposed by Richter.

*Hopptoppen*, see Mohnberget.

*Hopstickbukta*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

**Hornbækbukta.** 70° 51'—8° 54'. Bay southwest of Kapp Wien. Named after Helge Hornbæk, 1916—, hydrographer with Norsk Polarinstitut. Surveyed the waters near the coast around Jan Mayen in the summers 1951—54. *Hornbækb<sup>kt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, and 512 1955.

*Houtbay*, see Tømmerbukta.

*Hout-Baay (la Baie Boisée)*, see Rekvedbukta.

**Hoyberg.** 70° 51'—9° 05'. 68 m high volcanic crater at the westernmost point of the island. H. = hooiberg = høystakk (Norw.) = haycock. *Laege Suyd hoeck ofte Hoeybergh*, Blaeu 1662; *Low South-Corner*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Low South Corner* or the *Hoyberg*, Robijn (1689) p. 70; *Laege Zuyd hoek of Hooyberg*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Hoyberg*, de Reste (1801) p. 185; *Low South Point* or *Hooyberg*, Scoresby 1820; *Hoogberg*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Hoyberg*, Wille and Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886a; *Hochberg-Krater*, Chavanne (1884) p. 30; *Hoiberg*, Kruuse (1902) p. 108; *Mont Hoy*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Hooyberg Low P.*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Högberg krateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Hoybergodden.** 70° 51'—9° 05'. The point at Hoyberg. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Hoybergrenna.** 70° 52'—9° 20'. The submarine valley between Hoyberg (q. v.) and Stimen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Hudsonodden.** 71° 04'—8° 26'. The point north of Vestbukta. Named after Henry Hudson and William Hudson, both of whom are believed to have discovered Jan Mayen in 1608. Edge (1610) p. 11 says that William Hudson found Jan Mayen in 1608 with “Hope-Well” and named the

island Hudson's Tutches. At that time Edge was himself taking part in the whaling, and one would scarcely think that he had used the name of William if the discoverer was Henry Hudson. There is, however, some reason to believe that Henry Hudson was the discoverer, because it was he who skippered the "Hopewell" in 1607 and 1608. In his diary no such discovery is mentioned, neither in 1607 nor 1608. On Aug. 26 1608 he reached London via Vardø and Lofoten, and it is improbable that some William Hudson used the same ship later in the summer. It is therefore quite uncertain whether either of them discovered Jan Mayen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Hudson's Tutches*, see Jan Mayen.

*Hvalrosbukta*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Hvalrosholet*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Hvalrossen*, see Kvalrossen.

*Hvalrossgatt*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Høgbergkrateret*, see Hoyberg.

*Høiberg*, see Hoyberg.

*Høsaaten*, see Høysåta.

**Høysåta.** 70° 51'—9° 05'. Very small crater just east of Hoyberg. H. = the haycock. *Høsaaten*, Wille and Mohn 1882. That it is the small crater abt. 200 m east of Hoyberg, can be seen from the picture on page 15 in Mohn (1882). Boldva 1886a and Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 have mistaken the locality and given the name to crater 108 at Guineabukta. This crater now bears the name Richterkrateret. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Høysåtekrateret*, see Richterkrateret.

**Haakon VII Topp.** 71° 04'—8° 12'. The highest peak on the crater ridge of Beerenberg (2277 m). After Haakon VII, King of Norway. — *Haakon Peak*, King 1939; *Haakon VII tp*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, and 512 1955; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Håpbukta.** 71° 00'—8° 09'. Small bay west of Kapp Håp. H. = the hope bay. *Hope Bay*, King 1939. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, and 512 1955.

**Håpdalen.** 71° 00'—8° 08'. Valley at Håpbukta. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Ian Mayen Eylandt*, see Jan Mayen.

*Ian Mayen Eylant*, see Jan Mayen.

*I. aux ŌEufs, ou les Rochers de l'Oiseaux*, see Eggøya.

*île aux ŌEufs*, see Eggøya.

**Inndalen.** 70° 53'—8° 55'. Small valley on the north side of Elisabeth-toppen. I. = the inner or up-country valley. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Inndalsmøya.** 70° 52'—8° 55'. 639,7 m high mountain top on the south side of Inndalen. I. = the Inndal maiden. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Insulæ Ian-Majanæ*, see Jan Mayen.

**Isbrodden.** 71° 06'—8° 12'. Nunatak on Weyprechtbreen about 1000 m above sea-level. I. = the ice calk. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Isbroddfonna.** 70° 06'—8° 13'. The ice and snow area between Hamar-breen and Weyprechtbreen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Isle de Jean Mayen*, see Jan Mayen.

*Isle de Richelieu*, see Jan Mayen.

**Isneset.** 71° 08'—8° 10'. The point in front of Kjerulfbreen. I. = the ice point. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Iversengrunnen.** 70° 43'—8° 50'. The 11 m shoal southeast of Sørkapp. After Thor Iversen, 1873—1955, adviser to the Board of Fisheries,

Bergen. He has visited Arctic waters many summers and has undertaken survey at Jan Mayen. *Iversengr*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Jacobsendalen.** 71° 00'—8° 25'. Valley from Scoresbyberget towards southwest. After Birger Jacobsen, 1879—1942, Norwegian teacher and explorer, who for many years worked for The Northern Exploration Co. in Spitsbergen, and in 1921 staked a claim to the central part of Jan Mayen between 8° 20' and 8° 50' w. l. The name originally used by the staff of the meteorological station. Johs. Lid, who named the valley Schmelckdalen (q. v.) maintains that the name is erroneously placed on the map referred to as Lyngø (1939). On his original map the name Schmelckdalen is placed on the valley which has been named Jacobsendalen. *Schmelckdalen*, Lyngø (1939) p. 6; — Richter (1946) p. 15, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Jamesonbukta.** 70° 58'—8° 23'. Small bay east of Eggøya. "The intermediate bay, where we landed, I named Jameson Bay, in remembrance of my respectable friend Professor Jameson". (Scoresby 1820) I p. 166. He was certainly the mineralogist and geologist Robert Jameson. *Jameson B.*, Scoresby 1820 *Jameson Bugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882 *Jameson Bucht*, Boldva 1886 a; — NSIU 1929.

**Jamnryggen.** 70° 55'—9° 35'. Submarine ridge west of Jan Mayen. J. = the even ridge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Jan*, see Jan Mayen.

*Jan Maij*, see Jan Mayen.

**Jan Mayen** is an arctic island situated between 70° 49,6' and 71° 9,6' N. Lat. and between 7° 56' and 9° 05' Long. W. The island is 53,6 km long, up to 15,8 km broad in the northeastern part, only 2,5 km in the central part and up to 6,5 km in the southern part. The total area is 380 km<sup>2</sup>. The whole island is composed of volcanic rocks, and the northern part is entirely occupied by the 2277 m high volcano Beerenberg. The northeastern slope of the volcano continues below sea-level to a depth of about 3000 metres. A chain of submarine peaks and ridges towards the northeast and southwest shows that volcanic eruptions have taken place along this line. South of the island is a large, shallow area, named Jan Mayenbanken, with several submarine peaks only a few metres below sea-level. On the 6 m shoal, Bouwensonbåen, breakers are seen when the sea is high. A Dutch whaler, Captain Bouwenson, lost the rudder of his ship on this shoal.

No volcanic eruptions have occurred on Jan Mayen in recent times, but in some places steam still escapes from small fissures. This is known from Eggøya and from the west side of Rekvedbukta.

In older literature some eruptions have been reported. Thus Johann Anderson (1746) p. 8, refers to an outbreak at the base of Beerenberg on May 17, 1732. This was observed by Captain Jacob Jacobsen Laab from his ship lying three "German miles" south of Beerenberg. First flames were seen, then a dark cloud of ash, some of which fell on the ship. The eruption went on for 28 hours. The outbreak was probably from Eskkrateret. Some weeks later another Dutch captain, Aliche Payens, landed on the island. The ash then reached half way up his legs. On April 29, 1818, William Scoresby jun. passed the island with the "Fame". From about the same place as Laab he observed smoke rising into the air up to 4000 feet every 3—4 minutes. This was also seen by Captain Gilyott in the same month. Later visitors have observed that sand has been blown up by whirl-winds

at this spot, and there may be some possibility of such sand being confused with volcanic smoke. Earthquakes are rather frequent on Jan Mayen.

The age of the island is not known with certainty, but most probably it was formed in Quaternary time. The rocks are all volcanic. Trachytes in Sør-Jan seem to be the oldest. Other rocks are basaltic, or formed from volcanic ashes. The youngest is probably the olivine basalt containing olivine, augite and magnetite. The sands along the coast are very rich in olivine and magnetite. Originally the island must have been much larger than at present, but large parts have been subjected to marine abrasion.

The flora of Jan Mayen is very poor, but the green patches form a rather striking contrast to the dark rocks. Most of the flora consists of mosses and lichens. Of higher plants, 51 species are known, 49 of which are flowering.

The polar fox is the only non-migratory mammal, but during winter the island is now and then visited by polar bears. The bird life is very rich, especially in summer, when large quantities of guillemots, little auks, gulls, Fulmar petrels and other birds nest in the steep rock walls along the coast. Mammals and bird life are protected.

The climatic conditions were first observed in 1633—34, when seven Dutch whalers wintered and kept a diary. The Austrian expedition 1882—83 made continuous meteorological observations. In 1921 the Norwegian observations started, when Hagbard Ekerold erected the radio station at Jamesonbukta. Since then continuous observations have been made.

Observations from 1921 to 1939 give the following results: Annual mean temperature:  $0.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Mean temperature for the coldest month:  $-4.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Mean temperature for the warmest month:  $6.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Abs. max. temperature:  $15.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  (12—8 1939). Abs. min. temperature:  $-21.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (26—2 1937).

Storms are frequent in winter. The greatest wind velocity measured by the Austrians was 71 m/sec. Fog may cover the island for weeks. The mid-night sun shines from May 16 to July 27, 73 days, and the season of absence of sun lasts from November 18 to January 25, 68 days.

Between Jan Mayen and East Greenland runs the cold Greenland current, carrying large masses of polar ice, which, in winter and spring, often surround the island as well. The ice north and south of Jan Mayen is usually termed Vestisen (the west ice) by the Norwegian sealers, who catch Greenland seal and their young ones in these waters from March 10th.

There is no harbour on Jan Mayen, and landing is only possible when the sea is calm. Nordlaguna has a maximum depth of 39 m, and it would be feasible to have an opening made to the sea, to serve as a harbour but the cost involved would be rather high. On the sands at several places round Jan Mayen, large quantities of drift-wood, mostly Siberian, are found. Probably the most valuable is exported to Iceland and to Norway.

The early history of the discovery of Jan Mayen is not known in detail. Judging from geographical descriptions given by the Irish monk, St. Brandanus, who lived in the 6th century, he seems to have had some knowledge of the island. There is no certain information about the island from the early Norsemen. However, it cannot be denied that the "Svalbard" mentioned in the Icelandic Annals for 1194 may be Jan Mayen and the ice thereabout. At all events, there are strong indications of the island being known at that time.

In 1558 a book was published in Venice about the travels of the brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno, and their discoveries in the north. The map as



well as the description indicate that they had probably heard about the island. Among other strange stories they mention a convent, St. Thomas Zenobium, situated below a flammivomous mountain. On the map this convent is marked on an island at about the same position in relation to Iceland as Jan Mayen.

The first certain discovery was made at the beginning of the 17th century, but is not known who actually was the first discoverer. This may be due to the fact that the whalers tried to keep their rivals in ignorance about the new discoveries, wanting to keep new hunting grounds for themselves.

There is some possibility that English whalers were the first to sight Jan Mayen in 1607 or 1608. Thomas Edge, in his "Northern Discoveries of the Muscovia Merchants" (Edge (1610) p. 11) writes as follows: "In the yeere 1608 the said fellowship set forth a ship called Hope-well, whereof William Hudson was Master, to discover to the Pole, where it appeareth by his Iournall, that hee came to the height of 81 degrees, where he gave Names to certayne places, upon the Continent of Greenland formerly discovered, which continue to this day, namely, Whale Bay, and Hackluit Headland, and being hindred with Ice, returned home without any further use made of the Countrey, and in ranging homewards, he discovered an Iland lying in 71 degrees, which hee named Hudson's Tutches."

And Fotherby (1622) p. 33 says: "The Hull-men have done some bad service in this Action for they were the first that carried the Dutch to the Tutches." The name Hudson's Touches is mentioned in England in 1618.

It was, however, Henry Hudson who had "Hope-well" in 1608, and he reached London on Aug. 26 via Vardø and Lofoten, without making reference in his diary to such a discovery. The ship would hardly have been taken on another voyage to the north after his return. On his voyage to East Greenland in 1607 Henry Hudson did not sight Jan Mayen. In any case, in his diary nothing is mentioned about such a discovery.

Zorgdrager (1727) p. 101, says that the island was found in 1611 by Jan Cornelisz. May, but nothing is written about such a discovery in the journal of May's travels, nor in old Dutch documents. Most probably Zorgdrager has confused him with Jan Jacobsz. May, who discovered the island in 1614.

The English whaler Thomas Marmaduke, from Hull, is also believed to have discovered Jan Mayen in 1612 and named it *Trinity Island*. Jean Vrolicq relates that he found an island at 71° 10' Lat. N. in 1612 and named it *Pico* or *Isle de Pico*. Later he changed the name to *Isle de Richelieu*, Brander (1934) p. 25. However, he could scarcely have heard about it until several years later. In Mem., etc. Muller (1874) p. 108, it is said that Vrolicq found the island in 1629.

On a map by Coernelius Doetss 1610, printed by Dirck Peters in Amsterdam, Jan Mayen is included under the name of "*Jan Mayen eylant*". The name on Doetss' map must have been engraved at a later date without any change of year on the map. The name is, however, known from "Hope's" journal in 1616.

Authentic information about the discovery of Jan Mayen is found in the archives of Haag, in a document dated 29 August 1615, in which the Dutch privileged whaling company, Noordsche Compagnie, claims recognition of its discovery. In this document it is said that the discovery was made in July 1614 by the two ships "De goude Cath" of Amsterdam, Captain Jan Jacobsz. May van Schellinkhout, and "Den Orangienboom"

of Enkhuizen, Captain Jacob de Gouwenauer. They named the island *Mr. Joris Eylant*. Joris Carolus van Enkhuizen was mate and "caertschrijver" on the ships. Somewhat later in the same month Captain Jan Jansz. Kerckhoff with "Cleyne Swaentgen" of Delfshaven found Jan Mayen and investigated the island more closely. Jan May is reported later to have sold the island to Richelieu, governor of Le Havre.

Jan May, however, was not the first to discover the island. On June 28, (Muller (1874) p. 192, says June 18th) 1614, a ship from Duinkerken, owned by a company belonging to the Englishman John Clarke, (named by the Dutch Jan de Klerck) and others, found the island. Brander (1934) p. 25, says that Clarke won a priority lawsuit against the Noordsche Compagnie concerning the discovery of Jan Mayen.

In 1615 the English Captain Robert Fotherby with "Richard", belonging to the Muscovy Company, came to Jan Mayen and named it *Sir Thomas Smith's Island*, believing that he had found a hitherto unknown island. He gave a good description of the island and named the highest mountain *Mount Hackluyt*, which name thus has priority to the later introduced name, Beerenberg.

Kerckhoff also visited Jan Mayen in 1615. He made a secret expedition for a new company: "de kleine Noordsche Compagnie". The company claimed to have found an unknown island which they named *Mauritius*, but it was actually Jan Mayen, known by Kerckhoff from his visit there the previous year.

Whaling was probably begun in 1614 by the Duinkerkers, and it seems likely that the Dutch whalers caught around the island as early as 1615. In this year "Tswaentgen", also named "het Duyffgen" was sent out on a voyage of discovery under the command of Jan Sijbrantsz. Paelman van Opperdoes. At Jan Mayen he met Kyen and Leversteyn's ship engaged in whale hunting. The Noordsche Compagnie complained to the Staaten-General. Proceedings instituted by Kyen and Leversteyn resulted in an agreement of Febr. 29, 1616, according to which they should catch together at the "Eyland de questi".

In 1616 Noordsche Compagnie sent all their 15 ships to the island. Amongst them were "Neptunus" and "Orangienboom" under Willem Cornelisz. van Muiden and Wybe Jansz. Cleyne Noordsche Compagnie had five ships, "Zeuwse onderneming" had two ships and another two were from Duinkerken with English crews under the command of Jacob de Gouwenauer. The English had four ships. The people from Maas had the "Waterhont" from Delft, with Tijs Jansz. Hoepstock and Claas Joris as skippers. Hoorn sent "Drie Koningen", Enkhuizen "Hope" under Jan Jacobsz. Grusebroek and Heertje Jansz. They were escorted by three naval ships under the command of Jan Jacobsz. Schrobop (Brander (1955) p. 38).

In 1617 two Dutch companies, Noordsche Compagnie and a company from Zeeland, were given privileges of catching around Jan Mayen. They erected cookeries on the shore and made rich catches. That summer, Captain William Ys brought home 4000 tons oil in two voyages. The privileges were renewed in 1622 for 12 years and in 1633, again for 12 years.

Clarke also sent six ships to Jan Mayen from Duinkerken in 1617, but when they reached Jan Mayen they were attacked and plundered by the Dutch whaling fleet, superior in force. Only two ships were allowed to go on with the whale-hunting, under a promise never to return.

In 1618 there were 19 Dutch whalers at Jan Mayen. Cookeries were

first erected at Maria Muschbukta, but later the Dutch also had their blubber kettles, houses and warehouses at Sørbukta, Sjuhollendarbukta (?), Engelsk-bukta and Krossbukta. The headquarters were at Engelskbukta, where ten houses (tents) had been put up. In Kvalrossbukta sites of three houses and a mound with many skeletons can still be seen.

The whaling had to be discontinued on August 28, and on that day all ships had to be loaded for departure.

Noordsche Compagnie found it necessary to build two small forts and a battery for defence against pirates, in 1618, but their sites are not known.

In 1618 a monopoly for whaling at Jan Mayen was given by James I of England to a corporation from Hull. In the document the name *Trinity Island* is used. The Dutch generally used the name *Mauritius Island* or *St. Maurice*, after Maurice, Prince of Nassau.

Jean Vrolicq, too, was given privileges of catching whales at the island *Richelieu* for four years, from January 1st, 1630.

van Brugge says that the Danes also claimed Jan Mayen as part of Greenland, and they participated in the whaling with the Dutch.

In 1632, the Dutch ships were unable to reach the island owing to the ice, but two Basque ships landed in August, robbed the Dutch cookeries and sold the plunder in Rouen. After this incident seven men were sent out in 1633 by the Noordsche Compagnie to keep guard. They were landed on September 8, but by the return of the ships the following year, all of them had died of scurvy. It is uncertain whether they lived at Kvalrossbukta or below Rooberg, at Sjuhollendarbukta. Remnants of houses and graves are still found at Kvalrossbukta. In Sjuhollendarbukta nothing is left. This is the sole wintering known from ancient time.

At the conclusion of the whaling period, probably about 1642, Noordsche Compagnie closed down, and little is heard about Jan Mayen. The island was visited by the Danish naval officer, David Urbanus Danell, in 1653, and on August 4, 1699, the Dutch whaler Cornelius Gisbert Zorgdrager with his ship "Verguldte Bykorf" passed the island on his way home from Spitsbergen. He went ashore and found twenty shallops, two larger boats, some oil drums, a heap of thick ropes, and the foundations of the blubber kettles and warehouses. Zorgdrager made a sketch map of the island.

Laab and Payen's visits in 1732 have been mentioned above. After that Jan Mayen seems to have passed into oblivion. John Laing on board the "Resolution" sighted the island in 1806, and Scoresby surveyed the east coast with "Esk of Whitby" on August 3—4, 1817, and revisited it on April 29, 1818, with the "Fame".

In 1856 La Roncière tried to reach the island with Prince Jérôme Napoléon's yacht, "Reine Hortense", but had to abandon the attempt owing to ice and lack of coal. Lord Dufferin, with the "Foam", landed on the east coast on July 13, 1856.

