

# The Place Names of Svalbard





Rapportserie nr. 122

# The Place Names of Svalbard

*The Norwegian Polar Institute is Norway's main institution for research, monitoring and topographic mapping in Norwegian polar regions. The Institute also advises Norwegian authorities on matters concerning polar environmental management.*

**Norwegian Polar Institute 2003**

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## PREFACE

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Forty-five years after the last supplement of *The Place-Names of Svalbard* was published, we have the pleasure of presenting a revised edition of this classic reference book. The first edition was published as Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 80 in 1942, and the supplement of 1958 as Norsk Polarinstitutt Skrifter Nr. 112 (they were reprinted together in a single volume in 1991). These editions included all names given during the 360 years that had passed following the Dutchman Willem Barentsz visit to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1596.

This revised edition appears as Norsk Polarinstitutt Rapport Nr. 122. We have included the original "Introductory" chapter, written in 1938, and the "Introductory" of 1958 – because they describe the background of the initial work – along with the bibliography and the bibliography index of the original versions.

So what is new? Some of the names from 45 years ago are no longer in use; others have been altered for various reasons and new ones have been proposed. The Name Committee for Norwegian Polar Regions has approved all place names listed in this edition, and the names have been entered into a database maintained by the mapping section of the Norwegian Polar Institute. The database contains 16 647 place names, of which 8 013 are currently approved. All of these names are listed in this edition of *The Place Names of Svalbard* (approved names in bold). By comparison, the 1942 version contained about 3 300 approved names and about 6500 not approved. Another 1 300 approved names were added in the supplement of 1958.

The main principles for setting names have not been altered. The most important are priority (preferably to keep names given by discoverers/early visitors), euphony, brevity and appropriateness. New place names shall preferably be descriptive, and duplications must be avoided. In recent years, place names containing personal names have been handled restrictively, especially if the person named has little or no

affiliation with the areas. The use of names of living persons has also been restricted. Since 1989, international transcription has been used for Russian names.

A thorough revision of the text of *The Place Names of Svalbard* would have consumed much more time than we had at our disposal. Thus, we have not altered texts describing how the names came about, but we have attempted to correct factual errors. The original distinctive (some would say "charming"; others might say "peculiar") language style and descriptions from the editions of 1942 and 1958 have been largely preserved: our thoughts are carried back to the pioneer days of Svalbard, when new land was discovered and maps were drawn under harsh conditions. This is not a history book, but a book with names reflecting the history of the places: the earliest Dutch whalers, the explorers, the trappers, the hunters and the miners. We do realize that some of the information given here may seem incomplete and some exaggerated, but we have not attempted to give the contents more consistency. Here, the life of the handyman may be described in richer detail than that of renowned polar explorers.

We sincerely hope that *The Place Names of Svalbard* will be of interest to many old and new readers. We have chosen to publish this revised edition on 1 March 2003 — the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Norwegian Polar Institute. The Institute was founded on this date in 1928 as Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser (Norwegian Svalbard and Arctic Ocean Survey), and on the same date in 1948 it was given its present name, after its geographical scope had been broadened to encompass Norway's Antarctic dependencies.

Svalbard place names are the responsibility of the Name Committee for Norwegian Polar Regions, c/o the Norwegian Polar Institute. The Committee and the Institute will be most grateful to readers who alert us to factual errors found in this book.

Olav Orheim  
Director, Norwegian Polar Institute

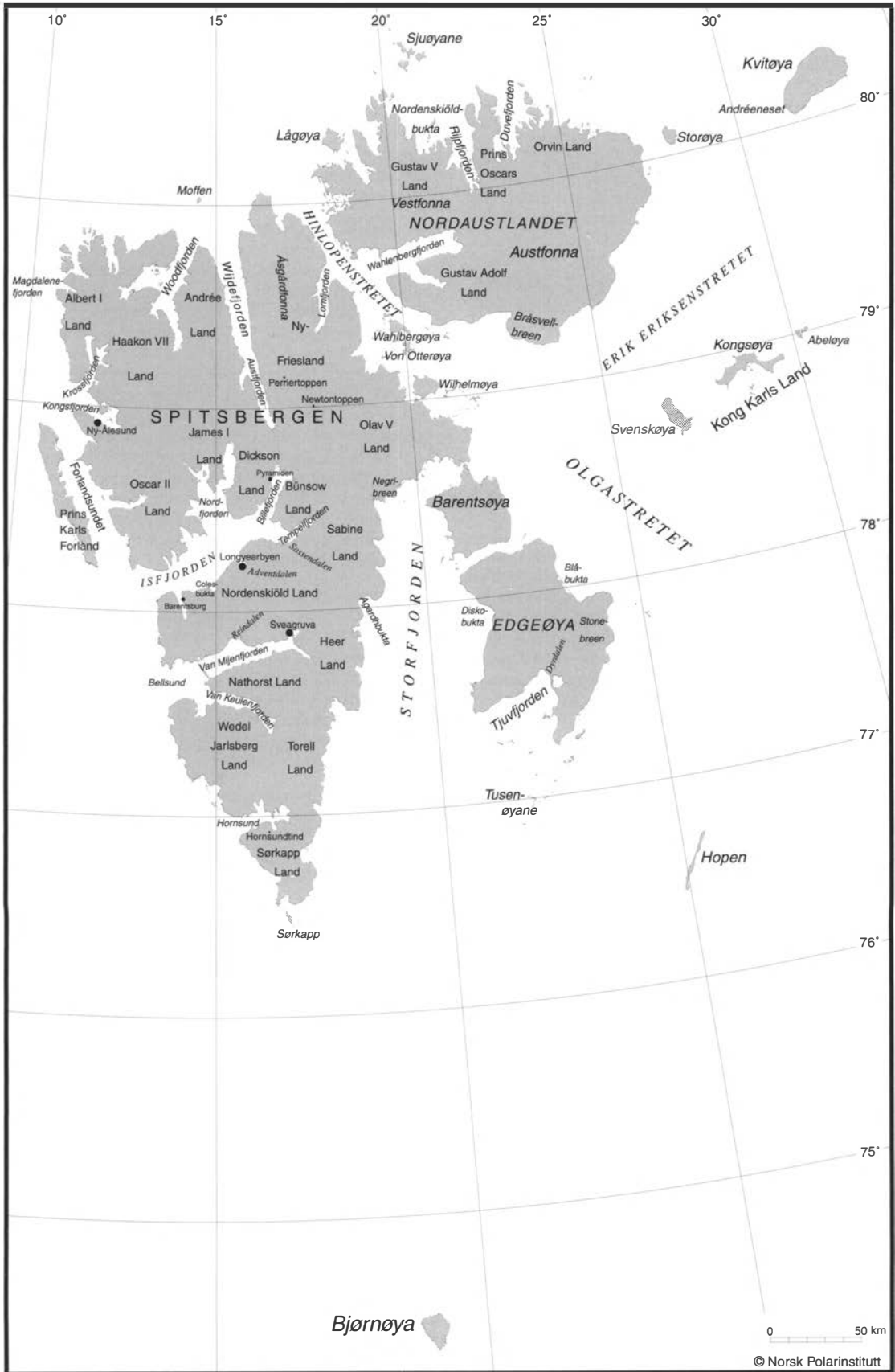
Anne Urset  
Chair, Name Committee for Norwegian Polar Regions

Gunn Sissel Jaklin  
Head of Information, Norwegian Polar Institute

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The management of Svalbard focuses on conservation, tourism and educational and scientific activities. One of the Norwegian government's overriding objectives is preservation of the archipelago's distinctive natural wilderness. To get an overview of protected areas and regulations, please contact the Governor of Svalbard ([www.sysselmannen.svalbard.no](http://www.sysselmannen.svalbard.no)) or look up the Norwegian Polar Institute's website ([www.npolar.no](http://www.npolar.no)).

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# CONTENTS

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Contents	Page
“Introductory” (From Skrifter nr. 80, 1942) – the original preface written in 1938	
How the work on the nomenclature originated . . . . .	6
Origin of the place-names . . . . .	7
Brief account of the development of Svalbard place-names . . . . .	9
The final place-names. General principles . . . . .	15
Remarks on some formal aspects of this work . . . . .	17
“Introduction” (From Skrifter nr. 112, 1958) . . . . .	18
List of geographical terms . . . . .	19
Place names . . . . .	21
Bibliography (From Skrifter nr. 112, 1958) . . . . .	508
Systematic index to the bibliography (From Skrifter nr. 80, 1942) . . . .	532

# “INTRODUCTORY”

From Skrifter nr. 80, 1942

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## HOW THE WORK ON THE NOMENCLATURE ORIGINATED

### The Need for this Work.

In this treatise the results of more than twelve years' work (with many interruptions) on the place-names of Svalbard are presented. Svalbard comprises all the islands and groups of islands of which Norway acquired sovereignty by the treaty signed in Paris on the 9th of February 1920. These islands are situated between 74° and 81° latitude North and 10°-35° longitude East. The Svalbard archipelago consists of the following main parts: Spitsbergen, Bjørnøya, Hopen, Kong Karls Land, and Kvitøya.

The work was brought about by the need for fixed names for the charts and maps which “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” (The Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions) had prepared of the archipelago. A preparatory investigation of the place-names on the various maps of Svalbard showed that these names presented a confused picture, making the final naming unexpectedly difficult. The same locality might have various names; old names had been transferred to other localities on new maps; names had been corrupted, misunderstood, and translated (now and then wrongly); old names had been replaced by new ones without apparent reason, and so on. Before the final names could be established it was therefore necessary to go through and arrange the names hitherto used on maps and in literature, in order to lay a foundation for the work on the nomenclature.

The question of the names became of still more immediate importance when the sovereignty of Svalbard was on the point of being transferred to Norway in 1925, and “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner”, in connection herewith, was preparing maps to be used for the settlement of private claims in the archipelago.

### Government Place-Names Committee.

“De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” pointed this out to the Committee which had been appointed by the Ministry of Trade to plan and prepare the Norwegian cases concerning territorial claims in Svalbard. On the advice of the Committee in a letter dated 27th of February 1924, the Ministry of Trade appointed a Committee on March 18th, 1924, to propose homogeneous place-names for Svalbard. In a letter of the same date the Ministry informed “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” of this. The Committee consisted of Carl Lundh, Barrister (Chairman), Gustav Indrebø, then lecturer in Norse philology in the University of Oslo, K. G. Gleditsch, Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of the Topographical Office of the Geographical Survey of Norway, and W. Werenskiöld, Professor of geography in the University of Oslo. The Committee had its first meeting on March 22 having had 37 joint sittings, besides a number of special meetings between the various members of the Committee.

The Committee presented its recommendation to the Ministry on June 25, 1925.

This recommendation was transmitted by the Ministry of Trade to the Ministry of Church and Education, which approved the proposal. The Ministry of Trade was informed about this in a letter dated Aug. 3, 1925.

### The Work of “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” and “Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser”.

The Committee proposal was then handed over to “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” to be used in preparing the maps. It appeared that the Committee, because of the short time it had had at its disposal, had not worked the whole material. It was therefore necessary to continue its work. In a letter dated June 22 the Ministry of Trade requested “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” to do this.

“De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” (from 1928: “Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser”) now took over the work. In order to keep contact with the work of the Committee, Professor Werenskiöld, a member of the Committee, was appointed as a collaborator. Later on other members of the staff of “De norske Svalbardekspedisjoner” (“Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-Undersøkelser”) joined in the work, Dr. Johan Braastad, Dr. Gunnar Horn, and Dr. Anders K. Orvin, as well as Mr. H. H. Horneman.

Our task has been:

1. To decide what material should be examined, and the methods and principles to be used in fixing the names.
2. To trace all names which have appeared in print.
3. To explain the meaning of these names.
4. To explain why the particular names have been chosen.
5. To motive proposals for final names for all localities which have names.

It appeared that this task was much greater and more difficult than we had expected in the beginning. We have tried to trace all books and maps from the past, and we have included those published before the end of 1934. But to the present day books and maps have constantly appeared of which we had not been aware and which had to be looked through.

One of our great difficulties has been to explain why many of the names had been chosen, and to obtain biographical information about the persons commemorated. The older names, in particular, have been difficult to determine in cases where the persons who have given the names are no longer alive. An extensive correspondence has been carried on about these names, comprising no less than about 550 letters sent and about 360 received. Luckily, the persons who have named most localities in Svalbard, Professor G. De Geer in Stockholm and Major G. Isachsen, are still alive.

We mention the most important of the institutions and persons who have given us information about the names:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo. The Norwegian Legations in Berlin, Bern, Moscow, and Paris. Major Gunnar Isachsen, Asker nr. Oslo. Olaf Broch, Professor of Slavonic Languages, University of Oslo. Gustav Indrebø, Professor of Norwegian, Bergen Museum. Oluf Kolsrud, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, University of Oslo. Sigurd Kolsrud, Professor of Scandinavian Philology, University of Oslo. C. Marstrand, Professor of Celtic Languages, University of Oslo. Konrad Nielsen, Professor of Finno-Ugrian Languages, University of Oslo. E. Sverdrup, Director, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S, Oslo. Carl S. Sæther, British Vice-Consul, Tromsø. G. De Geer, Professor Emeritus of Geology, Stockholms Högskola. H. G. Backlund, Professor of Geology, University of Uppsala. Hans W:son Ahlmann, Professor

of Geography, Stockholms Högskola. Mrs. Axel Hamberg, Stockholm. Hydrographic Department, The Admiralty, London. The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh. John Mathieson, Esq., F. R. S. G. S., Edinburgh. R. N. Rudmose-Brown, Professor of Geography, University of Sheffield. Professor Paul Langhans, Petermanns Mitteilungen, Gotha. Geographische Gesellschaft, Bremen. Dr. Jules Richard, Director of l'Institut Océanographique, Monaco. Dr. F. C. Wieder, Librarian, University of Leyden. Countess Elisabeth Kinsky-Wilczek, Vienna. The Arctic Institute, Leningrad.

In all, about 360 maps and about 500 books and treatises have been worked over. More than 10 000 names have been dealt with. Of these names about 3300 are proposed as fixed names, about 6500 are older names that disappear, and about 450 names cannot be identified, or their application must be postponed for one reason or another.

On Nov. 12, 1929, the work had proceeded so far that a preliminary report could be sent to the Ministry of Trade. This was accompanied by a pronouncement on the work dated Nov. 11, 1929 by Dr. Magnus Olsen, Professor of Norse and Icelandic language and literature in the University of Oslo. Although the work on the nomenclature has not been finished until now, the "Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser" (formerly "De norske Svalbard ekspedisjoner") has had to prepare and publish maps with a great number of place-names, partly of localities that had been named before, and partly of localities that we have named. Of such maps we may especially mention the 33 map-sheets prepared by us and published by the Svalbard Commissioner, to be used for the settlement of territorial claims; and a number of charts and maps in scientific papers. The forms of names used on these maps are on the whole those which have been proposed in the present list. No other procedure seemed practical.

## ORIGIN OF THE PLACE-NAMES

### Old Norse Name 1194.

Many geographers and historians agree that the Svalbard mentioned in the Icelandic Annals as discovered in 1194 is really what we call Svalbard to-day or part of it. If this is right Svalbard is the oldest attested name in the archipelago.

### Dutch Discovery 1596.

Nothing more was heard about the islands till the Dutch arrived there in 1596 with an expedition sent out to find the North-East Passage. The leader of this expedition is generally considered to have been Willem Barents. The results of the expedition appeared partly in accounts of the voyage and partly in a map. The expedition named some of the principal localities, altogether 8 names, all of which were descriptive names of the scenery.

### The Whaling Period from the Beginning of the 17th Century to 1710.

#### *Dutch and English Activity.*

During the following years Svalbard and adjacent waters were visited by numerous whalers who also contributed greatly to the mapping of the archipelago. The Dutch in particular, were active in this respect, and Dutch cartographers published a number of excellent charts of the archipelago - considering the circumstances. The final discovery of all the coasts of the archipelago was completed about the year 1700, and Giles & Rep's map of 1710 closes this era in the history of the discovery of the islands.

English whalers, too, took an active part in the exploration of Svalbard, particularly in the period 1607-1622. The map published by the Muscovy Company in 1625 marks the close of the English discoveries.

In the course of time whalers withdrew from the coasts of Svalbard towards Greenland. About the beginning of the 18th century whaling was no longer confined to shore stations, but became pelagic.

#### *Types of Names.*

As for maps dating from the whaling period, see Conway (1906) and Wieder (1919). (See list of literature.)

The names originating from the whaling period are of many kinds.

1. Names giving the position of the place, e. g. Het Noord Ooster Land, Zuyd Kaap.
2. Names describing the scenery, e. g. Taffel Berg, Roode Bay, Steyle hook.
3. Names connected with navigation in these waters, e. g. Behouden Haven, Fair Haven, Foule Bay.
4. Names of plants, e. g. Salaad Berg.
5. Names of animals, e. g. Beeren Eyland, Gansen Eiland, Whales Back, Walrussen Eyland.
6. Names of nations, countries and places, e. g. English Bay, Hollantsche Bay, Norway Eyland, Hamburger Bay.
7. Names of persons: Willem van Muyens Haven, Jan Donkers Eyland, Hakluys Headland, Gillis Land, Prince Charles Foreland.
8. Names expressing sentiment, e.g. Misery Mount, Treurenburg Bay, Point Welcome, Verlegen Hoek, Liefde Bay.
9. Names of saints and religious conceptions, e. g. St. Jans Haven, Duyvels Eyland, Devils Thumb.

#### *Names derived from other Sources than Dutch and English.*

Charts were also published by nations other than the Dutch and the English, but they were generally copies of the Dutch and English originals with a few alterations. Often the old names were translated or adapted to the languages of the country in question, and often the names were misunderstood. Thus a great number of variants of the original names arose. A few new names, too, occurred on these maps. Therefore the placenames in Svalbard presented a rather motley picture towards the close of the whaling period. The Dutch and English names predominated, but French and German names were also numerous.

### Cessation of Name-giving from the Beginning of the 18th Century to 1858.

The period from the closing years of whaling activity in the beginning of the 18th century until 1858 marks a standstill in the exploration and place-naming of Svalbard. There is a marked contrast between the great activity that existed in the whaling period when thousands of men worked in the oil cookeries ashore, and the very limited operations carried on in subsequent years. The Greenland whale had been almost extinguished, and the other fauna of the archipelago had certainly been badly decimated.

### Russian Hunters c. 1720-1852.

About the year 1720 people from Northern Russia started hunting what was left of valuable animals. This hunting came to a close in the first half of the 19th century. The Russian trappers wintered and caught foxes, bears, reindeer, and birds, as well as seals and walruses. From these years a few place-names originate which are no longer in use, e. g. Maloy Broun. (Edge I.)



### **Various Expeditions 1773-1839.**

Towards the closing years of the 18th century the Norwegians appeared in Svalbard, first as sealers and later on as wintering trappers. The Norwegian hunting trade increased in the course of time, and from about the year 1850 the Norwegians were alone in exploiting the economic possibilities of the archipelago. But during this first half of the century their presence in the islands did not make any important contribution to our knowledge of the geography or nomenclature of Spitsbergen. The one valuable contribution to the exploration of the archipelago during this period comes from the Scottish whaler William Scoresby, Jun., and from other British expeditions with various objects: C. J. Phipps in 1773, Philip Broke in 1807, David Buchan and John Franklin in 1818, and W. E. Parry in 1827. In 1838 and 1839 a French expedition visited Spitsbergen in "La Recherche". We must also mention the expedition of the Norwegian geologist, Professor B. M. Keilhau in 1827, and of the Swedish zoologist Sven Lovén in 1837. Nearly all these expeditions introduced some new place-names.

### **Scientific Expeditions from 1858.**

A new era in the exploration of Svalbard began in the year 1858 when expeditions with exclusively scientific purposes set about mapping the archipelago and investigating its climate, geology, flora, and fauna. There were also some small undertakings of this kind in the foregoing period, but not until 1858 were expeditions fitted out on a large scale with scientists representing different branches.

However, only some of these expeditions have to any extent added to our knowledge of the geography and the naming of places in Svalbard. The expeditions of any importance in this respect are:

The Swedish expeditions of 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, and 1872-73, the first two headed by O. Torell, the others by A. E. Nordenskiöld.

Voyages of Norwegian Arctic hunters between the years 1858 and 1898.

The German expeditions, in 1868 led by Karl Koldewey, in 1870 led by Th. v. Heuglin, and in 1889 by Willy Kükenthal.

Swedish expedition in 1890, headed by G. Nordenskiöld.

The Austrian expedition in 1872 under Count Hans Wilczek.

Sir Martin Conway's expeditions in 1896 and 1897.

British expedition (Training Squadron) in 1895, leader: Commodore L. Atkinson.

Swedish expedition in 1898 under Professor A. G. Nathorst.

The Swedish Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in 1899-1902.

The Swedish expeditions in 1898 and 1908 headed by Professor G. De Geer.

The Austrian expeditions in 1892 and 1893 headed by Prince Henry of Bourbon.

Prince Albert of Monaco's expedition in 1899.

German expedition to Bjørnøya organised by Deutscher Seefischereiverein in 1899.

The Scottish expeditions in 1906, 1907, 1909, 1912, and 1914, headed by W. S. Bruce, in 1919 by Bruce and R. N. Rudmose-Brown, in 1920 by J. Mathieson.

The German expedition in 1907 headed by Captain F. K. von Bock and Count Bernhard Poninski.

Norwegian expedition in 1910 under Gunnar Holmsen.

German expedition in 1910 led by Wilhelm Filchner.

Swiss expedition in 1910 under Aug. Dubois.

Swedish hydrographical expedition to Spitsbergen in 1920 under Captain Gustaf Reinius.

English expeditions in 1921, 1923, and 1924 under F. G.

Binney, and 1933 and 1935-36 under A. R. Glen. As the names given in the present list only include those published up to the year 1934, the names of the Glen expedition of 1935-36 will not be found here.

Norwegian expeditions in 1923 and 1924, headed by Thor Iversen. Swedish-Norwegian expedition in 1931, leader: Professor Hans W:son Ahlmann.

Polish expedition of 1934 headed by Stefan Bernadzikiwicz.

The systematic Norwegian mapping of Svalbard began in 1906 and 1907 with the expeditions which Prince Albert of Monaco organised and Major Gunnar Isachsen headed, and it has continued nearly every year until last year. It may be divided into three periods:

- a. The expeditions which Prince Albert of Monaco organised and Gunnar Isachsen led in 1906 and 1907.
- b. The expeditions led by Gunnar Isachsen in 1909-10.
- c. Later mapping expeditions headed in 1911-14 by Adolf Hoel and Arve Staxrud, in 1917-18 by Hoel and Sverre Røvig, and since 1919 by Hoel alone.

### **Economic Exploitation of Svalbard in the 19th and 20th Centuries.**

During this period of intensive scientific exploration, the economic resources of Svalbard have also been exploited.

#### *Norwegian Hunting and Fishing.*

The Norwegians have continued hunting and fishing in Svalbard waters, and also trapping in the winter. These men, particularly the sealers, have contributed greatly to our knowledge of Svalbard, especially of the tracts in the eastern and northern parts of the archipelago which are difficult of access. There were three scientists who were particularly interested in the voyages of these people in the Arctic: Professor A. E. Nordenskiöld of Stockholm, Professor H. Mohn of Oslo, and Dr. August Petermann of Gotha. Mohn and Petermann examined the log-books of the Norwegian voyages and prepared maps of the discoveries. They also named numerous new localities. Generally these names had no connection with the names used by the Norwegian hunters, whose contributions to the nomenclature of Svalbard are very modest. They have named a few localities; otherwise they have simply used the foreign names in a more or less norwegianised and even corrupted form, e. g. Sauehamna ("Sheep" Harbour!) instead of Safe Harbour, Vallespyntna instead of Whales Point.

#### *Coal-mining.*

The next epoch in the financial exploitation of Svalbard was marked by the development of coal mining which began in 1898-1899. As a result Spitsbergen has now a resident population of more than 2000 Norwegians and Russians. The coal-mining industry has given rise to the naming of several localities near the mines, in some instances of the mining camps themselves, e. g. Longyearbyen, Ny-Ålesund, Hiorthhamn, Barentsburg, and so on, and other names, such as Vannledningsdalen (Water-pipe Valley), Gruvefonna (Mine Glacier).

#### **Visits of Alpinists and Tourists.**

In later years Alpinists and tourists have visited Spitsbergen and named mountains they have climbed (see Gatty 1895, Untersteiner 1932). They have chiefly named the places after mountains in their own country.

## BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SVALBARD PLACE-NAMES

It would lie beyond the scope of the present work to examine the cartographic results of all these expeditions, or the place-names of the published maps. We shall confine ourselves to giving a general review of the place-names which have been given by five of the most important map-editors and published as the results of the scientific expeditions. These maps have been prepared and published by Professor A. E. Nordenskiöld, Dr. Aug. Petermann, Sir Martin Conway, Professor G. De Geer, and Major Gunnar Isachsen, and it is these men who have had the predominant influence on the naming of places on Svalbard.

### A. E. Nordenskiöld.

The topographical results of the Swedish expeditions in the years 1858-73 were incorporated in various maps by A. E. Nordenskiöld. (Nordenskiöld 1863 a, Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1865, 1867 a, 1875 a.)

The last and final map was published in 1875. Nordenskiöld has introduced a number of new names on these maps. He never expressed his views on the principles governing this work. But a closer examination of the names themselves clearly shows the lines he pursued.

A number of *nature-names* occur on his maps, e. g. Gips Hock, Gås Öarne, and Hvita Berget. But most of the localities have been named after Swedish persons, connected in some capacity or another with his expeditions in after members of his expeditions (Dunér Bay, Lilliehöök's Bay, v. Otters ö, Cap Torell); after persons who contributed to his expeditions (Dickson Bay, Ekman Bay, Cap Wærn); after scientists who have worked on the collected material of the expeditions (Agardh Bay, Cap Boheman, Cap Heer); after Swedish naturalists (Edlunds Berg, Cap Selander, Wahlhergs ö); and after prominent Swedish army and naval officers (Cap Leijonhufvud, Cap Platen).

In his maps Nordenskiöld also used place-names which had been applied by Norwegian Arctic hunters, e. g. Festningen, Dødmandsøren. Nordenskiöld's maps gave a more correct picture of Svalbard than any of the maps previously published, for one thing because they had been based upon numerous good astronomical observations. Therefore he could localise the older place-names far more accurately than had been possible on the old maps. But of course there were many difficulties in identifying the places, and here Nordenskiöld made several obvious mistakes, and he also spelled the old names incorrectly in many cases.

### A. Petermann.

With the First German North Pole Expedition in 1868 under Captain Karl Koldewey, and the expedition in 1870 under Heuglin and Zeil to East Spitsbergen, a number of German names are introduced into the maps of Spitsbergen (e. g. Wilhelm Insel, Rosenthal Gletscher, König Ludwig Inseln). The initiative in fitting out these expeditions was taken by Dr. August Petermann of Gotha. The maps were prepared and printed under the supervision of Dr. Petermann. He placed the names on the maps himself, and the maps with the additional text were printed in the distinguished geographical periodical "Petermanns geographische Mittheilungen" which he had founded and which he edited himself.

Dr. Petermann had been educated as a cartographer and geographer in Germany, but during a number of years (1845-54) he worked in Edinburgh and London and in this way he got into close connection with British geographers, and particularly

with African and Polar explorers. In these surroundings his interest was aroused in the exploration of unknown parts of the earth, and during his stay in London Dr. Petermann took the initiative in ensuring German participation in the exploration of Africa; he carried out his plans with great energy and thus initiated the German exploration of Africa. Having returned to Germany he began to work vigorously for German participation in the exploration of the Arctic Regions, and after several years of hard work he succeeded in organising the two German Polar Expeditions (in 1868 to Spitsbergen, and in 1869-70 to East Greenland), although many influential persons strongly opposed his plans.

The outcome of Dr. Petermann's interest in the exploration of Africa and of the Polar Regions is seen in the selection of names on the two maps which were published as the results of the German exploration of Spitsbergen.

On these maps he has named a number of localities after various German explorers of Africa (C. Barth, Rohlf's Berg, Schweinfurth Berg) and of the Polar Regions (C. Payer, C. Weyprecht, C. Heuglin) as well as after persons who supported him in carrying his plans into effect. He also named various places after English Polar explorers. His selection of the latter may seem somewhat at random, but he chose persons who backed him in his controversy with English geographers as to which route was the most convenient to the North Pole.

Numerous English Polar explorers argued that the route west of Greenland ought to be tried, while Dr. Petermann urged that the best route lay somewhere between the east coast of Greenland and Novaya Zemlya. However, several prominent English Arctic explorers agreed with Dr. Petermann, as it appears from discussions in the Royal Geographical Society on Feb. 27 and March 27, 1865. (Proc. R. Geogr. Soc. Vol. IX, p. 90 seq., and p. 114 seq., and Petermanns Mitt. Erg. H. 16, p. 19 seq.)

Dr. Petermann gathered the place-names in logical groups, the localities named after Englishmen being situated near one other, etc.

Dr. Petermann was also the first person to establish and print rules for the naming. Information about this is to be found in "Petermanns Mittheilungen" for 1868, p. 217. In Clause 27 of the Instruction of May 6, 1868 for the First German North Pole Expedition elaborated by Dr. Petermann he said:

"Was die Namen für die zu entdeckenden Länder and alle ihre einzelnen Punkte anlangt, so bleibt die Wahl der großen Mehrzahl für die Anfertigung der Karte daheim überlassen, wobei den Namen der hauptsächlichsten Freunde and Unterstützer der Expedition die erste Berücksichtigung zu Theil werden wird.

Das zuerst neu entdeckte Objekt, Kap oder Insel, ist nach Herrn Dr. Breusing zu benennen, der so Vieles and so Wichtiges für das Zustandekommen der Expedition gethan. Die wichtigste Entdeckung muß den Namen "König Wilhelm" erhalten. Zu den hervorragendsten bisherigen Freunden des Unternehmens, deren Namen einen Ehrenplatz verdienen, gehören: - - - ."

Petermann returns to the principles of nomenclature in his preface to the account of the First German Polar Expedition (Petermanns Mitt. Erg. Heft No. 28, p. X). He writes as follows:

"Was die bei den neuen Aufnahmen der Tafel 2 nothwendig gewordenen and eingeführten Namen anlangt, so sei erwähnt, daß sie in Gemäßheit der bei Aussendung der Expedition von mir aufgestellten Bestimmungen gewählt worden sind, indem ich das Hauptobjekt der Aufnahme, die auf 79° N. B. belegene größere Insel, nach Seiner Majestät dem König von Preussen "Wilhelm-Insel", die in das Nordost-Land einschneidende größere Bucht nach Ihrer Majestät der Königin "Augusta-Bucht" benannt habe. Nachdem ich seit 32 Jahren auf allein durch meine Hand gehenden Karten mit neuen Entdeckungen oder

Aufnahmen nur immer fremde Namen einzutragen hatte, wie "Victoria", "Wellington", "Smith", "Jones" &c. &c., gereicht es mir zur Befriedigung, auch einmal einige Namen derjenigen Nation in die Landkarte einschreiben zu können, die in geographischen Bestrebungen gegenwärtig hinter keiner anderen Nation zurücksteht."

Petermann also published a paper to accompany the map of the Heuglin-Zeil Expedition of East Spitsbergen (Th. v. Heuglin's Aufnahmen in Ost-Spitzbergen, 1870. - Petermanns Mitt. 1871, pp. 176-182). Here, too, he writes about the principles governing the introduction of new names (l. c. p. 182)

"Bei der Konstruktion der neuen Karte sind zur Präzisierung der detaillirten topographischen Darstellung unter Rücksprache and Genehmigung der Herren v. Heuglin and Graf Zeil von mir folgende 118 neue Namen in die Karte eingeschrieben; die sind theils den Namen der Koryphäen arktischer Forschungen und Entdeckungen entlehnt, arktischer Reisender überhaupt sowohl wie hervorragender Freunde, Gönner und Theilnehmer der neuesten Nordpolar-Unternehmungen verschiedener Nationalitäten, theils eminenter Deutscher Reisenden in Afrika, Australien, Amerika - kurzum in allen Theilen der Erde, und zwar vorzugsweise Reisender der Gegenwart; ferner hochverdienter und berühmter Vertreter und Pfleger der geographischen Forschung und Wissenschaft in allen Ländern; endlich auch der Natur des Landes selbst, wie z. B. Møwenberg, Teistberg."

### **Sir Martin Conway.**

In 1896 and 1897 the English alpinist and explorer Sir Martin Conway contributed to the cartography of Spitsbergen by his maps of the central part of the archipelago. This was the first time maps were procured of the inland of Spitsbergen.

He introduced a great number of new names. Many of these were natural names, but others were names of members of his expedition. To a large extent he grouped the names after scope of ideas. Thus he introduced the following new names of mountains and glaciers in the neighbourhood of Tre kroner (Three Crowns) : Crown's Glacier, Diadem, Exile, King's Highway, Palace, and Queens.

Sir Martin Conway has given his views on the place-names in his book: No Man's Land, Cambridge 1906 which also contains a History of Spitsbergen Nomenclature before the Nineteenth Century (pp. 347-368). He begins this section as follows:

"The various points, bays, islands, and other sites in and around Spitsbergen have borne a variety of names at different times. This was partly due to the variety of nationalities to which the frequenters of Spitsbergen have belonged, and to the fact that many of them knew nothing about the traditions of the others. Moreover, records have been badly kept, and much evidence for the nomenclature in use at different dates has been altogether destroyed. Thus it happens that very few points or sites retain on modern maps the names originally bestowed upon them.

"When Barents discovered the land in 1596, he saw only parts of the west and north coasts. He named it Spitsbergen, not Spitzbergen, as modern writers since the time of Martens (1671) so constantly misspell it. No Englishman saw Spitsbergen before Hudson in 1607. It suited the English claims to hold that it was part of Greenland, and they accordingly generally called it by that name down to the end of the eighteenth century. The Muscovy Company's men also named it King James' his New-land, and the name New-land is found on several early charts, but soon fell into disuse. In English State papers, Spitsbergen is almost invariably called Greenland, a fact which the compilers of the Calendar of State Papers have not noticed.

"In considering the names applied to different sites, it will be most convenient to begin at the South cape, and work thence northward up the west coast, then eastward along the north coast, and then back to the South cape down the east coast. Next we may proceed similarly round the coasts of Barents, Edge, and North-East islands in turn, noticing the outlying islands as we pass closest to them along the main shores. Almost all the old names pertain to points on the coast, so that in this way they can be most lucidly treated for purposes of reference and record."

In this work Sir Martin strongly holds that greater emphasis must be laid on priority than most publishers of maps, e. g. Nordenskiöld, have done. He proposes that several old names that have fallen into disuse should be introduced anew. His work was accompanied by a map on which these old names were marked.

### **G. De Geer.**

The topographical material from G. De Geer's expeditions in 1896 and 1908 as well as of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in 1899-1902 in which Professor De Geer participated as leader and topographer, has been worked up by De Geer himself or under his direction. The maps that were the outcome of this work were published during the years 1910-1923; they chiefly comprise the central, northern, and northeastern parts of Spitsbergen, and contain a number of new place-names, introduced by De Geer. The large number of names De Geer placed on the maps and the general principles put forward in several of his papers are valuable contributions to the development of the nomenclature of Spitsbergen, in fact no other explorer has played so great a part in this respect. We shall mention briefly his most important contributions:

In a report on his expedition in 1896 (Rapport om den svenska geologiska expeditionen till Isfjorden på Spetsbergen sommaren 1896, Ymer 1896, pp. 259-266) De Geer submitted his proposal for new names of the main parts of Vestspitsbergen. He named these after contributors or scientists who had been connected with the Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions in one way or another. As a general part of these names he introduced the word *land*, e. g. Oscar II land, Dicksons land, Nordenskiölds land, Heers land.

Professor De Geer continued his naming of the main parts of Vestspitsbergen in another paper (Om gradmättningsnätets framförande öfver södra och mellersta Spetsbergen, Ymer 1900, pp. 281-302) accompanied by a map. Here he gives a more definite circumscription of the districts which had been named before, and he names a number of new districts. The principles of the naming were identical with those he applied the first time.

In 1912 De Geer published "The Coal Region of Central Spitzbergen", Ymer 1912, pp. 335-380. This paper was accompanied by a map (scale 1: 300 000) comprising the land between Van Mijenfjorden -Kongsfjorden -Isfjorden -Wijdefjorden. It contains a statement of the principles applied in his naming in Spitsbergen.

As De Geer has named a great number of localities we shall quote what he says about the general principles of the naming, in order to facilitate the comprehension of his work (l. c. 1912, pp. 345-348):

"Having as yet no internationally accepted rules for geographical denominations, everyone has to try to find out and follow such principles as may help the new names in the struggle for existence.

For the inhabited lands there seems for good reasons to be a tendency A adopting more and more the names used

by the inhabitants themselves, without translation, but with transcription into Roman letters, this being, no doubt, the only good way of making maps from different countries internationally practicable. Still, even where a country is inhabited by but one race, great difficulties have often been experienced in deciding how a name is to be written. Priority very often must cede to use or even misuse. Inconvenient, long, or compound names will seldom escape abbreviation and simplification. Originally descriptive designations thereby often get their original meaning obscured and become proper nouns. Granted that geographical names are meant to designate certain kinds as well as individuals of geographical forms and phenomena and that such designations as far as possible ought to be recognizable and unchanged with respect to time as well as to the place or country where they are used, it may be especially advisable, in uninhabited lands where we are at liberty in creating names, to pay some attention to the experience gained from the fate of names in other regions. It thus seems best at once to give the names the form of real proper nouns and to avoid mere descriptions or other designations directly inviting to translations and alterations. Also it seems preferable already from the first to avoid such long, inconvenient, and compound names which, from all the trouble they are causing, anyhow will not escape from finally by trituration getting a handy form.

Of course it is desirable as much as possible to confine names to really individual features and to avoid superfluous names. Furthermore, it is of course desirable that the names should be arranged in such a way as to reflect and illustrate the characteristic morphological features and thus to be at the same time more easy and more worth remembering.

A measure which might prove favourable in geography as well as in biology would be, according to my opinion, a more systematic use of a binary nomenclature, in so far that the geographical individuals will be indicated by internationally stereotyped proper nouns, but the geographic kind by morphologically correct appellatives, which may be translated into different languages in order to facilitate the use and modify the Babylonian confusion. It seems, indeed, even in geography not at all too early to leave more primitive descriptions for real names.

As to the earliest cartographical designations in Spitzbergen, they were in several cases purely descriptive notes on the sea-charts and, not being meant as names, were also but little suited for that purpose. Such are especially many designations concerning harbours, as *schoone, fair; behouden, safe; vuyl, foul; comfortless, and so on.*

Other designations, occasionally given from such commonly occurring animals as bears, seals, foxes, reindeer, geese, and so on would be about equally little instructive almost everywhere and have also been repeatedly used at several different places, which also applies to some designations by adjectives, being scarcely adapted to independent proper nouns.

It is also but natural that many of the old skippers' appellatives cannot have any founded claims on eternity. Thus the Dutch sailors, accustomed to the great rivermouths of their own country, were apt to call also the indentations of the Spitzbergen coast *riviers*, and by the whalers, who had no interest in the interior of the fiords, these were often mis-interpreted and designated as sounds. On the contrary, real sounds, as the *Foreland and Thymen Sounds*, were some times designated as fiords. Very often the old charts are so inaccurate that the identification of many among their names is open to very subjective guesses. In such cases it seems but fair that the first cartographers who fixed the features of the land by actual measurements were also in their right to fix the names.

Sir Martin Conway has done a great deal of work in bringing together into his interesting book "No Man's Land" a considerable material concerning the older history of Spitzbergen, from its discovery in 1596 to the beginning of the scientific exploration of the country. Still, as his work ends just where the great scientific Spitzbergen literature and the actually measured Spitzbergen maps commence, he has, according to my opinion, laid too much stress upon many old designations which, on more or less good grounds, have been long ago exchanged for other ones, which in their order have become nowadays so universally used in the extensive literature named that every greater change in this nomenclature would lead to great confusion without corresponding advantage.

The whole of the Spitzbergen map underwent through the Swedish expeditions of O. Torell and A. E. Nordenskiöld a very essential change, from mostly being an incomplete and often erroneous compilation of sketches into a real general map, for the first time giving a reliable location and representation of all the main features, whereby also many names for the first time could be fixed in a satisfactory way. As Nordenskiöld's last Spitzbergen map of 1874 sums up and marks the end of this important cartographic foundation work of the earlier expeditions, it seems to be but an act of justice and at the same time the most practical, with respect to the large scientific literature referring to the names of that map, to use it as a starting point for Spitzbergen nomenclature, only with such changes as are required from actual errors or inconsequences. In several parts of the Polar regions the maps have been crowded with a great many names for "lands", "coasts", and "plateaus", often without connection with natural boundaries of any kind. By a happy chance Spitzbergen had escaped this kind of ill-defined names, and to prevent their coming in the author ventured, in 1900, to propose names for the natural sub-divisions of Spitzbergen, the mapping of which being at that time just enough advanced to allow indications of the main boundary lines between such naturally distinct lands as could deserve and need individual names.

The main features being thus settled, it seems with respect to other geographical objects but right to demand that new denominations must be founded upon real mapping work. On the other hand it is easy to imagine what a confusion would result if every tourist who nowadays pays a visit to Spitzbergen, at the most taking some photographs or making some momentary sketches by eye measure, should have the right of claiming priority for any kind of fancy names, that he chose to plot in, and which, no doubt, as a rule would be much less deliberate than the names given by real cartographers as designations of features really conquered for geography by reliable work."

De Geer also introduces a new principle in the naming of certain topographical features in the central area of Spitsbergen, built up by more or less horizontal sedimentary strata. He writes as follows (l. c. 1912, p. 351) :

"With respect to the new names more especially and their grouping together with old ones, so as to form, as far as possible, an organic whole, a few remarks may be added. As to the main, eastern part of the region, where table-structure and plateau-mountains dominate and where a great number of broad, rectilinear valleys like gigantic streets intersect the regular, palace-like mountain masses, I have designated the interjacent, main mountain plateau as quarters with different proper nouns. In greater quarters, where the main mountain mass is often rather regularly subdivided by deep side valleys, the intervening mountain blocks have been designated with numbers like houses along a street, the odd numbers to the left and the even ones to the right. Thus a great many localities can

be exactly designated through their number and the name of the quarter or the valley without any superfluous special names." In the above paper in the *Ymer*, 1912, De Geer also gives an account of the particular names and groups of names. Here we shall mention some typical examples:

"North of Adolf and Mimer Bays, Munin and Hugin Valleys, and westward to Nathorst and Zeipel Valleys, as well as eastward to Nordenskiöld and Mittag Leffler Glaciers, the region has got the name Culm Quarter from the often coal-bearing Culm layers which, as far as I have been able to trace them, have about the limits named, being, except to the southeast, surrounded by Archaean, Devonian, or not carboniferous Carbonian. Mt Tricolor has got this name from the black and red Culm and the covering white gypsum, which I observed in its eastern slope in 1882 from the summit of the mountain which Conway later on named after the author" (l. c. 1912, p. 351).

"Colorado Quarter forms the western end of the rather triangular Sabine Land, as I have called this region, situated near the midst of the territory of the Russo-Swedish Arc-Measurement triangulation, which had finally succeeded in realizing the audacious idea of Sabine" (l. c. 1912, p. 353).

"As the settlement at the American coal-mine is called Longyear City after its enterprising American owner, the corresponding name may apply to the valley and the glacier in its continuation to the southwest, while the small glacier on the southeastern slope of Mt Nordenskiöld, being renowned for the plentiful fossil leaves from bygone Tertiary forests, may be called Dryad Glacier."

"West of Nordenskiöld Quarter there follows all the way to Green Bay and the long Harbour Valley the Heer Quarter, named after the eminent Swiss phytopalaeontologist of Dutch extraction, Oswald Heer, who by his fundamental descriptions of the great Swedish collections of plants from the rich fossil floras discovered by Nordenskiöld's expeditions has thrown so much light upon the evolution of the arctic regions", (l. c. p. 357).

"The high mountain at the inner end of the Harbour Valley was called Mt Nobel and the adjacent mountains after the Scandinavian Nobel-laureates. Here were also placed the names of Mt Haag and, at the other side of Ira Valley, Mt Pax" (l. c. p. 357).

"The stately western range was named after Rurik, the well known founder of the Russian state, thus reminding of the first historical relations between Sweden and Russia. A Swedish steamer used for several transports by the Russian as well as the Swedish Arc Measuring Expedition happened also to have that name", (l. c. p. 358).

"In order to emphasize the connection between all the mountainridges caused by this Tertiary folding the most prominent of them have been named after Swedish provinces all ending in-land" (l. c. p. 359) (Svealand Ridge, Götaland Ridge and so on.)

"Mt Medium has received its name to indicate that the summit or triangulation-point is the middle one of three" (l. c. p. 360).

In a paper published in 1913 together with a map (The North Coast of Spitzbergen, Western Part), *Ymer* 1913, pp. 220-277, De Geer has a paragraph on the "Principles of Nomenclature" (p. 250). Here he examines thoroughly the principles he has introduced the year before. He writes (pp. 250-251 and 252) "Concerning the names on the map, those already fixed on previous ones, originating from very different periods and from different investigators, exhibit a lack of scheme and consistency, which would be quite striking if it were not so common in lands of this kind. Anyhow, this arbitrariness in nomenclature makes it very difficult to invent new names that would in any way be suited to form natural groups together with the old ones.

Thus the only way to denote the larger unities of the landscape is to give them general and cohesive designations.

As to the difficult, but often very neglected, problem of an appropriate nomenclature in uninhabited countries, the author has already ventured to express some desiderata in this journal of last year, (G. De Geer, The Coal Region of Central Spitzbergen, with a map on 1:300 000. Stockholm, *Ymer* 1912, p. 345) wherefore it may be sufficient to add here only a few words.

By using the common binary nomenclature in such a way that the very name, for which mere adjectives ought to be avoided, receives a form suited to proper nouns, it will be more possible to defend their integrity against being made more or less unrecognisable by translations. Such violations of the original proper nouns will also become quite unnecessary if the appellative accompanying the names is translated. Thus, Fowl Island, the name taken from Parry's map, is to be given: Fowl (always unchanged) Insel, Insel, Ostrow, -ön; or: Ile, Isola Fowl; but not Vogel Insel, Ptjiza Ostrov, Fågelön, Ile aux Oiseaux, Isola degli Uccelli. The names will thus be recognised everywhere, and will still by the translation of the appellatives remain convenient for use in any language. At the same time, due respect will also be shown to priority and national origin by keeping the original form of the very name.

Certainly it is all the better when also the appellatives can be left unchanged, which may be possible especially with such as are very generally known and thus apt to be used as abbreviations or a kind of geographical signs, at the same time saving space and obviating iteration. Thus, such universally known abbreviations as *Mt* for Mount, Mont, Monte; *C* for Cape, Cap, Cabo, Kap; *B* for Bay, Bai, Baie; *G* for Glacier, Gletscher, Glaciär, ought to be internationally used, just as the initials of the chemical elements, which might be done without any danger of confusion, their association, in both cases being quite different".

"For his own part the author prefers always to use the original spelling and to retain the word not as an appellative but as belonging to the very name.

With respect to priority, it seems but fair to accept the names given to new lands by their discoverers, the geographical position being stated with an accuracy sufficient to avoid confusion. As to the naming of individual parts or features of a new land, it should be founded on real mapping work, fixing without ambiguity the object of the name. It is of course desirable that the names be inscribed upon the very map, but it may sometimes be necessary and permissible to add some names in the text accompanying the map.

However, mere descriptions without maps or even eye-measure sketches by different kinds of tourists cannot claim any right to priority, while in such cases it may be left to the first real map surveyor to accept or omit names of that kind. Especially in regions which have become more generally visited by tourists it is easily understood how necessary is such a rule against trespass and poaching on the grounds of the genuine active geographers".

In 1919 De Geer published another paper: Om Spetsbergens natur i Sveagravans omnejd (On the Spitsbergen Nature in the Neighbourhood of Sveagravan) - *Ymer* 1919, pp. 240-277. It was accompanied by a map of the district between the head of Van Mijenfjorden, where the Swedish coal mine was situated, and Agardhbukta on the east coast of Vest-Spitsbergen. This paper also contains information about the new names on the map. Thus he writes (p. 276) :

"The new names in this part of the map have been chosen having in view the collaboration with the Russians, for instance, after Prince Krapotkin who was once the most prominent

glaciologist of Russia; after Friedrich Schmidt, a distinguished authority on the Silurian of the Baltic who was especially well known to older Swedish geologists; after A. Bunge, naval physician and Siberian explorer; after O. Matthiesen, master of the expedition ship of E. von Toll's last expedition, and after Klementjoff, a cartographer.

As for the larger district west of the watershed of the island the different mountain ranges on both sides of Kjellströms dal have been given names reminiscent of the nomenclature of Swedish mountainous districts.

The glaciers between the mountains have been named after coal mines in Skåne, Sweden, as a tribute to Swedish industry doing pioneer work here. One of the largest glaciers has been named after Edvard Erdmann, who has deserved well for his exploration of the coal resources of Skåne.

Mt Gustaf and Nordenskiöld's dal commemorate the visit of Gustaf Nordenskiöld in Belsund in 1890."

The other papers published in connection with the publication of Professor De Geer's maps contain little about the general principles of his nomenclature or in explanation of the new names in the maps.

De Geer's place-names belong to a number of different categories; here we shall mention the most important types only. Names of persons: These may be divided into a number of subdivisions.

Members of the expeditions: Mt Knorring, Mt Bertil, Mt Wiman. Patrons: Mt Hierta, Mt Broms, Mt Nisser.

Scientists who have worked up the materials of the expeditions: Heers Land.

Other scientists: Lundströms Dal, Kap Martin, Sven Nilssons Berg.

Nobel-Prize winners: Mt Arrhenius, Mt Lagerlöf, Mt Björnson. Names from Norse mythology: G1 Freya, Névé dome Oden, G1 Gull faxe, G1 Valhall.

Names of fossils: Pt Crioceras, Belemnitslätten, Yoldia Bay.

Latin bird-names: Uria G1, Larus G1, Sterna G1.

Geological names: Culm Valley, Chert Island.

Names of localities in Sweden: Jämtland Ridge with the peaks

Mt Are, Bydal, Frösö, Stugun and Ragunda. Dalsland Ridge with the peaks Mt Mon, Le, and Ed. Vetter G1, Vener G1.

Names of coal mines in Sweden, and mining terms: Höganäs, Hälsingborg, and Billesholm G1; Stoll, Ort, Borr, and Gruv névén, Mt Kolhammaren.

Historical names: Mt Drott, Jarl, and Hird; Mt Helvetia, Tell G1; Mt Rurik, Varjag, and Miklagard; Runa G1, Piræus Valley.

Names from other idea-spheres: Mt Högskolan, Student Valley; Mt Linné, Mt Systema; Idrott Ness, Mt Stadion, Balck, and Ling; Mt Pax and Haag, Ira Valley; Mt Opera, Tenor Hill.

Names belonging to the same group were given to localities near each other. Thus the Tenor Hill is situated immediately opposite the Mt Opera; and the Mount Högskolan (Mt High School) is situated at the upper extremity of Student Valley. Where personal names are concerned the Christian names as well as the surnames are often used, but in such a way that two localities situated near each other are named after the same person, one after his Christian name the other one after his surname: Mt Otto and Mt Knorring; Mt Bertil and Mt Lundbom. In connection with personal names we may also mention names of places where the person in question worked, or of institutions with which he was connected. In this way appeared combinations like: Mt Lovén, G1 Sven, G1 Relict, Mt Kristineberg and G1 Koster. All these names appeared in connection with the Swedish geologist Sven Lovén who visited Spitsbergen in 1837. He was a pioneer in the exploration of the relict fauna of Sweden, and founded Kristineberg Zoological Station

in Båhuslän. In the same county (län) are Kosteröarna. An interesting example is this: Nathorst has named a mountain range after Fagersta Ironworks and one of the peaks after Mr. Aspelin, director of F. I. (The Nathorst expedition in 1898 received considerable contributions from F. I.) Later on De Geer has named four glaciers in Fagerstafjella after methods of producing forged iron and steel: Osmund, Wallon, Bessemer, and Elektro G1.

### G. Isachsen.

In 1906 the Norwegian systematic mapping and exploration of Svalbard began. The first two expeditions (in 1906 and 1907) were organised and the expenses paid by Prince Albert of Monaco; they were led by Captain Gunnar Isachsen. However, as early as 1898 and 1899 the Prince had made expeditions to Spitsbergen. In the latter year he mapped Raudfjorden (Red Bay) and surroundings and named a number of places (Guissez 1904). These names were mostly after scientists who had been connected with his expeditions in one way or another, or after Swedish members of the Arc-of-Meridian Expedition which the Prince met in Spitsbergen. In about the same way localities were named on the map which was published as the result of his and Isachsen's expeditions in 1906 and 1907 (Isachsen 1912 a). Many explorers were also included who had participated in the exploration of the Polar Regions or in the studies of glaciers, as well as French and Norwegian politicians, members of the Norwegian Royal Family, and other names from the history of France and Norway, and some natural names. Since the year 1908 the Norwegian work of exploration has been done exclusively for Norwegian account, and gradually it has been taken over almost entirely by the Norwegian Government and attached to an official institution, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser (Norwegian Exploration of Svalbard and Polar Regions), which was established in 1928. This institution is a direct continuation of the former "Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions". In 1909 and 1910 these expeditions were organised and led by Gunnar Isachsen, later on chiefly by Adolf Hoel.

As an outcome of the first years' work (1906-1907 and 1909-1910) Isachsen published a map of the northern half of Vest-Spitsbergen in 1915 (Isachsen 1915). Isachsen has not published any statement on the principles of this nomenclature, but they may be deduced from the names themselves. They have on the whole a strong resemblance to those applied by De Geer.

As for the nomenclature, De Geer and Isachsen have probably influenced each other. This is seen from the publishing years of the Norwegian and the Swedish maps. First a preliminary map of the Isfjord district was published by De Geer in 1910 (De Geer 1910a); Then followed the Prince of Monaco's and Isachsen's map of Nordvest-Spitsbergen (Isachsen 1912a), which, however, had been printed and was accessible to interested parties as early as 1910; then De Geer's map of the central part of Spitsbergen appeared in 1912 (De Geer 1912), and, ultimately, Isachsen's large map in 1915 (Isachsen 1915). As mentioned above, Isachsen used approximately the same categories of names as did De Geer. Of peculiarities of Isachsen's placenames we may mention:

Of personal names he has used the names of distinguished politicians who have been connected with his expeditions in some way or other, e.g. the prime minister of the Government that advised the Storting to grant money to his expeditions, members of the Storting who wrote the recommendations of the committee in question, and other persons. He has also named places after military persons with whom he came in contact as an officer, e. g. his superior officers, or such as had

had something to do with the expedition-ship, the "Farm" of the Norwegian Navy. Various places have also been named after ancient kings of Norway, e. g. Mt Sverre, Mt Sigurd, Mt Halvdan. As for personal names, Christian names as well as surnames were used generally in such a way that the main locality was named after the family name and some minor locality after the first name. Thus numerous persons belonging to the same family may have their names connected with a complex of localities forming a natural region. An example of this is Jacobsenfjella, named after one of the contributors to Isachsen's expedition. In this mountain range there are a number of glaciers, named after the first name of Jacobsen himself, Glacier Andreas, of his sister, Glacier Anna, and of his brother, Glacier Oliver.

This naming after personal names may be extended to comprise places where the person in question lives. Thus nomenclatures like the following may occur.

Carl Lövenskiöld, formerly Prime Minister of Norway, who lived at Vækkerø near Oslo, made large contributions to Isachsen's expeditions. Plateau Lövenskiöld was named after him. In the surroundings there are localities which were named after his Christian name and after the Christian name of his relatives: Mts Carl and Set Otto; Glacier Elise, Set Eleonore and Harald; Mts Vækkerø.

Professor De Geer's and Major Isachsen's nomenclatures have been systematically and logically composed. Names belonging to the same idea-group are found near each other, thus making it easier to remember their geographical position. But it must be admitted that many of the name-complexes are rather artificial, thus proving the immensely difficult task of composing the place-names of unexplored regions.

A peculiarity of Isachsen's and De Geer's names is that they appear in a foreign language. Isachsen's names appear in French forms, De Geer's in English. Thus strange forms often occur; e. g. from Isachsen: Mt Vortefjell (fjell = mont), Glacier Vardebræ (bræ = glacier), Plaine Sars Øyra (Plaine = øyr) and Vallée Værdalen (dalen = la vallée = the valley). De Geer has amongst others: Mt Grytberget (berget = the mountain). C. Verlegen Hook (Hook = cape).

#### **Place-Names of other Map Editors.**

The other publishers of maps show little originality in their nomenclature as compared with the two mentioned above. Personal names are generally their main source. As a rule the places have been named after members of the expeditions, scientists, and relatives of the map editors. Some of the place-namers seem to have preferred Christian names, e. g. Paul Seliger who prepared and named the places of the map of Woodfjorden which v. Bock and Poninski made in 1907 (Bock & Poninski 1908). He named a number of localities after the Christian names of his relatives.

W. S. Bruce whose expeditions in 1906 and 1907 were organised and paid for by Prince Albert of Monaco has, among other things, placed numerous Scotch-Gaelic names in the district in Prins Karls Forland which was mapped by him: Beinn Dhubh, Glenbeg, Lochannan Cnoc, Meall an t-Suidhe.

We shall now mention briefly the place-names on the Norwegian maps published in later years.

When Isachsen had finished preparing his maps in Svalbard in 1910 the Norwegian expeditions continued the land survey as well as the hydrographic survey in these tracts and have published numerous maps. It has been necessary to place hundreds of new names on these maps. In particular, the topographical maps of Bjørnøya (publ. 1925) required many new names (Hoel 1925). In selecting these names we have endeavoured to find good descriptive nature names. But it

was possible only in a few cases to invent quite new names: Therefore we have resorted to good Norwegian names of similar localities in Norway, especially such as were not too well known. We have discussed the work with every one who knew the localities to be named, surveyors, hydrographers, and naturalists of the expeditions, fishermen, Arctic hunters, and people living in the localities in question. We have used photographs and descriptions found in diaries and other records. Of names on the map of Bjørnøya, selected in this way, we may mention: Slaklipputten (a small lake (pool) on slightly sloping (slack) ground), Skutilen (skutil = shuttle, from the shape), Einangen and Åklangen (Norwegian lake names), Mjogsjøen (mjog = narrow, sjø = lake), Trestikkelen (from the shape, the lake has three branches), Ørvella (Norw. river name, meaning probably that which rises quickly), Mefarhaugen (haug = hill) halfway between the north and south coast). Of other names we may mention such as are connected with some incident, e. g. Sveltiheltjørnene ("Starve-to-death-tarns", east of Daudmannsvatnet (Dead man lake) where a human skull and some bones were found a few years ago); with geological formations or occurrences, e. g. Blyhatten ("The lead hat", a small occurrence of galena was discovered in this hill). Some names have also been derived from old Norse mythology such as Gygrenova (Gygr = jutul (Giant) woman in Norse mythology, nov = corner), Galdernebben (point of a mountain round which the wind howls, from galdre = practise witchcraft, nebb = beak). Localities have also been named after plants and animals. It has not been possible to avoid personal names, but they have been used to a far less extent than on older maps. On the map of Bjørnøya localities have chiefly been named after persons who have had something to do with mining operations in the island from 1916 to 1925.

Similar principles have also been pursued in the naming on our charts and other maps.

#### **Papers on the Place-Names of Svalbard.**

Most papers published in connection with maps containing new names also examine the old names which were found in the mapped district. But there have also been published some works which examine thoroughly the old names in Svalbard. Of the latter we may mention here:

Muller Fz., S. Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie. Utrecht 1874.

This fundamental work also contains much information about the old names in Spitsbergen. In the latter part of the book (pp. 427-435) there is an alphabetical list in tabular form of place-names in Spitsbergen which have been misplaced or misspelt, or call for comment for other reasons.

De Bas, F. Het Doopregister van Spitsbergen. - Tijdschrift van het Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Deel III, Amsterdam 1879, pp. 1-30.

This excellent work examines the nomenclature of Svalbard as based upon narratives of the voyages of the Dutch expedition in 1596, and 10 selected maps ranging from Barents map of the year 1598 to Dunér & Nordenskiöld's of 1864 and Allen Young's map of the North Pole 1875. Finally, the work contains a list in tabular form of all names occurring on the maps and 7 facsimile maps.

Egli, J. J. Nomina geographica. 2nd Ed. Leipzig 1893.

Contains valuable information about many place-names in Svalbar.

Conway, Sir Martin. No Man's Land. Cambridge 1906 (see p. 16).

Qvigstad, J. Spitsbergens stedsnavne før 1900. Tromsø Museums Årshefter, 49, 1926, No. 2. 80 pp. Tromsø 1927.

The greatest value of this work lies in the fact that the author, through personal interviews with Norwegian sealers, whalers, and trappers, has become acquainted with the names used by these people.

### **THE FINAL PLACE-NAMES. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

A work like the present has a twofold purpose, viz. 1) Scientific: To study the history of the place-names, their meaning, and the reason why they have been used. 2) Practical: To propose suitable names for each particular locality and explain why they have been suggested.

#### **Information about the localities named.**

This information includes a brief, lucid description of the place, written in such a way that a cartographer may place the locality rightly. This is achieved by: (a) For the first orientation the latitude and longitude of the locality is stated, so that the square (east of the meridian and north of the parallel of latitude) in which the locality is situated is stated with an accuracy of 10' for latitude and 30' for longitude. An exception in this respect is Bjørnøya of which maps are available on a larger scale than for the rest of Svalbard. Here the accuracy is stated with 1' for latitude as well as for longitude.

(b) Description of the position of the locality in relation to larger or better known localities.

(c) A brief geographical description of the place with a statement of the chief characteristic features and dimensions. In addition, some historical information is given; discovery of the locality; ascent of mountains, when the settlements were established; information about the mining industry, and so on.

At localities named after persons we have also as far as possible given some biographical information about the person in question and, in particular, we have tried to include everything showing why the locality was named after him.

The origin and meaning of the names; their successive change of form and application; different ways of spelling; linguistic equivalents. Each of these will be stated particularly in the alphabetical list as well as under the established name, both places with cross-references. In each instance the sources are mentioned.

#### **The final Place-Names.**

The second phase of our work was to decide the final names of all localities previously named. The proposed names had to be suitable for practical use, and as far as possible compatible with the spirit of the Norwegian language, and, finally, they were not to be opposed to the scientific facts concerning the former names of the locality. The task was thus a big one.

The extensive material that had to be worked through originated during an era extending over more than 300 years and belonged to a number of different languages: Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, German, Dutch, English, French, Italian, Polish, Russian, Czech, Gaelic, and Finnish. When final names should be proposed for every named locality from this extensive and heterogeneous material numerous problems arose. We had no model on which to work. For no other country in the world has been the area of operation of so many nations, and no other country which has been so frequently visited and thus exploited has remained a No Man's Land during such a long era as has Spitsbergen and adjacent islands (= Svalbard). Therefore no legitimate authority ever took care of the place-names, which have grown like real stragglers for more than three centuries.

#### **Norwegian Character of the Names.**

Svalbard is a Norwegian possession now, a part of Norway. Consequently the names ought to have a Norwegian character and the rules for the spelling of place-names in Norway should be pursued in Svalbard as well.

Therefore we have in the main acted in accordance with the rules for the spelling of place-names in Norway established by Order in Council of April 28, 1933. Among other things this Order in Council decides that "the place-names shall be spelt in accordance with the Norwegian pronunciation of the places concerned, as far as possible". This cannot be clone in Svalbard, the land having no resident population with a fixed dialect. Those who live or travel there are people from every part of the country. Therefore we have decided to use neo-Norwegian ("nynorsk") forms in the place-names (with the suffix a in the definite form).

However, the position of Svalbard in relation to the rest of our country is exceptional in many ways. This applies also to the placenames.

Most place-names in Svalbard are of foreign origin and many of them belong to languages very different from ours. In accordance with what is said above, these names should be brought into harmony with Norwegian forms.

In the above Order in Council, however, it is said that "entirely foreign names should not be changed, (e. g. Montebello)". If these rules were to be pursued most of the place-names would have a wholly alien form and the Norwegian names in Svalbard would have a more unnatural form than in any other language, numerous names having been translated from one language to another. Therefore we have decided generally not to act on this principle of the Order in Council but have tried to give the place-names in Svalbard a form as wholly Norwegian as possible, without changing the names in such a way and to such an extent that difficulties would arise when using the vast Spitsbergen literature.

#### **Various Ways of Norwegianizing the Names.**

A norwegianizing of the place-names may be performed in different ways:

1. The foreign names may be suppressed, and replaced by Norwegian names.
2. The foreign names may be completely translated if that is possible.
3. The particularizing part of the names may be left unaltered and the general part he translated or changed, and this is possible in all cases.

#### *Suppression of Foreign Names.*

If this alternative were acted upon most place-names in Svalbard would have to be replaced by new ones. This would involve great difficulties, scientific as well as practical. For there is an abundant literature about Svalbard, chiefly consisting of narratives of voyages and of scientific works. Such a radical change as that which alternative 1 would involve would make this literature almost inaccessible. For sailors and people resident in Svalbard, too, this change of names would be very annoying. Due regard must also be paid to the polar explorers and scientists who have mapped these areas and named these localities. Finally, changing the names to a large extent would also be in disagreement with the principles generally adopted for the naming of places in unknown tracts. At all times and in all places it has been the custom that explorers should be entitled to name the lands and places they have discovered. Norwegian polar explorers have mapped and named extensive areas in Arctic and Antarctic regions while these areas were still No Man's Land. The names given by Norwegians have generally



been retained even after these areas have come under the sovereignty of a State.

Foreign scientists have also pronounced their opinion on this question. Thus Professor G. De Geer says in his review of Qvigstad's book on Svalbard place-names (Ymer, Stockholm 1928, p. 295) :

"In practically uninhabited lands like Spitsbergen which have been explored, gradually and often with great sacrifices and difficulties, and thus have got their place-names, it is a duty of honour towards those who have done the work to carefully keep the original names, where they can be identified by means of maps or descriptions. In maintaining the different names in their original languages recollections of the changing discovery history of the country are kept, too. And not least important is the fact that in doing so the confusion and the difficulties are avoided which appear when established names are unnecessarily translated or totally changed."

Some names, however, in particular of foreign origin, have been dropped for certain reasons.

We have maintained names from expeditions which have really contributed to the knowledge of the topography in a wholly unknown or incompletely mapped area of the archipelago.

But we have found no grounds for accepting names given by later visitors when the names were bestowed upon localities considered to be well mapped by former expeditions.

Many larger localities have been named which in our opinion do not form any geographical region and therefore should not have any name. We propose that such names be dropped.

The names on the old sketchy maps are often difficult to identify. If the country has been more accurately mapped later on we have applied

the name to the locality we considered most suited to the name. But sometimes such names had to be dropped. If the land has not been precisely mapped after the preliminary sketching we leave the application of the doubtful names till better maps are available.

#### *Translation of Foreign Names.*

If this alternative is to be followed consistently, numerous place-names in Svalbard would be changed beyond recognition. However, many of these translatable names are regularly translated from one language to another. As an example we may mention Kings Bay, originally an English name. But on the maps published in various countries we generally find the name translated, e. g. Königsbucht, Baie du Roi, Baia del Re, Zaliv Karolevsky.

In cases where a place-name is ordinarily translated into the different foreign languages we translate it into Norwegian, also, even if we thereby create a completely new name, e. g. Kongsfjorden for Kings Bay and Grønfjorden for Green Harbour. But in cases where the special part of the name is not translated into other languages we do not render it into Norwegian either. In most such cases the foreign names have been so generally used by Norwegians that a change would be unnatural. Thus we render Wood Bay by Woodfjorden, Bell Sound by Bellsund. Of course personal names in the place-names are retained unchanged, they are neither translated nor changed, e. g. Sexebreen, named after Professor Sjur Sexe, is not changed into Seksebreen (the letter x is never used in Norwegian words). This is also the case where places have been named after other geographical names.

#### *Partial Translation of Foreign Names.*

The general part of the names should in this case be translated and the special part retained unaltered, and will chiefly be used when norwegianizing the names. Of general parts which have

been changed without exception we may mention bay or bale. This term occurs in the names of most of the indentations of the coast. According to the circumstances we have changed the word bay into fjord or bukt.

We have also changed the term Cape or Cap in a great number of cases. Such promontories we have generally called odde or nes. In many cases we have retained the term cape (cap) in the Norwegian form kapp, e. g. Sørkapp, Nordkapp. A general word which Dutchmen have often used is hoek (means, headland, cape). This word has been translated or changed into lurk by the Norwegians and is used in compounds, e. g. Midterhuken. Therefore we have retained the term "huk" in certain cases.

#### **Two different Groups of Place-Names.**

In establishing the final names attention has to be paid to the fact that the place-names in Svalbard may be divided into two groups. One comprises names in general use. Those are names of places at the coast, names of some prominent inland mountains and glaciers conspicuous from the sea and, finally, names of localities along the lines of communication between the mining camps and between the hunting stations. Almost all names on the charts belong to this group and comprise most of these names. The second group comprises names of inland localities, particularly in the glacier areas in Vest-Spitsbergen as well as in the eastern and northeastern parts of Svalbard. These tracts are visited only now and then by a scientific expedition and by mountaineers. Therefore the names of these tracts are of literary interest only, for they are not in daily use as are the others. We have, therefore, been more reserved when norwegianizing such names than in other cases.

#### **Older Norwegian Names and Corrupted Names.**

Of some localities the Norwegians use other and older names than those used by foreign publishers of maps. In such cases we have generally used the Norwegian names. But we have not proposed to use the names which the Norwegian Arctic hunters have corrupted beyond recognition, e. g. Sauehamna instead of Safe Harbour, Vallespynten instead of Whales Point, Digerdalen instead of De Geers Dal. Consequently we have not gone so far as has the United States Geographic Board, which has the following rules for corrupted names:

"Where names have been changed or corrupted and such changes or corruption's have become established by local usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original form." (Sloane, Charles S. Fifth Report of the United States Geographic Board 1890-1920. Washington 1921, p. 18.) This is in concordance with the pronouncement of the institute that "the Board is agreed that in general the name which is in common local use at present should be adopted."

#### **Several Names for the same Locality and the same Name for different Localities.**

In many cases several names have been bestowed upon the same locality in the course of time. It is then often difficult to decide which of these names should be adopted as a basis for the final name. The principles which have to be adopted in this connection are:

The priority of the name. Some people (e. g. Conway, 1906) have strongly emphasized this principle when Svalbard is concerned, and consequently proposed great changes in the nomenclature. Others, however, (e. g. Professor De Geer) suggest that Nordenskiöld's map of 1875 (see p. 13) should be applied as a basis. Without adopting any of these proposals we have decisively emphasized the priority, in particular when the oldest name has its origin from an authoritative map or work. The localities where the oldest name has not been the basis of

the establishment of the final name have, with a few exceptions, been named before the year 1800.

The ideal name of a certain locality is a single name. The longer and more complicated a name is the less suitable it is as a place-name. We have therefore tried to avoid such names and have suggested e. g. Billefjorden instead of Klaas Billenfjorden, Hatten instead of Hyperithatten. We have also tried to avoid clumsy, constructed names.

The appropriateness of the names for practical use and their euphony are also of importance, e. g. when the names Treurenburgfjorden or Sorgfjorden may be chosen.

Identical names of several localities of the same kind have been avoided. In such cases one of the localities has retained its name, while new names have been bestowed upon the other places. Priority has been the decisive factor in deciding which locality should retain its name. It is only in such cases that we have resorted to the new naming of localities.

## REMARKS ON SOME FORMAL ASPECTS OF THIS WORK

Finally some remarks on certain formal features of this work. Maps and books are usually indicated by the surname of the author and the year of publication. In the case of books we give the year in round brackets ( ). If several books or maps by the same author have been published in the same year they are indicated by the letters a, b, etc. after the name of the author. A - instead of a name before a map or a book means that the name in the adopted form was used in that map or book.

The adopted names are printed in heavy types, the others in italics.

The alphabetical arrangement of the names is not determined by the first word only, but by the succession of letters of the name to the final stop. This arrangement procures a sequence of names spelt in the same way, but differently composed. The definite article is placed after the main word and is thus left out of account when the name is given its place in the alphabetical list. German ä, ö, and ü are placed together with æ, ø, and y. Point, sommet, mont etc. are often abbreviated with the first and last letter, with or without a stop. We have found it practical in all cases to write Pt, Set, Mt etc., with no stop. In other cases we have also made certain normalizations.

If several localities have been named after the same person, ship, etc. the explanation of the name is given only once, at the oldest name. When a name occurs practically in the same form on a number of maps or in several books the oldest source only is stated.

Older names which are found in manuscripts in foreign libraries and which have not been accessible to us, are mentioned only in so far as they occur in printed sources.

As for the official charts the year of the naming is not stated unless the year was the original basis of the name. When, however, we mention these charts as a source it is merely done to show that the name is in common use.

In most cases the persons who have named the places are apparent from the abbreviated statements on maps and in books. If this is not so we explain what person or expedition named the place.

We have tried to avoid the genitive form when it does not spoil the euphony of the name or change its descriptive application.

This rule is pursued in particular when the names in question have been named after persons, e. g. Isachsenfonna.

Exceptions are places named after royal persons, e. g. Kong Haakons Halvøy.

The general part of the names is used in the definite form (with a few exceptions), e. g. øya = the island, fjellet = the mountain.

Russian names have been given that Norwegian form which renders the pronunciation best without the use of phonetic marks.

In regions now covered by detailed maps it has in some cases been found necessary to change or restrict the extent of the topographical feature to which the name is applied.

The stated altitudes are usually not those found on the maps, but are recently corrected altitudes. On the maps of the Norges Svalbard og Ishavs-undersøkelser the heights were formerly measured from mean highwater, but now they are measured from mean sea-level as they are on the charts.

In such an extensive work made up of thousands of details it is obvious that errors and inaccuracies may and do occur, and that some names may have been omitted.

But we trust that this will not prove of frequent occurrence.

# “INTRODUCTION”

From Skrifter nr. 112, 1958

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In 1942 Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser published the paper: The Place-Names of Svalbard. Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 80, in which are included all names given after Willem Barents visited Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1596, until 1935. All available maps and books about the islands were examined, and about 10 000 names were dealt with. Of these names about 3 300 were adopted, but generally in Norwegian translation. About 6 500 names had to be suspended because they had been bestowed upon localities already named. About 450 names could not be identified, owing to unsatisfactory or missing maps or insufficient descriptions, so that their application had to be postponed. Some of these names may be localised when better maps are available, and in such case they will be adopted.

For further information concerning the principles adapted when dealing with the names, the above mentioned paper should be referred to.

The older names in Svalbard were mostly given to localities near the coast, and later scientific expeditions named localities in various parts of the interior. But in large areas the naming was scanty, or no names had been given at all. On the forthcoming map sheets of Svalbard on the scale of 1: 100 000 and extensive namegiving is, therefore, needed. On the map sheets so far published: Sørkapp, Torellbreen, Van Keulenfjorden, Van Mijenfjorden, Isfjorden, and Adventfjorden, about 1 300 new names have been introduced.

The number of names on these maps is sufficient for scientists and others working in the field, enabling them to refer to a locality by a single name, without having to use long and complex descriptions.

It has been a principle in the namegiving not to attach one and the same name to more than one locality. Norsk Polarinstittutt has practised the application of natural names to a greater extent than is found in the older naming, but also in the new maps it has been desirable to commemorate persons who have been engaged in Svalbard.

It is not so easy to construct natural names in Svalbard, because the varieties within fauna and flora are rather small in number, compared with Norway proper. It has, therefore, been unavoidable not to allow names so closely related as Svartfjellet, Svartberget, Svarttoppen, etc. Otherwise, it would have been difficult to construct a sufficient number of natural names to cover all map sheets of Svalbard.

According to Order in Council of April 28th, 1933, the names on Norwegian maps are to be spelt in accordance with the Norwegian pronunciation of the place-names concerned, as far as possible. Svalbard having no native population with a

peculiar dialect, Norwegian countryside language (“landsmål” or “nynorsk”, neo-Norwegian) has been prescribed, with the suffix “a” in the definite form of the nouns. This principle has been adopted in “The Place-names of Svalbard” and also in the construction of all the new names introduced in the maps since 1935. It may also be mentioned that some of the recent English maps have appeared with new names in neo-Norwegian. As to the spelling of these names the authors have in advance consulted Norsk Polarinstittutt. This is so far in accordance with the English decision to use geographical names in their Norwegian forms on maps and charts.

Similarly, as in Skrifter nr. 80, the names have generally been adopted in their definite forms, and use of the genitive has been avoided.

The alphabetising of the names is determined by the succession of the letters of the name to the final stop. The adopted names are printed in heavy types, others in italics. Russian names have been given a spelling adapted to Norwegian pronunciation, obviating the need for phonetic marks.

The locality is situated in the square east of the meridian and north of the latitude when written behind the adopted name. Were feasible, the latitude is indicated with an exactitude of 5' and the longitude 20'. Generally, the position of the locality named is described in relation to large or better known localities. Information about the meaning of the name has been added, or, if persons have been commemorated, their full name, year of birth, in case of death, have been added together with a short biographical information and statement, explaining why the person in question has been named.

When in recent years new names have been introduced on localities having already names recognised in Skr. nr. 80, the latter name has been included also in the present paper, with reference from the casual name. According to this principle, one is able to trace deviating or differing forms introduced since 1935.

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

In some cases it has been necessary to change the original and often vague extent of the topographical feature to which the name has been applied.

Altitudes on the new maps and charts have been measured from mean sea-level.

## List of geographical terms

aksel, aksla	shoulder, mountain	hette, hetta	mountain
austre, aust	eastern	holme, holmen, pl. holmane	holm, islet
bakke, bakken	mountain, plain	horn, hornet	horn
bandet	band, string	hovde, hovden	rounded mountain
banke, banken	bank, elevation of the sea-bottom	huk, huken	hook, headland
	brook, little stream	hump, humpen, pl. humpane	hummock
bekk, bekken	mountain, hill	hytte, hytta	hut
berg, berget, pl. berga	bay, cove	hø, høa	hill
bog, bogen	head of fjord, upper end of valley	høgd, høgda, pl. høgdene	hill, small mountain
botn, botnen	steep ground	høl, høla	deep pool
	glacier	indre	inner
bratte, bratta	shoal, break, edge	is, isen	ice
bre, breen, pl. breane	bridge	jøkul, jøkulen	glacier
brot, brotet	bay, cove	kall, kallen	old man
bru, brua	town	kalv, kalven	calf
bukt, bukta	shoal, reef	kam, kammen	hill, mountain, ridge
by, byen	valley	kamp, kampen	hill, mountain
båe, båen	pond	kapp, kappet	cape
dal, dalen	deep, depth	kil, kilen	cove, inner part of fjord
dam, dammen	hollow	kjegle, kjegla	cone
djup, djupet	hill, mountain, ridge	kjøle, kjølen	ridge, marsh
dokk, dokka	isthmus	klepp, kleppen, pl. kleppane	hill, mountain
egg, egga, eggen, pl. eggene	river, stream	klett, kletten, pl. klettane	cliff, mountain
eid, eidet	cliff	klubb, klubben	hill, mountain
elv, elva	mountain	kluft, klufta	canyon
fall, fallet	fjord, cove, lake	klump, klumpen	hill, mountain
fjell, fjellet, pl. fjella	shoal	kløft, kløfta	canyon
fjord, fjorden	small pool	knapp, knappen	button
flak, flaket	cliff, mountain	knatt, knatten, pl. knattane	hill, mountain
floe, floen	plateau	knaus, knausen, pl. knausane	hill, crag
flog, floget	plateau	knoll, knollen	peak
fløt, fløta	mountain plateau	knopp, knoppen	peak, top
flott, flotta	wing	knut, knuten	peak, mountain
fly, flya	snowfield, glacier	kolle, kollen, pl. kollane	rounded mountain top
fløy, fløya	waterfall	kulp, kulpen	deep pool in a river
fonn, fonna	light	kuv, kuven	rounded peak, hump
foss, fossen, pl. fossane	gat, narrow inlet	kvæv, kvæven	valley
fyr	canyon, gorge	lagune, laguna	lagoon
gatt, gattet	canyon, gorge	land, landet	land
gjel, gjelet	gap	leire, leira	clayey, flat ground
gjuv, gjuvet	shoal	li, lia	mountain slope
glup, glupen	mine, pit	little, (lille)	little, small
grunne, grunnen, pl. grunnane	slope	lon, lona	calm part of a river
gruve, gruva	mountain neck, ridge	lykt, lykta	light
hall, hallen	peninsula	mark, marka	field, ground
hals, halsen	crag, mountain	mellom	middle
halvøy, halvøya	harbour	midre, midtre	middle
hamar, hamaren, pl. hamrane	hat (mountain)	morene, morena, morenen	moraine
hamn, hamna	hill, small mountain	myr, myra	marsh, moor
hatt, hatten	sea, ocean	nakke, nakken	hill, mountain
haug, haugen	hill, mountain	nase, nasen	hill, mountain, peak
hav, havet		nebb, nebben	hill, mountain, peak
hei, heia		nebba	hill, mountain, peak

nedre	lower	straum, straumen	strait, stream, current
nes, neset	promontory, headland	stryp, stryppet	gap, glen
nibbe, nibba	hill, mountain, peak	stup, stupet, pl. stupa	cliff
nipe, nipa	hill, mountain, peak	sund, sundet	sound
nord, nordre, nørdeste	north, northern, northernmost	sæte, sætet	seat
	peak, hill, mountain	sør, søre	south, southern, southernmost
nos, nosa	high mountain peak	søyle, søyla	mud, muddy land
nup, nupen	peak, hill, mountain	såte, såta	hill, mountain
nut, nuten, pl. nutane	point	tagg, tagge, taggen	top, peak
odde, odden	mouth of river, narrow neck of water	tange, tangen	point, promontory
os, osen	pass, defile	tann, tanna	tooth
	peak, mountain	tind, tindene, pl. tindane	peak, mountain
pass, passet	peak	tjørn, tjørna, pl. tjørnene	small lake, pond
pigg, piggen, pl. piggane	plateau	topp, toppen, pl. toppane	top, peak
pik, piken	bay, fjord, cove	tunge, tunga	point
platå, platået	hump	tuve, tuva	top, peak
poll, pollen	small lake, pool	urd, urda	scree, slope of loose stones
pukkel, pukkelen	point	varde, varden	cairn (as landmark)
putt, putten, pl. puttane	small lake, pool	vatn, vatnet, pl. vatna	lake
pynt, pynten	hill, mountain	vegg, veggen	wall (mountain), wall of rock
pytt, pytten, pl. pyttane	lane channel		little, small
rabb, rabbe, rabben, pl. rabbane	reef	vesle	west, western
renne, renna	ridge	vest, vestre	mountain plateau
rev, revet	ridge	vidde, vidda	cove, bay
rinde, rinden	ridge	vik, vika	mountain, hill
rust, rusta, pl. rustene	mountain	vol, vola	field, meadow
rygg, ryggen	gently flowing water	voll, vollen	cove, inlet
sal, salen	lake, sea	våg, vågen	outer, outmost
sig, siget	windy, open place	ytre, ytste	delta, sandbank
sjø, sjøen	point	ør, øra	east, eastern
skag, skaget	skull	øst, østre	upper
skage, skagen	pass	øvre, øvste	island, peninsula
skale, skallen	pass	øy, øya, pl. øyane	delta, sandbank
skar, skaret	mountain	øyr, øyra	stream, river
skard, skardet	rock, reef	å, åa	hill, mountain, ridge
skarv, skarvet	mountain, hill	ål, ålen	hill, ridge, mountain
skjer, skjeret, pl. skjera	plain, level land	ås, åsen	
skolt, skolten	projecting part of bank or flat		
slette, sletta	snout		
snag, snaget	stump		
	stack		
snute, snuten	reef, skerry, mountain		
stabbe, stabben, pl. stabbane	great		
stakk, stakken	shore, beach		
stein, steinen, pl. steinane			
stor, store			
strand, stranda			

PLACE NAMES FROM A TO Å: Please note that in Norwegian, the alphabet contains the letters Æ, Ø and Å. These letters are found at the end. Names

acknowledged and approved by the Name Committee for Norwegian Polar Regions are given in bold type, while unacknowledged names are given in italics.

1000 *Inseln*, see Tusenøyane.

14 Juli Bræ, see Fjortende Julibreen.

14 juli bræen, see Fjortende Julibreen.

1934 Peak, see Polakkfjellet.

2 *Pointe de sable*, see Blautneset.

2 Riffen, see Forlandsrevet.

2e Monte de Gl., see Midtbreen.

3 Icebergs, see Dei Tri Isfjella.

3de Mahkelyk hout, see Mackelyk Oud.

3de of niew Makkelyk Oud, see Mackelyk Oud.

3e Monte de Glace, see Sørbreen.

6th Valley, see Sjettedalen.

7 Broeders. Probably Sjuøyane. Plancius 1612.

7 Brothers. Probably on the western coast south of Hornsund.

Cannot be identified. Moxon 1655.

7 Eylanden, see Sjuøyane.

7 Icebergs, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

805, see Djevetommelen.

A. Brøggerbre, see Brøggerbreane.

A. J. Jacobsen, see Jacobsenfjella.

Abbots I., see Abbotøyane.

Abbots I., see Halvmåneøya.

Abbots Is., see Abbotøyane.

Abbots-Inseln, see Abbotøyane.

**Abbotøyane** 77° 20' N 23° 00' E

Five small islands northeast in Dianabukta, on the southern side of Edgeøya. Originally used of Halvmåneøya, the name was by Scoresby applied to this locality. *Abbots I.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Abbots Is.*, British chart 2751; *Abbots-Inseln*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 267; *Abt I.*, German chart 155; *Ilots Abbot*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 297.

*Abels Ø*, see Abeløya.

**Abelskuten** 78° 52.2' N 15° 54.5' E

About 2 km long projecting mountain from Abeltoppen northwards on the western side Gyldefjellet, Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Abeltoppen** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E

Mountain 1124 m, between Dicksonfjorden and the eastern branch of Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud and Anton Jacobsen of the Isachsen expedition on July 30, 1910, for geographical surveying. After Niels Henrik Abel, 1802-29, Norwegian mathematician. *Jacobsens fjeld*, Hoel (1912) p. 31; *Set Abel*, Isachsen 1915.

**Abeløya** 79° N 30° E

Northeasternmost island in Kong Karls Land, 13.2 km<sup>2</sup>. After Niels Henrik Abel, 1802-29, Norwegian mathematician. *Abels Ø*, Mohn 1873.

*Aberdeen Machar*, see Aberdeenflya.

**Aberdeenflya** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E

Plain on the northeastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Aberdeen, city in Scotland. *Aberdeen Machar*, Bruce 1913; *Pl. Aberdeen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Abrahamsenbreen** 79° 07.0' N 14° 28.5' E

About 14 km long glacier from Høltedahlfonna down into Woodfjorddalen, southwesternmost in Andrée Land. After Edvard Abrahamson, who wintered in Kongsfjorden 1912-13 and took part in Kurt Wegeners expedition across Spitsbergen to search for Schröder-Stranz. Orvin 1960.

*Abrahams-Tal*, see Woodfjorddalen.

*Abt I.*, see Abbotøyane.

*Achmatovskardet*, see Achmatovskaret.

**Achmatovskaret** 76° 48.7' N 16° 38.5' E

Glacier pass between Snøkrossen and Gråtinden connecting Kvithettbreen with the northwestern side of Olsokbreen and the western part of Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Victor Victorovich Achmatov, 1875-1934, astronomer, member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899 and 1900. He wintered in Hornsund 1899-1900, and was later chief of the Geodetic Survey of East Siberia. *Achmatovskardet*; *P. Akhmatov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Achter-Voorlandt*, see Forlandsundet.

*Active Range*, see Activekammen.

**Activekammen** 77° 30.4' N 14° 28.5' E

About 3 km long mountain ridge with peaks of 647 and 538 m between Renardbreen and Vestervågen northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by A. Hamberg on July 16, 1898, in 1918 by members of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition to erect a signal, and on July 13, 1919, by W. Werenskiold and assistants of the Hoel Expedition for the purpose of geographical and geological work. After the iron corvette "Active" belonging to the British Training Squadron which visited Recherchefjorden 1895. Nathorst (1900) p. 147. *Active Range*, Rolleston 1896; *Aktivkammen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11; *Bell Mt*, Mathey-Dupraz 1911 b.

*Adam Gl.*, see Paradisbreen.

*Adambogen*, 76° 53.8' N 15° 31.5' E. Open bay north of Palfyodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Adambreen** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E

Small glacier south of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, west in Albert I Land. *Adam's Ice Berg*, Broke 1807; *Glacier Adams*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Glacier de l'Entrée*, Martins (1838 d) p. 140.

*Adam's Bank*, see Adamsteinen.

*Adam's Ice Berg*, see Adambreen.

*Adam's Stone*, see Adamsteinen.

**Adamsteinen** 79° 30.0' N 11° 00.0' E

Mountain between Adambreen and Hukbreen, on the southern side of the outlet of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Orvin 1964. *Adam's Bank*, Brighton (1866) p. 79; *Adam's Stone*, Broke 1807.

*Adler-Insel*, see Ørneøya.

- Adlersparrefjorden** 80° 10' N 24° 00' E  
Fiord, about 10 km long and 2 km wide, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Axel Adlersparre, 1812-79, Swedish naval officer. *Adlersparres Bay*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.
- Adlersparres Bay*, see Adlersparrefjorden.  
*Admiral Sparre*, see Sparrefjellet.  
*Adolf B.*, see Adolfbukta.  
*Adolf Gl.*, see Adolfbreen.
- Adolfbreen** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Glacier on the western side of Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. *Adolf Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908, Isachsen 1915.
- Adolfbukta** 78° 39.5' N 16° 48.0' E  
Bay in front of Nordenskiöldbreen at the head of Billefjorden. After Nils Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish polar explorer. In 1911 the Duke of Sachsen-Altenburg travelled across the inland from Adolfbukta to Wijdefjorden and back. Sachsen-Altenburg (1912) p. 1. *Adolf B.*, De Geer 1912; *Altenburg B.*, Sachsen-Altenburg 1912.
- Adolfstårnet** 79° 25.3' N 13° 02.5' E  
1095 m high peak between the northern part of Fred Olsenfjellet and Smørstabben, north of the upper part of Adolfbreen, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1990.
- Adria bucht*, see Adriabukta.
- Adriabukta** 77° 01.0' N 16° 10.0' E  
Bay between Treskelen and the point about 500 m southeast of Hyrneodden, southwest in Torell Land. After the Adriatic Sea. Named by Sterneck, who was an Austrian naval officer. *Adria bucht*, Sterneck 1874.
- Advent Bay*, see Adventfjorden.
- Advent City** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Deserted mining camp on the eastern side of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Was built by the Spizbergen Coal and Trading Company Limited of Sheffield 1904 and 1905. In the first year only one mess hut was built, but the next summer several houses, including a bakery, were erected (two streets). In 1916-17 the remaining houses were moved to Hiorthhamn, now Moskushamn, some 2.5 km to the southeast at the same fiord. Only the foundations are now left. Name given by the company.
- Advent Range*, 78° 10' N 16° E. Mountain range broken by valleys on the northeastern side of Adventdalen, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.  
*Advent Valley*, see Adventdalen.  
*Adventbai-dalen*, see Adventdalen.  
*Adventbai-elva*, see Adventelva.  
*Adventbai-neset*, see Adventpynten.  
*Adventbukten*, see Adventfjorden.
- Adventdal** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim in Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Area 231.8 km<sup>2</sup>. After Adventdalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26.
- Adventdalen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Large, open valley running in a southeastern and eastern direction from the head of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. De Geer (1896) p. 265.
- Svalbardkommissær 1927, map 31. *Advent Valley*, De Geer 1912; *Adventbai-dalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18; *Adventuredalen*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 44; *Breites Thal*, Barry 1894 b.
- Adventelva** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
River flowing through Adventdalen and debouching into the head of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) part 1 p. 20. *Adventbai-elva*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18.
- Adventfjorden** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
About 7 km long and 4 km wide fiord branching off to the south from the inner part of Isfjorden. The former mining camps Longyearbyen and Hiorthhamn, now Moskushamn, are on the southwestern and northeastern shores, respectively. The name is a corruption of Adventure Bay, probably so named after the English whaler "Adventure", which was stationed in Isfjorden 1656. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Advent Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865; *Adventbukten*, Arstal (1922) p. 13; *Adventure Bay*, Conway 1906; *Adventure Sound*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 35; *B. de l'avent*, Malte Brun 1866; *Be de Nicolas Bille*, de Reste 1801; *Buhta Prihoda*, Samoilovič (1913 a) p. 27; *Claas Billen Baaij*, van Keulen 1707; *Klaas bille Baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Klaas Billen Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Klaasbillen Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Longyearbukta*, Nyquist 1945.
- Adventpasset** 76° 57.0' N 16° 22.0' E  
Pass on the northern side of Julhøgda in Páskefjella, north in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring names: advent = advent, jul = christmas, påske = easter. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Adventpynten** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Low sandy point on Hotellneset, on the western side of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Adventbai-neset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 17; *Cap Advent*, Barry 1894 c; *Hotellneset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 17; *Munroe Point*, Dole (1922) Vol. I, p. 356.
- Adventpynten lykt** 78° 14.7' N 15° 33.5' E  
Beacon on Adventpynten, the easternmost point of Hotellneset, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Sjøkart 523, 1978.
- Adventtoppen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 786 m, on the eastern side of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Hoel in 1916 and by W. Solheim with M. Abrahamson of the Hoel Expedition on July 23, 1922, for the purpose of triangulation and photogrammetric work. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Mt Advent*, De Geer 1910 a.
- Adventure Bay*, see Adventfjorden.  
*Adventure Land*, 78° N 14° E. Comprises: Nathorst Land, Heer Land, Sabine Land and Nordenskiöld Land. Conway (1898) p. 148.  
*Adventure Sound*, see Adventfjorden.  
*Adventuredalen*, see Adventdalen.  
*Advokatgruva, Nye and Gamle*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Former mines at Ny-Ålesund, belonging to Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S. Nye (new) Advokatgruva at 500 m east of Gamle (old) Advokatgruva worked in 1918 and 1920. After Trygve Klausen, 1876-1924, barrister (advokat), Ålesund, Norway, one of the founders and principal shareholders of Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S which worked this mine. Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S.  
*Aeoli Kors*, see Eoluskrossen.

*Agardh B.*, see Agardhbukta.

*Agardh Berg*, see Agardhfjellet.

*Agardh Range*. Group of mountains northeast of Agardhdalen, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

*Agardh Valley*, see Agardhdalen.

**Agardhaksla** 78° 04.7' N 18° 57.0' E

The northeastern part of Agardhfjellet in the southeastern Sabine Land. After professor Jacob Georg Agardh, 1813-1901, Swedish botanist. He worked up material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. *Agardhs Förberg*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Agardhbay*, see Øgledalen.

*Agardhbräckan*. Group of mountains northeast of Agardhdalen, see also Agardh Range. De Geer 1919 a.

**Agardhbukta** 78° 01.5' N 18° 33.0' E

Large, open bay, about 5.5 km long and about 9 km wide in the front of Agardhdalen, on the western side of Storfjorden, between Sabine Land and Heer Land. After professor Jacob Georg Agardh, 1813-1901, Swedish botanist. He worked up material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. *Agardh B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *B. Agardh*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 295; *Bajj met Vuijlerudsen*, Blaeu 1662; *Be Aagaardh*, Monaco 1901; *Dét. de Foule*, de Reste 1801; *Foul Sound*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Foule Sond*, of *Vuyle Rivier*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Foulsound*, Edge 1625; *Orenfjorden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1866) p. 12; *Urenfjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 47.

**Agardhdalen** 78° 05.5' N 18° 18.0' E

Large, wide, flat and low-lying valley eastwards towards Sveigbreen, at the head of Agardhbukta on the eastern side of Spitsbergen, between Sabine Land and Heer Land. After professor Jacob Georg Agardh, 1813-1901, Swedish botanist. He worked up material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. *Agardh Valley*, De Geer 1912; *Agardh-laakso*, Saraste (1925) p. 266; *Helledalen*, Orvin 1964.

**Agardhelva** 78° 05.4' N 18° 18.5' E

River from Sveigbreen and Elfenbeinbreen through Agardhdalen towards Agardhbukta, constituting the border between Sabine Land and Heer Land. After professor Jacob Georg Agardh, 1813-1901, Swedish botanist. He worked up material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. Orvin 1964.

**Agardhfjellet** 78° 04.6' N 18° 52.0' E

Mountain, 586 m high, including Agardhaksla, east of Myklegardfjellet and south of Øgledalen, southeast in Sabine Land. Trigonometric station at 638 m of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Ascended by G. De Geer and O. von Knorring on July 29 and 30, 1899. The following day they were assisted by F. N. Černyšev and H. Backlund, and a signal was erected on the summit. After professor Jacob Georg Agardh, 1813-1901, Swedish botanist. He worked up material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. Wittram (1904) p. 44. *Agardh Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Cap Agardh*, Chydenius 1867; *Kap Agardh*, De Geer 1900; *Mt Agardh*, De Geer 1919 a, Wassiliew 1925.

*Agardh-laakso*, see Agardhdalen.

**Agardhpynten** 78° 06.0' N 19° 01.5' E

The northern part of the ridge from Agardhaksla in Agardhfjellet northwards on the eastern side of Øgledalen, southeast in Sabine Land. After professor Jacob Georg Agardh, 1813-1901,

Swedish botanist. He worked up material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. *Cap Agardh*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

*Agardhs Förberg*, see Agardhaksla.

*Agnes Mine*, see Agnesgruva.

*Agnesfeltet*. Orvin 1934 b.

*Agnesgruva*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Former mine at Ny-Ålesund belonging to Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S, was worked 1917 -21. After Agnes Olga Smith, née Tveter, b. 1877, married in 1903 to Simon Olaus Smith captian and mining engineer, who, in 1910, headed an expedition on behalf of Chr. Anker, then owner of the coal field at Kongsfjorden. Work was started by Mr. Smith.

**Agnorbreen** 78° 39.4' N 12° 12.5' E

2.5 km long glacier on the northern side in the Elisebreen complex, between Brattskarvet, Prinsesseryggen and Bolken in Prins Heinrichfjella, west in Oscar II Land. Agnor = barb on fish hooks. Orvin 1958.

**Agskjera** 78° 12.0' N 13° 00.0' E

About 15 islets and rocks outside the southern point of Daudmannsodden southwest in Oscar II Land. Ag (agg) means unrest. Orvin 1954, Svalbard map B9 (1954).

*Agter Reene Veld*, see Staxrud Coast.

*Ahlmann Ice*, see Ahlmannfonna.

*Ahlmann-Breen*, see Kvitisen.

**Ahlmannfjellet** 78° 40' N 13° 30' E

Mountain, 940 m, west of the inner part of Ekmanfjorden, south in James I Land. After Hans Jacob Konrad Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, 1889-1974, Swedish geographer, professor at Stockholms Högskola and ambassador to Oslo, Norway. Visited Spitsbergen 1910 with the International Geological Congress, headed two expeditions to Svalbard 1931 and 1934, and had a geological expedition to East-Greenland 1939. *Mt Hamberg*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.

**Ahlmannfonna** 80° 05' N 22° 20' E

Inland ice, about 6 km in diameter, in the southern part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After Hans Jacob Konrad Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, 1889-1974, Swedish geographer, professor at Stockholms Högskola and ambassador to Oslo, Norway. Visited Spitsbergen 1910 with the International Geological Congress, headed two expeditions to Svalbard 1931 and 1934, and had a geological expedition to East-Greenland 1939. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *Ahlmann Ice*, Glen 1937, Wright 1939.

*Ahlmannsbreen*, see Nordbreen.

**Ahlmannstasjonen** 79° 55.0' N 20° 00.0' E

Station in Vestfonna, used by the Swedish expedition in Nordaustlandet 1957-59. After Hans Jacob Konrad Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, 1889-1974, Swedish geographer, professor at Stockholms Högskola and ambassador to Oslo, Norway. Visited Spitsbergen 1910 with the International Geological Congress, headed two expeditions to Svalbard 1931 and 1934, and had a geological expedition to East-Greenland 1939. Liljequist (1960) map p. 28.

**Ahlstrandhalvøya** 77° 33.3' N 15° 00.0' E

Peninsula, 3.5 km wide, on the southern side of the inlet to Van Keulenfjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The point on Ahlstrandhalvøya is named Ahlstrandodden. After Johan



August Ahlstrand, 1822-96, Swedish librarian, interested in polar exploration. *Halbinsel Ahlstrand*, Barry 1894 i.

**Ahlstrandodden** 77° 34.1' N 15° 00.5' E  
Point on Ahlstrandhalvøya on the southern side of, and outermost in, Van Keulenfjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Johan August Ahlstrand, 1822-96, Swedish librarian, interested in polar exploration. Svalbardkommissær (1927). *Cap Ahlstrand*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Cap Bragança*, Barry 1894 p; *Kabalstranna*, Moberg (1959) p. 87; *Kap Ahlstrand*, Hamberg 1905; *Kvitfiskneset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; *Patiencestranden*, Moberg (1959) p. 110; *Pte Wilzceck*, Bienaimé 1894 b; *Van Keulen Bay-neset*, Oxaas (1955) p. 49.

*Aijar B.*, see Ayerfjorden.  
*Aitken Gorge*, see Aitkendalen.

**Aitkendalen** 78° 27.7' N 16° 53.5' E  
Narrow valley, tributary to Gipsdalen between Aitkenfjellet and Storholen in the west and south, and Balchinfjellet in the north and east, south in Bünsow Land. After Alfred Neven Gillis Aitken, b. 1858, Edinburgh, secretary to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd. *Aitken Gorge*, Balchin (1941) pp. 370-71.

**Aitkenfjellet** 78° 27.4' N 16° 48.0' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Gipsdalen, between Aitkendalen and Dalkallen, south in Bünsow Land. Sandbreen on the eastern side separates the mountain from Storholen. After Alfred Neven Gillis Aitken, b. 1858, Edinburgh, secretary to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd. *Mt Aitken*, Mathieson 1920.

**Aitkenodden** 78° 16.2' N 11° 48.0' E  
One km wide and 800 m long point north on the western coast of Vestflya, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Alfred Neven Gillis Aitken, b. 1858, Edinburgh, secretary to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd. *Point Aitken*, Bruce 1913.

**Akademikarbreen** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier east of Svanbergfjellet and Backlundtoppen, between Billefjorden and the eastern coast of Spitsbergen, southwest in Olav V Land on the border to Sabine Land. Named after members of the Russian Academy of Science. *Akademikerbreen*; *V. des Adadémiciens*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Akademikerbreen*, see Akademikarbreen.

**Akkarbreen** 77° 07.3' N 16° 33.0' E  
About 3 km long tributary glacier from east to Storbreen, south in Torell Land. A. = the cuttle-fish glacier. See also Fiskarbreen. Eiken 1988.

**Akkaren** 79° 25.3' N 11° 11.5' E  
Mostly snow and ice covered height between Sjettebreen and Fjerdebreen in Albert I Land. A. = the squid. Helle 1988.

**Akselhamna** 77° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Anchorage on the western coast of Akseløya, Bellsund. After Akseløya. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Axels Bay*, Phillips-Wolley (1884) p. 305; *Axelöhamn*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Akselsundet** 77° 45.1' N 14° 34.0' E  
About 1.2 km wide sound with strong tidal currents, north of Akseløya, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. After Akseløya. *Axelösundet*, Swedish chart 301, 1921; *Nordstrom*,

*Spitzbergen-Handbuch* (1916) p. 139; *Norra Strømmen*, Kjellström 1901.

**Akselvarden** 78° 02.0' N 14° 23.0' E  
Mountain, 457 m, on the northern side of the mouth of Grønfyordalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by O. Holtedahll, R. Marstrander and A. Koller in July 1909, for cairn building and geological work, by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 4, 1910, for geographical surveying. After Axel Charles Kregnes, 1884-1935, assistant to the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expeditions 1910-14, including Isachsen's expedition in 1910 which named the place. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Axel Varde*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Akseløya** 77° 42.8' N 14° 41.5' E  
About 8.5 km long and 1 km wide island which separates Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. After the schooner "Aksel Thorsden", Tromsø, which was chartered by A. E. Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition in 1864. Meteorological observations carried out here by the hunting expedition of Johan Hagerup September 1898-August 1899, September 1900-July 1901, September 1904-June 1905, and September 1906-June 1907. The Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition (led by N. Russeltvedt) had one of its stations on this island September 1902-July 1903 and astronomical observations were also carried out. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. *Axel s :t*, Saraste 1925 a; *Axels öar*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hovedøen*, Birkeland 1908; *N. Axelön*, De Geer (1919 a) p. 241; *Stora Axelön*, Nathorst (1884) p. 37.

**Akseløya Lykt** 77° 44.8' N 14° 34.4' E  
Light on Birkelandodden, the northern point of Akseløya, on the northern inlet to Van Mijenfjorden. From neighbouring name. Lyngaas (1947) p. 232, Svalbard chart 509 1949.

**Aksla** 77° 26.5' N 16° 00.0' E  
About 430 m high crag in front of Tvillingbreane, on the eastern side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the shoulder. Orvin 1952, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Akterholten** 77° 48.3' N 18° 22.5' E  
551 m high peak in Lundquistfjella between Bereznikovbreen and Storfjorden in Heer Land. Akter = stern, after. Arnesen 1969.

**Aktivbreen** 78° 51.0' N 16° 49.0' E  
Small glacier between Ramsayfjellet and Bottfjellet, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. A. = the active glacier. The name was given because the glacier had a relative high velocity in comparison with Passivbreen in the neighbourhood. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Aktivkammen*, see Activekammen.  
*Akulij zub*, see Haitanna.  
*Alabaster Pt*, see Drottenneset.  
*Alabaster-houck*, see Drottenneset.  
*Aland River*, see Ålandselva.

**Alasdairhornet** 78° 29.3' N 11° 19.0' E  
526 m high peak west of Tritoppen in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Alasdair C. B. Geddes, 1891-1917, naturalist to Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Spitsbergen Expedition 1909. *Alastair Horn*, Bruce 1913.

*Alastair Horn*, see Alasdairhornet.

*Albastert-houck*, 79° 40' N 11° E. Probably identical with Drottenneset. van der Brugge (1635) p. 5.

**Albert Bruntoppen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
917 m high peak on the eastern side of De Geerdalen, south of Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Jean-Louis Albert Brun, b. 1857, Swiss volcanologist who visited Spitsbergen in 1902 and ascended this peak. The peak was also ascended by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 14, 1920, for the purpose of geographical surveying. *Mt Albert Brun*, Dubois 1912.

*Albert Gletscher*, see Albertbreen.  
*Albert I Halbinsel*, see Albert I Land.

**Albert I Land** 79° 00' N 10° 30' E  
Area at the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, west of a line from Krossfjorden, Lilliehöökfjorden, Lilliehöökbreem, Raudfjordbreen, Klinckowströmfjorden and Raudfjorden. After Prince Albert I of Monaco. *Albert I Halbinsel*, Dege (1941) p. 83.

*Albert I Range*, 79° 40' N 11° 30' E. Mountains west of Raudfjorden, no geographical unit. De Geer 1913.  
*Albert Sund*, see Albertsundet.

**Albertbreen** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Liefdefjorden, between Siktefjellet, Høgeloftet and Fotkollen, north in Haakon VII Land. *Albert Gletscher*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Albert-Dirksesbai*, see Dirksbukta.  
*Albertini Bay*, see Albertinibukta.

**Albertinibukta** 80° 10' N 25° 00' E  
Fiord east of Finn Malmgrenfjorden in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Gianni Albertini, b. 1902, Italian civil engineer, member of the expedition which searched for Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile in Nordaustlandet 1928. He headed the search for the missing members of the Nobile expedition in 1929 with the sealer "Heimen" to Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, and Novaya Zemlya. *Albertini Bay*, Albertini (1932) p. 114.

**Albertsundet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Sound between Albertøya and Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After S/S "Albert" of Bremen, Germany, which visited the place in 1869. *Albert Sund*, Strindberg 1897.

*Albertön*, see Albertøya.

**Albertøya** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small island separated from Danskøya by Albertsundet, northwest in Albert I Land. Visited by A. G. Nathorst and G. Kolthoff on August 27, 1898. Nathorst (1900) p. 323. *Albertön*, Strindberg 1897; *I. de Louis*, de Reste 1801.

*Albrecht B*, see Blåbukta.  
*Albrecht Bucht*, see Blåbukta.

**Albrechtbreen** 77° 56.0' N 23° 09.0' E  
The northeasternmost glacier from Edgeøyjökulen inside Blåbukta, on Edgeøya. After George Albrecht, president of the Geographical Society in Bremen, Germany. Orvin 1964. *Blåbreen*, Büdel.

*Albrow Ground*, see Albrowgrunnen.

**Albrowgrunnen** 74° 40.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
Fishing ground north of Bjørnøya. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965. *Albrow Ground*, Close 1938.

*Ald: Fremans Inlett*, see Freemansundet.  
*Aldegonda Berg*, see Aldegondaberget.  
*Aldegonda Gletscher*, see Aldegondabreen.

**Aldegondaberget** 77° 32.5' N 15° 02.5' E  
590 m high mountain between Blümckebreane and Ahlstrandhalvøya north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Aldegonda, née Princess of Braganza, 1858-1946, married 1876 to Prince Henry of Bourbon, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892, which mapped and named the mountain. The Princess accompanied the expedition in 1892. *Aldegonda Berg*, Barry 1894, Hamberg 1905.

**Aldegondabreen** 77° 58.5' N 14° 06.0' E  
About 5.5 km long glacier from Hermod Petersenfjellet, Christensenfjella and Qvigstadjellet northeast towards the southern part of Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Aldegonda, née Princess of Braganza, 1858-1946, married 1876 to Prince Henry of Bourbon, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892, which mapped and named the mountain. The Princess accompanied the expedition in 1892. *Aldegonda Gletscher*, Barry 1894 a.

*Alderman Freemans Inlet*, see Freemansundet.  
*Aldert Dirkses Bay*, see Dirksbukta.  
*Aldert Dirkses Groots Baaytje*, see Dirksbukta.  
*Aldous Gl.*, see Aldousbreen.

**Aldousbreen** 79° 45' N 20° 40' E  
Glacier on the northern shore of Wahlenbergfjorden between Frazerbreen and Eltonbreen, south in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After lieutenant J. R. T. Aldous, surveyor with George Binney's expeditions to Nordaustlandet in 1924. *Aldous Gl.*, Glen 1937.

**Aleksandrbreen** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier between Ergomyševfjellet and Svarttoppen in the central western part of Olav V Land. After Alexandr Semenovitsj Vasil'ev. The name was changed to Aleksandrbreen as a glacier commemorating Vasil'ev already existed. See also Vasil'evbreen. *Alexanderbreen*; *Déf [ilé] Wassiliew*, Wassiliew 1925; *Prohod Vasilieva*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 111.

**Alekseevøya** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Island in Ormholet, south of Kükenhaløya, northeasternmost of Barentsøya. After N. Alekseev, navigation officer of the transport vessel "Bakan", which was used by the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *Aleksejevøya*; *Ils Alexéev*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Alekseisøkket*, see Aleksejbreen.

**Aleksejbreen** 78° 58.8' N 18° 06.0' E  
About 7 km long glacier east of Černyševfjellet northwest in Olav V Land. After Aleksej Dmitrivich Pedašenko, d. 1909. Russian astronomer at Pulkovo, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Took part in the work during the summer 1899. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267. *Alekseisøkket*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vallée Pedachenko*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Aleksejevøya*, see Alekseevøya.

*Alexanderbreen*, see Aleksandrbreen.

**Alexanderfjellet** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 666 m, south of Engelsbukta, west in Oscar II Land. After Anton Alexander, 1870-1945, Norwegian teacher, headmaster and mathematician, who worked out the calculations, and prepared for publication, the results of the astronomical determinations made by the Isachsen expeditions 1909 and 1910. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29. *Set Alexander*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Alexeyevskoy Ostrov*, see Edgeøya.

**Alfhildtoppane** 76° 57.3' N 16° 44.0' E  
Two peaks, 534 and 530 m, on a partly ice covered mountain west of Svalisbreen and between Scott-Ruudfjellet and Kinnhøgda, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Alfhild Horn, née Baden, 1905-60, engaged with Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser (later Norwegian Polar Institute) from 1939. See also Svalisbreen. Orvin 1947, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Alfred Gl.*, see Tavlebreen.

*Alfred Larsen*, see Alfred Larsentoppen.

**Alfred Larsentoppen** 78° 33.1' N 11° 08' E  
559 m high mountain in the central part of Thomsonfjella, and the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Alfred Waldemar Garmann Larsen, b. 1863, Norwegian business man, contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, including Isachsen's expedition 1909-10 which mapped and named the mountain. *Alfred Larsen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *The Cone*, Bruce 1913.

**Alfredbreen** 78° 34.3' N 11° 06.5' E  
The westernmost of two 3.5 km long glaciers from Thomsonfjella northwards in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Alfred Waldemar Garmann Larsen, b. 1863, Norwegian business man, contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, including Isachsen's expedition 1909-10 which mapped the area. *Gl. Alfred*, Isachsen 1915.

**Alfredfjellet** 74° 23' N 19° 03' E  
Mountain, 420 m, on the southwestern shore of Bjørnøya. After Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, 1850-1921, Swedish geologist and polar explorer, whose expeditions to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen in 1898 mapped and named the mountain. *Alfreds Fjäll*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

*Alfreds Fjäll*, see Alfredfjellet.

*Alice harbour*, see Alicehamna.

**Alicehamna** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Harbour south of Bruceneset, Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Prinsesse Alicefjellet. *Alice harbour*, De Geer 1913; *Anse de Princesse Alice*, Guisnez 1904; *Baie Princesse Alice*, Isachsen 1913.

*Alk Point*, see Alkhornet.

*Alk Pt.*, see Alkepynten.

*Alk Range*, see Alkefjellet.

**Alka** 77° 08.0' N 22° 46.0' E  
Islet between Gassen and Havella in the island group Menkeøyane, Tusenøyane south of Edgeøya. A. = the auk. Orvin 1964.

**Alkebreen** 79° 35.0' N 11° 14.0' E  
Tributary glacier from south to Scheibreen, between Alkekongen and Jomsborga on Reuschhalvøya, north in Albert I Land. A. = the auk glacier. Orvin 1964.

**Alkefjellet** 79° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Cliff northeast on Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Rookery for sea-fowl. *Alk Range*, Tyrrell and Sandford (1933) p. 285; *Auk Fell*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *L'Alken-Fjell*, Grad (1866) p. 76.

**Alkeholmen** 74° 20' N 19° 07' E  
Small islet east of Kapp Bull, southernmost on Bjørnøya. A. = the guillemot islet. Guillemots are found on the islet in large numbers. Hoel 1925.

**Alkekongen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
814 m high mountain north of the head of Magdalenefjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. A. = the rotges = the little auk (Plotus alle). *Mt Rotges*, Isachsen 1915; *Roach Hill*, Broke 1807; *Rotganzenberg*, Muller (1874) p. 45; *Rotges Hill*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Alkekongen** 77° 03.9' N 22° 31.0' E  
Islet east in Brækmoholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. A. = the little auk. Thousands and thousands of this birds are breeding here among the boulders. See also Brækmoholmane, Store Brækmoholmen and Trønderen.

**Alkenebbet** 78° 39.8' N 26° 48.5' E  
Small projecting mountain southwesternmost in Kükenthalfjellet on the southern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. A. = the auk beack. Arnesen 1980.

*Alkenhorn*, see Grønberget.

**Alkepynten** 78° 12.7' N 13° 51.5' E  
Point on the western side of the entrance to Trygghamna, on the northern shore of Isfjorden, south in Oscar II Land. A. = the guillemot point. *Alk Pt.*, Conway 1906; *Alk-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 140.

**Alketjørna** 80° 42.4' N 21° 01.0' E  
Tarn between Høgberget and Trollenykjen in the eastern part of Phippsøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. A. = the auk tarn.

**Alkhornbreen** 78° 13.2' N 13° 49' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Protektorfjellet from the top down to Trygghamna, southernmost in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1953, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Alkhornet** 78° 12.9' N 13° 49.5' E  
428 m high and characteristic inland on the southeasternmost corner of Protektorfjellet, southernmost in Oscar II Land. Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 221. *Alk Point*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 221; *Alkhornet-berg*, Filchner and Seelheim (1911) p. 129; *Alkhornet-vuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 72; *Alkhorn-Huk*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 13; *Auk-horn*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 221; *Dödmansören*, Barry (1894) p. 26; *Ohr des todten Mannes*, Barry (1894) p. 26; *The Auk-horn*, Nordenskiöld 1879.

*Alkhornet-berg*, see Alkhornet.  
*Alkhornet-vuori*, see Alkhornet.  
*Alkhom-Huk*, see Alkhornet.  
*Alk-Spitze*, see Alkepynten.  
*Allan Water*, see Allanbekken.

**Allanbekken** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
 Brook north of Adolfbukta, Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Dr. Douglas A. Allan, b. 1896, geologist to the Scottish Spitsbergen expeditions during three seasons. Later managing director of the Museum of Liverpool. *Allan Water*, Mathieson 1921.

**Allanfjellet** 78° 30.5' N 11° 06.5' E  
 410 m high and southernmost part of Scotiafjellet in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After the brothers Robert S. Allan, 1858-1932, and Claud A. Allan, 1861-. "We were both much interested in Dr. Bruce's exploratory work, and we were subscribers". *Mt Allan*, Bruce 1913.

**Allfarvegen** 79° 03.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
 Five km long glacier from Slottsjökulen in the west to Bjørnsundet, north in Olav V Land. A. = the public highway. Here towards Slottsjökulen. Lytskjöld 1990.

*Alluvial Lake*, see Leirflata.

**Alpebreen** 79° 16.5' N 12° 21.0' E  
 3.5 km long glacier from north in the Mayerbreen complex, between Sagtindane, Ambergtoppen and Neubauerfjellet, west in Haakon VII Land. A. = the Alps glacier. Orvin 1964.

*Alpes polaires*, 79° N 11° E. Name used of the mountains between Kapp Mitra and Hamburgbukta. Mathey-Dupraz 1911 a.

*Alpinistersletta*, see Alpinistsletta.

**Alpinistsletta** 76° 58.3' N 16° 07.5' E  
 800 m long plain north of Reischachtoppen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. *Alpinistersletta*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Alpiniøya** 80° 00' N 24° 30' E  
 Island at the mouth of Finn Malmgrenfjorden, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. The island was visited by captain Gennaro Sora on his relief expedition for the crew of "Italia" 1928. Sora was captian of an Italian Alpini regiment. *Isola degli Alpini*, Sora (1930) p. 156, Albertini (1932) p. 32.

*Alt. Fremans Inlet*, see Freemansundet.

*Altar*, see Alteret.

**Altbreen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
 Small glacier between Helvetiafjellet and Operafjellet, north in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the alto glacier. In the neighbourhood are the localities Operafjellet, Tenoren and Bassen. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Altemael laegh gebroken land*, see Tusenøyane.

*Altemael laegh gebroken lant*, see Tusenøyane.

*Altenburg B.*, see Adolfbukta.

**Alteret** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
 Plateau-shaped mountain immediately south of the mouth of Coleselva, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the Altar. Holmsen (1911 a) p. 1. *Altar*, Holmsen 1910; *Mt De la Table*, French chart 5225; *Tafelberg*, Barry 1894 b.

*Alueario*, see Bikuben.

**Alvetind** 77° 55.3' N 16° 24.0' E  
 The southwesternmost peak, 1070 m, in Gustavfjellet, in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Alv = elf or fairy. Arnesen 1969.

*Alvhamaren*, see Grjotrusta.

**Alvrekaldalen** 78° 34' N 16° 14.0' E  
 About 4.5 km long valley on the northern and northeastern side of Skansen, southeast in Dickson Land. Synonym for the good Mimer. See also Asvindalen, Brimerpynten, Narveneset and Nidedalen. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Alvrekelva** 78° 34.0' N 16° 14.0' E  
 River through Alvrekaldalen, southeast in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Alvryggen** 79° 28.0' N 12° 23.0' E  
 Mountain ridge on the northern side of Strengenhagenfjellet west of Monacobreen in Haakon VII Land. After Alv Strengenhagen, b. 1880, business man, Oslo, Norway, surveyor-assistant on Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907. Mounted this peak alone on August 3, 1906, for the purpose of photogrammetric work. Orvin 1964.

**Amadeusberget** 78° 40' N 19° 00' E  
 Mountain north of Negribreen east of Storfjorden, south in Olav V Land. After Amadeus, 1845-90, King of Spain 1870-73. *Mont Kamelen*, Backlund (1907) p. 9; *Mt Chameau*, Wassiliew 1909; *Mt Serghievsky*, Backlund 1908; *Mt Snellius*, Wassiliew 1925; *Verblužja Gora*, Černyšev (1902) p. 149, Vasiliev (1915) p. 113.

*Amann Gl.*, see Smutsbreen.

*Ambelt*. One of the islands farthest southeast in the group Sjuøyane, cannot be identified with certainty. Giles and Rep 1710.

**Ambergtoppen** 79° 17.6' N 12° 24.5' E  
 About 1250 m high mountain on the northern side of Alpebreen between Sagtindane and Kongen, west in Haakon VII Land. After Alpenverleinsektion Amberg. *Mont Amberg*, Neubauer 1960.

**Ambolten** 78° 41.0' N 13° 02.0' E  
 Small mountain between Lövenskiöldfonna and Osbornebreen in the northern part of Oscar II Land. A. = the anvil. Orvin 1960.

**Amelnryggen** 77° 57.5' N 16° 48.5' E  
 Mountain, 881 m, between Höganäsbreen and Helsingborgbreen, between Kolhamaren and Borbreen-Gruvfonna southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Ameln junior at Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Orvin 1964.

*Amen Valley*, see Amendalen.

**Amendalen** 79° 50' N 21° 30' E  
 Valley north of Wahlenbergfjorden, south in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. "The name 'Amen Valley' owes its origin to the fact that it was the last valley to be reached by one of our sledging parties on the 1924 Expeditions. 'Amen' being the expression used at the end of a prayer or hymn, and is used in a wider sence to convey the idea that something had terminated. In this case the outward journey had terminated."

Letter from George Binney to A. Hoel of October 3, 1935. *Amen Valley*, Binney (1925) p. 22.

**Amenfonna** 79° 52.0' N 22° 50.0' E  
Glacier in the eastern part of Vestfonna, southeasternmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

*Amfi*, see *Amfiet*.

**Amfiet** 74° 29.5' N 18° 47.5' E  
Corrie about 1 km south of Snyta, at the head of the small inlet at the northwestern coast of Bjørnøya. *Amfi*, Agdestein 1980.

**Amfifjellet** 79° 08.8' N 11° 59.0' E  
685 m high mountain in Ole Hansenkammen, Generalfjella, west in Haakon VII Land. A. = the amphi mountain. After the southward, amphi-like mountain slope. Hjelle 1984.

**Ammonittøya** 77° 00.8' N 16° 25.5' E  
Island in the inner part of Hornsund. A. = the ammonite island. Siggerud 1989.

*Amster Eiland*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdam*, see *Smeerenburg*.

*Amsterdam Eiland*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdam I.*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdam Island*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdam Plateau*. The table-land of *Amsterdamøya*. De Geer 1913.

*Amsterdam s:ri*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdammer Eyl.*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdammer Loodge*. Settlement in *Smeerenburg*. van der Brugge (1635) p. 12.

*Amsterdammer nieuwe Tent*. Settlement in *Smeerenburg*. van der Brugge (1635) p. 25.

*Amsterdam-neset*, see *Smeerenburgodden*.

*Amsterdamsch Tent*, see *Smeerenburg*.

*Amsterdamsche baaij*, see *Smeerenburgfjorden*.

*Amsterdamsche Eyl.*, see *Amsterdamøya*.

*Amsterdamsche Tent*, see *Smeerenburg*.

**Amsterdamøya** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Island 18.8 km<sup>2</sup> near the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albert I Land. It was one of the headquarters of the Dutch at the height of their whaling operations in the 17th century, and was named after the city of Amsterdam. Qvigstad (1927) p. 30. *Amster Eiland*, Phipps 1777 b; *Amsterdam Eiland*, Keilhau 1831; *Amsterdam I.*, De Geer 1913; *Amsterdam Island*, Laing (1818) p. 53; *Amsterdam s:ri*, Saraste 1925 a; *Amsterdammer Eyl.*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Amsterdamsche Eyl.*, Colom 1650; C. Collins, Markham (1921) p. 121; *Hackluyt-Insel*, Hellwald (1881) p. 298; *Hollandts Eylandt*, Colom 1662; *Holländer od. Amsterdam I.*, Petermann 1869; *I. de l'Hollandois ou d'Amsterdam*, Pagès 1782; *Mauritius Island*, Laing (1818) p. 53; *New Amsterdam Island*, Dixie Lee Bryant (1905) p. 10.

*Amundsensisen*, see *Amundsenisen*.

**Amundsenisen** 77° 17.1' N 15° 33.5' E  
About 6 km long glacier plateau between Høgstebreen and Nornebreen east in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Roald Engebregt Gravning Amundsen, 1872-1928, renowned Norwegian polar explorer. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Amundsensisen*, Svalbard map B12 (1953); *Amundsen-Plateau*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Plaskowyz*

*Amundsena*, Polska wyprawa polarna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166.

**Amundsenodden** 80° 15.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Cape north of Dietrichsonbukta on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Roald Engebregt Gravning Amundsen, 1872-1928, renowned Norwegian polar explorer. Amundsen landed here. Orvin 1960.

*Amundsen-Plateau*, see *Amundsenisen*.

**Amundsenstøtta** 78° 50.0' N 11° 30.0' E  
Monument of Roald Amundsen in Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. After Roald Engebregt Gravning Amundsen, 1872-1928, renowned Norwegian polar explorer. Sjøkart 513, 1959. *Amundsen-støtta*, Sjøkart 513, 1959.

*Amundsen-støtta*, see *Amundsenstøtta*.

*Ance des Baleines*, see *Keerwyck*.

**Anda** 80° 10.4' N 25° 52.0' E  
Small island between Tandbergøya and Bjørnøya in Orvin Land, on the northeastern coast of Nordaustlandet. A. = the duck. Lytskjold 1985.

*Ande Øyan*, see *Andøyane*.

**Andedammen** 78° 20.4' N 11° 57.5' E  
Tarn 300 m from the eastern coast of Forlandsletta, 1.8 km south of Davidsonpynten, in the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. A. = the duck tarn. Orvin 1955.

**Andeneset** 78° 37.1' N 11° 16.0' E  
1.5 km long, sandy spit on the southern side of Brebukta, on the northeastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Andenes on Andøya, Norway. *Andenæs Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Pt Andenes*, Isachsen 1915; *Pt Angus*, Bruce 1913.

**Andenesstranda** 78° 36.5' N 11° 16.0' E  
Shore from Andeneset southward along the front of Søre Buchananisen to the eastern part of Krokodillen, northeast on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.

*Andenæs Pt*, see *Andeneset*.

*Anderselva*. Cannot be identified. Schytt and Blake.

*Andersenpynten*, 77° 04' N 15° 08' E. Point north of Kvarstittodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Anderson In.*, see *Anderssonøyane*.

*Anderssons-Gletscher*, see *Duckwitzbreen*.

*Andersspynten*, 77° 01.1' N 15° 49' E. Point at Bogstranda. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Andersson Öy*, see *Anderssonøya*.

**Anderssonbukta** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Bay near *Anderssonøyane* on Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. See *Anderssonøyane*. *Anderssonsbay*, Knipowitsch (1901) p. 447; *Baie Anderson*, Wassiliew (1909) p. 17; *Gavanj Andersona*, Černyšev (1901) p. 261; *P. Andersson*, Backlund 1907 a.

*Anderssons Berg*, see *Stensiöfjellet*.

*Anderssons öar*, see *Anderssonøyane*.

*Anderssonsbay*, see *Anderssonbukta*.

**Anderssonøya** 74° 23' N 19° 12' E  
Small island north of Hvalrossbukta, outside the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Johan Gunnar Andersson, b. 1874, geologist. He was a member of Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1898 and headed an expedition to the island himself in 1899. *Andersson Öy*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Anderssonøyane** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
A group of small islands on the western coast of Barentsøya. After Charles John Andersson, 1828-67, traveller in Africa. Visited by Th. von Heuglin on August 25, 1870. *Anderson In.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925; *Anderssons öar*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Seal I.*, Lamont 1861.

**Andfjellet** 80° 19.0' N 22° 30.0' E  
Mountain between Zorgdragerfjorden and Vindbukta, in the northwestern part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. A. = duck mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Andreasbreen** 78° 37' N 12° 18.5' E  
Five km long glacier in the center of Jacobsenfjella, between Krøvelen and Humryggen, on the western part of Oscar II Land. After Andreas Julius Jacobsen, b. 1879, businessman in Fredrikstad, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier. *Gl. Andreas*, Isachsen 1915.

**Andrebreen** 79° 19.5' N 11° 06.0' E  
7.5 km long and 2 km wide glacier, the second from south in the group of glaciers on the southwestern coast of Albert I Land. A. = the second glacier. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Glacier No. 2*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Andredalen** 79° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Valley between Kronprinsesse Märthas Fjell and Kronprins Haralds Fjell, west of Wijdefjorden, east in the northern part of Andrée Land. A. = the second valley. *Second valley*, Conway 1897 a; *Vallée No. 2*, Isachsen 1915.

*Andrée Coast*. The northern part of the eastern coast of Woodfjorden. De Geer 1913.

*Andrée halbinsel*, see Andrée Land.

*Andrée I.*, see Risen.

*Andrée Insel*, see Andréeetangen.

**Andrée Land** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
The district between Woodfjorden and Wijdefjorden, limited in the south by a line from Woodfjorden through Vonbreen to Høltedahlfonna eastwards to the upper part of Abrahamsenbreen through Ruskbreen, Millarpasset, Lisbethbreen and Vestfjorddalen to Vestfjorden. After Salomon August Andrée, 1854-97, Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer. Member of the Swedish Polar Year Expedition to Spitsbergen 1882-83, balloon polar expeditions 1896 and 1897. See also Virgohamna. De Geer 1912 and 1913. *Andrée halbinsel*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 11.

*Andrée Plateau*. Mountain plateau east of Woodfjorden. De Geer 1913.

*Andrée Quarter*, 78° 14' N 14° 30' E. Land east of Ekmanfjorden. De Geer 1912.

*Andrée Tal*, see Vatnedalen.

**Andréebreen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Klinckowströmfjorden, the easternmost branch of Raudfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After

Salomon August Andrée, 1854-97, Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer. Member of the Swedish Polar Year Expedition to Spitsbergen 1882-83, balloon polar expeditions 1896 and 1897. See also Virgohamna. *Glacier Andrée*, Guissez 1904.

**Andréebukta** 78° 52.5' N 29° 25.0' E  
Open bay on the southeastern coast of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Salomon August Andrée, 1854-97, Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer. Member of the Swedish Polar Year Expedition to Spitsbergen 1882-83, balloon polar expeditions 1896 and 1897. See also Virgohamna. *Andrées Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Andréeeneset** 80° 05.0' N 31° 28.0' E  
The whole ice free area on the western point of Kvitøya. After Salomon August Andrée, 1854-97, Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer. The relics of the Andrée expedition were found here in 1930. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

*Andrées Bay*, see Andréebukta.

*Andrées Land*. District west of Dicksonfjorden and Wijdefjorden. This area being divided into several districts with separate names, Andrée Land has been retained for a smaller area. Schoener (1902) p. 530.

**Andréeetangen** 77° 20' N 22° 30' E  
Small peninsula in Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. After Karl Andrée, 1808-75, German geographer. *Andrée Insel*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Andrinebreen** 77° 57.5' N 18° 01.0' E  
About 9 km long glacier on the western side of Askheimfjellet and Gribnerista north in Heer Land. The mountain Ardjarnet divides the glacier in two branches, the smaller western branch with the name Furebreen. After Andrine Askheim, married to Thor Askheim, topographer at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Andromedafjellet** 78° 58.0' N 18° 23.0' E  
Mostly ice covered mountain between Nebulapasset and Stjernepasset on the northern side of Kvitbreen, north in Olav V Land. After the constellation Andromeda. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Andsjøen** 78° 12.5' N 21° 04.0' E  
Small lake at Talaveraflya, on the southern side of Barentsøya. A. = the duck lake. *Entensee*, Büdel (1960) p. 84.

**Andskjera** 76° 56.2' N 15° 44.5' E  
Skerries on the western side of Andvika, on the southern side of Hornsund, north in Sørkapp Land. A. = the duck skerries. Orvin 1946, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Andsteggen** 77° 11.0' N 22° 44.0' E  
Islet between Blåmåken and Teisten in Menkeøyane, Tusenøyane south of Edgeøya. A. = the drake. Orvin 1964.

**Andungane** 80° 10.3' N 25° 51.0' E  
Small island on the southwestern side of Anda, between Tandbergøya and Bjørnvika in Orvin Land, on the northeastern coast of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1985.

**Andungen** 77° 51.4' N 13° 46.0' E  
Lake about 1 km east of Gravsjøen on the coast of Nordskiöldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the duckling. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

- Andvika** 76° 56.3' N 15° 46.0' E  
Bay between Andskjera and Kviveodden in the west and the northernmost part of Wurmbrandegga in the east, on the southern side of Hornsund, north in Sørkapp Land. A. = the duck bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Andøyane** 79° 40' N 13° 00' E  
A group of small islands with a total area of about 2.4 km<sup>2</sup>, in Liefdefjorden northernmost in Haakon VII Land. A. = the duck islands. *Ande Øyan*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Enten I.*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Iles des Canards*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Malmgren I:s*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a, De Geer 1913; *Skaiersbai-øyane*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36.
- Angel I*, see Engeløya.
- Angelbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier on the western side of Vestfjorddalen, between Skirshorg and Skuggefjellet, southeasternmost in Andrée Land. Angel = hook or angle. After the shape of the glacier. Lid 1929.
- Angelgrandane** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Deltas below Angelbreen, southeasternmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Lid (1929) p. 456.
- Angelinberget** 79° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain in the western part of Gustav Adolf Land, south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Signal placed on the summit on August 27, 1898, by v. Zeipel of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. After Nils Peter Angelin, 1805-76, palaeontologist. From 1864 superintendent of the Paleontological Department of the Swedish Riksmuseum. Wassiliew (1912) p. 7. *Angelins Berg*, Nordenskiöld 1863.
- Angelins Berg*, see Angelinberget.
- Angellfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
591 m high mountain north of Hornsund, east of Dunøyane, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Werenskiöld and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on August 3, 1918, for the purpose of geographical surveying. After Angell Marenisus Halvorsen, b. 1889, Målselv, Norway, assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1917, 1918 and 1920. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Angellisen*, see Angellkroken.
- Angellkroken** 77° 03.5' N 15° 20' E  
Tributary glacier from south to Werenskiöldbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. *Angellisen*, Siedlecki.
- Angellskaret** 77° 03.3' N 15° 20.5' E  
Pass between Eimfjellet and Brattegga, leading from Angellkroken to Eimfjellbreane, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki.
- Angelskardet*, see Angellskaret.
- Angelskaret** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Pass between Skuggefjellet and Ove Dahlfjellet, south of Angelbreen, southeasternmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. *Angelskardet*, Lid (1929) p. 446, Scholander (1934) p. 102.
- Anglisskaja gavan*, see Kolhamna.
- Anitavika** 80° 16.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Lågøya, south of Lambrechtsodden, in the northwestern corner of Nordaustlandet. After Anita Lambrechts, wife of general Lambrechts. Orvin 1960. *Diabasvika*, Olsson (1960) p. 116, Schytt 1970.
- Ankartrollet** 78° 48.2' N 28° 43.0' E  
Small island outermost in Breibukta, north of Helgolandøya, on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. A. = the cuttle-fish. Arnesen 1980.
- Anker*, see Ankerfjella.
- Ankerbreen** 78° 33.4' N 12° 40.0' E  
3.5 km long glacier on the northern side of St. Jonsfjorden, between Ankerfjella and Lowzowfjellet, Oscar II Land. After Peter Martin Anker, 1863-1939, landed proprietor, Halden, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Gl. Anker*, Isachsen 1915.
- Ankerbreen** 77° 57.3' N 16° 24.0' E  
About 6 km long glacier between Johan Ankerfjellet and Gustavfjellet, debouching into Røystoppdalen southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Johan August Anker, 1871-1940, Norwegian engineer and business man, chairman 1929-40 of the board of directors of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Orvin 1964.
- Ankerfjella** 78° 33.3' N 12° 32.0' E  
Eight km long and about 720 m high mountain ridge from Farmsundet from Forlandssundet in the west to Gaffelbreen in the east, between the Dahlbreen complex in the north and St. Jonsfjorden and Ankerbreen in the south, west in Oscar II Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 8, 1909, for the purpose of topographic work. After Peter Martin Anker, 1863-1939, landed proprietor, Halden, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, which mapped and named the mountains. *Anker*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mts Anker*, Isachsen 1915.
- Ankerhamna** 78° 02.5' N 14° 15.0' E  
Harbour on the southern side of Finneset, on the eastern shore of Grønfjorden, about 2.5 km south of Barentsburg, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Christian August Anker, 1840-1912, business man and factory owner of Halden, Norway. Claimed coal-bearing region near this harbour 1909 and was among the first to attempt to develop coal-mining in Svalbard. Contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions. *Ankershamn*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Finnes Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Grønhamna*, Lyngø (1938) p. 28.
- Ankerholmane*, see Stasjonsøyane.
- Ankerneset** 78° 32.6' N 12° 24.0' E  
Point north of the entrance to St. Jonsfjorden, at the foot of Ankerfjellet west in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Peter Martin Anker, b. 1863, landed proprietor, Halden, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. K. *Anker*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Ankerpynten*, see Brandalpynten.  
*Ankershamn*, see Ankerhamna.  
*Anna Gl.*, see Hannabreen.

**Anna Margrethebreen** 77° 20.6' N 17° 20.0' E  
Glacier debouching in Storfjorden, on the southern side of Giæverfjellet and Schönrockfjellet east in Torell Land. After Anna Margrethe Giæver, wife of John Giæver, Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Anna Sofiebreen** 78° 29.4' N 13° 12.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier on the western side of Drottseten east in Gunnar Knudsenfjella, in the western part of Oscar II Land. After Anna Sofie Knudsen, née Cappelen, 1854-1915, married 1880 to Gunnar Knudsen, shipowner and prime minister. *Gl. Anna Sofie*, Isachsen 1915.

**Annaberget** 77° 37.3' N 15° 04.5' E  
Mountain, 645 m, between Bravaisberget, Berrkletten and Louiseberget, southwest in Nathorst Land. Ascended by W. Werenskiöld and companions of the Hoel expedition on July 11, 1920, for the purpose of topographic work. After Anna Hamberg, 1855-1918, married 1880 to Erik Daniel Öman, captain of the Värmland regiment. Sister of professor Axel Hamberg, topographer of Nathorst's Spitsbergen expedition 1898 which mapped and named the mountain. *Anna's Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Annabreen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After Anna Albertina Konstantia Charlier, b. 1871, married to Gilbert Hawtery, late of St. Paul school, NH, USA. On October 26, 1896, engaged to Nils Strindberg, member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon expedition 1896 and 1897. *Annas Glacier*, Strindberg 1897.

**Annafjellet** 78° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain peak north of Bromsfjellet, between Tunabreen, Lomonosovfonna and Filchnerfonna, in Sabine Land. After Anna Augusta Albertina Broms, née Öberg, b. 1864, married 1885 to Gustav Emil Broms. Mrs. Broms was contributor to De Geer's expedition to Spitsbergen 1908. See also Bromsfjellet. *Mt Anna*, De Geer 1912.

**Annahamna** 77° 36.5' N 15° 14.0' E  
2.8 km wide, open harbour on the western side of Dugurdneset, on the northern shore of the outermost part of Van Keulenfjorden, westernmost in Nathorst Land. After Annaberget. *Anna's Hamn*, Hamberg 1905.

*Anna's Berg*, see Annaberget.  
*Annas Glacier*, see Annabreen.  
*Anna's Hamn*, see Annahamna.

**Annekammen** 78° 46.6' N 13° 01.5' E  
Small mountain ridge in the upper part of Kongsvegen, northeast in Oscar II Land.

**Anne-Mariebreen** 79° 24.0' N 14° 54.0' E  
About 8 km long glacier on the western side of the northern part of Gjelsvikfjellet, east in Andrée Land. After Anne-Marie Gjelsvik, wife of managing director Tore Gjelsvik, Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

*Anse de Princesse Alice*, see Alicehamna.  
*Anse Deer*, see Dyrevika.  
*Anse des Anglais*, see Trinityhamna.  
*Anse des Balaines*. Bay between Sarstangen and Engelskbukta. No bay exists here. Pagès 1782.  
*Anser B.*, see Anservika.

*Anser l:s.*, see Gåsøyane.

**Anservika** 78° 27.5' N 16° 20.0' E  
Small open bay on the northern side of Gåsfjorden, east of the inlet to Billefjorden, southernmost in Dickson Land. Derived from Latin, anser = goose. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Anser B.*, De Geer 1912, Mathieson 1920.

*Antarctic Bay*, see Antarcticbogen.

**Antarcticbogen** 78° 23.6' N 11° 33.0' E  
About 5 km wide, open bay between Hornnes on Peachflya and Inchcolmodden on Forlandsletta, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Nathorst's ship "Antarctic". See also Antarcticbukta. *Antarctic Bay*, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1912.

**Antarcticbukta** 78° 49.7' N 28° 03.0' E  
Wide open bay between Kapp Altmann and the easternmost of two small points on the southern side of Sjögrenfjellet, westernmost on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After "Antarctic", Norwegian sealer and later Swedish expedition vessel, also used by Nathorst's Svalbard expedition 1898 which mapped Kong Karls Land and named the bay. *Antarctics Bay*, Nathorst (1898) p. 340, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Antarcticfjellet** 74° 23' N 19° 07' E  
Mountain range up to the height of 360 m in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After "Antarctic", Norwegian sealer and later Swedish expedition vessel, also used by Nathorst's Svalbard expedition 1898 which mapped Bjørnøya and the mountain. *Antarctics Fjäll*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

*Antarctics Bay*, see Antarcticbukta.  
*Antarctics Bay*, see Van Muydenbukta.  
*Antarctics Fjäll*, see Antarcticfjellet.  
*Antarctics ö*, see Antarcticøya.

**Antarcticøya** 78° 40.3' N 26° 38.0' E  
Small island outside Kyrkjevika on the southern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After the ship "Antarctic". *Antarctics ö*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

*Antisafe-dalen*. Probably one of the small brook-valleys east of Kapp Starostin. Cannot be more closely identified. Hägg (1951) p. 235.