The first scientific expedition visited Jan Mayen in 1861, when the Swiss naturalist Carl Vogt stayed four days, 20—24 August. The Swedish zoologist Aug. Quennerstedt on board the "Jan Mayen", Christiania, Captain C. Castberg, had to drop the hope of landing in 1863, owing to ice, and a heavy swell was a hindrance for Koldewey with "Germania" in 1869. In 1872 the Englishmen, Leigh Smith and Captain J. C. Wells, on board the "Samson", succeeded in going ashore for two days in early May.

From July 29 to August 2, 1877, the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition with the "Vøringen" visited the island. The scientists landed at

Maria Muschbukta, made a sketch map, and investigated the waters around the island. A map constructed by Wille and Mohn was based on Scoresby's map.

The Austrian expedition in the first Polar Year, 1882—83, was, however, the first expedition to make extensive mapping and scientific investigations of the whole island. The expedition, with the backing of Graf Hanns Wilczek, landed on July 13, 1882, and erected a station at Maria Muschbukta. On August 16 the ship "Pola" left the island. 14 men wintered under the leadership of Korvetten-Kapitän Emil Edlen von Wohlgemuth. Other members included Lieutenant Richard Basso, Lt. Adolf Bóbrík von Boldva, Lt. Adolf Sobieczky, Lt. August Gratzl, and the physician, Ferdinand Fischer. The expedition left Jan Mayen on August 6, 1883.

The Austrians made a map on the scale of 1 : 100 000, and carried out meteorological, oceanographical and other geophysical observations. They also gathered a large amount of zoological and botanical material. Until 1954, the Austrian map was the best map of Jan Mayen. The results were presented in the large publication: *Die österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen, ausgerüstet durch Seine Excellenz Graf Hanns Wilczek*. Wien 1886.

A ship belonging to the French navy, "Chateaurenault", was unable to reach the island in 1891 owing to the unfavourable ice conditions, but on July 27—28, 1892, the French expedition on board the navy ship, "La Manche", under Bienaimé, landed. Among the expedition members were Charles Rabot, Georges Ponchet and Lt. Gratzl, of the Austrian expedition, 1882—83.

In 1896 the Danish "Ingolf"-expedition under Commander Wandel paid a short visit to the island, and in 1899 A. G. Nathorst with the "Antarctic" stayed there from 12 to 23 June.

Among other visitors should be mentioned Johan Hjort and Fridtjof Nansen with "Michael Sars", 7—9 August 1900; G. Amdrup with the Danish East-Greenland-Expedition in 1900; J. B. Charcot with "Jeanne-Marie" 1902; "Michael Sars" in 1903; the Duke of Orleans with "Belgica" 1909; I. Foster Stackhouse with "Matador" 1911; Charcot 1912; the Danish vessel in charge, "Islands Falk", doing survey around the island in 1919; and Birger Jacobsen, who in 1921 staked a claim to the central part of the island.

In 1921 Hagbard Ekerold with "Isfuglen" and "Polarfront" erected the Norwegian meteorological station at Jamesonbukta, between August 8 and September 17, when both ships left. Also on board the ships were P.—L. Mercanton, J. M. Wordie and T. C. Letbridge, who ascended Beerenberg 9—11 August. This is the first known ascent of Beerenberg (q.v.). Wordie also visited the island in 1923.

The Geophysical Institute at Tromsø, under the leadership of O. A. Krognes, took over the meteorological station in 1922, and maintained it from then on, together with Værvarslinga for Nord-Norge, until 1940, when the station was destroyed by allied forces. A new, provisional station was erected further inland, in 1942, during World War II, and after the war the present station was built at Nordlaguna.

Of recent visits to Jan Mayen only a few will be mentioned. On the Norwegian Greenland Expedition 1929, led by the author, J. Kjøllesdal was landed with six men, to make an examination of Nordlaguna and other localities, with a view to determining their possibilities as a harbour.

Brander (1934) p. 89, says that I. Foster Stackhouse, who visited Jan Mayen in 1911 and 1912, proposed that a memorial stone should be set up over the Dutch whalers who perished in 1634. This stone was commissioned by Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap and finished before the war, with the inscription: "Outgert Jacobsz. van Grootebroek en zijne 6 Hollandsche makkers zijn in April 1634 hier bezweken bij eene poging tot overwintering." It was taken to Jan Mayen by the Dutch fishery cruiser "Nautilus" in 1930 and put up at Kvalrossbukta.

In 1949 and 1950, Norsk Polarinstittutt undertook topographical survey of the island. Wilhelm Solheim, Sigurd Helle and Thor Askheim took part in this work. Air photographs were taken by Mr. Bernhard Luncke, topographer with Norsk Polarinstittutt, in 1949, 1950 and 1955. For these flights, Catalina aircraft were placed at disposal by the Royal Norwegian Air Force, Tromsø serving as the base. A map has been drawn to the scale of 1 : 20 000, with 20 metres contour intervals. The map has been printed on the scale of 1 : 50 000.

In the summers of 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 the waters around Jan Mayen were sounded by Norsk Polarinstittutt, under the leadership of Kaare Z. Lundquist, using the expedition vessel. Helge Hornbæk surveyed along the coast in a motor boat using an echo sounder. The chart (Norsk Polarinstittutt 512) has been printed on the scale of 1 : 100 000. On this chart the most favourable places for anchorage have been indicated.

The sealing commonly takes place at a considerable distance from the island. Sealers were sent out from towns on Weser in 1720, and British, German and Danish ships participated into the 19th century. Norwegian sealers from southeastern Norway (Tønsberg, Kristiania, Sandefjord, etc.) took part from the 1840's and caught without competition until 1890. Sealers from Sunnmøre and Troms were alone in the first half of the 20th century, until Soviet-Russia entered the catching after World War II.

A number of hunting expeditions from Norway have wintered on Jan Mayen, to catch blue and white foxes. The first were sent from Tromsø 1906—07. In 1917—18 Johan Hagerup's expedition from Tromsø made the largest catch ever known on Jan Mayen, namely 242 blue and 20 white foxes and 3 bears, to the value of 110 000 kroner.

In 1958—59 a Loran station was erected near Båtvika in the southeastern part of the island. Oil tanks have been put up here and at Kvalrossbukta on the northwestern side of the island. A road connects the two localities. New investigations are also being made of harbour possibilities.

By Royal Order in Council of May 8, 1929, Jan Mayen was placed under Norwegian sovereignty, and by an act of February 2, 1930, made a part of Norway.

Jan Mayen is named after the Dutch naval officer Jan Jacobsz. May van Schellinkhout, who was one of the discoverers of the island in 1614, when he was captain on board the Dutch whale catcher "De goude Cath". In 1622 he captured a French vessel, and in 1623 he was appointed captain of a Dutch man-of-war (Muller (1874) pp. 167—68). *Hudson's Tatches*, Edge (1610) p. 11; *Jan Mayen Eylant*, Doetss 1610 (the map is from 1610, the name has been introduced later); *Trinity Island*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 154 (possibly introduced by Thomas Marmaduke in 1612. In 1618 used in a document from James I); *Mr. Joris Eylandt*, Carolus 1614; *Sir Thomas Smith's Island*, Fotherby (1615) p. 86; *Mauritius*, Muller (1874) p. 193 (after Kerckhoff (1615)); *St. Maurice*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 154 (after

Kerckhoff (1615)); *Mauritius Island*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 154 (after Kerckhoff (1615)); *Jan Mayens-eilant oft het Eylant de questi*, Journal van ons reysen, etc. (1616); *Jan Meyers Eylant*, Muller (1874) p. 382 (Ref. Resl. Staat.-Gen. 1618); *het Eylant in questi*, Muller (1874) p. 195 (Ref. Resl. Staat.-Gen. 1618); *Ian Mayen Eylant*, Blaeu 1623; *Pico*, Vrolicq (1629); *Isle de Richelieu*, Vrolicq (1629); *l'Isle de Pico*, Muller (1874) p. 408 (Ref. Mem. Noordsche Comp. 1634); *Jan Meij*, Muller (1874) p. 409 (Ref. Mem. Noordsche Comp. 1634); *Eylandt Mauritius in Groenlandt*, and *Eylandt Maurits*, Journal ofte Waerachtighe Beschrijvinghe, etc. (1633—34); *het (H)eylant Mawerysteys*, Naber (1934) p. 171 (Ref. Ruyter's Journ. (1635)); *Majens Ins.* Mejer 1653; *Insulæ Ian Majanæ*, Blaeu (1662) p. 19; *den Hoogen berg*, Muller (1874) p. 195 (Ref. Blaeu (1662)); *Ian Mayen Eylandt*, Doncker 1663; *Lounges Forland ofte Trinitie Eylandt*, nu *Ian Mayen Eylandt*, Goos 1666; *John Mayens Island*, Robijn (1689) pp. 69—70; *Jean Mayen*, de l'Isle 1720; *Mauritius*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 217; *Trinity*, Moll 1727 and 1760; *Jan Mayen Eyland*, Anderson 1746; *Mayo*, Forster 1783; *Isle de Jean Mayen*, de Reste (1801) p. 182; *Van Mayen's Island*, Wells (1876) p. 91; *Jan*, Isachsen (1928) p. 55; — Boldva 1886 a, Norsk Polarinstitut 1955.

**Jan Mayenbanken.** 70° 30'—8° 30'. Large bank south of Jan Mayen. — Iversen (1936 a) p. 109, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Jan Mayen Radio.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. The meteorological station northeast of Nordlaguna, erected 1949 by the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*Jan Mayen Radio.* The old station, built in 1921 by Ekerold, was situated at Jamesonbukta. The station was destroyed by fire in September 1940, by the Norwegian military forces on board «Fridtjof Nansen». In the neighbourhood was an Austrian station built 1932 by Tollner, who used it during the second Polar Year, 1932—33. *Norske Radiostasjon*, NSIU 1929; *Jan Mayen Radio*, King 1939; *Gamlestasjonen*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Jan Meyers Eylandt*, see Jan Mayen.

*Jan Meys Hoeck*, see Nordkapp.

*Jean Mayen*, see Jan Mayen.

**Jekselen.** 70° 56'—8° 45'. The 312 m high peak northwest of Karl Stephan-topen. J. = the backtooth. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Jettegryteodden.** 70° 54'—8° 59'. Point between Guineabukta and Titeltbukta. J. = the kettle-hole point. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Joestinghuset.* Hcuse at Nordlaguna. An American student, Henry Joesting from Philadelphia, leader of an American hunting expedition, wintered here 1926—27. *Joestinghütte*, Tollner 1934; *North Lagoon Hut*, King 1939 and NSIU 1929. The hut does not exist now.

*John Mayens Island*, see Jan Mayen.

**Joribreen.** 71° 05'—8° 18'. Glacier east of Nordvestkapp. After Joris Carolus van Erkhuyzen, mate on Jan May's ship. In early accounts Jan Mayen was referred to as «Master Joris' Eylandt». His map of Jan Mayen was found in Archives du Depot des Cartes de la Marine in Paris. Brander (1934) p. 26, says that Joris Carolus in 1619 entered the service of Christian IV. *Jeris' Gl.*, King 1939; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Jutulen.** 71° 06'—8° 10'. 1742 m high crag in the uppermost part of Wey-

prechtbreen. J. = the giant. *Kjærringa*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Jutulslottet.** 71° 06'—8° 10'. Crag in the upper part of Weyprechtbreen. J. = the giant's palace. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Jøssingdalen.** 70° 59'—8° 29'. Small valley leading southwards from Nordlaguna. During World War II the term «jøssing» was used in Norway for a person opposed to the German occupation. From Jøssingfjorden, where the British destroyer «Cossack» attacked the German «Altmark» in March, 1940. *Jøssingdal*, Richter (1946) p. 15; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Kalb I.*, see Eggøykalven.

**Kanthøgda.** 70° 56'—8° 44'. 419 m high crag northwest of Vesle Vedbukta.

K. = the height on the precipice. *Kanth<sup>da</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Kap Fishburnberget*, see Kapp Fishburn.

**Kapp Brodrick.** 70° 58'—8° 23'. Originally the name of Brodrick had been given to a point on the mainland near Eggøya, when this was still an island. The point does not exist now, and Brodrick's name has been given to the eastern cape of Eggøya. Named after Messrs. Fishburn and Brodrick, the owners of «Esk of Whitby», used by Scoresby. *C. Brodrick*, Scoresby 1820; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kapp Fishburn.** 70° 59'—8° 10'. Mountain on the shore south of Beerenberg. From a distance it may be mistaken for a cape. Scoresby's Cape Fishburn was possibly identical with Kapp Håp. Named after Fishburn and Brodrick, owners of «Esk of Whitby», the ship used by W. Scoresby jun. at Jan Mayen: Scoresby (1820) p. 166. *Cape Fishburn*, Scoresby 1820; *Cap Fishburn*, Wille and Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886a; — Lynge (1939) p. 6; *Kap Fishburnberget*, Lid (1941) p. 8; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kapp Håp.** 71° 00'—8° 08'. Cape 5 km west of Søraustkapp. Håp means hope, but in the original Dutch name C. de Hoop, hoop may also mean mound. *C. de Hoop*, Blaeu 1662; *Kaap de Hoop*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Cape Hope*, Scoresby 1820; *Cap Hope*, Wille and Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886a; *Cap d'Espérance*, de Reste 1801; — Hydrographic Office 1946, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 512 1955. Blaeu's C. de Hoop cannot be identified exactly, and Scoresby's is probably further east, where Kapp Wohlgemuth is situated now.

**Kapp Muyen.** 71° 05'—8° 24'. Cape (107 m) west of Beerenberg. Named after the Dutch skipper of «Neptunes», Willem Cornelisz. van Muyen. It has been impossible to determine the localities of the oldest names. The names used by Blaeu, Robijn and Scoresby were given to localities somewhere southwest of Krossbukta, perhaps north of the locality now named Kapp Muyen. Wille and Mohn placed the name further southwest, probably on the cape named N W cape by the Austrian expedition. We have retained the name of van Muyen for this cape as it is the most prominent cape on this coast, and probably also the cape to which van Muyen's name was first given. *Muyens 2 Cruys hoeck*, Blaeu 1662; *Muyes Second Crosse-Corner*, Robijn (1689) p. 70; *Muyens Cape or 2<sup>e</sup> Cross C.*, Scoresby 1820; *Cap Muyens od. Zweites Kreuz Cap*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Muyens andet Korsnes*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *N. W. Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *Cap N. O.*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Nordvestkapp*, NSIU 1929; *Cape North West*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *North-west-Cape*, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 232; *Muyens Cape*, King 1939; — British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 512 1955.

- Kapp Neill.** 71° 02'—8° 00'. Protruding part of the steep coast abt. 2.5 km north of Sør-austkapp, might be taken for a cape from a distance. Named by Scoresby jun. after one of his friends, the Scottish zoologist Patrick Neill, Edinburgh, who had described whales in the *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society* (Scoresby (1820) I p. 284 and II p. 568); *C. Neill*, Scoresby 1820; *Cap Neill*, Wille and Mohn 1878, Boldva 1886a; *Cape Niell*, Russell (1939) p. 23; — Hydrographic Office 1946, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954, and 512 1955.
- Kapp Olonkin.** 70° 55'—8° 43'. Point on the west side of Bjørnegatt. Named after Gennadi Nikitich Olonkin, 1898—1960, chief wireless operator guard with the Meteorological Forecasting Centre Northern Norway. He took part in the «Maud»-expedition and wintered on Jan Mayen 1928—29, 1930—31, 1933—34, 1935—36 as manager of the meteorological station. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Kapp Rudsen.** 70° 56'—8° 53'. Cape southwest of Engelskbukta. The Dutch word «rudsen» (rotzen, rotsen) means small rocks or skerries. Originally it hardly could have been used as a place-name, but only put on the map to indicate skerries here. Later it was misunderstood as referring to a person with the name of Rudson; and the word Rudsen also has been used for the cape. «Met dezen naam worden dunkt mij de klippen bedoeld, die daar in zee liggen. (Rudsen, rudzig, oud-Hollandsch voor: rotsen, rotsig.)» Muller (1874) p. 189. In Norwegian translation the cape should have been named «Skjerodden» (the skerry point). *Rudsen*, Blaeu 1662; *Rotzen*, Zorgdrager 1720 and 1727; *Rochers*, de Reste 1801; *Rudsons Point*, Scoresby 1820; *Rudson Spitze*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Rudsen*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Rudson Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *C. Hudson*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *cap Ruden*, Service Hydrographique (1922) p. 287; *Cape Rudson*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 523; — British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.
- Kapp Traill.** 70° 54'—8° 45'. Point southwest of Rekvedbukta. Named by Scoresby jun. after the British zoologist Dr. Traill, who described a *Delphinus Deductor* (Traill) in *Nicholson's Journal*, vol. XXII, p. 81 (Scoresby (1820) I p. 496. *C. Traill*, Scoresby 1820; *Cap Traill*, Wille and Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886a; *Kapp Traille*, Mosby (1924) p. 337; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Kapp Wien.** 70° 52'—8° 49'. Cape on the southeastern coast. After the capital of Austria. *Cap Wien*, Boldva 1886a; *Vienna Cape*, Russell (1911) p. 885; *Wien Pt*, Hydrographic Office 1931; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Kapp Wohlgemuth.** 71° 00'—8° 04'. Cape abt. 3 km southwest of Sør-austkapp. After Corvetten-Capitän Emil Edlen von Wohlgemuth, b. 2.5 1843 in Lemberg, d. 28.1 1896 in Vienna, then Linienschiffskapitän. Leader of the Austrian expedition to Jan Mayen, 1882—83. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Karl Stephantoppen.** 70° 56'—8° 44'. 551 m high peak SE of Engelskbukta. After the Austrian, Erzherzog Karl Stephan, b. 5.9. 1860, d. 7.4. 1933. *Carl Stephan Sp.*, Boldva 1886a. *Pic Carl Stephan*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *sommet Carl-Stephan*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Carl Stephans Topp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Carl Stephant<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Keisardalen.** 70° 52'—8° 53'. Small valley leading southwards from the peaks named after the Austrian imperial family to the precipice above Hornbækbukta. Keisar = Emperor. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.



«*Kellermannplateau*», see Røysflya.

**Kerckhoff breen.** 71° 03'—8° 22'. Glacier on the western slope of Beerenberg. Named after Jan Jansz. Kerckhoff, captain on board «het cleyne Swaentgen» in 1614, when he found Jan Mayen. Muller (1874) p. 192 says: «In het zelfde jaar [1614] bereikte een ander schip der Noordsche Compagnie, «het cleyne Swaentgen» van Delfshaven, kapitein Jan Jansz. Kerckhoff, het eiland eveneens.» The following year, 1615, he again visited the island and gave it the name Mauritius (Muller (1874) pp. 192—93.) *Kerckhoff Gl.*, King 1939; *Vestbreen*, Lyngø (1939) p. 6; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Kikut.** 70° 49'—9° 02'. The 214 m high crag between Sørkapp and Sørvestkapp. K. = the lookout. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kingtoppen.** 70° 51'—9° 01'. Peak on the east side of Vøringdalen. After Alexander King, leader of the Imperial College Expedition to Jan Mayen 1938. *Kingtpn* Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kjeglene.** 70° 50'—8° 57'. Skerries about 2 km northeast of Sørkapp. K. = the cones. *Kjeglane*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Kjerulfbreen.** 71° 06'—8° 10'. Glacier tongue on the northeastern slope of Beerenberg. After the Norwegian geologist Theodor Kjerulf, 1825—1888, professor at the University of Christiania. *Kjerulfs Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Kjerulf's Gletscher*, Chavanne (1884) p. 31; *Kjerulf Gl.*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier Kjerulf*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Kjerulf Breen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*Kjærringa*, see Jutulen.

**Kjølen.** 70° 58'—8° 36'. Narrow mountain ridge between Lågheia and Pukkelyggen. Named after the border mountain range between Norway and Sweden. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kjøllesdalkrateret.** 71° 02'—8° 24'. The 238,2 m high crater southeast of Krossberget. Named after the Norwegian, Civil Engineer Johan Kjøllesdal, 1892—, chief engineer with the Port of Oslo Authority, who explored the possibilities for harbour works on Jan Mayen in 1929. *Kjøllesdalkrt*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Kleine Hout baay*, see Vesle Vedbukta.

*Kleine Sand baay*, see Vesle Sandbukta.

*Klip als een Seyl*, see Fyrtårnet.

*Klip als en Seyl van en Schip*, see Losbåten.

**Klosteret.** 71° 05'—8° 08'. The steep mountain ridge from the crater ridge of Beerenberg to abt. 1000 m above sea-level on the north side of Griegbreen. K. = the monastery. The name relates to the map by the brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno 1558, on which the St. Thomas Zenobium monastery is indicated at the foot of a volcano on an island in about the same position as Jan Mayen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Klosterisen.** 71° 05'—8° 06'. The ice area north of Griegbreen and connected with this glacier. Named after Klosteret (q. v.). — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Klypen als Zeilen*, see Losbåten.

**Knappen.** 71° 01'—8° 10'. Small nunatak on the east side of Sørbreen. K. = the button. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Knerten.** 71° 03'—8° 07'. Small rock situated abt. 1200 m above sea-level on the south side of Willebreen. K. = the titch. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Knivegga.** 71° 05'—8° 03'. The sharp ridge below Salsåta between Prins

- Haralds Bre and Frielebreen. K. = the knife edge. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Kochstetterkrateret*, see Hochstetterkrateret.
- Koksneset.** 71° 09'—8° 05'. The rounded point on the east side of Krossbukta. *Cape North West*, Scoresby 1820; *Northwest Cape*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 523; — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954. See also Nordvestkapp.
- Kokssletta.** 71° 09'—8° 05'. The rocky plain east of Krossbukta. The black lava looks like coke (koks). — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954 and 512 1955.
- Kongshamaren.** 71° 05'—8° 12'. The 1928 m high peak about 800 metres north of Haakon VII Topp. K. = the King's hammer. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Kota.** 70° 59'—8° 34'. 183,5 m high peak just northeast of Luciettauga. Kote is the name used for a Lap dwelling-house. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Kraterbukta.** 70° 58'—8° 24'. The bay formed by one half of the crater of Eggøya. *Kraterbukta*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Kraterflya.** 70° 52'—9° 04'. The lowland between Guineabukta and Sørbukta. K. = the crater plain, because a number of volcanic cones with craters are found here. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Kraterlia.** 71° 08'—8° 02'. The steep mountain side towards the eastern part of Kokssletta and Nordkapp, above which are found a row of volcanic craters, such as Hohenlohekrateret, Sarskrateret, Baljane, and T'villingkrateret. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Krater Vogt*, see Eskkrateret.
- Kr. Berna*, see Bernakrateret.
- Kr. Blytt*, see Blyttberget.
- Kreklinghaugen.** 70° 59'—8° 15'. Small, 61 m high, volcanic mound at Ullerenglaguna. Named by Johs. Lid. *Kreklingkrateret*, Lyng (1939) p. 41; *Kreklinghø*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Kr. Esk*, see Eskkrateret.
- Kr. Esk*, see Vogtfjellet.
- Kreuz Cap*, see Krosspynten.
- Krognessryggen.** 71° 06'—8° 15'. The large ridge extending along the southwestern side of Weyprechtbreen from Kongshamaren to the sea. Named after Ole Andreas Krogness, 1886—1934, Norwegian physicist and director of the Geophysical Institute at Tromsø. He organised the wintering parties at the meteorological station on Jan Mayen from 1922, and contributed much to the meteorological work in the Arctic. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre.** 71° 06'—8° 07'. The large glacier on the northern slope of Beerenberg. Named after Crown Princess Märtha of Norway. *Nordbreen*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954; — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Kronprins Olavs Bre.** 71° 02'—8° 20'. The large glaciated area on the southern slope of Beerenberg. Named after Crown Prince Olav of Norway. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Krossberget.** 71° 03'—8° 25'. Hill at Vestvika. K. = the cross mountain. It is questionable if a cross ever stood here. — Lyng (1939) p. 6, *Richterhaugen*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954; — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Krossbukta.** 71° 08'—8° 07'. Bay three miles west of Nordkapp. Originally this bay was given the name of *West Cross Cove* by Scoresby, whereas Scoresby's East Cross Cove was identical with Nordbukta (q. v.). It was Wille and Mohn who first used the name *Ostl. Kreuz Bucht*. Since then

this mistake has prevailed. Since the original East Cross Cove of Scoresby already had the name Northbay (now Nordbukta), and the name West Cross Cove has been used for other bays, it has been found preferable to drop both names and use the name Krossbukta. This bay is probably the only one of all the East and West Cross Bays where, originally, a cross was to be found. *West Cross Cove*, Scoresby 1820; *Østl. Kreuz Bucht*, Wille and Mohn 1878, Boldva 1886a; *Østre Korsbugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *B<sup>e</sup> Orientale de la Croix*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Austre Krossbukta*, NSIU 1929, Lyng (1939) p. 6, British chart 2282 1949; *East Cross Cove*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Ooestelijke-kruisbaai*, Brander 1934; *Östra Korsbukten*, Liljequist 1945; *West Cross Cove*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 523; *Øystre Kross Bukt*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Krossb<sup>kt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Krosspynten.** 71° 02'—8° 28'. Point between Nordlaguna and Vestbukta. K. = the cross point. *1<sup>e</sup> Cruys*, Blaeu 1662, Zorgdrager 1720; *Caps de la Croix*, de Reste (1801) p. 106; *1st Cross Cape*, Scoresby 1820; *Erstes Kreuz Cap*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Første Korsnes*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Kreuz Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *Cross Pt*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Cap de la Croix*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Cross Cape (Cross Point)*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 524; *Krosskapp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — British chart 2282, 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Krosspyntallet.** 71° 01'—8° 27'. The ice free slope east of Krosspynten. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Krosspyntsletta.** 71° 01'—8° 28'. The coastal plain at Krosspynten. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Kr. Sars*, see Sarskrateret.

*Kr. Vogt*, see Eskkrateret.

*Kr. Vøringen*, see Vøringen.

**Krylen.** 70° 59'—8° 14'. Nunatak about 1400 m above sea-level on the western slope of Beerenberg. K. = the hump. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kubbestolen.** 70° 55'—8° 49'. The 488 m high, volcanic crater north of Midtfjellet. K. = the log-chair. So named because the crater has an opening towards the north, and thus resembles an arm- or log-chair. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kummen.** 71° 01'—8° 20'. Small, well-formed crater just south of Pálffykrateret. K. = the bowl. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kuppelen.** 70° 54'—8° 50'. The 550 m high, rounded mountain peak immediately east of Ringkollen. K. = the cupola. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kvalnosa.** 71° 08'—8° 09'. The mountain ridge between Svend Foynbreen and Kjerulfbreen. K. = the whale's nose. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Kvalrossbukta.** 70° 58'—8° 43'. The bay southwest of Kvalrossen. Originally the name was used for one of the small coves or passages southwest of Brielletårnet, but later for the larger bay. K. = the walrus bay. *Walrusch gat*, Blaeu 1662, Zorgdrager 1720; *Trou du Nharwal*, de Reste 1801; *Walrus Gat*, Scoresby 1820; *Walross Gat*, Wille and Mohn 1878; Boldva 1886a; *baie des Morses*, Charcot (1902); *Trou des Morses*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Kvalrossgattet*, NSIU 1929; *Walross Gap*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Walrus Gat (Hvalrosbukta)*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 525; *Hvalroscholet*, Hydrographic Office 1846; *Hvalrossgatt*, Richter (1946) p. 74; — British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Kvalrossen.** 70° 58'—8° 42'. 158 m high crag on the northeast side of Kval-

- rossbukta. K. = the walrus. *Wallross*, Boldva 1886 b; *Hvalrossen*, Nat-horst (1901) B. II p. 65; *Walrusberg*, Brander (1934) p. 87; *The Walrus*, King 1939; *Valrossen*, Liljequist 1945; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 512 1955.
- Kveisa.** 70° 58'—8° 36'. The small, 119 m high peak on the west side of Luciettauga. K. = the pustule. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Kveisdalen.** 70° 58'—8° 36'. Småll valley west of Kveisa (q. v.). *Kveisdal<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Kvitrevhøgda.** 71° 00'—8° 16'. Crag, 471 m, west of Sørbreen. K. = the white fox hill. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Kviveberget.** 71° 06'—8° 19'. The barren hillside on the coast south of Joribreen. Named after Anders Kvive Andersen, 1885—, Tromsø, who wintered more than 20 years in the Arctic, seven of them (1923—24, 1924—25, 1929—30, 1931—32, 1936—37, 1938—39) on Jan Mayen as hunter and handy man at the met.station. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. *Kaap de Hoop*, see Kapp Håp.
- La baie du Bois*, see Tømmerbukta.
- La baie du Grand-Bois*, see Rekvedbukta.
- La Baie du Petite-Bois*, see Vesle Vedbukta.
- Laege Suyd hoeck ofte Hoeybergh*, see Hoyberg.
- Lage Zuid hoek*, see Lågpynten.
- Lagune der grossen Holzbucht*, see Sørlaguna.
- Lagune du Nord*, see Nordlaguna.
- Lagune du Sud*, see Sørlaguna.
- Laguneflya.** 70° 59'—8° 30'. The higher, rocky part of the plain north and northeast of the eastern part of Sørlaguna. *Südlagunen-Ebene*, Boldva (1886) p. 39 (partly here). — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Lagunevollen.** 70° 57'—8° 38'. The sandy bar separating Sørlaguna from the sea. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- la Montagne de Glace (Ysberg)*, see Heynste Ysbergh.
- Langbakken.** 71° 10'—9° 10'. The submarine slope northeast of Marø-banken. L. = the long slope. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Langlia.** 71° 00'—8° 05'. The mountain slope between Kapp Håp and Petersenbreen. L. = the long hillside. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Langliegga.** 70° 23'—7° 55'. Submarine ridge in the eastern part of Jan Mayenbanken. L. = the long slope ridge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Langlinosa.** 71° 01'—8° 02'. The crag 464 m in Langlia above Søraustkapp. L. = the long slope nose. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- La pointe Nedere*, see Lågpynten.
- Lavastraumen.** 70° 55'—8° 52'. The slope between Kapp Rudsen and Midtfjellet, Sternecktoppen and Ringkollen, formed by a stream of lava. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Lave Sydpynt*, see Lågpynten.
- Leina.** 70° 50'—8° 40'. Submarine slope south of Rekvedbukta. L. means gently inclined slope. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Les Cinq ou Sept Ecueils*, see Sjuskjera.
- Leuchtturm*, see Fyrtårnet.
- Le Veau*, see Eggøykalven.
- Libergsletta.** 71° 01'—8° 28'. Plain just north of Jan Mayen Radio. Named after Aksel Liberg, 1928—50, from Flisa in Hedmark. He wintered at Jan Mayen Radio 1949—50 and had started wintering 1950—51 as a manager

of the station, when he perished during a snowstorm whilst inspecting the meteorological instruments near the station. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Lidhøgda.** 70° 59'—8° 28'. The 306 m high mountain ridge between Schmelckdalen and Ekerolddalen. Named after the Norwegian botanist Johannes Lid, 1886—, curator of the Botanical Museum of the University in Oslo, member of the Norwegian Spitsbergen expeditions 1920 and 1924 and Jan Mayen 1930. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Lighthouse R<sup>k</sup>*, see Fyrtårnet.

*Lille Sandbugt*, see Vesle Sandbukta.

**Lindstenfjora.** 70° 58'—8° 20'. 30 m wide, sandy beach used as landing place for the old Norwegian meteorological station at Jamesonbukta. Lindsten was foreman with Ekerolds expedition when the first meteorological station was erected in 1921. *Lindstens landing*, Devold (1940) p. 49.

*l'Isle de Pico*, see Jan Mayen.

*l'Isle de Richelieu*, see Jan Mayen.

*l'Isle Maurice*, see Jan Mayen.

*Liten Sand Bukt*, see Vesle Sandbukta.

*Little Sand Bay*, see Vesle Sandbukta.

*Little Wood Bay*, see Vesle Vedbukta.

*Long Beach*, see Ullerengsanden.

*Lootsenboot Klippe*, see Losbåten.

*Lord Dufferins Bræ*, see Dufferinbreen.

**Lordnuten.** 71° 06'—8° 04'. Small nunatak in the uppermost part of Dufferinbreen. After Lord Dufferin. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Losbåten.** 70° 55'—8° 40'. High rock southwest of Rekvedbukta. L. = the pilot boat. *Klip als een Seyl van en Schip*, Blaeu 1662; *Rock like a Sail*, Scoresby 1820; *Das Lootsenschipf*, Vogt 1863; *Klypen als Zeilen*, Anderson 1746; *Lootsenboot Klippe*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Lodsbaaden*, Mohn (1878 b) p. 156; *Rocher du Bateau-Pilote*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *Récif du Pilote (Boat Rock)*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Pilot-Boat Rock*, Russell (1911) p. 835; — Isachsen (1925) p. 62; *Boat Rock*, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 231; *Losbåtholmen*, Iversen (1936 a) p. 105; *Boat Rock (Losbaaten, Losbåtholmen)*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 524; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Losbåtrevet.** 70° 55'—8° 40'. The 3 m shoal just east of Losbåten. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Lounges Forland ofte Trinitie Eylandt*, nu *Ian Mayen Eylandt*, see Jan Mayen.

*Low Point*, see Lågpynten.

*Low-south-corner*, see Hoyberg.

*Low South Point or Hooyberg*, see Hoyberg.

**Luciettauga.** 70° 58'—8° 35'. Small lake in the middle of the island. The lake is usually dried up in the autumn. Origin of name not known. *Lucietta Auge*, Boldva 1886 b. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Lunckekjegla.** 70° 56'—8° 46'. 551 m high volcanic cone abt. one km west of Karl Stephantoppen. Named after Bernhard Luncke, 1894—, topographer with the Norwegian Spitsbergen expeditions, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser and Norsk Polarinstitut since 1923. He took part in the Svalbard expeditions 1923, 1924, 1925, 1928, 1936, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1956, East-Greenland 1929, 1931, 1933, and photographed Jan Mayen from the air 1949, 1950, 1955, using Catalina air planes from the Norweg. Air Force, starting from Tromsø. In 1936, 1938, and 1948 he

also photographed Svalbard from the air. 1958—59 he was leader and photographer on the Antarctic summer expedition of Norsk Polarinstitut, and photographed a large area of Dronning Maud Land (Queen Maud Land) from the air. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Lundquistflaket.** 71° 00'—9° 00'. The large shoal northwest of Sør-Jan. After the hydrographer, Commander Kaare Andreas Zelow Lundquist, 1912—, who in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 surveyed the Jan Mayen waters with the M/C «Minna» on the expeditions sent out by Norsk Polarinstitut. Lundquist has been leader of Norsk Polarinstitut's Svalbard expeditions every summer since 1948. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Lyngehaugen.** 71° 00'—8° 24'. The 349 m high hill south of Vogtfjellet. Named after the Norwegian botanist Bernt Lynge, 1884—1942, professor at the University in Oslo, member of Høltedahl's expedition to Novaya Zemlya in 1921, had his own expedition to Spitsbergen 1926, took part in the Norwegian expedition to North-East-Greenland 1929. Has described lichens from a great number of Norwegian and foreign Arctic expeditions. *Lyngeh<sup>gn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Lågheia.** 70° 58'—8° 38'. The low mountain plateau west of Kjølen. L. = the low plateau. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Lågpynten.** 70° 52'—9° 04'. Low point on the west side of Guineabukta. *Niedrige Südspitze*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Lave Sydpynt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Niedere Süd. Sp.*, Boldva 1886a; *Bas Pick du Sud*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *La pointe Niedere*, Service Hydrographique (1922) p. 287; *Lage Zuidhoek*, Brander 1934; *pointe Basse, point sud de la baie Guinée*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 242; *Low Point*, King 1939; *Laage Sorpynten*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Lågrabbane.** 70° 56'—8° 41'. The low hills and ridges between the shore and the northern part of Slettfjellia. L. = the low ridges. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Maijens Ins.*, see Jan Mayen.

*Majatoppen*, see Dagnyhaugen.

**Margarethhytta.** 70° 54'—8° 57'. Originally the hut was erected near Fuglesøyla in 1926 by Gustav Øines, Fritz Øien and Roald Øien, but was not finished until 1929. Later moved to Titeltbukta. Named after Margareth Johanne Dalsbø, 1907 —, married to Fritz Øien. She wintered on Bjørnøya 1932—33 and 1934—35. *Fangsthytta*, NSIU 1929; *Camp Margarethe*, Tollner 1934; *Camp Margarete*, King 1939; *Margarethhytta*, Lid (1941) p. 9; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Maria Muschbukta.** 70° 59'—8° 33'. Open bay between Fugleberget and Kvalrossen. Named after Maria Cornelisdr., widow of merchant and shipowner Jan Jacobsz. Musch, burgomaster in Rotterdam (Brander 1955) p. 48. «Mary-Mus from Rotterdam, of happye memorye was the first that eversent a ship there to boyle olye» (Robijn (1689) p. 69). It is, however, uncertain if her «tents» were situated in M. «Dat het schip door eine vrouw met name Maria Musch uitgerust zou zijn, zooals et verhaal eigenlijk luidt, komt mij met het oog op de inrichting der N. C. — In de R. S. — G. 24 Dec. 1626. 24 Febr. 1627 vinden vij Mr. Cornelius Musch, «Secretaris het Rotterdam» genoemd als reeder van een schip naar het noorden. Mogelijk was hij lid van de N. C. [Noordsche Compagnie].»

Muller (1874) p. 150. *Mary Mus Bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Marie-Mus-Bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 70; *Mary-Mus-bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Mary Mus baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Marymus Bay*, Anderson 1746; *Mary-Mas-Baay*, de Reste (1801) p. 186; *Mary Muss Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *Marie Muss Bucht*, Boldva 1886a; *Baie Mary Muss*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Marie Mussbukta*, NSIU 1929; *Maria Muschbaai*, Brander 1934; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Marmadukeflya.** 71° 08'—7° 58'. The undulating coastal plain south of Austkapp. Named after Thomas Marmaduke, who possibly visited Jan Mayen or sighted the island in 1612 and named it Trinity Island, thinking that he was the first to discover it. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Marøbanken.** 71° 06'—9° 30'. Bank northwest of Sør-Jan. Named after the Norw. sealing captain Kristoffer Mikal Angell Landmark Marø, 1884—, Brandal pr. Ålesund, who has been captain of the «Polarbjørn» (no. 1) and other sealers on expeditions to Svalbard, Greenland and Jan Mayen. He gained a high reputation for his leadership of expeditions during the second world war and numerous seal hunting expeditions, as well as for the many occasions when he has saved lives in the Arctic. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Mathumpen*, see Nunataken.

*Mauritius*, see Jan Mayen.

*Mauritius Island*, see Jan Mayen.

**Mayatoppen.** 71° 01'—8° 18'. 648 m high peak southeast of Pålffykrateret. «— j'y élèverai, sous le vocable de ma chère fillette lointaine, un petit cairn...», Mercanton (1924) p. 271. *Pointe Maya*, Mercanton (1924) under a picture; *Mayapunkt*, Tollner (1934) p. 101; *Mayat<sup>pn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Mayo*, see Jan Mayen.