**Antoniabreen** 77° 29.0' N 14° 58.5' E  
12 km long and 2 km wide glacier from Tverrbrepasset northwards along the eastern side of Martinfjella, in the northern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Maria Antonia of Parma, née Infanta of Portugal, 1862-1959, married 1884 to Robert Carl Ludvig Maria, former Duke of Parma. Sister of Aldegonda of Bourbon whose husband's expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892 mapped and named the glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Maria Antonia Gletscher*, Barry 1894 i; *Marie-Antonien-Gletscher*, Gripp (1929) Tafel 27 p. 200; *Volage Gl.*, Rolleston 1896.

**Apebreen** 79° 42.7' N 12° 28.0' E  
Three km long glacier north of Apen in the western slope of Primatesfjella, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.

**Apen** 79° 42.0' N 12° 29.5' E  
Mountain peak southernmost in Primatesfjella, northwest in Haakon VII Land. A. = the monkey. Arnesen 1988.



*Arandasundet*, see Nordre Russøysundet.

**Arbobreen** 78° 58.8' N 15° 40.0' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier on the northern side of Lagfjellet, north in Dickson Land. After Ove Fredrik Arbo Høeg. See also Høegdalsbreen and Høegdalen. Helle 1987.

*Arbre vert*, see Grønfjorden.  
*Archerfjellet*, see Archernabbane.

**Archernabbane** 79° 40' N 11° 20' E  
Mountain east of Smeerenburgfjorden, north of Albert I Land. After Colin Archer, 1832-1921, shipbuilder, who designed and built Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen's ship "Fram". *Archerfjellet*; *Mt Archer*, De Geer 1913.

**Archibald Geikiebreen** 78° 27.3' N 11° 35.5' E  
The southernmost and largest of Geikiebreana on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir Archibald Geikie, 1835-1924, Scottish geologist. *Archibald Geikie's Glacier*, Tyrrell (1921 a) p. 17, fig. 1.

*Archibald Geikie's Glacier*, see Archibald Geikiebreen.  
*Archipel*, see Fugleholmane.  
*Archipelago*, see Fugleholmane.

**Arctowskibreen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Small glacier south of Sassenfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Henryk Arctowsky, 1871-1958, Polish geophysicist, member of the "Belgica"- expedition to the Antarctic 1897-99. In Spitsbergen with the tourist steamer "Ile de France" 1910, together with Dubois. *Glacier Arctowski*, Dubois 1912.

**Arctowskifjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 973 m, south of Sassenfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Henryk Arctowsky, 1871-1958, Polish geophysicist, member of the "Belgica"- expedition to the Antarctic 1897-99. In Spitsbergen with the tourist steamer "Ile de France" 1910, together with Dubois. *Mt Arctowski*, Dubois 1912.

**Ardennebreen** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Small, tributary glacier to Louëtreen north of the head of Kollerfjorden, Haakon VII Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud with J. Nøis of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition on July 15, 1914, for the purpose of triangulation and photogrammetric work. After Henri d'Ardenne de Tisac, 1877-1932, French author, who wrote novels under the pen-name of Jean Viollis. Friend of Dr. L. F. Louët, physician to Prince Albert I of Monaco and member of the expeditions, which the Prince organized and Gunnar Isachsen headed, to Spitsbergen 1906 and 1907. These expeditions mapped and named the glacier. *Gl. d'Ardenne*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Ardjarnet** 77° 58.0' N 17° 57.0' E  
About 510 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Furebreen and Andrinebreen north in Heer Land. A. = the little plough-share. Arnesen 1969.

**Arneset** 79° 19.8' N 19° 41.2' E  
Point southwesternmost on Wahlbergøya, Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Liestøl.

*Arena*. Mountain on the western side of Dicksonfjorden, probably Trollfuglfjella. Drasche (1874) p. 33.

**Arendtsøya** 77° 10' N 21° 30' E  
Small Island in Kong Ludvigøyane at the mouth of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. After Karl Arendts, 1815-81, geographer. Professor at Munich and among the founders (1861) and presidents of the Geographical Society of Munich. *Arents I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Arents I.*, see Arendtsøya.

**Ariebekken** 77° 00.5' N 15° 29.5' E  
Brook from Ariebreen through Ariedalen and debouching in Ariebukta, Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Arie = aria. A large number of little auks are nesting and singing here throughout the summer. In the same area Ariebreen, Ariedalen, Arieakammen and Ariebukta. Birkenmajer (1960 c) p. 9, and (1960) p. 24.

**Ariebreen** 77° 01.5' N 15° 30.5' E  
1.5 km long glacier between Skoddefjellet and the northern part of Arieakammen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Arie = aria. A large number of little auks are nesting and singing here throughout the summer. In the same area Ariebekken, Ariedalen, Arieakammen and Ariebukta. Birkenmajer (1959 d), and (1960) p. 24.

**Ariebukta** 77° 00' N 15° 27' E  
Small bay on the northern side of Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The bay is located between Rotjesfjellet and Fugleberget, where a large number of little auks are nesting and singing throughout the summer. Orvin 1951, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Ariedalen** 77° 00.7' N 15° 30' E  
Small valley between Skoddefjellet and Fugleberget, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Arieakammen** 77° 01.3' N 15° 32.5' E  
Mountain ridge with peaks up to 617 m, between Skoddefjellet and Fugleberget, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Arielhamaren** 78° 48.7' N 17° 02' E  
Nunatak east of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the satellite of Uranus. Harland (1952) p. 508.

**Arieskaret** 77° 01.2' N 15° 33.5' E  
Pass between Fugleberget and Arieakammen southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.

**Arken** 80° 23.6' N 22° 55.5' E  
Small mountain, 315 m high, on Platenhalvøya north in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. A. = the ark (referring to Noah's ark). Orvin 1960.

**Arkeologvika** 76° 56.9' N 15° 47.0' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of Höferpynten, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. A. = the archaeologist bay. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Arkfjellbreen** 76° 48.5' N 16° 11.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier on the eastern side of Bungebreen, between Kvitgubben and Arkfjellet, west in Sørkapp Land. See Arkfjellet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Arkfjellet** 76° 48.3' N 16° 13.0' E  
Mountain ridge on the eastern side of Bungebreen and between Arkfjellbreen and Sokolovbreen west in Sørkapp Land. A. = the attic mountain, because the northeastern part of the mountain resembles the attic of a house. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Arkvatnet** 80° 25.3' N 22° 55.0' E  
Lake, 10 m above sea level, on the plain between Havsula in the north and Arken in the south, Platenhalvøya in the northern part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

*Arla Gl.*, see Arlabreen.  
*Arla Hill*, see Arlahaugen.

**Arlabreen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Glacier southeast of Vesle Raudfjorden, west of Dagheimryggen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Arla (old Swedish) = early. In the neighbourhood Serlabreen, Serla (old Swedish) = late. *Arla Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Arlahaugen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Hill on the eastern side of Vesle Raudfjorden, north of Arlabreen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. *Arla Hill*, De Geer 1913.

**Arlaneset** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Cape on the eastern shore of Vesle Raudfjorden, north of Arlahaugen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. *C. Arla*, De Geer 1913.

**Armbreen** 79° 21.0' N 12° 53.0' E  
About 7 km long glacier from east in the Monacobreen complex, between Loubetfjella and Armen in the central part of Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Armen** 79° 21.5' N 12° 43.0' E  
About 6.5 km long and narrow mountain ridge on the eastern side in the Monacobreen complex, between Armbreen and Stjertbreen, in the central part of Haakon VII Land. A. = the arm. Orvin 1960.

**Armfjellet** 77° 25.2' N 16° 02.0' E  
755 m high mountain with two branches running down to the lateral moraine on the western side of Nathorstbreen, southeast in Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the arm mountain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Armstolen** 77° 16.9' N 15° 55.5' E  
Curved mountain in Pilsudskifjella with peaks up to 952 m, Torell Land. A. = the armchair. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Arnelius Ness*, see Arneliusneset.

**Arneliusbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier on the western side of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya in Albert I Land. After Lars Eric Arnelius, 1867-1915, naval officer, member of the Swedish- Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expeditions to Spitsbergen 1899 and 1900. The glacier was mapped and named by Prince Albert I of Monaco's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1899. During his stay at the northern coast of Spitsbergen the Prince met the Swedish expedition-ship "Svensksund" which accompanied the Prince's yacht from Raudfjorden to the wintering station of the Swedish Arc-of-Meridian expedition at Sorgfjorden. At that time the Prince made the acquaintance of many of the Swedish scientists and

officers, after whom, and other Swedish scientists, he named a number of glaciers and mountains near Raudfjorden. See also Andréebreen, Aurivilliusfjellet, Engströmtoppen, Frænkeltoppen, Hamiltonbreen, Jäderinfjellet, Lagercrantzfjellet, Larsséntoppen, Ringertzfjellet, Rubinfjellet, Solanderfjellet, Torgersruudfjellet, Westmanfjellet, and Wulffberget. *Gl. Arnelius*, Guissez 1904.

**Arneliusneset** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Cape on the southern shore of Svenskegattet, northernmost on Vasahalvøya in James I Land. After Lars Eric Arnelius. See Arneliusbreen. *Arnelius Ness*, De Geer 1913.

*Arneputtane*, see Arnepyttane.

**Arnepyttane** 74° 29' N 19° 09' E  
Three small lakes in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After Arne Haabeth, 1849-1927, business man of Stavanger, Norway, and his grandson Arne Kjell Haabeth, 1916-96, son of Thor Haabeth, civil engineer, who wintered with his family on Bjørnøya 1921-22. Arne Haabeth was one of the founders and principal shareholders of Bjørnøen A.S, formed 1918 in order to exploit the coal-fields on the island. President of the council of the company 1918-27. See also Haabethvatnet. *Arneputtane*, Hoel 1925.

**Arnesenbreen** 77° 49.5' N 18° 11.0' E  
About 13 km long glacier between Kvitkamben, Evensenryggen and Drygkjølen in the west, and Gavltind, Mathiesenfjellet and Bereznikovbreen in the east, east in Heer Land. After Bjørn Egil Arnesen, cartographer at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Arnesenodden** 78° 52.0' N 26° 31.0' E  
The northernmost part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After Magnus Arnesen, 1846-1903, sealing skipper and explorer of the Spitsbergen archipelago. When the ship of Kükenthal was wrecked in Storfjorden 1889 he went on board Arnesen's sloop where he continued his zoological work. *Kap Arnesen*, Kükenthal 1890.

**Arnicabreen** 78° 14.2' N 16° 40' E  
Small glacier at the head of Arnicadalen, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Arnicadalen** 78° 12.2' N 16° 41' E  
Valley on the northern side of Adventdalen, east of Arctowskifjellet, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the flower arnica which grows in the valley. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Arovika** 80° 04.9' N 18° 18.0' E  
The innermost part of Claravågen, on the eastern side of Storsteinhalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Matti J. T. Aro, member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt 1960.

**Arrdalen** 77° 41.1' N 21° 30.0' E  
About 3 km long tributary valley from east to Plurdalen, between Arrdalsnuten and Müllerberget, southwest on Edgeøya. Arr = scar. Orvin 1964.

**Arrdalsløgda** 77° 41.8' N 21° 34.0' E  
About 450 m high mountain north of Arrdalen, between Plurdalen and Digerfonna, southeast on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. *Arrdalsnuten*, Orvin 1964.

*Arrdalsnuten*, see *Arrdalshøgda*.

**Arresjøen** 79° 40.4' N 10° 48.5' E  
Lake south of Ballongkollen in the southwestern part of Danskøya, Albert I Land. Arre is the first component in a Danish lake name. Liestøl 1988.

*Arrête du Jemtland*, see *Jemtlandryggen*.  
*Arrhenius' fjäll*, see *Arrheniusfjellet*.

**Arrheniusfjellet** 77° 20' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain 905 m, northeast of Nathorstbreen at the head of Van Keulenfjorden, Torell Land. After Svante August Arrhenius, 1859-1927, Swedish oceanographer and physicist of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's Spitsbergen expedition 1896. *Arrhenius' fjäll*, Hamberg 1905; *Mt Arrhenius*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Arthurbreen** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier on the eastern shore of Forlandsundet near Sarsøyra, west in Oscar II Land. After Arthur Mathiesen, b. 1868, Norwegian businessman and contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier. *Gl. Arthur*, Isachsen 1915.

**Arvedalen** 78° 06.7' N 20° 55.0' E  
About 3 km long tributary valley to Åmotsdalen, north of Leehovden, northwesternmost on Edgeøya. A. = the chickweed valley. Neilson 1968.

*Arves topp*, see *Ždanovfjellet*.  
*Asbestcampen*. House on Asbestodden. Moberg (1959) p. 89.

**Asbestodden** 77° 29.6' N 14° 36.5' E  
Point in the inner part of Recherchefjorden on the western side of the point dividing Vestervågen and Fagerbukta, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the asbestos point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Ascherson Gletscher*, see *Freemanbreen*.  
*Ashcroft Ground*, see *Ashcroftgrunnen*.

**Ashcroftgrunnen** 76° 05.0' N 20° 00.0' E  
Fishing ground southeast of Sørkapp. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965.  
*Ashcroft Ground*, Close 1938.

*Askeladden*, see *Oskeladden*.

**Askerfjellet** 78° 39.1' N 12° 25.0' E  
Two km long and 935 m high, partly ice covered mountain between the upper part of Elisebreen and Fjelgbreen, west in Oscar II Land. Ascended by G. Isachsen on July 21, and by K. Haavimb of the Isachsen expedition on July 22, 1910, for the purpose of geographical surveying. After Asker, parish near Oslo, Norway, where G. Isachsen lived since 1911. *Mt Asker*, Isachsen (1915) p. 18.

**Askfjellet** 79° 06.0' N 18° 20.0' E  
Mountain on the western side of Komarovfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Ask, the first man in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Askheimfjellet** 77° 57.0' N 18° 10.0' E  
About 6.5 km long mountain between Andrinebreen, Åbreen and Ådalen, northernmost in Heer Land. After Thor Askheim, 1889-1967, topographer at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Askheimodden** 76° 29.7' N 24° 59.5' E  
Point west of Werenskioldfjellet, on the southwestern coast of Hopen. After Thor Askheim, 1889-1967, topographer at the Norwegian Polar Institute, who in 1939, 1947 and 1956 carried out topographical work on Hopen. Svalbard map Hopen (1949).

**Aspelinbreen** 77° 45.7' N 16° 43.0' E  
About 2 km long glacier on the eastern side of Aspelintoppen, in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Aspelinspitze*, see *Aspelintoppen*.

**Aspelintoppen** 77° 46.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
1217 m high mountain in the western part of Fagerstaffjella, north of Nobeltoppen and east of Birketvedttoppen in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Ascended by A. Koller with H. Hansen and E. Storm of the Hoel Expedition on July 17, 1921, for the purpose of topographic work. After Christian Henrik Thomas Aspelin, 1830-1919, manufacturer, manager of Fagersta Ironworks in Sweden. See also Fagerstaffjella. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Aspelinspitze*, Schoener (1902) p. 530; *Mt Aspelin*, Kjellström 1901.

*Astria elven*, see *Ytterdalselva*.

**Astronomfjellet** 78° 57.5' N 17° 32' E  
Mountain, 1443 m, south of Newtontoppen southernmost in Ny-Friesland.

*Astrupbreen*, see *Midtbreen*.

**Astrupneset** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Headland in the northwestern part of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After Eivind Astrup, 1871-95, Arctic explorer, with Peary in Greenland 1891-92 and 1893-94. *C. Astrup*, De Geer 1913; *Kap Eivind Astrup*, Strindberg 1897.

**Asvindalen** 78° 33.2' N 16° 10.0' E  
Small valley, about 2 km long, on the eastern side of Skansen, southeast in Dickson Land. Synonym for the god Mimer in Norse mythology. See also Alvrekdalen, Brimerpynten, Narveneset and Nidedalen. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

**Atgeirbreen** 79° 28.6' N 11° 09.0' E  
About 2.5 km long tributary glacier from north to Sjettebreen, on the western side of Atgeiren, west in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Atgeiren** 79° 28.9' N 11° 12.0' E  
Mountain, 935 m, on the northern and western side of Sjettebreen, west in Albert I Land. A. = the spear. From Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

*Athale Hed*, see *Kvalpynten*.

**Atna** 78° 09.8' N 22° 06.0' E  
About 17 km long river from Blåisen through Atndalen debouching into Walter Thymensbukta, north on Edgeøya. After the river Atna in Østerdalen, Norway. Orvin 1964. *Iller*, Büdel.

**Atndalen** 78° 09.0' N 21° 59.0' E  
About 11 km long valley between Langjøkulen and Bergfonna in the northern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Atomfjella** 79° 08.0' N 16° 30.0' E  
Mountains between Reinsbukkdalen and Reinsbukkbreen in the north and Smutsdalen and Smutsbreen in the south, between Austfjorden in the west and Reinsbukkbreen and Planefjella in the east, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Attåtakkammen** 77° 49.7' N 17° 15.0' E  
880 m high northeastern spur of Majorfjellet, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Aucellaskardet et*, see Aucellaskaret.

**Aucellaskaret** 78° 18' N 16° 40' E  
Pass between Marmierfjellet and Aucellatoppen, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Traversed by Oscar Backlund, A. Dubois and others on July 22, 1910. Dubois (1912) p. 25. *Aucellaskardet et*; *Col des Aucelles*, Dubois 1912.

**Aucellatoppen** 78° 17' N 16° 40' E  
Small peak in a mountain ridge south of Marmierfjellet, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Aucellas (Jurassic fossils) were found here, hence the name. *Pte des Aucelles*, Dubois 1912.

**Aueberget** 80° 24.0' N 23° 12.0' E  
Mountain in Platenhalvøya, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet.

**Auefjellet** 79° 32.0' N 11° 12.0' E  
Mountain between Waggonwaybreen and Brokebreen, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Orvin 1960. *Piggfjellet*, Orvin 1964.

**Auga** 78° 30.3' N 21° 41.5' E  
Lake between Besselsbreen and Augnebreen northeast on Barentsøya. *Eisange*, Büdel 1960; *Eisauga*, Büdel 1960; *Eisauge*, Büdel; *Isauga*, Orvin.

**Augnebreen** 78° 30.0' N 21° 50.0' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Besselsbreen and the lake Auga, northeast on Barentsøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1968. *Defantbreen*, Büdel.

*August Gl.*, see Augustbreen.  
*Augusta B.*, see Augustabukta.

**Augustaberget** 79° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain near Augustabukta on Scaniahalvøya in Gustav Adolf Land, southwest on Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

**Augustabukta** 79° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Wide, open bay on Scaniahalvøya, Gustav Adolf Land, in the southwestern part of Nordaustlandet. After Marie Louise Augusta Catharine, 1811-90, Princess of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, married 1829 to Friedrich Wilhelm I, King of Prussia, German Emperor 1871-88. *Augusta B.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Deutsche Bucht*, Hellwald (1881) p. 725.

**Augustbreen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Emmabreen, between Larsséntoppen and Ringertzfjellet, north in Haakon VII Land. See also Seligerbreen. *August Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Auguste Viktoria*, see Auguste Viktoriahøgda.  
*Auguste Viktoria Höhe*, see Prismefjella.

**Auguste Viktoriahøgda** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
511 m high plateau mountain in Prismefjella, on the eastern side of Woodfjorden above the point called Kapp Auguste Viktoria, Andrée Land. After Auguste Viktoria, 1858-1921, Empress of Germany 1888-1918. Ascended by K. Haavimb with A. Kregnes of the Isachsen expedition on August 4, 1910, for the purpose of geographical surveying. *Auguste Viktoria*, Isachsen 1912 d.

**Augustkuven** 77° 57.8' N 16° 27.5' E  
The highest, 940 m, and easternmost part of Johan Ankerfjellet, on the southern side of Reindalen in Nordenskiöld Land. After Johan August Anker, 1871-1940, Norwegian engineer and business man, chairman 1929-40 of the board of directors of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Arnesen 1969.

*Auk Fell*, see Alkefjellet.  
*Auk-horn*, see Alkhornet.

**Aula** 78° 16.0' N 13° 09.5' E  
River from Aulbreen through Auldalen and across the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra, with outlet in Wilkinsbukta, southwest in Oscar II Land. A. = to creep. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Aulbreen** 78° 19.2' N 13° 15.5' E  
Small glacier, about 2 km long, from Hans Olsenfjellet and Heidenstamtoppen into Auldalen on the eastern side of Daudmannsøyra, south in Oscar II Land. A. = the creeping glacier. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Auld Reekie*. Miners' hut belonging to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd. Location unknown. Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 233.

**Auldalen** 78° 18.5' N 13° 13.5' E  
Small valley between Kinnefjellet and Ommafjellet on the western side of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. A. = the creeping valley. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Aulrabben** 77° 12.6' N 15° 47' E  
Small ridge-shaped nunatak, 600 m, on the divide between Mühlbacherbreen and Nornebreen, on the divide between Wedel Jarlsberg Land and Torell Land. A. = the creeping ridge, because it forms a low ridge above the ice. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Auma** 74° 25' N 18° 56' E  
River in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. After river in Østerdalen, Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Aura** 77° 50.5' N 14° 38.0' E  
River from Nordre Aurdalsbre through Aurdalen where it spreads into several paths before it ends in Berzeliuselva, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the gravel. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Aurbekken** 77° 31.0' N 15° 23.5' E  
Brook from Heimfjella, running along the eastern lateral moraine of Finsterwalderbreen to Storbukta, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the gravel brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Aurdalen** 77° 51.0' N 14° 36.0' E  
About 5 km long, tributary valley from Nordre and Søre Aurdalsbre to the lower, westernmost part of Berzeliusdalen,

southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the gravel valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Aurdalskampen** 77° 51.1' N 14° 40.0' E  
430 m high mountain in the divide between Aurdalen and Berzeliusdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the gravel valley crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Aurholmen** 77° 09.8' N 14° 48' E  
Gravel islet in front of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the gravel islet. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Aurivilliusfjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
1108 m high mountain between Smeerenburgbreen, Hans Henrikbreen, Raudfjordbreen, Tjukktarmen and Rakbreen, Albert I Land. After Karl Wilhelm Samuel Aurivillius, 1854-99, Swedish zoologist, who described zoological material collected by Swedish Arctic expeditions. See also Arneliusbreen. *Set Aurivillius*, Guisnez 1904.

**Aurkollen** 77° 23.7' N 16° 01.0' E  
Mountain, 605 m, southeast in Friherrefjella, between Aurkollfonna and Langryggbreen, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the gravel knoll. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Aurkollfonna** 77° 24.2' N 16° 01.0' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier southeast in Friherrefjella between Armfjellet and Aurkollen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A. = the gravel knoll glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Aurodden** 76° 34.0' N 16° 46.5' E  
Small point on the eastern side of Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. A. = the gravel point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Aurorafjellet** 79° 00.2' N 16° 44.0' E  
Mountain east of Lemstrømfjellet, between Stubendorffbreen and Cambreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Aurora (Latin). Several names in this area are derived from geophysics. Helle 1987.

**Aurtangen** 78° 39.2' N 11° 11.0' E  
Point formed by the front moraine of Søre Buchananisen, east on Prins Karls Forland. Aur = gravel or miner stones. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Aurtjørna*, see Ratjørna.

**Aurvatna** 78° 47.0' N 10° 53.0' E  
A group of tarns west of Richardlaguna, Prins Karls Forland. A. = the gravel lakes. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Aurvågen** 77° 44.9' N 15° 44.0' E  
Bay on the southern side of Van Mijenfjorden between Bromellodden and Collinderodden in Nathorst Land. A. = the gravel bay. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Ausa** 74° 30' N 18° 57' E  
Small lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. A. = the ladle. After its shape. Hoel 1925.

**Auskaret** 78° 16.4' N 12° 59.0' E  
Lake on Daudmannsøyra, about 1 km east-northeast of Kulpodden, southwest in Oscar II Land. A. = the bailing bucket. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Außen I.*, see Ytterholmane.

**Austbotnen** 78° 35.6' N 16° 49.0' E  
Glacier corrie on the eastern side of Campbellryggen between Midterfjellet and the highest part of the ridge, 862 m, west in Bünsow Land. A. = the east corrie. *East Corrie*. McCabe 1939.

**Austbotnhytta** 78° 59.0' N 16° 24.0' E  
Hut north of Stubendorffbreen, below Lemstrømfjellet on the east side of Austfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Built by the Norwegian trapper Georg Bjørnnes. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Austbukta** 80° 41.0' N 21° 21.0' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Martensøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet.

**Austbåen** 78° 45.3' N 11° 24.5' E  
Sunken rock 3.5 km north of the western spit of Sarstangen, in the northern part of Forlandsundet. Near Vestbåen. Helle 1988.

**Austerbogen** 76° 37.2' N 17° 00.0' E  
Open bay between Keilhaubreen in the north and Kikutodden in the south, on the southeastern coast of Sørkapp Land. A. = the eastern bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Austernebba** 76° 51.5' N 16° 36.0' E  
Small mountain, 761 m, between Vestjøkulen and the northwestern part of Vasil'evbreen, with Vesternebba on the western side, north in Sørkapp Land. A. = the eastern beak. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Austervåg** 74° 29' N 19° 12' E  
Bay on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. On the southern side of the bay was the loading plant of the coal-mines at Tunheim (1916-25). Hoel 1925. *Sørumvaag*, Hoel, Kvalheim, Schive 1918; *Østervaag*, Bjørnøen A.S. 1919.

*Austfd*, see Austfjorden.

**Austfjorden** 79° 00' N 16° 00' E  
The eastern branch of Wijdefjorden, about 32 km long and averagely 5 km wide. A. = the eastern fiord. *Austfd*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *East Fiord*, British chart 2751; *Fiord de L'est*, French chart 5375; *Ost Fjord*, German chart 155; *Ostfjorden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, German chart 155; *Østfjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 37.

**Austfjordnes** 79° 07.6' N 16° 11.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Austfjorden, near Bjørnnesholmen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. A. = the eastern fiord point. Berset (1953) p. 193. *Østfjordnes*, Oxaas (1955) p. 141, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Austfjordneshytta** 79° 07.0' N 16° 12.0' E  
Hut on Austfjordnes on the eastern side of Austfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Built by the trapper Georg Bjørnnes. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Austflanken** 79° 11.0' N 12° 13.0' E  
812 m high, easternmost part of Generalfjella, between Tinayrebukta and Flankebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. Arnesen 1984.

**Austflya** 78° 15.8' N 12° 03.5' E  
Seven km long coastal plain south of Forlandsletta, from the northern end of Kinghamna on the eastern side of Saltfjellet, Rosshøgdene and Persiskammen, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

- Austflyodden** 78° 15.5' N 12° 06.5' E  
Point forming the southern boarder of Sandbukta on the eastern side of Austflya south of Forlandsletta, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Austfonna** 79° 45.0' N 24° 30.0' E  
Extensive glacier including the ice domes Norddomen and Sørdomen with Palanderisen, in the central part, in addition to Vegafonna, covering the eastern part of Nordaustlandet. Area 8 492 km<sup>2</sup> (included Vegafonna). A. = the eastern glacier. *East Ice*, Ahlmann 1933 c; *Groote Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Öst-isen*, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 69.
- Austgruva** 77° 50' N 16° 40' E  
The eastern adit at Sveagruba, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the eastern mine. *Østgruva*, Aasgaard (1951) p. 226.
- Austgötabreen** 78° 26.5' N 13° 04.5' E  
About 6 km long glacier on the western side of Trolheimen between Motalafjella, Løvilfjellet, Nøkken, Huldrehatten and Huldrefjellet west in Oscar II Land. After Östergötland, county in Sweden. In the coastal region between St. Jonsfjorden and Isfjorden De Geer has used a number of names which refer to Götaland in Sweeden, Austgötabreen, Kinnefjellet, Motalafjellet, Ommafjellet, Venernbreen, Vestgötabreen and Vetternbreen. *Glacier Östgöta*, Isachsen 1915.
- Austholmen** 80° 11.9' N 26° 19.5' E  
The easternmost island, about 2.5 km north of the front of Leighbreen in Orvin Land, in the northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1985.
- Austjøkelen*, see Austjøkulen.  
*Austjøkeltinden*, see Austjøkultinden.
- Austjøkulen** 76° 53.0' N 16° 39.0' E  
About 7 km long glacier between Mendeleevbreen and Vasil'evbreen, in the northeastern part of Sørkapp Land. West has been mistaken for east by the person who named the place, therefore we are justified in calling the glacier Austjøkulen and not Vestjøkulen, which would be the correct translation of the original name. *Austjøkelen*; *Vallée Ouest*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Austjøkulpasset** 76° 51.8' N 16° 36.5' E  
Pass between Austernebbra and Knattberget north in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Austjøkultinden** 76° 52.6' N 16° 35.5' E  
735 m high nunatak between Austjøkulen and Vestjøkulen in the northern part of Sørkapp Land. A. = the eastern glacier summit. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Austjøkeltinden*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Austkap*, see Heerodden.
- Austlibekken** 77° 51.3' N 15° 02.5' E  
Brook from the glacier on the northern side of Austlikollen and Krognesshøgda to Vassdalen and Vassdalselva, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the brook in the eastern mountain slope. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Austlikollen** 77° 50.5' N 15° 01.0' E  
Peak, 564 m high, on the western side of the lower part of Vassdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. A. = the crag in the eastern mountain slope. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Austnesbåen** 79° 00.1' N 12° 03.0' E  
Sunken rock in Blomstrandhamna, 350 m southeast of Austrevet, south in Haakon VII Land. A. = the sunken rock at the eastern point.
- Austneset** 79° 00.3' N 12° 02.5' E  
Cape on the northern side of Blomstrandhamna, 500 m east of Vestneset, south in Haakon VII Land. A. = the eastern point. Isachsen 1912 b.
- Austplana** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Plateau-shaped mountain between Raudfjorden and Hamiltonbukta, northeast on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Plana (Swedish dialect word) = hill. In the neighbourhood Högplana and Vestplana near Smeerenburgfjorden. *Mt Östplana*, De Geer 1913.
- Austre Adventfjord** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 217.6 km<sup>2</sup>, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Coal-bearing region, claimed by skipper B. Pedersen from Tromsø, Norway, in 1901 on behalf of the Norwegian company Bergen Spitsbergen Kulgrubekompagni, which in 1903 sold it to The Spitzbergen Coal and Trading Company, Ltd. of Sheffield. Sold in 1916 to a Norwegian company, A/S De Norske Kulfelter Spitsbergen, and in 1937 to Jacob Kjødø, shipowner, Bergen, Norway, who in 1938 founded the company, Norske Kulfelter A/S of Fana, near Bergen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17.
- Austre Brøggerbreen** 78° 54.0' N 11° 50.5' E  
Glacier south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. See also Brøggerbreane. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Austre Burgerbukta** 77° 03.2' N 16° 00.5' E  
The eastern branch of Burgerbukta formed by retreat of Mühlenbacherbreen, on the northern shore of Hornsund, on the divide between Wedel Jarlsberg Land and Torell Land. Birkenmajer (1958 d), and (1960) p. 24.
- Austre Båkevatnet** 78° 12.9' N 13° 03.0' E  
Lake near Kapp Scania in the southern part of Daudmannsodden, southwesternmost in Oscar II Land. A. B. = the eastern beacon lake. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Austre Fagerfjord** 77° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim, 29.6 km<sup>2</sup>, east of Recherchefjorden northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fagerfjord is the Norwegian translation of the oldest Dutch name of Recherchefjorden. The claim formerly belonging to The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd. of London, in 1932 bought by the Norwegian government. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.
- Austre Grønfjordbreen** 77° 55.5' N 14° 20.0' E  
The smallest and easternmost of Grønfjordbreane west in Nordenskiöld Land. The divide between Austre and Vestre Grønfjordbreen are between Hallandkammen north-northwards to the distal moraine. From neighbouring name. *Østre Grønfjordbre*.
- Austre Holmesletbreen** 78° 29.4' N 12° 56.0' E  
The easternmost of Holmesletbreane on the northern side of Holmesletfjella south of St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name.

- Austre Huklaguna** 78° 58.3' N 11° 29.0' E  
The easternmost of Huklagunene between Kvadehuken and Kongsfjordneset on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land.
- Austre Krossfjord** 79° 10' N 11° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim, 19.9 km<sup>2</sup>, with small occurrence of chalcopyrite, situated east of Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. Originally claimed in 1906 by Ernest Mansfield and sold by him in 1911 to the The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, it was in 1932 bought by the Norwegian government. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 1.
- Austre Lognedalsbre** 77° 29.3' N 14° 10.0' E  
2.5 km long glacier from Dunderfjellet into the upper part of Lognedalen, parallel to Vestre Lognedalsbre, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Austre Lovénbreen** 78° 52.0' N 12° 10.0' E  
Glacier south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. See Lovénbreane. Svalbard map A7 (1961). *Lovénbreane nr 3*, Orvin 1934.
- Austre Russøya*, see Indre Russøya.
- Austre Sabinevågen** 80° 12.7' N 21° 10' E  
The eastern part of Sabinebukta, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Lytskjold 1996.
- Austre Savitsjbekken*, 76° 55' N 15° 47' E. Brook from the western side of Wurmbrandegga to Savičbekken. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.
- Austre Skålfjellbreen** 77° 02.9' N 15° 27.5' E  
Small glacier in the western slope of Skålfjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. *Skålfjellbreen*, Birkenmajer 1959 d, and (1960) p. 29.
- Austre St. Jonsfjord** 78° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, 18.9 km<sup>2</sup>, near St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. Originally claimed in 1913 by the Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, it was bought by the Norwegian government in 1932. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 3.
- Austre Steinbruvatnet** 76° 29.1' N 16° 34.5' E  
The easternmost of Steinbruvatna southwest on Sørkappøya. See also Steinbruvatna. Lyngre 1924.
- Austre Toddivatn** 80° 11.0' N 19° 35.0' E  
Small lake south of Norgekollen, Botniahalvøya, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Flood 1966.
- Austre Torellbreen** 77° 10' N 15° 02' E  
The eastern, large branch of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Torell Glacier*, Werenskiöld (1953) p. 303.
- Austre Tvillingneset** 80° 03.0' N 18° 11.0' E  
The eastern part of Tvillingneset, between Tvillingvika and Kinnvika, Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake.
- Austre Tvillingodde** 78° 06.0' N 13° 54.5' E  
The easternmost of Tvillingoddane on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, 1.3 km west of Festningen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. *Østre Tvillingodde*, Hoel and Orvin 1937.
- Austre Tømmerpynten** 78° 50.6' N 29° 18.0' E  
The southeastern part of Tømmerneset in the eastern part of Kongsøyra, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.
- Austrevet** 76° 28.4' N 16° 46.0' E  
Shallow reef with many skerries and islets on the southeastern side of Sørkappøya. The largest islet is Reveholmen, the largest islet in southeast is Flakskjeret. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Austriabreen*, see Skarpeggbreen.  
*Austriafjellet*, see Nordvågfjellet.
- Austryggen** 76° 54.3' N 16° 12.0' E  
About 1.5 km long ridge eastwards in Samarinbreen, southwards from the northern part of Mehesten, northwest in Sørkapp Land. A. = the eastern ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Austryggnuten** 76° 54.1' N 16° 14.5' E  
Hill at the eastern end of Austryggen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Austtoppen** 77° 51.8' N 17° 25.5' E  
855 m high peak in the central part of Halfdan Jacobsenryggen west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Austvika** 79° 59.0' N 18° 50.0' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Snaddvika, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake.
- Avdalen** 78° 19.3' N 17° 30' E  
Small tributary valley to Brattlidalen east of Coloradofjella, westernmost in Sabine Land. A. = the devious valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Avdalen*, 74° 23' N 19° 02' E. Valley on the western side of Alfredfjellet on Bjørnøya. A. = the devious valley. Hoel 1925.
- Avdalslhøgda** 78° 20' N 17° 28.0' E  
Mountain on the northern side of the lower part of Avdalen, between Fimbulisen and Brattlihøgda in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.
- Avleggeren*, see Avleggjaren.
- Avleggjaren** 77° 00.1' N 21° 49.5' E  
Islet southwest of Hornøya in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. A. = the cutting. At low water the islet is connected with Hornøya. *Avleggeren*, Gjertz 1990.
- Avtjørna** 74° 30' N 19° 04' E  
Lakelet near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. A. = the devious lakelet. Hoel 1925.
- Awl*, see Sylen.  
*Axel s. :t*, see Akseløya.  
*Axel Sound*. Probably Akselsundet.  
*Axel Varde*, see Akselvarden.  
*Axels Bay*, see Akselhavna.  
*Axels Isbrä*, see Fridtjovbreen.  
*Axels öar*, see Mariaholmen.  
*Axels öar*, see Akseløya.
- Axeltoppen** 78° 43.0' N 12° 56.5' E  
Mountain northeast of Kregnestoppen in Oscar II Land. After Axel Charles Kregnes, 1884-1935, Trondheim, Norway,

assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Orvin 1964.

*Axelöhamn*, see Akselhamna.

*Axeløundet*, see Akselsundet.

*Ayer Bay*, see Ayerfjorden.

**Ayerbreen** 78° 05' N 15° 58' E  
Small glacier at the head of Bolterdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Frederick Ayer, 1822-1918, Boston.

He was the partner of John Longyear and together they started the Arctic Coal Co. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Ayerfjorden** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
The westernmost branch of Raudfjorden where Chauveaubreen debouches, north in Albert I Land. *Aijar B.*, Blaeu 1662; *Ayer Bay*, Addison 1904;



*B. Agardh*, see Agardhbukta.  
*B. au monier*, see Raudfjorden.  
*B. aux Anglois*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*B. aux oiseaux*, see Fuglefjorden.  
*B. Bakan*, see Bakanbukta.  
*B. Betty*, see Bettybukta.  
*B. Danoise*, see Kobbefjorden.  
*B. de la Madelaine*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*B. de la Magdaleine*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*B. de l'avent*, see Adventfjorden.  
*B. de St. Jean*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*B. der Fühse*. Translation of Vossen Bay, here placed in Ginevrobotnen. Pagès 1786.  
*B. des Chiens Marins*, see Selvågen.  
*B. des Houilles*, see Colesbukta.  
*B. d'Etallonage*, see Habenichtbukta.  
*B. di S. Giovanni*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*B. diric*, see Breibogen.  
*B. du Roi*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*B. extreme*, see Ekstremfjorden.  
*B. Faxe*, see Faksevågen.  
*B. ferer*, see Fairhaven.  
*B. Gyps*, see Gipsvika.  
*B. Hollandaise*, see De Hollantsche Haven.  
*B. Hollandoise*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*B. Jäderin*, see Jäderinfjorden.  
*B. Koller*, see Kollerfjorden.  
*B. Kvedfjord*, see Kvedfjordbukta.  
*B. Lindhagen*, see Lindhagenbukta.  
*B. Michael Rinders*, see Rindersbukta.  
*B. Rossa*, see Raudfjorden.  
*B. Treiirenborg*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*B. Wiche*, see Wichebukta.  
*B. Wosse*, see Vossebukta.  
*B. Zeipel*, see Zeipelbukta.  
*B. de la Magdeleine*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*B. des hollandois*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*B. des hollandoise*, see De Hollantsche Haven.  
*B. des panoles*, see Trygghamna.  
*B. di Keerwick*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*B. S. Gio*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*Backa Dead Ice*, see Backabreen.  
*Backa Gl.*, see Backabreen.  
*Backa top*, see Backaberget.

**Backaberget** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
 Mountain northwest of Backabreen, Nordaustlandet. Kulling 1934 b. *Backa top*, Ahlmann (1933 c) p. 55.

**Backabreen** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
 Isolated small ice cap south of Murchisonfjorden, Gothiahalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Erik Eriksson Backa, b. 1905, fil. mag., Swedish meteorologist, member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1931 under Swedish professor and geographer H. Ahlmann. *Backa Dead Ice*, Ahlmann (1933 e) p. 166; *Backa Gl.*, Ahlmann 1933 c.

**Backlundbreen** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
 Glacier northwest of Ginevrobotnen, Olav V Land. After Helge Götrik Backlund, 1878-1974, Swedish geologist born in Dorpat, Russia, professor at the University of Uppsala from 1924. As a St. Petersburg University undergraduate he served on the expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1899, 1900 and 1901 as leader of "the flying and climbing parties" of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. He was the first to climb Newtonstoppen (in 1900). Backlund also

visited Siberia and East Greenland and published many papers on Arctic geology and geography. See also Backlundtoppen, named after the father of Helge Backlund. *Gl. Helge Backlund*, Wassiliew 1925; *Helge Backlundbreen*.

**Backlundtoppen** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
 Mountain, 1068 m, between Transparentbreen and Akademi-karbreen, Olav V Land. Trigonometric station of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Signal put up by Helge Backlund of the Arc-of-Meridian Expedition on August 19, 1900. Observations by A. Wasiliew in 1900 and 1901. The mountain is named after Johan Oskar Backlund, 1846-1916, Swedish-Russian astronomer, managing director of the observatory at Pulkovo. Originator of Swedish-Russian co-operation for measuring a meridian arc at Spitsbergen. Member of the commission for the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian measurements 1899-1902, leader of the geodetic field work on Spitsbergen in the summer of 1899 and 1901. Also on Spitsbergen in 1910 on board the steamer "Ile de France". *Mt Backlund*, Backlund 1908.

**Badekaret** 78° 17.6' N 13° 02.5' E  
 Lake in the central part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. B. = the bathing tub. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Badetoppene** 79° 20.0' N 11° 22.0' E  
 Several nunataks between Førstebreen, Andrebreen, Brücknerbreen, Lilliehöökbreene and Forbesbreen, southeast in Albert I Land. After the German tourist guide, captain Wilhelm Bade from Wismar, who led several tourist expeditions to Spitsbergen. Orvin 1960.

*Baer Berg*, see Bærberget.  
*Baerberget*, see Bærberget.  
*Baia del Re*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Baia della Croce*, see Krossfjorden.  
*Baia della Maddalena*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Baia di Sta Maria Adalena*. The name is mistakenly entered at Smeerenburgfjorden, instead of Magdalenefjorden. Dudley 1636.  
*Baia Incognita*, see Stormbukta.  
*Baia Red*, see Raudfjorden.  
*Baie Anderson*, see Anderssonbukta.  
*Baie Ayer*, see Hamiltonbukta.  
*Baie Basisnaia*, see Russebukta.  
*Baie Bruce*, see Brucebukta.  
*Baie Coles*, see Colesbukta.  
*Baie de Hambourg*, see Hamburgbukta.  
*Baie de hollande*, see De Hollantsche Haven.  
*Baie de hollande*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*Baie de la Madeleine*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Baie de la Recherche*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Baie de la Vierge*, see Virgohamna.  
*Baie de l'Alcool*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Baie de l'Ours*, see Johnstonsbukta.  
*Baie de Magdaleine*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Baie de Weitle*, see Wijdefjorden.  
*Baie des Anglais*, see Engelskbukta.  
*Baie des Basques*, see Hamburgbukta.  
*Baie des Coquilles*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Baie des Épaves*, see Rekvedbukta.  
*Baie des Glaciers*, see Ayerfjorden.  
*Baie des Glaciers*, Guiszez 1904; *Glacier Bay*, De Geer 1913; *Glacier-bay*, Nordenskiöld (1892) p. 53; *Sørfjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35.  
*Baie des Hambourgeois*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Baie des Phoques*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Baie Des Russes*, see Russehamna.

*Baie des Russes*, see Ymerbukta.

*Baie des Voleurs*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Baie d'Olga*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Baie du Charbon*, see Kolbukta.

*Baie du Marbre*, see Peirsonhamna.

*Baie du Narvals*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*Baie du Nord*, see Nordgattet.

*Baie du Sud*, see Süd-Hafen.

*Baie du Tonnerre*, see Dunderbukta.

*Baie Eidem*, see Eidembukta.

*Baie Genevra*, see Ginevrabotnen.

*Baie Goës*, see Gâshamna.

*Baie Hamburger*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Baie Hourker*, see Virgohamna.

*Baie Jakobsen*, see Jakobsbukta.

*Baie Large*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Baie Large*, see Breibogen.

*Baie Liefde ou Wiche*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Baie Michel Rinders*, see Rindersbukta.

*Baie Muyden*, see Vårsolbukta.

*Baie Nordenskiöld*, see Nordenskiöldbukta.

*Baie Palander*, see Palanderbukta.

*Baie Princesse Alice*, see Alicehamna.

*Baie Rouge*, see Raudfjorden.

*Baie Russe*, see Russebukta.

*Baie Sars*, see Sarsbukta.

*Baie Svendsen*, see Mushamna.

*Baie Tinayre*, see Tinayrebukta.

*Baie Van Mijen*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Baie Waygat*, see Vaigattbogen.

*Baij met de Eylanden*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Baij met Vuijlerudsen*, see Agardhbukta.

**Bairdfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 620 m, east of the head of Tempelfjorden, between Fimbulisen and Hayesbreen in Sabine Land. After Spencer Fullerton Baird, 1823-87, American naturalist. In this region several localities have been named by Petermann after Americans: Hallberget, Hayesbreen, Hildegardfjellet, and Pöschfjellet. *Mt Bard*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Baja di Biscaglia*. Possibly the mouth of Woodfjorden. Marmier (1841 b) p. 217.

*Baja d'Olanda*, see De Hollantsche Haven.

*Baja d'Olanda*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Bakan bkt*, see Bakanbukta.

**Bakanbukta** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
The largest and westernmost bay in front of Pedašenkobreen, on the northern coast of Ginevrabotnen, southeasternmost in Olav V Land. After "Bakan", Russian inspection vessel on the Murman coast, used by the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, 1900 and 1901. *B. Bakan*, Wassiliew 1925; *Bakan bkt*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Buhta Bakan*, Černyšev (1902) p. 140.

**Bakaninbreen** 77° 45.5' N 17° 30.0' E  
About 9.5 km long tributary glacier from northeast to Paulabreen near Hollertoppen, Statsrådsnipa and Siggerudfjella, west in Heer Land. After Bakanin, Russian naval seaman, attached as craftsman to the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wintered at Hornsund 1899-1900 (dog tender). Also on Spitsbergen 1901. Died 1903. *Vallée Bakanin*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Bakkeknausen** 79° 59.0' N 22° 05.0' E  
Mountain between Vestfonna and the inner part of Rijpfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.

**Baklia** 78° 30.3' N 11° 16.5' E  
The height and the hillsides between Scotiadalen in the west and Tritoppbreane, Doddsfjellet and Doddsbreen in the east, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Balanuspynten** 78° 43.5' N 11° 39.5' E  
Small point on the northern side of Sarsbukta, east of Forlandsundet, Oscar II Land. Feyling-Hanssen (1953) p. 42.

**Balanusvika** 78° 43.7' N 11° 38' E  
Small bay between Sarspynten and Balanuspynten on the eastern side of Forlandsundet, Oscar II Land. Feyling-Hanssen (1953) p. 42.

**Balbergbreen** 79° 45.0' N 14° 41.0' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier on the western side of Balberget, northeasternmost in Andrée Land. After Balberget. Orvin 1964.

**Balberget** 79° 45.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
Mountain west of Balbergstranda and east of Balbergbreen, northernmost in Andrée Land.

**Balbergstranda** 79° 45.0' N 14° 53.5' E  
Shore on the eastern side of Balberget, northeasternmost in Andrée Land. After Balberget. Orvin 1964.

**Balchenryggen** 79° 35.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
Mountain south of Nordbreen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After the Norwegian-American colonel Bernt Balchen, 1899-1973, who took part in Roald Amundsen's expedition to Svalbard in 1926, was aviator on Byrds flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927 and the flight to the South Pole in 1929. He was a member of Ellsworth's Antarctic expeditions 1933-34 and 1934-35. Later he visited the Arctic regions several times as officer in the U.S.A.'s military service. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Balchinfjellet** 78° 28.6' N 16° 57.0' E  
Mountain between Gipsdalen in the west and the lower part of Burn Murdochbreen and Langholen in the east, between Boltonbreen in the north and Aitkendalen and Storholen in the south, in the southern part of Bünsow Land. After an English geographer, member of McCabe's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1938. Orvin and Harland 1960.

*Balck Gl.*, see Balckbreen.

**Balckbreen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier between Balckfjellet, Lingfjellet and Lingbreen, east of Raudfjorden on Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Viktor Gustaf Balck, 1844-1928, Swedish officer, worked for the advancement of sports and athletics. See also Idrottneset. *Balck Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Balckfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain west of Balckbreen, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. See Balckbreen. *Mt Balck*, De Geer 1913.

**Balderfonna** 79° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier area south of Lomfjorden, west of Hinlopenstretet, Ny-Friesland. After Balder, god in Norse mythology. A number of places on both sides of Hinlopenstretet were given names by

from Norse mythology by De Geer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Lovén Plateau*, Frazer 1924; *Névé dôme Balder*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Baldhead*, see Skolten.

*Baldhead Glacier*, see Skoltbreen.

**Balfourfjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 521 m, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Ascended by J. Laurantz and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 1, 1928, for the purpose of geographical surveying. After Andrew Balfour, b. 1848, Scottish physician. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mount Balfour*, Bruce 1909; *Mt Balfour*, Isachsen 1912.

*Ball P.*, see Kapp Lyell.

*Balliol Glacier*, see Balliolbreen.

**Balliolbreen** 78° 48' N 16° 17' E  
Glacier on the western side of Faraofjellet, Dickson Land. After Balliol College, Oxford, UK. Harland 1952. *Balliol Glacier*, Mann 1933.

**Ballongkollen** 79° 42.0' N 10° 50.0' E  
Mountain in the central part of Danskøya, Albert I Land. After Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon-house. See also Virgohamna.

*Balstadfjellene*, see Svartknausane.

**Balstadnuten** 77° 35.8' N 15° 59.0' E  
860 m high peak on the southeastern end of Ringfjellet, south in Nathorst Land. After Håkon Balstad, 1904-64, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1945-55. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Balt Gl.*, see Baltbreen.

**Baltbreen** 77° 59.5' N 18° 17.0' E  
Minor glacier in the northern part of Rjurikfjellet facing Agardhbukta, northeast in Heer Land. From "Balt", i.e. inhabitant of the former Russian Baltic provinces. In the neighbourhood are a number of localities named by De Geer in memory of Russians, including Friedrich Šmidt, a palaeontologist who was a Balt. See also Friedrichfjellet, Šmidtberget, Rjurikaksla (-fjellet, -dalen, -breen), and Klement'evfjellet. *Balt Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Balttoppen** 78° 00.0' N 18° 16.0' E  
614 m high peak on the northern side of øvre Baltbreen and in the northern part of Rjurikfjellet, northeast in Heer Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Bamse Brakar** 80° 23.0' N 19° 50.0' E  
Mountain rock north of Zeipelbukta in Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.

**Bamseodden** 80° 23.0' N 19° 46.0' E  
Point between Zeipelbukta and Depotvika, Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1964.

*Banc de la Sentinelle*, see Sentinelleflaket.

*Banc de Sable*, see Sarstangen.

*Banc du Nord*, see Nordgrunnen.

*Banc du Sud*, see Sørgrunnen.

**Banebotnen** 79° 00.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Glaciated corrie between Neptunfjellet, Tritonfjellet and Marsfjellet west of the upper part of Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. Harland.

*Bangen Hoeck*, see Bangenhuk.

*Bangen hoeck*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Bangen Hoek*, see Bangenhuk.

*Bangenhokland*, see Bangenhukhalvøya.

**Bangenhuk** 79° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Point on the southern side of Mosselbukta, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Bangen = fearful or dangerous. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bangen Hoeck*, Colom 1662; *Bangen Hoek*, Isachsen 1915.

**Bangenhukhalvøya** 79° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Peninsula between Mosselbukta and Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Bangen = fearful or dangerous. *Bangenhokland*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 17.

*Baranowskibreen*, 77° 06.6' N 15° 20.5' E. Glacier in Tonefjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Baranowskifjellet*, 77° 06.6' N 15° 21.5' E. The eastern part of Tonefjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Baranowskiodden** 77° 00.3' N 15° 37.5' E  
Point between Isbjørnhamna and Hansbukta at the front of Hansbreen, northeast of Hornsund. After the Pole Baranowski. Polish map 1977.

*Baranowskipasset*, 76° 55.2' N 16° 04.5' E. Pass from Čebysevbreten to Bastionbreen. Karezewski 1984, Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.

**Barbarabreen** 76° 57.3' N 17° 15.0' E  
Small glacier between Hedgehogfjellet and Mirefjellet northeast in Sørkapp Land. Name transferred from Mirefjellet, which on the map in H. N. Coryell's report in 1920 was named Mt Barbara. In the same map, the glacier was named Central Glacier, but this name does not stress the real character of this glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Central Glacier*.

**Bardebreen** 78° 40.5' N 14° 30.0' E  
10 km long glacier from east towards the northwestern bay in Ekmanfjorden, southwest in James I Land. After Barden. Orvin 1960.

**Barden** 78° 42.0' N 14° 10.0' E  
Mountain south of Sefstrømbreen, north of Bardebreen, James I Land. The mountain resembles a baleen (whalebone) on the map.

*Bardi Felsen*, see Bardiholmen.

*Bardi-Gletscher*, see Waggonwaybreen.

**Bardiholmen** 77° 34.1' N 14° 59.5' E  
Islet outermost in Van Keulenfjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Henry, 1851-1905, Prince of Bourbon, Prince of Parma, Count of Bardi, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1891 and 1892 which named the place. *Bardi Felsen*, Barry 1894 i.

*Bardodejbreen*, 76° 54.1' N 16° 11.5' E. Small glacier between Austryggen and Rova. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Barents Gat*, see Barentsgattet.

*Barents Land*, see Barentsøya.  
*Barents Øy*, see Barentsøya.

**Barentsburg** 78° 03.9' N 14° 13.5' E  
Russian mining settlement on the eastern side of the outermost part of Grøn fjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. The first house was built in 1912 by a Norwegian company from Stavanger. A Dutch company, the N.V. Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Compagnie, bought the mine and surface plant in 1920. Sold to the Russian State company Arktikugol in 1932. Barentsburg used in letter of March 17, 1924, from the N.V. Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Compagnie through their Oslo representative to Norwegian geologist Adolf Hoel. In 2002 there were around 900 Russian workers in Barentsburg, most miners, and this was the only populated Russian settlement in the archipelago. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 16, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Barentsburg** 78° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district, on the eastern side of Grøn fjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. The first claim was made in 1900 by a Norwegian company. Later American and Norwegian companies and private persons also claimed land here. All these claims were sold in 1914-15, to the Russian company, from which the Dutch company N.V. Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Compagnie bought them in 1920. In 1932 the property was sold to a Russian State company Arktikugol. Area 56.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 16.

**Barentsfjellet** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 642 m, near the northern point of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Barents*, Bruce 1909, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Barentsgattet** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Sound between Fuglesongen and Klovningen, in the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albert I Land. *Barents Gat*, De Geer 1913.

**Barentshavet** 75° 00.0' N 35° 00.0' E  
Ocean between Spitsbergen, Bjørnøya, Nordkapp, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land and Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Oil Review (1968) p. 34.

**Barentsjökulen** 78° 20.0' N 21° 00.0' E  
Inland ice covering most of Barentsøya. Orvin 1964. *Ibsen-Eis*, Büdel (on map 1:100 000).

*Barents-land*, see Barentsøya.  
*Barents-maa*, see Barentsøya.

**Barentsøya** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
One of the largest islands in the Svalbard archipelago. It is situated between latitude 78° 10' 10" and 78° 30' 50" N and longitude 20° 10' and 22° 20' E. The island is approximately square, its maximum length and width being about 50 km. The area is 1288 km<sup>2</sup>. The coast is not much indented. The island is separated from Spitsbergen by Ginevrabotnen and Heløysundet, and from Edgeøya by Freemansundet. It consists mainly of Triassic beds. A number of places have considerable diabase intrusions. After the Dutch navigator Willem Barentz, d. 1597, who was a leader of three Dutch expeditions to the Arctic, in 1594, 1595, 1596-97. During the last of these expeditions Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen were found. Barentz died during the wintering in Novaya Zemlya in 1597, at the age of about 40. Barentsøya was not known to be an island till the middle

of the 19th century when the discoveries of Norwegian sealing skippers made it clear. See Freemansundet and Heleysundet. Before that Barentsøya was thought to be connected with Ny-Friesland. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Barents Land*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Barents Øy*, Isachsen 1919; *Barents-land*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 54; *Barents-maa*, Saraste 1925 a; *Berensland*, Skilling-Magasin (1870) p. 60; *Bæren-L.*; *Lorentz-land*, Wallsee (s. a.) p. 84; *South East Land*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Sydostland*, Christie (1851) p. 8; *Zuyd Ooster Land*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720.

**Barettbreen** 77° 11.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Small tributary glacier from northwest to Flatbreen, on the southern side of Baretten in Bendefjellet, Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Baretten** 77° 11.5' N 16° 44.0' E  
710 m high peak in the southeastern part of Bendefjellet, Torell Land. B. = the beret. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Barkhamodden** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Long, narrow spit of land on the southwestern coast of Barentsøya. Visited by Th. von Heuglin on August 25, 1870. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Barcam*, Colom 1650; *C. Barkhā*, Edge 1625; *C. Barkham*, Hondius 1635; *C. Barsam*, Dudley 1646; *Cap Barcam*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Cape Barcam*, Scoresby 1820 b.

*Barkow Berg*, see Barkowfjellet.

**Barkowfjellet** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain, 820 m, north of von Postbreen at the head of Tempelfjorden, west in Sabine Land. After Dr. Erich Barkow, 1882-1923, meteorologist, member of Filchner's Spitsbergen expedition 1910 and of the German Antarctic Expedition 1911-13. Gilchner's expedition surveyed and named the mountain. *Barkow Berg*, Filchner 1914.

**Barlaupen** 77° 38.0' N 17° 03.0' E  
Mountain ridge at the head of Doktorbreen, between Reinfonna and Barlaupfonna, east in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Barlaupfonna** 77° 36.5' N 17° 04.0' E  
Ice-covered area east and south of Barlaupen at the head of Doktorbreen, on the divide between Nathorst Land and Torell Land. Orvin 1960.

**Barmfjellbreen** 78° 55.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
Glacier northeast of Barmfjellet, James I Land. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Barmfjellet** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain south of Battybreen on the western side of Dicksondalen, James I Land. Barm = bosom. The name describes the shape of the mountain. Lid 1929.

**Barmfjelltoppen** 78° 55.0' N 15° 06.5' E  
Height in Barmfjellet on the western side of Dicksondalen, northeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Barmskuten** 78° 54.2' N 15° 09.0' E  
The southeasternmost peak in Barmfjellet on the western side of Dicksondalen, northeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

- Baronbreen** 79° 01.0' N 12° 35.0' E  
Glacier from Conwaytoppen to Conwaybreen, Haakon VII Land. After the Baron of Allington. See Conwayfjellet.
- Baronen** 79° 14.1' N 19° 23.0' E  
Islet 1 km north of Nordenskiöldøya in Vaigattøyane, Hinlopenstretet. B. = the baron, referring to Baron Nordenskiöld. Lytskjold 1990.
- Baronfjella** 77° 37.3' N 18° 18.5' E  
4.5 km long mountain ridge, 425 m, between Thomsonbreen and Storfjorden, southeast in Heer Land. B. = the baron mountains. Near Thomsonbreen, Thomson was Baron Kelvin of Largo. See also Thomsonbreen and Thomsonfjellet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1986.
- Baronneset** 77° 38.5' N 18° 21.5' E  
Point at the front of Thomsonbreen, southeast in Heer Land. B. = the baron point. See Thomsonbreen and Thomsonfjellet. Arnesen 1969.
- Barren Hill*, see Snauvola.  
*Barrier I.*, see Steggholmen.  
*Barrier Skerry*, see Steggsjeret.
- Barryneset** 77° 53.7' N 16° 46.0' E  
Point between Bragazavågen and Sveasundet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Richard Ritter von Barry, b. 1861. Austrian naval officer, admiral, then lieutenant, master of the ship of Prince Henry of Bourbon's expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). K. Barry, Kjellström 1901.
- Barsokbreen*, see Studentbreen.
- Barsokkammen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
820 m high mountain between Universitetsbreen, Studentbreen and Botnfonna, northwest in Dickson Land. Barsok = Bartholomew. Lid's party left this region on the 24th of August, 1929, which is called Barsok Day. Lid (1929) p. 450.
- Barth Gletscher*, see Barthbreen.
- Barthbreen** 78° 25.0' N 22° 04.0' E  
Small glacier between Reymondbreen and Isormen on the eastern side of Barentsøya. Hovda and Halvorsen 1969. *Barth Gletscher*.
- Basaltflya** 78° 56.0' N 28° 40.0' E  
Area between Lågsletta and Store Svarttjørna, the western part of Victoriabukta and Midtneset, on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. This area is rich in large blocks of basalt. Sundsby.
- Base Hut*, see Skottehytta.  
*Base Mountain*, see Basisfjellet.  
*Base Point*, see Depotodden.  
*Base station*. The Polish station in Hornsund, but doubtful if it is ment as a name. Birkenmajer (1060) p. 9.
- Basilika** 77° 28.0' N 15° 48.0' E  
Mountain 856 m, north in Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants from the Hoel Expedition on August 7, 1920, for the purpose of geographical surveying. After its appearance. *Basilikan*, Nathorst 1900, Hamberg 1905.
- Basilikaelva** 77° 30.0' N 15° 42.5' E  
About 7 km long river from the end moraine of Hassingerbreen at the foot of Basilika, northwards through Blautflya to van Keulenfjorden, 2.5 km east of Blautneset, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Basilikan*, see Basilika.
- Basilikarabbane** 77° 29.0' N 15° 50.0' E  
About 3.5 km long and 1 km wide area with crags on the northeastern slope of Basilika in Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Basisfjellet** 80° 24' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain, 460 m high, at Depotodden on the northern side of Brennevinsfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *Base Mountain*, Wright (1939) p. 213.
- Basisnaja ravnina*, see Grunnlinesletta.
- Basisodden** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Cape on the northwestern side of Hinlopenstretet, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. C. *Base*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Basissletta** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Coastal plain inland from Basisodden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Basis = base-lines. Measuring of base-lines was performed here by the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in 1899. *Plaine de la Base Suédoise*, De Geer 1923 a; *Svenska baslandet*, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 49.
- Basisøya** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Small island in Pentavika, Nordaustlandet. Name after measurement of base-lines performed here by the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition in 1931. Scholander 1934 b.
- Basken B.*, see Hamburgbukta.  
*Baskes Bay*, see Hamburgbukta.  
*Basques Bay*, 79° 30' N 10° 30' E. Does not exist. Conway 1906.
- Bassen** 78° 13' N 16° 04.5' E  
960 m high peak in Operafjellet between Altbreen and Tenoren, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the base (singer). See also Altbreen. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Bassøefjellet** 77° 42.0' N 16° 04.0' E  
Mountain with two peaks, 1074 and 946 m, with Bromeldalen to the west, Kvitskarvbreen and Lundbreen to the south, Langlifjellet to the east and Løyndbreen to the north, north in Nathorst Land. After Johannes Gerckens Bassøe, 1878-1962, civil servant, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1925-35. On the same peninsula are mountains named after other governors. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.
- Bastian Insel*, see Bastianøyane.
- Bastianøyane** 79° 00' N 21° 00' E  
The northernmost islands of the large group of small islands east and southeast of Wilhelmøya at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstretet. The southern islands are called Rønbeckøyane. This region was visited by the Norwegian Arctic skipper N. F. Rønbeck in 1867, and the next year by the First German North Pole Expedition under Koldewey who named the northern part of the archipelago (Bastian Inseln) and its various islands.

Determinations of latitude and longitude on August 9, 1898, by E. Jäderin of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. The southern islands (Rønnbeckøyane) do not appear on the map which accompanied Koldewey's paper on the expedition. Each island was named after a German scientist: Deegen, Dove, Ehrenberg, Lange, Kiepert, Klöden, Koner and Peschel. Lange, Ehrenberg and Koner are the same island (Langeøya). After Adolf Bastian, 1826-1905, German explorer and ethnologist. Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 34, Petermanns Mitt. Erg. 28 (1871), Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bastian Insel*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Bastion I.*, Rüdiger 1898, Wassiliew 1925, British chart 2751; *Bastions-øyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 42.

*Bastion I.*, see Bastianøyane.

*Bastion Point*, see Bastionen.

**Bastionbreen** 76° 55.1' N 16° 06.0' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier on the northern side of Bastionen in the upper part of Gåsbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Bastionen** 76° 55.0' N 16° 07.0' E  
Small ridge, about 1.3 km long, from Hornsundtind southwards between Bastionbreen and Garwoodbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After the appearance. *Bastion Point*, Conway (1898) p. 172.

**Bastionfjellet** 78° 45.1' N 17° 01' E  
Nunatak, 1060 m, on the divide between Nordenskiöldbreen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. Harland 1952. *Sven Hedin-Kopf*, Herrmann 1942.

*Bastions-øyan*, see Bastianøyane.

*Bates B.*, see Batesfjellet.

**Batesfjellet** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Mountain, 375 m, on the northern side of Ginevrabotnen, Olav V Land. After Henry Walter Bates, 1825-92, English scientist and South American traveller. Petermann named various places after a number of other British scientists: Belcherfjellet, Crollbreen, Davisbreen, Inglefieldbreen, Johnstonbukta, Kapp Brown, Kapp Murchison, Lamontøya, Markhambreen, Newtonvika, Ommaneyfjellet, Osbornefjellet, Richardsbreen, Strongbreen and Thomsonbreen. Belcher, Davis, Inglefield, Murchison, Lamont and Richards supported the plans of Petermann for a German polar expedition starting from somewhere between East Greenland and Novaya Zemlya, whereas the English plans favoured the regions west of Greenland as the base. Petermanns Mitt. Erg. H. 16 (1865). *Bates B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Mt Bates*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Battfjellet** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 999 m, on the northern side of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Hjalmar Ruud Batt, b. 1873, head of the Industry Office in the Norwegian Ministry of Trade. Member of the government Coal Committee 1920-26, member of the board of directors of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap, in Oslo, from 1929. Visited Bjørnøya in 1920, Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1921, Spitsbergen in 1935. See also Hillestadfjellet and Foltmarfjellet. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

*Batty Bay*, see Bettybukta.

**Battybreen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier between Dicksonfjorden and Wijdefjorden, Dickson Land. After Aubyn Trevor-Batty, 1855-1923, English traveller, Island of Kolgujev 1894, member of Conway's Spitsbergen expedition 1896. *Gl. Batty*, Isachsen 1915; *Trevor Battyés Glacier*, Conway 1897 a.

**Baugen** 77° 46.3' N 18° 24.0' E  
The southernmost height, 505 m, in Lundquistfjella between Bratthengbreen and Storfjorden, east in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Baugen** 78° 43.0' N 12° 18.0' E  
874 m high and protruding peak at the upper part of Aavatsmarkbreen, and the extreme southeastern crag of Mathiesenfjella, Oscar II Land. B. = the bow. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Baumann-Fjord*. The middlemost of the southern branches of Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1946) p. 72.

**Bautabreen** 76° 58.3' N 16° 26.0' E  
1.8 km long glacier between Mannsfeldkammen and Starostinfjellet northernmost in Bredichinryggen, Sørkapp Land. The name of the top of Mannsfeldkammen is Bautaen. B. = the monolith glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Bautaen** 76° 58.3' N 16° 24.5' E  
Monolith-resembling peak, 473 m, on Mannsfeldkammen, northwest in Bredichinryggen, Sørkapp Land. B. = the monolith. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Bay of Birds*, see Keerwyck.

*Bay of Nigg*, see Niggbukta.

*Bay S. Gio*. Probably St. Jonsfjorden. Coronelli 1691.

*Baye Anglaise*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Baye Angloise*, see Engelskbukta.

*Baye au Perroquet*, 79° 30' N 18° E. Bay on the northeastern coast of Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. de Reste 1801.

*Baye aux Ours*, see Sorgfjorden.

*Baye d'Amour*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Baye de Deeve*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Baye de la Cloche*, see Bellsund.

*Baye de la Croix*, see Krossfjorden.

*Baye de la Magdeleine*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Baye de l'Eau de vie*, see Brennevinsfjorden.

*Baye de Lome*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*Baye de Richelieu dict le port de S:Pierre*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Baye de S. Jean*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Baye de Wiches*, see Wichebukta.

*Baye des Anglois*, see English Bay.

*Baye des dents*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Baye des Licornes*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*Baye des Moules ou du Croissant*, see Mosselbukta.

*Baye du Brandevin*, see Brennevinsfjorden.

*Baye du Nord*, see Nordgattet.

*Baye du Pigeon*, see Duvefjorden.

*Baye du Roi*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Baye du Sud*, see Süd-Hafen.

*Baye Glacée*, see Isfjorden.

*Baye Jean Tunis*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.

*Baye Jolie*, see Woodfjorden.

*Baye Large*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Baye Wossen*, see Vossebukta.

*Baye-de-la-Croix*, see Krossfjorden.

**Bayelva** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
River at Ny-Ålesund on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, north in Oscar II Land. After Karl Ludvig Antonius Bay, 1885-1930, engineer, 1911-16 employed by Chr. Anker, Halden, whose claims in Spitsbergen he examined every summer, including the coal-seams on the southern side of Kongsfjorden. Managing director of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap, Oslo, 1916-30. A number of rivers in the coal-field of Kongsfjorden have been named after engineers of the first Norwegian expeditions which examined the region 1909-14; Bayelva, Westbyelva, Smithelva, Nannestadelva, Voitelva and Wexelva. The names were given by Adolf Hoel and Karl Bay. Svalbard MS-maps, 1914, Orvin 1934 b. *Raudelva*.

**Bayfjellnosa** 78° 10.3' N 15° 46.5' E  
The northern promontory of Karl Bayfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. See Karl Bayfjellet. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Baylybreen** 78° 55.0' N 16° 49.0' E  
Small tributary glacier to Formidablebreen from north, Ny-Friesland. After M. B. Bayley, English geologist, who took part in Harland's expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1951, 1952 and 1953. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Be de Klinckowström*, see Klinckowströmfjorden.

*Be de l'Ours*, see Bjørnbukta.

*Be de Nicolas Bille*, see Adventfjorden.

*Be des Anglais*, see Engelskbukta.

*Be du Charbon*, see Colesbukta.

*Be du Licorne*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*Be Klaas Billen*, see Billefjorden.

*Be Aagaardh*, see Agardhbukta.

*Be. Anglaise*, see Sørgattet.

*Bear Bay*, see Lomfjorden.

*Bear Bay Glacier*, see Chydeniusbreen.

*Bear Gat*, see Johnstonbukta.

*Bear I.*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bear Inlet*, see Bjørnvika.

*Bear Island*, see Ytre Norskøya.

*Bear Island Current*, see Bjørnøystraumen.

*Bear Island Shelf*, see Bjørnøybanken.

*Bear Plain*, see Bjørnsletta.

*Bear Valley*, see Bjørndalen.

*Bear-Cove*, see Diskobukta.

*Beare baye*, see Bjørnbukta.

*Beare I*, see Bjørnholmene.

*Beare Iland*, 77° 50' N 21° E. Island off the western coast of Edgeøya. No island exists in the position given. Dudley 1646.

*Beare Iland*, see Ytre Norskøya.

*Beare Iland*, see Tusenøyane.

*Beare Island*, see Bjørnøya.

*Beau Promontoire*, see Fuglehuken.

*Beauport*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Beau-Port*, see Fairhaven.

**Beckeaksla** 77° 28.7' N 14° 26.5' E  
538 m high, outlying peak from Becketoppene in the northern part of Crammerbreane, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Becker Berg*, see Beckerfjellet.

**Beckerfjellet** 78° 50' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain on the mainland south of Wilhelmøya, Olav V Land. After Ernst Emil Hugo Becker, 1843-1912, German astronomer and managing director of the observatories at Gotha and Strasbourg. *Becker Berg*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Beckes Berg*, see Becketoppene.