**Mercantontoppen.** 71° 04'—8° 09'. Peak, 2188 m, on the southeastern part of the crater-ridge of Beerenberg. Named after the Swiss professor Poul Louis Mercanton, 1876—, glaciologist and arctic explorer. He visited Greenland 1912—13, Spitsbergen 1914, and Jan Mayen 1921 and 1929. 9—11 Aug. 1921 he ascended Beerenberg, with J. M. Wordie and T. C. Lettbridge. *Mercanton Peak*, King 1939; *Mercantont<sup>p</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Merganserskjeret.** 70° 49'—9° 03'. Skerry in Sørbukta. After the fish-eating duck *Mergus merganser*. *Merganser Rock*, King 1939; — British chart 2282 1949; *Merganserskj<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Midtfjellet.** 70° 55'—8° 48'. 534 m high mountain in the middle of the island northwest of Kapp Traill. M. = the middle mountain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Minnarena.** 71° 05'—8° 33'. Submarine valley west of Beerenberg. Named after the sealer «Minna» of Brandal, used by Norsk Polarinstitut for sounding the Jan Mayen waters in the summers of 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Mitteljan*, Tollner (1934) p. 88 and *Mittel-Jan-Mayen*, Tollner (1934) p. 24 are used to describe the central part of the island, but a special geographic name is not necessary and has not been introduced on the new map.

**Månberget.** 70° 69'—8° 30'. 169,4 m high crag southwest of Nordluna. Named after the Norwegian meteorologist, Professor Henrik Mohn, 1835—1916. He was the leader of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, and visited Jan Mayen in 1877. Mohn started the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, and was head of the institute 1866—

1913. *Mohn Berg*, Boldva 1886 b; *Mt. Mohn*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Hopp toppen*, Richter (1946) p. 15; *Mohnb<sup>g</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Mons Vrsorum*, see Beerenberg.
- Mont<sup>gne</sup> aux Ours*, see Beerenberg.
- Mont Hann*, see Hannberget.
- Mont Hoy*, see Hoyberg.
- Mont Roo*, see Rooberg.
- Morne-Eier (Sommet-aux-Oeufs)*, see Eggøya.
- Mount Hackluyt*, see Beerenberg and Hakluyttoppen.
- Mr. Joris Eylandt*, see Jan Mayen.
- M<sup>t</sup> Blytt*, see Blyttberget.
- M<sup>t</sup> des Oiseaux*, see Fugleberget.
- M<sup>t</sup> Mohn*, see Mohnberget.
- Mt Neumayer*, see Neumayertoppen.
- Mt. Wild*, see Wildberget.
- Munken.** 71° 05'—8° 06'. The nunatak situated about 900—1150 m above sea-level between Himmelstigen and the lower part of Klosteret, on the eastern slope of Beerenberg. M. = the monk. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Muyens andet Korsnes*, see Kapp Muyen.
- Muyens Cape*, see Kapp Muyen.
- Muyens Cape (North Cape)*, see Nordvestkapp.
- Muyens Cape or 2<sup>d</sup> Cross C.*, see Kapp Muyen. Probably the point just north of Kjerulfbreen.
- Muyens 2<sup>e</sup> Cruys hoeck*, see Kapp Muyen. The point north of Kjerulfbreen, as on Scoresby's map.
- Muyes second Crosse-Corner*, see Kapp Muyen.
- Måkeekjæra.** 70° 52'—8° 49'. A group of skerries at Kapp Wien. M. = the seagull skerries. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Nabben.** 71° 06'—8° 07'. 1382 m high nunatak on the uppermost part of Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre. N. = the nail or pin. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Naglane.** 71° 07'—8° 07'. Two small nunataks on Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre, at an altitude of about 1100 m. N. = the nails. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Nansenflua.** 70° 57'—8° 28'. Sunken rock 260° and 1 naut. mile from Eggøykalven. After the Norwegian ship «Fridtjof Nansen», which struck this rock and went down in November 1940. — Richter (1946) p. 15, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Neumayertoppen.** 70° 58'—8° 38'. 198 m high peak west of Sørlaguna. Named after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer, 1826—1909, German meteorologist and oceanographer, founder and director of Deutsche Seewarte, Hamburg, 1876—1903, promotor of polar exploration, president of the German Polar Commission and publisher of the results from German polar stations 1882—83. *Neumayer Berg*, Boldva 1886 b; *M<sup>t</sup> Neumayer*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Neumayerberg*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Neumayert<sup>o</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Niedere Süd Sp.*, see Lågpynten.
- Nogtkrateret*, see Eskkrateret.
- Noorder of the Engelsche Bay*, see Engelskbukta.
- Noord-oost Kaap*, see Nordkapp.



*Noordthoeck*, see Nordkapp.

**Nordahl Grieglia.** 71° 05'—8° 22'. The slope between Vestisen, Kapp Muyen and Nordvestkapp. Named after the Norwegian poet Johan Nordahl Brun Grieg, 1902—43, who visited Jan Mayen during the war. He perished during a raid over Berlin. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Nordaustrkapp*, see Nordkapp.

**Nordbakken.** 71° 10'—8° 20'. The submarine slope north of Beerenberg. N. = the northern slope. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Nordbreen*, see Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre.

**Nordbukta.** 71° 09'—8° 00'. The northernmost bay on Jan Mayen. *East Cross Cove*, Scoresby 1820, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 332, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 523; *Nordbkt*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 512 1955. See also Krossbukta.

*Nordbaai*, see Engelskbukta.

*Nord Cap*, see Nordvestkapp.

*Nord ell. Engelske Bugt*, see Engelskbukta.

**Nord-Jan.** The northeastern part of Jan Mayen with Beerenberg. *Nordland*, Mohn (1878) p. 234; *Nordlandet*, Mohn (1892) p. 59, NSIU (1929) p. 411; *Nordjan*, Devold (1940) p. 60; — Lid (1941) p. 4, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Nordkapp.** 71° 59'—7° 58'. The northernmost point of Jan Mayen. *Jan Meys Hoek*, Carolus 1614; *Noordthoeck*, Blaeu 1662; *North-Corner*, Robijn (1689) p. 70; *Noord hoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Cap Septentrional* ou *Cap Nord*, de Reste 1801; *N<sup>th</sup> Hook*, Barrow 1818; *Youngs Foreland* or *Cape North East*, Scoresby 1820; *Nordostkap*, Vogt 1863; *Youngs Vorland* oder *Nordost Cap*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Youngs Forland Cap Nordost*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *N. O. Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *Cap N. E.*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Northeast Cape*, Russell (1911) p. 886; *Nordaustrkapp*, NSIU 1929; *Cape North East (Youngs Foreland)*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Noord-oost Kaap*, Brander 1934; *North-East Cape*, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 232; *Nordaustrkap*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*Nordkapp*, see Nordvestkapp.

**Nordlaguna.** 71° 00'—8° 30'. Lagoon on the northwestern side of the middle part of the island. *Westl. Lagune*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Vestre Lagune*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Nordlagune*, Chavanne (1884) p. 61; *Nord Lagune*, Boldva 1886a; *Nordlagunen*, Mohn (1892) p. 64; *Lagune du Nord*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 189; *North Lagoon*, Hydrographic Office 1931; — NSIU 1929.

*Nordlandet*, see Nord-Jan.

*Nord or English Bay*, see Engelskbukta.

*Nordostkap*, see Nordkapp.

**nordre Hollendarbåen.** 70° 41'—8° 51'. 11 m deep shoal on Straumflaket, Jan Mayenbanken. *n. Hollendarbåen*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Nordvestkapp.** 71° 06'—8° 21'. Crag near the shore about 5 miles southwest of the head of Krossbukta. Looks like a cape from a long distance. *Nordwest Cap*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Cap Nordvest*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Nord Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *Cap Nord*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Cape North*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *North Cape*, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 232; *Muyens Cape (North Cap)*, Hydrographic Office (1934) p. 524; *Nordkapp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*Nordvestkapp*, see Kapp Muyen.

*Norsk Radiostasjon*, see Jan Mayen Radio.

*Northbay*, see Engelskbukta.

*North Cape*, see Nordvestkapp.

*North-Corner*, see Nordkapp.

*North-east cape*, see Nordkapp.

*North Lagoon*, see Nordlaguna.

*North Lagoon Hut*, see Joestinghuset.

*North- or English Bay*, see Engelskbukta.

*Northwest Cape*, see Koksneset.

*North-West-Cape*, see Kapp Muyen.

*Northwest Corner*, see Kapp Muyen. Robijn (1689) p. 70. Probably Kapp Muyen.

*Nounatak autrichien*, see Nunataken.

**Nova.** 70° 57'—8° 46'. The 128,9 m high cape on the east side of Tømmerbukta, and in the westernmost part of Antarccticberget. N. = the corner of a house. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*N<sup>th</sup> Hook*, see Nordkapp.

**Nunataken.** 71° 04'—8° 12'. Abt. 1570 m high (1576 m Mercanton, 1572 m Boldva, 1566 m Lid) nunatak on the southwest side of Beerenberg Reached by Wordie and Mercanton in 1921 and by Lid 1930. *Nunatak*, Tyrrell (1926) p. 752; «*Austrian Nunatak*», Wordie (1922) p. 188; *Nounatak autrichien*, Mercanton (1929) p. 48; *Mathumpen*, Lyngé (1939) p. 6. The name Mathumpen was used by Lid in his diary. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*N. W. Cap*, see Kapp Muyen.

**Olsbu.** 70° 56'—8° 49'. Hut at Tømmerbukta, built by Meyer Olsen in the autumn of 1933. *Olsbuhytta*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. Named after Meyer Olsen.

**Olsbudalen.** 70° 56'—8° 49'. The small valley at the hut Olsbu southwest of Tømmerbukta. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Oostelijke-kruisbaai*, see Krossbukta.

*Oosthoek* and *Oosthoek*, see Austkapp.

**Oppdalen.** 70° 51'—8° 55'. Small valley north of Fugleodden. O. = the valley leading upwards. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Oskehaugen.** 71° 00'—8° 25'. The 244 m high hill at the upper part of Jacobsendalen. O. = the ash-hill. *Oskeh<sup>gn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. *Ost Cap* and *Ostcap*, see Austkapp.

**Pálffykrateret.** 71° 01'—8° 19'. Volcanic crater on the southwestern slope of Beerenberg, 637 m above sea-level. Named after Graf Józsi Pálffy von Erdöd, b. 8.9. 1853, d. 22.1 1922. He was a nephew of Graf Hanns Wilczek. *Pálffy Kr.*, Boldva 1886a; *Cratère Pálffy*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — Hydrographic Office 1946; *Pálffykr*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Pallen.** 70° 57'—8° 39'. Small shelf or platform (pall) in the southern part of Eimheia. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Parasittane.** 70° 56'—8° 43'. Three small mounds or hillocks on the top of Slettfjellia. Two of them are 339 and 375 m above sea-level. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Partoppene.** 70° 56'—8° 45'. The two peaks, 507 and 550 m above sea-level, between Karl Stephantoppen and Askheimfjellet. P. = the pair of peaks. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Paulsenhallet.** 71° 03'—8° 04'. The mountain area between Petersenbreen

and Willebreen. Named after the Norwegian Fritz William Mozart Paulsen, 1889—, b. at Horten, chief clerk to the Meteorological Forecasting centre Northern Norway. He wintered on Jan Mayen as manager of the meteorological station 1922—23, 1927—28, and was in charge of the erection of the new wireless station in 1949. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Peak of Beerenberg*, see Beerenberg.

**Petersenbreen.** 70° 03'—8° 05'. Glacier tongue from Kronprins Olavs Bre north of Søraustkapp. Named after the Norwegian naval officer, Commander Rasmus Michael Petersen, 1838—1907, who took part in the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, as officer on board «Vøringen». 3<sup>d</sup> *Iceberg*, Scoresby 1820; *Petersens Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Petersen Gl.*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier-Petersen*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Petersenbreen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Petersenbr<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Petite Baye au Bois*, see Vesle Vedbukta.

*Pic Carl Stephan*, see Karl Stephantoppen.

*Pic Elisabeth*, see Elisabethtoppen.

*Pic Franz Josef*, see Franz Josefs Topp.

*Pico*, see Jan Mayen.

*Pic Rudolf*, see Rudolftoppen.

*Pic Stephanie*, see Stephanietoppen.

*Pilot-Boat Rock*, see Losbåten.

**Pjusken.** 70° 59'—8° 33'. The 198 m high crag just west of Danielssenkrateret. P. is here used in the meaning of a small and miserable thing. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Pock Crater*, see Pöckkrateret.

*pointe Basse, point sud de la baie Guinée*, see Lågpynten.

*Pointe François-Joseph*, see Franz Josefs Topp.

*Pointe Maya*, see Mayatoppen.

**Polaskjeret.** 70° 59'—8° 33'. Skerry southwest of Maria Muschbukta. Named after «Pola», the ship of the Austrian expedition to Jan Mayen, 1882—83. Also name of the Austrian-Hungarian main naval base. *Pola-klippe*, Boldva 1886 a and b; *Polarklippe*, Reichardt (1886) p. 8; *Récif Pola*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Pola Rock*, King 1939; *Polaskjæret*, British chart 2282 1949; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Polheim.** 71° 03'—8° 26'. Hut at Vestbukta, erected by Aksel Liberg and Magne Rotte from the meteorological station in 1949. The name has been used on Jan Mayen.

**Porten.** 70° 55'—8° 49'. The peaks, 423 and 420 m, just west of Midtfjellet and the gap between them, which resembles a gateway (port). — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Potta.** 71° 02'—8° 23'. 390 m high volcanic crater in the middle part of Krosspyntallet. P. = the pot. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Presidentsteinen.** 70° 59'—8° 11'. Rock in the sea southwest of Kapp Fishburn. Vogt (1863) p. 274 writes: «In der Richtung dieses Rückens steht, weit vor in die See hinein, ein einsamer Fels den unsere Mannschaft schon längst mit dem Namen des «Dampfschiffes» belegt hat, so tauschend sieht er einem der grossen transatlantischen Dampfboote mit zwei Schornsteinen ähnlich. Wir führen die Fabel weiter aus und behaupten, dass es der viel gesuchte «Präsident» ist, der vor Jahren mit Mann und Maus im grossen Ozean verloren ging, ohne dass man etwas über sein Schicksal erfahren konnte.» «Präsident», Vogt 1863; *Präsidenten Kl.*, Boldva 1886a; *Récif du Président*, Service Hydrographique 1903; «*Präsidentklippe*», popularly «*Finnkjerringa*», Mosby (1924) p. 337; *Presidentsteinen*, Hydro-

- graphic Office 1946; *Finnkjærringa*, Isachsen (1925) p. 62; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Prins Haralds Bre.** 71° 05'—8° 08'. The long glacier between Salsåta and Himmelstigen. Front in common with Frielebreen (q. v.). Named after Harald, Prince of Norway, Crown Prince since 1957. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- «*Präsident*», see Presidentsteinen.
- Pukkeldalen.** 70° 59'—8° 34'. Small valley between Danielssenkrateret and Pukkelen. *Pukkeldal<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Pukkelen.** 70° 59'—8° 33'. 222 m high peak easternmost on Pukkelryggen. P. = the hump. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Pukkelryggen.** 70° 58'—8° 35'. The mountain ridge northeast of Sørlaguna from Lågheia to Pukkelen, including the heights 228,8, 222,7, 197, 186,5, and Pukkelen (q. v.). P. = the hump ridge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Pöckkrateret.** 70° 52'—8° 58'. 374 m high volcanic crater southeast of Guineabukta. Named after Fredrick von Pöck, b. 19.8. 1825 in Hungary, d. 25.9 1884 in Graz. Admiral and Marinekommandant. *Pöck Kr.*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Pöck*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Sommet Poëck*, Service Hydrographique (1922) p. 287; *Pock Crater*, King 1939; — Hydrographic Office 1946; *Pöckkr.*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Rasstupet.** 70° 51'—8° 55'. The precipice facing Hornbækkbukta, where landslides (ras) are common. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- «*Ratankuchenkrater Berna*», see Bernakrateret.
- Readnuten.** 70° 52'—8° 57'. 458 m high crag south of Pöckkrateret. Named after the English geologist Herbert Harold Read, D. Sc., 1889—, Emeritus Professor of geology, University of London 1955. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. Name proposed by Dr. A. T. J. Dollar.
- Récif du Phare*, see Fyrtårnet.
- Récif du Pilote (Boat Rock)*, see Losbåten.
- Récif du Président*, see Presidentsteinen.
- Récif Pola*, see Polaskjeret.
- Redhill*, see Rooberg.
- Rekvedbukta.** 70° 56'—8° 40'. Open bay on the central southeastern coast of Jan Mayen. R. = the driftwood bay. *Gouwenaers Bay*, Carolus 1614 (see *Gouwenaerbåen*); *Groote Hout Bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Groote Hout baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Great Hout-bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Hout-Baay (la Baie Boisée)*, de Reste (1801) p. 185; *Grand Baye au Bois*, de Reste 1801; *Great Wood Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *La baie du Grand-Bois*, Edmond (1857) p. 183; *Treibholz Bucht*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Rækved Bugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Treibholz Bucht*, Boldva 1886a; *Baie du Bois-flotté*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 238; *Drivtræbugt*, Ostenfeld (1898) p. 159; *Drivtømmerbugt*, Kruuse (1902) p. 98; *Driftwood Bay*, Russell (1911) p. 885; *Drivvedsbugten*, Lyngne (1939) p. 11; *Driftwood bay* or *Rehvedbukta*, Arctic Pilot (1934) p. 231; *Baie du Bois-Flotté (Rehvedbukta)*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 240; *Great Wood Bay, (Driftwood Bay, Rehvedbukta)* Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 520; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Rekvedsletta.** 70° 58'—8° 42'. Coastal plain and shore at Kvalrossbukta. R. = the driftwood plain. *Drift-Wood Plain*, Iversen (1936) b p. 365; — Iversen (1936 a) p. 130, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Revesmauet.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. The name Revesmuget was used by the crew of the meteorological station for the landing place and old station at

- the northeastern end of Nordlaguna (Richter). *Foxhole*, Arctic War (1945) p. 20.
- Revodden.** 70° 55'—8° 57'. The point between Titeltbukta and Sjuhollendarbukta. R. = the fox point. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Richterhaugen*, see Krossberget.
- Richterkrateret.** 70° 52'—9° 03'. Crater, 108 m, southwest of Guineabukta. This crater has been confused with the very small crater named Høsaaten by Mohn. See also Høysåta. Named after the Norwegian ethnographer Søren Richter, 1903—. He wintered in East-Greenland 1929—31, 1935—36, participated in Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser's Northeast Greenland expeditions 1932 and 1933, and wintered with his own expeditions in Northeast Greenland 1937—38 and 1939—40. In 1940 he joined the Norwegian skiing company in Iceland and led the first military ski expedition across Iceland. He was second-in command on the re-occupation of Jan Mayen 1941, dog driver in Svalbard 1942. Comm.-officer Jan Mayen 1945. Visited East-Greenland 1947 and West Greenland 1949. Leader of Arktisk Næringsdrift A/S' relief expeditions to Northeast-Greenland 1950, 1951, 1958 and 1959. Librarian to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser from 1946 and Norsk Polarinstittutt 1948. *Cr. Hoesaaten*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Hoesaaten Kr.*, Boldva 1886a, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954; *Høysåtekrateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Ringkollen.** 70° 54'—8° 52'. 477 m high volcano with a large circular crater, with an opening towards the north. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Ringkollia.** 70° 54'—8° 53'. The mountain side from Ringkollen towards the northwest. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- Risen.** 71° 04'—8° 09'. The nunatak rising from about 1600 to about 2040 m on the south side of Mercantontoppen on Beerenberg. «Rise» is a large, supernatural being (giant) in the Norwegian fairy tales. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- rocher du Bateau-Pilote*, see Losbåten.
- rocher du Phare*, see Fyrtårnet.
- Rochers*, see Kapp Rudsén.
- Rochers de l'Oiseaux*, see Fuglesøyla.
- Rock like a Sail*, see Losbåten.
- Rock like a sail*, see Fyrtårnet.
- Rocky Pillar*, see Søyla.
- Ronden.** 70° 50'—9° 02'. 362 m high crag at Sørvestkapp. The meaning of R. here is the mountain ridge. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.
- Rooberg.** 70° 55'—8° 55'. 50 m high hill at Sjuhollendarbukta. R. = red mountain (Dutch). *Rooberg*, Blaeu 1662, *Zorgdrager* 1720, Scoresby 1820, Vogt 1863, Mohn 1882, Boldva 1886a, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954 and 1959. *Redhill*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; «*Rothen-Hügel*», Wohlgemuth (1886) p. 109; *Mont Roo*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Rooberget*, NSIU 1929; *Roodenberg*, Brander (1932) p. 2.
- Roobergødden.** 70° 55'—8° 55'. The point just north of Rooberg. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.
- «*Rothen-Hügel*», see Rooberg.
- Rotzen*, see Kapp Rudsén.
- Rudolfstoppen.** 70° 03'—8° 53'. 769,4 m high peak in the southwestern part of Jan Mayen, about midway between Titeltbukta and Kapp Wien. Named after Rudolf Franz Karl Josef, Crown Prince of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, b. 21.8 1858 in Laxenburg near Vienna, d. 30.1

1889 in Mayerling near Vienna. *Rudolf Spitze*, Boldva 1886a; *Pic Rudolf*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *sommet Rudolf*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Rudolf Topp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Stephanietv*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954; *Rudolftv*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

*Rudolftv*, see Franz Josefs Topp.

*Rudsen*, see Kapp Rudsen.

*Rudsons Point*, see Kapp Rudsen.

**Ruka.** 71° 00'—8° 18'. The small, 360 m high hill just north of Eskkrateret. R. = the heap. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

**Ruyterhøgda.** 71° 02'—8° 20'. Rock area with abt. 600 m high crag abt. 700 metres north of Pálffykrateret. Named after Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruyter, mate on a Greenland whaler, «Groene Leeuw». He visited Jan Mayen in 1633 and 1635. His journals were found in the Ruyter-archief. *Reyterhøgda*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

**Ryggvarden.** 71° 01'—8° 17'. On the southwestern slope of Beerenberg, 775 m above sea-level, 1700 m northeast of Pálffykrateret. After Lektor Levi Mikael Rygg, 1898—, who visited Jan Mayen in 1930 as an assistant to Johs. Lid. — Lynge (1939) p. 6, Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

*Rylandt Rheidt Krateret*, see Bylandt Rheytkrateret.

*Rækvæd Bugt*, see Rekvedbukta.

**Rørenryggen.** 71° 05'—8° 40'. Submarine ridge northwest of Beerenberg. Named after Ingolf Røren, 1908—, skipper of the Norsk Polarinstittutt expedition vessel, M/C «Minna», for many years, also during the survey of Jan Mayen waters in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

**Røysflya.** 70° 59'—8° 22'. The nearly flat area between Ekeroddallen and the coast. There are heaps of rock here which look like cairns (røyser). The first Norwegian meteorological station was situated here. «*Keller mannplateau*», Tollner (1937) p. 169, is probably the same locality. «*Volcanic Desert*», Russell (1940) p. 272; — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

**Råumryggen.** 70° 01'—8° 21'. Rock ridge southwest of Pálffykrateret. Named after Magne Råum, 1909—, Namdalen. He wintered as a hunter in East-Greenland 1933—35, 1936—38, and 1939—40, and on Jan Mayen during the second world-war 1940—42 as a soldier. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

**Salen.** 70° 25'—9° 30'. Saddleshaped ridge on the sea bottom in the western part of Jan Mayenbanken. S. = the saddle. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

**Salsteinen.** 70° 58'—8° 42'. A stone in the pass about one km south of Brielletårnet. Was used by the Austrian expedition 1882—83 as a triangulation point. S. = the saddle stone. *Sattelstein*, Boldva (1886) p. 7. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1959.

**Salsåta.** 71° 06'—8° 05'. Ridge with cairn along the northern side of Friele-breen. S. = the saddle cock. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 1954.

**Sarsbanken.** 70° 50'—7° 45'. Bank southeast of Beerenberg. For explanation of name see Sarskrateret. — Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

**Sarskrateret.** 71° 09'—7° 59'. Small volcanic crater northeast of Beerenberg, 264 m. After Georg Ossian Sars, 1837—1927, Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Oslo, one of the leaders of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876—78. *Kr. Sars*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Sars Krater*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Sars*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — British chart 2282 1949; *Sarskr.*, Norsk Polarinstittutt 512 1955.

*Sattelstein*, see Salsteinen.

*Saule Rock*, see Søyla.

**Schiertzegga.** 70° 54'—8° 47'. 378 m high, ridge-shaped mountain near Kapp Traill on the southeast coast. Named after the architect and designer Franz Wilhelm Schiertz, 1813—1887, b. in Leipzig. He was a member of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, visiting Jan Mayen 1877. During this expedition Schiertz produced a number of excellent paintings. He lived in Norway all his life and died at Balestrand. *Schiertz's Top*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Schiertz Topp*, Boldva 1886a; *Sommet Schiertz*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Schiertztp*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Schjelderuphytta*, NSIU 1929, also named «Brandstasjonen», was built in Sørbukta in 1924 by the expedition sent out by Schjelderups Sælfangst-rederi A/S. The station burnt down in 1929. *Schelderuphütte*, Tollner 1934; *Schelderup Hut*, King 1939.

**Schmelckdalen.** 71° 00'—8° 23'. Valley between Lyngehaugen and Lidhøgda. Named after the Norwegian chemist Ludvig Henrik Benjamin Schmelck, 1857—1916, Oslo. He took part in the Norwegian North-Atlantic Exped. 1878 and worked up results from the expedition. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. See also Jacobsendalen.

*Schmelckdalen*, see Jacobsendalen.

**Scoresbyberget.** 71° 00'—8° 24'. Summit, 441,6 m, on the southwestern slope of Beerenberg. After William Scoresby, Jun., 1789—1857, Scotch whaler, scientist and clergyman, who visited Jan Mayen in 1817 and 1818. *Scoresby's Berg*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Scoresby Krater*, Boldva 1886 b; *Cr. Scoresby*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — Lyng (1939) p. 6; *Scoresbybg*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Scottkrateret.** 71° 04'—8° 24'. Crater on the western side of Beerenberg, near Vestbukta. Named after R. H. Scott, secretary to the International Meteorological Committee during the Polar Year 1882—83. *Scott Krater*, Boldva 1886a; *Cr. Scott*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — Hydrographic Office 1946; *Scottkr*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Scottlia.** 71° 04'—8° 25'. The slope from Bylandt-Rheytkrateret down to the shore. For explanation of name see Scottkrateret. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*S. E. Cape*, see Söraustkapp.

*2<sup>a</sup> Iceberg*, see Willebreen.

**Sentralkrateret.** 71° 05'—8° 11'. The crater at the top of Beerenberg. *Central-Krater*, Mohn (1882) p. 24. *Crater Basin*, Russell (1939), plate to p. 28; *Sentralkr<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Sept-Récifs*, see Sjuskjera.

*Sept-Rochers*, see Sjuskjera.

*Set des OEufs*, see Eggoya.

*Set Sterneck*, see Sternecktoppen.

*Seven Hollander Bay*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

*7 or 5 Rocks*, see Sjuskjera.

*Seven Rocks*, see Sjuskjera.

*Sieben-Holländer-Bucht*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

*Sieben Klippen*, see Sjuskjera.

**Sigurdbrean.** 71° 07'—8° 02'. Small glacier tongue north of Dufferinbrean. Sigurd was an Icelander who visited Jan Mayen together with Lord Dufferin. There is some doubt as to which glacier was named by the

Imperial College expedition, the map not being very satisfactory. *Sigurd Gl.*, King 1939; *Sigurdbr<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Sir Thomas Smith's Island*, see Jan Mayen.

**Sjuhollendarbukta.** 70° 55'—8° 55'. Bay on the northwest coast northeast of Titeltbukta. The name «7 Holländer Bucht» was given by Wohlgemuth (1886) because he believed that the seven Dutch whalers wintered here 1633—34. Today, however, no house sites are to be found at S., whereas three sites and a mound containing a number of skeletons of Dutch whalers are to be seen at Kvalrossbukta. Accordingly, Thor Iversen (1936) was of opinion that they lived at Kvalrossbukta. The Austrian expedition put up a copper plate at S. with the inscription: «Die sieben holländischen Seeleuten welche im Jahre 1634 hier überwinterten und verunglückten. — Von der österreichischen Expedition 1882—83». It seems more probable that this wintering took place somewhere at Engelskbukta. *7 Holländer Bucht*, Boldva 1886 a; *baie des Sept-Hollandais*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *B<sup>e</sup> des Sept Hollandais*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Hollenderbukta*, Isachsen (1925) p. 55; *Holland B.*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Sieben-Holländer-Bucht*, Tollner (1934) p. 92; *Zeven Hollandersbaai*, Brander 1934; *Syvhollenderbukta*, Iversen (1936 a) p. 104; *Seven Hollander Bay (Hopstickbukta)*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 525; *Sju Hollendar Bukt*, Hydrographic Office 1946; Sjuhollendarb<sup>kt</sup>, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Sjuskjera.** 70° 49'—9° 04'. Skerries at Sørvestkapp. S. = the seven skerries. *de Vijf ofte Seven klippen*, Blaeu 1662; *7 or 5 Rocks*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *de Vyf of Seven klippen*, Zorgdrager 1720; *De 5 of 6 Klypen*, Anderson 1746; *Les Cinq ou Sept Ecueils*, de Reste 1801; *Seven Rocks*, Scoresby 1820; *Die Sieben Klippen*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Syvklipperne*, Mohn (1878) p. 155; *Syv Klipper*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Sieben Klippen*, Boldva 1886 a; *Sept-Rochers*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *Sept-Récifs*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *De sju klipporna*, Liljequist 1945; — Hydrographic Office 1946, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Skansen.** 71° 06'—8° 02'. The mountain ridge between Frielebreen and Dufferinbreen. S. = the redoubt. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.!

**Skansodden.** 71° 06'—8° 00'. Point on the northern side of the front of Frielebreen and southern part of Skansen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Skjoldkollen.** 70° 50'—8° 58'. Mountain, 540 m, north of Hjelmén and east of Vøringen. S. = the shield crag. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Skolten.** 71° 05'—8° 15'. Small nunatak west of Kongshamaren. S. = the scull. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Skrinnodden.** 70° 58'—8° 21'. The point on the east side of Jamesonbukta. S. = the barren point. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Skrotlia.** 70° 51'—9° 00'. The indented and irregular slope from Solheimfjellet down to Helheimen. S. = the waste slope or hillside. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Skrukkedalen.** 70° 52'—8° 58'. Tributary valley from the west to Breiddalen. Skrukkefjellet is situated at the head of the valley. Named after Skrukkefjellet. *Skrukke<sup>dn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Skrukkefjellet.** 70° 51'—8° 57'. Mountain abt 1.5 km northwest of Hornbækbukta. S. = the wrinkled mountain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Skrukkelia.** 71° 07'—8° 01'. The wrinkled (skrukke) slope from the coast at Taggodden and Clandeboyebukta and up to Kronprinsesse Märthas Bre. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.



- Skåla.** 70° 57'—8° 43'. 312 m high crater south of Kvalrossbukta. S. = the saucer. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Slaggfallet.** 70° 53'—8° 58'. Lava flow forming the broad valley between Breidfjellet and Svartfjellet. S. means here the lava-fall. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Slagghaugen.** 71° 00'—8° 17'. The 232 m high hill just northeast of Eskkrateret. S. = the slag (here lava) hill. *Slaggh<sup>gn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Slettjellet.** 70° 56'—8° 43'. The large mountain plateau south of Kvalrossbukta. S. = the level mountain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Slettfjellia.** 70° 56'—8° 43'. The steep slope or mountain side from Slettjellet down to Lågrabbane. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Small Hout-bay*, see Vesle Vedbukta.
- Snøkollane.** 71° 05'—8° 19'. 6 mountain ridges and nunataks between Vestisen and Charcotbreen. S. = the snow knolls. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Snørabben.** 71° 02'—8° 10'. Nunatak on the southern slope of Beerenberg, north of Sørhallet and about 1000 m above sea-level. S. = the snow ridge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- S.O. Cap*, see Søraustkapp.
- Solheimfjellet.** 70° 51'—8° 58'. Mountain, 577 m, abt. 2 km northwest of Fugleodden. Named after Wilhelm Solheim, 1890—, topographer with Norsk Polarinstitut since 1918. Undertook triangulation work on Jan Mayen 1949 and 1950. He worked many summers in Spitsbergen, Bjørnøya and East Greenland. *Solheimfj*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- sommet Bombelles*, see Bombéllestoppen.
- sommet Carl-Stephan*, see Karl Stephantoppen.
- sommet des Æufs*, see Eggøya.
- sommet Elisabeth*, see Elisabethtoppen.
- sommet Frans Josef*, see Franz Josefs Topp.
- sommet Hann*, see Hannberget.
- Sommet Poëck*, see Pöckkrateret.
- sommet Rudolf*, see Rudolftoppen.
- Sommet Sterneck*, see Sternecktoppen.
- South Bay*, see Sørbukta.
- South Bay*, see Titeltbukta.
- South Cape*, see Sørkapp.
- South Corner, South or West Corner*, see Sørkapp.
- South Glacier*, see Sørbreen.
- South Glacier-Moraines*, see Sørbremorena, vestre and austre.
- South Lagoon*, see Sørlaguna.
- South or West-corner*, see Sørkapp.
- South Ridge*, see Sørnuten.
- Splittodden.** 70° 58'—8° 18'. Point just east of Turnbukta. S. = the split point. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Stasjonsbukta.** 71° 00'—8° 30'. The open bay north of Nordlaguna and the meteorological station. S. = the station bay. *Stasjonsb<sup>kt</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.
- Stasjonsdalen.** 70° 59'—8° 28'. Small valley on the southern side of Wildberget. S. = the station valley, because during World war II the headquarters of the garrison was situated here. *Stasj.dal*, Richter (1946) p. 15; *Stasjonsd<sup>ln</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

- Steingardsletta.** 70° 52'—9° 00'. The stony lowland between Guineabukta and Breidfjellet. S. = the stone-wall plain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Steingardtjørna.** 70° 53'—9° 00'. Tarn near the shore on the eastern part of Steingardsletta (q. v.). *Steingardtjøn*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Stephanietoppen.** 70° 53'—8° 53'. 739,3 m high peak, about 300 metres NW of Rudolftoppen, NW of Kapp Wien. Named after Stephanie, b. 21.5 1864, d.abt. 1917, married to Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary. See Rudolftoppen. *Stephanie Sp.*, Boldva 1886 a; *Pic Stephanie*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Stephaniet<sup>pn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. *Stephaniet<sup>p</sup>*, see Rudolftoppen.
- Sternektoppen.** 70° 54'—8° 50'. 570 m high peak in the southwestern part of the island, west of Kapp Traill. After Max, Freiherr Daublebsky von Sterneck und Ehrenstein, 1829—97, Austrian naval officer (admiral), who participated in Count Wilczek's expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1872. *Sterneck Topp*, Boldva 1886 a; *Set Sterneck*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Stirnecke Topp*, Tyrrell (1926) p. 752; *Sommet Sterneck*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 237; *Sternecks Topp*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Sterneckt<sup>pn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. *S<sup>th</sup> Hook*, see Sorkapp.
- Stimen.** 70° 53'—9° 30'. Submarine ridge formed by a row of hills west of Sør-Jan. S. = the shoal (of fish). — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 512 1955.
- Stimrenna.** 70° 53'—9° 30'. Submarine valley between Stimen and Leinryggen, west of Jan Mayen. Named after Stimen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Stirnecke Topp*, see Sternektoppen.
- St. Maurice*, see Jan Mayen.
- Stokkøyra.** 70° 57'—8° 38'. The large gravel cone deposited by the brook from Bergdalen, northeast of Hannberget. Stokk = log. In the gravel several old logs and remains of trees have been found. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Stolpen*, see Søyla.
- Storfjellet.** 71° 08'—8° 07'. The steep mountain wall south of Krossbukta. S. = the large mountain. — Iversen (1936 a) p. 142, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955. *Storefjellet mountain*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 523.
- Storkjelen.** 70° 52'—8° 53'. Large volcanic crater between Elisabethtoppen and Hornbækbukta. S. = the large cauldron. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Strandsteinen.** 70° 56'—8° 49'. Rock in the sea on the west side of Tømmerbukta. S. = the shore stone. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Strandvatnet.** 71° 01'—8° 28'. Coastal lake at Krosspynten. S. = the shore lake. *Strandv<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Straumflaket.** 70° 35'—9° 00'. Very shallow part of Jan Mayenbanken with Iversengrunnen, n. and s. Hollendarbåen, Bouwensonbåen and Straumskallen. S. = the shoal with current. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Straumskallen.** 70° 37'—8° 48'. Ground, 33 m, in the southernmost part of Straumflaket on Jan Mayenbanken. S. = the sunken rock with current — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Stupdalen.** 70° 57'—8° 43'. Small valley between Skåla and Stupdalstrekta on the south side of Kvalrossbukta. S. = the steep valley. *Stupd<sup>ln</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Stupdalstrekta.** 70° 57'—8° 43'. Volcanic crater at the head of Stupdalen.

S. = the steep valley funnel, because the volcano has the appearance of the upper part of a funnel. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Stuptinden.** 70° 51'—8° 54'. Peak on the precipice of Rasstupet towards the western part of Hornbækbukta. *Stupt<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Stuttdalen.** 70° 56'—8° 41'. Short valley on the south side of Hannberget. S. = the short valley. *Stuttd<sup>n</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Stotten*, see Søyla.

*Sudgletscher*, see Sørbreen.

*Suyd bay*, see Titeltbukta.

*Suytbaey*, see Sørbukta.

*Suytklyppen*, see Zuydklippen.

**Svartfjellet.** 70° 53'—8° 57'. The mountain between Svartfjelltoppane and Svartfjellflya. S. = the black mountain. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Svartfjellflya.** 70° 53'—8° 49'. The coastal plain between Titeltbukta and Guineabukta. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Svartfjelltoppane.** 70° 53'—8° 55'. The peaks, 661 and 688,5 m, on the extreme southeastern part of Svartfjellet. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Svarttjørna.** 71° 09'—8° 04'. Small tarn on Kokssletta. S. = the black tarn. *Svarttj<sup>a</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Svend Foynbreen.** 71° 07'—8° 08'. Glacier south of Krossbukta. After the Norwegian whaler Svend Foyn, 1809—94. *Sv. Foyns Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Svend Foyn Gl.*, Boldva 1886 a; *Sven Fayn's Gletscher*, Chavanne (1884) p. 31; *Glacier Swend Foyn*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Svend Foyn Breen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Svend Foynbr.*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Svermen.** 71° 04'—8° 18'. A group of small nunataks northeast of Bylandt-Rheytkrateret. S. = the swarm. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Svingen.** 71° 03'—7° 45'. Submarine slope east of Beerenberg, where the depth contours indicate a bend (sving). — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Sydræen*, see Sørbreen.

*Südbucht*, see Sørbukta.

*Süd Bucht*, see Titeltbukta.

*Syd-Bugt*, see Titeltbukta.

*Sydbugten*, see Sørbukta.

*Südgletscher*, see Sørbreen.

*Süd-Jan*, see Sør-Jan.

*Syd-Jan*, see Sør-Jan.

*Südkap*, see Sørkapp.

*Süd Lagune*, see Sørlaguna.

*Südlagunen-Ebene*, see Basissletta and Laguneflya.

*Sydlandet*, see Sør-Jan.

*Südkap*, see Sørkapp.

*Sydostkapp*, see Sørkapp.

*Südspitze*, see Sørkapp.

*Sydvestkap*, see Sørvestkapp.

*Südvestkap*, see Sørvestkapp.

*Syijtbaey*, see Sørbukta.

*Syvhollendarbukta*, see Sjuhollendarbukta.

*Syv Klipper*, see Sjuskjera.

*Syvklipperne*, see Sjuskjera.

*Säule*, see Søyla.

*Södra bukten*, see Sørbukta.