**Becketoppene** 77° 28.7' N 14° 23.5' E  
3.5 km long mountain ridge with peaks of 683, 730, 760, and 687 m, between the southeastern part of Renardbreen and the northern part of Crammerbreane, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Friedrich Johann Karl Becke, 1855-1931, Austrian mineralogist and petrographer. Professor in Vienna. In 1903 Hamberg attended the International Geological Congress in Vienna and with some of the delegates he then undertook a glaciological excursion in the Austrian Alps. He named a number of localities after persons he met on these occasions; Crammerbreane, Dörlertoppene, Hassingerbreen, Penckbreen, Richterbreen, Siegerbreen and Suessberget. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Beckes Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Becquerelbreen** 79° 20' N 11° 30' E  
Tributary glacier of Lilliehöökreen, Albert I Land. After Antoine Henry Becquerel, 1852-1908, French physicist. Appointed by Prince Albert I of Monaco as one of the first administrators of the Institut Océanographique in Paris, which was founded by the Prince in 1906. The Glacier was mapped and named by the Spitsbergen expeditions which Prince Albert organized and Gunnar Isachsen headed in 1906 and 1907. *Glacier Becquerel*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Beecheyhuken** 80° 21.0' N 24° 08.0' E  
Point northwesternmost on Glenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Frederick William Beechey, British admiral and Arctic explorer, who in 1818 took part in Buchanan and Franklin's expedition to Spitsbergen.

*Beehive*, see Bikuben.

*Beer haven*, see Bjørnhamna.

*Beere bay*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.

*Beere bay*, see Sørgfjorden.

*Beere bay*, see Fairhaven.

*Beere Berg*, see Heclahuken.

*Beere Gadt*, see Johnstonbukta.

*Beere Gat*, see Johnstonbukta.

*Beeren B.*, see Klinckowströmfjorden.

*Beeren baai*, see Sørgfjorden.

*Beeren Eiland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Beeren Eylanden ou Isle des Oiseaux*, see Bjørnøya.

*Beeren Eylandt*, see Bjørnøya.

*Beeren Island Bank*, see Bjørnøybanken.

*Beeren Island Banks*, see Spitsbergenbanken.

*Beeren-Eiland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Beerhauen*, see Fairhaven.

*Beerhaven*, see Fairhaven.

*Beermland*, see Bjørnøya.

**Begna** 79° 44.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
River from Åsgardfonna northwestwards to Femmilsjøen, north in Ny-Friesland. After the river Begna in Valdres, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Behmøya** 79° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Small island southeast of Perthesøya, Hinlopenstretet. After Dr. Ernst Behm, 1830-84, geographer. From 1856 employed

at Justus Perthe's Geographisches Institut in Gotha. Leader of Petermans Mitteilungen 1878. See also Perthesøya.

*Behouden haven*, see Trygghamna.

**Běhounekodden** 80° 14.0' N 25° 29.0' E  
Point north of Viglierberget in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Franz Běhounek, Czecho-Slovak, who took part in Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile's "Italia" expedition 1928. Orvin 1960.

*Behovens Haven*, see Trygghamna.

*Beijen korf*, see Bikuben.

**Beinbekken** 79° 34.8' N 13° 04.5' E  
About 3 km long brook through the valley between Keisar Wilhelmhøgda and Roosfjella, north in Haakon VII Land. B. = the straight brook. Liestøl 1990.

**Beinbreen** 77° 07.0' N 16° 48.0' E  
Small glacier between Stolovajafjellet and Stølbeinet, south in Torell Land. B. = the leg glacier. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Beinbukta** 79° 58.0' N 18° 19.0' E  
Small bay northernmost in Søre Russøya, westernmost on Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Beinjfjellet** 79° 32.5' N 12° 07.0' E  
Mountain north of Øyffjellbreen, east of Staxrudfonna, Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964. *Grevet*, Orvin 1964.

*Beinn Dhubh*, see Svarthaugen.

**Beinneset** 74° 21' N 19° 10' E  
Point on the southeastern side of Bjørnøya. B. = the straight point. The point projects "straight". Hoel 1925.

**Beisaren** 76° 40' N 25° 00' E  
The northernmost point of Hopen. The first person who wintered on the island, 1908-09, named the northern point after a Norwegian hunter, Berner Jørgensen, whose sobriquet was Beisaren, b. 1861. Jørgensen wintered a number of years in Svalbard. "The quite inaccessible point was as hard and inhospitable as Beisaren", according to one of the persons who wintered there 1908-09. *Hoels odde*, Iversen 1926.

**Beisarhytta** 76° 40' N 25° 20' E  
Hut built in 1973, on the eastern side of Braastadskaret, Hopen. Søreide.

**Beisdalen** 77° 29.5' N 14° 01.0' E  
About 1.5 km long valley between Hamaren and Dunderbeisen, between Dunderbukta and Longdalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dunderbeisen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Beisknatten** 77° 29.4' N 14° 02.5' E  
373 m high mountain splitting the inner part of Beisdalen, between Dunderbeisen, Hamaren and Hamarhø in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dunderbeisen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Beisodden** 77° 28.8' N 14° 00.5' E  
Point on the northern coast of Dunderbukta, at the foot of Dunderbeisen northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dunderbeisen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Beistelva** 80° 04.0' N 22° 40.0' E  
River through Beisfaret, Prins Oscars Land, to Wordiebukta in Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1967.

**Beistfaret** 80° 04.0' N 22° 38.0' E  
Narrow valley north of Beistkollen in the central part of Prins Oscars Land.

**Beistflötta** 80° 01.3' N 22° 50' E  
Mountain plain between Beistkollen and Flöttesjøen, southeast in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Beistkollen** 80° 03.0' N 22° 40.0' E  
Rounded mountain south of Ahlmannfonna southernmost in Prins Oscars Land.

**Bekkeflya** 80° 04.8' N 31° 29.0' E  
Plain in the central part of Andréeneset westernmost on Kvitøya. Several brooks and rivulets are flowing from the glacier towards west. Hjelle 1980.

**Bekkehallet** 79° 48.7' N 21° 13.4' E  
Slope between Aldousbreen, Vestfonna, Bodleybreen and Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Bekkehøgda** 78° 44.5' N 14° 57.5' E  
Mountain ridge between Syningen and Garborgnuten, east of Holmströmøyra in James I Land.

**Bekkeneset** 78° 17.2' N 14° 12.5' E  
Point on the northern side of Tangvika east of Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. B. = the brook point. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Bekkeskardet*, see Bekkeskaret.

**Bekkeskaret** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Pass between Iversenfjellet and Werenskioldfjellet, Hopen. Bekk = Brook. *Bekkeskardet*, Iversen 1926; *Brook Gully*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.

**Bekkevatnet** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small lake near Sveagruba, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Bekk = brook. *Bäcksjön*, De Geer 1919 a (Öhman).

*Bel Point*, see Ispynten.

*Bel Pt.*, see Midterhuken.

*Bel snd*, see Bellsund.

*Bel Sond*, see Rechercheffjorden.

*Bel Sond of Klok Bay, of Willem van Muyens Bay*, see Bellsund.

*Bel Sound*, see Bellsund.

*Belaja Gora*, see Kvitberget.

**Belcherfjellet** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain north of Crollbreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Sir Edward Belcher, 1799-1877, admiral, traveller and polar explorer. Petermann named a number of localities after various other British explorers. See Batesfjellet. *Mt Stépanov*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Belcherisen** 77° 13.0' N 17° 19.0' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Belcherfjellet, north of Crollbreen, southeast in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.



*Belemnit Slätten*, see Belemnitsletta.

**Belemnitsletta** 78° 02.3' N 18° 46.5' E  
Coastal plain on the southern side of Myklegardfjellet and Agardhfjellet, from the eastern end of Båtbogen projecting 5 km eastwards, Sabine Land. After Belemnites, fossil-group, ancestors of the cuttle-fishes. *Belemnit Slätten*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Bell Hill*, see Klokkefjellet.

*Bell Mt*, see Activekammen.

*Bell Mt*, see Klokkefjellet.

*Bell Point*, see Kapp Lyell.

*Bell R.*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Bell Sound*, see Bellsund.

*Bellfjellet*, see Klokkefjellet.

**Bellingbreen** 77° 18.5' N 17° 20.0' E  
Seven km long glacier on the northern side of Bellingen, between Storfjorden and Ljosfonn in Torell Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Bellingen** 77° 18.0' N 17° 15.0' E  
Mountain with heights between 371 and 690 m, between Storfjorden and Ljosfonn, in Torell Land. B. = the Laplander's moccasin. Named after the shape on the map. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Bellpynten** 77° 33.9' N 14° 08.0' E  
Small point on Dyrstadflya on the southern side of Bellsund, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952). *Belpoint*, Gerrits 1613.

**Bellsund** 77° 40.0' N 14° 15.0' E  
20 km long sound by the inlet to Van Mijenfjorden, Van Keulen-fjorden and Recherchefjorden, between Nordenskiöld Land and Wedel Jarlsberg Land, on the western side of Spitsbergen. The western limit of Bellsund is confined by a line between Lågneset to Straumsneset. Akseløya and Mariaholmen separate Bellsund from Van Mijenfjorden. In southeast, Bellsund is separated from Van Keulenfjorden by a line between Forsbladodden, through Eholmen to Richardodden. The southern limit of Bellsund is confined by a line from Reinodden to Pocockodden, separating it from Recherchefjorden. Norwegian adaptation of Bellsound which has derived its name from a bell-shaped mountain Klokkefjellet, on the southern side of the mouth of the fiord. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Baye de la Cloche*, de Reste 1801; *Bel snd*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Bel Sond of Klok Bay*, of Willem van Muyens Bay, Giles and Rep 1710; *Bel Sound*, Fotherby 1613; *Bell Sound*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Bel-sondt*, Carolus 1614; *Belsound*, Gerrits 1613; *Belsund*, Bernt Gundersen 1617 in Ræstad (1912) Bilag 7, p. 108; *Clock bay*, Colom 1650; *Clok Baye*, Pagès 1782; *De inham Bell*, Bachiene 1772 b; *Glocken Sund*, German chart 155; *Klok Bay*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 92; *Klokke Sund*, Keilhau 1831; *Klokkefjorden*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5; *Kloksond*, Hondius 1636; *Klom Bay*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 92; *Klombai*, Šidlovskij (1912) p. 1; *Horne Sont*, Vrolicq 1635; *Inwyck*, Barents 1598; *Kellosalmi*, Saraste (1925) p. 25; *Klanbay*, Mullers (1793) p. 17; *Klanbayskaja Guba*, Mullers (1793) p. 17; *Klock bay*, Goos 1660; *Kolokol(j)nyj Zaliv*, Samoilovič (1913 a) p. 8; *La baye des Franchoys*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *Willem van Muyens Bay*.

**Bellsund Fyr** 77° 43.1' N 13° 57.0' E  
Light situated on Kapp Martin on the northern shore of the entrance to Bellsund, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Erected in 1946 by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser.

**Bellsund Radiofyr** 77° 42.8' N 13° 59.5' E  
Small, automatic radio beacon near the light on Kapp Martin, Nordenskiöld Land. Built in 1946 by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. Lyngaas (1947) p. 229.

**Bellsundbanken** 77° 20' N 12° 40' E  
Bank south of Bellsund. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

**Bellsunddalen** 78° 03.0' N 18° 12.0' E  
Tributary valley from west to Arardhdalen. The valley is situated between Šmidtberget and Friedrichfjellet in the north-west, Klement'evfjellet in the southeast and Passbreen, Bjarmeskolten and Bjarmebreen in the southwest, Heer Land. *Bellsund Dalen*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Bellsundhesten** 77° 32.5' N 14° 13.0' E  
4.5 km long ridge with the heights 700, 489 and 386 m, between Dyrstaddalen, Tjørndalen and Tjørndalsbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition in 1918, for triangulation work. Hest = horse, from a faint resemblance to the back of a horse. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Bellsundhästen*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Bellsundhola** 77° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Submarine depression on Bellsundbanken. *Bellsundhøla*, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

**Bellsundholmen** 77° 44.9' N 14° 14.5' E  
Islet in Reiniusøyane on the northern side of Bellsund, southeastermost on Nordenskiöldkysten. Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

*Bellsundhøla*, see Bellsundhola.

*Bell-sunds-jökeln*, see Fridtjovbreen.

*Bellsundstranda*, see Calypsostranda.

**Belopol'skijbreen** 76° 40.0' N 16° 38.0' E  
Glacier from Sørkappfonna southwestwards towards Øyrlandet, between Olsokbreen and St. Nikolausfjellet south in Sørkapp Land. After Aristarkh Apollonovich Belopol'skij, 1859-1934, Russian astrophysicist, vice-director and later managing director of the Pulkovo Observatory. Name transferred from Olsokbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Bjelopol'skibreen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Belpoint*, see Bellpynten.

*Belpoint*, see Kapp Lyell.

*Bel-point*, see Ispynten.

*Belpoint Particion*, see Midterhukun.

**Belshornbreen** 79° 09.5' N 15° 02.5' E  
Glacier on the southeastern side of Belshornet, southeast of Nivlheim in Andrée Land. Orvin 1960.

**Belshornet** 79° 11.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
Mountain south of Nivlheim in Andrée Land. Bel = the god Baal. Orvin 1960.

*Belsondt*, see Bellsund.

*Belsound*, see Bellsund.

*Bellsund*, see Bellsund.

*Bellsund Dalen*, see Bellsunddalen.

*Bellsundhästen*, see Bellsundhesten.

**Belvedere** 78° 20' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 368 m, on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud with J. Austad and K. Kjelmo of the Hoel Expedition on August 7, 1920, and by A. Koller with companions of the Hoel Expedition on July 23, 1924, for the purpose of triangulation and photogrammetric work. *Belvédère*, Dubois 1912; *Belvederfjellet*, Frebold (1931) pl. III.

*Belvédère*, see Belvedere.

**Belvederedalen** 78° 10' N 16° E  
Small valley on the southern side of Sassenfjorden and east of Belvedere, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Ravin Belvédère*, Dubois 1912.

*Belvederfjellet*, see Belvedere.

**Belvedertoppen** 77° 16.7' N 15° 48' E  
881 m high peak westernmost in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. After the symbol of Warsaw. Belweder is a castle in the outskirts of Warsaw, where Pilsudski resided when he was the First Marshal of Poland. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Belweder*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

*Belweder*, see Belvedertoppen.

**Ben Nevis** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 918 m, south of the head of Raudfjorden, Albert I Land. Ascended by Dr. W. S. Bruce of the Prince Albert I of Monaco Expedition in 1899 (Bruce (1900) p. 13), by G. Isachsen companions of the Isachsen Expedition on August 13, 1909, for the purpose of geographical surveying, by A. Hoel with companions in 1910, for geological purposes, and by the Norwegian geologist Th. Vogt in August 1925. After mountain in Scotland, the highest mountain in Great Britain. The name means the peak of the river Nevis. Bruce 1900.

**Benda** 74° 23' N 18° 57' E  
Small river in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. B. = to bend. The river-bed is curved, hence the name. Hoel 1925.

*Benda*, see Slakbekken.

**Bendefjellet** 77° 10.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain forming a bend around Bendfjellbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. Orvin 1955.

**Bendfjellbreen** 77° 10.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Glacier in Bendefjellet in the central part of Torell Land. Orvin 1955.

*Bengtssen B.*, see Bengtssenbukta.

**Bengtssenbukta** 80° 07.7' N 21° 42.5' E  
The westernmost branch of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After the trapper Karl J. Bengtssen, 1886-1939, who wintered many years in Svalbard, and took part in Glen's expedition to Nordaustlandet in 1935-36. *Bengtssen B.*, Glen 1937.

*Beobachtungs-Inseln*, see Observasjonsholmen.

**Berakopen** 79° 11.9' N 15° 24.8' E  
Snow covered mountain in Bessefjella, between Kartdalen and Landingsdalen, Andrée Land.

**Bérberget** 77° 50' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain 490 m, on the western coast of Edgeøya. After Karl Ernst von Bér, 1792-1876, German-Russian zoologist and geographer, and also Arctic traveller, e.g. to Novaya Zemlya. *Baer Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Baerberget*; *Mt Bear*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Bere Bay*, see Sorgfjorden.

*Bere Glacier*, see Croftbreen.

*Bereneylant*, see Bjørnøya.

*Beren-Hafen*, see Sorgfjorden.

*Berensland*, see Barentsøya.

*Berentine I*, see Berentineøya.

**Berentineøya** 77° 16.0' N 21° 33.0' E  
The southernmost island in Kong Ludvigøyane, southwest of Edgeøya. *Berentine I*, Kükenthal 1890.

*Beresnikovbreen*, see Bereznikovbreen.

**Bereznikovbreen** 77° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier about 10 km long, south of Agardhbukta, east in Heer Land. After Wladimir Alexandrovich Bereznikov, 1861-1918, consul at Hammerfest 1893-1900, consul-general at Stockholm 1900-07. Member of the commission of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, visited Spitsbergen 1900. *Beresnikovbreen*, Svalbard chart S. 6 (1933); *Gl. Beréznikov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Berg des Missgeschicks*, see Miseryfjellet.

*Berg des Missgeschicks*, see Miseryfjellet.

*Berg op Reeneveld*, see Velkomstvarden.

*Berge Krapotkin*, see Kropotkinfjellet.

*Bergen*. Unknown locality. Moxton 1655.

**Bergesenneset** 80° 06.8' N 22° 04.5' E  
Point west of the entrance to the southern branch of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Albert Bergesen, 1893-1939, skipper on M/S "Isbjørn" of Tromsø, Norway, which in 1935 carried part of the Oxford University Expedition's equipment to Spitsbergen. C. *Bergeson*, Wright 1939; *Cape Bergesen*, Wright (1939) p. 213; *Kap Scheidweiler*, Dege (1949) p. 81, Dege 1954.

**Bergfonna** 78° 06.0' N 22° 00.0' E  
Ice-covered glacier east of Atndalen, Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Hjulstrøm-Breen*, Büdel.

*Berggren I.*, see Berggrenøya.

**Berggrenøya** 79° 10' N 19° 00' E  
One of Vaigattøyane in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After Sven Berggren, 1837-1917, botanist, professor at Lund University. Member of the Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition 1868. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Berggren I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *I. Bergren*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Berghaus I.*, see Berghausøya.

**Berghausen** 78° 04.7' N 22° 44.5' E  
Height, 260 m, on the northern side of Pistradalen, between Semenovfjella and Tussberget, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1981.

**Berghausøya** 79° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Small island east of Wahlbergøya in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After Hermann Berghaus, 1828-90, German cartog-

rapher, at Justus Perthes geographic anstalt in Gotha. See also Perthesøya. *Berghaus I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Bergje*. The name occurs at three places: at the head of Kongsfjorden, Engelsbukta and south of Forlandsrevet. It cannot be said with certainty which mountains are meant. Giles and Rep 1710.

**Bergkongen** 77° 40.2' N 17° 55.0' E  
776 m high nunatak in the northwestern part of Tuftekallane, southeast in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Berglibreen** 79° 40.2' N 16° 00.0' E  
Glacier in Berglidalen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. B. = the mountain slope glacier. Norwegian Polar Institute 1961.

**Berglidalen** 79° 40.6' N 16° 00' E  
Valley with steep, rocky hillsides east of Dirksbukta, Ny-Friesland. B. = the rocky hillside valley. Changed in order to avoid double name - Orvindalen. *Orvins dal*, Ingstad 1936.

**Berglivatnet** 79° 40.8' N 16° 53.5' E  
Lake in Berglidalen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. B. = the mountain slope lake. Orvin 1960.

**Bergmanbukta** 77° 43.5' N 15° 22' E  
Bay west of Frysjaodden on the southern coast of Van Mijenfjorden, north of Bergmanfjellet, Nathorst Land. See Bergmanfjellet. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Bergmanfjellet** 77° 42.0' N 15° 22.0' E  
Mountain 611 m and 675 m, between Knøsen and Knøsdalen to the west, Synshovdbreen to the south and Frysjadalen to the east, northwest in Nathorst Land. After Torbern Olof Bergman, 1735-84, chemist. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 15, 1921, for geographical surveying. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Bergman*, Isachsen 1915; *Torbern Bergmans B.*, Kjellström 1901.

**Bergmannshatten** 78° 05.7' N 16° 47.5' E  
954 m high crag at the head of Bergmesterbreen near Reindalspasset. B. = the miner's hat. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bergmesterbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier north of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Bergmester = mining inspector. In the vicinity mountains named after mining inspectors of Svalbard: Aagaardfjellet and Merckollfjellet. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Bergmesterporten** 74° 22' N 19° 11' E  
Natural tunnel through Meholmen, Bjørnøya. Bergmester = mining inspector. See also Borgmesterporten, a name which was used for both these localities. In order to avoid confusion, this was changed to Bergmesterporten. *Borgmästareporten*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Burgomasters gate*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Kl. Bürgermeister Tor*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 22; *Södra Borgmästareporten*, Nathorst (1900) p. 28.

**Bergmøya** 78° 04.6' N 16° 41.5' E  
935 m high mountain north of the upper part of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the rock virgin. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bergnasen** 76° 36.9' N 16° 46.0' E  
Mountain top, 600 m, between Lyngebreen, Mathiasbreen and Kistefjellet, south in Sørkapp Land. B. = the rock nose. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Bergnova** 77° 03.8' N 15° 35' E  
652 m high nunatak on the western side of Hansbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the mountain corner. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Bergor*. Place in eastern or northern Spitsbergen, cannot be more closely identified. Plancius 1612, Wieder (1919) p. 28.

**Bergsjøen** 80° 08.4' N 23° 26.4' E  
Lake surrounded by several crags, south of Louise Richardfjellet, between Djupkilen and Botnviika, southwest in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1996.

*Bergskardet*, see Bergskaret.

**Bergskaret** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Pass leading from Werenskioldbreen to Hansbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the mountain pass. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Bergskardet*, Svalbard map B12 (1953); *Przeleczcy Bergskardet*.

**Bergströmodden** 80° 20' N 24° 30' E  
Cape on the northern coast of Boydffjellet, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet. After Per Axel Bergström, 1823-93, Swedish politician and county governor. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Cap Bergström*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

*Bergströmvatnet*. Cannot be recognized. Schyft and Blake.

**Bergtussen** 77° 41.0' N 17° 54.0' E  
The northwesternmost nunatak in Tuftekallane, southeast in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Bern Land*, see Bjørnøya.

**Bernadzikiewiczfjellet** 77° 18.1' N 16° 10' E  
751 m high mountain in the easternmost part of Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. After Stefan Bernadzikiewicz, 1907-39, metallographic engineer and assistant at the Polytechnical School in Warsaw, leader of the Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1934, which mapped this area. Member of the Polish expeditions to Spitsbergen 1936 and Greenland 1937. Bernadzikiewicz perished through a snow avalanche in the Himalayas. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Berneiland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Berner Bg*, see Bernerberget.

**Bernerberget** 77° 26.3' N 15° 30.0' E  
About 3.5 km long mountain ridge with the heights 777 and 585 m, between Märjelenbreen and Sveitsarfonna, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Bern, capital of Switzerland. See also Sveisarfonna. *Berner Bg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Bernt Eiland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bernt Øyland*, see Bjørnøya.

**Berrflöta** 78° 12.0' N 22° 35.0' E  
Plain from Raundalselva in west to Berrheia in east, in the northern part of Edgeøya. Arnesen 1969. *Neu-Bayer-Land*, Büdel.

- Berrheia** 78° 10.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Ridge about 100 m high containing summits 200-300 m high, northeast on Edgeøya. Includes the ridges Sidrovberget, Stubendorffberget, Blaramberget, Lindemanberget, Store Berrheikollen, Litle Berrheikollen and Ytstekollen. Arnesen 1981.
- Berrklettreen** 77° 38.7' N 15° 11.0' E  
About 2 km long glacier on the northern side of Berkletten projecting east to the upper part of Ulladalen, west in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Berrklettaldalen** 77° 38.3' N 15° 01.0' E  
3.5 km long tributary valley from Louiseberget between Berrkletten, Gunnarberget and Dalskilsåta in the north, Annaberget and Bravaisberget in the south to Forkastningsdalen, westernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Berrkletten** 77° 38.4' N 15° 08.0' E  
710 m high mountain at the upper part of Berrklettaldalen, between Gunnarberget, Berrklettreen, Vallotbreen, Louiseberget and Annaberget, southwest in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Berrknatten** 77° 08.2' N 15° 31.5' E  
Small crag in the ice just south of Einstøingen, Nathorst Land. B. = the barren, small crag. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Berrøya** 78° 58.1' N 30° 13.0' E  
Island outside Kapp Schaudinn on the southern side of Abeløya, Kong Karls Land. Liestøl.
- Berteltoppen** 78° 52.5' N 11° 59.5' E  
The highest peak, 808 m, of Sherdahlfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Bertel Kristoffer Arnessøn Sherdahl, b. 1878, Norwegian mining engineer, 1917-29 manager of the coal mines at Ny-Ålesund belonging to Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. See Sherdahlfjellet. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Bertilbreen** 78° 41.0' N 16° 17.0' E  
About 5 km long glacier between Reuterskiöldfjellet and Pyramiden, in the central and eastern part of Dickson Land. After Arvid Bertil Högbom, 1888-1962, Swedish geologist and business man. Member of De Geer's Spitsbergen expedition 1908. He headed expeditions to Spitsbergen 1909, 1910 and 1911. See also Högbomfjellet.
- Bertilryggen** 78° 36.8' N 14° 26.0' E  
About 610 m high mountain between Lappdalen and Ekmanfjorden, on the southern side of Hemsedalen, southwest in James I Land. After Arvid Bertil Högbom, 1888-1962, Swedish geologist and business man. Member of De Geer's Spitsbergen Expedition 1908, when he took a photopanorama from this peak. He headed expeditions to Spitsbergen 1909, 1910 and 1911. See also Högbomfjellet. Ascended by A. Koller with companions of the Isachsen expedition on July 19, 1910, for the purpose of topographic work (triangulation). Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Bertil*, De Geer 1910 b.
- Bertrabfjellet** 78° 22.0' N 18° 20.0' E  
Mountain ridge northwest of Luitpoldbreen on the southern side of Hayesbreen, Sabine Land. After the German general Hermann v. Bertrab, 1857-1940. Filchner 1914.
- Bertrambreen** 78° 44.3' N 16° 48' E  
Small glacier northeast of Hultberget, west of Ebbabreen and north of Ebbadalen, westernmost in Dickson Land. After George Colin Lawder Bertram, 1911-2001, educated St. John's College, Cambridge, UK, member of the Cambridge Expedition to Bjørnøya 1932 and the Cambridge Expedition to East Greenland 1933. Participated in the Graham Land Expedition (J. R. Rymill) 1934-37. Managing director of the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, UK, 1949-58. Harland (1952) p. 508.
- Bertrandputtane*, see Bertrandpyttane.
- Bertrandpyttane** 74° 28' N 18° 58' E  
Small lakes west of Haussvatnet, Bjørnøya. After Bertrand Ingvald Johansen Moen, b. 1896, Tranøy in Senja, assistant of the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1918, 1920-25, which surveyed Bjørnøya and named the lakes. Pyttane = the pools. *Bertrandputtane*, Hoel 1925.
- Berzelius Berg*, see Berzeliusstinden.  
*Berzelius Dal*, see Berzeliusdalen.  
*Berzelius Quarter*. Region between Berzeliusdalen and Reindalen, north of Van Mijenfjorden. Name superfluous. De Geer 1912.
- Berzeliusdalen** 77° 51.5' N 14° 49.0' E  
About 16 km long valley from Skardalspasset and Marstrandbreen southwards to the western part of Van Mijenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, Swedish chemist. See also Berzeliusstinden. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 6. *Berzelius Dal*, Kjellström 1901; *Kuldalen*, Isachsen (1919) p. 21.
- Berzeliusseggene** 77° 31.2' N 15° 01.5' E  
1049 m high mountain northwards from Berzeliusstinden. The mountain is separated in two by the westernmost of Blümckebreane, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See Berzeliusdalen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Berzeliuselva** 77° 50.5' N 14° 46.0' E  
12 km long river flowing through Berzeliusdalen to the outermost part of Van Mijenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. See Berzeliusdalen. Svalbardkommisær (1927) part 1 p. 9.
- Berzeliusstinden** 77° 30.7' N 15° 03.5' E  
Mountain 1205 m, between Berzeliusseggene and Foldaksla in the north and Hermelinberget in the south, between Antoniabreen in the west and Hessbreen in the east, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, Swedish chemist. In the neighbourhood mountains named after other Swedish scientists and mining men: Erdmann, Hermelin and Tilas. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 11. *Berzelius Berg*, Hamberg 1905.
- Bessa** 80° 08.0' N 22° 30.0' E  
Mountain west of Ahlmannfonna, Prins Oscar Land.
- Bessefjella** 79° 12.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
Mountain area between Kartdalen and Landingsdalen in Andrée Land. See also Errol Whitefjellet, Føynfjellet and Eilertsenfjellet. Orvin 1960. *Besseryggen*, Orvin 1960.
- Bessekampen*, see Binnekampen.

- Besselsbreen** 78° 32' N 21° 33' E  
Glacier west of Kapp Bessels on the northeast coast of Bar-entsøya. After Emil Bessels, 1847-88. See also Kapp Bessels. Svalbard chart 507 (1939). *Defant Gletscher*, Büdel 1960.
- Bessemer Gl.*, see Bessemerbreen.
- Bessemerbreen** 77° 47.0' N 16° 41.0' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier northwards from Aspelintoppen, between Vestranten and Midtranten north in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. See Fagerstafjella. *Bessemer Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Besseryggen*, see Bessefjella.
- Besshö** 77° 15.0' N 16° 46.0' E  
802 m high nunatak at the uppermost part of Nathorstbreen, Torell Land. Named after the mountain Besshö in Jotunheimen, Norway. Norwegian Polar Institute 1956/1957.
- Besshöbreen** 77° 15.0' N 16° 44.0' E  
Small tributary glacier to Nathorstbreen on the southwestern side of Besshö, Torell Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.
- Besstjørnene** 74° 30' N 19° 03' E  
Small lakes on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. Bessi = male bear. Hoel 1925.
- Betty Bay*, see Bettybukta.  
*Betty bkt*, see Bettybukta.
- Bettybukta** 76° 40.4' N 17° 06.0' E  
Open bay from Dumskolten in the north to Keilhaubreen in south, on the southeastern coast of Sørkapp Land. After the Swedish steamer "Betty", chartered 1899 by the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen. The vessel made a trip around Sørkapp in order to investigate the state of the ice in Storfjorden, returned and reported a good anchorage (Bettybukta) just north of Sørkapp. *B. Betty*, Wassiliew 1925; *Batty Bay*, Carpenter and Phillips (1922) p. 15; *Betty Bay*, De Geer (1900) p. 17, Akhmatov 1910; *Betty bkt*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Bevanbreen** 76° 59.8' N 17° 14.0' E  
Small coastal glacier north of Geologtoppen northeast in Sørkapp Land. After J. A. Bevan, English geologist, who surveyed the coal field in the neighbourhood of Bevanbreen for The Northern Exploration Co. Ltd. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Bevenbreen*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 866.
- Bevenbreen*, see Bevanbreen.  
*Beverly Bay*, see Beverlysundet.  
*Beverly sd*, see Beverlysundet.
- Beverlydalen** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Small valley on the eastern side of Lappfjellet, Nordaustlandet. After C. J. Beverly, surgeon of H.M.S. "Hecla" in Parry's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. *V. Beverly*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Beverlysundet** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Sound between Chermisøya, whose northernmost point is Nordkapp, and Nordaustlandet. After C. J. Beverly, surgeon of H.M.S. "Hecla" in Parry's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. E. Jäderin of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition carried out longitude determinations here on July 10, 13 and 14, 1898. *Beverly Bay*, Parry 1828; *Beverly sd*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Déetroit Beverly*, De Geer 1923 a; *Nordkapsundet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 58; *Stretto di Beverly*, Albertini (1929) p. 88 d.
- Beyren Eylandt*, see Bjørnøya.
- Bienaimétoppane** 77° 27.8' N 14° 55.5' E  
Two peaks, 759 m and 760 m high, south in Martinfjella, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Amédée Pierre Leonard Bienaimé, b. 1843, French naval officer who together with Charles Rabot led the expedition with "La Manche" to Spitsbergen in 1892. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Bienenkorb*, see Bikuben.
- Biernawskibreen** 77° 19.7' N 16° 03.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Fotografryggen in Pilsudskifjella northwestwards to Zawadskibreen in the Nathorstbreen complex, westernmost in the central part of Torell Land. After Dr. Witold Franciszek Biernawski, 1898-1957, who acted as photographer and radio operator for the Polish expedition 1934, which mapped this area. Later prorektor at the Mine- and Smeltery-Academy in Cracow. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Biersbay*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Big Bear Valley*, see Bjørndalen.  
*Big l.*, see Storøya.  
*Bijkorf*, see Bikuben.
- Bikkja** 78° 31.8' N 17° 47.5' E  
Nunatak between Filchnerfonna and Bogebeen, Bünsow Land.
- Biksebreen** 78° 52.8' N 15° 00.0' E  
Four km long glacier on the southeastern side of Biksen debouncing into Flatdalen, James I Land. B. = the big man glacier. Orvin 1964.
- Biksen** 78° 53.2' N 14° 55.0' E  
1050 m high mountain west of Dicksondalen, James I Land. B. = the big man. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Bikuben** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain forming the western point of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. B. = the beehive. *Alueario*, Martens (1680) p. 59; *Beehive*, Martens (1711) p. 26, Addison 1904; *Beijen korf*, Giles 1724 b; *Bienenkorb*, Martens (1675) p. 22; *Bijkorf*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 28; *Bykorff*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zörgdrager 1720; *C. Pyramid*, De Geer 1913; *Pyramide*, Isachsen 1915; *Pyramiden*, Strindberg 1897; *Ruche à Miel*, de Reste 1801.
- Billefjorden** 78° 35.0' N 16° 28.0' E  
The central of the three large fiord branches innermost in Isfjorden, 30 km long and 5-8 km wide, between Dickson Land and Bünsow Land. After the Dutch whaler Cornelius Claeszoon Bille, recorded to have been active in 1675. The name was originally used for Adventfjorden, but by Dunér and Nordenskiöld applied to its present locality. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Be Klaas Billen*, French chart 5375; *Billen Bay*, De Geer 1912; *Claus Bittens Bay*, Bergens Turistforening (1897) p. 19; *Klass-billinbay*, Knipowitsch (1901) p. 440; *Klaus Billenbai*, Schoener (1902) p. 530; *Klaas Billen-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Klaas-Billen Bay*, German chart 155; *Klaas-billen-vuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 239.
- Billen Bay*, see Billefjorden.  
*Billenberg*. "Im Süden von Neufriesland". Cannot be identified. Schoener (1902) p. 530.

*Billesholm Gl.*, see Billesholmbreen.

**Billesholmbreen** 77° 54.3' N 17° 08.5' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier between Koldrommen and Røysklumpen on the southern side of Kjellströmdalen, Heer Land. After Billesholm, coal mine in Skåne. In the coal-bearing region around Braganzavågen De Geer has named a number of glaciers after coal-mining localities in Skåne (Scania), Sweden. *Billesholm Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Billigen** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern side of the outer part of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After mountain in Västergötland. Kulling who was geologist with the Swedish-Norwegian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1931, came from Västergötland, and on his maps there are a number of other places which have derived their names from this area in Sweden. Kulling 1934 b. *Svarta väggen*, Ringertz 1899.

*Bing-hytta*, see Tredalshytta.

**Bingtoppen** 78° 07.5' N 15° 35.5' E  
910 m high peak at the head of Endalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Christian Bing, b. 1893, who wintered in Longyearbyen 1917-21, 1924-25, 1929-30, 1948-52, engaged at Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S from 1917, later head of the office. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Binna** 79° 15.0' N 15° 05.0' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of the inner part of Purpurdalen, Andrée Land. B. = the female bear. Orvin 1960.

**Binnebreen** 79° 17.0' N 15° 12.0' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Binna, Andrée Land. B. = the female bear glacier. Orvin 1960.

**Binnebukta** 79° 02.8' N 20° 07.5' E  
Open bay on the western coast of Wilhelmøya, on the eastern side of Bjørnsundet, Hinlopenstretet. B. = the female bear bay. Liestøl 1987.

**Binnehovden** 79° 15.7' N 15° 10' E  
Partly snow covered mountain at the head of Sjettedalen in Paleontologfjella, Andrée Land.

**Binnekampen** 79° 18.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Purpurdalen, Andrée Land. Orvin 1960. *Bessekampen*, Orvin 1960.

**Binnevågen** 79° 42.4' N 26° 37.5' E  
Small protected bay on the southern side of Isispynten, on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. B. = the female bear bay. Lytskjold 1985.

*Binney Mt*, see Binneyfjellet.

**Binneyfjellet** 80° 20' N 22° 56' E  
607 m high mountain on Platenhalvøya in the northern part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sir George Binney, 1900-1972, secretary and organizer of the 1921 Oxford University Expedition, leader of the 1923 Merton College (Oxford, UK) Expedition and of the 1924 Oxford University Expedition, all to Spitsbergen. *Binney Mt*, Glen 1937; *Mt Binney*, Wright 1939.

*Bird Bay*, see Birdvågen.

*Bird Canyon*. Near Colesbukta, but cannot be identified. Hägg (1925) p. 41.

*Bird I.*, see Fugleholmen.

*Bird Mountain*. Mountain (980 feet) east of the northern part of Wijdefjorden. Frazer (1924) p. 208.

*Bird Rock*, see Emoholmane.

*Bird Rock*, see Kongshamaren.

**Birdalden** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Small valley, continuation of Birdvågen, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *V. Bird*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Birds Mt*, see Fuglefjellet.

*Birds Song*, see Fuglesongen.

*Bird's Sound*, see Fuglesongen.

**Birdvågen** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Small bay on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. After Edward Joseph Bird, 1800-83, mate of H.M.S. "Hecla" in the Polar Expedition of 1821-23, and of the "Fury" 1824-25. Promoted lieutenant 1827, the same year member of Parry's expedition to Spitsbergen, which named the bay, captain 1843. Commanded H.M.S. "Investigator" in the Ross Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin 1848-49. Admiral 1875. *Bird Bay*, Parry 1928; *Bjørnбай*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 58; *Bjørnebukt*, Isachsen (1919) p. 10; *Fuggelbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 58.

*Birger Bay*, see Birgerbukta.

*Birger Gl.*, see Birgerbreen.

**Birger Johnsonfjellet** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain west of inner part of Petuniabukta, Dickson Land. After Birger Johnson, b. 1886, Swedish mining engineer. Member of Swedish expeditions to Spitsbergen 1911, 1912 and 1913, mining engineer 1914-17 at the Swedish coal mine in Spitsbergen. See also Lagercrantzberget and Kinandefjellet. *Broken Tooth Mountain*, Mann 1933; *Mt Johnson*, De Geer 1912.

*Birger lake*, see Birgervatnet.

**Birgerbreen** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Birger Magnusson, Earl of Bjälbo, 1200-1266. Regent of Sweden, founder of Stockholm. In this region several other places were named by De Geer and referring to Stockholm: Bjelbofjellet, Holmiabukta, Nacka, Solnafjellet, Tessinbreen and Åsödalen. See also Birgerfjellet. *Birger Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Birgerbukta** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Bay on the southern side of Svenskegattet, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Birger Magnusson, Earl of Bjälbo, 1200-1266. Regent of Sweden, founder of Stockholm. *Birger Bay*, De Geer (1913) p. 246.

**Birgerfjellet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain 541 m, east of Birgerbreen and west of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Ascended by J. Laurantzson with assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 14-15, 1909, for photogrammetric work. *Mt Birger*, De Geer 1913.

**Birgervatnet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small lake in front of Birgerbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Birger lake*, De Geer (1913) p. 273.

- Birkafjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain 976 m, east of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After the oldest town in Sweden in Björkö, Mälaren. Mälardalen and Ståket are situated in the neighbourhood. Ascended by A. Koller of the Hoel & Røvig expedition on Sept. 9, 1917, for triangulation. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Birka*, De Geer 1912.
- Birkelandfjella** 79° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain range west of the head of Vestfjorden in Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. After Olaf Kristian Bernhard Birkeland, 1867-1917, physicist and student of Aurora borealis, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway, who organized an expedition which wintered on Axeløya 1902-03 in order to study Aurora borealis. *Birkeland-Kette*, Wegener 1913 a.
- Birkeland-Kette*, see Birkelandfjella.
- Birkelandodden** 77° 44.8' N 14° 34.5' E  
The northern point of Akseløya separating Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. Akseløya Lykt is situated at this point. After Olaf Kristian Bernhard Birkeland, 1867-1917, Norwegian physicist and student of Aurora borealis, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway, who organized the expedition which wintered on Akseløya 1902-03 in order to study Aurora borealis. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Birkenmajerkammen** 77° 02.6' N 15° 27.5' E  
About 1.5 km long ridge in the southern part of Skålfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Pole Krzysztof Birkenmajer. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Birkenmajertoppen*, see Flogtoppane.
- Birketvedttoppen** 77° 46.3' N 16° 34.0' E  
1070 m high peak northwest in Fagerstafjella, east in Nathorst Land. After Odd Birketvedt, b. 1916, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1956-60. Orvin 1964.
- Biscayarfonna** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Plateau glacier in the peninsula between Raudfjorden and Breidbogen, Haakon VII Land. After the Biscay (Basque) whalers who carried out whaling at Spitsbergen in the 17th and 18th centuries. *Biscayer Ice-Cap*, De Geer 1913; *Biskayerfonna*.
- Biscayarhalvøya** 79° 47.0' N 12° 21.0' E  
Peninsula between Raudfjorden and Breibogen northwest in Haakon VII Land, limited southwards by Rabotlaguna, nedre Rabotvatnet and Rabotdalen. Ohta 1987. *Biskayerhalvøya*, Ohta 1987.
- Biscayarhaugen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Hill south of Biscayarhuken, northeast on Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. *Biskayerhaugen*; *Mt Biscayer*, De Geer 1913.
- Biscayarhuken** 79° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Point east of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After the Biscay (Basque) whalers who carried out whaling at Spitsbergen in the 17th and 18th centuries. Biscayahuken is situated so near Ermaktangen that on old maps it is often difficult to know which headland the name or the names. *Biscayers Hoek*, Isachsen 1915; *Biscayers Hook*, Guisnez 1904; *Biscayershouck*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 8; *Biskayerhuken*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Boscajens Hook*, Beechey 1818 a; *Boschhey-er*, of *Biscajers hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *C. Biscayer*, De Geer 1913; *Cap Biscaya*, Pagès 1786; *Lille Rødebainaset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35.
- Biscayer Ice-Cap*, see Biscayarfonna.  
*Biscayer Plateau*. The Plateau in the peninsula between Raudfjorden and Breidbogen. Name superfluous. De Geer 1913.  
*Biscayers Hoek*, see Ermaktangen.  
*Biscayers Hoek*, see Biscayarhuken.  
*Biscayers Hook*, see Biscayarhuken.  
*Biscayershouck*, see Biscayarhuken.  
*Biskaiers-huk*, see Velkomstpynten.  
*Biskayerfonna*, see Biscayarfonna.  
*Biskayerhalvøya*, see Biscayarhalvøya.  
*Biskayerhaugen*, see Biscayarhaugen.  
*Biskayerhuken*, see Biscayarhuken.  
*Bismarck Strasse*, see Bjørnsundet.
- Bisneberget** 79° 13.2' N 16° 30.0' E  
Mountain area on the northern side of Reinsbukkdalen, Ny-Friesland. Norwegian Polar Institute 1992. *Bisneegga*, Orvin 1960.
- Bisneegga*, see Bisneberget.
- Bispesetet** 78° 47.1' N 12° 24.5' E  
The easternmost part of Trondheimfjella, with the heights 808, 830, and 850 m, north in Oscar II Land. B. = the episcopal residence. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Bitihorn** 78° 53.1' N 14° 42.5' E  
Mountain peak east of Orsabreen and Zornfjellet in James I Land. After the mountain Bitihorn in Valdres, Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Bitihornbreen** 78° 52.3' N 14° 41.5' E  
Small, narrow glacier about 4 km long south of Bitihorn on the eastern side of Orsabreen, James I Land. After Bitihorn. Orvin 1964.
- Bivrastfonna*, see Bivrostfonna.
- Bivrostfonna** 79° 26' N 17° 04' E  
Plateau glacier on the western side of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. The name, which has been taken from the Norse mythology, means the quaking way (the rainbow) which leads to Åsgard, heavenly castle of the gods. See also Balderfonna. *Bivrastfonna*; *Frostbre*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *Névê dôme Bifrost*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Bjarmebreen** 78° 00.8' N 18° 07.5' E  
5.5 km long glacier between Bjarmeskolten, Gribnerista, Rjurikfjellet and Klement'evfjellet in the northeastern part of Heer Land. Orvin 1964.
- Bjarmeskolten** 78° 01.4' N 18° 04.0' E  
Mountain north of Gribnerista between Passbreen and Bjarmebreen northeast in Heer Land. Bjarmes = Russians who lived by the White Sea. Orvin 1960.
- Bjartfonna** 77° 51.0' N 16° 59.0' E  
Snow cap on Torellfjellet, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Bjelbofjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small mountain west of Raudfjorden, between Holmiabreen and Hamiltonbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Birger, Earl of Bjälbo, regent of Sweden. See also Birgerbreen. *Mt Bjelbo*, De Geer 1913.
- Bjelopolskibreen*, see Belopol'skijbreen.

*Bjona Foreland*, see Bjonasletta.

**Bjonadalen** 78° 24.5' N 16° 51.0' E  
About 1.5 km long valley between Tempelet and Sindballefjellet, south in Bünsow Land. *Ravin de Neuville*, Richard (1899) p. 73.

*Bjonahelvön*, see Bjonasletta.

**Bjonahamna** 78° 23.5' N 16° 52.0' E  
Bay between Bjonapynten and the river delta outside Bjonadalen in the southwestern corner of Bünsow Land. After the Sloop "Bjona" of Tromsø, Norway used by a Swedish Spitsbergen expedition in 1882, which mapped and named the harbour. *Bjonas Hamn*, Nathorst 1883; *Bjöna Haven*, Balchin 1941; *Byonas hafn*, Barry 1894 j; *Tempelhamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 20.

**Bjonapynten** 78° 23.3' N 16° 50.0' E  
Point forming the southeastern corner of Bünsow Land. See Bjonahamna. *Svalbardkommissær* (1927) map 14. *C. Bjona*, De Geer 1910 a; *C. Sud*, French chart 5225; *Cap Bjona*, Dubois 1912; *Cape Bjöna*, Balchin 1941; *Pte Sud*, French chart 5225.

*Bjonas Hamn*, see Bjonahamna.

**Bjonasandurda** 78° 23.9' N 16° 50.5' E  
Gravel cones from the southern side of Tempelet towards Bjonahamna, south in Bünsow Land. See Bjonahamna. *Bjonasand-urn*, Rapp (1955) p. 127.

*Bjonasand-urn*, see Bjonasandurda.

**Bjonasletta** 78° 23.4' N 16° 49.0' E  
Coastal plain with Bjonapynten stretching out to the foot of Tempelet, southernmost in Bünsow Land. See Bjonahamna. *Bjona Foreland*, Feyling-Hanssen and Jørstad 1950; *Bjonahelvön*, Rapp (1955) p. 132.

**Bjuvbreen** 77° 54.8' N 17° 13.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier on the southern side of Kjellströmdalen between Bjuvkampen and Røysklumpen, in the northwestern part of Heer Land. After a coal mine in Skåne, Sweden. See also Billesholmbreen. *Gl. Bjuf*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Bjuvkampen** 77° 54.8' N 17° 16.0' E  
About 4 km long mountain ridge with the heights 754 and 865 m, on the southern side of Kjellströmdalen, between Bjuvbreen, Hyllingebreen and the upper part of Vallåkrabreen, northwest in Heer Land. After a coal mine in Skåne, Sweden. Ascended by A. Koller with companions of the Hoel Expedition on Aug. 19, 1925, for the purpose of topographic work. See also Bjuvbreen. *Mt Bjufkampen*, De Geer 1919.

*Bjöna Haven*, see Bjonahamna.

**Bjønnaaksla** 79° 18.5' N 15° 25.7' E  
Mountain east in Binnekampen, between Sjettedalen and Purpurdalen, Andrée Land.

**Bjørkumfjellet** 77° 52.2' N 17° 05.0' E  
830 m high mountain on the western side of Vallåkrabreen between Svingombreen, Bosarpbreen and Koldrommen, west in Heer Land. After managing director Bjørkum. Orvin 1964.

**Bjørlykkebreen** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Tributary glacier of Lillehöökbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. A. Hoel and O. Holtedahl with assistants traversed the glacier

(Penckbreen) in August 1909 (Hoel (1912) pp. 5-19). After Knut Olai Bjørlykke, b. 1860, geologist, student of glacial geology, professor at Agricultural University of Norway, Ås. *Glacier Albrecht Penck*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 21 and 1915; *Glacier Penck*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Penckbreen*, Hoel (1912) p. 15; *Penckbræen*, Hoel (1912) p. 15.

*Bjørn B.*, see Bjørnbogen.

*Björn Bay*, see Bjørnbogen.

*Bjørn Sund*, see Bjørnsundet.

*Bjørnbai*, see Bjørnfjorden.

*Bjørnbai*, see Birdvågen.

*Bjørnbaisundet*, see Sørgattet.

*Bjørnbaiøya*, see Moseøya.

**Bjørnbeinflya** 76° 43.2' N 16° 13' E  
About 2 km inland westwards from Olsokflya and Fisneset towards the front of Vitkovskjibreen, southwest in Sørkapp Land. *Bjørnbeinflyan*, Lyngø 1924; *Bjørnbeinflyan*.

*Bjørnbeinflyan*, see Bjørnbeinflya.

*Bjørnbeinflyan*, see Bjørnbeinflya.

**Bjørnbogen** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
Wide bay on the southern side of Wilhelmøya. *Bjørn B.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Björn Bay*, British chart 2751.

**Bjørnbreen** 77° 22.2' N 15° 12.0' E  
10 km long tributary glacier from southeast in the Recherchebreen complex, between Gothankammen and Kvarsittkammen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the bear glacier. *Svalbard map B11* (1952).

**Bjørnbrepasset** 77° 23.5' N 15° 19.0' E  
Glacier pass from Tverrbreen to Bjørnbreen in the southeastern part of the Recherchebreen complex, between Kvarsittkammen and Kiselnutane, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the bear glacier pass. *Svalbard map B11* (1952).

**Bjørnbukta** 77° 20' N 22° 30' E  
Bay between Andræetangen and Edgeøya. B. = the bear bay. *Svalbard chart S. 5* (1933). *Be de l'Ours*, French chart 5375; *Beare baye*, Edge 1625; *Bären B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Bjørnbuktbaen*, see Indre Hesteskogrunnen.

**Bjørndalen** 78° 12' N 15° 20' E  
Nine km long valley west of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the bear valley. Nathorst 1884, *Svalbard chart S. 3* (1932). *Bear Valley*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 21; *Big Bear Valley*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22; *Bjørns Valley*, De Geer 1912; *Bolsjaja Medveža dolina*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 9; *Dolina B. Medvežja*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Large Bear Valley*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 23; *Lille Elvedal*, Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) p. 45.

*Bjørndalen*. Valley somewhere near Midterhuku in Bellsund, possibly Forkastningsdalen. Moberg (1959) p. 81.

**Bjørndalselva** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
River flowing through Bjørndalen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the bear valley river. *Svalbardkommissær* (1927) part 1 p. 3.

**Bjørnebadet** 79° 42.1' N 26° 38.0' E  
Small lake southeast on Isispynten on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. B. = the bear baths. Lytskjöld 1985.



- Bjørneborg** 77° 10' N 23° 00' E  
Hut on Halvmåneøya, southeast of Edgeøya. Built by Henry Rudi, 1889-1970, Norwegian fur trapper, who wintered several years as a hunter in Svalbard and Greenland. Berset (1953) fig. 81.
- Bjørnebu** 76° 35' N 25° 00' E  
Hut built in 1973, on the eastern side of Hermansensketet, Hopen. Sørreide.
- Bjørnebukta*, see Birdvågen.
- Bjørnegrandane** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Sandbanks at the mouth below Bryhndalen on the eastern side of the northern part of Vestfjorddalen, northernmost in Dickson Land. B. = the bear banks. See also Angelgrandane. Lid (1929) p. 456.
- Bjørnekloa** 77° 23.4' N 22° 37.0' E  
Small islet in Bjørnbukta on the eastern side of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. B. = the bear claw. The islet looks like a claw and is situated in Bjørnbukta = the bear bay. Gjertz 1990.
- Bjørnelia** 78° 41.3' N 26° 43.0' E  
Three km long, southwestern crag of Flathøgda facing Kyrkjevika on the western coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Several polar bear nests were found here by the Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.
- Bjørneskallane** 80° 13.1' N 26° 01.5' E  
Four small islands, 2.5 km north of Raschøya in Orvin Land, north of the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. B. = the bear skulls. Lytskjöld 1985.
- Bjørneskanka** 78° 36.2' N 12° 25.0' E  
773 m high mountain southeast in Jacobsenfjella, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. Named after its shape. Svalbard map A8 (1957). *Bjørnskanka*.
- Bjørneøen*, see Kongsøya.  
*Bjørne-Øen*, see Bjørnøya.
- Bjørnfjellet** 79° 19.5' N 17° 38.0' E  
Mountain between Svingfjellet and Kantfjellet, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Bjørnfjorden** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Fiord inside Bluffodden and Smeerenburgfjorden, between Vasahalvøya and Reuschhalvøya, northwest in Albert I Land. B. = the bear fiord. *Bjørnbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 31; *Engelsbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 31.
- Bjørnhamna** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Bay on the southern side of Sørattat, west of Bluffodden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. B. = the bear bay. *Beer haven*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829.
- Bjørnholmane** 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Islets at Ekrollhamna, Edgeøya. B. = the bear islets. *Beare I*, Edge 1625; *Hochzeits-Inseln*, Büdel; *Ternøyane*, Moberg 1960.
- Bjørnesbreen*, see Sørbreen.
- Bjørnesholmen** 79° 07.7' N 16° 08' E  
Island on the eastern side of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden near Austfjordneshytta, Ny-Friesland. After Georg Bjørnnes, b. 1886, Lebesby, Finnmark, Norway, hunter who had his head quarter for seven winters (from 1924) on an island in Wijdefjorden. Svalbard chart 510 (1946).
- Bjørns Valley*, see Bjørndalen.  
*Bjørnskanka*, see Bjørneskanka.  
*Bjørnskarbukta*, see Bjørnskaubukta.
- Bjørnskartet** 76° 56.3' N 16° 31.0' E  
Pass between Smalegga in the north and Černajafjellet in the south, in the central part of Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. B. = the bear pass. Translation of the Russian name. *Bjørnskartet*; *Medvežij pereval*, Černyšev (1901) p. 276, Vasiliev (1915) p. 25; *P. Medvěji*, Wassiliev 1925.
- Bjørnskartet*, see Bjørnskartet.  
*Bjørnskartet*, see Forkastningsdalen.
- Bjørnskaubukta** 76° 50.8' N 15° 40.0' E  
Bay between Raksodden and Rafensodden, northernmost on Breinesflya, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Carl Mathias Bjørnskau, 1870-1958, Norwegian tradesman from Tjøme, contributor the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1917. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Bjørnskarbukta*.
- Bjørnskaus Fjell*. Erroneously placed on Sergeevfjellet. The name transferred from this locality. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Bjørnsletta** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Small, low plain between Kollerfjellet and Werenskiöldfjellet in the southern part of Hopen. B. = the bear plain. Iversen 1926. *Bear Plain*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.
- Bjørnsonfjellet** 78° 00.1' N 14° 58.0' E  
923 m high mountain southernmost in Kolspissfjella, north of the inner part of Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, 1832-1910, Norwegian author and Nobel Prize winner. In the neighbourhood, De Geer named mountains after Swedish and Danish Nobel prize winners: Lagerlöfhøgda, Gullstrandfjellet and Finsenfjellet. *Mt Bjørnson*, De Geer 1912.
- Bjørnstranda** 76° 30.8' N 25° 02.5' E  
Shore west of Kollerfjellet, Hopen. B. = the bear shore. Svalbard map Hopen (1949).
- Bjørnsundet** 79° 00' N 20° 00' E  
Sound between Wilhelmøya and Spitsbergen. B. = the bear sound. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bismarck Strasse*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Bjørn Sund*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *De Naeuwe fioerd*, Poort 1720; *Détroit Bjørn*, De Geer 1923 a; *Naeuwe fioert*, Giles 1724 a; *Ormhullet*, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 193.
- Bjørnvika** 80° 10.3' N 25° 48' E  
Bay on the western side of Leighbreen, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet. B. = the bear bay. *Bear Inlet*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 291.
- Bjørnø-banken*, see Bjørnøybanken.  
*Bjørnøen*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Bjørn-Øen*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Bjørnøi*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Bjørnøy Radio*, see Bjørnøya Radio.

**Bjørnøya**

74° 20' N 18° 46' E

The southernmost island of Svalbard, situated between latitude 74° 20' 30" and 74° 31' 20" N and longitude 18° 46' and 19° 17' E. It has the shape of an isosceles triangle with the apex turned southwards, its maximum length being 20 km and width 15.5 km. The area is 178 km<sup>2</sup>. The northern part lies 30-40 m above sea-level, forming an even plain dotted with many shallow lakes, and with vertical cliffs toward the sea, so that it is possible only in very few places to ascend from the beach to the plateau. In Bjørnøya there are 700 lakes covering an area of 18.8 km<sup>2</sup> or 10.6 per cent of the whole area. The southeastern and southern part is mountainous, the highest peak, Miseryfjellet, rising to 536 m above sea-level. The southern coast has almost vertical precipices, reaching an altitude of 400 m. In the southern part of Bjørnøya there are dolomites, limestones and schists (Cambro-Ordovician) belonging to the so-called Hecla Hoek formation. Small occurrences of galena have been found here, and have been worked on a small scale for a few years. The lowland and Miseryfjellet are built up of coal-bearing sandstones, and limestones from the Devonian and Carboniferous Period. The three peaks of Miseryfjellet consist of Triassic beds, the youngest formation occurring in Bjørnøya. At Tunheim in the northeastern part of the island the Devonian coal-seams have been worked. The occurrence of coal has been known since 1609. In 1899 and 1900 the seams were investigated by German mining engineers in a few places. In 1915 the island was claimed by a syndicate of Stavanger, Norway, which began coal mining on a small scale the following year. In 1918 the company Bjørnøen A.S. of Stavanger was formed. Mining continued till 1925, when the works were shut down. It proved that the occurrence in Bjørnøya was not workable when coal prices were low. During the years 1916-25, 116094 tons were shipped. The climate is comparatively mild and very foggy during the summer. Mean annual temperature is -4.3° C. There are no glaciers, but patches of snow may lie all the year round. Flora and fauna are very poor, but one of the largest seabird colonies in the North Atlantic is found on the island. Large populations of common guillemot, Brünnich's guillemot, kittiwake, northern fulmar and glaucous gull breed here. The arctic fox is the only mammal and, in the winter, the polar bear, which arrives and leaves on the drift-ice. Walrus were found in great numbers in former days. In the course of time a number of Russian and Norwegian whaling, sealing, and hunting expeditions wintered there. Permanent settlement did not take place till coal-mining began in 1916, and the number of inhabitants amounted 250. The island has been scientifically investigated and mapped by Swedish and particularly Norwegian expeditions. The Institute for Geophysics in Tromsø established the first meteorological station here in October 1918. A year later, the coal company Bjørnøen A/S established a radio station. When coalmining came to an end, the Norwegian Parliament decided to transfer the administration of Bjørnøya and the radio station to the Norwegian Meteorological Institute from, 1 July 1932. The meteorological station has modern facilities and the newest building was completed in 1994. B. = the bear island. The island was discovered on the 10th of June 1596 by Barents's expedition who gave the island its present name because a polar bear was killed there on that occasion. This is recorded in De Geer's journal and in the extract of Barents's journal which was printed by Hessel Gerrits 1613. B. = the bear island. *Bear I.*, Pitt 1680; *Beare Island*, De Veer (1609, English) p. 76; *Beeren Eiland*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; *Beeren Eylanden ou Isle des Oiseaux*, Bellin 1758 a; *Beeren Eylandt*, Carolus 1634; *Beeren-Eiland*, Keilhau (1831) p. 230; *Beermland*, De Veer (1598 b, German) p. 48; *Bereneylant*, Gerrits (1613) p. 5; *Bern Land*, De Veer (1598 b, German) p. 48; *Berneiland*, Tromsø-

Tidende (1839); *Bernt Eiland*, Kjær (1929) p. 5; *Bernt Øyland*, Kjær (1929) p. 5; *Beyren Eylandt*, De Veer (1598 a, Dutch) p. 17; *Bjørne-Øen*, Mohn 1874; *Bjørnøen*, Holmsen (1911 a) p. 8; *Bjørn-Øen*, Keilhau (1831) p. 230; *Bjørnøi*, Arstal (1922) p. 16; *Bähren Island*, Brækmo 1894; *Bæren Eiland*, Pettersen 1864; *Bären Ins.*, Forster 1783; *Bären Insel*, Gerrits (1618) p. 39; *Bæren Ø*, Rathke (1795-1802) p. 149; *Bæren-Eiland*, Aagaard 1873; *Cherie-Iland*, Poole (1604) p. 269; *Cherry I.*, Pitt 1680; *Cherry Island*, Keilhau (1831) p. 230; *Chirri Iland of Beren Eylant*, Gerrits 1613; *I. de l'Ours*, Marmier (1841) p. 97; Grad (1866) p. 8; *I. degli Orsi*, Hugues 1901 a; *I. Ursorum*, Lowitz 1746; *Isle aux Ours*, De Veer (1598 c, French) p. 14, de Reste 1801; *Isle des Oiseaux*, Gerrits (1613) p. 5; *Isle des Ours*, Gerrits (1613) p. 5; *Isola dell'Orso*, Marmier (1841 b) p. 134; *Karhusaari*, Saraste (1925) p. 13; *L' Ile aux Ours*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 7; *L' Isle des Ours*, Gerrits (1613) p. 5; *L' Isola de gli Orsi*, Ramusio (1606) sheet 409; *Le Beren Eylandt ou Isle aux Ours*, Rijp 1613; *Medvežnago ostrova*, Samoilovič (1913 a) p. 7; *Nebel-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 17; *Paese di Bern*, De Veer (1599, Italian) on fig. P. 26; *T' veere Eylandt*, Barents 1598; *t viercandt eylandt*, Hondius (1609) p. 51; *T: Neere I.*, Wright 1599; *Ursi insula*, De Veer (1598 d, Latin) p. 15; *Ursorum insulam*, Gerrits (1619) p. 48; *Verre Eiland*, Jansonius 1621; *Wyspa Niedźwiedzia*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 10; *Ysle Tueere*, Guérard 1634.

**Bjørnøya naturreservat**

74° 20' N 18° 46' E

Nature reserve, comprising Bjørnøya and an area stretching 4 nautical miles out to sea from the island, excluding the station area in the north. The nature reserve was established in 2002.

**Bjørnøya Radio**

74° 30.2' N 18° 59.8' E

Radio station at Herwigamna, on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. The coastal radio station is operated via satellite. Arctic Pilot (1988) pp. 170-187, Helleland 1988. *Bjørnøya Radio*.

**Bjørnøybanken**

74° 10' N 19° 00' E

Bank around Bjørnøya, forming the southern part of Spitsbergenbanken. B. = the bear island bank. *Bear Island Shelf*, Lee (1952) p. 86; *Beeren Island Bank*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933; *Bjørnø-banken*, Iversen (1906) map 3; *Bjørnøy-bankene*, Norden og Norskehavet 1948; *Bären Insel-Platte*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1934) p. 288.

*Bjørnøy-bankene*, see Bjørnøybanken.

**Bjørnøyrenna**

73° 20.0' N 21° 00.0' E

Submarine valley between Spitsbergenbanken and Nordkappbanken (Norway). Sjøkart 514, NSKV 1960.

**Bjørnøystraumen**

75° 30' N 20° 40' E

Cold stream from Hopenbanken to Bjørnøya. B. = the bear island current. *Bear Island Current*, Lee (1952) p. 11, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *Bären-Insel-Polarstrom*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) pp. 29 and 68; *Bären-Insel-Strom*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) pp. 29 and 68.

**Bjørvigfjellet**

78° 52.0' N 11° 48.0' E

Mountain with two peaks, 493 and 615 m, north of Engelsbukta on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Paul Johan Bjørvig, 1857-1932, Norwegian arctic trapper and seaman from Tromsø. From 1870 he took part in several expeditions to the Arctic as a sealer and trapper, participated in Wellman's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1894 and to Franz Josef Land 1898 where he wintered at Cape Heller together with a crew member of "Fram", Bernt Berntsen, who died January 2, 1899. Bjørvig participated

in Drygalski's Antarctic expedition 1900-03, wintered on Danskøya as a member of Bellman's expedition 1908-09, took part in the German Antarctic Expedition 1911-13 under the leadership of Wilhelm Filchner. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Black b.*, see Black Haven.

*Black Cliff*, see Svarthamaren.

*Black Crag*. Mentioned by Forbes in connection with Wordiekammen, but the exact locality is not known. Forbes.

*Black Haven*, 77° N 15° 30' E. Probably Isbjørnhamna, but cannot be identified with certainty. Thornton 1716.

*Black Hill*, see Svarthaugen.

*Black Hook*, see Kaldneset.

*Black Michael*, see Irvinefjellet.

*Black Mountain*, see Svartberget.

*Black Mts*, see Svartknausane.

*Black Ooze Camp*. No tracable locality. Conway (1920) p. 107.

*Black Point*, see Negerpynten.

*Black Point*, see Salpynten.

*Black Point*, see Nordkapp.

*Black Point*, see Svartneset.

*Black Pointe Ile*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Black Pt*, see Svartneset.

*Black Pt*, see Salpynten.

*Black wall*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Trigonometric station east of Mosselbukta to connect the astronomical observatory Treurenberg in Sorgfjorden of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902 (Swedish wintering 1899-1900) with the Swedish wintering station in Mosselbukta 1872-73. Rosén (1913) p. 18.

**Blackbreen** 78° 15' N 16° 00' E

Small glacier between Knorringfjellet and Stäket, Nordenskiöld Land. After David Black, manager of the Spitsbergen Coal and Trading Co. from 1904 to 1906 or 1907. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Blackpynten*, see Negerpynten.

**Bladegga** 76° 56.0' N 16° 29.5' E

One km long, very sharp and narrow mountain ridge from Černajafjellet north/northwestwards in the upper part of Chomjakobreen, north in Sørkapp Land. B. = the blade ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Blaeuodden** 80° 07.5' N 21° 48.0' E

Point east of Bengtssenkubta, Nordaustlandet. After Willem Jansy Blaeu, Dutch cartographer who issued maps of Spitsbergen and Jan Mayen.

*Blaeuwe Berghen*. Cannot be identified. Colom 1652 c.

*Blak point*, see Salpynten.

**Blakkhetta** 77° 16.0' N 17° 00.0' E

820 m high nunatak on the eastern side of Ljosfonn, Torell Land. B. = the pale hood. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

*Blankberg*, see Blanknuten.

**Blankfjella** 77° 10' N 16° 30' E

Mountain between Nathorstbreen, Kamryggen and Langleiken, Torell Land. *Monts Biélyla-Blancs*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Blankfjellbreen** 77° 16.5' N 16° 30.0' E

Small, tributary glacier from the cirque between Kamryggen and Blankfjella to Nathorstbreen, Torell Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Blankhatten** 77° 22.1' N 16° 37.5' E

Peak, 840 m, with snow covered top east in Vindfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. B. = the hat made of shining wax-cloth. Arnesen 1969.

**Blanknuten** 77° 59.3' N 21° 16.0' E

Mountain, 465 m, on Blankkoden, on the western side of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Blankberg*, Büdel.

**Blankkoden** 77° 50' N 21° 00' E

Point south of Kapp Lee, on the western coast of Edgeøya. It is possible that Edge's Blanck was meant to indicate the north-western corner of Edgeøya (=Kapp Lee), but it moved southwards, and on Colom 1652 a C. Blanco indicates the headland south of the northwestern corner of the island. Also according to van Keulen 1682 "C. Blanco" clearly indicates the point south of Lees Foreland. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Blanc*, Pagès 1782; *C. Blanck*, Edge 1625; *C. Blanco*, Colom 1650 and 1652 a, Jansz 1651, Goos 1660, Doncker 1664, Valk and Schenck 1690; *C. Blanco*, van Keulen 1682; *Cap Blanck*, Wassiliew 1925; *Cape Blanco*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Caap Blanco*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Weis Cap*, Pagès 1786.

**Blankvatnet** 78° 20.8' N 11° 52.0' E

Lake, 13 meters above sea level, in the central part of Forlandsletta, south in Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Blaramberg B.*, see Blarambergfjellet.

**Blarambergfjellet** 78° 10.7' N 23° 05.0' E

Mountain north of Lindemanberget east in Berrheia, northeast on Edgeøya. After Ivan Fedorovitsj Blaramberg, 1800-78, lieutenant general and military topographer. *Blaramberg B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Blaues-Gebirge*, see Blaufjella.

**Blautflya** 77° 31.2' N 15° 45.0' E

Six km long, gravel plain east of the end moraine of Penckbreen and Friherrefjella to the north, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The plain contains several rivers and brooks. B. = the soaky expanse. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Blautflyelva** 77° 30.8' N 15° 49.5' E

Four km long river along the eastern side of Blautflya to Van Keulenforden near Søre Leirodden, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the the soaky expanse river. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Blautmyrvatna** 74° 29' N 18° 48' E

Small lakes in the northwestern part of Bjørnøya. B. = the soft moor lakes. Hoel 1925.

**Blautneset** 77° 32.0' N 15° 40.0' E

One km wide point on Blautflya on the northern side of Van Keulenfjorden, Nathorst Land. Blaut = soft (ground). Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 10. *2 Pointe de sable*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Langnäs*, Hamberg 1905; *Sandudden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865) p. 6.

- Bleigen** 78° 59.2' N 17° 07.5' E  
The southeastern part of Eddingtonfjella, south in Ny-Friesland. B. = the wedge. Helle 1987.
- Bleikfjellet** 78° 55' N 16° 40' E  
Mountain east of Malmgrenfjellet, Ny-Friesland. B. = the pale mountain, because the upper paer is ice-covered. Harland 1952.
- Bleikskallen** 77° 20.6' N 15° 25.0' E  
820 m high, mostly snow covered nunatak on the divide between Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex and Høgstebreen in the Vestre Torellbreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the pale skull. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Bleiskallpasset** 77° 21.0' N 15° 27.0' E  
Ice covered pass between Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex to Høgstebreen in the Vestre Torellbreen complex, between Bleikskallen and Supanberget, in the central and eastern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the pale skull pass. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Blekumbreen** 78° 14.7' N 16° 02.5' E  
Small glacier east of Mälardalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian mining engineer, later managing director at Knaben mines, Sverre Blekum, 1886-1944, who did research work on the coal seams here in 1921. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Blenda V.*, see Blendadalen.
- Blendadalen** 78° 03.3' N 14° 00.0' E  
3.5 km long valley from Vardåsen in west towards east in front of Vøringbreen, southeastwards to the foot of Bodylevskijhøgda, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Blenda, heroine of a local tradition of Småland, Sweden. *Blenda V.*, De Geer 1912.
- Bleshøgda** 78° 39.7' N 13° 57.5' E  
Mountain, 720 m, on the eastern side of Sveabreen, between Tornefjellet and Taburettane, southwest in James I Land. After the formation of the ice on the top of the mountain. Arnesen 1983.
- Blesnyta** 77° 41.8' N 18° 10.0' E  
The easternmost nunatak, 560 m, in Sorentoppene, southeast in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Blessingberget** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. After Henrik Greve Blessing, 1866-1916, physician and member of Norwegian scientist and explorer Fridtjof Nansen's expedition with "Fram" 1893-96. See also Frambreen. *Blessings Berg*, Strindberg 1897; *Mt Blessing*, Isachsen 1915.
- Blessings Berg*, see Blessingberget.  
*Blinden*. Locality on the northeastern side of Edgeøya, probably Blåbukta. Laurie and Whittle 1799.
- Blindernbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Triburary glacier from west towards Universitetsbreen, Dickson Land. Named after Blindern near Oslo, Norway, where new university buildings were completed in 1934. Lid was curator of the Botanical Museum of the university. Lid 1929.
- Blinkvatna** 78° 24.3' N 11° 46.0' E  
Group of lakes situated north on Forlandsletta, between Tistelodden and Methuenfjellet, south in Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Blixodden** 77° 46.0' N 16° 02.0' E  
About 2 km wide point between Slambukta in the west and Råneodden in the east, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. After Gunnar Axel Blix, b. 1887, Swedish naval officer. Hydrographic surveyor of the Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition 1920 which named the place. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Blix*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.
- Blizzard Plateau*, see Stormfonna.  
*Blokkdalen*, see Blokkøya.
- Blokkvatnet** 78° 47.1' N 10° 44.0' E  
Small lake in Mackenziedalen in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. The lake is surrounded by Quartzite stone blocks. Hjelle 1988.
- Blokkøya** 76° 59.2' N 22° 11.0' E  
Island southwest in Scareholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Blokk = block (of stone). A large quantity of dolerite blowed to pieces. Gjertz 1990.
- Blokkøyra** 77° 55.6' N 18° 19.0' E  
Wet plain, about 4.5 km long, on the northern side of Inglefieldmorenen, northwest in Heer Land. See Bløkkøya. Orvin 1960. *Blokkdalen*, Orvin 1960.
- Blomebreen*, see Flowerbreen.  
*Blomedalen*, see Flowerdalen.  
*Blomedalselva*, see Flowerdalselva.
- Blomesletta** 78° 37.5' N 14° 54.0' E  
7.5 km long and 2 km wide plain on the eastern side of Ekmanfjorden, between Kapp Wærn and Tolmodbukta, southeast in James I Land. Norwegian adaption of the original name. *Flower Garden*, Conway (1897) p. 241.
- Blomlibogen*, 76° 52.8' N 15° 31' E. Open bay north of Suffolkpynten, Sørkapp Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Blomlibreen** 77° 33.0' N 14° 18.0' E  
3.5 km long glacier between Wijkanderberget and Tjørndalsegga, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Ole Blomli, b. 1888, Tromsø, Norway, who for many years wintered as a trapper in Calypsobyen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Blomlidalen** 77° 34.0' N 14° 18.5' E  
2.5 km long valley between Wijkanderberget and Halvorsenfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See Blomlibreen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Blomsterdalen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Valley on the southern side of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the flower valley. Flower Valley (Blomsterdalen) was introduced by the American company (Arctic Coal Co.) mining coal in this area 1906-15. *Flower Valley*, Arctic Coal Co. 1909.
- Blomsterhamna*, see Blomstrandhamna.
- Blomsterselbåen** 77° 06.7' N 14° 40.0' E  
Sunken rock between Sandrevet and Nøisbåen outside Torellbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the motor

vessel "Blomstersæl", formerly belonging to the coal-mining company Bjørnøen A.S. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Blomsterselvika** 74° 31' N 19° 06' E  
Small bay near Nordkapp, on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After the motor vessel "Blomstersæl", formerly belonging to the coal-mining company Bjørnøen A.S. Hoel 1925.

*Blomsterøya*, 78° 50' N 12° 30' E. Island at the head of Kongsfjorden, believed now to be covered by Kongsbreen. Qvigstad (1927) p. 26.

*Blomstrand Gletscher*, see Blomstrandbreen.

**Blomstrandbreen** 79° 03.7' N 12° 20.0' E  
18 km long glacier from Isachsenfonna southwestwards on the southern side of H.U.Sverdrupfjella and Mercantonfjellet to Blomstrandhamna, Blomstrandhalvøya and Dyrevika, south and west in Haakon VII Land. The glacier was examined by A. Hoel in 1909, traversed by O. Holtedahl with companions in the summer of 1911. After Christian Wilhelm Blomstrand, 1826-99, chemist and geologist. Member of the Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition 1861. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Blomstrand Gletscher*, Barry 1894 h; *Blomstrands Bræ*, Hoel 1909; *Glacier Blomstrand*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Blomstrandfonna** 79° 03.0' N 12° 05.0' E  
Four km long and 3 km wide glacier. The western part covers parts of Olssønfjellet, flowing from the top of Olssønfjellet and the southwestern part of Lavlandfjellet in the north, to Nordvåg fjellet in south, Haakon VII Land. See Blomstrandbreen. Liestøl 1984.

**Blomstrandhalvøya** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Island on the northern side of Kongsfjorden between Dyrevika and Blomstrandhamna, Haakon VII Land. B. = Flower beach peninsula. The island was seen as a peninsula, connected to Spitsbergen by the glacier Blomstrandbreen. The island consists of a crystalline limestone, partly brecciated. Here is a mining camp called "London" and a marble quarry was worked for some time from 1911 by the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., London. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Blomstrands halvø*, Isachsen (1908) p. 137; *Blomstrand's Mound*, Conway (1898) p. 71; *Marble Island*, N.E.C. (1913) p. 19; *Presqu'île Blomstrand*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Blomstrandhalvøya** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim covering what was thought to be a peninsula of the same name, Haakon VII Land. B. = Flower beach peninsula. Houses: London. Originally claimed by E. Mansfield in 1906 and sold in 1911 to the northern Exploration Company Ltd., London. It was bought in 1932 by the Norwegian government. Area: 17 km<sup>2</sup>. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2.

**Blomstrandhamna** 79° 00.0' N 12° 04.0' E  
Bay on the northern side of Kongsfjorden and Blomstrandhalvøya, south in Haakon VII Land. See Blomstrandbreen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Blomsterhamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 26; *Blomstrands Hamn*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Ishamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 26; *Kalk bey*, Beaumont (1838) p. 31.

**Blomstrandhamna fuglereservat** 79° 00.1' N 12° 06.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprises the skerry in Blomstrandhamna, Haakon VII Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

*Blomstrands Bræ*, see Blomstrandbreen.  
*Blomstrands halvø*, see Blomstrandhalvøya.  
*Blomstrands Hamn*, see Blomstrandhamna.  
*Blomstrand's Mound*, see Blomstrandhalvøya.

**Blomstrandsalen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Saddle-shaped depression in Blomstrandhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. See Blomstrandbreen. Isachsen 1912 b, fig. c. *Blomstrand-Sattel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 178.

*Blomstrand-Sattel*, see Blomstrandsalen.

**Blottfjellet** 79° 28.5' N 17° 30.0' E  
Mountain on the western side of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Blot = the offering procedure in sacrifice.

*Blubbervtown*, see Smeerenburg.

*Blue Lagoon Camp*. No traceable locality. Binney (1925 c) p. 168.

*Bluff Gl.*, see Bluffbreen.

**Bluffbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Sørgattet, south of Blufffjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. *Bluff Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Bluffodden** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Point on the southern side of Sørgattet, west on Reuschhalvøya, northwest in Albert I Land. *Breite Huk*, German chart 155; *C. Bluff*, De Geer 1913; *Punta Bluff*, Sora (1930) p. 111.

**Bluffvarden** 80° 12.5' N 22° 29' E  
Cairn, 162 m, on the eastern side of the outerpart of Rijpfjorden, Albert I Land. B. = the bluff cairn. *The Bluff*, Wright (1939) p. 213.

**Blyhatten** 74° 24' N 19° 10' E  
Mountain 123 m, in the southeastern part of Bjørnøya. Norwegian trigonometric station 1923. After an occurrence of galena in the eastern slope of the mountain. Bly = lead. Hoel 1925.

**Blümckebreane** 77° 32.1' N 15° 02.5' E  
Two small glaciers, the easternmost from Barzeliustinden and the westernmost from Barzeliuseggene, with a common front between Barzeliuseggene and Aldegondaberget, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Adolf Blümcke, 1854-1914, German glaciologist, professor in the Oberrealsh at Augsburg. Member of the International Glacier Commission. *Blümcke's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Blümcke's glacier*, see Blümckebreane.

**Blyvika** 74° 22' N 19° 11' E  
Small bay between Meholmen and Kapp Nilsson, on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. Bly = lead. Galedeposit in the neighbourhood. See Blyhatten. Svalbard chart S. 1.

**Blæja** 77° 30.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain north of Drevfjellet, surrounded by Steenstrubreen, Svalisen and Kvamsisen, Nathorst Land. B. = the altar. Named after a mountain in Norway. Orvin 1960.

*Blaa Fjord*, see Blåbukta.

*Blåbreen*, see Albrechtbreen.

**Blåbrekka** 78° 35' N 18° 10' E  
Glacier between Viveienberget, Brekkeknusen, Filchnerfonna and Akademikarbreen, north in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

**Blåbukta** 78° 02.0' N 23° 20.0' E  
About 30 km wide, open bay on the northeastern side of Edgeøya. Blå = blue. Albrecht Bucht after George Albrecht, president of the Geographical Society of Bremen, Germany, which supported the expedition of Kükenthal. Blåfjorden is an old name used by Norwegian hunters, because of the bluish aspect of the glaciers in the neighbourhood. *Albrecht B*, Isachsen 1919; *Albrecht Bucht*, Kükenthal 1890; *Blaa Fjord*, Isachsen 1919; *Blåfjorden*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933); *Blaafjorden*, Kükenthal (1890) p. 67.

**Blåbuktdalen** 77° 57.2' N 22° 47.0' E  
About 12 km long valley from Storskavlen eastwards to Blåbuktflya, northeast on Edgeøya. From neighbouring names. Orvin 1964.

**Blåbuktelva** 78° 01.0' N 23° 07.0' E  
River from Marsjøen through Blåbuktdalen and across Blåbuktflya to Blåbukta, in the eastern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring names. Orvin 1964.

**Blåbuktflya** 78° 03.0' N 23° 03.0' E  
Large coastal plain between Blåbukta and Berrheia, Tusseberget, Pistradalen, Midtrinden, Blåbuktdalen and Lågheia, in the western part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring names. Orvin 1964, Büdel. *Tiroler-Feld*, Büdel.

**Blåfjell** 76° 40' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain in the central part of Hopen. After the motor cutter "Blaafjeld", ship of Norwegian Thor Iversen's expedition in 1923 which mapped the island and named the place. Iversen 1926.

*Blaafjella*, 77° 50' N 14° 30' E. Mountain south of Grøndalen, no geographical unit. Isachsen 1912 c.

*Blaafjellene*, see *Blaafjella*.

*Blåfjorden*, see *Blåbukta*.

*Blaafjorden*, see *Blåbukta*.

*Blaafjordnes*, see *Kapp Heuglin*.

**Blåhukdalen** 77° 51.1' N 15° 44.5' E  
Small valley between Blåhukken and Ishøgda, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. See *Blåhukken*. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Blåhukken** 77° 50.7' N 15° 46.0' E  
About 2 km long mountain ridge, 580 m, westwards from the southwestern part of Ishøgda, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Koller and companions of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition on August 24, 1912, and by A. Koller and companions of the Hoel Expedition on August 1, 1921, for the purpose of topographic work. Blåhukken is an old name used by Norwegian hunters. Nathorst (1900) p. 109, Kjellström 1901, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Blåhuk-niemi*, Saraste (1925) p. 20.

**Blåhukken Lykt** 77° 49.6' N 15° 54.0' E  
Light on the southern point of Dom Miguelodden, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Built by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. Svalbard chart 509 (1946).

**Blåhukhytta** 77° 49.7' N 15° 52' E  
Hut belonging to Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S

and situated near Blåhukken, Nordenskiöld Land. See *Blåhukken*. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Blåhuk-niemi*, see *Blåhukken*.

**Blåhö** 77° 15.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
844 m high nunatak between Nathorstbreen, Ljosfonna and Flatbreen, west in Torell Land. B. = the blue mountain. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Blåhöpasset** 77° 15.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Ice-filled pass just east of Blåhö, between Isbroddbreen and Knokisen, west in Torell Land. B. = the blue pass. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Blåisen** 78° 02.7' N 21° 51.0' E  
Glacier north of Bérberget, in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. B. = the blue ice.

**Blåklettane** 77° 13.5' N 16° 13' E  
Mountain with three peaks, the highest 650 m, south of Polakkbreen, Torell Land. B. = the blue crags. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Blåklettisen** 77° 14.7' N 16° 10.5' E  
Ice field between Blåklettane, Polakkfjellet and Polakkbreen, Torell Land. B. = the blue crag ice. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Blåkletttryggen** 77° 15.0' N 16° 18.0' E  
Ridge leading from Blåklettane towards northeast, with heights up to 697 meters, Torell Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1957.

**Blåkneika** 78° 33.7' N 18° 08.4' E  
Glacier between Brekkeknusen and Malte Brunfjellet, north in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

**Blåmåken** 77° 11.0' N 22° 56.0' E  
The northeasternmost of Menkeøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya.

**Blånuten** 78° 50.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Nunatak between Gruzdevbreen and Lomonosovfonna, Olav V Land. B. = the blue crag.

**Blårevbreen** 79° 05.5' N 18° 27.0' E  
About 4 km long tributary glacier from west to the lower part of Oslobreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. B. = the blue fox glacier. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Blåryggen** 79° 38.2' N 12° 31.5' E  
Small ridge north in Wulffberget, west of Konglomeratryggen, Haakon VII Land. B. = the blue ridge. The ridge is formed of blue-coloured limestone. Gjelsvik 1991.

**Blåsen** 74° 25' N 19° 08' E  
Ridge reaching 123 m, in the southern part of Bjørnøya. A windy place, hence the name. Blås = windy. Hoel 1925.

**Blåshaugbreen** 79° 11.8' N 11° 30.0' E  
2.3 km long glacier from the top of Blåshaugen northwestwards between Krümmelfjellet and Taulusfjellet on Mitrahavøya, south in Albert I Land. Blås = windy. Liestøl 1984.

**Blåshaugen** 79° 11.5' N 11° 33.0' E  
572 m high mountain central on Mitrahavøya, between Trongdalen, Gnipakollen, Talusfjellet, Blåshaugbreen and Krüm-

melfjellet, south in Albert I Land. B. = windy hill. Ascended by G. Isachsen and companions of the Isachsen expedition on August 27, 1906, for the purpose of topographic work. On the summit the German expedition wintering in Ebeltofthamna 1912-13 had an instrument hut, visited by its scientists many times between August 8, 1912, and June 28, 1913. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Blaashaugen*, Isachsen (1907) p. 112; *De la Brise-Berg*; *Mt de la Brise*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Thermometer H.*, Wegener 1913.

*Blaashaugen*, see Blåshaugen.

**Blåsterisen** 77° 11' N 15° 34' E  
Ice field southwest of Blåstertoppen, on the divide between Paierlbreen and Austre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the windy ice. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Blåstertoppen** 77° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Nunatak, 722 m, on the glacier divided east of Austre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on August 5, 1918, for the purpose of geographical surveying. Name descriptive of local weather conditions, windy. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Bocca della Baia*, see Sørgattet.

*Bock Bank*, see Bockbanken.

*Bock Bucht*, see Bockfjorden.

**Bockbanken** 78° 37.5' N 15° 12.0' E  
Shallow at the mouth of Dicksonfjorden, between Kapp Smith and Kapp Wijk, north in Nordfjorden. After Karl Alfred Sixten Bock, b. 1884, Swedish zoologist, superintendent at Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm. *Bock Bank*, De Geer 1912.

**Bockfjorden** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Small fiord on the western side of Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After the German Franz-Karl von Bock, b. 1876, then captain, who with Count Poninski undertook a stereophotogrammetric survey of Woodfjorden in 1907. The expedition was arranged by Th. Lerner. See also Poninskjøyra. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bock Bucht*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Vaattebugta*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 28.

*Bodley Bay*, see Bodleybukta.

*Bodley Gl*, see Bodleybreen.

**Bodleybreen** 79° 50' N 21° 32' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Bodleybukta, southeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. See Bodleybukta. *Bodley Gl*, Glen (1939) p. 4.

**Bodleybukta** 79° 40' N 22° 00' E  
Bay at the inner extremity of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Named after the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, UK, Sir Thomas Bodley, 1545-1613. The outline of the bay fixed by the Oxford University Arctic Expedition 1924. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bodley Bay*, Binney 1925 a.

**Bodylevskijhøgda** 78° 02.4' N 14° 02.0' E  
448 m high mountain on the eastern side of Vøringen and Vøringbreen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Russian palaeontologist W. J. Bodylevskij, b. 1898, who with D. N. Sokolov described Mesozoic fossils from the Festning section,

Svalbard. Svalbard map B9 (1955). *Bodylevskyhøgda*, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Bodylevskyhøgda*, see Bodylevskijhøgda.

*Boeck-Insel*, see Boeckøya.

**Boeckøya** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small island in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Christian Peter Bianco Boeck, 1798-1877, Norwegian physician and scientist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Member of the French Spitsbergen expedition on board "La Recherche" 1838. See also Schweigaardbreen. *Boeck-Insel*, Ulve 1872.

*Boerhaven*. In the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. The map of van Alphen has not been available, and therefore it is impossible to identify the locality. Van Alphen 1660.

**Bogebekken** 78° 05.0' N 14° 25.5' E  
Six km long brook running from the glacier on the eastern side of Grønfyordfjellet, northwards through the lower and western part of Hollendardalen to Hollendarbukta, on the southern side of Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the bow brook. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Bogebreen** 78° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier inland from Tempelfjorden, Bünsow Land. B. = the bow glacier. The course of the glacier is bow-shaped. The name has been changed in order to avoid confusion with Schweizer Névél, Hamberg 1905. *Schweitzer-Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.

**Bogegga** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
895 m high mountain ridge east of Engelskbukta, southeasternmost on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. B. = the bow ridge. The mountain is saddle or bow-shaped. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18.

**Bogegrunnane** 79° 52.3' N 10° 53.0' E  
Shoals outside Smeerenburgfjorden and Nordgattet forming an arc from the northern point of Amsterdamøya to Fuglesongen, Albert I Land. Boge = bow or arc. Liestøl 1988.

**Bogen** 78° 52.7' N 28° 08.0' E  
Corrie between Retziusfjellet and Tordenskjoldberget in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Named after Bogen in Vassfaret, Norway. Sundsby 1980.

**Bogen** 79° 14.6' N 17° 24.5' E  
Mountain at the eastern side of Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. B. = the bow.

**Bogerbreen** 78° 07.8' N 15° 38' E  
Small glacier at the head of Endalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Finn Boger, b. 1902, who was engaged with Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S from 1918 to 1948. He went to Spitsbergen in 1920 as a cashier, was appointed ledger-clerk 1929, head of the office 1930, manager 1940, deputy manager 1945 and managing director 1946. Managing director of Kings Bay Kull Company A/S from 1952. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bogetoppen** 78° 51.0' N 12° 13.0' E  
Peak, 900 m, east in Bogegga, southernmost in Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring names. Winsnes 1988.

**Bogevika** 74° 24' N 18° 56' E  
Small bay on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. Boge = bow. The coast of the bay has a bow-like run. Hoel 1925.

**Bognutane** 78° 41.2' N 13° 24.5' E  
Two peaks connected with a bow-shaped ridge north of Krymlefjellet and south of Centralen, in Oscar II Land. Bog = bow. Orvin 1964.

**Bogstranda** 77° 01.1' N 15° 48' E  
Shore at Sofiebogen, west of Burgerbukta, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Bogtjørna** 78° 23.7' N 11° 34.5' E  
Lake in the northwestern part of Forlandsletta on the beach to Antarticbogen, south in Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Boheman fuglereservat** 78° 20' N 14° 30' E  
Bird reserve, comprises the islands south of Bohemanflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

*Boheman Tundra*, see Bohemanflya.

**Bohemanflya** 78° 20' N 14° 30' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim covering the peninsula of the same name, Oscar II Land. Claimed by S. Zakariassen of Tromsø, Norway in 1899. Claim transferred to "Kulkompaniet Isefjord Spitsbergen" in 1900. This year "Trondhjem Spitsbergen Kulkompagnie" also claimed the area, which claim was taken over (and extended) by Ayer and Longyear in 1905. In 1920 the newly formed "A/S Isefjord Kulkompani" with chiefly Dutch shareholders purchased the property of the old Isefjord company and carried out prospecting work 1920-21. In 1920 "Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap" (successors to Ayer and Longyear) transferred their claims to the Dutch interests which was acquired in 1924 by the N.V. Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Compagnie and sold to the Russian state company Arktikugol in 1932. Area 68.4 km<sup>2</sup>. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 15. *Cape Boheman Tract*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 28.

**Bohemanflya** 78° 25.5' N 14° 31.0' E  
About 14 km long and 8 km wide peninsula on the western side of Isfjorden, between Borebukta and Yoldiabukta, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 15. *Boheman Tundra*, De Geer 1913.

**Bohemangruva** 78° 22.8' N 14° 36.5' E  
Mine southeast on Bohemanflya, on the northern shore of Isfjorden. See Bohemanneset.

**Bohemanneset** 78° 23.0' N 14° 46.5' E  
Two km long southeastern spit on Bohemanflya on the western side of Isfjorden, Oscar II Land. The Norwegian polar explorer captain Hjalmar Johansen and the German Theodor Lerner wintered in a hut near Bohemanneset 1907-08. Meteorological observations were carried out. After Carl Henrik Boheman, 1796-1868, Swedish entomologist, professor and superintendent at Naturhistoriske Riksmuseet in Stockholm, who worked on material from the Swedish Spitsbergen Expeditions. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 15. *Cap Boheman*, Dunér and Norden-skiöld 1865 a; *Cape Boheman*, Stevenson (1905) p. 612.

**Bohlinryggen** 77° 32.4' N 14° 24.5' E  
4.5 km long mountain ridge with the heights 715, 556, 516, and 315 m, between Renardbreen and Scottbreen, northwest

in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Karl Petrus Theodor Bohlin, 1860-1939, astronomer to the Swedish Academy of Science. Southwestern summit ascended by Victor H. Gatty and companions in 1897. Newer name retained to avoid double name (see Foxtoppen). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Bohlin's berg*, Hamberg 1905; *Mount Fox*, Gatty (1897) p. 503.

*Bohlin's berg*, see Bohlinryggen.

**Bohrryggen** 79° 04.6' N 16° 40.0' E  
Mountain, 1255 m, east of Einsteinfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Niels Bohr, 1885-1962, Danish atom physicist. Harland.

*Bohusland Ridge*, 78° N 13° 30' E. Mountain near the coast between Isfjorden and Bellsund. No geographical region. De Geer 1912.

**Boksen** 79° 25.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Small mountain between Sjettebreen and Knollisen, Albert I Land.

**Bolinderodden** 80° 00.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
Point at the inner part of Kinnvika in the vicinity of the Murchison Bay station, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the company Bolinder-Munktel AB, Eskilstuna, Sweden, supplier of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss Expedition, 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt 1960.

**Bolken** 78° 39.3' N 12° 14.5' E  
Narrow mountain ridge southernmost in Prins Heinrichfjella between Agnorbreen and the Elisebreen complex, west in Oscar II Land. B. = fence or barrier. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Bollane** 79° 51.3' N 17° 00.5' E  
Several small lakes in the northern end of Basissletta, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964. *Bollene*.

**Bollen** 78° 41.8' N 15° 34.5' E  
Mountain in the central part of Gangerolvfjella, west in Dickson Land. B. = the bun. After its shape. Arnesen 1987.

*Bollene*, see Bollane.

**Bollevatnet** 74° 26' N 18° 55' E  
Lake in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. Bolle = muffin, bun. After conglomerate with large boulders which out-crop at the lake. Hoel 1925.

*Bolschoy Broun*, see Spitsbergen.

*Bolsjaja Medveža dolina*, see Bjørndalen.

*Bolšoj Zaliv*, see Storfjorden.

**Bolten** 77° 16.4' N 15° 27.5' E  
Small nunatak, 773 m, in the uppermost part of Profilbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the bolt. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Bolter Pass*, see Bolterskaret.

*Bolter Pass*, see Gangskaret.

*Bolter River*, see Bolterelva.

*Bolter Valley*, see Bolterdalen.

**Bolterdalen** 78° 08.8' N 15° 59.5' E  
Valley on the southern side of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Bolt (English) = to run away. See also Bolterskaret. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 31. *Bolter Valley*, Conway (1897) p. 77; *Torvedalen*; *Tredalen*, Balstad (1955) p. 401.



- Bolterdalshaugen** 78° 05' N 15° 40' E  
A small, 50-60 m high hill in the western part of the river cone formed by the river from Bolterdalen at the outlet in Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Torvedalshaugen*, Lyngø (1936) p. 312.
- Bolterelva** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
River flowing through Bolterdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. See Bolterskardet. *Bolter River*, Conway (1897) p. 77.
- Bolternosa** 78° 09' N 15° 53.5' E  
The northern promontory of Carl Lundhøfjellet, west of Bolterdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Bolterskardet*, see Bolterskaret.
- Bolterskaret** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Pass between Bolterdalen and Tverrdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Bolt (English) = to run away, because one of Conway's horses ran away here on his expedition in 1896. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 31. *Bolter Pass*, Conway 1897 b; *Bolterskardet*.
- Boltodden** 77° 30.0' N 18° 12.0' E  
The westernmost point south of Kvalhovden and west of Sporodden, southeast in Heer Land. Solheim put down a copper bolt here. Norwegian Polar Institute 1954.
- Bolton Glacier*, see Boltonbreen.
- Boltonbreen** 78° 29.8' N 17° 40.0' E  
About 6.5 km long glacier on the eastern side of Gipsdalen, between Balchinfjellet, Langholen and Burn Murdochbreen in the south, Pyefjellet, Fjellbandet, Wardropfjellet and Methuenbreen in the north, and Botnaryggen in the east, south in Bünsow Land. After James Butler Bolton, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh. A managing director of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., (retired 1928). See also Mathiesondale. *Bolton Glacier*, Mathieson 1922.
- Boltpasset** 77° 16.7' N 15° 29' E  
Ice covered divide between Profilbreen and Amundsenisen in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The nunatak Bolten is situated in the western part. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Bommen** 77° 44.7' N 17° 46.5' E  
Small nunatak in the glacier divide between Inglefieldbreen and Lindstrømbreen, southwest in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Bommen** 76° 58.8' N 21° 55.5' E  
Islet west of Langåra in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. B. = the bar. At low water the islet is connected with Langåra, leading to the block up of the access from south to Tofamnhamna. Gjertz 1990.
- Booming Glacier*, see Drønbreen.  
*Booming Peak*, see Drøntoppen.
- Borbreen** 77° 50.0' N 16° 30.0' E  
Small glacier of Gruvfonna flowing between Boret and Amelnryggen, southeastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Bor = mining tool. In the coal-bearing region north of Sveagruva near Braganzavågen, De Geer has, in naming the places, used number of terms from mining terminology. *Borr Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a; *Borffonna*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Bordbreen** 77° 05.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Stolovajafjellet, south in Torell Land. Stolovajafjellet means the table mountain. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Bordtoppen** 79° 48.0' N 17° 49.0' E  
Rounded mountain, 226 m, northeast in Valhallfonna facing Hinlopenstretet, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After its shape. Hunningsmoen 1971.
- Bore Gl.*, see Borebreen.  
*Borea-Gletscher*, see Borebreen.
- Borebreen** 78° 26.5' N 13° 53.0' E  
22 km long and 4 km wide glacier with several, small tributary glaciers, on the western side of Helsinglandryggen towards Borebuta on the western side of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. Tributary glacier on the lower, western side is Skonrokkbreen. Boreas = wind from the north (Greek). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 15. *Bore Gl.*, De Geer 1910 a; *Borea-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 164; *Nores Glacier*, De Geer (1896) p. 264.
- Borebukta** 78° 23.0' N 14° 17.0' E  
4.5 km wide bay on the western side of Bohemanflya in front of Borebreen, on the central western side of Isfjorden, Oscar II Land. Newer name retained as the name Boheman Tundra is changed to Bohemanflya. Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Tundra Bay*, De Geer 1910 a.
- Boremorenen** 78° 24.5' N 14° 18.0' E  
14 km long, lateral moraine on the northern side of the lower part of Borebreen, from Mehøgda to Ratangen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.
- Boret** 77° 57.2' N 16° 45.0' E  
Mountain rock on the western side of Borebreen between Gruvfonna and Höganäsbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin 1964.
- Borg Gl.*, see Borgbreen.
- Borgbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Name derived from the fact that the glacier is situated next to Göteborgnuten. *Borg Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Borgdalen** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Valley south of Borgen, west of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. South of Borgen. Changed from The Glen, as Conway's name cannot be regarded as proper place-name. *The Glen*, Conway (1897) p. 244.
- Borgdammane** 78° 04.4' N 13° 48.5' E  
Six tarns of which 5 on Vardeborgsletta and 1 in the lower part of Linnédalen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Borgen** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain 701 m, on the western side of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. B. = the castle. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Le Chateau*, Stjernspetz 1891; *Mt Castel*, Wassiliew 1925; *Schloß*, German chart 155; *The Castle*, Conway 1897 a.
- Borgmeisterporten*, see Borgmeisterporten.

- Borgmesterporten** 74° 23' N 19° 11' E  
Wave-cut hole through a rock on the southern side of Russehamna, Bjørnøya. After Borgmästare, Swedish name for the glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*) or burgomaster, which was seen here. See also Bergmesterporten. Isachsen 1912 b. *Borgmeisterporten*; *Borgmästareporten*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 16; *Burgomasters Port*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 107; *Gss. Bürgermeister Tor*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 22; *Norra Borgmästareporten*, Nathorst (1900) p. 29; *Pormestarin porti*, Saraste (1925) p. 95.
- Borgmästareporten*, see Bergmesterporten.  
*Borgmästareporten*, see Borgmesterporten.
- Borgåa** 78° 47.1' N 15° 07.0' E  
About 10 km long river from Sølverget through Borgdalen to Dicksonfjorden, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.
- Bornbreen** 79° 11.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Glacier from south to Reinsbukkbreen in Ny-Friesland. After Max Born, 1882-1970, German physicist, professor of the universities of Berlin, Frankfurt a.d.O. and Göttingen 1916-33, later Cambridge and Edinburgh. Harland and Masson. Smith 1962.
- Borr Gl.*, see Borbreen.
- Borrfjellet** 79° 25.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
Mountain east of Verdalen, west of Forkdalen in Andrée Land. After Borr, the son of Bure in Norse mythology.
- Borrfonna*, see Borbreen.  
*Bosarp Gl.*, see Bosarpbreen.
- Bosarpbreen** 77° 53.5' N 17° 04.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier between Ispallen, Bjørkunfjellet and Koldrommen, on the southern side of Kjellströmdalen, Heer Land. After coal mine in Skåne. See also Billesholmbreen.  
*Bosarp Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Boscajens Hook*, see Ermaktangen.  
*Boscajens Hook*, see Biscayarhukun.  
*Boschheyer*, of *Biscajers hoek*, see Ermaktangen.  
*Boschheyer*, of *Biscajers hoek*, see Biscayarhukun.  
*Bosleyfjella*, see Perthesfjella.
- Bosleyfjellet** 78° 30.4' N 18° 40.0' E  
Mountain easternmost in Perthesfjella between Johansenbreen and Petermannbreen north in Sabine Land. Briton.
- Botfonna** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Side glacier from east towards Universitetsbreen in Vestfjorddalen, north in Dickson Land. Bot = patch (Norwegian dialect). Name derived from the fact that in the glacier there was a moraine like a black patch, especially on animals. Lid 1929.
- Botnarryggen** 78° 29.7' N 17° 14.0' E  
About 5 km long mountain ridge with several corries, between the upper part of Burn Murdochbreen, Boltonbreen and Methuenbreen in the west, and Högbofjellet and Brucebreen in the east, in the eastern part of Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Botnbekken** 79° 35.2' N 13° 13.5' E  
About 1 km long brook from Korken northwards to Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. Botn = cirque. Helle 1990.
- Botnberget** 79° 31.8' N 12° 43.5' E  
The northernmost part of Widerøefjella, north in Haakon VII Land. Botn = cirque. Winsnes 1990.
- Botnbreen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small cirque glacier on the northern side of Haavimbjellet, south of Kongsfjorden, Oscar II Land. Translation of the English name "Corrie glacier". *Corrie Glacier*, Garwood (1899) pl. XLIV.
- Botnedalen** 77° 21.1' N 14° 22.0' E  
About 4 km long valley between Thiisfjellet and Trinitane in the north and Grisryggen in the south, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The upper part of the valley is cirque-shaped. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Botnehaugen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 425 m, west of Vesle Raudfjorden, on Biscayarhalvøya northernmost in Haakon VII Land. *Botten Hill*, De Geer 1913; *Mt Rabot*, Isachsen 1915; *Rabotfjellet*, Løvenskiöld (1954) p. 21.
- Botneheia** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 519 m, on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. Translation of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. *Corrie Down*, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912; *Mt Corrie Dome*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Botnesjøbekken** 77° 21.7' N 14° 13.0' E  
Brook from Store Botnesjøen in Botnedalen to Flyangen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Botnesjøen, store and litle** 77° 20.9' N 14° 17.5' E  
Two lakes in Botnedalen, south of Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Botnfjellbreen** 78° 51.0' N 12° 26.0' E  
Glacier along the eastern side of Botnfjellet, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Botnfjellet** 78° 51.0' N 12° 24.0' E  
910 m high mountain between Uvørsbreen and Kongsvegen, Oscar II Land. B. = mountain with glacier cirques. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Botnialvøya** 80° 15' N 19° 20' E  
Peninsula between Brennevinsfjorden and Lady Franklinfjorden, in the western part of Nordaustlandet. After Bottenhavet (Gulf of Bothnia). *Hansteen Peninsula*, Glen (1937) p. 201; *Presqu'île Botnia*, De Geer 1923 a; *Roald Amundsens halvøy*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.
- Botnpiggen** 79° 32.0' N 14° 26.5' E  
Mountain at the head of Junkerdalen, north in Andrée Land. B. = the corrie peak.
- Botnvika** 80° 05.0' N 23° 30.0' E  
Bay at the inner and eastern part of Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet.
- Botten Hill*, see Botnehaugen.  
*Botten Range*, 79° 40' N 12° E. Mountains between Raudfjorden and Breidbogen, but hardly forming a geographical unit. De Geer 1913.
- Bottfjellet** 78° 50.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Mountain between Formidablebreen, Sentralisen, Activbreen

and Fairbairnbreen, northeast of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After M. H. Bott, British geophysicist, member of Harland's expeditions in 1949 and 1951. Harland.

*Bottle cove*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*Boulder Valley*, see Kampesteindalen.

*Boules bay*. Has been identified by Markham in 1881 with Adria-bukta in Hornsund, but by Conway 1906 with Gåshamna in the same fiord. The latter seems the more probable. Fotherby 1613. *Bourbon Hafen*, see Bourbonhamna.

**Bourbonhamna** 77° 33.3' N 15° 03.5' E  
Bay between Kapp Toscana and Kapp Madrid, outermost on the southern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Henry, 1851-1905, Prince of Bourbon, Prince of Parma, Count of Bardi, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892, which mapped and named the locality. *Bourbon Hafen*, Barry 1894 i, Hamberg 1905; *Svensen's-Hafen*, Gripp (1929) p. 200; *Wittisk-Hafen*, Gripp (1929) p. 200.

**Bouréefjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain south of Murraybreen, Prins Karls Forland. Ascended by G. W. Tyrrell in 1919 (Tyrrell (1924) p. 456). After Henri Jean Alfred Bourée, b. 1873, lieutenant de vaisseau de la marine française, hydrographic surveyor of Prince Albert I of Monaco's Spitsbergen Expedition. *Mt Bourée*, Bruce 1913.

**Bouréeneset** 79° 09.5' N 11° 40.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of Mitrahålvøya facing Krossfjorden, on the northern side of Ebeltoftamna in Albert I Land. After Henri Jean Alfred Bourée, b. 1873, lieutenant de vaisseau de la marine française, hydrographic surveyor of Prince Albert I of Monaco's Spitsbergen Expedition. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Bouvéé-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 187; *Pte Bourée*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Bourg de la graisse*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Bouvéé-Spitze*, see Bouréeneset.

**Bouvierfjella** 79° 20.3' N 12° 04.0' E  
Mountain range with its highest peak 947 m, between Kolerbreen, Monacobreen and Storingbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. After Louis Eugène Bouvier, 1856-1944, French zoologist and professor at Musée d'histoire naturelle, Paris. Member of Prince Albert I of Monaco's cruise and one of the oldest and most important of the Prince's collaborators. The mountains were mapped and named by the expeditions which the Prince organized and Gunnar Isachsen headed to Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907. *Mts Bouvier*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Bowles Bay*. Identified by Markham in 1881 as Adria-bukta in Hornsund, but by Conway 1906 as Gåshamna in the same fiord. The latter seems the more probable. Conway (1906) pp. 75 and 348.

**Boydfjellet** 80° 19.0' N 24° 49.0' E  
Mountain forming a long spit between Finn Malmgrenfjorden and Albertinibreen, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Louise A. Boyd.

*Brackpan-Eyland*. Hondius 1636.

**Braemfjellbreen** 77° 06.0' N 16° 02.0' E  
Small glacier in Braemfjellet, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Braemfjellet** 77° 06.5' N 16° 01.5' E  
702 m high mountain east of Mühlbacherbreen, southwest in Torell Land. After Johan, Göddert and Godhardt Braem, Copenhagen, who were privileged by Christian IV to catch whales at Spitsbergen 1630, 1633, 1634, 1648 and 1657. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Bragança Bugten*, see Braganzavågen.

*Bragança Piek*, see Braganzatoppen.

*Bragança-Gletscher*, see Buchanbreen.

*Braganza Top*, see Braganzatoppen.

*Braganzafältet*, see Indre Lågfjord.

*Braganza-järvi*, see Braganzavågen.

*Braganza-lahti*, see Braganzavågen.

**Braganzatoppen** 78° 00.9' N 14° 05.0' E  
380 m high peak east in Heftyefjellet on the southern side of Kongressdalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Aldegonda, née Princess of Braganza, 1858-1946, married 1876 to Prince Henry of Bourbon, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892, which mapped and named the glacier. The Princess accompanied the expedition in 1892. *Bragança Piek*, Barry 1894 a; *Braganza Top*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Braganzavågen** 77° 54.0' N 16° 52.0' E  
The inner- and northernmost part of Van Mijenfjorden, almost separated from the fiord by Credenermorenen, but connected to Sveabukta through Sveasundet. After Aldegonda, née Princess of Braganza, 1858-1946, married 1876 to Prince Henry of Bourbon, leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1891 and 1892. The Princess accompanied the expedition in 1892. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Bragança Bugten*, Kjellström 1901; *Braganza-järvi*, Saraste 1925 b; *Braganza-lahti*, Saraste 1925 b; *Braganzavaagen*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Bulderbay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 14; *Herzogin von Bragança Bucht*, Barry 1894 p; *Zaliv Bergança*, Rabot and Wittenburg (1924) p. 61.

*Braganzavaagen*, see Braganzavågen.

**Bragebreen** 79° 40' N 19° 00' E  
Glacier north of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden and east of Brageneset, Nordaustlandet. After Brage, god of the bards, son of Odin (Norse mythology). See also Balderfonna. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gl. Brage*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Bragebukta** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Bay in front of Bragebreen, between Brageneset and Idunneset, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Gjertz 2002.

**Brageneset** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Cape north of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden and west of Bragebreen, Nordaustlandet. After Brage, god of the bards, son of Odin (Norse mythology). See also Balderfonna. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Brage*, De Geer 1923 a; *Cape Braag*, Binney (1925 a) p. 24; *Hyperit ön*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Brageneshamna** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Anchorage on the eastern coast of Brageneset, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Gjertz 2002.

- Brahehus** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain south of Gråhuken, northernmost in Andrée Land. After castle-ruins near Vättern, Sweden. *Mt Brahehus*, De Geer 1913.
- Brandallaguna** 78° 56.0' N 11° 53.0' E  
Lagoon on Brandalpynten west of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. See Brandalpynten. *Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund* 1957, Svalbard map A7 (1961). *Rommen Lagune*, Bay 1913.
- Brandalpynten** 78° 56.7' N 11° 53.5' E  
Point west of Ny-Ålesund, on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, Oscar II Land. After Peter Andreas Severinsen Brandal, 1870-1933, sealing skipper and owner of sealing vessels, founder, managing director, and one of the principal share-holders of Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Ankerpynten*, Norwegian chart 198; *Brandalsøra*, Oxaas (1955) p. 177; *Cape Coal*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 20; *North Point*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 234.
- Brandalpynten Lykt** 78° 56.7' N 11° 53.5' E  
Light on Brandalpynten at Ny-Ålesund, Oscar II Land. Lyngaas (1947) p. 235, Svalbard chart 510 (1949) and 507 (1949).
- Brandalspynten*, 78° 55.8' N 11° 55.5' E. Point between Ny-Ålesund and Thiisbukta. Bay 1913.  
*Brandalsøra*, see Brandalpynten.
- Brandbunutane** 76° 48.3' N 16° 20.0' E  
Three small nunataks, 677 and 570 m, on the bow formed ice-ridge between the northern part of Vitkovskjibreen and the northwestern part of Olsokbreen, Sørkapp Land. After Brandbu, Hadeland, Norway, native parish of captain Arve Staxrud and the greater part of the assistants to the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1919. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Brandewijns Baij*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Brandewyns bay*, see Brennevinsfjorden.
- Brandtbreen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier at the head of Hanaskogdalen, east of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After Karl Brandt, 1854-1931, oceanographer, professor at the University of Kiel. Member of Prince Albert I of Monaco's Spitsbergen Expedition 1898, which named the glacier. *Glacier Brandt*, Richard (1899) p. 78.
- Brandwijne B.*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Brandy Bay*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Brandywine Bay*, see Brennevinsfjorden.
- Brannfjellet** 79° 15.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
Mountain north of Nivlheim in Andrée Land. B. = the fire mountain, owing to the red color of the sediments.
- Branntwein B.*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Branntweins Bucht*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Brannveins Bay*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Branta Bernicla*. The Latin name *Branta Bernicla* (wild goose) has been misunderstood to be a place-name. USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 871.  
*Brantberget*, see Brattberget.  
*Brantkneikbreen*, see Brattkneikbreen.  
*Brantnuten*, see Brattnuten.  
*Brathl.*, see Brattholmen.
- Bratliekollen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 369 m, on Blomstrandhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Jens Kristian Meinich Bratlie, 1856-1939, Oslo, Norway, inspector-general of recruitment, politician. Member of the Parliament (Stortinget) 1900-12 and 1916-18. Member of the Military Committee (Stortinget) which recommended grant of money for equipment. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2.
- Brattberget** 76° 47.4' N 16° 41.5' E  
2.3 km long and 675 m high mountain between Brattkneikbreen and Leifbreen west in Vasil'evbreen, central in Sørkapp Land. B. = the steep mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Brantberget*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Brattbreen** 78° 50.0' N 12° 50.0' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Pretender, westernmost in James I Land.
- Brattdalen** 78° 02.2' N 14° 21.5' E  
1.3 km long valley between Grønfyrdjfellet and Akselvarden northwest in Nodenskiöld Land. B. = the steep valley. Orvin 1955, Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Brattegga** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain ridge north of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = precipitous edge. After the shape of the mountain. *Bratteggen*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Bratteggbekken** 77° 04.2' N 15° 12.0' E  
About 3.5 km long brook from Bratteggbreen through Myrktjønna in Bratteggdalen to Nottinghambukta, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring names. Polish chart 1984.
- Bratteggbreen** 77° 02.9' N 15° 17.0' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier on the western side of Brattegga, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring names. Birkenmajer 1959 b, (1960) p. 24.
- Bratteggdalen** 77° 03.7' N 15° 13.5' E  
Valley leading from Brattegga toward northwest to Nottinghambukta, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring names. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Bratteggen*, see Brattegga.
- Brattekleivbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasa-halvøya, Albert I Land. B. = the steep-ascent glacier. *Brattekleiv Gl.*, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Glacier névé de la Princesse Alice*, Albert I (1899) p. 4.
- Brattekleiv Gl.*, see Brattekleivbreen.
- Bratthamaren** 77° 50.6' N 14° 53.0' E  
Mountain crag, 464 m, on the eastern side of Berzeliusdalen and north of Iskolldalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the steep crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Bratthengbreen** 77° 45.6' N 18° 23.0' E  
Steep glacier from the southern part of Bereznikovbreen and Ingerbreen to Storfjorden, between Lundquistfjella in the north and Båtsmannen in the south, easternmost in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Bratthenget*, 79° 10' N 17° 00' E. Steep ice just west of Breifjellet, Ny-Friesland.

**Brattholmen** 76° 28.1' N 16° 31.0' E  
Islet about 1.5 km west of Sørkapp, on the southern spit of Sørkappøya. B. = the steep islet. *Brathl.*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Bratthovden** 80° 41.7' N 21° 19.0' E  
Small mountain northeast on Martensøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Bratt = steep. After the shape, steep precipices towards the sea. Hjelle 1980.

**Bratthuken** 79° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Point on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, northwest in Ny-Friesland. Bratt = steep. Translation of the Dutch name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Pte Escarpée*, French chart 5375; *Steyle Hoek*, van Keulen 1682, Isachsen 1915.

**Bratthø** 77° 09.6' N 15° 18.5' E  
958 m high mountain between Vrangpeisen and Solheimfjellet, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the steep mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Bratthøreen** 77° 09.2' N 15° 16.5' E  
Small glacier between Solheimfjellet and Bratthø, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the steep mountain glacier. Siedlecki 1959.

**Brattisen** 77° 36.2' N 16° 09.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier on the western slope of Marlowfjellet, southeast in Nathorst Land. B. = the steep glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Brattkneikbreen** 76° 48.0' N 16° 41.0' E  
Small, tributary glacier from west between Gråtinden and Brattberget with a steep bend in the lower part, where it flows over a stone bar, west in Vasil'evbreen, Sørkapp Land. B. = the steep bend glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Brantkneikbreen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Brattlidalen** 78° 18.8' N 17° 20' E  
Narrow valley north of Sassendalen, easternmost in Sabine Land. B. = the steep-sloped valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Brattliihøgda** 78° 18.9' N 17° 27.0' E  
About 7 km long mountain with the highest peak of 510 m in the eastern part, between Sassendalen and Fimbulisen in Sabine Land. The western part of the mountain is confined by Skråmedalen, Brattlidalen and Avdalen. B. = the steep-sloped mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Brattneset** 80° 39.2' N 21° 09.0' E  
The southern spit of Martensøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. B. = steep point. Hjelle 1980.

**Brattnuten** 77° 50' N 14° 40' E  
Crag in the northwestern part of Snøkampen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the steep crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948). *Brantnuten*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Brattpynten** 77° 01.3' N 15° 55.0' E  
Small point between Løyndodden and Gnålodden, southeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = steep point. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Brattskarvet** 78° 40.0' E 12° 15.5' E  
The highest mountain, 932 m, south in Prins Heinrichfjella, in the western and central part of Oscar II Land. Arnesen 1983.

**Brattåa** 74° 22' N 19° 10' E  
Brook on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. B. = the precipitous brook. Hoel 1925.

**Bratvaagbukta** 80° 05.5' N 31° 26.0' E  
Bay on the northern part of Andréeneset, westernmost on Kvitøya. After M/S "Bratvåg", the ship that found Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. André's camp in 1930, which anchored in, or near, this bay. Hjelle 1980.

*Brautbach*, see Årdalselva.

**Bravaisberget** 77° 37' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern side of the mouth of Van Keulenfjorden, highest peak 773 m, Nathorst Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel expedition in July 12, 1920, for the purpose of geographical surveying. After Auguste Bravais, 1811-63, French physicist, member of the French expedition on board "La Recherche" to Spitsbergen 1838. Wintered at Bossekop Norway 1838-39. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Bravaisknatten** 77° 37.8' N 14° 53.5' E  
142 m high crag westernmost in Bravaisberget, west in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Bravaisodden** 77° 36.4' N 15° 02.0' E  
Small point on the outer- and northern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, about 800 m east of Van Keulenhanna, Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Brazybreen** 76° 45.3' N 16° 38.5' E  
Two km long glacier between Guilbaudtoppen and Roaldryggen on the northern side of Sørkappfonna, Sørkapp Land. After Maître mécanicien Gilbert Georges Paul Brazzy, 1902-28, mechanic of "Latham 47", which met disaster with the Roald Amundsen relief expedition for Italian Umberto Nobile and his crew on June 18, 1928. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Breakfast Pt.*, see Dugurdneset.

**Brebukta** 78° 38.0' N 11° 11.5' E  
Four km wide bay formed by the front of Søre Buchananisen on the northeastern side of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Bredbukta*, 76° 47.7' N 15° 50.5' E. Bay outside Breinesflya, west in Sørkapp Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Brede Bugt*, see Breibukta.

**Bredichinryggen** 76° 55.5' N 16° 30.0' E  
About 14 km long mountain ridge southwards from Hornbreen to the north, between Chomjakovbreen and Vestjøkulen to the west, Mendeleevbreen and Austjøkulen to the east, to Vasil'evbreen to the south, north in Sørkapp Land. Peaks and mountains in Bredichinryggen from north: Bautaen, Starostinfjellet, Smalegga, Bladegga, Černajafjellet, Stuptinden, Steinhatten, Hjelmen, Austjøkultinden and Knattberget. After Fedor Alexandrovitsj Bredichin, 1831-1904, professor of astronomy at the University of Moscow, managing director of the Observatory at Pulkovo 1889-95. Member of the commission for the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *Cepju Bredi-*

*hina*, Černyšev (1901) p. 275; *La Chaîne des monts Bredikhin*, Akhmatov 1910.

**Bredjupet** 77° 00' N 13° 05' E  
Submarine depression between Bellsundbanken and Hornsundbanken. B. = the wide deep. Svalbard chart 509 (1945).

*Bredryggen*, see Breiryggen.

**Bredsdorffberget** 78° 37.0' N 15° 34.0' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Lyckholmdalen and Tverrelvdalen, west of Nordfjellet and north of Heimfjellet, west in Dickson Land. After captain Morten Peter Bredsdorff, b. 1888, Norwegian naval officer, hydrographic surveyor of the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition 1925. *Mt Wijk*, De Geer 1912.

*Breevva*. River at the front of Werenskioldbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land.

**Bregjørma** 78° 35.7' N 19° 33.4' E  
Mire between Gardbreen, Negribreen and Edlundfjellet, southwest in Olav V Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

**Bregrunnen** 78° 34.3' N 12° 14.5' E  
Shoal in the northern part of Farmsundet between Hermansenøya and Spitsbergen, just north of the inlet to St. Jonsfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Brægr.*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

**Brehaugen** 80° 13.3' N 25° 11.5' E  
Hill 222 m, near the ice south of Kapp Bruun, Orvin Land, Nord-austlandet. B. = the glacier hill. *Glacier Hill*, Wright 1939.

**Breholmen** 77° 01.2' N 16° 26.5' E  
Small island in front of Storbreen in Brepollen, the innermost part of Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Siggerud 1989.

**Breia, søre and nordre** 76° 48.7' N 15° 49.5' E  
Brooks west of Wiederfjellet with many branches, partly from the same afflux, west in Sørkapp Land. B. = the spreading. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Breibogen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Large bay east of Raudfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. B. = the wide bay. Norwegian translation of the oldest name. *B. diric*, Vrolicq 1635; *Baie Large*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 322; *Breite Bai*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 218; *Broad Bay*, Fotherby (1614) Purchas XIV p. 77, Conway 1906, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Broad-bay*, Fotherby (1614) Purchas XIV p. 77; *Die halbe Monds-Bay*, Martens (1675) p. 24; *Halfmoon-Bay*, Martens (1711) p. 30; *La Baye de la demi Lune*, Bernard (1715) p. 33; *Porto della meza Luna*, Martens (1680) p. 64; *Store Rødebai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35.

**Breiboglaguna** 79° 46.4' N 12° 47.5' E  
Lagoon at the head of Norddalsbukta, at the shore southeast in Breibogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Breibreen** 79° 17.3' N 18° 23.5' E  
Glacier between Raudberget and Mertonberget and between Balderfonna and Chydeniusbreen, northwest of Vaigattbogen

on Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1960, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Breibukta** 78° 50.0' N 28° 40.0' E  
Large bay on the southern side of Kongsøya, limited in the south by a line from Kapp Altmann to Helgolandøya and further on to Vestre Tømmerpynten, Kong Karls Land. Brei = broad. *Brede Bugt*, Mohn 1873; *Breidbukta*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Breite Bai*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 246; *Breite Bucht*, Mohn 1873, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Broad Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1901.

*Breidbukta*, see Breibukta.

**Breiddholmen** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Islet innermost in Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. Breidd = latitude. The name derives from the fact that observations of latitude were made in the islet. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Eiderholmen*, Isachsen (1908) p. 147; *Ejderholmen*, Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 9; *Ile des Eiders*, Isachsen 1915; *Latitude I.*, De Geer 1916.

*Breidnosa*, see Breinosa.

**Breifjellet** 79° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Indented mountain on the western side of Veteranen, between the tributary glacier Trinity Hallbreen and Parisbreen, Ny-Friesland. B. = the broad mountain. Orvin 1960, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Breifonna** 78° 09.5' N 17° 06' E  
Short and wide glacier on Breikampen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the wide glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Breikampen** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
916 m high mountain at the head of Adventdalen, west in Sabine Land. B. = the wide mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Breineset** 76° 48.4' N 15° 47.0' E  
About 1.5 km wide spit on Breinesflya, northwest in Sørkapp Land. B. = the broad nose, or point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Breinesflya** 76° 49.5' N 15° 50.0' E  
About 12 km long coastal plain from Raksodden in the northwest to Vinda in southeast, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Breinesflyane*, Løvenskiöld (1954) p. 9.

*Breinesflyane*, see Breinesflya.

**Breinoså** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 839 m, on the southern side of Adventdalen west of Foxdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Brei = broad. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants, of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition, on August 13, 1914, for geographical surveying. *Breidnosa*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27; *Bunting Bluff*, Conway 1897 b; *Snespurvfjellet*, Løvenskiöld (1964) p. 365.

**Breiryggen** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Moraine ridge near Sveagruba, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Brei = broad. *Bredryggen*, De Geer 1919 a (inset map).

**Breisiget** 74° 25' N 18° 52' E  
Water course on the west coast of Bjørnøya. B. = the broad trickle. Hoel 1925.

- Breiskallen** 74° 21' N 19° 02' E  
Precipice of Hambergfjellet towards the sea, Bjørnøya. B. = the broad skull. Hoel 1925.
- Breiskaret** 76° 55.3' N 16° 25.5' E  
Pass between Påsketoppen and Pinsetoppen in Påskefjella, in the northern part of Sørkapp Land. B. = the broad pass. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Breite Bai*, see Breibogen.  
*Breite Bai*, see Breibukta.  
*Breite Bucht*, see Breibukta.  
*Breite Huk*, see Bluffodden.  
*Breites Thal*, see Colesdalen.  
*Breites Thal*, see Adventdalen.
- Breivika** 80° 10.0' N 27° 44.0' E  
Bay on the northern side of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. B. = the broad bay. Hjelle 1980.
- Brekkeknusen** 78° 34.3' N 18° 08.7' E  
880 m high nunatak between Filchnerfonna, Blåbrekka, Blåkneika and Rembebreen, northernmost in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Brekollen** 80° 02.0' N 19° 22.0' E  
Rounded mountain top at Donckerfjellet, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. B. = the broad peak. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Brekulen** 77° 34.6' N 21° 24.0' E  
Height, about 520 m, in the northern part of Kvalpynten, southwest on Edgeøya. B. = the glacier boss. Arnesen 1987.
- Bremellom** 79° 08.4' N 12° 30.0' E  
About 1250 m high mountain in H.U.Sverdrupfjella between the glacier spits in Tongbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. After the locality between to glacier spits. Hjelle 1984.
- Bremer Sund*, see Rivalensundet.
- Bremhetta** 80° 14.0' N 25° 08.0' E  
Mountain on the western side of the peninsula east of Albertinebukta in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet, Orvin Land. Brem = the hat brim. Orvin 1960.
- Bremodden** 78° 53.6' N 29° 38.0' E  
Point east on Kongsøya, about 2.5 km south of Nordaustpynten, Kong Karls Land. Brem = the hat brim, because of its locality and shape. Arnesen 1980.
- Brendetoppene** 76° 55.3' N 16° 51.0' E  
Several peaks, the southernmost 527 m, and the northwesternmost 520 m, on the mostly ice covered ridge between the upper part of Svalisbreen and Skilfonna, between Evapasset and Svanhildpasset, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Karl Alfred Brende, b. 1884, who was accountant to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, Norwegian Polar Institute and Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S for many years. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Brenibba** 77° 21.8' N 14° 44.5' E  
692 m high nunatak in the divide between Dunderdalsbreen, Lifjellfonna and Varderyggfonna, on the eastern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the wide mountain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Brenna** 78° 50.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
Mountain, 880 m, south of Flatdalen on the western side of Dicksondalen, James I Land. After a mountain in Norway. Orvin 1960.
- Brennbreen** 78° 51.3' N 15° 00.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier between Brenna and Sølvrkrona, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.
- Brennevin B.*, see Brennevinsfjorden.  
*Brennevinsbai*, see Brennevinsfjorden.
- Brennevinsfjorden** 80° 10' N 19° 30' E  
Fiord in Gustav V Land on the northwestern side of Nordaustlandet. Brennevin = spirits (spirituosa). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie de l'Alcool*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 327; *Baye de l'Eau de vie*, de Reste 1801; *Baye du Brandevin*, Pagès 1872; *Brandewijns Baij*, Doncker 1663; *Brandewyns bay*, Goos 1660; *Brandwijne B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Brandy Bay*, Moll 1716, De Geer 1923; *Brandywine Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Branntwein B.*, German chart 155; *Branntweins Bucht*, Petermann 1864; *Brannveins Bay*, Pagès 1876; *Brennevin B.*, Amundsen (1925 a) sketch p. 103; *Brennevinsbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 57; *Brændevinsbay*, Christie (1851) p. 8; *Brændevinsbukten*, Amundsen (1925 a) p. 93; *Bränvins Bugten*, Nordenskiöld 1863.
- Brennkollen** 79° 46.8' N 15° 51.5' E  
Small mountain south of Femmilsjøen, on the western side of Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.
- Brent Pass*, see Brentskaret.  
*Brentskardet*, see Brentskaret.  
*Brentskardhaugen*, see Brentskarhaugen.
- Brentskaret** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Pass, altitude 141 m, between Adventdalen and Sassendalen, southwest in Sabine Land. Brent, after "Brent goose" = *Branta bernicla* (Norwegian: ringgås). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. *Brent Pass*, Conway 1897 b; *Brentskardet*.
- Brentskarhaugen** 78° 10.8' N 16° 54.5' E  
530 m high hill south of Brentskardet at the head of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950). *Brentskardhaugen*.
- Brepasset** 77° 49.0' N 17° 35.0' E  
Pass from Bakaninbreen between Passvaktaren and Hagaberget to Nordsyssebreen in Heer Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Brepollen** 77° 00.0' N 16° 28.0' E  
The innermost part of Hornsund towards Storbreen, Hombreen, Svalisbreen and Mendeleevbreen, on the divide between Torell Land and Sørkapp Land. B. = the glacier bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Brerabben** 79° 53.4' N 21° 57.6' E  
Barren ridge east in Amenfonna, southeast in Vestfonna in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.
- Breskarvet** 77° 39.7' N 15° 41.0' E  
About 6 km long mountain ridge on the western side of Frysjabreen, Kjellmannberget and Richterbreen, on the eastern side of Martinbreen and Greenbreen, south of Skarvisen and Krylen, and north of Törnebohmfjella, in the western part of

Nathorst Land. B. = the barren mountain above the glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Breskilknusen** 76° 41.6' N 16° 36.5' E  
285 m high, partly ice covered crag in the northwestern part of Sørkappfonna, south in Sørkapp Land. B. = the glacier-divide crag. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Breskilmorenen** 77° 54.0' N 17° 53.0' E  
Triangular moraine between Edvardbreen and Nordsyssselbreen, between Håfjellet, Braastadjella and Drygfjellet, in the central part of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Breskilnabben** 77° 51.2' N 17° 19.0' E  
About 850 m high mountain rock between Edvardbreen, and between Halfdan Jacobsenryggen and Brodtkorbjellet, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Breskjera** 78° 00' N 12° 12' E  
Skerries in the innermost part of Kongsfjorden, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. B. = the glacier skerries. They are situated off a glacier. *Breskjærane*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2; *Bræskjine*, Norwegian chart 198, 1925.

*Breskjærane*, see Breskjera.  
*Breslåa*. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Bretjorna** 77° 56.9' N 14° 21.5' E  
Small glacier lake behind the moraine of Austre Grønfyordbreen in Grønfyorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the glacier tarn. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Brettingsdalen** 74° 26' N 19° 16' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. B. = turned-up edge valley (of the geological strata here). Hoel 1925.

**Brevassbekken** 77° 14.6' N 14° 24' E  
Brook from Brevassdalen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the glacier lake brook. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Brevassdalen** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Valley on the coast west of Vestre Torellbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the glacier lake valley. The valley leads to a lake in front of a glacier. *Brævasdalen*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Brevassfjellet** 76° 52.8' N 15° 56.0' E  
585 m high mountain on the southern side of Gösvatnet between Kovalevskajafjellet and Portbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. B. = the glacier lake mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Brevatnet** 77° 14.7' N 14° 29.5' E  
Lake in Brevassdalen at the front of Kokkbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the glacier lake. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Breveggen** 77° 14.4' N 15° 48' E  
Mountain ridge, 879 m, forming a wall between Polakkbreen and Nornebreen, Torell Land. B. = the glacier wall. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Brevika** 78° 41.1' N 14° 26.5' E  
Bay in the front of Sefströmbreen, northwest in Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. B. = the glacier bay. Helle 1987.

**Breviksøyane** 78° 41.1' N 14° 26.0' E  
Two small islets in Brevika, in the front of Sefströmbreen, northwest in Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.

**Breøyane** 79° 00.1' N 12° 06.5' E  
Two small islets in Blomstrandhamna at the front of Blomstrandbreen, Haakon VII Land. Pillewizer and Voigt 1967.

**Brikkene** 78° 55.0' N 12° 40.0' E  
Mountain rocks between Conwaybreen and Kronebreen, Haakon VII Land. Orvin.

**Brilletjørnene** 77° 19.6' N 14° 25.5' E  
Two small lakes on the northern side of Evafjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The lakes resembles a pair of spectacles on the map. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Brimerpynten** 78° 32.9' N 16° 14.0' E  
Small point, about 4.5 km north of Kapp Fleur de Lys, southeast in Dickson Land. Brimer is synonym of the good Mimer. See also Asvindalen, Alvrekdalen, Nidedalen and Narveneset. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Brimingen** 76° 43.1' N 15° 54.5' E  
Skerries, west of Vitkovskijbreen, about 4 km outside the western coast of Sørkapp Land. Brim = breakers, waves broken against the cliff (Norwegian dialect). Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Brimodden** 77° 18.8' N 17° 28.5' E  
Point between Anna Margrethebreen and Bellingbreen, east in Torell Land. Orvin 1955.

**Brimulen** 78° 10.8' N 20° 46.0' E  
Island north of Thomas Smithøyane at the western inlet to Freemansundet, between Barentsøya and Edgeøya. B. = a big seal. Arnesen 1969.

**Bringen** 77° 51.8' N 17° 12.5' E  
The northwestern part of Halfdan Jacobsenryggen, 865 m, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Brinknuten** 80° 09.8' N 22° 28.0' E  
Mountain south of Mefjordeheia in Prins Oscars Land. After neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Brisingefjellet** 78° 30.3' N 16° 30.0' E  
Mountain between Tjosaasdalen in the north and Gipshuken in the south, on the eastern coast of Billefjorden, limited in the east by the southern part of Tjosaasfjellet and Kvitsåta, southwest in Bünsow Land. After brisingamen, necklet of the goddess Frøya in Norse mythology. *Couronne*, Bienaimé 1894 d.

*Broad Bay*, see Breibogen.

*Broad Bay*, see Breibukta.

*Broad-bay*, see Breibogen.

*Broch I.*, see Brochøya.

**Brochøya** 80° 20' N 26° 00' E  
Small island northeast of Nordaustlandet. After Ole Jacob Broch, 1818-89. Norwegian mathematician, physicist and politician. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Broch I.*, Ulve 1872; *Brock's Island*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 242.

*Brock's Island*, see Brochøya.



**Broddegga** 77° 08.5' N 15° 24' E  
712 m high mountain between Nannbreen and Vrangpeisbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the point ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Brodden** 78° 45.0' N 10° 53.5' E  
307 m high peak west of Richardlaguna, Prins Karls Forland. B. = the ice calk. Orvin 1959.

**Broddkollen** 77° 12.3' N 17° 04.5' E  
The highest top, 690 m, in Isbroddane east of Isbroddbreen in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

**Brodtkorbjellet** 77° 50.4' N 17° 15.0' E  
About 6 km long mountain ridge between Majorfjellet and Halfdan Jacobsenryggen, on the eastern side Vallåkrabben in Heer Land. After managing director Brodtkorb. Orvin 1960.

*Broeders*, see Sjuøyane.

**Brogniartfjella** 77° 34.5' N 15° 54.0' E  
About 8 km long mountain ridge with heights 893, 880, 762 and 718 m, on the northern side of the inner part of Van Keulen-fjorden, south in Nathorst Land. Ascended by Norwegian W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel expedition on July 23, 1920, for geographical surveying. After professor Adolphe Théodore Brogniart, 1801-76. French palaeontologist, as Nathorst himself. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Brogniart's berg*, Nathorst 1900, Hamberg 1905; *Mt Brogniart*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Brogniart's berg*, see Brogniartfjella.

**Brokebreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier in the innermost part of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, 1776-1841, British Navy, who came to Spitsbergen (Magdalenefjorden) in 1807 with the two frigates "Shannon" and "Meleager" in order to protect English whalers. *Gl. Franklin*, Koller 1912; *South Ice Berg*, Broke 1807.

*Broken Tooth Mountain*, see Birger Johnsonfjellet.  
*Brokenness*. Cannot be identified. Poole (1612) p. 43.

**Brombreen** 78° 01.1' N 15° 37' E  
Small glacier at the head of Bromdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the scrap glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bromdalen** 78° 01' N 15° 42' E  
Small tributary valley from west to Gangdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the scrap valley, because it is so insignificant. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bromdalsnosa** 78° 01.8' N 15° 42' E  
The southeastern, 709 m high part of Ringdalsfjellet on the northern side of Bromdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the scrap valley nose. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bromelldalen** 77° 43.0' N 15° 54.0' E  
About 8 km long valley between Hisingerfjellet in the west and Sven Nilssonfjellet and Bassøefjellet in the east, north in Nathorst Land. After Olof Bromell (Bromelius) 1639-1705, Swedish physician and botanist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Bromells Dal*, Kjellström 1901.

**Bromelldoden** 77° 45.3' N 15° 47.5' E  
The western point of the delta made by the river from

Bromelldalen, on the western side of Aurvågen, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Bromells Dal*, see Bromelldalen.

**Bromsfjellet** 78° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain peak just south of Annafjellet, between Tunabreen, Lomonosovfonna and Filchnerfonna in Sabine Land. After Gustav Emil Broms, 1849-1903. Business man and donor, contributed to professor Kolthoff's expedition to Spitsbergen and Greenland 1900. *Mt Broms*, De Geer 1912.

*Brook Gully*, see Bekkeskaret.

**Brorbreen** 77° 59.5' N 17° 49.0' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Granholmfjellet, flowing on both sides of Brorbrenuten, north in Heer Land. After Bror Luddvig Granholm. Arnesen 1981.

**Brorbrenuten** 77° 59.4' N 17° 52.0' E  
Mountain rock, 700 m, splitting the upper part of Brorbreen in two, north in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

**Brorvatna** 74° 25' N 18° 56' E  
Small lakes in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. *Brødrevatna*, Hoel 1925.

**Brotbekken** 79° 32.1' N 13° 07.0' E  
About 4 km long brook flowing southwards along the southeastern side of Brotfjellet to Sjøværnbukta, north in Haakon VII Land. B. = the fault brook. A fault passes north-south in this area. Winsnes 1990.

**Brotbreen** 78° 38.2' N 11° 00.5' E  
Two km long, steep glacier westernmost in the Søre Buchananisen complex, from the top of Phippsfjellet, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Brotfjellet** 79° 33.3' N 13° 03.5' E  
The easternmost part of Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, 745 m, north in Haakon VII Land. Brot = fault. A fault passes north-south on the eastern side of Brotfjellet. Winsnes 1990.

**Brotneset** 77° 02.0' N 17° 19.0' E  
Point on the northern side of the front of Hambergbreen, the southeasternmost point in Torell Land. B. = the surf nose. Orvin 1955.

*Brotnesstranda*. Petcon 1979.

**Brotskjer** 76° 50.0' N 21° 03.0' E  
Rock in the sea 17 km west-southwest of Håøya in Tusenøyane, just outside the entrance of Storfjorden, south of Edgeøya. Brot = surf. Orvin 1960.

*Brown Cliff*. Brown rocky wall on the western side of inner part of Recherchefjorden. Rolleston 1896.

*Bruce City*, see Brucebyen.

*Bruce Gl.*, see Brucebreen.

*Bruce Hut*, see Fredheim.

**Brucebreen** 78° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Tunabreen in the inner part of Tempelfjorden, easternmost in Bünsow Land. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. Member or leader

of nine expeditions to Spitsbergen during the years 1898-1920. In 1899 member of the Prince of Monaco's expedition which named the glacier. The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate was founded in 1909 on prior claims made by Bruce (and J. V. Burn-Murdoch). Leader Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1902-04. *Bruce Gl.*, Richard (1899) p. 74, Mathieson 1920.

**Brucebukta** 78° 27.1' N 11° 47.0' E  
Six km wide, open bay on the southwestern coast of Forlandssundet, limited by a line from Poolepynten to Gordonpynten, Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. See also Brucebreen. *Baie Bruce*, Isachsen 1915; *Rossmålbukta*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Seahorse Bay*, Bruce 1908 and 1913, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Brucebyen** 78° 38.2' N 16° 44.0' E  
Houses, about 500 m south of Kapp Napier, northwest in Bünsow Land. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. The houses were built by the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Bruce City*, Mathieson 1920; *Bruce's hut*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 233.

*Brucebäcken*, see Brusebekken.

**Bruceneset** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. See also Brucebreen. *Pte Bruce*, Guisnez 1904.

*Bruce's hut*, see Brucebyen.

**Brucevarde** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Cairn on Brucceneset on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. William Spiers Bruce, 1867-1921, Scottish polar explorer. See also Brucebreen. *Cairn*, Guisnez 1904; *Cairn Bruce*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Bruhns I.*, see Bruhnsøya.

**Bruhnsøya** 77° 10' N 21° 30' E  
Small island in Kong Ludvigøyane at the mouth of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. After Carl Christian Bruhns, 1830-81, German astronomer of Leipzig. *Bruhns I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Brura** 79° 25.1' N 11° 20.5' E  
Mountain on the southern side of the upper part of Sjettebreen, Albert I Land. B. = the bride. Orvin 1960.

**Brurebreen** 79° 25.0' N 11° 18.5' E  
Tributary glacier from south to Sjettebreen, between Brura and Akkaren, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Brurpasset*.