**Sørkapp.** 71° 01'—8° 00'. Cape southeast of Beerenberg. *Zuydoost*

- hoeck*, Blaeu 1662; *Zuyd Oost hoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Cap Sud-East*, de Reste (1801) p. 186; *Cape South East*, Scoresby 1820; *Südostkap*, Vogt 1863; *Cap Sydost*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *S.O. Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *S.E. Cape*, King 1939; *Sydostkapp*, Richter (1946) p. 63; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.
- Sørbreen.** 71° 00'—8° 13'. Glacier tongue on the northern slope of Beerenberg. S. = the south glacier. *Südgletscher*, Vogt 1863; *Sydræen*, Mohn (1878 b) p. 156; *Glacier du Sud*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Glacier du Midi*, Mercanton (1920) p. 38—41; *Sudgletscher*, Bird (1935 b) p. 122; *South Glacier*, King 1939; — NSIU 1929 and Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Sørbremorena**, vestre and austre. 70° 59'—8° 14'. The long, narrow morainic ridges along the western and eastern sides of Sørbreen. *South Glacier-Moraines*, Nicholls (1955) p. 131.
- Sørbukta.** 70° 50'—9° 05'. Bay on the extreme southwest coast of the island. S. = the south bay. *Südbucht*, Boldva 1886a; *baie du Sud*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *Sydbugten*, Kruuse (1902) p. 108; *Suytbaey*, Naber (1930) p. 173 [Ruyter's journal]; *Syijtbaey*, Naber (1930) p. 176 [Ruyter's journal]; *South Bay*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Zuidbaai*, Brander (1934) p. 8; *Södra bukten*, Liljequist 1945; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Sørdjupet.** 70° 25'—9° 10'. Depression in the sea bottom in the western part of Jan Mayenbanken. S. = the south deep. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- søre Hollendarbåen.** 70° 39'—8° 51'. 12 m deep shoal on Straumflaket, Jan Mayenbanken. *s. Hollendarbåen*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Sørhallet.** 71° 00'—8° 10'. The slope east of Sørbreen. S. = the south slope. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Sør-Jan.** The southwestern half of Jan Mayen. The abbreviation «Jan» instead of Jan Mayen is very much in use among Norwegians. *Sydland*, Mohn (1878) p. 234; *Sydlandet*, Mohn (1892) p. 59; *Sørlandet*, NSIU 1929; *Syd-Jan*, Horn (1929) p. 830; *Süd-Jan-Mayen* Tollner (1934) p. 61; *Sydjan*, Devold (1940) p. 56; — Richter (1946) p. 70, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Sørkapp.** 70° 49'—9° 01'. The southernmost point of Jan Mayen. *Zuyd hoeck*, Blaeu 1662; *South-corner*, *South* or *West-corner*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Zuydhoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Cap-Sud*, de Reste (1801) p. 184; *S<sup>th</sup> Hook*, Barrow 1818; *Cape South*, Scoresby 1820; *Südkap*, Vogt 1863; *Cap Syd*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Süd Cap*, Boldva 1886a; *Sydkap*, Mohn (1892) p. 62; *South Cape*, Russell (1911) p. 885; *Zuidkaap*, Brander 1934; *Südspitze*, Tollner (1934) p. 95; — Hydrographic Office 1946, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Sørkappgrunnen.** 70° 48'—9° 00'. 10 m deep shoal at Sørkapp. *Sørkappgr.*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Sørkapprenna.** 70° 46'—9° 00'. The deepest part of the sea between Sørkapp and Straumflaket. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Sørlaguna.** 70° 57'—8° 37'. The large lagoon at Rekvedbukta. S. = the south lagoon. *Lagune der grossen Holzbucht*, Vogt 1863; *Östl. Lagune*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Østre Lagune*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Südlagune*, Chavanne (1884) p. 65; *Süd Lagune*, Boldva 1886a; *Syd-Lagunen*, Mohn (1892) p. 62; *Lagune du Sud*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 14; *South Lagoon*, Russell (1911) p. 885; *Sørlagunen*, Horn (1929) p. 804; *Zuidlagune*, Brander (1934) p. 7; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Sørlandet*, see Sør-Jan.

**Sørnuten.** 71° 04'—8° 11'. Nunatak on the southern slope of Beerenberg about 1900 m above sea-level. *South Ridge*, Russell (1939) p. 20. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Sørvestkapp.** 70° 49'—9° 03'. Point west of Sørkapp. S. = southwestern point. *Cape South West*, Scoresby 1820; *Südwestkap*, Vogt 1863; *Sydvestkap*, Mohn (1878 b) p. 155; *Cap Sydvest*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Cap S.O.*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Cap Sud-Ouest*, Service Hydrographique (1922) p. 287; *Zuid-west-kaap*, Brander 1934; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Søyla.** 70° 58'—8° 34'. High stone pillar at Sørlaguna. S. = the pillar. *Säule*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Støtten*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Säule*, Boldva 1886 a; *Colonne*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Saule Rock*, Wordie (1926) p. 742; *The Pillar*, King 1939; *Stolpen*, Lyngø (1939) p. 6; *Rocky Pillar (Säule)*, Hydrographic Office (1943) p. 529; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

**Taggodden.** 71° 07'—7° 59'. Point between Austbukta and Clandeboye-bukta. T. = the jagged point. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

**Teltrabben.** 71° 01'—8° 16'. Nunatak between Breidkollen and Blårevknausane west of Sørbreen. Wordie and Mercanton had their tent here, when they ascended Beerenberg on Aug. 9—11, 1921. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Ten Tents Bay*, see Titeltbukta.

*Terre aux Oëufs*, see Eggøya.

*The Pillar*, see Søyla.

*The Walrus*, see Kvalrossen.

*3d Iceberg*, see Petersenbreen.

**Thraneberget.** 71° 07'—8° 16'. The rocky slope and the crag south of the lower part of Krognessryggen. Named after the Norw. meteorologist Peter Martin Thrane, 1903—, who was leader of the Meteorological Forecasting Centre Northern Norway 1932—1946, and then had supervision of the meteorological station on Jan Mayen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Timber Bay*, see Tømmerbukta.

**Titeltbukta.** 70° 54'—8° 58'. Bay northeast of Guineabukta. T. = the ten tents bay. Ten tents were erected here in 1624. *Zuydergolf*, Brander (1934) p. 37 (from Joan Blaeu's Grooten Atlas of Wereltbeschrijving, Amsterdam 1644—1663). *Suyd bay*, Blaeu 1662; *South-bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Zuyd baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *South Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *Südbucht mit den zehn Zelten der Holländer*, Vogt 1863; *Süd Bucht*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Syd-Bugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Zehn Zelte Bucht*, Boldva 1886 a; *B<sup>e</sup> des dix Tentés*, Service Hydrographique 1903; p. 35; *Zuidbaai of Tiententen baai*, Brander (1934) p. 35; *Ten Tents Bay*, Bird (1935 a) p. 835; — Hydrographic Office 1946, British chart 2282 1949, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. «There were wont to stand ten tents in this bay for the handling of Fish-oil, but in one year the Sea washt a way three tents, thirteen chaloups, tugs & oily-vessels pertainingh to the Chamber of Amsterdam, it washt a way likewise most of the ground whereon they stood, wherefore those from Amsterdam did delve a large peece of ground the sommer followinh, whereon they have set two tents.» Robijn (1689) p. 69.

**Tollnerodden.** 71° 08'—7° 57'. Point abt. 1,5 km south of Austkapp. Named after Dr. Hanns Tollner, b. 15/1 1903, leader of Wetterdienststelle Salzburg. He wintered on Jan Mayen 1932—33 as the leader of the Austrian expedition during the Second Polar Year, and visited Spitsbergen

- 1937 and 1955. He has written a number of scientific papers on Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Tornøebekken.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. The brook in Tornøedalen, east of Nordlaguna. Named after the Norwegian chemist, David Hercules Tornøe, 1856—1907, who took part in the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, and visited Jan Mayen 1877. *Tornøes Bæk*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Tornøe Bach*, Boldva 1886 b; *Tornon-Bach*, Reichardt (1886) p. 10; *Tornøeb<sup>kn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tornøedalen.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. Valley on the east side of Nordlaguna. For explanation of name, see Tornøebekken. *Tornøe-Thal*, Wohlgemuth (1886) p. 45; — Lynge (1939) p. 6, Lid (1941) p. 5. *Desemberdalen*, Richter (1946) p. 15; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tornøefossen.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. Waterfall in the brook Tornøebekken. For explanation of name, see Tornøebekken. *Tornøe-Fall*, Wohlgemuth (1886) p. 45; *Tornøef<sup>sn</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tornøevatnet.** 71° 00'—8° 22'. Small lake formed by Tornøebekken (q.v.), situated north of Vogtfjellet. *Tornøe L.*, King 1939; *Lake Tornøe*, King (1939) p. 126; *Tornøev<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- tour de Brielle*, see Brielletårnet.
- Tour de Labrille*, see Brielletårnet.
- Treibholz Bucht*, see Rekvedbukta.
- Trekanten.** 70° 58'—8° 41'. The 148 m high peak east of Kvalrossbukta. The peak has the form of a triangle (trekant), with three sharp ridges running out from the summit. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trekta.** 70° 53'—8° 56'. 537 m high crater between Svartfjelltoppane and Slaggfallet. T. = the funnel. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trinity*, see Jan Mayen.
- Trinityberget.** 71° 07'—8° 01'. The rocky slope with a cairn at 501 m above sea-level south of Austkapphallet and leading down to Marmadukeflya (q.v.). Jan Mayen was perhaps named Trinity Island by Marmaduke. The name has been retained in the neighbourhood of the locality bearing his name. Marmaduke is believed to have named the island Trinity Island because he may have been there on June 17, Trinity Day (Brander (1955) p. 35. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trinity Island*, see Jan Mayen.
- Trolldalen.** 70° 55'—8° 46'. Valley between Askheimtoppen and Trollslottet. For explanation of name, see Trollslottet. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trollsletta.** 70° 55'—8° 44'. The abt. 1400 m long coastal plain between Båtvika and Helenesanden. For explanation of name, see Trollslottet. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trollslottet.** 70° 55'—8° 46'. 424 m high mountain at Båtvika. Two small craters on the top. T = the Troll's palace. Troll is a traditional figure in Norwegian folklore — ogre, or wicked giant. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trollstigen.** 71° 06'—8° 11'. The ridge between Kjerulfbreen and Gjuvbreen. T. = the troll's ladder. Also name of a steep road in western Norway. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tromsøryggen.** 71° 00'—8° 21'. A mountain ridge between Vogtfjellet and Mayatoppen. Named after the town Tromsø, port of departure for many Jan Mayen expeditions. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tronfjellet.** 70° 53'—8° 52'. The mountain southeast of Franz Josefs Topp and Elisabethtoppen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

- Tronfjellstupet.** 70° 53'—8° 49'. The precipice of Tronfjellet towards Brotvika. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trongskardet.** 70° 58'—8° 39'. The narrow (trong) pass between Neumayertoppen and Eimheia. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Trou aux Ours*, see Bjørnholet.
- Trou de l'Ours*, see Bjørnegat.
- Trou des Morses*, see Kvalrossbukta.
- Trou des Ours*, see Bjørnholet.
- Trou du Nharwal*, see Kvalrossbukta.
- Turnbukta.** 70° 58'—8° 19'. Little bay east of Jamesonbukta. Turn = gymnastics. About the origin of the name Vogt (1863) p. 275—6 writes: «Ehe wir aber das Boot gehörig hinaufgezogen haben, spielt uns eine zornige zweite Welle über die Füße herauf. Nun gilt es wirklich zu turnen. . . Wir nannten ob dieser Anstrengungen, die sich bei der Abfahrt in doppeltem Masse wiederholten, unsern kleinen Landungsplatz die Turnbucht, und werden ihn so auf den Karten bezeichnen.» *Turnbucht*, Vogt 1863; *Turnbugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Turn Bucht*, Boldva 1886 a and b; *Baie Turn*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — NSIU 1929, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955; *Twin Bay*, Hydrographic Office, Sept. (1949) p. 523; *Turnb<sup>kta</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Turrvassdalen.** 70° 56'—8° 45'. Small valley on the south side of Lunckekjegla. In the eastern part is a small dry lake, Turrvatnet (q. v.). *Turrvassd<sup>ln</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Turrvatnet.** 70° 56'—8° 45'. Dry (turr) lake east of Lunckekjegla. *Turrv<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tvillingkrateret.** 71° 08'—8° 02'. The peak, 457 m, with two craters above the westernmost part of Kraterlia. T. = the twin crater. *Tvillingkr<sup>t</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- 2<sup>e</sup> Ysbergh*, see Frielebreen.
- Twin Bay*, see Turnbukta.
- Tyrrellryggen.** 71° 01'—8° 22'. A rock ridge with heights from abt. 200—500 m northeast of Scoresbyfjellet. Named after the British geologist, George Walter Tyrrell, Ph. D. 1883—, member of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's expedition to Spitsbergen 1919 and 1920. He has worked up geological material from Jan Mayen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tømmerbukta.** 70° 56'—8° 48'. The southwestern part of Engelskbukta. T. = the timber bay. *Houtbay*, Blaeu 1662; *Wood-bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Hout baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Timber Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *La baie du Bois*, Edmond (1857) p. 185; *Holz B.*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Tømmerbugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Tømmer Bukta*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tåhetta.** 70° 55'—8° 52'. The 174,7 m high crag about 1500 m south of Kapp Rudsen. T. = the toe-cap, after the shape. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Tåkefjellet.** 70° 52'—8° 54'. 590 m high peak north of Hornbækbukta in Sør-Jan. T. = the fog mountain. *Tåkefj*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Tåkeheimen.** 71° 00'—8° 28'. The western side of Wildberget towards Nordlaguna, where the soldiers usually kept watch during World War II. The name was used by the military garrison during the war. *Home of the Fog*, Arctic War (1945) p. 20; — Richter (1946) p. 77, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

- Ullerenglaguna.** 70° 59'—8° 15'. Small lagoon on Ullerengsanden west of Sørbreen. Named after the Norwegian wireless operator Edward Ullereng, who wintered on Jan Mayen 1921—22. «Ullrings» lagune, Mosby (1924) p. 337; *Ullereng Lagoon*, Schaanning (1933) p. 33, Bird (1935) p. 850; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959. The name U. was in use long before it was printed.
- Ullerengsanden.** 70° 59'—8° 18'. The sandy beach east of Turnbukta. For explanation of name, see Ullerenglaguna. — Lyng (1939) p. 6; *Long Beach*, King 1939; *Ullerengstranda*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Ullringbukta.** 70° 50'—8° 56'. Bay southwest of Fugleodden. Named after the Norwegian navy officer, Captain Ernst Gustav Adolf Ullring, 1894—1953, who visited Jan Mayen three times in 1941—42, organising the military watch on the island. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.  
«Ullrings» lagune, see Ullerenglaguna.
- Vakta.** 71° 07'—8° 18'. Stone in the sea southwest of Weyprechtbreen. V. = the sentinel. *Vakten*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Valberget.** 70° 59'—8° 25'. Crag on the west side of Ekerolddalen. Johs. Lid gave the name. In his diary he noted Valbjørg, but on the map used by him and Lyng is written Vallberget. Named after a mountain and «seter» on Hangur near Voss (Lid). *Vallbjørg*, Schaanning (1933) p. 26; *Vallberget*, Lyng (1939) p. 6; Lid (1941) p. 5; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.  
*vallée Ekerold*, see Ekerolddalen.  
*Valrossen*, see Kvalrossen.  
*Van Mayen's Island*, see Jan Mayen.
- Vassberget.** 71° 00'—8° 05'. 309,9 m high crag and trigonometrical point in front of Fotherbybreen. V. = the water crag, because lakes are situated in the neighbourhood. — *Vassbøtt*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Vassbergtjørna.** 71° 00'—8° 05'. Small lake on Vassberget. *Vassbergtjø*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.  
*Veau*, see Eggøykalven.
- Vesledjupet.** 71° 10'—8° 45'. About 1600 m deep platform on the sea bottom northwest of Beerenberg. V. = the small deep. — Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.
- Vesleessa.** 71° 01'—8° 23'. 328 m high volcanic crater in the northernmost part of Essefjellet (q. v.). V. = the small forge. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Veslegryta.** 70° 59'—8° 18'. Very small crater 1 km northeast of Turnbukta. V. = the small cauldron. Name given by Johs. Lid in his diary. *Vetlagrytekrateret*, Lyng (1939) p. 9; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Vesle Sandbukta.** 71° 01'—8° 01'. Small, sandy bay west of Sørøstskapp. V. = the small, sandy bay. *Cleyne Sand bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Kleine Sand baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Little Sandie-bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 70; *Petite Baie du Sable*, de Reste (1801) p. 187; *Little Sand Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *Kleine Sandbucht*, Wille and Mohn 1878; *Lille Sandbugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *baie du Petit-Sable*, Service Hydrographique (1936) p. 241; *Liten Sand Buk*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Vesletaggen.** 71° 04'—8° 22'. 387 m high peak on the upper part of Scottlia. V. = the small crag. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.
- Vesle Vedbukta.** 70° 55'—8° 43'. The small bay west of Losbåten and in the extreme west of Rekvedbukta. On the oldest maps Sørøstskapp is



missing and Rekvedbukta seems to have reached farther inland. It is probable, however, that the coast was about the same as it is now, and that the two names Groote Hout Bay and Cleijne Hout bay were given because the sands with driftwood is divided by the rocks reaching the sea southwest of Sørlaguna. *Cleijne Hout bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Kleine Hout baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Small Hout-bay*, Robijn (1689) p. 69; *Petite baye au Bois*, de Reste 1801; *Little Wood Bay*, Scoresby 1820; *La baie du Petite-Bois*, Edmond (1857) p. 185; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Vestbreen*, see Kerckhoffbreen.

**Vestbukta.** 71° 03'—8° 27'. The bay northeast of Krosspynten. Since the name Westl. Kreuz Bucht was attached to this bay by the Austrian expedition (Boldva 1886a) this name has been in use by nearly all expeditions. The original West Cross Cove (Scoresby 1820) is, however, identical with Krossbukta (q. v.). Wille and Mohn attached the name Westliche Kreuz Bucht to an imaginary bay about midway between the two positions. The name thus having been applied to at least three different localities, and there apparently never having been any cross in the locality of Boldva, the name Vestbukta has been preferred for the bay. *Westl. Kreuz Bucht*, Boldva 1886a; *B<sup>e</sup> Ouest de la Croix*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Vestre Krossbukta*, NSIU 1929; *West Cross Cove*, Hydrographic Office 1931; *Westelijke-kruisbaai*, Brander 1934; *Vestre Kross Bukt*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954 and 512 1955.

**Vestisen.** 71° 05'—8° 18'. The ice area between Jorisenbreen and Charcotbreen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Vestisnuten.** 71° 05'—8° 18'. 708,4 m high crag in the lower part of Vestisen. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Vestre Korsbugt*, see Westliche Kreuz Bucht.

*Vestre Krossbukta*, see Vestbukta.

*Vestre Lagune*, see Nordlaguna.

*Vetlegrytekrateret*, see Veslegryta.

*Vienna Cape*, see Kapp Wien.

*Vilczekdalen*, see Wilczekdalen.

*Vildberg*, see Wildberg.

*Vogel Berg*, see Fugleberget.

*Vogel Klip*, see Fuglesøyla.

**Vogtjället.** 71° 00'—8° 23'. Crag, 432 m, at the head of Ekerolddalen. Named after the Swiss naturalist Carl Vogt, who visited Jan Mayen in 1861, Aug. 20—24. For explanation of name, see Eskkrateret. *Kr. Esk*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Esk Krater*, Boldva 1886 a and b; *Cr. Esk*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Eskkrateret*, NSIU 1929; *Vogt Cr*, King 1939; *Vogtkrateren*, Liljequist 1945; *Eskkrateret*, Hydrographic Office 1946; *Vogtffj*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Vogt Krater*, see Eskkrateret.

*Vogtkrateret*, see Eskkrateret.

«*Volcanic Desert*», see Røysflya.

**Vorta.** 71° 09'—7° 58'. The 74,9 m high and regular, small crater near the coast, abt. 700 m southeast of Nordkapp. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Vulkanlia.** 70° 59'—8° 18'. The mountain slope west of Sørbreen, with many volcanic cones and craters. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Vøringdalen.** 70° 51'—9° 01'. The valley northeast of Vøringen (q. v.). — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Vøringen.** 70° 50'—9° 02'. Volcanic cone, 260 m high, in the extreme southwest of the island. Named after the ship «Vøringen», used by the Norwegian

North-Atlantic Expedition. *Kr. Vøringen*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Vøringen kr.*, Boldva 1886 a; *Cr. Vøringen*, Service Hydrographique 1903; — Hydrographic Office 1946, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Wallross*, see Kvalrossen.