**Bruresløret** 78° 56.0' N 16° 44.0' E  
Snow and ice area on the top of Malmgrenfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. B. = the bridal veil. Helle 1987.

*Brurpasset*, see Brurebreen.

**Brurskankbreen** 78° 57.7' N 14° 48.0' E  
Tributary glacier to Battyebreen on the southern side of

Brurskanken, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Brurskanken** 78° 58.6' N 14° 47.0' E  
Seven km long mountain, 896 m, between Battyebreen and Brurskankbreen, north in James I Land. Orvin 1960.

**Brusebekken** 77° 50' N 16° 40' E  
Brook west of Sveagruga, southeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Bruse = gush, roar. *Brucebäcken*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Bruunodden** 77° 17.8' N 14° 10' E  
Point between Kapp Klaveness and Hannevigodden, on the western coast of Nordenskiöld Land. After Lorentz Bruun, 1875-1925, shipowner from Tønsberg, Norway, and contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition which visited the locality in 1917. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Brücknerbreen** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from west toward Lilliehöökreen, south in Albert I Land. After professor Eduard Brückner, 1862-1927, German-Austrian geologist (Quaternary Age). *Glacier Brückner*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Brydebekken** 78° 00.3' N 14° 10.5' E  
Brook from the eastern end of Heftyefjellet southeastwards to Sandefjordneset and Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After consul Johan Bryde, 1858-1925, shipowner, Sandefjord, Norway, who in 1904 had his whaling factory stationed in Kokerihamna. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Bryhndalen** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Valley on the eastern side of the northern part of Vestfjorddalen, northernmost in Dickson Land. After Nils Bryhn, 1854-1916, who wrote a number of papers on Norwegian and Arctic mosses. Lid 1929.

**Bryllaupskaka** 78° 55.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
Mountain between Høegdalsbreen and Fyrisbreen, northeast in Dickson Land. Harland 1959, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Brægr.*, see Bregrunnen.

**Brækmoholmane** 77° 04.0' N 22° 30.0' E  
Group of islands comprising Store Brækmoholmen, Trønderen and Alkekongen in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After Sivert Brækmo, 1853-1930, Beitstaden, Trøndelag, Norway, skipper on G. A. Sørensen's ship "Aurora", Spitsbergen 1878. Brækmo lived 21 years in Vardø before moving to Tromsø. Owner of "Vidar" which was wrecked in Isfjorden 1886. Skipper on board "Isosima", 1987-88 fishing at Spitsbergen, later on responsible for harpooning on board "Polarstjernen" and "Minerva". In 1892 he built "Nordkap" and bought two more ships from Joh. Bryde. He also bought a ship in 1893 and sailed to Isfjorden, wintering 1893-94. Fishing in Hornsund and Storfjorden in 1895, later the same year he bought "Nora" in Ålesund, and went fishing in Østisen until 1904, when he bought "Severn" in Bodø, and went to Greenland 1905-06. Karahavet in 1907, Østisen in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. In 1911 he brought home an expedition from Negerpynten, Storfjorden. Orvin 1960.

*Brændevinsbay*, see Brennevinsfjorden.

*Brændevinsbukten*, see Brennevinsfjorden.

*Bränvins Bugten*, see Brennevinsfjorden.

*Bræskjne*, see Breskjera.

*Brævasdalen*, see Brevassdalen.

*Brødrevatna*, see Brorvatna.

**Brøggerbreane** 78° 50.0' N 11° 30.0' E  
Two glaciers, Austre Brøggerbreen and Vestre Brøggerbreen, near Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, south of Kongsfjorden, north in Oscar II Land. After professor Waldemar Christopher Brøgger, 1851-1940, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Promoted Norwegian Arctic exploration. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18. *A. Brøggerbre*, Orvin 1934 a; *Brøggerbreen*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *V. Brøggerbre*, Orvin 1934 a.

*Brøggerbreen*, see Brøggerbreane.

**Brøggerdalen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Valley between Zeppelinfjellet and Austre Brøggerbreen, Ny-Ålesund, Oscar II Land. After professor Waldemar Christopher Brøgger, 1851-1940, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Promoted Norwegian Arctic exploration. Orvin 1934 b.

**Brøggerfjellet** 78° 53.5' N 11° 43.0' E  
Mountain area in the central part of Brøggerhalvøya, constituting Brøggertinden, Røysa, heights 653, 625, 566 m and the ridge westwards to Leinstranda, Oscar II Land. After professor Waldemar Christopher Brøgger, 1851-1940, geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Promoted Norwegian Arctic exploration. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Brøggerhalvøya** 78° 54' N 11° 40' E  
Peninsula on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, 20 km long and 10 km wide, Oscar II Land. After professor Waldemar Christopher Brøgger, 1851-1940, geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Promoted Norwegian Arctic exploration. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Brøgger's Halvø*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Bugger-Halbinsel*, Ritter (1932) p. 6; *Poluostrov Brodzer*, Samoilovič (1927) p. 54.

*Brøgger's berg*, see Storgubben.

*Brøgger's Halvø*, see Brøggerhalvøya.

**Brøggertinden** 78° 53.5' N 11° 43.0' E  
The highest peak in Brøggerfjella, Oscar II Land. After professor Waldemar Christopher Brøgger, 1851-1940, geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Promoted Norwegian Arctic exploration. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Set Brøgger*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Bråna** 79° 49.5' N 22° 10.0' E  
River from the easternmost part of Vestfonna to Brånevatnet in the central part of Nordaustlandet. Ohta 1980. *Jonssonelva*, Schytt and Blake.

**Brånevatnet** 79° 47.0' N 22° 00.0' E  
Lake on the northern side of Etonbreen, between Oxfordhalvøya and Winsnesbreen, Nordaustlandet. Bråne = to melt. Arnesen, Hovda and Halvorsen 1969.

**Braastadjella** 77° 55.3' N 17° 57.0' E  
Mountain area on the northern side of Inglefieldbreen, between Andrinebreen and Sørbullbreen, in Heer Land. The highest peak, 781 m, is Synhovd, and the southeasternmost part, 680 m, is named Digermulen. After Dr. Johan Braastad, 1888-1972, geologist of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1924-35, member of five Svalbard expeditions between 1914 and 1925. Orvin 1960.

*Bråstadkardet*, see Braastadskaret.

*Braastadskardet*, see Braastadskaret.

**Braastadskaret** 76° 40' N 25° 20' E  
The northeasternmost pass in Hopen. After Dr. Johan Braastad, 1888-1972, geologist of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1924-35, member of five Svalbard expeditions between 1914 and 1925. *Bråstadkardet*, Iversen 1926; *Braastadskardet*.

**Bråsvellbreen** 79° 25' N 23° 28' E  
About 45 km long and 20 km wide glacier from Sørdomen southwards in the southern part of Austfonna on Nordaustlandet. B. = the bidden swell glacier. During the areal survey of Svalbard by the expedition of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser in 1938 it was found that a huge glacier tongue was extending far out into the sea on the southern coast of Nordaustlandet. This advance of the glacier must have taken place recently. Svalbard 1942.

**Bråtentjørna** 74° 28' N 19° 15' E  
Small lakes near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Petter Adolf Bråten, b. 1894, mine foreman at the coal mines of Bjørnø A.S. 1920-21, 1922-25. Hoel 1925.

*Bråvalla Range*, see Bråvallafjella.

**Bråvallafjella** 79° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain range on the eastern side of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. After an historic place on the coast of Östergötland, Sweden. *Bråvalla Range*, De Geer 1913.

**Bråvika** 80° 00' N 17° 30' E  
Bay north of the entrance to Murchisonfjorden, westernmost on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Bråviken in Östergötland, on the eastern coast of Sweden. Kulling 1934 a.

*Buchan Gl.*, see Buchanbreen.

*Buchan In.*, see Kobbeøya and Sr Tho Smiths Isles.

*Buchanan Bræen*, see Buchananisen.

*Buchanan Glaciers*, see Buchananisen.

**Buchananhalvøya** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Peninsula at the head of Raudfjorden, between Ayerfjorden and Klinckowströmfjorden, northeasternmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Presqu'île Buchanan*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 23.

**Buchananisen** 78° 39.0' N 11° 07.0' E  
About 12 km wide glacier on the eastern side of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After John Young Buchanan, F.R.S., 1844-1925, member of the "Challenger" expedition and the Prince of Monaco's expedition in 1899. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Buchanan Bræen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Buchanan Glaciers*, Bruce 1909; *Monaco Glacier*, Bruce 1913; *Nordre Buchananisen*.

**Buchananryggen** 78° 39.4' N 11° 05.5' E  
About 2 km long, narrow mountain ridge between Søre and Nordre Buchananisen on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After John Young Buchanan, F.R.S., 1844-1925, member of the "Challenger" expedition and the Prince of Monaco's expedition in 1899. *The Nunatak*, Tyrrell 1921.

**Buchanantoppen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Small mountain peak, 307 m, south of Raudfjorden, south on Buchananhalvøya, northeast in Albert I Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on July 31, 1906, for reconnaissance and geographical surveying work. After John Young Buchanan, F.R.S., 1844-1925, member of the "Challenger" expedition and the Prince of Monaco's expedition in 1899, which mapped and named the mountain. Dr. Bruce was also a member of this expedition. *Sommet Buchanan*, Guissez 1904.

**Buchanbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Magdalenefjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After David Buchan, d. 1839, naval officer who in 1818 came to Spitsbergen in command of a North Pole Expedition with H.M.S. "Dorothe" and "Trent". *Bragança-Gletscher*, Barry (1894) p. 606; *Buchan Gl.*, Koller 1912; *Infantina Maria Anna-Gletscher*, Barry (1894) p. 26; *Prinzessin Aldegonda-Gletscher*, Barry (1894) p. 30.

*Buchholz B.*, see Buchholzbukta.

**Buchholzbukta** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Open bay on the eastern coast of Spitsbergen, northeast of Heleysundet, southeast in Olav V Land. After Reinhold Buchholz, 1837-76, zoologist and explorer. Member of the first German polar expedition to Spitsbergen 1868 and of the second German polar expedition to East Greenland in the "Hansa" 1869-70. *Buchholz B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Buckfallet** 78° 11.0' N 18° 38.0' E  
Glacier pass in the northeastern part of Isrosa facing Ulvebreen east of Buckhøgda in the eastern part of Nordmannsfonna, Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Buckpasset*.

**Buckhøgda** 78° 12.2' N 18° 30.0' E  
About 5 km long, partly ice covered height in Nordmannsfonna, between the upper part of Ulvebreen and Isrosa, Sabine Land. After ship owner Andreas Buck, Hammerfest, Norway. Orvin 1960.

*Buckpasset*, see Buckfallet.

**Buggetjørna** 74° 29' N 18° 48' E  
Tarn in the extreme northwest of Bjørnøya. Buge = bow, after its shape. Hoel 1925.

**Buggebekken** 77° 15.8' N 14° 23' E  
Brook flowing from Buggefjellet to Veslebukta, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After N. Bugge, whaling firm, Tønsberg, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Buggefj.*, see Peder Kokkfjellet.

**Buggefjellet** 77° 15' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 605m, north of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on August 13, 1918, for the purpose of triangulation, etc. After N. Bugge, whaling firm, Tønsberg, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Bugger-Halbinsel*, see Brøggerhalvøya.

*Buhta Bakan*, see Bakanbukta.

*Buhta Grin Harbur*, see Grønfjorden.

*Buhta Imer*, see Ymerbukta.

*Buhta Kapustnaja*, see Colesbukta.

*Buhta Koles*, see Colesbukta.

*Buhta Mihaelis*, see Rindersbukta.

*Buhta Mona*, see Mohnbukta.

*Buhta Prihoda*, see Adventfjorden.

*Buhta Van-Karlen*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

*Buhta Van-Majen*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Bukkane*, see Storbukken.

*Bukkane*, see Svartteltet.

**Bukkebreen** 78° 32.8' N 13° 29.0' E  
3.5 km long glacier between Vittenburgfjella and Storbukken east of the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964. *Bukkeskardet*, Orvin 1964.

**Bukkebreen** 79° 07.0' N 15° 10.0' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Bukkehornet facing Landingsdalen in Andrée Land. Orvin 1960.

**Bukkehornet** 79° 05.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
1190 m high mountain south of Landingsdalen, Andrée Land. Orvin 1960.

**Bukkenakken** 80° 14.4' N 21° 20' E  
Crag northeast of Reinbukta, northernmost on Reihalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Bukkeskardet*, see Bukkebreen.

**Bukkevola** 77° 48.7' N 22° 24.5' E  
Rounded mountain on the southern side of Storskavlen in the central part of Edgeøya. Bukk = the reindeer-goat. Arnesen 1987.

**Buklerimen** 78° 21.0' N 21° 52.0' E  
Mountain between Hübnerbreen and Freemanbreen, southeast on Barentsøya. Named after the uneven northern side of the mountain. Arnesen 1968, Hovda and Halvorsen 1969. *Rogahorn*, Büdel.

*Bulderbay*, see Braganzavågen.

**Buldrebreen** 79° 48.8' N 17° 43.0' E  
The northernmost arm of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.

**Buldrevågen** 79° 49.3' N 17° 47.0' E  
Bay in front of Buldrebreen, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Bulen*, see Stakken.

**Bulken** 77° 16.2' N 15° 30.5' E  
Small nunatak between Profilbreen and Amundsenisen, in the central, eastern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the dent. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Bull Simonsenfjellet** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain range, 886 m, southeast of Engelskbukta, southernmost in Oscar II Land. After Eilert Bull Simonsen, 1862-1922, managing director of Det Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab, Trondheim, Norway, 1899-1922. This company contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, which mapped and named the locality. *Set Bull Simonsen*, Isachsen 1915.

- Bullbreen** 78° 28.5' N 12° 41.0' E  
Six km long glacier debouching northwards from Svartfjella to St. Jonsfjorden between Bulltinden and Holmesletfjella, in the central and western part of Oscar II Land. After Karl Sigwald Johannes Bull, 1860-1936, Oslo, Norway, major-general, minister of defence 1910-12. Isachsen, himself an officer, had his last expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Gl. Bull*, Isachsen 1915.
- Bulltinden** 78° 29.5' N 12° 36.0' E  
About 550 m high peak on the southern side of St. Johnsforden, between Thorkelsenfjellet and the lower part of Bullbreen, in the central and western part of Oscar II Land. After Eilert Bull Simonsen, 1862-1922, managing director of Det Nordenfeldske Dampskibsselskab, Trondheim, Norway, 1899-1922. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Bull*, Isachsen 1915.
- Bulmanfjellet** 78° 54.1' N 16° 08.5' E  
875 m high mountain between Zeipeldalen and Jäderindalen on the western head of Wijdefjorden, Northeast in Dickson Land. After Oliver Meredith Boone Bulman, reader in palaeozoology at Sedgewick Museum, Cambridge, UK, and woodwardian professor of geology, University of Cambridge. Harland.
- Bumerangkammen** 78° 44.2' N 17° 16.5' E  
Nunatak in the upper part of Nordenskiöldbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After its boomerang shape. Harland 1952.
- Bungebreen** 76° 49.0' N 16° 07.0' E  
About 10 km long glacier on the eastern side of Wiederfjellet in the western part of Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Alexandr Alexandrovich Bunge, 1851-1930, Russian naval physician and Arctic explorer. Member of The Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, wintering in Hornsund 1899-1900. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Gl. Bunge*, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliew 1925; *Hedgehog Glacier*, Conway 1898 a.
- Bungeelva** 76° 45.0' N 16° 06.0' E  
River from Bungevatnet southeastwards on the divide between Tørrflya and Bungeleira to the sea in front of Vitkovskjibreen, west in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Alexandr Alexandrovich Bunge, 1851-1930, Russian naval physician and Arctic explorer. Member of The Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, wintering in Hornsund 1899-1900. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Bungefjellet** 77° 50.6' N 18° 04.5' E  
708 m high mountain southeast of Inglefieldebreen and west of Drygkjølen, east in Heer Land. After Dr. Alexandr Alexandrovich Bunge, 1851-1930, Russian naval physician and Arctic explorer. Member of The Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, wintering in Hornsund 1899-1900. *Mt Bunge*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Bungeleira** 76° 45.6' N 16° 06.0' E  
Clayey plain between Bungevatnet to the west, Bungebreen and Plogen to the north, Vitkovskjibreen to the east and Tørrflya to the south, west in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Alexandr Alexandrovich Bunge, 1851-1930, Russian naval physician and Arctic explorer. Member of The Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, wintering in Hornsund 1899-1900. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Bungemorenen** 76° 47.5' N 16° 06.5' E  
Moraine in Bungebreen from Ždanovfjellet, west in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Alexandr Alexandrovich Bunge, 1851-1930, Russian naval physician and Arctic explorer. Member of The Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, wintering in Hornsund 1899-1900. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Bungevatnet** 76° 45.8' N 16° 01.5' E  
Lake between Tørrflya and the front moraine of Bungebreen, west in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Alexandr Alexandrovich Bunge, 1851-1930, Russian naval physician and Arctic explorer. Member of The Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, wintering in Hornsund 1899-1900. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Bunting Bluff*, see Breinosa.
- Burfjellet** 79° 29.0' N 14° 22.0' E  
Mountain between Verdalen and Forkdalen, east of Prismefjella in Andrée Land. After Bur in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Burger Hafen*, see Burgerbukta.  
*Burgerbreen*, see Mühlbacherbreen.
- Burgerbukta** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Northernmost bay in inner part of Hornsund, southeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Wilhelm Burger, 1844-1920, Austrian court photographer, member of Count Wilczek's expedition to Spritsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1872 which mapped and named the bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Burger Hafen*, Sterneck 1874; *Isfjellhamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 10.
- Burgo grasso*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Burgomaster islet*, see Meholmen.  
*Burgomasters gate*, see Bergmesterporten.  
*Burgomasters Port*, see Borgmesterporten.  
*Burial Ground*, see Gravneset.  
*Burmeister Berg*, see Burmeisterfjellet.
- Burmeisterfjellet** 77° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain, 491m, on the western side of Edgeøya. After Carl Hermann Conrad Burmeister, 1807-92, German-Argentine scientist and explorer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Burmeister Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Mt Burmeister*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Burn Murdoch Gl.*, see Burn Murdochbreen.  
*Burn Murdoch Peak*, see Isachsenfjellet.
- Burn Murdochbreen** 78° 27.7' N 17° 04.5' E  
Glacier with to main branches innermost in Fuhrmeisterdalen, surrounded by Balchinfjellet, Langholen, Boltonbreen, the southernmost part of Botnarryggen and Gerardfjella, southeast in Bünsow Land. After William Gordon Burn Murdoch, 1862-1939, Scottish artist and traveller. In 1926 he went with J. Mathieson to Spitsbergen in order to visit properties of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd. of which he was managing director. *Burn Murdoch Gl.*, Mathieson 1922.
- Burovtoppen** 79° 19.9' N 13° 37.5' E  
The highest peak, 1305 m, in Riseffjella, easternmost in Haakon VII Land. After the Swiss geologist Yuri Burov who for several years performed geological investigations in Svalbard, particularly 'devon' formations. Gramberg 1978.
- Burralltoppen** 78° 05' N 15° 55' E  
968 m high peak west of Bolterskardet, Nordenskiöld Land. After the American Frederick P. Burrall, general manager of

Arctic Coal Co., 1908-10. He was a nephew of John Longyear. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Burying-ground Point*, see Gravneshodden.

*Burying Ground*, see Gravneshet.

**Buttbreen** 77° 41.1' N 16° 30.0' E  
Small glacier, about 2.5 km long, from Kassen in west along the northern side of Butten to Svalbardbreen, Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Butten** 77° 40.7' N 16° 29.5' E  
780 m high mountain between Buttbreen and Parbreane on the western side of Svalbardbreen, Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Buttodden** 78° 54.7' N 28° 48.0' E  
Point dividing Victoriabukta into a western and eastern part, on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.

**Buvika** 77° 29.0' N 13° 58.0' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of Tunodden on the northern coast of Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. B. = the hut cove. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*By Gl.*, see Bybreen.

**Bybreen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Small glacier east of Bråvallaryggen, east of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. *By Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Bydalsfjellet** 78° 37.9' N 14° 45.0' E  
About 610 m high mountain in the northern part of Jemtlanddryggen, between Frösöfjellet and Svenskane, east in Oscar II Land. After a tourist centre in Jemtland, Sweden. See also Jemtlanddryggen. *Mt Bydal*, De Geer 1912.

**Büdelfjellet** 78° 16.6' N 21° 53.0' E  
Mountain east of Freemanbreen southeast on Barentsøya. After professor Julius Büdel.

**Byebukta** 80° 11.0' N 19° 15.0' E  
Bay north of Jäderinfjorden on the eastern side of Lady Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1965.

**Bykollen** 78° 04.7' N 14° 14.5' E  
About 210 m high crag north of Gladdalen near Barentsburg, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the town crag. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Bykorff*, see Bikuben.

*Bünsow Bay*, see Bünsowbukta.

**Bünsow Land** 78° 30' N 16° 30' E  
Peninsula between Tempelfjorden, Sassenfjorden and Billefjorden, limited in the northeast by a line from Adolfbukta through Nordenskiöldbreen to Lomonosovonna north of Ekkoknausane turning south east of Terrierfjellet and Ferrierfjellet through Tunabreen to Tempelfjorden. After Friedrich Christian Ernestus Bünsow, 1824-97, Swedish business man, contributor to De Geer's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896. *Bünsowin-maa*, Saraste (1925) p. 227; *Bünsows land*, De Geer (1896) p. 7; *Terre Bünsow*, Isachsen 1915.

**Bünsowbukta** 78° 56.0' N 28° 19.0' E  
Bay on the northern side of Kongsøya, between Kapp Koburg and Nordneset, Kong Karls Land. After Friedrich Christian

Ernestus Bünsow, 1824-97, Swedish business man, contributor to De Geer's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896. *Bünsow Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d.

*Bünsowin-maa*, see Bünsow Land.

*Bünsows land*, see Bünsow Land.

*Byonas hafen*, see Bjønhamna.

*Bysadalen*, see Reindalen.

**Bytingen** 78° 26.0' N 13° 14.5' E  
Small mountain west in Trollheimen and east of Huldrebreen and Huldrefjellet in the Eidembreen complex, southwest in Oscar II Land. After a fairy-tale where a goblin child, "bytingen", was laid in the cradle instead of the newborn human child. Orvin 1960.

**Byttene** 79° 39.3' N 11° 47.5' E  
Group of nunataks between the upper part of Chauveaubreen and Markbreen, northeast in Albert I Land. B. = the wooden milkpans. Orvin 1964.

**Byttepasset** 79° 38.5' N 11° 49.0' E  
Pass between Markbreen and Chauveaubreen on the southern side of Byttene, north in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Byvalla Range*, 79° 40' N 14° 30' E. Mountain range east of outer part of Woodfjorden. De Geer 1913.

*Byxorna*, see Tvillingneset.

*Bäcksjön*, see Bekkevatnet.

*Bähren Island*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bären B.*, see Bjørnbukta.

*Bæren Eiland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bären Ins.*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bären Insel*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bären Insel-Platte*, see Bjørnøybanken.

*Bæren Ø*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bæren-Eland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Bæren-l.*, see Barentsøya.

*Bären-Insel-Polarstrom*, see Bjørnøystraumen.

*Bären-Insel-Strom*, see Bjørnøystraumen.

*Bärenplateau*. Plateau east of the station of the expedition "Haudegen", sent to Rijpfjorden 1944/45 by the German navy. Cannot be recognized. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Dege (1954) p. 273.

**Bærumbreen** 78° 36.7' N 12° 45.0' E  
Four km long glacier on the eastern side in the Dahlbreen complex, between Vekerøfjellet and the northern part of Konowryggen and Kolsås, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Vækkerø is a locality in Bærum, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Bäuerl-Gletscher*, see Paierlbreen.

**Bøckmanbreen** 77° 27.5' N 14° 39.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier between Solhøgda and Palanderfjellet northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After mining inspector Kristian Lerche Bøckman, b. 1887, who in 1918 made investigations on the asbestos deposits south of Recherchefjorden. Orvin 1952, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Bødalen** 78° 05.8' N 15° 28' E  
Tributary valley from northeast to Colesdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the valley with grazing ground. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bødalsbreen** 78° 05.3' N 15° 39.5' E  
Small glacier at the head of Bødalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Bøhmdalen** 78° 00.4' N 14° 46.5' E  
Two km long, tributary valley to Grøndalen, between Fossilfjellet and Finsenfjellet in Kolspissfjella, north and West in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Dr. Johannes Bøhm, 1857-1919, who described Triassic fossils from Svalbard. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Bölscheøya** 77° 10' N 22° 00' E  
Island southwest of Negerpynten, Edgeøya. After Wilhelm Bölsche, 1843-93, German schoolmaster and geologist. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Bønnebreen** 79° 27.5' N 11° 22.5' E  
Tributary glacier from east to Sjettebreen on the southern side of Kaffitoppen, Albert I Land. Bønne = bean (here coffee bean). Helle 1988.

**Børrebreen** 79° 30.4' N 13° 00.0' E  
Nine km long glacier between Germaniahøgden and Flykollen north in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1960. *Flykollbreen*, Orvin 1960.

*Böses Cab*, see Kvadehuken.

**Bøygen** 77° 15.5' N 15° 28' E  
Mountain ridge with several peaks, the highest 883 m, on the divide between Profilbreen and Bøygisen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Bøygen is a monster in Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen's drama *Peer Gynt*, which barred Peer Gynt's way. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Bøygisen** 77° 15.4' N 15° 32' E  
Glacier southeast of Bøygen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Båkevatna** 78° 12.9' N 13° 02.0' E  
Two lakes between the southern part of Daudmannsodden and Kapp Scania, southwest in Oscar II Land.

**Baalsrubreen** 77° 51.1' N 14° 34.5' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier between Nordbergfjellet and Jamdalsnuten in the upper part of Grønfjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. This glacier is the western part of the glacier where Gleditschfonna is the eastern part. After Sigurd Baalsrud, b. 1881, maker of optical instruments, who made and repaired many of the theodolites used by Norwegian expeditions to Svalbard. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Båntjern** 79° 10.3' N 11° 16.5' E  
Lake in the central part of Diesetsletta, Mitrahølvøya south in Albert I Land. After Båndtjern in Oslo, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Båtbogen** 78° 02.9' N 18° 35.5' E  
The northernmost part of Agardhbukta between the outlet of Agardhelva and Belemnitsletta, Sabine Land. B. = the boat bow. *Båtvik*, De Geer 1919.

**Båthamna** 76° 35.0' N 16° 33.5' E  
Small harbour on the eastern side of Sommerfeltbukta, southeast in Sørkapp Land. B. = the boat harbour. Lyngø 1924, pl. II.

**Båtkvelvet** 77° 46.5' N 18° 21.0' E  
East-westwards ridge southwest in Lundquistfjella between the upper part of Bereznikovbreen, east in Heer Land and Storfjorden. Arnesen 1969.

**Båtkvelvet** 80° 15.0' N 21° 50.0' E  
Mountain in the northeastern part of Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

**Båtodden** 77° 58.2' N 13° 37.5' E  
Small point about 1.4 km north of the outlet of Stabbelva at Nordenskiöldkysten, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. B. = the boat point. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Båtsmannen** 77° 45.0' N 18° 25.0' E  
Mountain, 503 m, between Lundquistfjella and Osbornfjellet, easternmost in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Båtsundet** 76° 31.3' N 16° 29.0' E  
Shallow sound between Skoltneset and Konstantinholmane in the east and Stjernøyskjera in the west, on the northwestern side of Sørkappøya. B. = the boat sound. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Båtvik*, see Båtbogen.

**Båtvika** 74° 23' N 19° 00' E  
Creek at the mouth of Fossåa on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. B. = the boat bay.

- C. *Adolf*, see Kapp Napier.  
 C. *Anser*, see Gåsodden.  
 C. *Arla*, see Arlaneset.  
 C. *Astrup*, see Astrupneset.  
 C. *Auguste Viktoria*, see Kapp Auguste Viktoria.  
 C. *Australe*, see Sørkapp.  
 C. *Barcam*, see Barkhamodden.  
 C. *Barkhā*, see Barkhamodden.  
 C. *Barkham*, see Barkhamodden.  
 C. *Barsam*, see Barkhamodden.  
 C. *Barth*, see Kapp Barth.  
 C. *Base*, see Basisodden.  
 C. *Beijer*, see Narreneset.  
 C. *Bello*. Between Bellsund and Hornsund, cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.  
 C. *Bergeson*, see Bergesenneset.  
 C. *Bessels*, see Kapp Bessels.  
 C. *Bianco*, see Kapp Lee.  
 C. *Bird*, see Svartneset.  
 C. *Biscayer*, see Biscayarhukun.  
 C. *Bjona*, see Bjonapynten.  
 C. *Blanc*, see Blankodden.  
 C. *Blanck*, see Blankodden.  
 C. *Blanco*, see Blankodden.  
 C. *Blanko*, see Blankodden.  
 C. *Bluff*, see Bluffodden.  
 C. *Brage*, see Brageneset.  
 C. *Brown*, see Kapp Brown.  
 C. *Brown*, see Kapp Bruun.  
 C. *Bruun*, see Kapp Bruun.  
 C. *Carlheim-Gyllensköld*, see Purchasneset.  
 C. *Cold*, see Kapp Sietoe.  
 C. *Cold*, see Kaldneset.  
 C. *Collins*, see Amsterdammøya.  
 C. *Collins*, see Mitra.  
 C. *d. Glace*, see Ispynten.  
 C. *de Kyckuyt*, see Sørkapp.  
 C. *de l'Oiseau*, see Fuglehuken.  
 C. *de Uytkyk off Whales Backs*, see Sørkapp.  
 C. *del Golfo*, see Daudmannsodden.  
 C. *della Baia*. Near Sørkapp, not identified. Dudley 1636.  
 C. *Delta*, see Deltaneset.  
 C. *desidero*, see Verlegenhukun.  
 C. *di Dear sound*, see Mitra.  
 C. *di Duckes Coue*. Cape north of Duckes Coue. Dudley 1646.  
 C. *di Ghebroockland*, see Magdalenehukun.  
 C. *di Helias Sounde*. Somewhere east of the entrance to Heleysundet. Dudley 1646.  
 C. *di Horn Sound*, see Suffolkpynten.  
 C. *di Keerwick*, see Sarstangen.  
 C. *di Low Sound*, see Lågneset.  
 C. *di S. Maria-Magdalena*, see Knattodden.  
 C. *di Schoom*, see Kapp Lyell.  
 C. *Diabas*, see Diabasodden.  
 C. *die Beare lland*. The western coast of Edgeøya, not identified. Dudley 1646.  
 C. *Disco*, see Stonebreen.  
 C. *Dove*, see Doveneset.  
 C. *Drott*, see Drottenneset.  
 C. *du Diable*, see Hakluythovden.  
 C. *Dufferin*, see Kapp Dufferin.  
 C. *Dødmandsøren*, see Dödmandsören.  
 C. *Dödmandsören*, see Dödmandsören.  
 C. *Edge*, see Øyrlandsodden.  
 C. *Ehrensward*, see Kapp Ehrensward.  
 C. *Ekholm*, see Kapp Ekholm.  
 C. *Erdmann*, see Erdmannodden.  
 C. *Erikson*, see Kapp Laila.  
 C. *Fowl-Pt*, see Fuglepynten.  
 C. *Freddo*, see Kaldneset.  
 C. *Freedon*, see Kapp Freedon.  
 C. *Fästningen*, see Festningsodden.  
 C. *Giæver*, see Giæverneset.  
 C. *Gjaever*, see Giæverneset.  
 C. *Graue*, see Kapp Linné.  
 C. *Guissez*, see Kapp Guissez.  
 C. *Göta*, see Götaneset.  
 C. *Hakluyt*, see Hakluytodden.  
 C. *Hann*, see Hannbreen.  
 C. *Heer*, see Heerodden.  
 C. *Heuglin*, see Kapp Heuglin.  
 C. *Holz*, see Tømmerneset.  
 C. *Hornstull*, see Hornstullodden.  
 C. *Höfer*, see Höferpynten.  
 C. *Idun*, see Idunneset.  
 C. *Johannesen*, see Kapp Johannesen.  
 C. *Jäderin*, 79° 10' N 13° 30' E. At the head of Woodfjorden, does not exist, as the sea does not come so far up.  
 C. *Kjeldsen*, see Kapp Kjeldsen.  
 C. *Kocknyz*, see Mitra.  
 C. *Koldeway*, see Kapp Koldeway.  
 C. *Koudeberber*, see Lågneset.  
 C. *Kyk uyt*, see Sørkapp.  
 C. *Kynnae*, see Salpynten.  
 C. *l' Hironnelle*, see Hironnellepynten.  
 C. *Lady*, see Kapp Lady.  
 C. *Lagune*, see Lagunepynten.  
 C. *Lange*, see Langesporden.  
 C. *Leigh Smith*, see Kapp Leigh Smith.  
 C. *Lindeman*, see Lindemanodden.  
 C. *Linné*, see Kapp Linné.  
 C. *Lord*, see Kapp Lord.  
 C. *Louis*, see Revneset.  
 C. *Lyell*, see Kapp Lyell.  
 C. *Löwenigh*, see Kapp Löwenigh.  
 C. *Mauch*, see Kapp Mauch.  
 C. *Mitre*, see Kapp Mitra.  
 C. *Mohr*, see Kapp Mohr.  
 C. *Moltke*, see Moltkeneset.  
 C. *Murchison*, see Kapp Murchison.  
 C. *Mühry*, see Kapp Mühry.  
 C. *Napier*, see Kapp Napier.  
 C. *Noir*, see Negerpynten.  
 C. *Nord ou C. de l' Oiseau*, see Fuglehuken.  
 C. *Nud*, see Gråhukun.  
 C. *Odd*, see Oddneset.  
 C. *Oelker*, see Kapp Oetker.  
 C. *Oetker*, see Kapp Oetker.  
 C. *Ommanney*, see Ommanneyfjellet.  
 C. *Osborn*, see Osbornfjellet.  
 C. *Payer*, see Kapp Payer.  
 C. *Pedachenko*, see Höferpynten.  
 C. *Pike*, see Kapp Pike.  
 C. *Pyramid*, see Bikuben.  
 C. *Ravenstein*, see Kapp Ravenstein.  
 C. *Ringertz*, see Kapp Ringertz.  
 C. *Rubin*, see Kapp Rubin.  
 C. *Sabine*, see Sabineodden.  
 C. *Saratchin*, see Kapp Starostin.  
 C. *Scania*, see Daudmannsodden.  
 C. *Schoultz*, see Kapp Schoultz.  
 C. *sciocco*, see Salpynten.



C. *Scott*, see Kapp Scott.  
 C. *Selander*, see Selanderneset.  
 C. *Selma*, see Selmaneset.  
 C. *Shoal point*. Probably Lützow-Holmodden. Kulling 1934 a.  
 C. *Smeerenburg*, see Smeerenburgodden.  
 C. *Smith*, see Kapp Smith.  
 C. *Sparre*, see Sparreneset.  
 C. *Sporer*, see Kapp Spörer.  
 C. *Spörer*, see Kapp Spörer.  
 C. *Staratschin*, see Kapp Starostin.  
 C. *Staratschin*, see Kapp Linné.  
 C. *Starostine*, see Kapp Linné.  
 C. *Sud*, see Bjonapynten.  
 C. *Svea*, see Sveaneset.  
 C. *Svensksund*, see Kapp Svensksund.  
 C. *Thorsden*, see Kapp Thorsden.  
 C. *Thumb Point*, see Tumlingodden.  
 C. *Torell*, see Kapp Mohn.  
 C. *Twin*, see Tvillingneset.  
 C. *Ule*, see Uleneset.  
 C. *Vlak-Hoek*, see Flathuken.  
 C. *Vogel*, see Fuglehuken.  
 C. *Waldburg*, see Kapp Waldburg.  
 C. *Waygat*, see Vaigattneset.  
 C. *Welcome*, see Velkomstpynten.  
 C. *Wiltchek*, see Wilczekodden.  
 C. *Wojeikow*, see Kapp Voejkov.  
 C. *Yermack*, see Ermaktangen.  
 C. *Zeipel*, see Zeipelodden.  
 C. *Ziepel*, see Zeipelodden.  
 C. *Æolus*, see Eolusneset.  
 C: *di Lee Sound*, see Daudmannsodden.  
 C: *Horn*, see Worcesterpynten.  
*Caddelfj*, see Cadellfjellet.

**Cadellfjellet** 78° 37.0' N 16° 58.5' E  
 Mountain, 775 m, on the southern side of Nordenskiöldland, between Carrondalen and Gerritbreen in Bünsow Land. Ascended by J. Sartorius with assistants of the Hoel expedition on August 25, 1924, for geographical surveying. After Henry Moubray Cadell, 1860-1934, Scottish geologist of Grange, Linlithgow, once managing director of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh. Visited Spitsbergen in 1920 to inspect the syndicate's properties. *Caddelfj*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Mt Cadell*, Mathieson 1922.

*Cadio Pte*, see Cadiopynten.

**Cadiopynten** 79° 13.0' N 11° 50.0' E  
 The southwestern point of Kong Haakons Halvøy, in the divide between Lilliehöökfjorden and Möllerfjorden in the inner part of Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After Joseph Cadio, 1857-1909, seaman on board the yacht of Albert I, Prince of Monaco. He participated in the Spitsbergen voyages in 1898 and 1899, and in the expeditions of 1906 and 1907. During the last two expeditions a Norwegian party led by Gunnar Isachsen surveyed and mapped the locality. *Cadio Pte*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Cailletetbreen** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
 Tributary glacier of Lilliehöökreen, Albert I Land. After Louis Paul Cailletet, 1832-1913, French physicist, one of the first administrators of the Institut océanographique in Paris, which was founded in 1906 by Albert I, Prince of Monaco. The glacier was surveyed and named by the expeditions which Prince Albert sent to Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907 (led by Gunnar Isachsen). *Glacier Cailletet*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Cairn*, see Brucevarden.  
*Cairn Bruce*, see Brucevarden.  
*Cairn Camp*, 78° N 15° E. At the mouth of Foxdalen. Conway (1897) p. 79.  
*Cairn de Parry*, see Parryvarden.  
*Cairn Dunér*, see Dunérvarden.  
*Cairn Holtedal*, see Holtedahlvarden.  
*Cairn Lars*, see Larsvarden.  
*Cairn Welcome*, see Velkomstvarden.  
*Caius Glacier*, see Caiusbreen.

**Caiusbreen** 78° 45' N 16° 00' E  
 Small glacier connected with Gonvillebreen, in Dickson Land. After the Cambridge college "Gonville and Caius". Mr. Robertson (geologist) belonged to this college. *Caius Glacier*, Mann 1933, Glen (1935) p. 189.

*Cald-bay*, see Kaldbukta.

**Caltexfjellet** 77° 50.0' N 21° 40.0' E  
 Mountain on the eastern side of Raddesletta in the western part of Edgeøya. After an American oil company that carried out investigations on Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Gausta*, Büdel.

*Calypso Bay*, see Calypsostranda.

**Calypsobyen** 77° 33.5' N 14° 32.0' E  
 Group of houses on Calypsostranda, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarsberg Land. Erected by the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., London in 1918-19, and bought by the Norwegian government in 1932. After H.M.S. "Calypso", of the British Training Squadron which surveyed and sounded Recherchefjorden in 1895. See Calypsostranda. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Camp Calypso*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11; *Camp Jacobsen*, Norberg (1917) p. 71.

**Calypsostrand** 77° 30' N 14° 00' E  
 Name of recognized coal-bearing claim west of Recherchefjorden. Acquired by The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, in 1912. Area 7.1 km<sup>2</sup>. Sold to the Norwegian government in 1932. After H.M.S. "Calypso", of the British Training Squadron which surveyed and sounded Recherchefjorden in 1895. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.

**Calypsostranda** 77° 33.6' N 14° 31.5' E  
 About 4.5 km long coastal plain from Skilvika in the north to the end-moraine of Renardbreen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarsberg Land. After H.M.S. "Calypso", of the British Training Squadron which surveyed and sounded Recherchefjorden in 1895. See also Activekammen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Bellsundstranda*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; *Calypso Bay*, Rolleston 1896; *Coal point*, Holmsen (1911 a) p. 64; *Kolbaai*, van Keulen (1788) p. 80.

**Cambreen** 79° 01.5' N 16° 41' E  
 Glacier north of Lemströmfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. After the river Cam in Cambridge, UK. Harland 1952.

*Cambridge Glacier*, see Cambridgebreen.

**Cambridgebreen** 78° 48.2' N 16° 23.5' E  
 Glacier south of Ålandvatna, Dickson Land. After Cambridge University, UK. Harland 1952. *Cambridge Glacier*, Mann 1933.

**Camillanibba** 79° 16.2' N 13° 01.4' E  
 Mountain south of Henrikaksla in the western part of

Wergelandfjella, Haakon VII Land. After Norwegian writer Camilla Collet, 1813-95, daughter of Nicolai Wergeland. See also Wergelandfjella. Gjelsvik 1992.

**Camp Bell** 77° 45.5' N 14° 21.5' E  
Prospectors' camp consisting of a house in Vårsolbukta, on the northern shore of Bellsund, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Erected and named 1908 by Ernest Mansfield who wintered here 1908-09. Later taken over by The Northern Exploration Co. Ltd., London. See also Lågnes. Munsterhjelm (1911) p.136.

*Camp Calypso*, see Calypsobyen.

*Camp Davis*, 78° 50' N 12° E. One of the houses in the prospecting camp called London north of Kongsfjorden. After F. L. Davis, one of the directors of The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London in 1911. The house was built by N.E.C. in 1911. N.E.C. (1913) pl. 63.

**Camp Erna** 76° 50.9' N 15° 38.1' E  
Old house site at the eastern part of the southern coast of Raksodden, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Built in 1919, for The Northern Exploration Co., London, by the Norwegian trapper, Gustav Lindquist, 1884-1934, who named the house after daughter Erna Gurine, b. 1907, married to Trygve Lydersen, Tromsø in 1927. Kristoffersen (1926) p. 190.

*Camp Jacobsen*, see Calypsobyen.

*Camp Lagercrantz*, 78° 50' N 12° E. One of the houses in the prospecting camp called London of the Northern Exploration Co., built in 1911, north of Kongsfjorden. After Herman Ludvig Fabian Lagercrantz, 1859-1945, Swedish diplomat, chairman of the board of directors of the coal mining company Svenska Stenkolsaktiebolaget Spetsbergen, 1916-23. N.E.C. (1913) pl. 59.

*Camp Mansfield*, 77° 40' N 14° 30' E. A house or the oldest name of Camp Morton, prospecting camp of the Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, on the northern side of Van Mijenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After Ernest Richard Mansfield, 1862-1924, mining engineer and explorer, who played a conspicuous part in the mining history of Spitsbergen. He visited Spitsbergen in 1905, 1906 and 1907, and wintered at Camp Bell 1908-09. In 1911 he was instrumental in forming The Northern Exploration Company, Ltd., London. He visited Spitsbergen repeatedly for this company and made extensive claims for it. In 1932 the properties of the company were purchased by the Norwegian government. N.E.C. (1912-13) p. 6, Wegener 1913 a.

**Camp Millar** 77° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Prospecting camp of the Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, situated on the northern side of Bellsund, west of Fridtjovbreen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Mr. Millar, one of the chief shareholders of the Northern Exploration Co., Ltd. The camp was built in 1910. See also Lågnes. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5. *Camp Miller*, Nathorst (1914) p. 5, Norberg 1920.

*Camp Miller*, see Camp Millar.

*Camp Morten*, see Camp Morton.

**Camp Morton** 77° 47.4' N 14° 54.0' E  
House about 500 m east of Kapp Morton, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Built by the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., London. One of the houses was built in 1901 by Chr. Michelsen, Bergen, later Norwegian prime minister. Another house was built in 1905 or 1906, and two barracks were built in 1918 by the N.E.C. After The Right Hon. Sholto George Watson Douglas,

Earl of Morton, Lord Dalkieth and Aberdour, 1844-1935, who visited Spitsbergen in 1906 and took possession of land south of Kongsfjorden and on Kapp Thordsenhalvøya. Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 68, Swedish chart 301, Svalbardkommissær 1927, map 6. *Camp Morten*, Johanson (1929) p. 32; *Davis City*, Rudmose Brown 1920.

*Camp Point*, see Lægerneset.

*Camp Sue*. Small house on the south side of Tinnayrebukta in Krossfjorden. The original name is Camp Zoe, built by the Northern Exploration Co. From 1932 owned by the Norwegian government. According to Oxaas, named after a daughter of the British mining engineer and explorer Ernest Mansfield. Oxaas (1955) p. 79.

**Camp Violet** 77° 32.4' N 15° 11.0' E  
House near Ålesundneset north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Built by the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., London. The locality was named by the founder of the company, E. Mansfield, after an acquaintance in London. Frebold 1930.

*Camp Wellman*, see Wellmanhuset.

*Camp Williamson*. Ernest Mansfield's house at the mouth of Braganzavågen. The house no longer exists. After Henry Williamson, managing director of The Northern Exploration Company, Ltd. N.E.C. (1912-13) p. 6.

*Campagna de Cerui*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Campbell Range*, see Campbellryggen.

*Camp-Bell-niemi*. The name cannot be referred to any particular locality. Saraste (1925) p. 21.

**Campbellryggen** 78° 36.0' N 16° 47.0' E  
Mountain ridge, with the highest point 862 m, on the eastern side of Billefjorden between Mathiesondalen, Mathewbreen and Carrondalen, west in Bünsow Land. Ascended by J. Sartorius and assistants of the Hoel expedition on August 13, 1924, for geographical surveying. Cairn on 631 m. After Alexander Fleming Campbell, b. 1884, mining engineer and member of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's expeditions in 1919 and 1920. See also Mathiesondalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Campbell Range*, Mathieson 1920.

*Campo de' Cerui*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Campo delle Renne*, see Reinsdyrvidda.

*Camryggen*, see Hansryggen.

*Canale Principe Carlo*, see Forlandsundet.

*Cante Bay*. A bay on the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.

*Canto d' Vecelli*, see Fuglesongen.

*Canton piano*, see Ermaktangen.

*Cantone del Diauolo*, see Hakluythovden.

*Cap Advent*, see Adventpynten.

*Cap Agardh*, see Agardhpynten.

*Cap Agardh*, see Agardhfjellet.

*Cap Ahlstrand*, see Ahlstrandodden.

*Cap Altmann*, see Kapp Altmann.

*Cap Balfour*, 77° 10' N 21° E. Cannot be identified. Knipowitsch (1902) p. 337.

*Cap Barcam*, see Barkhamodden.

*Cap Barry*, see Richardodden.

*Cap Bergström*, see Bergströmodden.

*Cap Biscaya*, see Biscayarhuken.

*Cap Bjona*, see Bjonapynten.

*Cap Blanck*, see Blankodden.

*Cap Boheman*, see Bohemanneset.

*Cap Bragança*, see Ahlstrandodden.

*Cap Brehm*, see Kapp Brehm.  
*Cap Breusing*, see Kapp Breusing.  
*Cap Bruun*, see Kapp Klaveness.  
*Cap de Baleine*, see Kvalpynten.  
*Cap de Glace*, see Isrundingen.  
*Cap des Oiseaux*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Cap Dickson*, see Dicksonodden.  
*Cap Dom Miguel*, see Dom Miguelodden.  
*Cap du Diable*, see Hakluytodden.  
*Cap du Sud*, see Torellneset.  
*Cap Fleur de Lys*, see Kapp Fleur de Lys.  
*Cap Foster*, see Fosterneset.  
*Cap Froid*, see Kaldneset.  
*Cap Förvexling*, see Mistakodden.  
*Cap gipsifère*, see Gipshuken.  
*Cap Gresham*, see Ekstremhuken.  
*Cap Hammerfest*, see Kapp Hammerfest.  
*Cap Hansteen*, see Kapp Hansteen.  
*Cap Irminger*, see Irmingerneset.  
*Cap le plus Nord*, see Nordkapp.  
*Cap Leigh Smith*, see Kapp Leigh Smith.  
*Cap Leijonhufvud*, see Kapp Leijonhufvud.  
*Cap Lievin*, see Kapp Levin.  
*Cap Lindeman*, see Lindemanodden.  
*Cap Lindhagen*, see Kapp Lindhagen.  
*Cap Lointain*, see Verlegenuken.  
*Cap Lovén*, see Kapp Lovén.  
*Cap Madrid*, see Kapp Madrid.  
*Cap Mauvais*, see Kvadehuken.  
*Cap Mitra*, see Kapp Mitra.  
*Cap Mohn*, see Kapp Mohn.  
*Cap moyen*, see Kongshamaren.  
*Cap ou Basses de Galle*, see Kikutodden.  
*Cap Petermann*, see Kapp Petermann.  
*Cap Pitner*, see Pitnerodden.  
*Cap Platen*, see Kapp Platen.  
*Cap Polheim*, see Kapp Smith.  
*Cap Posse*, see Posseneset.  
*Cap Roos*, see Roosneset.  
*Cap Scania*, see Kapp Scania.  
*Cap Scania*, see Daudmannsodden.  
*Cap Selander*, see Selanderneset.  
*Cap Sietoe*, see Kapp Sietoe.  
*Cap Siettoe*, see Kapp Sietoe.  
*Cap Smyth*, see Kapp Leigh Smith.  
*Cap Staraschtchin*, see Kapp Linné.  
*Cap Staratchine*. Erroneously used for the whole peninsula west of Grøn fjorden. See also Kapp Starostin. Mathey-Dupraz 1915.  
*Cap Staratschin*, see Kapp Starostin.  
*Cap Thordsen*, see Kapp Thordsen.  
*Cap Thordsen-niemi*, see Kapp Thordsen.  
*Cap Thordson*, see Kapp Thordsen.  
*Cap Tordenskiold*, see Tordenskioldberget.  
*Cap Torell*, see Torellneset.  
*Cap Vertegen*, see Verlegenuken.  
*Cap Wijk*, see Kapp Wijk.  
*Cap Wrede*, see Kapp Wrede.  
*Cap Wærn*, see Kapp Wærn.  
*Cape Barcam*, see Barkhamodden.  
*Cape Barren*, see Øydehovden.  
*Cape Bergesen*, see Bergesenneset.  
*Cape Bjöna*, see Bjonapynten.  
*Cape Blanco*, see Blankodden.  
*Cape Blomstrand*, see Hansneset.  
*Cape Boheman*, see Bohemanneset.  
*Cape Boheman Tract*, see Bohemanflya.

*Cape Brunn*, see Kapp Bruun.  
*Cape Braag*, see Brageneset.  
*Cape Coal*, see Brandalpynten.  
*Cape Coald*, see Kaldneset.  
*Cape Cold*, 78° 27' N 25° E. Cape on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. The locality is situated 4 km northwest of the point properly called Kaldneset and needs no name. Bruce 1909.  
*Cape Cold*, see Kaldneset.  
*Cape del Leuave*. In the southern part of the eastern coast of Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.  
*Cape du Sud*, see Sørkapp.  
*Cape Ehrensvärd*, see Kapp Ehrensvärd.  
*Cape Esperanto*, see Esperantonneset.  
*Cape Fanshawe*, see Kapp Fanshawe.  
*Cape Graarud*, see Kapp Graarud.  
*Cape Guisnez*, see Kapp Guisnez.  
*Cape Lewis*, see Lewisodden.  
*Cape Roos*, see Roosneset.  
*Cape Ross*, see Roosneset.  
*Cape Rudmose*, see Rudmosepynten.  
*Cape Selina*, see Selmaneset.  
*Cape Siegel*, see Kapp Sietoe.  
*Cape Tabin*, see Nordkapp.  
*Cape Wordie*, see Wordieodden.  
*Cape-cold*, see Kaldneset.  
*Capitolium*, see Kapitol.  
*Capo Flat*, see Flathuken.  
*Capo Flatt*, see Flathuken.  
*Capo Flatucken*, see Flathuken.  
*Capo Fugle*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Capo Platen*, see Reinsdyrvidda.  
*Capo Verlegen*, see Verlegenuken.  
*Capo Wreede*, see Kapp Wrede.  
*Capo-Sud*, see Sørkapp.

**Cappelenhøgda** 78° 16.7' N 13° 31.0' E  
 Mountain with the heights, 525, 545 and 398 m, between Vetterbreen, Lexfjellbreen, Harrietbreen and Krokfjellet south in Oscar II Land. After Diderik Cappelen, 1856-1935, factory owner, Ulefoss, Norway. Contributor to the Spitsbergen Expedition 1911. Orvin 1955, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Cap-Sud*, see Sørkapp.  
*Carboanian Quarter*, 78° 40' N 14° E. Name used of a district with Carboniferous rocks west of the inner part of Ekmanfjorden. No natural geographical region. De Geer 1912.  
*Carfax Hill*, see Carfaxhaugen.

**Carfaxhaugen** 79° 40' N 22° 00' E  
 Hill on the southern side of Oxfordhalvøya at the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After the central square (or junction of roads) in the City of Oxford, UK. *Carfax Hill*, Binney 1925 a.

*Carins Bay*. A bay somewhere in the southeast of Spitsbergen, not identified. The origin of the name unknown. Plancius 1614.  
*Carl Alexander I.*, see Karl Alexanderøya.

**Carl Lundhfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
 Mountain, 906 m, south of Adventdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl Lundh, b. 1866, barrister in Oslo, Norway, member of the Committee for Mining Ordinance of Spitsbergen 1919, of the Spitsbergen Law Committee 1920-23, chairman of the Spitsbergen Place-Names Committee 1924-25. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

*Carl XII's ø*, see Karl XII-øya.

**Carlheim-Gyllensköldfjellet** 79° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain southwest of Vaigattbogen, between Hinlopenbreen and Polarisbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. After Vilhelm Carlheim-Gyllensköld, 1859-1934, astronomer and physicist, member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1898. *Mt Carlheim Gyllensköld*, De Geer 1923; *Mts Mikhailov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Carlsen I.*, see Carlsenøya.

**Carlsenøya** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
Small island, one of the westernmost of Rønnebeckøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Elling Carlsen, 1819-1900, sealing captain and explorer of the Spitsbergen archipelago. He was the first to circumnavigate Spitsbergen, in 1863. Discoverer of the Barentz relics in Novaya Zemlya 1871. Ice-pilot to the Austro-Hungarian Polar Expedition (Franz Josef Land) 1872-74. *Carlsen I.*, Ulve 1872.

**Carlsfjella** 78° 37.5' N 13° 04.0' E  
14 km long mountain ridge from the head of St. Jonsfjorden to the eastern part of Løvenskioldfonna, in the central part of Oscar II Land. The ridge consisting of Haraldfjellet in the north, Patronen and Knausen in the central and Valentinryggen in south. After Carl Otto Løvenskiold, 1839-1916, landowner and prime minister, contributor to Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, e.g. Isachsen's expeditions 1909-10, which mapped and named these mountains. See also Løvenskioldfonna. *Carlsfjella*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Mts Carl*, Isachsen 1915.

*Carls-øen*, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Carmichaelpynten** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Point on the northeastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Eoghann Carmichael, 1872-1926, Scottish engineer. *Pt Carmichael*, Bruce 1909; *Pte Carmichael*, Bruce 1909, Isachsen 1915.

**Carolinedalen** 78° 19.1' N 15° 45' E  
Small valley between Carolinefjellet and Janusfjellet, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carolina Lovise De Geer. See Carolinefjellet. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Carolinefjellet** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 913 m, east of Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian trigonometric station 1917. After Caroline Lovisa De Geer, née Wahtmeister af Johannishus, 1826-1910. *Karolinefjellet*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17; *Mt Caroline*, De Geer 1912; *Svalbardkommissær*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 997.

**Carolusbukta** 80° 10' N 21° 20' E  
Bay west of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Joris Carolus, Dutch cartographer, who issued maps of Spitsbergen. Edgeøya was most likely discovered by the expedition led by Carolus in 1614. *Loven B*, Wright 1939.

*Carpet Hill*, see Carpethøgda.

**Carpethøgda** 79° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain north of Chydeniusbreen, south of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. "The name was suggested to us by the appearance of the flat rock-ledge on which our nearby camp ("Carpet Camp") was situated above the snow fields as we approached

it from the north" (Letter from N. E. Odell to Hoel, 1935). *Carpet Hill*, Odell (1927) pl. VII.

*Carr Pk*, see Carrfjellet.

**Carrfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain on Buchananhalvøya between Klinckowstrømfjorden and Ayerfjorden in the inner part of Raudfjorden, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Henry Charlwood Carr, d. 1918, second command, of Prince Albert I of Monaco's expedition 1891-1906, of "Princesse Alice I" and "Princesse Alice II", the yachts of Prince Albert I of Monaco. Took part in all Prince Albert's expeditions in that period, including the Spitsbergen expedition 1899, when the mountain was mapped and named. Dr. W. S. Bruce was one of the members of the expedition. *Carr Pk*, Bruce 1900; *Set Carr*, Guissez 1904.

*Carron Gl.*, see Mathewbreen.  
*Carron Valley*, see Carrondalen.

**Carrondalen** 78° 37.5' N 16° 53.0' E  
Small valley between Campbellryggen and Cadelfjellet west in Bünsow Land. After the older name Carronelva, which is flowing through the valley and is tributary to Gerritlva. *Carron Valley*, Pye (1939) p. 12.

**Carronelva** 78° 37.5' N 16° 53.0' E  
River from Mathewbreen through Carrondalen to Gerritlva on the southern side of Nordenskiöldbreen, west in Bünsow Land. After Carron River in Stirlingshire, Scotland. *R. Carron*, Mathieson 1920.

**Casimir-Périerkammen** 79° 08.2' N 12° 08.0' E  
About 11 km long mountain ridge, containing Giardtinden, 978 m, and to peaks of 759 and 804 m, from Krossfjorden eastwards between Fjortende Julibreen and D'Arodesbreen southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Jean Paule Pierre Casimir-Périer, 1847-1907, French politician. The mountains were surveyed and named by the expedition sent out by Prince Albert I of Monaco and led by G. Isachsen in 1906 and 1907. *Chaîne Casimir Périer*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Périerkammen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 1.

*Casque élevé*, see Hohenlohefjellet.

*Castle Hill*, see Fortet.

*Castle Rock*, see Festningen.

*Castlins Point*, see Gråhukuken.

*Castréns ø*, see Castrénøya.

*Castréns ö*, see Nordre Castrénøya.

*Castréns öar*, see Castrénøya.

**Castrénøya** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Two small islands, Nordre Castrénøya and Søre Castrénøya east of Nordkapp, Nordaustlandet. Visited by Swedish geologist O. M. Torell and Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld on July 28, 1861 (Chydenius (1865) p. 233). They also ascended the 900-1000 feet high rock on the largest of the islands. After Mathias Alexander Castrén, 1813-52, Finnish linguist and traveller. The islands were visited by O. Torell and A. E. Nordenskiöld 1861. *Castréns ø*; *Castréns öar*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

**Catalinabukta** 79° 59.5' N 18° 37.5' E  
Bay on the western side of Kvalrosshalvøya, Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Schytt 1970.

*Cauldron Waterfall*, see Eskerfossen.

**Cavendishryggen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
1322 m high mountain east of Veteranen, in the central part of Ny-Friesland. After the British physicist and chemist Henry Cavendish, 1730-1810.

**Čebysevbrean** 76° 56.5' N 16° 03.5' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier from Nordfallet and Vesletinden along the eastern side of Čebysevfjellet to the lower part of Körberbrean, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Pfanutij L'vovich Čebysev, 1821-94, Russian mathematician. Name transferred from Körberbrean. *Gl. Tchebychev*, Wassiliew 1925; *Tsjebysjovbrean*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Čebysevfjellet** 76° 56.5' N 16° 00.0' E  
920 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Gåshamna and Gåshamnøyra in the west, Körberbrean and Čebysevbrean in the east and Nordfallbrean in the south, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Pafnutij L'vovich Čebysev, 1821-94, Russian mathematician. *Gora Čebyševa*, Čebyšev (1900) p. 362; *Mont Tschelbyshew*, Wassiliew 1909; *Mt Tchebychev*, Wassiliew 1925; *Reischach Spitze*, Sterneek 1874, De Geer 1923 a; *Tsjebysjovfjellet*.

*Ceglatoppen*, 77° 03.7' N 15° 11' E. Small point northernmost in Gullichsenfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Celsii bg*, see Celsiusberget.

*Celsius' Berg*, see Réaumurfjellet.

*Celsius bg*, see Celsiusberget.

**Celsiusberget** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain, 531 m, near the head of Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Trigonometric station of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Latitude and longitude determinations by V. Carlheim-Gyllensköld of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition on July 25 and 26, 1898. Visited by members of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition on July 31, 1924. After Anders Celsius, 1701-44, Swedish astronomer, inventor of the centigrade thermometer. *Celsii bg*, Chydenius 1867; *Celsius bg*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Mt Celsius*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Celsiusodden** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Headland below Celsiusberget, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Anders Celsius, 1701-44, Swedish astronomer, inventor of the centigrade thermometer. Kulling 1934 b.

**Celsiusvatnet** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake between Snaddvika and Celsiusberget, Nordaustlandet. After Anders Celsius, 1701-44, Swedish astronomer and inventor of the centigrade thermometer. Häggblom (1963) p. 81.

*Central Bank*, see Sentralbanken.

*Central Glacier*, see Barbarabreen.

*Central Ice Plateau*, see Russkajas Ledjanaja Zemlja.

**Centralen** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain, 1050 m, south of the glacier divide between Kongsvegen and Sveabreen, Oscar II Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on July 23, 1910, for geographical surveying. C. = the centre point. *La Centrale*, Isachsen (1912 d) pl. VI and 1915.

*Cephalaspis morain*. Moraine of the "Second Glacier on the west slope of Ben Nevis." Hardly meant to be a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 20.

**Cepheusfjellet** 79° 10.0' N 18° 20.0' E  
Mountain east of Polarisbreen, Ny-Friesland. After the constellation Cepheus on the northern heaven.

*Cepju Bredihina*, see Bredichinryggen.

**Ceraskijtoppen** 77° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain peak north of Kvalvågen, southernmost in Heer Land. After Vitalij Karlovich Ceraskij, 1849-1925, Polish-Russian astronomer, head of the observatory in Moscow. Vasil'ev who named it was an astronomer. *Montagne W. Ceraski*, Kostinsky 1925; *Mt Zerasky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Seraskitoppen*.

**Ceresfjellet** 79° 05.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
1675 m high mountain at the head of Tryggvebreen, Ny-Friesland. After the asteroid Ceres.

*Černaja Gora*, see Svartberget.

**Černajafjellet** 76° 55.5' N 16° 30.5' E  
754 m high mountain from Bjørnskardet in the north to Fridrichsmanskardet central in Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Russian chernyi = black. *Mt Tchernaja*, Wassiliew 1925; *Tsjernajafjellet*.

**Černyševfjellet** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 1203 m, between Kvitbreen, Hinlopenbreen and Aleksejbreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Feodosij Nikolaïevich Černyšev, 1856-1914, Russian academician and palaeontologist, managing director of the Geological Museum of the Academy of Science, head of the Russian Geological Survey, leader from 1899 of the Russian Field Division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Hansky 1902. *Mt Chernishev*, Frazer 1924; *Mt Tchernyschef*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Tschernysheff*, Hansky 1902; *Mt Tschernyscheff*, Backlund 1908; *Mt Tschernyschew*, Bondsdorff 1905; *Struves bergskedja*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 241; *Tsjernysjovfjellet*.

**Chabaudbreen** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Tributary glacier to Monacobreen, south of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After V. Chabaud, French constructor of physical apparatus, e.g. of a new model of the reversing thermometer for use at great depths, which was used part of the time on the oceanographic expeditions of Prince Albert I of Monaco. The glacier was surveyed and named by the Spitsbergen expeditions, 1906 and 1907, which were organized by Prince Albert and led by the Norwegian Gunnar Isachsen. *Glacier Chabaud*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Chadwickryggen** 79° 05.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
1640 m high mountain on the divide between Smutsbreen and Tryggvebreen, Ny-Friesland. After Sir James Chadwick, 1891-1974, English physicist. Harland.

*Chaîne Bohusland*, see Bohusland Ridge.

*Chaîne Casimir Périer*, see Casimir-Périerkammen.

*Chaîne De Geer*, see De Veer Range.

*Chaîne De Lapparent*, see Lapparentryggen.

*Chaîne de Paques*, see Páskefjella.

*Chaîne de S-te Sophie*, see Sofiekammen.

*Chaîne Halland*, see Hallandkammen.

*Chaîne Lobatchevsky*. Group of mountains south of Hornsund. No geographical unit. After the Russian mathematician, Lobatchevsky. Bredichin was his pupil. See Bredichinryggen. Wassiliew 1925.

*Chaîne Lovén*, see Lovén Ridge.

*Chaîne Michelsen*, see Christian Michelsenfjella.

*Chaîne Savitch*, see Wurmbrandegga.

*Chaîne Savitch*, see Savičtoppen.

*Chaîne Savitch*, see Wurmbrandegga.

*Chaîne Siljeström*, see Siljeströmkammen.

*Chaint de l'Oiseau*, see Fuglesongen.

*Chamberlain Tal*, see Chamberlindalen.

**Chamberlindalen** 77° 27.0' N 14° 33.0' E  
Nine km long valley debouching from Chamberlinpasset to Vestervågen in Recherchefjorden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, 1843-1928, American geologist and glaciologist. Visited Greenland in 1894 as member of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition. *Chamberlain Tal*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 126; *Chamberlin's dal*, Hamberg 1905.

**Chamberlineiva** 77° 26.0' N 14° 33.0' E  
River from Chamberlinpasset through Chamberlindalen to Vestervågen in Recherchefjorden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See Chamberlindalen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Chamberlinpasset** 77° 24.3' N 14° 38.5' E  
Low pass from Chamberlindalen to Dunderdalen, between Steinegga and Frontfjellnosa, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See Chamberlindalen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Chamberlin's dal*, see Chamberlindalen.

*Changing Point*, see Mistakodden.

*Channings Point*, see Mistakodden.

*Chansjinfjellet*, see Chanzinfjellet.

*Chant des oiseaux*, see Fuglesongen.

**Chanzinfjellet** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain between Lomonosovfonna, Transparentbreen and Filchnerfallet, northwest in Sabine Land. After Chanzin, fisherman from Mezen (White Sea), attached as handyman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, for the year 1900 and 1901. *Chansjinfjellet*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Khanzine*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Charapovfjellet** 78° 30' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain in Sandfjordfjella south of Negribreen, north of Johansenbreen, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. After Carapov, fisherman from Mezen (White Sea), attached as handyman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during the expeditions of 1900 and 1901. *Mt Charapov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Charing Cross*, see Fair Haven.

**Charitonovhøgda** 78° 04.5' N 14° 20.0' E  
260 m high hill on the northern side of Grønfjordfjellet, on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After the Russian A. Charitonov who in 1851 published the paper "Die Russischen Promyschleniks auf Grumant (Spitsbergen)". Svalbard map B9 (1955). *Charitonowhøgda*, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Charitonowhøgda*, see Charitonovhøgda.

*Charles Foreland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Charles I*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Charles Island*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Charles XII Island*, see Karl XII-øya.

*Charles XII Pl.*, see Karl XII Flak.

**Charlesbreen** 78° 30.3' N 13° 22.0' E  
10 km long glacier debouching between Vegardfjella and Gunnar Knudsenfjella, from Trollheimen westwards towards the head of St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. After consul Charles Robertson, b. 1875, merchant and owner of sealing vessels, Hammerfest, Norway. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 3. *Gl. Charles*, Isachsen 1915.

**Charlesfjellet** 78° 36.4' N 11° 01.5' E  
Mountain, 975 m, south in Grampianfjella, from Traquairstranda in west to Søre Buchananisen in east, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian trigonometric station in 1910. After Prince Charles Edward Stewart of Scotland, after whom Prins Karls Forland is named. *Mt Charles*, Isachsen 1915.

**Charpentierbreen** 77° 37.2' N 15° 36.0' E  
Four km long glacier from Såta in Törnebohmfjella eastwards on the northern side of Venetzhumpen to Davisdalen, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Johann v. Charpentier, 1786-1855, Swiss mineralogist and glaciologist. See also Sveitsarfonna. *V. Charpentier's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Chart Valley*, see Kartdalen.

*Charybdisholmane*, 76° 59.9' N 15° 42' E. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Chauveaubreen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Glacier at the head of Ayerfjorden, the westernmost branch of Raudfjorden, northeast in Albert I Land. After Henri Jean Charles Albert Chaveau, b. 1872, French physician from Lyon. Member of Prince Albert I of Monaco's expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, by which the glacier was mapped and named. Dr. W. S. Bruce who reported the name was also a member of the expedition. *Glacier Chauveau*, Bruce (1900) p. 546, Guissez 1904.

**Cheopsfjellet** 78° 46.5' N 16° 25' E  
Mountain north of the head of Billefjorden, between Menkaurafjellet and Faraofjellet, Dickson Land. After the Great Pyramids of Egypt. The shape resembles the pyramids. Harland 1952. *Mt Cheops*, Tyrrell (1922) p. 213.

**Chephrenfjellet** 78° 46.0' N 16° 31.0' E  
Mountain between Menkaurafjellet and Gizehfjellet on the northeastern side of Hørbyedalen in Dickson Land. Orvin, Harland 1952 and 1962.

*Cherie-Iland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Chermside I.*, see Chermsideøya.

*Chermside V.*, see Cherm-sidedalen.

**Cherm-sidedalen** 80° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Valley crossing Chermsideøya north of Nordaustlandet. After Herbert Chermside, 1850-1929, later lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Chermside, Governor of Queensland (Australia) 1901-07. As lieutenant Chermside, R. E. he accompanied Mr. Leigh Smith on his voyage to Spitsbergen in 1873. *Chermside V.*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Chermside's ø*, see Chermsideøya.

**Chermsideøya** 80° 30' N 19° 57' E  
Island, 14 km<sup>2</sup>, near the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Herbert Chermside, 1850-1929, later lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Chermside, Governor of Queensland (Australia) 1901-07. As lieutenant Chermside, R. E., he accompanied Mr. Leigh Smith on his voyage to Spitsbergen in 1873. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Chermside I.*, De Geer 1923 a; *Chermside's ø*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a; *Nordkap-Insel*, Dege (1949) p. 81; *Nordkapøya*.

*Cherry I.*, see Bjørnøya.

*Cherry Island*, see Bjørnøya.

*Cherry Isles*. Non-existent. Phipps and Lutwidge 1774.

*Chert I.*, see Flinholmen.

**Chimkovfjellet** 78° 30' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain on Negribreen, between Lykkebreen and Ordonnansbreen, southernmost in Olav V Land. After the Russian brothers Alexis and Ivan Chimkov, who were compelled to winter on the eastern coast of Storfjorden from 1743 to 1749. *Himkovtoppen*, Conway 1898 a and b; *Mt Khimkov*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Svanberg*, Conway 1898 a; *Weisse Kathedrale*, Philipp 1914.

*Chinese Wall Glacier*, see Kinamurbreen.

*Chirri lland of Beren Eylant*, see Bjørnøya.

**Cholmaksla** 77° 05.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
540 m high ridge leading towards southeast from Cholmfjellet, between Storbreen and Flatbreen, north of Hornbreen, south in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Cholmfjellet** 77° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain between Storbreen and Flatbreen, north of Hornbreen, south in Torell Land. After Cholm, fisherman from Mezen (White Sea), attached as handyman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during the expeditions of 1900 and 1901. *Mt Kholm*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Cholnokyaksla** 78° 02.2' N 14° 46.5' E  
About 3 km long northeastern branch of Fossilfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. After the Hungarian geologist Eugen (Jenő) von Cholnoky, 1870-1950, who visited Spitsbergen in 1910 and wrote a paper on the geology of Spitsbergen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Chomjakobreen** 76° 57.0' N 16° 25.0' E  
About 9 km long glacier between Påskefjella and the northern part of Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Chomjakov, fisherman from Mezen (White Sea), attached as handyman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during the expeditions of 1900 and 1901. *Gl. Khomiakov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Chr. Michelsenfjella*, see Christian Michelsenfjella.