*Wallross Gap*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Walross Gat*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Walrus Alley*, Arctic War (1945) p. 20. The passage from Haugenstranda to Kvalrossbukta. Scarcely to be considered as a geographical name.

*Walrusberg*, see Kvalrossen.

*Walrusch gat*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Walrus Gat*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Walrush-gate*, Robijn (1689) p. 69. «An outlying Corner commonly called the Walrush-gate». Probably a misconception of the word gat. See Kvalrossbukta.

**Wardbreen.** 71° 01'—8° 09'. The glacier tongue west of Helleryggen. Named after the British glaciologist William Hallam Ward, b. 3/12 1917. Member of the Imperial College Expedition to Jan Mayen 1938 as surveyor, Baffin Island Expedition 1950 senior glaciologist, Baffin Island Expedition 1953 senior glaciologist, and the Cambridge Austerdalsbre-Expedition 1955—59, of which he was the leader 1956—59. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*West Cross Cove*, see Vestbukta.

*West Cross Cove*, see Krossbukta.

*Westelijke-kruisbaai*, see Vestbukta.

*Westliche Kreuz Bucht*, Wille and Mohn 1878 and *Vestre Korsbugt*, Wille and Mohn 1882, do not exist. The bay named West Cross Cove (Scoresby 1820) Wille and Mohn named Østl. Kreuz Bucht (now Krossbukta), and they must have been of the opinion that Scoresby's West Cross Cove was situated further southwest, and accordingly put the name here.

*Westl. Kreuz Bucht*, see Vestbukta.

*Westl. Lagune*, see Nordlaguna.

**Wexelskrateret.** 71° 02'—8° 19'. The volcanic crater 710 m above sea-level and abt. 1 km north of Pálffykrateret. Named after the doctor Per Wexels, b. 19/2 1915—, who wintered on Jan Mayen during the war, 1943—44, and who ascended the top of Beerenberg no less than five times in April—May 1944. He wrote «Med ski på Beerenberg», Turistforeningens Årbok 1947. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Weyprechtbreen.** 71° 05'—8° 14'. Glacier on the northwestern slope of Beerenberg. Named after Karl Weyprecht, 1838—81, Austrian naval officer who together with Payer undertook the expedition to Franz Josefs Land in 1872—74. *Weyprechts Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882; *Weyprecht Gl.*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier Weyprecht*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Weyprechtgietscher*, Mosby (1924) p. 335; — Hydrographic Office 1946, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Wien Pt*, see Kapp Wien.

**Wilczekdalen.** 70° 59'—8° 31'. Small valley southwest of Nordlaguna, where the Austrian polar station was situated, 1882—83. Named after Johann (Hanns) Nepomuk Graf von Wilczek, 1837—1922, who organised the Austrian expedition to Jan Mayen, 1882—83. *Wilczek Thal*, Boldva 1886 b; *Wilczek-Dalen*, Mohn (1892) p. 64; *Vilczecdalen*, Kruuse (1902) p. 104; *Wilczekd<sup>ln</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Wildberget.** 70° 59'—8° 28'. 300 m high mountain southeast of Nordlaguna.

Named after the Swiss physicist and meteorologist Heinrich Wild, b. 17.12 1833 in Uster, Kanton Zürich, d. 5.9. 1902 in Zürich. 1868—95 he was a member of the Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften and director of the Physical Central-Observatory in St. Petersburg. As president of the International Polar Commission and the International Meteorological Committee he took part in the organisation of the Polar Year. 1882—83. *Wildberg*, Boldva 1886 b, Kruuse (1902) p. 104; *Mt Wild*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Wildbg*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1954; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

**Willebreen.** 71° 04'—8° 08'. Glacier on the east coast between Griegbreen and Petersenbreen. Named after Carl Fredrik Wille, 1830—1913, officer in the R. Norwegian Navy and captain on «Vøringen», when used by the Norweg. North-Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78, visiting Jan Mayen 1877. 2<sup>d</sup> *Iceberg*, Scoresby 1820 (probably Willebreen); *Willes Bræ*, Wille and Mohn 1882 (the name given by Mohn); *Willi's Gletscher*, Chavanne (1884) p. 31; *Wille Gletscher*, Boldva 1886a; *Glacier Wilczek*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 9; *Glacier Wille*, Service Hydrographique 1903; *Wille Breen*, Hydrographic Office 1946; — Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.

*Wood-bay*, see Tømmerbukta.

**Wordietoppen.** 71° 04'—8° 11'. Peak on the southern part of the crater ridge of Beerenberg, midway between Haakon VII Topp and Mercanton-toppen. Named after Sir James Mann Wordie, 1889—, English geologist and polar explorer. He took part in Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, 1914—16, visited Spitsbergen 1919 and 1920, Jan Mayen 1921, East Greenland 1923, 1926, 1927, and 1929, and the Canadian Arctic 1934 and 1937. 9—11 Aug. 1921 he ascended Beerenberg together with P.—L. Mercanton and T. C. Lettbridge, the first ascent of the summit. *Wordie Peak*, King 1939; *Wordiet<sup>p</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.

*Youngs Foreland or Cape North East*, see Nordkapp.

**Youngsneset.** 71° 09'—8° 02'. The point midway between Nordkapp and Koksneset. The name Youngs Forland or Cape North East (see Nordkapp) probably embraced the land between Koksneset and Austkapp. Young's name is introduced by Scoresby on his map. Young was mate on board Henry Hudson's ship 1607. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Zehn Zelte Bucht*, see Titeltbukta.

*Zeven-Hollandersbaai*, see Sjuhollandarbukta.

**Zorgdragerberget.** 71° 06'—8° 02'. Steep mountain side at Austbukta. Cornelius Zorgdrager visited Jan Mayen Aug. 4, 1699, with the «Vergeeldte Bykorf», and published a map of the island. — Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Zuidbaai*, see Sørbukta.

*Zuidbaai of Tiententen baai*, see Titeltbukta.

*Zuidkaap*, see Sørkapp.

*Zuidlagune*, see Sørlaguna.

*Zuid-West-kaap*, see Sørvestkapp.

*Zuyd baai*, see Titeltbukta.

*Zuydergolf*, see Titeltbukta.

*Zuyd hoeck*, see Sørkapp.

*Zuydklippen*, Brander (1934) p. 45. *Suytklyppen*, Ruyter 1635 [Brander (1955) p. 131]. Must be somewhere south of the wintering place of the seven seamen, 1633—34.

*Zuydoost hoeck*, see Søraustkapp.

*Æg-Oen*, see Eggøya.

*Ægo-Kalven*, see Eggøykalven.

*Oienaksla*, see Fritz Oienberget.

*Ostbukt*, see Austbukta.

*Österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen*, Wohlgemuth (1886), title page. Was built in 1882 and used by the Austrian expedition during the First Polar Year 1882—83. *Österreichische Station*, NSIU 1929; *Austrian Station*, King 1939. The station is now destroyed.

*Östkapp*, see Austkapp.

*Östl. Kreuz Bucht*, see Krossbukta.

*Östl. Lagune*, see Sørlaguna.

*Östra Korsbukten*, see Krossbukta.

*Østre Korsbugt*, see Krossbukta.

*Østre Lagune*, see Sørlaguna.

**Øwredalen.** 70° 59'—8° 31'. The small valley between Mohnberget and Blyttberget. Named after the Norwegian wireless operator Thorvald Øwre, 1909—, Tromsø, who stayed on Jan Mayen for two months in the summer of 1940, and from February 1941 to January 1942, when he had to be sent home to Norway owing to a mishap, shooting himself in the leg when climbing on Fuglefjellet. The leg later had to be amputated. *Øwred<sup>m</sup>*, Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.

*Øystre Kross Bukt*, see Krossbukta.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography lists printed material used in preparation of the present paper. The abbreviated titles printed in heavy type are used under each place-name. Year of publication if given in round brackets refers to a printed text, if without to a map or chart.

- Allgén (1954).** C. A. Allgén. Freelifving marine nematodes from East Greenland and Jan Mayen. København 1954. 44 pp. — Medd. om Grønland. Bd. 107. Nr. 6.
- Anderson 1746.** Nova Gronlandiae Islandiae et Freti Davis. — Johann Anderson. Nachrichten von Island, Grönland und der Strasse Davis. Hamburg 1746.
- Anderson (1746).** Johann Anderson. Nachrichten von Island, Grönland und der Strasse Davis. Hamburg 1746.
- Anderson (1748).** Johann Andersons Efterretninger om Island, Grønland og Strat Davis. Kiøbenhavn 1748.
- Arctic Pilot (1934).** Arctic Pilot. Vol. II. Comprising Iceland, Jan Mayen, Svalbard and the east coast of Greenland together with the Greenland and Barents Seas. Fourth edition. London 1934.
- Arctic War (1954).** Arctic war. Edited by Norske Regjerings Informasjonskontor (The information office of the Norwegian Government). 1945.
- Barrow 1818.** Circumpolar map. — J. Barrow. Voyage into the arctic regions. London 1818.
- Bienaimé (1894).** [A. P. L.] Bienaimé. Relation du Voyage. — Voyage de "La Manche" a l'île Jan-Mayen et au Spitzberg (Juillet-Août 1892). Paris 1894. Extrait des Nouv. Arch. Miss. scient. et lit. T. V. Pp. 7—15.
- Bird (1935 a).** C. G. and E. G. Bird. The birds of Jan Mayen Island. — The Ibis. Oct. 1935. Pp. 837—855.
- Bird (1935 b).** C. G. Bird. List of plants collected in 1934 in Jan Mayen Island. — Journ. of Botany. London 1935. Pp. 122—124.
- Bird (1935 c).** E. G. Bird. Jan Mayen Island. — Geogr. Journ. Vol. 85. London 1935. Pp. 553—57.
- Blaeu 1623.** Pascaarte vande Westcuste van Noorwegen en Spitsberge. t'Amsterdam, Bij Willem Janszoon in de Zonnenwijser. In Willem Jansz. Blaeuw, Zeespiegel, Amsterdam, W. Jz. Blaeuw, 1623. — F. C. Wieder. The Dutch Discovery and Mapping of Spitsbergen (1596—1829). No. 40. Plate 9.
- Blaeu (1662).** Insulæ Ian-Majanæ descriptio. — Joan Blaeu. Atlas Major sive Cosmographia Blaviana. Vol. 1. Amsterdam 1662.
- Blaeu 1662.** Insvla qvæ a Ioanne Mayen, Nomen sortita est. — Joan Blaeu. Atlas Major sive Cosmographia Blaviana. Vol. I. Amsterdam 1662.
- Boldva 1886 a.** Jan Mayen nach der Aufnahme der österreich. arct. Beobachtungsstation von Linienschiffsliout. A. Bóbrík v. Boldva 1882—1883. Maszstab 1 : 100 000. — Die österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen ausgerüstet durch Seine Exzellenz Graf

- Hanns Wilczek. Geleitet von K. K. Corvetten-Capitän Emil Edlen von Wohlgemuth. Wien 1886.
- Boldva 1886 b.** Umgebungskarte der österr. arctischen Beobachtungsstation Wilczekthal auf Jan Mayen. Aufgenommen vom Linienschiffsliet. A. Bóbrík v. Boldva 1882—1883. Maszstab 1 : 25 000. — Die österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen ausgerüstet durch Seine Exzellenz Graf Hanns Wilczek. Geleitet von Corvetten-Capitän Emil Edlen von Wohlgemuth. Wien 1886.
- Boldva (1886).** Adolf Bóbrík von Boldva. Aufnahme und Beschreibung der Insel Jan Mayen. — Die Österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen ausgerüstet durch Seine Exzellenz Graf Hanns Wilczek. Geleitet von K. K. Corvetten-Capitän Emil Edlen von Wohlgemuth. Wien 1886.
- Brander (1932).** J. Brander. De Walvischvangst en de traanering op Jan Mayen in 1616. Hoorn 1932. 22 pp.
- Brander 1934.** Jan Mayen. Kaart volgens de opnemingen der Oostenryksche Pola-expeditie 1882—1883. Schaal 1 : 200 000. — J. Brander. Het eiland Jan Mayen en de overwintering aldaar van 1633—1634. Vlissingen.
- Brander (1934).** J. Brander. Het eiland Jan Mayen en de overwintering aldaar van 1633—1634. Vlissingen.
- Brander (1955).** Jan Brander. Jan Mayen in verleden en heden. Middelburg 1955.
- British chart 2282. 1949.** The Greenland and Barents Seas. Comp. from the latest inform. of the Hydrographic Department. Correction to 1949.
- Carolus 1614.** Waere Afbeeldinghe van Noorwegen, Finmarcken, De Noort Caep, Laplandt, Moscovien, de Witte Zee, Ruslandt, de Straet van Nassouven ende Nova Zemla ende oock de noort Bodem. Mitsgaders het nieuwe landt van Spitsbergen met alle havene(n) Bayen Sanden en de Eylanden daer Ontrent gelegen. Als oock het Nieuwe gevonden Eylandt, Beseylt ende Beschreven door Mr. Ioris Carolus Stierman ende Caertschryer (!) tot Enchu(sen) Anno 1614. — F. C. Wieder. The Dutch Discovery and Mapping of Spitsbergen (1596—1829). No 23, Plate 5.
- Charcot 1902.** J. B. Charcot. Une excursion à Jan Mayen. — La Géographie. Paris. T. 6. 1902. Pp. 363—369.
- Chavanne (1884).** Dr. Josef Chavanne. Jan Mayen und die österreichische arktische Beobachtungsstation. Wien, Pest, Leipzig 1884.
- De l'Isle 1720.** Guillaume De l'Isle. Map of the World 1720. — F. C. Wieder. The Dutch discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen (1596—1829). No. 225. Plate 21.
- De Reste 1801.** Ile de J. Mayen. [Blau's map with French names]. — Bernhard de Reste, Histoire des pêches, des découvertes et des établissements des hollandais dans les mers du nord. . . Tom. 3. Paris an IX de la République [1801]. Des Isles aux Ours et Jan Mayens. Pp. 178—179.
- De Reste (1801).** Bernhard de Reste. Histoire des pêches, des découvertes et des établissements des hollandais dans les mers du nord. . . Tom 3. Paris an IX de la République [1801]. Des Isles aux Ours et de Jan Mayens.
- Devold (1940).** Hallvard Devold. Polarliv. Oslo 1940.
- Doetss 1610.** Pascaert van alle de Zeekusten van geheel Europa van nieuw ghemacht, en op Zeer veel Plaetsen gecorrigeert en de verbeterd door Cornelis Doetss. Caertschryver woonende t'Edam. 1610. Abraham Goos sculpsit. Gedrukt t'Amsterdam by Dirck Pieters boeверcooper wonende op t'Water inde witte persse by de oude brugge. (The map is believed to be later than 1610, perhaps about 1620 or still younger).
- Doncker 1663.** Paskaert van Spitsbergen met alle zijn Zeekusten zoo veel tot noch toe Bekent is. Bij Hendrick Doncker. Amsterdam 1663. — F. C. Wieder. The Dutch Discovery and Mapping of Spitsbergen (1596—1829). No. 130. Plate 24.
- Doncker 1665.** De Custen van Noorwegen, Finmarken, Laplandt, Spitsbergen, Ian Maijen

- Eylandt, Yslandt als mede Hitlandt, en enn gedeelte van Schotlandt, t'Amsterdam. Bij Hendrick Doncker Boeckverkoper Inde Niebrugsteg. — Wieder (1919) nr. 134.
- Dufferin (1857).** Lord Dufferin. Letters from high latitudes; being some account of a voyage in the schooner yacht «Foam», to Iceland, Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen, in 1856. London 1857.
- Edge (1610).** Thomas Edge. A brife Discoverie of the Northerne Discoveries of Seas, Coasts, and Countries, etc. — Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes, etc. London 1625. New ed. Glasgow 1905—1907. Vol. 13. Pp. 4—31.
- Edmond (1857).** Charles Edmond. Voyage dans les mers du nord a bord de la corvette La Reine Hortense. Paris 1857. Pp. 175—213.
- Forster 1783.** Neue und verbesserte Carte der um den Nordpol gelegenen Länder bis zum 50 Grade aus den zuverlässigsten und neuesten Nachrichten entworfen von Dr. I. R. Forster 1783. — Johan Reinhold Forster, Geschichte der Entdeckungen und Sciffahrten im Norden. Frankfurt a. d. Oder 1784.
- Fotherby (1615).** Robert Fotherby. — Hakluytus Posthumes or Purchas His Pilgrimes, etc. London 1625. New ed. Glasgow 1905—1907. Vol. 14. Pp. 82—89.
- Fotherby (1622).** Robert Fotherby. The description of Greenland. — Hakluytus Posthumes or Purchas His Pilgrimes, etc. London 1625. New ed. Glasgow 1905—1907. Vol. 13. Pp. 31—34.
- Goos 1666.** Pas-caerte van Groen-Landt. — Pieter Goos. De Zee-Atlas ofte Water-veereid. Amsterdam 1666.
- Hermoder (1824).** (From Scoresby's: Account of the Arctic Regions. Edinburgh 1820). Hermoder, Oslo 1824.
- Horn (1929).** Gunnar Horn. Jan Mayen. — Norge. Tidsskrift om Vårt Land. Oslo, juli 1929. Pp. 803—810.
- Hydrographic Office 1931.** Jan Mayen I. Hydrographic Office Nr. 2751. Washington. May 1931. [The Austrian map with English names.]
- Hydrographic Office (1934).** H. O. No 75. Sailing directions for East Greenland and Iceland. Washington. Pp. 517—526.
- Hydrographic Office 1946.** H. O. U. S. Navy No 5782. Arctic Ocean, Greenland Sea, Jan Mayen. Washington, June 1946. (The Austrian map with contour intervals and Norwegian spelling of names.)
- Isachsen (1925).** Gunnar Isachsen. Grønland og Grønlandsisen. Oslo 1925. Pp. 54—63.
- Iversen (1936 a).** Thor Iversen. Sydøstgrønland. Jan Mayen. Bergen 1936.
- Iversen (1936 b).** Thor Iversen. A burial place in Walrus Gat from the old whaling days at Jan Mayen. — Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. Amsterdam 1936. Pp. 365—368.
- Journal ofte Waerachtige Beschrijvinghe (1634).** Journal ofte Waerachtige Beschrijvinghe van te hetgene datter vorgevallen es op het Eylandt Mauritius — — in den Jare 1633 en 1634. Pamfletten verzameling Knittel no 4345, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Haag. — Brander (1955) p. 96.
- Journal van ons reysse, etc., (1616).** Journal van ons reysse an Jan Mayens — eilant oft het Eylant de questi 1616 in May [«Hope»]. Oud-archief, Enkhuizen no 439. — Brander (1934) p. 102.
- King 1939.** Jan Mayen Island. From surveys by the Austrian Polar Year Expedition 1882—83 and the Imperial College Expedition 1938. Scale 1 : 180 000. — Alexander King. The Imperial College Expedition to Jan Mayen Island. — The Geogr. Journ. Vol. XCIV 1939. Pp. 115—134.