*Chrebet Skiper*, see Skipperryggen.

*Christensen Fjell*, see Christensenfjella.

**Christensenfjella** 77° 57.4' N 13° 57.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 680 and 630 m, between Systemfjellet in the west, Linnébreen, Aldegondabreen, Qvigstadfjellet and Orustdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Christen Christensen, 1845-1923, works- and shipowner, Sandefjord, Norway. The first to send out a whaling expedition with floating factory (1903). *Christensen Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Christian Michelsenfjella** 79° 17.5' N 12° 11.0' E  
Mountain range, 868 m high and 7 km long, along the southern side of Kollerfjorden and Kollerbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. After Christian Michelsen, 1857-1925, Norwegian businessman and politician, later prime minister. *Chaîne Michelsen*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); *Chr. Michelsenfjella*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); *Michelson-Kette*, Wegener 1913 a.

*Christiansbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*Christiansbye*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Establishment in Kobbefjorden, no longer in existence. After King Christian IV of Norway and Denmark.

*Christianshaffen*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

**Christiefjellet** 79° 10.0' N 13° 00.0' E  
Mountain between Isachsenfonna and Holtedahlfonna, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Wilhelm Frimann Koren Christie, 1788-1849. President 1814.

**Christophersenfjellet** 77° 52.9' N 14° 12.0' E  
Mountain with two peaks, 715 and 683 m, north of Ytterdalsegga, between Erdmannbreen, Vestre Grønfjordbreen and the upper part of Fridtjovbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian trigonometric station 1910. After Wilhelm Christopher Christophersen, 1832-1913, consul-general. Norwegian minister of foreign affairs 1908-10. *Mt Christophersen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Chunfjellet** 79° 13.9' N 11° 34.0' E  
Mountain, 688 m, on the eastern side of Mitrahålvøya between Nilsfjellet and Veobreen, south in Albert I Land. After Karl Chun, 1852-1914, zoologist, leader of the "Valdivia" deep-sea expedition 1898-99. He was appointed member of "Le comité de perfectionnement" of the Institut Océanographique in Paris by prince Albert I of Monaco, who founded it in 1906. The mountain was mapped and named by the Spitsbergen expeditions under Gunnar Isachsen which Prince Albert sent out in 1906 and 1907. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mt Chun*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Church*, see Kyrkja.

*Chydenii bergskedja*, see Chydeniusfjella.

*Chydenius Berg*, see Chydeniusfjella.

*Chydenius Mts*, see Chydeniusfjella.

**Chydeniusbreen** 79° 10' N 18° 00' E  
About 10 km long and 5 km wide glacier, flowing into the sea west of Vaigattbogen, south of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Jakob Karl Emil Chydenius, 1833-64, Finnish physicist and astronomer, member of Torell's Spitsbergen expedition in 1861. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bear Bay Glacier*, Frazer 1924.

**Chydeniusfjella** 79° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Group of high mountains between the head of Wijdefjorden and Hinlopenstretet, between Kvitbreen, Glasgowbreen, Veteranen, Harlandisen and Ermakbreen, Ny-Friesland. After Jakob Karl Emil Chydenius, 1833-64, Finnish physicist and astronomer, member of Torell's Spitsbergen expedition in 1861. The preliminary chain of the triangles of the proposed network for measuring an arc of the meridian, which Chydenius staked out, terminated on a peak of these mountains. The idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in the high latitude of Spitsbergen had been put forward in 1826 by Sir Edward Sabine, who in 1823 had visited Spitsbergen to make pendulum observations. The survey was carried out 1899-1902 by Swedish-Russian cooperation. In 1898 Carlheim-Gyllensköld of the Swedish section of the Arc-of-Meridian Expedition, recognized (from Lovénberget), in the position accorded to the Peak of Chydenius, a whole

mountain range. He named the principal peaks after famous astronomers and mathematicians, who all have contributed to the problem of the figure of the Earth, the determination of which is the ultimate aim of the arc-of-meridian measurements. Peaks of Chydenius were named Poincaré, Jacobi, Legendre, Laplace, Maclaurin, Clairaut and Newton. In addition to these, a number of other astronomers, mathematicians and geodesists, some of whom also participated in the Arc-of-Meridian Expeditions, were commemorated in the same way in eastern Spitsbergen. *Chydenii bergskedja*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 240; *Chydenius Berg*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Chydenius Mts*, Frazer 1924.

**Čičagovberget** 78° 00' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Edgeøya. After Vasilij Jakovlevič Čičagov, 1726-1809, Russian admiral, who in 1765 and 1766 commanded Russian expeditions to Spitsbergen. *Tschitschagoff Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Tsjitsjagovberget*.

*Cirrus Valley*, see Cirrusdalen.

**Cirrusdalen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Valley east of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. After the cloud-type cirrus. Nearby are Kumulusdalen and Stratusdalen. *Cirrus Valley*, De Geer 1913.

**Cissybreen** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier near Sarsøyra east of Forlandssundet, Oscar II Land. After Cecilie (Cissy) Marie Kiær, b. 1872, wife of Arthur Mathiesen of Fredrikstad, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen Expedition 1909-10. *Gl. Cissy*, Isachsen 1915.

**Citadellet** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
1014 m high mountain between Nathorstaldalen and Kulmdalen, east of the inner part of Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. Ascended by J. Brough and R. H. S. Robertson of the Oxford University Expedition in August 1933. *Mt Citadel*, Isachsen 1915; *The Citadel*, Conway 1897.

**Clairauttoppen** 79° 00' N 17° 30' E  
Peak, 1644 m, in Chydeniusfjella, Ny-Friesland. After Alexis Claude Clairaut, 1713-65, French mathematician. See also Chydeniusfjella. *Mt Clairaut*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 238, De Geer 1923 a, Wassiliew 1925.

**Claravågen** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Almost completely closed bay north of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Clara Maria Kulling, b. 1866, mother of O. Kulling, geologist, member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition in 1931. Kulling 1934 b.

**Claravågsundet** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Sound leading to Claravåen, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Clara Maria Kulling, b. 1866, mother of O. Kulling, geologist, member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition in 1931. Scholander 1934 b.

*Clarendon Cliffs*, see Clarendonnæringane.

**Clarendonnæringane** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Cliffs south of Wahlenbergfjorden, northernmost in Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. Ascended by members of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition on August 24, 1924 (Binney (1925 c) p. 239). After the Clarendon Buildings at Oxford, UK, being

the central buildings of the University, from which it was administered. *Clarendon Cliffs*, Binney 1925 a.

*Clase Gl.*, see Clasebreen.

**Clasebreen** 79° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Small glacier south of the outer part of Palanderbukta, Nordaustlandet. After Börje Leonard Eugen Clase, 1839-85, captain in command of "Onkel Adam", one of the vessels of Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen Expedition 1872-73. See also Holtnebreen. *Clase Gl.*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4.

**Claus Andersenfjellet** 76° 56.5' N 17° 09.5' E  
Mountain, 639 m, between the southern part of Hedgehogfonna and Daudbjørnfjellet, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Claus Røthe Andersen, 1859-1911, Tromsø, Norway, who sent out many trapper expeditions to Spitsbergen, and was among the first to erect houses at Sørkapp and on Edgeøya, as well as in other places on Spitsbergen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Claus Bittens Bay*, see Billefjorden.

*Clean Bay*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Clifted Rock*, see Klovningen.

*Clippen*. Locality in east or north on Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.

*Clive River*, see Robertelva.

*Cloche*, see Konusen.

*Clock bay*, see Bellsund.

*Clock Fluß*, see Reindalselva.

*Clock Rivier*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Cloeck rivier*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Clok Baye*, see Bellsund.

*Close cove*, see Krossfjorden.

*Closse sound*, see Krossfjorden.

*Closse-cove*, see Krossfjorden.

*Cloven Cliff*, see Klovningen.

*Clover Leaf Bay*, see Kløverbladbukta.

*Claas Billen Baaij*, see Adventfjorden.

*Coal B.*, see Kolbukta.

*Coal Bay*, see Colesbukta.

*Coal Bay Pick*, 78° N 14° 30' E. Cannot be identified with certainty. Barry 1894 b.

*Coal Bay River*, see Coleselva.

*Coal Bay Valley*, see Colesdalen.

*Coal Haven*, see Kolhamna.

*Coal Mt*, see Kolbjellet.

*Coal point*, see Calypsostranda.

*Coalharbour*, see Colesbukta.

*Col des Aucelles*, see Aucellaskaret.

*Cold Harbour*, see Kaldbukta.

*Colebaital*, see Colesdalen.

*Colebaydalen*, see Colesdalen.

*Coles Bay*, see Colesbukta.

*Coles Park*, see Colesdalen.

*Coles Range*, 78° N 15° E. Mountains southwest of Colesdalen, but not forming a geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

*Coles Valley*, see Colesdalen.

**Colesbukta** 78° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, the property of the estate of M. Lewin of Oslo, Norway. The original claim was made in 1912 by the Norwegian company A/S Stavanger Spitsbergen. The claim of the company also covered the area Barentsburg. Area 41.4 km<sup>2</sup>. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26 Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).





**Colesbukta** 78° 07.0' N 14° 57.0' E  
4.5 km wide bay on the southern side of the outermost part of Isfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Coles Park. See Colesdalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 28. *B. des Houilles*, Malte Brun 1866; *Baie Coles*, Isachsen 1915; *Be du Charbon*, French chart 5375; *Buhta Kapustnaja*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 57; *Buhta Koles*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Coal Bay*, British chart 2751; *Coalharbour*, Miethe and Hergesell (1911) p. 56; *Coles Bay*, Conway (1906) p. 351, De Geer 1910 a; *Kul-Bugt*, Keilhau (1831) p. 239; *Kohlen-B.*, German chart 155; *Kol-B*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b; *Kolbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 17; *Ugoljnaja buhta*, Samoilovič 1913 a.

**Colesdalen** 78° 04.8' N 15° 14' E  
Wide, open, snowfree valley debouching into Colesbukta, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. "... reindeer ground, which was known to Pelham (1630) as Coles Park, "a fine place", he says, "for venison, and well known to Thomas Ayers"" (Conway (1906) p. 351). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. *Breites Thal*, Barry 1894 b; *Coal Bay Valley*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 50; *Colebaital*, Holmsen 1910; *Colebaydalen*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Coles Park*, Pellham (1631) p. 266; *Coles Valley*, De Geer 1910; *Dolina Koles*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 8; *Kohlen-Tal*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 147; *Koles*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Large vallée*, French chart 5225.

**Coleselva** 78° 05' N 15° 10' E  
River running through Colesdalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. *Coal Bay River*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 38.

**Colletthøgda** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
610 m high mountain between Kongsvegen, Kongsbreen and Kronebreen, east of the head of Kongsfjorden, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Robert Collett, 1842-1912, Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Oslo, examined material from Norwegian and foreign Arctic expeditions. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18. *Mt Collett*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Collinderodden** 77° 44.8' N 15° 37.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide point on the western side of Aurvågen, on the northern shore of Nathorst Land. After Dr. Per Arne Collinder, b. 1890, cartographer of the Swedish Hydrographic Survey, hydrographic surveyor and geodesist of the Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition 1920, which named the place. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Collinder*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Colline des Rennes*, see Rennthiers Hügel.  
*Colline-rouge*, 79° 40' N 13° E. Mountains south of Breidbogen. Phipps (1775) p. 49.  
*Collins Cape*, see Kapp Mitra.  
*Collins Cape*, see Mitra.

**Collinsbreen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Glacier between Laplacetoppen and Kileryggen in Ny-Friesland. After captain Kenneth Saint-Backe Collins, R.N., b. 1904.

**Collinsodden** 79° 06.5' N 11° 24.5' E  
Point southernmost on Mitrahavøya between Kongsfjorden and Krossfjorden, in Albert I Land. After William Collins, member of Hudson's expedition. Orvin 1964.

*Colnis*, see Mitra.

**Colomhøgda** 80° 10.0' N 21° 28.0' E  
Minor mountain ridge east of Maudbreen in the northern part of Nordaustlandet. After Jacob Colom, Dutch cartographer.

*Colorado Quarter*, 78° 20' N 17° E. Land between Sassendalen and von Postbreen. De Geer 1912.  
*Colorado Range*, 78° 10' N 17° E. Chain of mountains northeast of Sassendalen, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.  
*Colorado-Berget*, see Coloradofjella.

**Coloradofjella** 78° 20.0' N 17° 10.0' E  
Group of mountains, the highest point 550 m, south of Nøisdalen, southwest of Hundkollen, northwest of Brattlidalen, westernmost in Sabine Land. The mountain group comprises Gjelrabbane, Coloradoplåtået and Fellehøgda. The sides of the valley recall the Colorado Canyon in USA. *Colorado-Berget*, Nathorst 1883; *Koloradofj.*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Coloradoplåtået** 78° 20.0' N 17° 10.0' E  
500 m high, central part of Coloradofjella, westernmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. *Koloradoplateau*, Dege (1939) p. 164.

*Colosseum*, see Kolosseum.  
*Comb Mt*, see Kamfjellet.  
*Comfortless Glacier*, see Comfortlessbreen.

**Comfortlessbreen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
14 km long and up to 3 km wide glacier debouching into Engelskbukta after having joined Uvørsbreen, west in Oscar II Land. Traversed by G. Isachsen and companions in July 1909. The oldest name of Engelskbukta was Cove Comfortless. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Comfortless Glacier*, Conway 1898.

*Commander Gilles' Land*, see Kvitøya.  
*Commandeur Giles Land*, see Kvitøya.  
*Conclave*, 78° 40' N 14° 30' E. Collective name for Tolstadjellet, Garborgnuten and Meyerfjellet. No geographical unit. Conway (1897) p. 244.

**Condevinpasset** 77° 03.3' N 16° 10.5' E  
Pass between Urnetoppen and Condevintoppen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. After Claus Condevin, who in 1617 got a seven year licence for whaling at "Grønlandh". Siedlecki 1959.

**Condevintoppen** 77° 03.2' N 16° 13' E  
615 m high peak north of Hyrnefjellet, southwesternmost in Torell Land. After Claus Condevin, who in 1617 got a seven year licence for whaling at "Grønlandh". Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Cone Mt*, see Oxfordkjegla.  
*Congress Dal*, see Kongressdalen.  
*Congress Sjø*, see Kongressvatnet.  
*Congress V.*, see Kongressdalen.

**Conquerorfjellet** 78° 32.2' N 11° 06.0' E  
Mountain, 487 m, on the eastern side of Utnesflya and south of Petuniaskardet in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Ascended by G. W. Tyrrell in 1919 as a member of the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate led by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce (Tyrrell (1924) p. 454). After S/S "Conqueror", the vessel of Bruce's expedition 1909. *Mt Conqueror*, Bruce 1913.

*Conway Land*, 78° 20' N 17° E. Land between Sassendalen and von Postbreen. Filchner 1914.

*Conway Névé*, see Conwaybreen.

*Conway Valley*, see Reindalen.

**Conwaybreen** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E  
18 km long and up to 3 km wide, northern tributary glacier of Kongsbreen, limited towards Kongsbreen by a line following the moraine from Stemmeknausane to the front of the glacier, Haakon VII Land. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountainer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. Published accounts of his travels and an important history of Spitsbergen: No Man's Land, Cambridge 1906. *Conway Névé*, De Geer 1912; *Glacier Conway*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Conwayfjellet** 80° 17.3' N 24° 11' E  
Mountain, 334 m, at Adlersparrefjorden on the eastern side of Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountainer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. *Mt Conway*, Wright 1939; *Pollberget*, Orvin 1960.

*Conwayjøkelen*, see Conwayjøkulen.

**Conwayjøkulen** 78° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from the east to Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountainer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. *Conwayjøkelen*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vallée de Martin Conway*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Conwaykammen** 76° 54.9' N 16° 09.0' E  
The southern summit-ridge of Hornsundtind towards Mehesten, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountainer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. De Geer (1900) p. 16.

*Conway-jaakso*, see Reindalen.

**Conwaypasset** 76° 55.0' N 16° 08.5' E  
Pass at the northern side of Conwaykammen in Hornsundtind, north in Sørkapp Land. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountainer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Conway's Berg*, see Ytterdalssåta.

**Conwaytoppen** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 1197 m, west of Conwaybreen, Haakon VII Land. After William Martin Conway, Baron of Allington 1856-1937, mountainer, explorer and artist. Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897. See also Conwaybreen. *Set Conway*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Conwentz morän*, see Conwentzodden.

**Conwentzodden** 77° 48.5' N 16° 21.5' E  
Point at the inner part of Van Mijenfjorden, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. After professor Hugo Conwentz, 1855-1929, German botanist. Director of the West Prussian Province Mu-

seum in Danzig. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Conwentz morän*, Hägg (1951) p. 232; *Kap Conwentz*, Kjellström 1901.

**Cookbreen** 79° 16.0' N 16° 23.0' E  
Glacier in Flatøyrdalen on the eastern side of Austfjorden, south in Ny-Friesland. After H. U. S. Cook, survey frigate of H.U. Navy, which in 1951 transported W. B. Harland's expedition to Mosselbukta. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267. *Gjallarbreen*.

*Cookery of Harlem*, see Harlinger Kocherey.

*Cooks Hole*, see Cooksundet.

*Cook's hole*, see Cooksundet.

**Cooksundet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Sound between Klovningen and Norskøyane, at the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albert I Land. *Cooks Hole*, Isachsen 1915; *Cook's hole*, Phipps 1774 c, Beechey 1818 a; *De Veer Gat*, De Geer 1913; *Koks hol*, Giles 1724 b; *Treu de Cook*, Phipps (1775) p. 41.

*Cooper Glacier*, see Cooperbreen.

**Cooperbreen** 78° 25.5' N 16° 47.5' E  
Small glacier between Tempelet and Sindballefjellet, south in Bünsow Land. After James Cooper, b. 1881, English mining engineer. Member of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Expedition 1920, led by J. Mathieson. *Cooper Glacier*, Mathieson 1922.

*Copernic-Mountain*, see Kopernikusfjellet.

**Copper Camp** 78° 30.0' N 12° 45.5' E  
Hut by the foot of the western part of Holmsletfjella, on the southern coast of St. Jonsfjorden, west in Oscar II Land. Built by the Northern Exploration Co. Ltd. east of Bullbreen on the southern shore of St. Johnsfjorden. Name used by the company. Dineley (1953) p. 506.

*Cora I.*, see Coraholmen.

**Coraholmen** 78° 40.9' N 14° 44.0' E  
3.3 km long and 1.8 km wide island in Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After *Productus cora*, a Carboniferous fossil commonly found here. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 20. *Cora I.*, De Geer 1910 b; *Lost Island*, Trevor-Bathye 1896.

*Coreis bay*. Unknown locality. Moxon 1656.

*Corrie Down*, see Botneheia.

*Corrie Glacier*, 78° 10' N 16° 30' E. Glacier south of Sassenfjorden which has melted away. Conway (1897) p. 220 and 366.

*Corrie Glacier*, see Botnbreen.

**Coryellbreen** 76° 59.0' N 17° 15.5' E  
Small coastal glacier between Geoglotoppen in the north and Tvillingtoppen in the south, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Horace Noble Coryell, chief-geologist during the geological survey in 1920 of the coal field in the neighbourhood, geologist at Department of Geology, Columbia University, New York. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Costa di Ghebroockland*, 79° 20' N 10° 30' E. Stretch of the coast south of Magdalenefjorden, and between Ghebroockland and Schoorland. Dudley 1636.

*Costa di Horn*, 77° N 15° E. The coast north of Hornsund. Dudley 1636.

*Costa di Vogel*, 79° 10' N 11° E. The coast at Dei Sju Isfjella. Dudley 1636.

*Costa Fredda*, 78° 10' N 21° E. The northern coast of Freeman-sundet.

*Costa Sale*, see Nordenskiöldkysten.

*Côte de bois flotté*, see Vedfjæra.

*Côte du Bois-Flotté*, see Rekvedstranda.

*Côte Rouge*, see Raudstranda.

*Côtes du Nord-Est*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Coude herbergh*, see Kaldbukta.

*Coue Comfortless*, see Engelskbukta.

*Couronne*, see Brisingsfjellet.

*Cove Comfortless*, see Engelskbukta.

*Cowan Range*, see Cowantoppen.

**Cowanodden** 78° 28.9' N 16° 24.5' E

Small point on the eastern side of the outer part of Billefjorden, at the foot of Cowantoppen, Bünsow Land. After Georg Middleton Cowan, b. 1891, engineer, Scottish Syndicate Expedition to Spitsbergen 1919. See Mathiesondalen. Dallmann 1991.

**Cowantoppen** 78° 29.1' N 16° 28.0' E

Mountain, 760 m, northernmost in Gipshuken, southwest in Bünsow Land. After Georg Middleton Cowan, b. 1891, engineer, Scottish Syndicate expedition to Spitsbergen 1919. See Mathiesondalen. *Cowan Range*, Mathieson 1920.

*Cox Mt*, see Coxfjellet.

**Coxfjellet** 80° 21.4' N 22° 48.5' E

Mountain, 546 m, between Zorgdragerfjorden and Binneyfjellet, Platenhalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Sir Percy Zachariah Cox, 1864-1937, president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1933-36 (Obituary Geogr. J., July 1937). *Cox Mt*, Glen 1937; *Mt Cox*, Wright 1939.

**Craigtoppane** 78° 40.0' N 10° 40.0' E

Two peaks, 838 and 601 m, between Rudmosefjellet, Monacofjellet and Nordre Buchananisen, Prins Karls Forland. After the British geologist R. N. Craig. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Crammerbreane** 77° 28.0' N 14° 28.5' E

Four glaciers separated by lateral moraines, on the western side of Chamberlindalen, from Livdegga to Vestervågen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hans Crammer, 1856-1920, Austrian glaciologist and professor of mathematics at "Oberrealschule" in Wiener Neustadt. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Crammer's Glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Crammer's Glacier*, see Crammerbreane.

*Crednermorena*, see Crednermorenen.

**Crednermorenen** 77° 52.5' N 16° 49.0' E

Large moraine, about 4 km long, east of Van Mijenfjorden and Sveabukta, deposited by Paulabreen at its farthest advance, westernmost in Heer Land. After professor Herman Credner, 1841-1913, German geologist. See also Paulabreen. *Crednermorena*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25; *Credners Morän*, Kjellström 1901.

*Credners Morän*, see Crednermorenen.

*Creo Rode*, see Raudfjorden.

*Crest*, see Persiskammen.

*Crête blanche*, see Kvitkammen.

*Crête Drygalski*, see Drygalskikammen.

*Crête Lucien Rouillet*, see Roulettegga.

*Crête Wurmbrandt*, see Wurmbrandegga.

**Criocerasaksla** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E

Mountain shoulder on the southern slope of Wimanfjellet south of Sassenfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Crioceras, genus of ammonites. *Mt Crioceras*, Isachsen 1925; *Pt Crioceras*, De Geer 1912.

**Croftbreen** 80° 01.5' N 22° 03' E

The easternmost part of Vestfonna towards Rijpdalen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Noel Andrew Cotton Croft, b. 1906, member of the Oxford expedition to West Greenland 1934, and to Nordaustlandet 1935-36. Wrote several books on Arctic history, etc. *Bere Glacier*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 285.

*Croix Aeolus*, see Eoluskrossen.

*Croix d'Aelos*, see Eoluskrossen.

*Croix des Rivières*, see Elvekrossen.

*Croll Gl.*, see Crollbreen.

**Crollbreen** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E

Glacier on the eastern coast of Spitsbergen some 25 km north of Hedgehogfjellet, southeast in Torell Land. After James Croll, 1821-90, Scottish scientist who published works on the climate in earlier geological periods. See also Batesfjellet. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Croll Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

**Crollpasset** 77° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E

Glacier pass between Markhambreen and Crollbreen, southeast in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Cronstedtkollen** 77° 42.0' N 15° 17.0' E

Mountain ridge, 2.5 km long, northwestwards from Knøsen, west in Nathorst Land. After Axel Fredrik Cronstedt, 1722-65, Swedish mineralogist. The mountain was ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 19, 1921, for geographical surveying. Visited by the Swedish geologist T. H. Hagerman in 1924. *Cronstedts Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

*Cronstedts Berg*, see Cronstedtkollen.

*Crooke Haven*, 79° 30' N 10° 30' E. Possibly Hamburgbukta. State Papers 1657.

*Cross Bay*, see Krossfjorden.

*Cross Head*. On the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, not identified. Phipps and Lutwidge 1774.

*Cross Sound*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Cross vuono*, see Krossfjorden.

*Crosse roade*, see Krossfjorden.

*Crosse-road*, see Ebeltoftamna.

*Crosse-road*, see Krossfjorden.

*Crowns Glacier*, see Kronebreen.

**Crozierpynten** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E

Point at Heclahamna on the eastern shore of Sorgfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After lieutenant Crozier, member of the Parry's expedition 1827, which mapped and named the point. *Hecla Cove-udden*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 6; *Point Crozier*, Foster 1828, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Cruis Baye*, see Krossfjorden.

*Cruys sond*, see Krossfjorden.

*Cryus baay*, see Krossfjorden.

**Čuchnovskijodden** 80° 09.6' N 25° 45' E  
Point north of Snøvika in Orvin Land, on the northeastern coast on Nordaustlandet. After the Russian aviator Čuchnovskij, who took part in the search after Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile's "Italia" expedition 1928. Orvin 1960. *Tschuknovskyodden*, Svalbard map G3 (1965), (1986).

*Cuisine de Harlem*, see Harlinger Kocherey.

*Cul de Sac*, see Mohnbukta.

*Culm Quarter*, 78° 40' N 15° 30' E. District between Dicksonfjorden and Billefjorden. Strata of Lower Carboniferous (Culm) age occur here. De Geer 1912.

*Culm Valley*, see Kulmdalen.

**Cummingøya** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small island southwest of Indre Norskøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Alexander Cumming of Bond Street, London, who made the pendulum used by Phipps' expedition to Spitsbergen 1773. According to De Geer, this is the island where Phipps tried to make a pendulum observation. As the first name given to the island is only found in a MS map, it has remained unknown and Nordenskiöld in 1863 used Phipps' name for one of the islands in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. *Ile Cumming*, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Phipps I.*, König 1819.

*Cumulus Valley*, see Kumulusdalen.

**Curiefjellet** 79° 10.5' N 16° 36.0' E  
Mountain in Atomfjella, between Bornbreen and Planckbreen, on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Pierre Curie, 1859-1906, who together with madame Curie discovered radium in 1898. He won the Nobel Prize in 1903 (jointly with his wife madame Curie and Henri Becquerel). See also Curie-Sklodowskafjellet. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Curie-Sklodowskafjellet** 77° 13.3' N 15° 49.5' E  
Mountain, 895 m, southeast of Polakkbreen, westernmost in Torell Land. Trigonometric station of the Polish expedition 1934. After Marie (Manyia) Curie, née Sklodowska, 1867-1934, Polish-French chemist and physicist. She won the Nobel Prize twice, first in 1903 (jointly with her husband and Henri Becquerel) for the discovery of radium and polonium, and again (by herself) in 1911 for the isolation of pure radium. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Curie-Sklodowska-Mountain*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Góra Curie-Sklodowskiej*, Polska wyprawa polarna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166.

*Curie-Sklodowska-Mountain*, see Curie-Sklodowskafjellet.

**Cuvertillefjellet** 76° 45.8' N 16° 42.5' E  
Partly ice covered mountain, 518 m high and 1.8 km long, in the southwestern part of Vasil'evbreen, Sørkapp Land. After lieutenant de Vaisseau Albert de Cuvertille, 1892-1928, second in command of "Latham 47", which met disaster with the Amundsen relief expedition for Nobile's "Italia" expedition on June 18, 1928. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Czapka-Insel*. Small island at the entrance of Wordiebukta, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) pp. 80-81. *Czeppepynten*, 76° 54.4' N 15° 33' E. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Cösterbreen** 77° 56.1' N 16° 12.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Skalken and Røystoppen to Samuelssonbreen in the southeastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Fredrik Max Cöster, b. 1898, Swedish geologist, member of Hagerman's Spitsbergen expedition that in 1924 made geological investigations around Sveagruga and in Kjellströmdalen. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Cösterfjellet** 78° 04.7' N 17° 48.0' E  
Mountain between Svenfjellet, Sir Martindalen and Vråbreen in the southern part of Sabine Land. After Fredrik Max Cöster, b. 1898, Swedish geologist, member of Hagerman's Spitsbergen expedition that in 1924 made geological investigations around Sveagruga and in Kjellströmdalen. *Mt Cöster*, Hagerman 1925.

*Caap Blanko*, see Blankodden.

*Caap Sietoe*, see Kapp Sietoe.

*D' arssypel*, see Fugleholmane.  
*D' Arsyppelle*, see Fugleholmane.

**Dabbeffjellet** 77° 47.6' N 17° 50.0' E  
750 m high mountain south of Sula between Sulsbreen and Ingelfieldbreen in Heer Land. Dabbe = pool, tarn. After the pool on the northeastern side of the mountain. Arnesen 1969.

**Dachstein** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 710 m, in the peninsula between Woodfjorden and Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. Possibly after the mountain Dachstein in Austria.

*Dachstein*, see Taksteinen.  
*Dagheimfjellet*, see Dagheimryggen.

**Dagheimryggen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain between Arlabreen and Serlabreen south of Vesle Raudfjorden, the inner part of Breibogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. *Dagheimfjellet*; *Mt Daghem*, De Geer 1913.

**Daghøgda** 79° 20.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
Mountain between Wijdefjorden and Muspellvidda, Ny-Friesland. After Dag and Natt in Norse mythology. Dag was the son of Delling. See also Muspellvidda, Dellingstupa and Natthøgda.

**Dahlbrebukta** 78° 35.0' N 12° 18.0' E  
Bay formed by the retreat of Dahlbreen at Farmsundet in the eastern part of Forlandsundet, Oscar II Land. Fjærtøft 1983.

**Dahlbreen** 78° 36.0' N 12° 33.0' E  
About 15 km long glacier with several tributary glaciers from Løvenskioldfonna southwest to Forlandsundet, comprising Fjelgbreen, Bærumbreen and Ujamnbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Thor Dahl, 1862-1920, businessman and whaling shipowner from Sandefjord, Norway. *Dahlsbreen*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Gl. Dahl*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Dahlfonna** 77° 54.5' N 14° 03.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier with tributary glacier, Klausbreen, from west and a tributary glacier east of Haroldfjellet, between Orustdalen, Vestre Grøn fjordbreen and Erdmannbreen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Johan Jacob Dahl, 1872-1955, owner of Ing. Dahls Opmaaling, which printed several maps for the Norwegian Polar Institute. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Dahlgrenodden** 77° 32.3' N 15° 20.5' E  
Point in front of Finsterwalderbreen, south of Van Keulenfjorden, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Erik Wilhelm Dahlgren, 1848-1934, historian and geographer, librarian of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Dahlgren*, Hamburg 1905, Swedish chart 301 (1921).

*Dahlsbreen*, see Dahlbreen.

**Dahltoppen** 78° 40.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
Mountain with two peaks, 570 and 606 m, north of the front of Aavatsmarkbreen, westernmost in Oscar II Land. After the Norwegian navy officer Christian A. Dahl. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Dahlvika** 77° 26.8' N 20° 56.8' E  
Small bay at the mouth of Eilifdalen, just east of Kvalpynten, westernmost on Edgeøya. After Norwegian Eilif Dahl,

Agricultural University of Norway, Ås, who wrote the first modern account of eastern Svalbard incorporating the earlier work which was critically treated. Neilson 1967.

**Dalburgbreen** 78° 05.3' N 16° 14' E  
Small glacier east of Bolterskardet, Nordenskiöld Land. After the American mining engineer Frank Albert Dalburg, b. 1879, born at Antrim, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Educated at Pennsylvania State College, Mining Engineering Class, 1906. Worked in Spitsbergen for the Arctic Coal Company as a winter superintendent, 1913-14. After the mine having been closed down during World War I, he left in October 1915. He came to Spitsbergen after five years in the Philippines, and then lived in different places in USA and South America. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Dalfurebekken*. Brook from the western side of Wurmbrandegga to Andvika. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Dalfuren*. Small valley at the western side of Wurmbrandegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Dalkallen** 78° 26.5' N 16° 43.5' E  
Mountain peak on the eastern side of the lower part of Gipsdalen, south of Aitkenfjellet and north of Templet, south in Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Dalkjega** 77° 59.8' N 17° 15.0' E  
840m high mountain between Kjeglebreen and Tinkarpbreen on the western side of Lundströmdalen, southeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the valley cone. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Dalkäglan*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Dalkletten** 77° 29.3' N 14° 14.0' E  
775 m high peak between Grytdalen, Lognedalen and the uppermost part of Renardbreen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the valley mountain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Dalkäglan*, see Dalkjega.

**Dalmøya** 77° 38.4' N 15° 17.5' E  
524 m high mountain on the corner of Ulldalen and Richterdalen, south in Nathorst Land. D. = the valley virgin. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Dalsendbreen*, see Jinnbreen.

**Dalskilsåta** 77° 39.5' N 15° 00.5' E  
475 m high mountain on the divide between Berrklettaldalen and Forkastningsdalen, west in Nathorst Land. D. = the cock on the valley divide. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dalskilvatnet** 78° 28.0' N 21° 00.0' E  
Lake on the divide between Sjødalen and Grimdalen, northwest on Barentsøya.

*Dalskuta*, see Dalskuten.

*Dalskutan*, see Dalskuten.

**Dalskuten** 78° 00.0' N 17° 26.0' E  
Mountains, 791 and 760 m, between Lundströmdalen, Kjellströmdalen, Skutdalen and Vesleknausen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the valley projection (skuten, Swedish dialect word for hill, means projection). *Dalskuta*; *Dalskutan*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Dalslandfjella** 78° 23.5' N 13° 43.5' E  
Nine km long mountain range from Frønskaret in the south to Nansenpasset in the north, between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen, comprising Monfjellet 750 m, Smalåsen 660 m, Letoppen 660 m, Kjeksen 560 m, and Edfjellet 710 m, southeast in Oscar II Land. Dalsland = province in Sweden.

**Dalsnuten** 78° 11.6' N 17° 23' E  
612 m high crag on the eastern side of Vendomdalen, southwest in Sabine Land. D. = the valley crag. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Daltjørna** 77° 33.7' N 14° 13.0' E  
Small lake, about 55 m above sea level, lowermost in Tjørndalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the valley lake. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dalvågen** 80° 25.0' N 19° 50.0' E  
Small bay on the southern side of Beverlysundet near the northern end of Beverlydalen, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1964.

*Dames Bukten*, see Damesbukta.

*Dames' Moräner*, see Damesmorenen.

**Damesbukta** 77° 51.5' N 16° 29.5' E  
Small, open bay on the eastern side of Linderotneset on the northern coast of the inner part of Van Mijenfjorden, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Wilhelm Barnim Dames, 1843-98, German geologist and palaeontologist, who also studied the glacial periods. *Dames Bukten*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Damesmorena*, see Damesmorenen.

**Damesmorenen** 77° 51.8' N 16° 33.0' E  
Seven km long moraine from Liljevalchneset in west to Skanörodden in east, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Wilhelm Barnim Dames, 1843-98, German geologist and palaeontologist, who also studied the glacial periods. See also Paulabreen. *Dames' Moräner*, Kjellström 1901; *Damesmorena*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25; *Leirhauan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

**Damflya** 80° 10.0' N 24° 00.0' E  
Large plain with several small lakes on the eastern side of Duvefjorden in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

**Damhaugen** 80° 05.0' N 24° 10.0' E  
Small mountain on the eastern side of Isungen south on Damflya, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1969.

**Dammen** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake east of Heimbukta, west on Nordaustlandet. D. = the dam or tarn.

*Damms Dal*, see Gladdalen.

**Dammyra** 78° 12' N 15° 47' E  
Moor in Adventdalen, not far from Isdammen, Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the dam moor. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Damodden** 78° 17.1' N 11° 49.5' E  
Point at Whitsonbukta near Vassdammane on the western coast of Forlandsletta and Vestflya, south on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Damokles-Gletscher*, see Hengebreen.

**Damsiget** 78° 25.1' N 11° 47.5' E  
Several small lakes and brooks on the northeastern side of Forlandsletta east of Methuenfjellet, south on Prins Karls Forland. Sig = calmly flowing water, hence the name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Dana** 78° 50' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain, 1175 m, the southernmost of Tre Kroner, east of Kronbreen and north of Infantfonna, westernmost in James I Land. D. = Denmark. See also Tre Kroner. *Mt Dana*, De Geer 1912.

*Danaeyju*, see Danskøya.

**Dancethetta** 79° 24.3' N 13° 03.0' E  
Snow-covered height in Fred Olsenfjellet, Haakon VII Land. After a French climber who was lost in Fred Olsenfjellet in July 1966 during Expédition Française Spitzberg 1966. Club Alpine Française, Norsk Tindeklubb 1967.

**Danegrunden** 79° 38.2' N 10° 48.5' E  
Shoal 1 km south of Kapp Gurnerd southwest on Danskøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Dane = danish person. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

*Danes*, see Smeerenburg.

*Danes Gat*, see Danskegattet.

*Danes I*, see Danskøya.

*Danes I.*, see Danskøya.

*Danes Ness*, see Danskeneset.

*Daniel Nøisodden*, see Danielodden.

**Danielodden** 80° 01.1' N 16° 04.0' E  
Point on the western side of Verlegenhukflya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Daniel Nøis who was one of the leading hunters in Svalbard. Orvin 1960. *Daniel Nøisodden*, Orvin 1960.

*Danielssen I.*, see Danielssenøya.

**Danielssenøya** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small island in Orvin Land, off the eastern part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Daniel Cornelius Danielsen, 1815-94, physician and scientist, member of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876-78, which was at work in Spitsbergen in 1878. See also Schweigaardbreen. *Danielssen I.*, Ulve 1872.

*Danish Island*, see Danskøya.

*Danske Ø*, see Danskøya.

**Danskegattet** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Strait between Amsterdamøya and Danskøya. Danske = Danish. From the Danish whalers who started fishing in Kobbefjorden on the western coast of Danskøya in 1631. Qvigstad (1927) p. 29, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Danes Gat*, Phipps 1774 b, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Danske-sundet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; *Datskij Proliv*, Černyšev (1901) p. 358; *De West-Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 5; *Dänenthor*, Kimakowicz (1897) p. 72; *Dänische Bay*, Pagès 1786; *Havre du Sud*, Bernard (1715) p. 29; *Middel Gat*, Middelhoven 1634; *Middelgat of Zuyder Bay*, Jansz 1651 b; *Middle Gat*, Addison 1904; *Porto del Sud*, Martens (1680) p. 33; *Zuyd Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *South Bay*, Addison 1904; *Stretto dei Danesi*, Albertini (1929) p. 59; *Suydt Bay*, Colom 1662; *Südhafen*, Martens (1675) pp. 18 and 22; *Südlicher Hafen*, Martens (1675) pp. 18 and 22; *West Bay*, Addison 1904.

- Danskehaugen** 79° 40.2' N 10° 58.5' E  
317 m high hill southeast at Danskøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.
- Danskeneset** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Southeastern point of Danskøya. Danske = Dane. From the Danish whalers who started fishing in Kobbefjorden on the western coast of Danskøya in 1631. *Danes Ness*, De Geer 1913.
- Danskesundet*, see Danskegattet.  
*Danskøya*, see Danskøya.  
*Dánský ostrov*, see Danskøya.  
*Dansk-Øerne*, see Dänische In.  
*Danskön*, see Danskøya.
- Danskøya** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Island, 40.6 km<sup>2</sup>, off the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. The island is called Danskøya (the Dane's Island) from the Danish whalers who started fishing in Kobbefjorden on the western coast of the island in 1631. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Danaeyju*, Árnason (1931) p. 33; *Danes I*, Moll 1716; *Danes I.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Danish Island*, Berggren (1875) p. 11; *Danske Ø*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Danskøya*, Isachsen 1919; *Dánský ostrov*, Běhounek (1928) p. 15; *Danskön*, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 48; *Datskija Ostrova*, Černyšev (1901) p. 354, Vasiliev (1915) p. 8; *Deenes Eiland*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865; *Deenske eyl*, Colom 1650; *Denen-eiland*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 27; *Dänen I.*, German chart 155; *I. dei Danesi*, Albertini (1929) p. 47, map; *I. des Danois*, French chart 5375; *I:del Golfo*, Dudley 1636; *Isle de Deens*, Pagès (1782) p. 155; *Tanskan s.*, Saraste 1925 a.
- Danskøybratta** 79° 48.5' N 10° 25' E  
Submarine slope on the northwestern side of Danskøyflaket, just outside Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart 510 (1944).
- Danskøyflaket** 79° 35' N 10° 10' E  
Submarine plateau west of Danskøya and Magdalenefjorden, just outside Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).
- Danzigdalen** 77° 45.5' N 16° 28.0' E  
About 11.5 km long valley from the central part of Svalbreen to Danzigøyra, in the northern part of Nathorst Land. After the city of Danzig. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 8. *Danziger laakso*, Saraste 1925 a; *Danziger-dalen*, Kjellström 1901.
- Danziger laakso*, see Danzigdalen.  
*Danziger-dalen*, see Danzigdalen.
- Danzigøyra** 77° 47.4' N 16° 23.0' E  
Wet area from Danzigdalen to Van Mijenfjorden on the southern side of Conwentzodden, made by the river from Svalbreen through Danzigdalen, north in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.
- Dapen** 76° 38.4' N 16° 22.5' E  
Small lake inside of Langstranda, southwest in Sørkapp Land. D. = water pool. Svalbard map B10 (1948). *Dopen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Darbishire's Ham*. Dry spot in front of Elfenbeinbreen. Conway (1897) p. 181.
- Darbouxbreen** 79° 20' N 11° 30' E  
Tributary glacier of Lilliehöökreen in the central, eastern part of Albert I Land. After Jean Gaston Darboux, 1842-1917, French mathematician, one of the first administrators of Institut Océanographique, Paris, founded in 1906 by Prince Albert I of Monaco. *Gl. Darboux*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- D'Arodesbreen** 79° 08.5' N 12° 03.0' E  
9.5 km long glacier from Fregatten in the east, westwards between Generalfjella and Casimir-Périerkammen towards Krossfjorden, in the southwestern part of Haakon VII Land. After Marie Jean George D'Arodes de Peyriagues, 1863-1927, French, Capitaine de frégate de la marine française, member of the Prince Albert's Spitsbergen expeditions in 1906 and 1907. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 1. *Gl. d'Arodes*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Das böse od. Teufels Eck*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Das Schwein ohne Kopf*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Das Schweinchne Kopf*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Das Voorland*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Das Vorland*. Harbour in the northern part of Forlandsundet. Cannot be identified. Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 173.  
*Das Westland*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Dasnördlichste Cap*, see Nordkapp.  
*Datskij Proliv*, see Danskegattet.  
*Datskija Ostrova*, see Danskøya.
- Daubjørnfjellet** 76° 56.5' N 17° 14.5' E  
Mountain between Claus Andersenfjellet and Mirefjellet, at the coast northeast in Sørkapp Land. D. = the dead bear mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Dead Bear Mt*, Coryell 1920 (map in report).
- Daubjørnpynten** 76° 56.4' N 17° 17.0' E  
The easternmost part of Daubjørnfjellet forming a point on the northeastern coast of Sørkapp Land. D. = dead bear point. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 12. *Dead Bear Pt*, N.E.C. (1920) pl. I.
- Daubreen** 78° 05.1' N 18° 47.5' E  
Small glacier between Væringen in the north, Agardhfjellet in the east and Myklegardfjellet in the south, southeast in Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.
- Daudistjørna*. Lake at the foot of Håfjellet.
- Daudmannen** 78° 13.5' N 13° 36.0' E  
Mountain between Torgnybreen, Lagmannstoppen and Protektorbreen, with the heights 759, 773, 743 and 643 m, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Daudmannsøyra, the plain below the mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 4. *Daumanden*, Isachsen (1919) p 216; *Daumannen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 22; *Daumannsfjellet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 22; *Dodman Den*, Livesay 1876; *Dödman*, Filchner and Seelheim (1911) p. 28; *Dödman Den*, Barry (1894) p. 26, Conway 1906; *Dödmanden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Les Oreilles du Mort*, French chart 5375; *Pic de l'homme mort*, Malte Brun 1866; *The Deadman*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *Todter Mann*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.
- Daudmannsbreen** 78° 13.6' N 13° 39.5' E  
The uppermost part of Protektorbreen on the eastern side of Daudmannen, with a tributary glacier in Daudmannsdalen, south in Oscar II Land. See Daudmannen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Daudmannsdalen** 78° 12.8' N 13° 41.5' E  
Small valley between Daudmannen in the west to Protektorfjellet in the east, containing a part of Daudmannsbreen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. See Daudmannen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Daudmannsodden** 78° 13.0' N 13° 01.0' E  
About 3 km long cape on Daudmansøyra, the western corner of Oscar II Land. After Daudmannsøyra. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 4, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. del Golfo*, Dudley 1636; *C. Scania*, De Geer 1910 a; *C. di Lee Sound*, Dudley 1646; *Cap Scania*, De Geer 1910 a; *Dauman-Huk*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 32; *Dead Man's Cape*, Conway (1897) p. 266; *Dödman Spit*, British chart 2751; *Dödmansören-niemi*, Saraste (1925) p. 91; *Pointe Basse*, Bienaimé 1894 a.

*Daudmannsteinen*, 79° 30' N 11° E. Locality on the southwestern shore of Magdalenefjorden, west in Albert I Land. Cannot be recognized. Burial-place from the whaling period. The coffins were placed close to the rock and covered with small stones, hence the name. Isachsen (1908) p. 146.

**Daudmannsvatnet** 74° 27' N 19° 08' E  
Lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. D. = the dead man's lake. After human skeleton remains found nearby in 1924. Hoel 1925.

**Daudmannsøyra** 78° 16.0' N 13° 05.0' E  
About 23 km long coastal plain from Daudmannen in southeast to Eidembreen in the northwest, southwest in Oscar II Land. D. = the dead man's plain. Name given by Norwegian hunters in memory of a comrade who once perished there. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 4. *Daumandsøren*, Isachsen (1908) p. 143; *Daumannsøra*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 22; *Daumannsøyra*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Dödmansören*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Daudmannsøyra** 78° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, formerly belonging to The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, bought by the Norwegian government in 1932. Area 65.7 km<sup>2</sup>. D. = the dead man's plain. Name given by Norwegian hunters in memory of a comrade who once perished there. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 4.

*Daumanden*, see Daudmannen.

*Daumandsstenen*, see Daudmannsteinen.

*Daumandsøren*, see Daudmannsøyra.

*Dauman-Huk*, see Daudmannsodden.

*Daumannen*, see Daudmannen.

*Daumannsfjellet*, see Daudmannen.

*Daumannsøra*, see Daudmannsøyra.

*Daumannsøyra*, see Daudmannsøyra.

*Daunen-Inseln*, see Dunøyane.

**Dausjøen** 80° 03.3' N 27° 10.0' E  
Small lake in Nordmarka easternmost in Orvin Land, northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. After Dausjøen in Maridalen, Nordmarka near Oslo, Norway. Lytskjold 1985.

**Davidsonpynten** 78° 21.4' N 11° 58.0' E  
Point on the southern side of Tistelbogen, on the eastern coast of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After John Henry Davidson, 1851-1916, of Davidson's Main, Midlothian, Scotland. Timber merchant and managing director. *Point Davidson*, Bruce 1913.

*Davis City*, see Camp Morton.

*Davis' Dal*, see Davisdalen.

*Davis Gl.*, see Davisbreen.

*Davis Island*, see Storholmen.

**Davisbreen** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching on the eastern coast of Storfjorden, south of Kvalvågen. After John Edward Davis, 1816-77, Arctic explorer, or after Nathan Davis 1812-82, archeologist and African explorer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Davis Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

**Davisdalen** 77° 36.0' N 15° 43.5' E  
Valley on the northern side of Davisodden, 5.5 km northwards to Mjelledda south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After William Morris Davis, 1850-1934, American geomorphologist. *Davis' Dal*, Hamberg 1905.

*Davishamna*, 76° 50' N 17° E. "Harbour" on the western side of Storfjorden south of Hambergbreen. Name after F. L. Davis, one of the directors in The North. Explor. Comp., Ltd., London. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 12.

**Davislaguna** 76° 58.5' N 17° 18.5' E  
900 m long lagoon at the foot of Tvillingtoppen and the northern end of Hedgehogfjellet, northeast in Sørkapp Land. The origin of the name is found in a typewritten report of December 29, 1920, by Dr. H. N. Coryell to the Northern Exploration Co.: "The harbour was named by members of the 1919 expedition Lady Davis Harbour." Perhaps after the wife of F. L. Davis, one of the directors of the Northern Exploration Co. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Dorrieshamna*, Wefring (1937) p. 56.

**Davisodden** 77° 34.7' N 15° 43.0' E  
About 1.7 km wide spit made by the river delta from the river through Davisdalen, on the northern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, Nathorst Land. After William Morris Davis, 1850-1934, American geomorphologist. *Kap Dunér*, Hamberg 1905.

*Dawes Pt*, see Dawespynten.

**Dawespynten** 78° 33.8' N 11° 28.0' E  
About 1 km wide point on the southern side of Selvågen, on the eastern shore of Prins Karls Forland. After Karl Friederich Griffin Dawes, b. 1861, naval officer. Commanding admiral 1910. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Dawes Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Pt Napier*, Bruce 1913.

*De 7 Eylanden*, see Sjuøyane.

*De 7 Ys Bergen*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*De 7 Öer*, see Sjuøyane.

*De Arssýpel*, see Fugleholmane.

*De boght met de Eijlanden*, see Murchisonfjorden.

*De bogt met de Eylanden*, see Murchisonfjorden.

**De Brogliebreen** 79° 07.8' N 16° 32.0' E  
About 3.5 km long tributary glacier between Grøssfjellet and Tannkrona, from the north to Tryggvebreen in the southwestern part of Ny-Friesland. After Louis Victor Pierre Raymond duc De Broglie, 1892-1987, French physicist, Nobel Prize winner 1929. R.W. Schramm.

*De Dieve Baij*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*De Geer B.*, see De Geerfjellet.

*De Geer Ice*, see De Geerfonna.

*De Geer Range*, 78° 40' N 16° 30' E. Collective name for the mountains around De Geerfjellet. De Geer 1912.

*De Geer-Berge*, see Gerardfjella.



**De Geerbukta** 79° 40' N 17° 30' E  
Small bay on the western side of Lomfjorden, easternmost in Ny-Friesland. After Baron Gerard Jakob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. *Geerabukta*, Kulling (1934) p. 208.

**De Geerdalen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Ice-free valley debouching south of Sassenfjorden, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Baron Gerard Jakob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *De Geer's Valley*, Conway 1897 b; *Stordalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18.

**De Geerelva** 78° 19.0' N 16° 19.0' E  
River from Kreklingpasset through De Geerdalen to Elveneset, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Baron Gerard Jakob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. Topografisk avdeling 1980.

**De Geerfjellet** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, easternmost in Dickson Land. The property of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh. Claimed in 1906. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14.

**De Geerfjellet** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 1023 m, at the head of Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Baron Gerard Jakob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *De Geer B.*, Philipp 1914; *De Geer's Peak*, Conway 1897 a.

**De Geerfonna** 80° 00' N 19° 14' E  
Small inland ice south of Lady Franklinfjorden, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Baron Gerard Jakob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. See also De Geerdalen. *De Geer Ice*, Glen 1937, Wright 1939.

*De Geer's fjäll*, see Friherrefjella.

*De Geer's Peak*, see De Geerfjellet.

*De Geer's Valley*, see De Geerdalen.

*De Grootte Ysbergh*, see Kong Johans Bre.

*De Grootte, Wyde en Onbekende fioerd*, see Wahlenbergfjorden.

*De grote Vogel bay*, see Fuglefjorden.

*De Harlemer Cookery*, see Harlinger Kocherey.

*De hock van de Brandewyns Bay*, 80° 20' N 19° 30' E. Cannot be identified.

*De Hollantsche Haven*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*De Hollantsche haven*, see Norskøysundet.

*De Hollantshe haven*. Probably Norskøysundet. Carolus 1614.

*De Hooy bergh*, see Høgberget.

*De inham Bell*, see Bellsund.

*De inham Horn*, see Hornsund.

*De Kloofde klip*, see Klovningen.

*De Kvaade of Duyvels hoek*, see Hakluythovden.

*De la Brise-Berg*, see Blåshaugen.

*De Laagehoeck*, see Ermaktangen.

*De Naeuwe fioerd*, see Bjørnsundet.

*De Onbekende fioerd*. Part of the southern inlet of Hinlopenstretet. See also Sørporten. Poort 1720.

*De Reus*, see Risen.

**De Seuetinden** 79° 20' N 11° 30' E  
1010 m high peak in the northern part of Lilliehöökreen, between Wegenerfjellet, Darbouxreen and Satellitpasset in Albert I Land. After Christen De Seue, 1843-92, meteorologist and glaciologist. *Set de Seue*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*De sju isfjellen*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*De Straet van Hinloopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*De Swarten hoeck*, see Negerpynten.

*De syv isfjellan*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*De syv søstre*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*De syv søstres land*. Region of Dei Sju Isfjella, no geographical region. Qvigstad (1927) p. 27.

*De Tre Isfjell*, see Dei Tri Isfjella.

*De Veer Gat*, see Cooksundet.

*De Veer Range*, 78° 30' N 17° E. Mountainous district south of Nordenskiöldreen, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

**De Veerhøgda** 80° 05.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Mountain between Gottwaldthøgda, Sverdrupisen and Nordre Franklinbreen, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Gerrit de Veer, Dutch cartographer who prepared some of the old maps of Spitsbergen. Member of Barentz' expeditions to the Arctic Sea 1595 and 1596-97. On the voyage in 1596 Spitsbergen was discovered. Wrote the narrative about the discovery of Svalbard, published in various languages from 1598.

*De Vogel Sang*, see Fuglesongen.

*De Voghel-sangh*, see Fuglesongen.

*De weite Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*De West-Bahy*, see Danskegattet.

*De Weyde Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*De Zeeuwsche Bahy*, see Fair Haven.

*De Zuyd hoek*, see Torelleset.

*De Zuyd West hoek van Spitsbergen*, see Sørkapp Land.

*Dead Bear Mt*, see Daudbjørnfjellet.

*Dead Bear Pt*, see Daudbjørnpynten.

*Dead Man's Cape*, see Daudmannsodden.

*Deadman I.*, see Likholmen.

*Deadman's Ears*, see Lexfjellet.

*Deadmans I.*, see Likholmen.

*Deadman's Island*, see Likholmen.

*Dear Sound*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Deegen I.*, see Deegenøya.

**Deegenøya** 79° 00' N 21° 00' E  
One of Bastianøyane, southeast of Wilhelmøya, east of Olav V Land. After Kammerrichtsrat Deegen in Leipzig, promotor of the German West-African Expedition 1873. *Deegen I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Deenes Eiland*, see Danskøya.

*Deens-Bay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Deenske*, see Smeerenburg.

*Deenske eyl*, see Danskøya.

*Deenske Tent*, see Smeerenburg.

*Deenske-baay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Deense baay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Deer Bay*, see Mosselbukta.

*Deer Bay Island*, see Gerdøya.

*Deer Field*, see Reinsdyrfløya.

*Deer Sd*, see Dyrevika.

*Deer Sound*, see Dyrevika.

*Deere-Sound*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Deeva Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Deeve B.*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Deeve Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Deevie Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Déf [ilé] Wassiliew*, see Aleksandrbreen.

*Defant Gletscher*, see Besselsbreen.

*Defantbreen*, see Augnebreen.

*Défilé Russe*, see Russebreen.

*Dei Sju Isfjella*, 79° 23' N 10° 56' E. Collective name of seven glaciers debouching into the sea along the coast between Krossfjorden and Hamburgbukta. Altogether they cover an area of about 300 km<sup>2</sup>. D.S.I. = the seven ice-mountains. Martens (1675) p. 21.

**Dei Tri Isfjella** 79° 30' N 15° 30' E

Three large glaciers, Nordbreen, Midtbreen, and Sørbreen, debouching into the sea on the eastern shore of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. D.T.I. = the three ice-mountains. 3 *Icebergs*, Scoresby 1820 b; *De Tre Isfjell*, Ingstad 1936; *Die drei Eisberge*, Passarge (1896) p. 251; *Drei Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 221; *Eerste Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Erste, Tweede, Derde Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Deicrowes Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Deicrowes desier*, see Kapp Hansteen.

*Deicrowes Desire*, see Kapp Hansteen.

*Deicrowes Sond*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Deicrowes Sound*, see Tjuvfjorden.

**Deilbekken, Søre and Nordre** 76° 51.4' N 15° 43' E

Two branches of the same brook, coming from Sergeevskardet west of Lidfjellet, Sørkapp Land. D. = the dividing brook. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Deildegasten** 78° 27.5' N 21° 36.0' E

Nunatak at Barentsjökulen between Besselsbreen and Augnebreen, Barentsøya. Name after an alledged ghost haunting the place where illegal movement of stones to make the divide between properties took place. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969. *Hammerberg*, Büdel.

**Deilegga** 77° 04.1' N 15° 31' E

635 m high mountain ridge dividing Werenskioldbreen from Deileggbreen and Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the dividing ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Deileggbreen** 77° 03.3' N 15° 34' E

Small glacier between Deilegga and Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the dividing ridge glacier. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Lodowicz Dailegga*.

**Deinbolltoppane** 77° 55.3' N 16° 45.0' E

The heights, 518, 707, 690 and 699 m, northernmost in Liljevalchfjellet southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After managing director Deinboll. Orvin 1964.

**Delbreen** 78° 52.8' N 15° 46.5' E

About 3.5 km long glacier beginning at the northern side of Sophus Liefjellet flowing northwards to Zeipeldalen north in Dickson Land. D. = the divide glacier. Winsnes 1987.

**Deletoppen** 77° 35.8' N 17° 23.0' E

692 m high peak southeast in Søkkfjellet between the lower

parts of Sokkelbreen and Moršnevbreen in the Strongbreen complex, easternmost in Nathorst Land. D. = the divide peak. Winsnes 1986.

*Delfsche Tent*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Storehouse station in old Smeerenburg. van der Brugge (1635) p. 28.

*Delft*, see Smeerenburg.

*Delitsch I.*, see Delitschøya.

**Delitschøya** 77° 20' N 22° 00' E

Small island in the entrance to Tjuvfjorden, southernmost on Edgeøya. After Otto Delitsch, 1821-82, geographer, contributed to the Second German Polar Expedition 1869-70. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Delitsch I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Dellenfjellet** 78° 35.7' N 13° 44.5' E

About 810 m high and 5 km long angel-shaped mountain between Wahlenbergbreen and Vintervegen in the Osbornebreen complex, in the eastern and central part of Oscar II Land. After the lake Dellen in Helsingland, Sweden. *Mt Dellen*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.

*Dellingfjellet*, see Dellingstupa.

**Dellingstupa** 79° 20.0' N 16° 00.0' E

Mountain between Muspelvidda and Ringkorndalen, Ny-Friesland. After the god Delling in Norse mythology. Norwegian Polar Institute 1992. *Dellingfjellet*.

*Delta Glacier*, see Deltabreen.

*Delta Poninski*, see Poninskiøya.

*Delta Valley*, see Deltadalen.

*Delta Watnelie*, see Watnelieøya.

**Deltabreen** 77° 30' N 23° 00' E

Glacier east of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. In front of the glacier is a large lagoon with a delta, hence the name. *Delta Glacier*, Michelmores 1934.

**Deltadalen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E

Flat valley with a delta, tributary from west to Sassendalen, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the valley with a delta. *Delta Valley*, Conway 1897 b.

**Deltaneset** 78° 21.0' N 15° 51.0' E

Point about 7 km west of Diabasodden on the northern coast of Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the point with a delta. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C. *Delta*, De Geer 1910 b.

*Delta-See*, see Tjuvfjordlaguna.

*Demie Norwege*, see Ytre Norskøya.

**Demmevatnet** 76° 52.1' N 16° 04.0' E

Small, ice-dammed lake, 322 m above sea level, northernmost in Bungebreen, at the southern point of Flakfjellet in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. D. = the dammed lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Den*, see Protektorfjellet.

*Denen-eiland*, see Danskøya.

*Dense Bay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Dentium sinum*, see Magdalenefjorden.

**Depelen** 74° 24' N 19° 02' E

Small lake in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. D. = the pool of water. *Depilen*; *Dipilen*, Hoel 1925.

*Depilen*, see Depelen.  
*Dépot Holm*, see Depotøya.  
*Depot Pt*, see Depotodden.

**Depotlaguna** 80° 05.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Lagoon west of the innermost part of Innvika, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Remains of the depots of the Haudegen expedition. Flood 1966.

*Depotnase*. 176 m high crag just at the station of the expedition "Haudegen", innermost in Rippfjorden. The expedition was sent out by the German Navy 1944-45. Cannot be recognized. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Dege (1954) p. 63.

**Depotodden** 80° 23' N 19° 30' E  
Point on the northeastern shore of Brennevinsfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After the depot placed there by the Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition in 1861. *Base Point*. Glen and Croft (1937) p. 46; *Depot Pt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Depotudden*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Depotudden*, see Depotodden.

**Depotvika** 80° 20.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Bay east of Depotodden, Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1964.

*Depotön*, see Depotøya.

**Depotøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Small island in the mouth of Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After the depot placed there by the Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition in 1861. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Dépot Holm*, Newton (1865) p. 512; *Depotön*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Der behaltene Hafen*, see Trygghamna.  
*Der große Fjord*, see Storfjorden.  
*Der halbe Mond od. Muschelbay*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Der Koloss*, see Storingen.  
*Der Krater*, see Thalia.  
*Der Krokodilkiefer*, see Rypefjellet.  
*Der König*, see Kongen.  
*Der weite Hafen*, see Wijdefjorden.  
*Derde Ys Berg*, see Sørbreen.  
*Dere sound*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Detroit de Jean Suatre*, see Storfjorden.  
*Det Svenske Forland*, see Svenskøya.  
*Dét. de Foule*, see Agardhbukta.  
*Dét. de Freeman*, see Freemansundet.  
*Dét. de Lydianna*, see Lydiannasundet.  
*Dét. du Promontoire*, see Forlandsundet.  
*Détroit Beverly*, see Beverlysundet.  
*Détroit Bjørn*, see Bjørnsundet.  
*Détroit de Hindelopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.  
*Détroit de Hinlopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.  
*Détroit de Smeerenburg*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*Détroit Franklin*, see Franklinsundet.  
*Détroit Helis*, see Heleysundet.

**Detterbukta** 80° 00' N 17° 30' E  
Small bay north of the mouth of Murchisonfjorden, westernmost on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Dettern, a bay in the southeastern part of Lake Väneren, Sweden. See also Billingen. Kulling 1934 a, Scholander 1934 b.

*Deutsche Bucht*, see Augustabukta.  
*Deutsche Warte*, see Tyskevar den.  
*Deutsches Eck*, see Tyskerfjellet.  
*Deve Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.  
*Devebugt*, see Tjuvfjorden.

**Devikbreen** 78° 38.0' N 13° 29.0' E  
Six km long tributary glacier from east in the Osbornebreen complex between Devikfjellet, Krymlefjellet, Tispa, Kvelpane and Klampen, in the central- and eastern part of Oscar II Land. After Olav Martin Devik, b. 1886, Norwegian physicist, member of an expedition to Spitsbergen, deputy secretary of state. Orvin 1960.

**Devikfjellet** 78° 38.5' N 13° 24.0' E  
Four km long and about 900 m high mountain on the eastern side of the Osbornebreen complex, between Devikbreen and the main part of Osbornebreen, Oscar II Land. After Olav Martin Devik, b. 1886, Norwegian physicist, member of an expedition to Spitsbergen, deputy secretary of state. Orvin 1960.

*Devil Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.  
*Devils Huck*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Devils Island*, see Djevleøya.  
*Devil's Thumb*, see Djevletommelen.  
*Devil's Thumb*, see Veslefingeren.  
*Deüvelshoech*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Diabas Bucht*, see Diabasbukta.

**Diabasbukta** 77° 45.3' N 14° 28.5' E  
Small bay about 1.2 km northeast of Steinneset on the northern shore of Bellsund, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After an intrusion of diabase (igneous rock). *Diabas Bucht*, Norberg 1920.

*Diabas-Halbinsel*, see Diabastangen.  
*Diabashatten*, see Hatten.

**Diabasodden** 78° 21.7' N 16° 08.0' E  
Point on the divide between Sassenfjorden and Isfjorden, forming the northern part of Nordenskiöld Land. After an intrusion of diabase (igneous rock). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Diabas*, Nathorst 1884, De Geer 1910 b; *Hypperithat Point*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 37.

**Diabaspynten** 77° 46.3' N 13° 43.0' E  
Point between Marvågen and Skumvika south on Nordenskiöldkysten, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. The point is built up by a diabase sill. Svalbard map B 10 (1948).

**Diabastangen** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Peninsula made of diabase (hyperite) on the western side of Ginevratn, southernmost in Olav V Land. After an intrusion of diabase (igneous rock). *Diabas-Halbinsel*, Knipowitsch (1900) p. 378; *Hyperite Peninsula*, Tyrrell and Sanford (1933) p. 295.

*Diabasvika*, see Anitavika.  
*Diadem*, see Exilfjellet.  
*Diadem*, see Diademet.

**Diadembreen** 78° 50.0' N 13° 20.0' E  
Glacier south of Exilfjellet and Diadem, east of Remebreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Diademet** 78° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 1281 m, on Holtedahlfonna east of the head of Kongsfjorden, James I Land. Diadem = work of jewellery.

*Diadem*, Conway 1898 a; *Exil*, Wegener 1913 a; *Le Diadème*, Isachsen 1915.

*Diagonal Valley*, 79° 40' N 11° 30' E. The question of using the name is left in abeyance. De Geer 1913.

*Diana B.*, see Dianabukta.

**Dianabukta** 77° 20' N 23° 00' E  
Open bay on the southeastern coast of Edgeøya. After the yacht "Diana", which was used for Lamont's Spitsbergen expedition in 1869. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Diana B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Dianadalen** 77° 20' N 23° 00' E  
Valley north of Dianabukta, Edgeøya. After the yacht "Diana", which was used for Lamont's Spitsbergen expedition in 1869. *Ren Thal*, Kükenthal 1890.

**Dianahamna** 77° 10' N 23° 00' E  
Harbour, on the northern coast of Halvmåneøya, facing Dianabukta, Edgeøya. After the yacht "Diana", which was used for Lamont's Spitsbergen expedition in 1869. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Knockdowe Cove*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Dickson B.*, see Dicksonfjorden.

*Dickson Bay*, see Dicksonfjorden.

*Dickson Fj.*, see Dicksonfjorden.

*Dickson Ice Cliffs*. Name left in abeyance, because it included the ice wall along the whole eastern part of Nordaustlandet, thus the easternmost part of Sørfonna as well as Austfonna. See also Dicksons glacier. Glen 1937.

**Dickson Land** 78° 30' N 15° 30' E  
The district between Dicksonfjorden and Billefjorden, and the two branches of Wijdefjorden, limited by a line from Dicksonfjorden through Dicksondalen, Universitetsbreen, Vestfjorddalen to Vestfjorden, and from Austfjorden through Mittag-Lefflerbreen to Lomonosovfonna turning southwestwards through Nordenskiöldbreen to Adolfbukta in Billefjorden. After Baron Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish businessman and patron of research, who gave his support to a considerable number of Swedish Arctic expeditions between 1868 and 1897. *Dicksons land*, De Geer (1896) p. 7 and 1900; *Dixon land*, Gordon 1922; *Terre Dickson*, Isachsen 1915.

*Dickson Valley*, see Dicksondalen.

**Dicksondalen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Ice-free valley, debouching at the head of Dicksonfjorden, on the divide between James I Land and Dickson Land. After Baron Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish businessman and patron of research, who gave his support to a considerable number of Swedish Arctic expeditions between 1868 and 1897. *Dickson Valley*, De Geer 1912.

**Dicksonelva** 78° 53.0' N 15° 19.5' E  
About 13 km long river through Dicksondalen from Battybreen to Dicksonfjorden, on the divide between James I Land and Dickson Land. After Baron Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish businessman and patron of research, who gave his support to a considerable number of Swedish Arctic expeditions between 1868 and 1897. Liestøl 1987.

**Dicksonfjorden** 78° 43.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
One branch of the inner part of Isfjorden, between Dickson Land and James I Land. The southern limit is a line between Larsvar-

den and Kapp Wijk, northwards to Dicksondalen. After Baron Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish businessman and patron of research, who gave his support to a considerable number of Swedish Arctic expeditions between 1868 and 1897. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Dickson B.*, Fries and Nyström 1869; *Dickson Bay*, De Geer 1912; *Dickson Fj.*, Nansen 1920; *Dixon-bay*, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 131; *Wijkfjorden*, Oxaas (1955) p. 186.

**Dicksonodden** 80° 20' N 24° 00' E  
The northern point of Søre Repøya, north of Glenhalvøya in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Baron Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish businessman and patron of research, who gave his support to a considerable number of Swedish Arctic expeditions between 1868 and 1897. *Cap Dickson*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

*Dicksons glacier*, 79° 30' N 26° E. The coastal stretches of the ice-cap on the eastern side of Nordaustlandet. The stretch covered by the name is too large. Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

*Dicksons land*, see Dickson Land.

*Dictus punt*, see Negerpynten.

**Didierfjellet** 79° 00.4' N 17° 22' E  
Nunatak southwest of Newtontoppen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Andrée Didier, who was killed during World War II (1945). Named by the French expedition Pommier, Valette, Martin, 1948. Harland 1952.

*Die 7 Inseln*, see Sjuøyane.

*Die Abfahrt-Spitze*, see Midterhukun.

*Die drei Eisberge*, see Dei Tri Isfjella.

*Die Fischschlucht*, see Fiskekløfta.

*Die gespalten Klippe*, see Klovningen.

*Die halbe Monds-Bay*, see Breibogen.

*Die Krone*, see Sørlifjellet.

*Die Königinnen*, see Dronningfjella.

*Die Schneeberge*, see Snøfjella.

*Die Sieben Eisfelder*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*Die zwei Schwester*, see To Systrer.

*Diesert-Ebene*, see Diesetsletta.

*Dieset River*, see Diesetelva.

**Diesetelva** 79° 11.5' N 11° 16.0' E  
5.5 km long river from Diesetvatna across Diesetsletta to the sea, on the eastern part of Mitrahalvøya in Albert I Land. After Hanna Marie Dieset, née Resvoll-Holmsen, 1873-1943, Norwegian botanist, lecturer at the University of Oslo. *Dieset River*, Dahl (1926) p. 1.

*Diesetlaguna*. Nils Gullestad 1971.

**Diesetsletta** 79° 11.0' N 11° 16.0' E  
16 km long, wide coastal plain on the western side of Mitrahalvøya, from the end moraine of Førstebreen in the north to Willeberget and Collinsodden in south, Albert I Land. After Hanna Marie Dieset, née Resvoll-Holmsen, 1873-1943, Norwegian botanist, lecturer at the University of Oslo. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Diesert-Ebene*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 36; *Plaine Dieset*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Diesetvatna** 79° 13.0' N 11° 20.5' E  
Two lakes, Nordre Diesetvatnet and Søre Diesetvatnet, in the central part of Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Hanna Marie Dieset, née Resvoll-Holmsen, 1873-1943, Norwegian botanist, lecturer at the University of Oslo. *Diesetvatnet*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); *Lac Dieset*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Diesetvatnet*, see Diesetvatna.  
*Dietrich I.*, see Dietrichholmen.