- King (1939).** Alexander King. The Imperial College Expedition to Jan Mayen Island. — The Geogr. Journ. Vol. XCIV 1939. Pp. 115—134.
- Kruuse (1902).** C. Kruuse. Et besøg paa Jan Mayen. — Naturen, Bergen 1902. Pp. 97—109.
- Lid (1941).** Johannes Lid. Bryophytes of Jan Mayen. Oslo 1941. — Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Medd. Nr. 48.
- Liljequist 1945.** Jan Mayen. — Gösta H. Liljequist. En resa till Jan Mayen, vulkanön i norra Ishavet. September—oktober 1945. — Jorden Runt. Nr. 12. Stockholm 1945.
- Lynge (1939).** B. Lynge. Lichens from Jan Mayen. Collected on Norwegian expeditions in 1929 and 1930. Oslo 1939. — Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 76.
- Mejer 1653.** Johannis Mejer. North Pole, 1653. — Wieder (1919) nr. 97 and Plate 22.
- Mercanton (1924).** Dr. P.-L. Mercanton. La première ascension du Beerenberg de Jan Mayen. — L'Echo des Alpes No 8 1924. Pp. 269—292.
- Mercanton (1929).** P.-L. Mercanton. La vraie altitude du Beerenberg de Jan Mayen: Une énigme cartographique. — Arktis: 2 Jahrg. H. 2. Gotha 1929. Pp. 38—41.
- Mohn (1878).** H. Mohn. Die Reise der Norwegischen Nordmeer-Expedition. — Petermanns Geogr. Mitt. Gotha 1878. Pp. 228—235.
- Mohn (1878 b).** H. Mohn. Den norske Nordhavsexpeditions Reise til Jan Mayen. — Naturen. Bergen 1878. Pp. 153—157.
- Mohn (1882).** H. Mohn. Nogle Bidrag til de nordlige Landes Geografi og Naturhistorie. Christiania 1882. Pp. 3—29. — Den Norske Nordhavs Expedition 1876—1878. H. 5,3.
- Mohn (1892).** Professor H. Mohn. Øen Jan Mayen. (Foredrag 17 Febr. 1892). — Det Norske Geogr. Selsk. Aarbog III (1891—1892).
- Moll 1727 and 1760.** H. Moll. Map of the World. — F. C. Wieder. The Dutch Discovery and Mapping of Spitsbergen (1596—1829). No. 237 and Plate 21.
- Mosby (1924).** Olav Mosby. Litt om Jan Mayen. — Naturen. Bergen 1924. Pp. 333—351, 365—377.
- Muller (1874).** S. Muller. Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie. Utrecht 1874.
- Naber (1930).** S. P. L'Honoré Naber. Walvisch-vaarten, overwinteringen en jachtbedrijven in het hooge Noorden. Utrecht 1930.
- Nathorst (1901).** A. G. Nathorst. Två somrar i Norra Ishafvet. Stockholm 1901. B. II.
- Nicholls (1955).** Nicholls, G[eoffrey] D[ennis]. The geology of North-East Jan Mayen. — Geol. Mag. London. March—April 1955. V. 92. No 2. Pp. 127—40.
- Norsk Polarinstitut 1954.** Jan Mayen. Målestokk 1 : 100 000. Oslo 1954. Foreløbig utgave.
- Norsk Polarinstitut 1959.** Jan Mayen. M. 1 : 50 000. Oslo 1959.
- Norsk Polarinstitut 512 1955.** Jan Mayen [chart] 512. Mercator projeksjon. Målestokk 1 : 100 000 på 71° 0' N. Br. Oslo 1955.
- NSIU 1929.** Jan Mayen. Målestokk 1 : 400 000. — Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Jan Mayen. En oversikt over øens natur, historie og betydning. — Norsk geogr. tidsskr. B. II. 1929. P. 413.
- NSIU (1929).** Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Jan Mayen. En oversikt over øens natur, historie og betydning. — Norsk geogr. tidsskr. B. II. 1929. Pp. 411—444.
- Ostenfeld (1898).** Ostenfeld, C. En Nat paa Jan-Mayen. — Geogr. tidsskr. 1897—98. Kjøbenhavn 1898. B. 14. Pp. 159—65.
- Reichardt (1886).** H. W. Reichardt. Flora der Insel Jan Mayen. — Die internationale Polarforschung 1882—83. Die Öster. Polarstation Jan Mayen. B. 3, Theil 7 A. Wien 1886. Pp. 1—16.
- Richter (1946).** Søren Richter. Jan Mayen i krigsårene. — Norsk geogr. tidsskr. B. XI. H. 2 1946.



- Robijn (1689).** Jacobus Robijn. The new enlarged Lightening Sea Column 1689. (Only pages 69—70 found in the University Library, Oslo.)
- Russell (1911).** W. S. C. Russell. Jan Mayen Expedition of 1911. — Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc. V. XLIII. Pp. 881—890. New York.
- Russell (1939).** R. Scott, Russell. The Beerenberg — Jan Mayen. — Alpine journal. May 1939. Vol. 51, pp. 18—28.
- Russell (1940).** R. Scott, Russell. With the co-operation of D. Ward Cutler, S. E. Jacobs, Alexander King and A. G. Pollard. Physiological and ecological studies on an arctic vegetation. II. The development of vegetation in relation to nitrogen supply and soil micro-organisms on Jan Mayen Island. — The Journal of Ecology. Vol. 28, No 2. London 1940. Pp. 269—288
- Ruyter (1633).** De Ruyter Journal 1633. — Journalen ter Groenlandvaert naar Jan Mayen in 1633 en 1635. — Ruyter archief X CV—171. In Algemeen Rijksarchief te's Gravenhage. — Brander (1955) p. 80.
- Ruyter (1635).** De Ruyter Journal 1635. Journalen ter Groenlandvaert naar Jan Mayen in 1633 en 1635. — Ruyter archief X CV—171. In Algemeen Rijksarchief te's Gravenhage. — Brander (1955) p. 80.
- Schulz (1934).** Bruno Schulz. Ein Besuch auf der Insel Jan Mayen im August 1933. — Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie. Hamburg 1934. H. VI. Pp. 251—252.
- Schaanning (1933).** H. Tho. L. Schaanning. A contribution to the bird fauna of Jan Mayen. Oslo 1933. — Skr. Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 49. Pp. 25—39.
- Scoresby 1820.** Jan Mayen Island. The north west coast derived from a map by C. G. Zorgdrager, and the south east coast from an actual Survey by W. Scoresby Junr. — W. Scoresby. An account of the arctic regions, with a history and description of the northern whale-fishery. Edinburgh 1820. 2 vol.
- Scoresby (1820).** W. Scoresby jun. An account of the arctic regions. Edinburgh 1820.
- Service Hydrographique 1903.** Île Jan Mayen d'après le levé de la Mission Autrichienne 1882—83. Service Hydrographique de la Marine no. 5234. Iles entre l'Islande et le Spitzberg. Paris 1903.
- Service Hydrographique (1922).** Service Hydrographique de la Marine. Islande et Færøe, Jan Mayen, Île de L'Ours, Spitzberg et Côte est du Groënland. Paris 1922.
- Service Hydrographique (1936).** Service Hydrographique no. 382. Islande et Færøe — Jan Mayen — Björnøya — Svalbard et côte est du Groënland. Paris 1936. Pp. 237—241.
- Stackhouse (1912).** Mr. Stackhouse's visit to Jan Mayen. — Geogr. Journ. Vol. 39. London 1912. Pp. 79—80.
- Tollner (1934).** Dr. Hanns Tollner, Dr. Rudolf Kanitschneider, Ing. Fritz Kopf. Vierzehn Monate in der Arktis. Wien—Innsbrück—München 1934.
- Tollner 1934.** Jan Mayen. — Tollner (1934) p. 25.
- Tollner (1937).** Tollner, Hans. Eine merkwürdige Form des Strukturbodens auf Jan Mayen. — Mitt. geogr. Ges. Wien 1937. B. 80. Pp. 169—73.
- Tyrrell (1926).** G. W. Tyrrell. The petrography of Jan Mayen. — Trans. R. Soc. of Edinburgh. Vol. 54. Pt. 3 (No 19). 1926. Pp. 747—765.
- Vogt 1863.** Karte der Insel Jan Mayen. — Carl Vogt. Nord-Fahrt entlang der norwegischen Küste, nach dem Nordkap, den Inseln Jan Mayen und Island auf dem Schooner Joachim Hinrich. Frankfurt am Main 1863. Pp. 286—87 und 301—302.
- Vrolicq (1629).** Jean Vrolicq. Request der Noordsche Compagnie van de Staten General van 1633 of 34 en het daarbij gevoegte octrooi van Richelieu in: Noordsche togten 4. Loop. N. C. R—A. [Brander (1934) p. 25].
- Wells (1876).** John C. Wells. The gateway to the Polynya. London 1876.

- Wieder 1919.** F. C. Wieder. The Dutch Discovery and Mapping of Spitsbergen (1596—1829). Amsterdam 1919.
- Wille and Mohn 1878.** Originalkarte von Jan Mayen nach Zorgdrager, Scoresby und der Aufnahme der Norwegischen Nordmeer-Expedition entworfen von Capt. C. Wille und Dr. H. Mohn 1878. Maszstab 1 : 200 000. — H. Mohn. Die Reise der norwegischen Nordmeer-Expedition. — Petermanns Geogr. Mitt. Gotha 1878. Pp. 228—235.
- Wille and Mohn 1882.** Kart over Jan Mayen. 1 : 200 000. — H. Mohn. Nogle bidrag til de nordlige Landes Geografi og Naturhistorie. Christiania 1882. Pp. 3—29. — Den Norske Nordhavs-Expedition 1876—1878. H. 5. 3. (The same map as Wille and Mohn 1878, but with Norwegian names.)
- Wohlgemuth (1886).** Emil Edlen von Wohlgemuth. Vorbericht zur wissenschaftlichen Publication der Österreichischen Polarexpedition nach Jan Mayen. 120 pp. — Die Österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen. 1 Band. Wien 1886.
- Wordie (1922).** J. M. Wordie. Jan Mayen Island. — Geogr. journ. London 1922. V. 59. Pp. 180—96.
- Wordie (1926).** J. M. Wordie. The geology of Jan Mayen. — Trans. R. Soc. of Edinburgh. Vol. 54. Pt. 3 (Nr. 18). 1926. Pp. 741—745.
- Zorgdrager 1720.** Jan Mayen Eyland. — C. G. Zorgdrager. Bloeyende Opkomst der Aloude en Hedendaagsche Groenlandsche Visschery. T'Amsterdam.
- Zorgdrager 1727.** Jan Mayen Eyland. — Zorgdrager, C. G. Bloeyende Opkomst der Aloude en Hedendaagsche Groenlandsche Visschery. s'Gravenhage 1727.
- Zorgdrager (1727).** C. G. Zorgdrager. Bloeyende Opkomst der Aloude en Hedendaagsche Groenlandsche Visschery. s'Gravenhage 1727.

- Nr. 78. ORVIN, ANDERS K., *Outline of the Geological History of Spitsbergen*. 1940. Kr. 7,00.  
 „ 79. LYNGE, B., *Et bidrag til Spitsbergens lavflora*. 1940. Kr. 1.50.  
 „ 80. *The Place-Names of Svalbard*. 1942. Kr. 50,00.  
 „ 81. LYNGE, B., *Lichens from North East Greenland*. 1940. Kr. 14,00.

*Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Skrifter.*

- „ 82. NILSSON, TAGE, *The Downtonian and Devonian Vertebrates of Spitsbergen. VII. Order Antiarchi*. 1941. Kr. 11,50.  
 „ 83. HØEG, OVE ARBO, *The Downt. and Devonian Flora of Spitsbergen*. 1942. Kr. 33,00.  
 „ 84. FREBOLD, HANS, *Über die Productiden des Brachiopodenkalkes*. 1942. Kr. 6,00.  
 „ 85. FØYN, SVEN and ANATOL HEINTZ, *The Downtonian and Devonian Vertebrates of Spitsbergen. VIII*. 1943. Kr. 5,00.  
 „ 86. *The Survey of Bjørnøya (Bear Island) 1922—1931*. 1944. Kr. 9,00.  
 „ 87. HADAČ, EMIL, *Die Gefäßpflanzen des „Sassengebietes“ Vestspitsbergen*. 1944. Kr. 6,00.  
 „ 88. *Report on the Activities of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1936—1944*. 1945. Kr. 6,50.  
 „ 89. ORVIN, ANDERS K., *Bibliography of Literature about the Geology, Physical Geography, Useful Minerals, and Mining of Svalbard*. 1947. Kr. 12,00.

*Norsk Polarinstitut. Skrifter.*

- „ 90. HENIE, HANS, *Astronomical Observations on Hopen*. 1948. Kr. 3,00.  
 „ 91. RODAHL, KÅRE, *Vitamin Sources in Arctic Regions*. 1949. Kr. 6,00.  
 „ 92. RODAHL, KÅRE, *The Toxic Effect of Polar Bear Liver*. 1949. Kr. 12,50.  
 „ 93. HAGEN, ASBJØRN, *Notes on Arctic Fungi. I. Fungi from Jan Mayen. II. Fungi collected by Dr. P. F. Scholander on the Swedish-Norwegian Arctic Expedition 1931*. 1950. Kr. 2,00.  
 „ 94. FEYLING-HANSEN, ROLF W. and FINN A. JØRSTAD, *Quaternary Fossils*. 1950. Kr. 8,25.  
 „ 95. RODAHL, KÅRE, *Hypervitaminosis A*. 1950. Kr. 22,50.  
 „ 96. BUTLER J. R., *Geochemical Affinities of some Coals from Svalbard*. 1953. Kr. 3,00.  
 „ 97. WÄNGSJÖ, GUSTAV, *The Downtonian and Devonian Vertebrates of Spitsbergen. Part IX. Morphologic and Systematic Studies of the Spitsbergen Cephalaspids*. A. Text, and B. Plates. 1952. Kr. 75,00.  
 „ 98. FEYLING-HANSEN, ROLF W., *The Barnacle Balanus Balanoides (Linné, 1766) in Spitsbergen*. 1953. Kr. 8,00.  
 „ 99. RODAHL, KÅRE, *Eskimo Metabolism*. 1954. Kr. 10,00.  
 „ 100. PADGET, PETER, *Notes on some Corals from Late Paleozoic Rocks of Inner Isfjorden, Spitsbergen*. 1954. Kr. 1,00.  
 „ 101. MATHISEN, TRYGVE, *Svalbard in International Politics 1871—1925*. 1954. Kr. 18,00.  
 „ 102. RODAHL, KÅRE, *Studies on the Blood and Blood Pressure in the Eskimo and the Significance of Ketosis under Arctic Conditions*. 1954. Kr. 10,00.  
 „ 103. LØVENSKIOLD, H. L., *Studies on the Avifauna of Spitsbergen*. 1954. Kr. 16,00.  
 „ 104. HORNBEK, HELGE, *Tidal Observations in the Arctic 1946—52*. Kr. 2,50.  
 „ 105. ABS, OTTO und HANS WALTER SCHMIDT, *Die arktische Trichinose und ihr Verbreitungsweg*. 1954. Kr. 4,00.  
 „ 106. MAJOR, HARALD and THORE S. WINSNES, *Cambrian and Ordovician Fossils from Sørkapp Land, Spitsbergen*. 1955. Kr. 4,00.  
 „ 107. FEYLING-HANSEN, ROLF W., *Stratigraphy of the Marine Late-Pleistocene of Billeffjorden, Vestspitsbergen*. 1955. Kr. 22,00.  
 „ 108. FEYLING-HANSEN, ROLF W., *Late-Pleistocene Deposits at Kapp Wijk, Vestspitsbergen*. 1955. Kr. 3,00.  
 „ 109. J. J. DONNER and R. G. WEST, *The Quaternary Geology of Brageneset, Nordaustlandet, Spitsbergen*. 1957. Kr. 5,00.  
 „ 110. KAARE Z. LUNDQUIST, *Magnetic Observations in Svalbard 1596—1953*. 1957. Kr. 6,00.  
 „ 111. H. U. SVERDRUP, *The Stress of the Wind on the Ice of the Polar Sea*. 1957. Kr. 2,00.  
 „ 112. ORVIN, ANDERS K., *Supplement I to The Place-Names of Svalbard. Dealing with new Names 1935—55*. 1958. Kr. 13,00.  
 „ 113. SOOT-RYEN, TRON, *Pelecypods from East-Greenland*. 1958. Kr. 4,00.  
 „ 115. GROOM, G. E. and SWEETING, M. M., *Valleys and Raised Beaches in Bünsow Land Central Vestspitsbergen*. 1958. Kr. 3,00.  
 „ 116. SVENDSEN, PER, *The Algal Vegetation of Spitsbergen*. 1959. Kr. 7,00.  
 „ 117. HEINTZ, NATASCHA, *The Downtonian and Devonian Vertebrates of Spitsbergen. X*. 1960. Kr. 3,00.  
 „ 118. RODAHL, KÅRE, *Nutritional Requirements under Arctic Conditions*. 1960. Kr. 8,00.  
 „ 119. RAPP, ANDERS, *Talus Slopes and Mountain Walls at Tempelfjorden, Spitsbergen*. 1960. Kr. 25,00.  
 „ 120. ORVIN, ANDERS K., *The Place-Names of Jan Mayen*. 1960. Kr. 14,00.

## MAPS AND CHARTS

The following topographical maps and charts have been published separately:

### Maps:

- Bjørnøya. 1:25 000. 1925. New edition 1944. Kr. 5,55  
Bjørnøya. 1:10 000. [In six sheets.] 1925. Kr. 40,00. Out of print.  
Adventfjorden—Braganzavågen. 1:100 000. 1941. Kr. 2,20.  
Svalbard. 1:2000 000. 1958. Kr. 2,20.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad C 13. Sørkapp. 1:100 000. 1947. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad B 10. Van Mijenfjorden. 1:100 000. 1948. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad C 9. Adventdalen. 1:100 000. 1950. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad B 11. Van Keulenfjorden. 1:100 000. 1952. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad B 12. Torellbreen. 1:100 000. 1953. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad B 9. Isfjorden. 1:100 000. 1955. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad C 12. Markhambreen. 1:100 000. 1957. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Svalbard. Blad A 8. Prins Karls Forland. 1:100 000. 1957 (1959). Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Jan Mayen. Blad 1. Nord-Jan 1:50 000. 1959. Kr. 5,55.  
Topografisk kart over Jan Mayen. Blad 2. Sør-Jan. 1:50 000. 1959. Kr. 5,55.  
Austgrønland. Eirik Raudes Land frå Sofiasund til Youngsund. 1:200 000. 1932. Kr. 2,20.  
Jan Mayen. 1:100 000. 1955. Førebels utgåve. Kr. 2,20.  
Dronning Maud Land. Sør-Rondane. 1:250 000. 1957. Kr. 5,55.

Preliminary topographical maps [1:50 000] covering claims to land in Svalbard and a preliminary map of Hopen 1:100 000 may be obtained separately.

In addition, Norsk Polarinstitut has prepared a wall map: Norden og Norskehavet in 4 sheets. 1:2 500 000. This map is to be obtained through H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard), Oslo.

### Charts

- No. 501. Bjørnøya. 1:40 000. 1932. Kr. 10,00.  
" 502. Bjørnøyfarvatnet. 1:350 000. 1937. Kr. 10,00.  
" 503. Frå Bellsund til Forlandsrevet med Isfjorden. 1:200 000. 1932. Kr. 10,00.  
" 504. Frå Sørkapp til Bellsund. 1:200 000. 1938. Kr. 10,00.  
" 505. Norge—Svalbard, nordre blad. 1:750 000. 1933. Kr. 10,00.  
" 506. Norge—Svalbard, søre blad. 1:750 000. 1933. Kr. 10,00.  
" 507. NordSvalbard. 1:600 000. 1934. Kr. 10,00.  
" 508. Kongsfjorden og Krossfjorden. 1:100 000. 1934. Kr. 10,00.  
" 509. Frå Storfjordrenna til Forlandsrevet med Isfjorden. 1:350 000. 1936. Kr. 10,00.  
" 510. Frå Kapp Linné med Isfjorden til Sorgfjorden. 1:350 000. 1936. Kr. 10,00.  
" 511. Østgrønland, fra Liverpool Kyst til Store Koldeweys Ø. 1:600 000. 1937. New edition 1958. Kr. 10,00.  
" 512. Jan Mayen. 1:100 000. 1955. Kr. 10,00.  
" 513. Svalbard-Havner. 1959. Kr. 10,00.

Maps are distributed by Norges Geografiske Oppmåling, St. Olavs gt. 32, Oslo, Norway, and Charts by Norges Sjøkartverk, Stavanger, Norway.