**Dietrichholmen** 79° 10' N 12° 00' E  
Small island in Kongsfjorden. After Max Konrad Johannes Dietrich, 1870-1916, captain of S/S "Mainz", one of the ships of the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition to Spitsbergen 1910. See also Mainzodden. *Dietrich I.*, German chart 155; *Terningen*, Bay 1913.

**Dietrichsonbukta** 80° 16.4' N 19° 47.5' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, south of Amundsenodden, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Leif Ragnar Dietrichson, 1890-1928, naval officer. Orvin 1960.

**Digerfonna** 77° 41.0' N 21° 53.0' E  
Large glaciated area in the western part of Edgeøya. Diger = large. Orvin 1964.

**Digermorenen** 79° 48.1' N 22° 32.9' E  
Moraine between Fløtbreen and Winsnesbreen, just south of grjøtlogen, west in Austfonna, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. Diger = large. Lytskjold 1996.

**Digermulen** 77° 55.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
The southeastern part of Braastadjella, 680 m, on the northern side of Ingfieldbreen in Heer Land. Diger = large. Arnesen 1964.

**Diggersknatten** 79° 17.5' N 11° 04.5' E  
534 m high mountain southeasternmost in Sejerstadjella, between Førstebreen and Andrebreen in Albert I Land. After Peter Wilhelm Diggers, 23 years old passenger on the ship "Rose" of Hamburg, buried the 22 of April 1848 at the foot of the mountain. Hjelle 1984.

**Digrekampen** 77° 43.7' N 16° 40.5' E  
Mountain, 1001 m, at the southern side of Nobeltoppen in the southwestern part of Fagerstafjella, in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Digre = large. Arnesen 1969. *Kloa*, C10 1966.

**Dineleyelva** 78° 21.0' N 13° 00.0' E  
7.5 km long river from the foot of Sparrefjellet along the northern side of the lower part of Venernbreen to the southern end of Eidembukta near Hægstadpynten, southwest in Oscar II Land. After the English geologist, David Lionel Lawrence Dineley, Ph. D., b. 1927, who carried out geological investigations here and measured raised beaches in 1951. Leader of the Exeter-Birmingham Universities Spitsbergen Expedition, 1954. *Vennern R.*, Dineley (1954) p. 2.

**Diorittodden** 80° 07.5' N 27° 52.0' E  
Point at the eastern side of Storøya, just north of Storøyjökulen, of the northeastern corner of Nordaustlandet. Dioritt = diorite. Dioritic rocks occur here, while gabbro prevails on Storøya. Hjelle 1980.

*Dipilen*, see Depelen.

**Dirigenten**  
925 m high peak in the northern part of Operafjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the conductor. In the neighbourhood are the localities Altbreen, Bassen and Tenoren. Kuyper 2002.

**Dirksbukta** 79° 41.5' N 15° 41.5' E  
Bay on the southern side of the Dirksodden, Ny-Friesland. After Aldert Dirksz. Groot, Dutch whaling skipper. *Albert-Dirksesbai*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 23; *Aldert Dirkses Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Aldert Dirkses Groots Baaytje*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Store Laksebukt*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 37.

**Dirkshytta** 79° 41.5' N 15° 41.5' E  
Old hut at Dirksodden on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Aldert Dirksz. Groot, Dutch whaling skipper. *Dirkshytte*, Ingstad 1936.

*Dirkshytte*, see Dirkshytta.

**Dirkslaguna** 79° 41.6' N 15° 43.5' E  
Lagoon at Dirksodden, Ny-Friesland. After Aldert Dirksz. Groot, Dutch whaling skipper.

**Dirksodden** 79° 41.5' N 15° 40.5' E  
Sandy point on the northern side of Dirksbukta, Ny-Friesland. After Aldert Dirksz. Groot, Dutch whaling skipper. Svalbard chart 510 (1949).

**Disbreen** 77° 30.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Small glacier east from Dishøgden, Nathorst Land. D. = the haze glacier. Orvin 1960.

*Disco*, see Spitsbergen.

*Disco Hook*, see Stonebreen.

*Disco-B.*, see Diskobukta.

**Dishøgden** 77° 30.4' N 16° 20.4' E  
Heights west of Doktorbreen, north of the head of Van Keulenfjorden, southernmost in Nathorst Land. D. = the haze heights. Orvin 1960.

**Diskbreen** 78° 49.0' E 13° 50.5' E  
Five km long tributary glacier from south to Holmströmbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Diskfallet*, Orvin 1964.

*Diskebukta*, see Diskobukta.

**Disken** 78° 49.8' N 13° 49.5' E  
Mountain south of Holmströmbreen, east of Palasset, James I Land. D. = the counter. Orvin 1960.

*Diskfallet*, see Diskbreen.

*Disko*, see Stonebreen.

*Disko*, see Diskobukta.

**Diskobukta** 77° 50' N 21° 30' E  
Open bay on the western coast of Edgeøya. Disko = "Probably the English Duckes Cove became Dusko in the Dutch's mouth...". Scoresby (1820) is the first to misspell it Discö. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Bear-Cove*, Thornton 1716; *Disco-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Diskebukta*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 51; *Disko*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Duke's Cove*, Conway 1906; *Dusko*, Doncker 1663, Giles and Rep 1710, Conway 1906; *Hanting B.*, Mortier 1693; *Hunting Bay*, State Papers 1657.

**Titlovtoppen** 79° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain between the head of Wijdefjorden and Hinlopenstretet, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the chief engineer Titlov

of the Russian inspection vessel "Bakan" in 1901. *Mt Dittlov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Divebay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Divibay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Dixon land*, see Dickson Land.

*Dixon-bay*, see Dicksonfjorden.

*Djevelvatnet*, 79° 45' N 10° 40' E. Lake between Nordre Salatberget and Hakluythovden on Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Schnell 2003.

**Djevlefløta** 79° 54.3' N 22° 38.0' E  
Plain north on Helvetesflya in central part of Nordaustlandet. D. = the devil's plain. Ohta 1980.

**Djevleporten** 78° 39.2' N 11° 02.0' E  
Narrow glaciated pass between Klørne and Djevletommelen southernmost in Nordre Buchanaisen and northeast in Grampianfjella on Prins Karls Forland. D. = the devil's gate. Orvin 1957.

**Djevletommelen** 78° 39.1' N 11° 02.0' E  
801 m high nunatak southeast in the northern part of Buchanaisen, in the central and eastern part of Prins Karls Forland. D. = the devil's thumb. See also Veslefingeren. 805, Isachsen 1915; *Devil's Thumb*, Scoresby (1820) p. 97, Bruce 1913; *Djevletumen*, Scoresby (1820) p. 97; *Djævelens Tommelfinger*, Hermoder (1824) p. 314.

*Djevletumen*, see Djevletommelen.

**Djevleøya** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small island off the northwestern point of Amsterdamøya. D. = the devil's island. *Devils Island*, Addison 1904; *Duyvels Eyland*, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652 b; *Teufels-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 209.

*Djuphola*. Orvin 1964.

**Djupkilen** 80° 05.0' N 23° 10.0' E  
A long narrow bay at the head of Duvefjorden between Djupkilodden and Louise Richardfjellet, west in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

*Djupkilodden*, see Utvikodden.

**Djupsalen** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Depression between Kollerfjellet and Johan Hjortfjellet, Hopen. D. = the low saddle. Iversen 1926.

**Djupvatnet** 74° 25' N 18° 27' E  
Small lake near the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. D. = the deep lake. Hoel 1925.

*Djævelens Tommelfinger*, see Djevletommelen.

**Dmitrievbreen** 76° 56.2' N 16° 29.5' E  
Small glacier in the upper part of Chomjakovbreen, between Bladegga and the northeastern part of Černajafjellet, north in Sørkapp Land. After Peter Dmitriev, Russian non-commissioned officer, attached as heliographist to the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during summer work in 1900 and 1901. *Gl. Dmitriev*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Dmitrievpasset** 78° 55.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Glacier filled defile along the western side of Černyševfjellet, north in Ny-Friesland. After Peter Dmitriev, Russian non-commissioned officer, attached as heliographist to the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during summer work in 1900 and 1901.

**Dobbelgrunnen** 76° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Fishing ground southeast of Bjørnøya. D. = the double ground. *Double Ground*, Close 1938.

**Dobrowolskibreen** 77° 20.0' N 16° 30.0' E  
Glacier between Nathorstbreen in the west, Vindfjellet in the north-northwest, Krøkjebreen in the northeast, and Sølvknappane in the east, Torell Land. The Polish Expedition, Siedlecki.

**Doddsbreen** 78° 31.3' N 11° 20.0' E  
Three km long glacier on the northern side of Doddsfjellet, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1958.

**Doddsfjellet** 78° 30.7' N 11° 22.5' E  
About 3 km long mountain ridge, 508, 623 and 445 m between James Geikiebreen and Doddsbreen in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir James Miller Dodds, 1861-1935, Undersecretary for Scotland 1909-21. *Mt Dodds*, Bruce 1913.

*Dodemans Eyl.*, see Likholmen.

*Dodman Den*, see Daudmannen.

*Dog Point*, see Hundodden.

**Dokka** 80° 14.0' N 23° 43.5' E  
A narrow bay, east of Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. D. = the dock. Orvin 1960. *Dokken*, Orvin 1960.

**Dokka** 79° 10.3' N 17° 00.0' E  
A mountain mainly covered with snow, west of Parisbreen, Ny-Friesland. D. = the doll. Orvin 1960.

*Dokken*, see Dokka.

**Dokkneset** 80° 13.5' N 23° 43.0' E  
Point south of Dokken east in Duvefjorden, west in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Dokkvatna** 80° 14.0' N 24° 00.0' E  
Lakes in the western part of Damflya, east of Dokken, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Doktorbreen** 77° 30' N 16° 30' E  
Tributary glacier to Nathorstbreen, Van Keulenfjorden, on the divide between Nathorst Land and the northern part of Torell Land. The Norwegian medical students O. J. Broch, E. Fjeld and A. Høygaard, traversed the glacier in 1928. Brock, Fjeld, Høygaard (1928) pp. 244-45, ill. p. 249.

**Dolerittfjellet** 79° 03.5' N 18° 10.0' E  
Mountain between the upper part of Oslobreen, east of Kviksevbreen southeast in Ny-Friesland. Mountain with dolerite, hence the name. Orvin 1960.

**Dolerittneset** 78° 04.8' N 20° 49.0' E  
Point south of Kapp Lee, on the southern side of Stretahamna, on the northwestern part of Edgeøya. Doleritt = dolerite. After geological structure. Neilson 1968.

*Dolina B. Medvežja*, see Bjørndalen.

*Dolina Fara*, see Fardalen.

*Dolina Harbur*, see Grøndalen.

*Dolina Koles*, see Colesdalen.

*Dolina M. Medvežja*, see Little Bjørndalen.

*Dolina Petrova*, see Petrovbreen.

*Dolina Rusanova*, see Grumantdalen.

*Dolina Russkaja*, see Russedalen.

**Dolkbreen** 78° 11.5' N 18° 07.5' E

A small glacier in the southern part of Nordmannsfonna west of Dolken, Sabine Land. D. = the dagger glacier. Orvin 1964.

**Dolken** 78° 12.0' N 18° 09.5' E

Mountain ridge in Nordmannsfonna on the western side of the upper part of Elfenbeinbreen, Sabine Land. D. = the dagger. Orvin 1960.

**Dollfusbreen** 77° 25.6' N 14° 43.0' E

1.5 km long tributary glacier from west to the Recherchebreen complex, between Gaimardtoppen and Steinegga, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Gustav F. Dollfus, on the "La Manche" expedition to Spitsbergen in 1892. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dolomittfjellet** 77° 25.8' N 15° 00.0' E

Mountain with heights of 886 and 780 m, between Dolomittpasset and Skarvpasset south of Martinfjella, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The mountain is essentially built of dolomite. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Dolomittkollen*. Cannot be identified. Schytt and Blake.

**Dolomittpasset** 77° 26.4' N 14° 59.0' E

Glacier-filled pass from Recherchebreen to the upper part of Antoniabreen, between Martinfjella and Dolomittfjellet, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dolomittøyane** 79° 40' N 18° 00' E

A group of small islands in the northern part of Hinlopenstretet. Dolomitt = after the constituent rock, dolomite. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Iles Dolomite*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Dolotoppen** 78° 52.1' N 12° 05.5' E

776 m high peak east of Welderyggen at Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. Dolo = dolomite. Winsnes 1988.

*Dolptjørna*, 78° 10.4' N 18° 49' E. Small lake at the southern end of Ulvebreen. Disappeared. Dolp = hollow. Orvin 1964.

**Dom Miguelodden** 77° 49.7' N 15° 54.0' E

Cape between Vrakbukta and Svensksundhamna, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Blåhukken Lykt is situated here. After Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, 1853-1927, Portugal. *Cap Dom Miguel*, Barry 1894.

*Dôme Glacé*, see Ishetta.

*Dôme Ile de France*, see Ile de Francekollen.

*Dôme Neigeux*, see Snødomen.

*Dôme Victor Gatty*, see Gattytoppen.

**Domen** 78° 13.5' N 18° 59.0' E

A rounded mountain west of Storfjorden, and on the northern side of Dunérbukta in Sabine Land. Domen includes Kapp Johannesen, the 200 m high part of the mountain in southeast.

The western limitation follows the north-south line trough the wally on the southwestern side of the mountains. After the dome-like shape. Orvin 1960.

*Dome-View Camp*. No local property. Conway (1897) p. 245.

**Dominantbreen** 77° 15.5' N 16° 26.0' E

Small tributary glacier to the uppermost part of Nathorstbreen from southwest, between Langleiken and Blankfjella, Torell Land. Dominant = dominant in the neighbourhood. Langleiken (the Norwegian dulcimer) and Tonikabreen. Orvin 1956.

*Dominikaisen*. Tributary glacier to Kvalfangarbreen, between the western branches of Firlingane and Trillingane. After Dominika Malgorzata, b. 1953, daughter of K. Birkenmajer. See also Kvalfangarbreen. Siedlecki 1959, Birkenmajer (1960) p. 25.

**Domisen** 78° 13.7' N 18° 43.5' E

425 m high icedome in Nordmannsfonna west of Domen, Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Domkyrkja** 78° 48.5' N 12° 09.5' E

796 m high, westernmost part of Trondheimfjella between Comfortlessbreen and Uvérsbreen, north in Oscar II Land. D. = the cathedral. With an eye to the cathedral Nidarosdomen of Trondheim, Norway. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Domstolen** 79° 22.5' N 14° 50.0' E

Mountain northeast of Hoggfjellet, Andrée Land. D. = the judgement-seat. Orvin 1960.

*Donald Craigs*, see Donaldhumpane.

**Donaldhumpane** 78° 15.2' N 11° 58.0' E

237 m high crag in the central part of the mountain ridge southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Isaac Donald, journalist of Edinburgh Craig, Scotland. Craig = a rock, which is a Scottish variation of the word crag. *Donald Craigs*, Bruce 1913.

*Doncker Is.*, see Donkerholmane.

**Donckerfjellet** 80° 02.5' N 19° 20.0' E

Mountain at the western side of Søre Franklinbreen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Hendrick Doncker, Dutch cartographer who prepared some of the old maps of Spitsbergen. Orvin 1960.

*Dongenbukta*, see Van Dongenbukta.

**Donkerholmane** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E

Group of small islands in Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Jan Donker, whaling ship owner. *Doncker Is.*, Addison 1904; *Jan Donker*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Zieten-Klippe*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 39.

*Donner B.*, see Dunderbukta.

**Donpynten** 78° 12.1' N 13° 35.0' E

Small point near Daudmannen, on the northern side of the outermost part of Isfjorden, southernmost in Heer Land. After the coal steamer "Don" which went ashore and was wrecked on this coast in 1949. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Doodemans Eil.*, see Likholmen.

*Doodemans Eylandt*, see Likholmen.

*Doodmans Eyl.*, see Likholmen.

*Dopen*, see Dapen.

*Doppelberg*, see Skrukkefjellet.

**Dornier-Walflya** 80° 20.0' N 20° 00.0' E  
Expanse on Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen's air plane. Orvin 1960.

**Dorotheabukta** 80° 17.7' N 23° 17.0' E  
Bay at the western side of Duvefjorden, between Skratteberget and Wrighttoppen, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lundquist 1987.

*Dorre Hoek*, see Gråhuken.

*Dorren hoeck*, see Gråhuken.

*Dorrieshamna*, see Davislaguna.

*Dorst B.*, see Dorstbukta.

**Dorstbukta** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Bay between Frankenhelvøya and Besselsbreen, on the northern coast of Barentsøya. After Dr. Franz Joseph Dorst, 1833-1901, naturalist, member of the German Polar Expedition 1869. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Dorst B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Dos de la Baleine*, see Kvalryggen.

*Dos de la Baleine*, see Magdalenuken.

**Dotten** 76° 57.0' N 16° 04.0' E  
Small nunatak on the divide between Körberbreen and Čebysevobreen, north in Sørkapp Land. D. = the lump or plug. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Double Ground*, see Dobbelgrunnen.

*Doublegrunnen*, 76° 20' N 19° 30' E. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965.

*Dove Bay*, see Duvefjorden.

*Dove Glacier*, see Duvebreen.

*Dove I.*, see Langeøya.

**Doveneset** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
1.2 km long spit northwestern on Langeøya, the largest of Bastianøyane, southeast of Wilhelmøya, Hinlopenstretet. After Heinrich Wilhelm Dove, 1803-79, meteorologist. *C. Dove*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Dovrebreen** 79° 05.9' N 13° 29' E  
The northernmost branch of Holtedahlsfonna, between Dovrefjell and Snøfjella in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

**Dovrefjell** 79° 00' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain group between Vonbreen and Snøfjella, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. After mountainous region in Norway. See also Eidsvollfjellet. *Mts Dovre*, Isachsen 1915.

*Down Is.*, see Dunøyane.

**Drabanten** 80° 40' N 25° 00' E  
Formerly small island south of Karl XII-øya, now joined to the latter island by a wave-built bar, now called Karl XII-øya, north of Nordaustlandet. D. = guardsman, specifically one of the Swedish Royal Bodyguards, thus also for King Charles XII whose name is given to the small islands to the north of Drabanten. Rosenbaum (1933) pp. 77 and 78. *The Lifeguard*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 82; *Trabant*, German chart 155; *Trabant I.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.

*Drachenfels*, see Gregoryfjellet.

**Dracofjella** 79° 10.7' N 18° 19.0' E  
Mountains south of Dracoisen, south of the lower parts of Chydeniusbreen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Dracoisen** 79° 11.8' N 18° 15.5' E  
Ice covered area north of Dracofjella, southeast of Chydeniusbreen, Ny-Friesland. After the constellation Draco. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Drakehausen** 79° 27.6' N 12° 48.3' E  
Boundary between Triarmbreen and the steep, northern slope of the southern part of Widerøefjella, Haakon VII Land. After its shape. Drake = dragon. Gjelsvik 1992.

**Drakeholmen** 79° 15.5' N 16° 01.0' E  
Very jagged line of crags projecting in Wijdefjorden as a small island, outside Gjallarhornhallet in Ny-Friesland. D. = the dragon islet. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Draken** 78° 43.5' N 18° 05.0' E  
Mountain ridge east of Transparentbreen, Olav V Land. D. = the dragon. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Drangane** 74° 29' N 18° 47' E  
Small island on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Norse drangr, (masculine), a pointed, standing stone. Hoel 1925.

**Drangen** 78° 27.9' N 14° 34.5' E  
Rock off the northern shore of Bohemanflya on the northwestern side of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Norse drangr, (masculine), a pointed, standing, stone. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 15. *Vertical Rock*, De Geer 1910 b.

*Drasche*, see Kapitol.

**Draschedalen** 78° 32.2' N 15° 17.0' E  
Small valley, about 1 km long, between the western part of Kongressfjellet and Tschermakfjellet, southwest in Dickson Land. After Richard Freiherr Drasche von Wartinberg, 1850-1923, Austrian petrologist, later landowner and industrial magnate. Frebold (1931) p. 2.

**Draugen** 80° 25.0' N 25° 54.5' E  
Rock between Schübelerøya and Brochøya, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. D = the wicked ghost of the sea. Lytskjold 1985.

**Draugskoltane** 80° 22.5' N 18° 55.0' E  
Rocks northwest of Kapp Hansteen, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Draupnerknausane** 79° 25.0' N 18° 20.0' E  
Row of nunataks and crags along the eastern side of Torsfonna and Odinjökulen, Ny-Friesland. Draupner was the finger ring of Odin in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

*Dreary Valley*, see Tverrdalen.

*Drei Gletscher*, see Dei Tri Isfjella.

*Drei Kronen*, see Tre Kroner.

*Drei Kronen-Gl.*, see Kronebreen.

*Dreieck-Sp.*, see Triangelen.

*Dreij nordische Kronen*, see Tre Kroner.

*Drei-Kegel-Berg*, see Lomonosovberget.

*Dreikronenberg*, see Tre Kroner.

*Drei-Masken-Berg*, see Tarantellen.



**Drevbreen** 77° 12' N 16° 07' E  
10 km long and 3 km wide glacier separated from Polakkbreen by Drevfjellet, southeast in Nathorst Land. D. = the mountain with drifting snow. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Drevfjellet** 77° 35.8' N 16° 26.0' E  
Peak, 1035 m, in Gloføykja on the eastern side of Steenstrupbreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. Drev = drift (from drifting snow). Liestøl 1986.

**Drevfjellet** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
775 m high nunatak on the divide between Drevbreen and Polakkbreen, east in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Drevpasset** 77° 13.6' N 15° 55' E  
Ice-covered pass between Drevbreen and Polakkbreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. D. = the pass with drifting snow. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Drift wood Shore*, see Rekvedstranda.

*Driftwood Pt*, see Tømmerneset.

*Drifvedstranden*, see Rekvedstranda.

*Drifvedstranden*, see Vedfjæra.

**Drikkevatnet** 80° 04.5' N 18° 17.5' E  
Tarn about 2 km northeast of the Swedish station Murchison Bay at Kinnvika, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. D. = the drinking water. Liljequist-Schytt 1957 (Liljequist (1960)).

*Driplane*, see Dröplane.

**Drivdalen** 77° 59.0' N 21° 28.0' E  
Small valley between Drivdalsryggen and Mulefjellet in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. After valley in Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Drivdalsryggen** 77° 59.2' N 21° 22.0' E  
Mountain ridge between Blanknuten and Drivdalen, in the western part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969. *Hårteigen*, Orvin 1964.

*Drivisöarne*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Drivtømmerbukten*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Dronning Maud*, see Dronning Mauds Fjell.

**Dronning Mauds Fjell** 79° 16.5' N 11° 24.0' E  
854 m high mountain northernmost on Mitrahalvøya, between Dronningbreen and Slørbreen, in Albert I Land. After Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, 1869-1938, queen of Norway since 1905. Ascended by B. Luncke with assistants, of the Hoel Expedition, on August 13, 1928, for geographical surveying. See also Kong Haakons Halvøy and Kronprins Olavs Fjell. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Dronning Maud*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Königin Maud*, Miethe 1923, Tafel 57; *Mont de la Reine Maud*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Dronningbreen** 79° 16.0' N 11° 19.5' E  
Five km long glacier northernmost on Mitrahalvøya between Dronning Mauds Fjell and Natrudfjellet and Lundvetfjellet, south in Albert I Land. D. = the queen's glacier. Orvin 1964.

**Dronningfjella** 78° 50' N 13° 09' E  
Mountain with several summits, the highest 1264 m, east of the head of Kongsfjorden, west in James I Land. D. = the queen's mountains. See also Diadem. Ascended by G. Isachsen with

assistants on July 28, 1909, and by A. Kregnes on July 16, 1910, all of the Isachsen expeditions, for geographical surveying. *Die Königinnen*, Wegener 1913 a; *Königinberg*, Straxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 25; *La Regina*, Hoel (1950) p. 462; *Mt Queen*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915; *Queens*, Conway 1898 a; *Queen's Palace*, Isachsen (1907) p. 14; *Two Queens*, Conway (1898 a) p. 73.

**Dronningpasset** 78° 45.0' N 13° 10.0' E  
Pass between Dronningfjella and Kongsfjella, James I Land. D. = the queen's pass. Orvin 1960.

*Drooge Rivier*, see Reindalen.

**Drottenfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain east of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Drott (Swedish) = king. *Mt Drott*, De Geer 1913; *Prinzessin Marie Berg*, Barry 1894 g.

**Drottenneset** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Point east of the mouth of Fuglefjorden on the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Drott (Swedish) = king. *Alabaster Pt*, Addison 1904; *Alabaster-houck*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 5; *C. Drott*, De Geer 1913.

**Drottseten** 78° 29.5' N 13° 17.0' E  
Mountain at the eastern side of Anna Sofiebreen, east in Gunnar Knudsenfjella in the central part of Oscar II Land. D. = the regent in the Scandinavian Middle age. Gunnar Knudsen was prime minister of Norway 1908-09 and 1913-20. Arnesen 1984.

*Dry Fiord*, see Reindalen.

*Dry Valley*, see Reindalen.

*Dryad Glacier*, see Dryadbreen.

**Dryadbreen** 78° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Nordenskiöldfjellet at Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Dryad = a wood nymph. *Dryad Glacier*, De Geer (1912) p. 357.

*Drydalen*, see Dyrdalen.

*Dry-Fjord*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

**Drygalskikammen** 79° 16.4' N 12° 34.0' E  
Five km long mountain ridge, the highest point of which is 1320 m, between the upper parts of Monacobreen and Mayerbreen, in the central part of Haakon VII Land. After Erich Dagobert von Drygalski, 1865-1949, German geographer, Arctic and Antarctic explorer, professor at Munich, member of Zeppelin-Hergesell's Spitsbergen expedition 1910, on which occasion he met captain Isachsen. *Crête Drygalski*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Drygfjellet** 77° 56.0' N 17° 47.0' E  
About 410 meter high mountain, 3.5 km long and 1 km wide, between Edvardbreen and Sørbullbreen in the northern part of Heer Land. Dryg means here long. Arnesen 1969.

**Drygkjølen** 77° 50.0' N 18° 08.5' E  
About 4 km long mountain ridge between Arnesenbreen in the east and Bungefjellet in the west, northwards from Evensenryggen in the eastern part of Heer Land. Dryg means here long. Arnesen 1969.

**Drygsetta** 77° 55.0' N 15° 46.0' E  
About 7.5 km long plain between Reindalselva and

Litledalsfjellet outermost in Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. D. = the long plain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Drønbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier near the head of Adventdalen, easternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Drøn = the hollow booming of the glacier's subglacial stream. *Booming Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.

**Drøntoppen** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 884 m, near Drønbreen, south of the upper part of Adventdalen, east in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Booming Peak*, Conway 1897 b.

**Drøplane** 74° 26' N 18° 56' E  
Small lakes in the central part of Bjørnøya. After the old Norse dripil = drop. *Driplane*.

**Duboisbreen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier on the eastern slope of Lusitaniafjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. After Auguste Dubois, 1862-1923, Swiss geologist, professor at l'Ecole Normale de Neuchâtel. *Glacier de Conway*, Dubois 1912; *Grit Ridge Glacier*, Conway (1897) p. 130.

**Duboisstoppen** 78° 14.6' N 16° 45.5' E  
Peak, 835 m, on the southern side of Duboisbreen north of the inner part of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Auguste Dubois, 1863-1923. See also Duboisbreen. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Duck Cove*. Harbour near Kvalhovden, not identified. Thornton 1716.

*Duck I.*, see Steggholmen.

*Duck Id.*, see Steggholmen.

*Duckes Coue*. Bay on the western shore of Edgeøya, not possible to identify. State Papers 1657.

*Duckes Coue*, see Gothavika.

*Duckwitz Gl.*, see Duckwitzbreen.

**Duckwitzbreen** 78° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Glacier on the western side of Barentsøya. After Arnold Duckwitz, 1802-81, mayor of Bremen, Germany. The glacier was visited by Th. von Heuglin on August 25, 1870. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Andersons-Gletscher*, Knipowitsch (1902) p. 385; *Duckwitz Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Gregory Glacier*, Tyrrell 1921.

**Dugurdneset** 77° 35.9' N 15° 16.5' E  
Point on the northern shore of the outermost part of Van Keulenfjorden, Nathorst Land. The outermost part of the river delta made by the river Ulla. D. = the breakfast point. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Breakfast Pt.*, British chart 2751; *Frukostneset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 14; *Frühstück-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 134; *Pointe Déjeuner*, Hamberg 1905; *Pointe du Déjeuner*, Recherche 1840.

*Duim Gl.*, see Tommelbreen.

*Duiven-baai*, see Duvefjorden.

*Duizend eilanden*, see Tusenøyane.

*Duke's Cove*, see Diskobukta.

**Dukstind** 77° 41.9' N 18° 03.0' E  
The southernmost and highest peak of Sørentoppane, 753 m, southeast in Heer Land. Duks = dux (latin) = leader. In the neighbourhood of Fukstind. Arnesen 1969.

*Dummer Kerl*, see Dumskolten.

**Dumskoltbreen** 76° 42.1' N 17° 02.5' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier between Dumskolten and Istoppene, southeast in Sørkapp Land. D. = the blockhead glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Dumskolten** 76° 42.3' N 17° 07.0' E  
624 m high mountain between Vasil'evbreen and Skoltsletta, southeast in Sørkapp Land. The 309 m high easternmost part of the mountain is named Skolthuken. D. = the blockhead. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Dummer Kerl*, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliew 1925.

*Dundee Bay*, see Dunderbukta.

*Dunder B.*, see Dunderbukta.

*Dunderbai-huken*, see Ispynten.

**Dunderbukta** 77° 27.5' N 14° 01.0' E  
About 3.5 km wide bay between Tunodden and Ispynten, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dunder, cook on board S/S "Polhem", one of the vessels of the Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen 1872-73. Dunder also means roar or thunder. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Baie du Tonnerre*, French chart 5375; *Donner B.*, Philipp 1914, German chart 155; *Dundee Bay*, Orléans (1907) p. 28; *Dunder B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

*Dunderbuktstugan*, 77° 25' N 14° 00' E. Moberg (1959) p. 208.

**Dunderdalen** 77° 25.5' N 14° 20.0' E  
About 16 km long, ice-free valley from Dunderbukta southwestwards in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Dunderbukta. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.

**Dunderdalsbreen** 77° 22.3' N 14° 42.0' E  
Four km long glacier with the upper part split in two, from Varderyggfonna and Lifjellfonna on each side of Brenibba between Konglomeratfjellet and Lifjellet to Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Dunderbukta. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dunderelva** 77° 25.7' N 14° 18.0' E  
About 15 km long river from Libreen through Dunderdalen to Dunderosen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Dunderbukta. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dunderfjellet** 77° 28.6' N 14° 09.0' E  
5.5 km long mountain with the peaks, 542, 616, 745 and 688 m, on the northern side of the outer part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Dunderbukta. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dunderholmen** 77° 29.3' N 13° 54.0' E  
Skerry near Kvitfiskpynten, outside the southern part of Lognedalsflya, about 1.5 km northwest of Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Dunderbukta. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Dunderosen** 77° 27.1' N 14° 06.0' E  
Two km long outlet of Dunderelva in Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Dunderbukta. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Dunderpynten*, see Ispynten.

- Dundrabeisen** 77° 29.1' N 14° 00.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 433 and 301 m, on the northern side of Dunderbukta and south of Beisdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The name is a jocular allusion to Dunderbukta. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Dunér Gl.*, see Dunérbreen.
- Dunérbreen** 79° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier south of Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Nils Hilding Dunér, b. 1875, lieutenant in the Reserve member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1902. Kulling (1934) p. 217. *Dunér Gl.*, Ahlmann 1933 c; *Gl. Dunér*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Dunérbukta** 78° 11.0' N 18° 55.0' E  
Open bay on the western shore of Storfjorden in front of Ulvbreen in Sabine Land. The bay is limited by a line from Kapp Johannesen to the outlet of Skjolddalen. After Nils Christofer Dunér, 1839-1914, Swedish astronomer and physicist, member of the Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions 1861 and 1864. He made the first plans for the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian measurement on Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Professor of astronomy at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Dunérfjellet** 78° 48.0' N 26° 33.0' E  
Mountain on the northern part of Svenskøya from Vindsalen 6 km southwards to Kjølén, Kong Karls Land. After Nils Christofer Dunér, 1839-1914, Swedish astronomer and physicist, member of the Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions 1861 and 1864. He made the first plans for the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian measurement on Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Professor of astronomy at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. *Dunér's Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.
- Dunér's Berg*, see Dunérfjellet.
- Dunérvarden** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Cairn east of Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Nils Christofer Dunér, 1839-1914, Swedish astronomer and physicist, member of the Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions 1861 and 1864. He made the first plans for the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian measurement on Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Professor of astronomy at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. *Cairn Dunér*, Westman (1905) p. 1.
- Dunerøya*, see Risen.
- Dungen** 77° 15.4' N 15° 37' E  
Small nunatak, 780 m, in the southernmost part of Amundsenisen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the heap. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Dunn-Island*, see Dunøyane.  
*Dunsappie Loch*, see Dunsappietjørna.
- Dunsappietjørna** 78° 26.8' N 16° 41.0' E  
Small lake east in the lower part of Gipsdalen, about 500 m from the foot of Dalkallen, southernmost in Bünsow Land. After Dunsappie Loch, on the hill Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh. *Dunsappie Loch*, Mathieson 1922; *Lake Lillian*, Balchin 1941.
- Dunøarne*, see Dunøyane.  
*Dunøyan*, see Dunøyane.
- Dunøyane** 77° 03.5' N 14° 54' E  
Group of small islands north of Horsund, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Breedingplace for eider duck and geese. Eggs and eiderdown are collected on the islands. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Daunen-Inseln*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 113; *Down Is.*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *Dunn-Island*, Orléans (1907) p. 28; *Dunøarne*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Dunøyan*, Lyngge 1924; *Dünen I.*, German chart 155; *Graubraune In*, Norddeutscher Lloyd 1914; *Gåsøarna*, Moberg (1959) p. 45; *Gåöarna*, Moberg (1959) p. 45; *Horensundsøerne*, Tromsø-Tidende (1839); *Horn Sound Islands*, Newton (1865) p. 516; *Hornsundøerne*, Christie (1851) p. 111; *I. Dunen*, Malte Brun 1866; *îles du Duvet*, Hoel (1918) p. 232; *Is. Dunes*, French chart 5375; *Søre Dunøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; *Untuva s.t.*, Saraste 1925 a.
- Dunøyane fuglereservat** 77° 03.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprises all islands and rocks west of Dunøysundet, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Consists of Dunøyane. Bird reserve. Kgl. res. 1. juni 1973.
- Dunøyene*, see Forlandsøyane.
- Dunøyhamna** 77° 03.6' N 14° 58.5' E  
Harbour between Dunøyane, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Dunøyskjera** 77° 02' N 15° 05' E  
Small skerries southeast of Dunøyane, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. *Dunøyskjæran*, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).
- Dunøyskjæran*, see Dunøyskjera.
- Dunøysundet** 77° 03.4' N 15° 03.5' E  
Shallow water between Dunøyane and the main land, outside the southwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Durochertoppen** 77° 28.8' N 14° 53.5' E  
771 m high peak in the central part of Martinfjella, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Joseph-Marie-Elisabeth Durocher, 1817-58, French geologist on the Recherche Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1838 and 1839. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Dusken** 77° 12.7' N 15° 41' E  
622 m high nunatak on the western side of Nornebreen, forming a tassel on the long, mostly ice covered, ridge from Halenuten, easternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the tassel. See also *Isløva*. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Dusko*, see Diskobukta.  
*Dutch B.*, see De Hollantsche Haven.  
*Dutch B.*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*Dutch Elbe*, see Hollandarela.
- Duvebreen** 80° 09' N 23° 55' E  
Glacier from the inland ice down to the eastern branch of Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. D. = the pigeon glacier. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *Dove Glacier*, Wright 1939.
- Duvebukta*, see Duvefjorden.

**Duvefjorden** 80° 10' N 23° 00' E  
Wide, open fiord on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. D. = the pigeon bay. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baye du Pigeon*, Pellin 1764; *Dove Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Norden-skiöld 1865 a; *Duiven-baai*, Muller 1774; *Duvebukta*, Navne-komiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Duyve Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *La baie de la Colombe*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 329; *Tauben Bai*, Kükenthal 1890; *Tauben Bay*, Pagès 1786.

*Duvels Hoeck*, see Hakluythovden.

**Duvevika** 80° 10' N 23° 45' E  
Small bay outside Duvebreen, innermost in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Duveøyane** 80° 11.9' N 23° 17.5' E  
Islands west of Louise Richardfjellet in Fotherbyfjorden, the inner part of Duvefjorden in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

*Duym Pt*, see Tommelpynten.

*Duym Punt*, see Tommelpynten.

*Duyn Pt*, see Tommelpynten.

*Duyve Bay*, see Duvefjorden.

*Duyvels Eyland*, see Djevleøya.

**Dvergane** 78° 35.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
Three small nunataks south of Svanbergfjellet, southwest in Olav V Land. D. = the dwarfs. Orvin 1960.

**Dvergbekken** 79° 44.0' N 13° 21.0' E  
Brook in the southern part of Reinsdyrflya debouching in Dvergekilen, north in Haakon VII Land. D. = the dwarf brook. Orvin 1964.

**Dvergbreen** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier west of the central part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Fries-land. D. = the dwarf or pigmy glacier. The glacier is very small, and the Norwegian name is a translation of the original one. *Pigmy Glacier*, Ahlmann (1933 e) p. 173, Scholander 1934 a.

**Dvergfonna** 77° 27.7' N 15° 28.5' E  
Two km long glacier southeast in Heimenfjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the dwarf glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dvergekilen** 79° 42.3' N 13° 22.0' E  
One km long, narrow bay on the eastern side of Kilneset on the northern side of Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. D. = the dwarf bay. Orvin 1964.

**Dvergsteinen** 78° 12.5' N 13° 25.5' E  
Skerry near the coast south of Lexfjellet, on the northern shore of the outer part of Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. D. = the dwarf stone. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Dvergungane** 78° 13.1' N 13° 25.0' E  
Two tarns in the southwestern part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. D. = the young dwarfs. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Dvie Sestry*, see Systertoppene.

*Dybebay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Dybe-bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Dybebaystasjonen*, 77° 20' N 22° 00' E. Name used on a hunting station in Tjuvfjorden. Moberg (1959) p. 145.

*Dyer Lagoon*, see Dyerlaguna.

**Dyerlaguna** 78° 33.6' N 10° 59.5' E  
1.5 km long lagoon on the northern part of Utnesflya, on the southern side of Havsnæs, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After A. F. Dyer of Edinburgh. *Dyer Lagoon*, Bruce 1913.

*Dyrfjorden*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Dümbpoint*. Said to be the eastern shore of Hinlopenstretet.

Probably confused with Thumb Point on the western shore.

Tromsø Stiftstidende (1871).

**Dyna** 80° 14.6' N 25° 17.5' E  
Island south of Kapp Bruun in Orvin Land on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After an island in Oslofjorden, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Dynamittoppen** 77° 42.9' N 16° 48.0' E  
Peak, 1095 m, southernmost in Fagerstafjella, between Filantropbreen, Harefjellet, Fredbreen, Luntebreen, Fenghettene, Nobelbreen and Digrekampen, east in Nathorst Land. Dynamitt = dynamite. Orvin 1964.

**Dynekilen** 78° 18.6' N 12° 54.0' E  
Bay inside Snauodden, Galeiholmane, Kanonkulene and Kanonodden on the western coast of the northern part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. Dynekilen is the small fiord north of Strömstad, Sweden, which was conquered by legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiöld, 1690-1720, on July 8, 1716. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Dünen I.*, see Dunøyane.

**Dyrdalen** 77° 35' N 22° 42' E  
20 km long valley between Dyrheiane and Storskavlen in the west and Edgeøyjökulen in the east, Edgeøya. Dyr = deer (reindeer). *Drydalen*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 885; *Reindeer Valley*, Michelmoré 1934; *Stordalen*, Oxaas (1955) p. 39.

**Dyrdalselva** 77° 42.0' N 22° 42.5' E  
About 30 km long river in Dyrdalen, south on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1987.

**Dyrdalsskarvet** 77° 40.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
About 460 m high mountain between Dyrdalen and Edgeøyjökulen, east on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1987.

*Dyrebay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Dyrebay-øya*, see Zieglerøya.

*Dyreheia*, see Dyrheiane.

*Dyremittinga*, see Mittinga.

**Dyrenosa** 77° 40.0' N 22° 42.0' E  
The southernmost part of a low ridge in Dyrdalen, Edgeøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1968.

**Dyrevika** 78° 59.7' N 12° 17.0' E  
Bay north in the innermost part of Kongsfjorden, limited by a line from a small point on the eastern side of Blomstrandhalvøya to the northern point of Gerdøya, further to the point made by the northern moraine of Kongsbreen, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. Dyr = deer (reindeer). Isachsen 1912 b. *Anse Deer*,

Isachsen 1912 a; *Deer Sd*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Deer Sound*, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Dyrheiane** 77° 44.0' N 22° 20.0' E  
About 16 km mountainous area between Digerfonna and Dyr dalen in the central part of Edgeøya. Dyr = animal. Arnesen 1969. *Dyreheia*.

**Dyrhø** 78° 11.8' N 17° 48.0' E  
Mountain on the western side of Fulmardalen, between Milne Edwardsfjellet and Marmorbreen in Sabine Land. Dyr = animal. Orvin 1960.

**Dyringen** 80° 10.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
About 3 km long rock ridge with west-northwest-east-southeast trend, 2.5 km north of Claravågen, in Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Eric Dyring, b. 1930, physicist, meteorologist and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt 1960.

**Dyrkongen** 77° 37.5' N 23° 00.0' E  
Mountain between Deltabreen and Dyr dalen, Edgeøya. Male reindeer that goes in front of the herd of reindeer. Arnesen 1969.

**Dyrskardet** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Pass at the head of Kaalaasdalen, the eastern branch of Vestfjorddalen, northernmost in Dickson Land. Dyr = deer (reindeer). Lid 1929.

**Dyrskolten** 80° 04.0' N 21° 42.0' E  
Mountain in the northeastern part of Gustav V Land, in the front of the ice cap Vestfonna, Nordaustlandet. Dyr = deer (reindeer). Orvin 1960.

**Dyrstaddalen** 77° 32.7' N 14° 09.5' E  
About 3.5 km long valley on the western side of Bellsundhesten, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After M/C "Dyrstad", Tromsø, the vessel of the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition in 1917. *Vallée Dyrstad*, Hoel (1922) p. 14.

**Dyrstadelva** 77° 32.8' N 14° 10.0' E  
River from the depression between Kjeruffjellet and the eastern part of Ringarbreane, through Dyrstaddalen and Dyrstadflya to the sea between Bellpynten and Klokkeodden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the sealer M/C "Dyrstad", used as expedition vessel by the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1917. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dyrstadflya** 77° 33.7' N 14° 09.0' E  
2.4 km long coastal plain from the northern point of Klokkefjellet to the brook from Daltjørna, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the sealer M/C "Dyrstad", used as expedition vessel by the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1917. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Dyvebai*, see Tjuvfjorden.

*Dänen I.*, see Danskøya.

*Dänen thor*, see Danskegattet.

*Dänische Bay*, see Danskegattet.

*Dänische In.*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Bergen Turistforening (1897) p.6: Dansk-Øerne. The name used as a collective name for Danskøya and Amsterdamøya. Schoener 1902.

*Dänische od. Robben B.*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Dänischer Bay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Dänischer Hafn*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Dödman*, see Daudmannen.

*Dödman Den*, see Daudmannen.

*Dödman Spit*, see Daudmannsodden.

*Dödmanden*, see Daudmannen.

*Dödmandsholmen*, see Daudmannen.

*Dödmandsören*, 78° 10' N 13° E. Presently at this location there is no point jutting out sufficiently to deserve a special name. De Geer 1910 a.

*Dödmandsören*, see Daudmannsøyra.

*Dödmandsören*, see Alkhornet.

*Dödmandsören-niemi*, see Daudmannsodden.

**Dökkberga** 79° 48.3' N 22° 22.3' E  
Crag between Flysjøen and Winsnesbreen, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. D. = the dark crags. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.

**Dölterbakkene** 77° 26.8' N 14° 18.5' E  
Brook split in three from Dölterbreen southwestwards to Dunderelva, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dölterbreen** 77° 27.5' N 14° 21.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier between Döltertoppane, Stuptinden and Becketoppane on the northern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Dölter's Berg*, see Döltertoppane.

**Döltertoppane** 77° 27.2' N 14° 25.0' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Dunderdalen with peaks of 763, 794, 690 and 764 m, between Crammerbreane and Dölterbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Cornelio August Dölter y Cisterich, 1850-1930, professor of mineralogy and petrography at the University of Vienna, Austria. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 11. *Dölter's Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Dørdalen** 77° 23.8' N 14° 11.5' E  
About 1.5 km long valley between Fløyfjellet and Dørdalsnuten, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Dørdalsbekken** 77° 23.5' N 14° 09.0' E  
Brook flowing from Dørdalstjørna uppermost in Dørdalen, through Dørdalen across Fløysletta to Nordbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dørdalsnuten** 77° 23.4' N 14° 12.5' E  
480 m high peak between Dørdalen, Seljehaugdalen and Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Dørdalstjørna** 77° 24.1' N 14° 12.5' E  
Small lake, 65 m above sea-level, in Dørdalen south of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. D. = the door valley tarn. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*E. de Wit*, see Edgeøya.  
*E. Ulve Bay*, see Vibebukta.  
*Ealms I.*, 77° N 24 E. Island northeast of Hopen, not identified. Coronelli 1691.  
*East Branch*, see Sassenfjorden.  
*East Corrie*, see Austbotnen.  
*East Fiord*, see Austfjorden.  
*East Glacier*, see Recherchebreen.  
*East Greenland*, see Spitsbergen.  
*East Ice*, see Austfonna.  
*East Lovén Bay*, see Planciusbukta.  
*East Sabine Bay*. Here is indicated the eastern part of Sabinebukta in front of Sabinebreen, but this is identical with the inner part of Sabinebukta. Glen (1937) p. 204.  
*East Spitsbergen Current*, see Sørkappstraumen.  
*East Ulve Bay*, see Vibebukta.  
*Ebba Gl.*, see Ebbabreen.  
*Ebba River*, see Ebbaelva.  
*Ebba Valley*, see Ebbadalen.  
*Ebba Valley Glacier*, see Ebbabreen.

**Ebbabreen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
 Glacier east of the inner part of Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Ebba Hult, b. 1882, wife of professor G. De Geer. *Ebba Gl.*, De Geer 1912; *Ebba Valley Glacier*, Mathieson 1920.

**Ebbadalen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
 Valley about 5 km long east of Petuniabukta, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Ebba Hult, b. 1882, wife of professor G. De Geer. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Ebba Valley*, De Geer 1912.

**Ebbaelva** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
 River in Ebbadalen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Ebba Hult, b. 1882, wife of professor G. De Geer. *Ebba River*, Tyrrell 1922 b.

**Ebbahytta** 78° 42.7' N 16° 38.5' E  
 House in Ebbadalen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Ebba Hult, b. 1882, wife of professor G. De Geer. *Ebbahytte*, Cabanes (1951) p. 49.

*Ebbahytte*, see Ebbahytta.

**Ebeltoftamna** 79° 09.3' N 11° 36.5' E  
 Harbour on the western shore of Krossfjorden and in the lower part of Tromsdalen south on Mitrahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Adolph Ferdinand Ebeltoft, 1820-81, lawyer in Tromsø, Norway. *Crosse-road*, Poole (1610) p. 12; *Ebeltofts Hamn*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Ebeltoftodden** 79° 09.0' N 11° 37.5' E  
 Point at the southern side of the mouth of Ebeltoftamna, the southeastern side of Mitrahalvøya, southernmost in Albert I Land. After Ebeltoftamna. Orvin 1964.

*Ebeltofts Hamn*, see Ebeltoftamna.  
*Eckholm point*, see Kapp Ekholm.  
*Ecueil Fourchu*, see Klovningen.

**Eddabreen** 79° 15.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
 Glacier on the southern side of Brannfjellet, Andrée Land. After old Norse poetry. Orvin 1960.

**Eddingtonfjella** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
 Mountain between Stubendorfbreen and Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. After Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, 1882-1944. Educated at Owens College, Manchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, UK. Plumian professor of Astronomy, Cambridge, UK. Commemorated because of astronomical names in the region, and Cambridge connections. Harland 1952. *Eddingtonryggen*, Harland 1952.

*Eddingtonryggen*, see Eddingtonfjella.  
*Eders Ö*, see Eholmen.

**Edfjellet** 78° 22.5' N 13° 48.0' E  
 1.5 km long and 710 m high mountain, southernmost in Dalslandfjella between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Ed = after district (also railway station) in Dalsland, Sweden. *Mt Ed*, De Geer 1912.

*Edge I.*, see Edgeøya.  
*Edge Island*, see Edgeøya.  
*Edge Øy*, see Edgeøya.  
*Edges I.*, see Edgeøya.  
*Edges Iland*, see Edgeøya.  
*Edges Island*, see Edgeøya.  
*Edges po.* Reinodden or Ahlstrandodden, impossible to determine which. Fotherby 1613.

**Edgeøya** 77° 40' N 22° 30' E  
 The third largest island in the Svalbard archipelago, covering an area of 5 073 km<sup>2</sup>. Storfjorden separates Edgeøya from Spitsbergen, and Freemansundet separates it from Barentsøya north of it. The island is to a large extent covered by glaciers. The northern and western coastal areas are ice-free, whereas the eastern coast has extensive glaciers stretching down to the sea. Geologically Edgeøya consists of Triassic shales with subordinate sandstones. In places there are intrusions of diabase. In the southwest there are detached areas of Jurassic beds. Plancius 1612 clearly engraved an indented southern coast fringed with islands east of Spitsbergen. Farthest east is the name Gerrits Eyla(n)t (Wieder (1919), no. 24, pl. 6). Carolus 1614 (l. c. no. 23, pl. 6) described a similar southern coast, but in two divisions and with islands fringing the eastern part. The land forming the eastern part of the coast is called Marfyn, and that of the western Onbekende Cust. Conway (Geogr. Journ. XVII, 1901, p. 626 and (1906) p. 78) maintained that this is proof that Edgeøya was discovered by the expedition in 1614 with Carolus as pilot, "if, indeed, it had not been already discovered by the energetic Thomas Marmaduke of Hull in 1613". The island was seen by Edge in 1616 (see Conway (1906) p. 90). Wieder (1919) p. 28 and p. 53 held that the contours of the coast in Plancius 1612, the southern part of which he identified with Edgeøya, indicate that there must have been Dutch expeditions, so far unknown, between Barents' voyage in 1596 and the year 1612, and that in consequence Edgeøya must have been discovered by the Dutch during this period. Conway did not know of Plancius 1612. After Thomas Edge, d. 1624, English merchant and whaler. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Alexeyevskoy Ostrov*, Le Roy (1766) p. 42; *E. de Wit*, Bachiene 1772 a; *Edge I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Edge Island*, Conway 1906; *Edge Øy*, Isachsen 1919; *Edges I.*, Hydrographic Office 1835; *Edges Iland*, Edge (1616) p. 18 and 1625, Seller 1671, Pitt 1680, l'Isle 1720; *Edges Island*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Gerrits Eyland*, Plancius 1612; *Het Stans Voorland of Zuyd Ooster Eyland van Spitsbergen*, Giles and Rep 1710; *I. de Rix*, Nolin 1708, Broucner 1749; *Ile du Sud-Est*, Vandermaelen 1827; *Isle du Sud Est*, Bellin 1764; *Maloy Broun*, Le Roy (1766) p. 7; *Malyj*



*Broun*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 21; *Marfyn*, Carolus 1614; *Nieu Lant*, Mejer 1653; *Onbekende Cust*, Carolus 1614; *Ost Spitsbergen*, Forster 1783; *Ostrov Alekseevskij*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 22; *Ost-Spitzbergen*, Le Roy (1768) p. 1; *Petit Spizbergue*, Engel 1779; *South East Land*, Lamont 1861; *Standforland*, Kulstad (1871) p. 39; *Stans Foreland*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Stans Foreland ou Terre des Etats*, Malte Brun 1866; *Stans Forland*, Isachsen 1919; *Stans Vooreland*, Laurie and Whittle 1799; *Stans Voorland*, Zorgdrager 1720, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Stats Vorland*, Phipps 1774 a; *Staats Vorland*, Barrow 1818; *Suyd-Ooster-Land*, Martens (1685) p. 159; *Sydst Land*, Carlsen (1863); *Syd-Ost-Landet*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Süd-östliches Eyland*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Whales Wiches landt*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Witches I.*, Moll 1727; *Zuyd Ooster Eyland van Spitsbergen*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Öst-Spitsbergen*, Keilhau (1831) p. 145.

**Edgeøyjökulen** 77° 30.0' N 22° 30.0' E  
Large glaciated area on the eastern side of Edgeøya.

*Edinburgh Öyan*, see Forlandsøyane.  
*Edinburgh I.*, see Forlandsøyane.  
*Edinburgh Isles*, see Forlandsøyane.

**Edinburghbreen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Irvinefjellet and Malloryfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Harland and Wilson (1958) p. 267.

**Edithbreen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier north of the mountain Bøgegga north of the head of Engelsbukta, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Edith Campbell, who married the Duke of Northumberland. See Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes. With Introductions and Notes. Oxford University Press (1918) p. 264. *Lady Edith's Glacier*, Dufferin (1857) p. 301 and pl. opposite.

*Edje Land*, 77° 20' N 23° E. The name is possibly a mistaken rendering of Edge Land. Used of the peninsula southeast of Tjuvfjorden. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.  
*Edlund Hill*, see Edlundfjellet.

**Edlundfjellet** 78° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain, 440 m high, north of Johnstonbukta, northwest of Ginevrabotnen, southernmost in Olav V Land. After professor Erik Edlund, 1819-80, Swedish physicist and meteorologist. Trigonometric station of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Ascended by A. E. Nordenskiöld and companions on August 21, 1864. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Edlund Hill*, British chart 2751; *Edlundin vuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 101; *Edlunds Bg*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hvalrossberget*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 140; *Plato Edlunda*, Černyšev (1902) p. 151; *Mount Walrus*, Skogman (1864) p. 553; *Mt Edlund*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Walrus*, British chart 2751.

**Edlundhamna** 78° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Harbour inside Diabastangen near Edlundfjellet, southernmost in Olav V Land. After professor Erik Edlund, 1819-80, Swedish physicist and meteorologist. *Edlunds hamn*, De Geer (1900) p. 287.

*Edlundin vuori*, see Edlundfjellet.  
*Edlunds Bg*, see Edlundfjellet.  
*Edlunds hamn*, see Edlundhamna.  
*Edmonds Gl.* Skr. 122 map I.

**Edmondsbreen** 78° 53.5' N 16° 58.0' E  
Tributary glacier from southeast to Formidablebreen, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. After James Marmaduke Edmonds, geological curator at Oxford, UK, member of Flemmings sledge party in 1933. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Edvard Gl.*, see Edvardbreen.

**Edvardbreen** 77° 54.5' N 17° 43.0' E  
About 18 km long glacier northwards to Kjellströmdalen, Heer Land. After Edvard Erdmann, 1840-1923, Swedish geologist who investigated the coal deposits in Skåne, Sweden. Tertiary coals occur in this region, where mining was carried on by a Swedish company. *Edvard Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Een Groot hoog Eyland*, see Storøya.  
*Een Vüijle Kust*, see Nordenskiöldkysten.  
*Eerste Ys Berg*, see Dei Tri Isfjella.  
*Eerste Ys Berg*, see Nordbreen.  
*Eflugvika*, see Ærfuglvika.

**Eggbreen** 77° 57.8' N 14° 52.0' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of the 755 m high peak in Skavlefjellet south of the upper part of Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. E. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Eggbreen** 76° 55.9' N 16° 12.0' E  
Small tributary glacier from Kvassegga in the west, between Hornsundtind and Fjellnuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. E. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Eggbukta** 77° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Submarine bay on the western slope of Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

**Eggetoppen** 76° 47.8' N 16° 23.5' E  
Partly ice-covered crag, 535 m, between the northeastern part of Vitkovskjibreen and the upper part of Olsokbreen, central in Sørkapp Land. After Karl Marius Egge, b. 1887, Brandbu, Norway, assistant with the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1919 during mapping of Sørkapp Land, when the locality was named. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Eggtinden** 77° 50.9' N 14° 18.0' E  
730 m high peak situated on the northern part of Ytterdalsegga, between Fritjovbreen and Ytterdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. E. = the ridge peak. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Eggvatnet** 80° 07.0' N 18° 58.0' E  
Small lake east on Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. E. = the ridge lake. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Egsetstranda** 76° 29' N 25° 02' E  
Shore west of Werenskiöldfjellet, Hopen. After Jon Egset, Volda, Norway, b. 1915, assistant with Thor Askheim 1939 and 1947, during the mapping of Hopen. Svalbard map Hopen (1949).

*Ehl*, see Eskjeret.

**Eholmen** 77° 36.0' N 14° 55.5' E  
1.5 km long island in the divide between Bellsund and Van Keulenfjorden, southwesternmost in Nathorst Land. E. = the eider duck islet. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. *Eders Ö*,

Nathorst 1884; *Ile des Eders*, Recherche 1840; *Ile des Eiders*, Bienaimé 1894 b.

**Eholmneset** 77° 35.6' N 14° 56.0' E  
The southern point of Eholmen on the divide between Bellsund and Van Keulenfjorden, southwesternmost in Nathorst Land. E. = the eider duck islet point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Eholmsundet** 77° 36.4' N 14° 55.0' E  
The northernmost sound from Bellsund into Van Keulenfjorden, between Forsbladodden in the north and Eholmen with a small skerry west of the northern point of Eholmen in the south. E. = the eider duck islet sound. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Ehrenberg I.*, see Langeøya.

**Ehrenbergøya** 79° 02.0' N 21° 09.0' E  
Small island north of Langeøya in Bastianøyane, southeast of Wilhelmøya, outside Olav V Land. After Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg, 1795-1876, German scientist. Orvin 1964.

*Eidem Bræ*, see Eidembreen.

**Eidembreen** 78° 24.5' N 13° 16.0' E  
About 18 km long glacier with several tributary glaciers from the northern and eastern part of Trollheimen, debouching west-southwestwards into Eidembukta in Forlandsundet, southwest in Oscar II Land. Austgötabreen and Huldrebreen on the northern side and Stallobreen and Heksebreen on the southern side of the glacier complex. After Commander Ole Thoreneus Eidem, 1865-1911, Norwegian naval officer and politician. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Eidem Bræ*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Göta Gl.*, De Geer 1912; *Östgöta Gl*, De Geer 1912.

**Eidembukta** 78° 21.6' N 12° 49.0' E  
4.5 km wide, open bay in front of Eidembreen, on the southeastern side of Forlandsundet, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Commander Ole Thoreneus Eidem, 1865-1911, Norwegian naval officer and politician. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baie Eidem*, Isachsen 1915.

**Eidemmørenen** 78° 23.0' N 12° 47.5' E  
Moraine at the end of Eidembreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Commander Ole Thoreneus Eidem, 1865-1911, Norwegian naval officer and politician. Orvin 1964.

**Eidempynten** 78° 22.2' N 12° 42.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of Forlandsundet and on the western side of Eidembukta, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Commander Ole Thoreneus Eidem, 1865-1911, Norwegian naval officer and politician. *Kap Eidem*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Eiderholmen*, see Steggholmen.

*Eiderholmen*, see Breiddholmen.

*Eiderstone*. Cannot be identified. Newton (1865) p. 218.

*Eidrasteinen*, see Fidrasteinen.

**Eidsbukta** 80° 43.0' N 20° 51.0' E  
Bay on the northern side of Phippsøya in Sjuøyane towards the narrow isthmus central on the island, Nordaustlandet. E. = the isthmus bay. Hjelle 1980.

**Eidsvollfjellet** 79° 00' N 13° 00' E  
1451 m high mountain between Isachsenfonna and Vonbreen, north of Snøfjella and Dovrefjell, southeast in Haakon VII Land. After Eidsvoll, the place in Norway where the constitutional

assembly was held in 1814. Nearby are Dovrefjell, which recalls an incident at the assembly, and Falsenslattet, named after one of the leaders of the assembly. The mountain was ascended by O. Staxrud and M. Mehren on August 6, 1929, for the purpose of erecting a trigonometric signal. *Mt Eidsvoll*, Isachsen 1915.

**Eielsonodden** 78° 13.4' N 13° 06.0' E  
Point on the western side of Wilkinsbukta on the northern coast of the outermost part of Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Carl Ben Eielson, 1898-1929, who together with Sir George Hubert Wilkins landed here on April 17, 1928, after the flight across the Polar Sea from Point Barrow. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Eijerhaven*. The name is probably Alicehamna. van Keulen (1788) p. 81.

**Eilertsenfjellet** 79° 13.0' N 15° 21.0' E  
Part of Bessefjella, innermost of Kartdalen, Andrée Land. After Norwegian hunter Anton Eilertsen, who died in the neighbourhood. Orvin 1960.

**Eilifdalen** 77° 27.3' N 20° 58.5' E  
Small valley running northwards from Dahlvika, Edgeøya. After Norwegian Eilif Dahl, Agricultural University of Norway, Ås, who wrote the first modern account of eastern Svalbard incorporating the earlier work which was critically treated. See also Dahlvika. Nilsens letter of September 13, 1967.

**Eimfjellbreane** 77° 03.3' N 15° 21.5' E  
Two of three small glaciers in the southern part of Eimfjellet, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Birkenmajer 1959 a, (1960) p. 25.

**Eimfjellet** 77° 03.4' N 15° 23' E  
641 m high mountain between Werenskioldbreen and Revdalen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Eim is the Norwegian word for vapour. Here used for mist, prevailing in the district. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Einangen** 74° 29' N 18° 59' E  
Small lake south of Nordhamna, Bjørnøya. After lake in Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Eindridebreen** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Glacier debouching into the sea, south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Eindride = the god Tor in the Norse Mythology. *Thor Glacier*, Binney 1925 a.

**Einherjane** 79° 25.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Mountain with more crags west of Lokeryggen, Ny-Friesland. Einherjer were, in Norse mythology, men who fell in battle and came to Odin in Valhall. Orvin 1960.

*Einhorn Bai*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*Einhorn Bay*, see Einhyrningbukta.

**Einhyrningbukta** 78° 40' N 22° 00' E  
Eastern entrance to Heleysundet, between Barentsøya and Olav V Land. Einhyrning = unicorn. Possibly named after the Dutch ship, "Eenhorn". *Baie du Narvals*, Hamy (1901) p. 40; *Baye de Lome*, de Reste 1801; *Baye des Licornes*, Bellin 1764; *Be du Licorne*, French chart 5375; *Einhorn Bai*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Einhorn Bay*, Pagès 1786; *Einhyrningen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Einhörner Bay*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Het Schip de Endragtbaai*, Nieuve Verhandlungen van



het Provinciale Utrechtsche Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen VI Deel; *Lome Bay of de Eenhoorens Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Lommen baai*, Muller 1874; *Unicorn Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *'t Schip d'Eenhoorn bajj*, Doncker 1663; *Unity B.*, Thornton 1716.

*Einhyrningen*, see Einhyrningbukta.  
*Einhörner Bay*, see Einhyrningbukta.

**Einpiggen** 78° 49.5' N 17° 47.5' E  
Small nunatak in the upper part of Oxfordbreen, just east of Snøfrua, west in Olav V Land. E. = the solitary peak. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Einsamnuten** 76° 56.1' N 16° 49.0' E  
The northernmost peak, 520 m, in Brendetoppene, northeast in Sørkapp Land. E. = the solitary peak. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Einseten** 78° 40.0' N 12° 20.0' E  
748 m high nunatak at the upper part of Aavatsmarkbreen, west in Oscar II Land. E. = the solitary. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Einstaken** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake east of Isvika, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. E. = the isolated lake. Häggblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

**Einsteinfjellet** 79° 04' N 16° 29' E  
Mountain, 1547 m, on the northern side of Smutsbreen east of Austfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After the illustrious physicist Albert Einstein, 1879-1955. Harland 1952. *Hermann Göring Berg*, Herrmann 1942.

**Einsteinodden** 79° 02.7' N 16° 18.5' E  
Point west of Einsteinfjellet on the eastern side of Austfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After the illustrious physicist Albert Einstein, 1879-1955. Harland 1952.

*Einstødingen*, see Einstøingen.

**Einstøingen** 79° 47.5' N 27° 08.5' E  
Small skerry about 5 km north of Isispynten on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. E. = a man, or object, who stands alone, keeps no company. After its isolated position. Hjelle 1980.

**Einstøingen** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Nunatak, 670 m, far up Hansbreen north of Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. E. = a man, or object, who stands alone, keeps no company. After its isolated position. *Einstødingen*, Svalbard MS-map 1934.

**Einvola** 77° 21.8' N 15° 54.0' E  
593 m high nunatak between Zawadskibreen and Rozyckibreen on the southern side of Friherrefjella, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. E. = the isolated mountain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Eirknausane** 78° 39.7' N 15° 47.0' E  
Mountain crags southernmost in Friggfjella in the central part of Dickson Land. Eir is a goddess in Norse mythology. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

*Eis Bay*, see Isfjorden.  
*Eis fiord, Golfe des Glaces*, see Isfjorden.  
*Eis Fjord*, see Isfjorden.

*Eis l.*, see Isøyane.  
*Eisack*, see Pistra.  
*Eisange*, see Auga.  
*Eisauga*, see Auga.  
*Eisauge*, see Auga.  
*Eisbay*, see Isfjorden.  
*Eisschlange*, see Isormen.

**Eistra** 78° 06.9' N 18° 25.5' E  
River running through the whole Eistradalen to Agardhelva, southeast in Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Eistradalen** 78° 07.5' N 18° 29.0' E  
About 6 km long tributary valley from northeast to Agardhdalen, on the western side of Holmgardfjellet in Sabine Land. After Eistra, old Norse name of the Baltic. De Geer 1919 a.

**Eistraryggen** 78° 07.5' N 18° 22.5' E  
Mountain ridge, 430 m, between Roslagenfjellet and Eistradalen in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. After the river Eistra on the eastern side of the mountain ridge. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.

**Eivindbreen** 78° 37.8' N 12° 19.0' E  
Four km long glacier north in Jacobsenfjella between Jarlsbergryggen and Krøvelen, west in Oscar II Land. After Eivind Jacobsen, 1876-1943, brother of A. J. Jacobsen who contributed to Isachsen's expeditions 1909-10. See also Jacobsenfjella. *Gl. Anna*, Isachsen 1915; *Jacobsenbreen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29.

*Ejderholmen*, see Breiddholmen.  
*Ekhholm Head*, see Ekholmpynten.  
*Ekhholm Valley*, see Mathiesondalen.

**Ekholmfjellet** 77° 37.7' N 15° 23.5' E  
590 m high mountain northwest in Törnebombfjella, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Nils Gustaf Ekholm, 1848-1923, Swedish meteorologist, leader of the Swedish geophysical Spitsbergen expedition in the Polar year, 1882-83, and member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896. *Ekholm's Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Ekholmpynten** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Point on the western coast of Virgohamna, Danskøya. After Nils Gustaf Ekholm, 1848-1923, Swedish meteorologist, leader of the Swedish geophysical Spitsbergen expedition in the Polar year, 1882-83, and member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896. *Ekholm Head*, British chart 300; *Ekholms Udde*, Strindberg 1897.

*Ekholm's Berg*, see Ekholmfjellet.  
*Ekholms Udde*, see Ekholmpynten.

**Ekholmvik** 78° 34.8' N 16° 34.0' E  
Small bay on the northern side of Kapp Ekholm on the western side of Bünsow Land. After Nils Gustaf Ekholm, 1848-1923, Swedish meteorologist, leader of the Swedish geophysical Spitsbergen expedition in the Polar year, 1882-83, and member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p.12.

**Ekkoknausane** 78° 43.5' N 17° 25.5' E  
Five small nunataks forming a group in the upper part of

Nordenskiöldbreen, northernmost in Bünsow Land. Harland 1952.

*Ekman B.*, see Ekmanfjorden.

*Ekman Fj.*, see Ekmanfjorden.

*Ekman Glacier*, see Holmströmbreen.

**Ekmanfjellet** 78° 39.4' N 14° 21.0' E  
About 510 m high mountain between Bardebreen and Hemsedalén on the western side of Ekmanfjorden, southwest in James I Land. After Johan Oscar Ekman, 1812-1907, Swedish business man and a patron of art and science. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Ekman*, De Geer 1912.

**Ekmanfjorden** 78° 38.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
18 km long fiord branch northwest in the inner part of Isfjorden, limited southwards towards Nordfjorden by a line from Kapp Wærn to Sveaneset. After Johan Oscar Ekman, 1812-1907, Swedish business man and a patron of art and science. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Ekman B.*, Fries and Nyström 1869, Nordenskiöld 1875 b; *Ekman Fj.*, Nansen 1920; *Ekmé-Bai*, Barry (1894) p. 27.

*Ekmanfonna*, 80° 02.0' N 19° 20.0' E After Stig-Rune Ekman. Schytt and Blake.

*Ekman's Berg*, see Strindbergfjellet.

*Ekmé-Bai*, see Ekmanfjorden.

*Ekroll Hn*, see Ekrollhamna.

**Ekrollhamna** 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Small harbour north of Tjuvfjorden on the western shore of Edgeøya. After Martin Hoff Ekroll, 1865-1916, business man of Skroven in Lofoten, Norway, who wintered with his ship "Willem Barents" in this harbour in 1894-95. *Ekroll Hn*, Isachsen 1919; *Nordre Rushavn*, Ekroll 1894.

**Ekstremdalen** 80° 23' N 20° 20' E  
Valley between Ekstremfjorden and Zeipelfjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme valley. *Extreme Valley*, Glen (1937) p. 201.

**Ekstremfjellet** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Mountain east of Ekstremfjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme mountain. *Mt Extreme hook*, De Geer 1913 a; *Mt Toil*, Binney 1925 b.

**Ekstremfjorden** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Small fiord east of Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme fiord. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. extreme*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Ekstremhuken** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Most northerly point of the peninsula east of Ekstremfjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the extreme point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Cap Gresham*, Alme 1895; *Extreme Hook*, Scoresby 1820 b, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Uiterjte hoek*, van Keulen 1707; *Uyterste Hoek*, of *Uyterste Land*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Elassia Lake*, see Ellasjøen.

**Elbobreen** 78° 45.6' N 18° 16.0' E  
3.5 km long tributary glacier from west to Akademikarbreen, between Golitsynfjellet and MacDonaldryggen, west in Olav V Land. After John Gregor Rosenstand Elbo, 1922-54, student of Scandinavian languages, member of the 1948 Expedition to

Spitsbergen. Then engaged at Scott Polar Institute Cambridge, UK (biography with photo in *Polar Rec.* Vol. 7, 1954, p. 233). Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

*Eleanor Glacier*, see Gerritbreen.

*Eleanorbreen*, see Gerritbreen.

*Electronfjellet*, see Elektronfjellet.

*Elefantsteinen*, 78° 50' N 12° E. Rock, shaped like an elephant, on the face of the cliff on Blomstrandhalvøya, south in Haakon VII Land. Cannot be identified. E. = the elephant rock. N.E.C. (1913) pl. 22.

*Elektro Gl.*, see Elektrobreen.

**Elektrobreen** 77° 46.7' N 16° 44.5' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Aspelintoppen north-northeastwards towards Mitranten and Midbøeryggen in the northern part of Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. See also Fagerstafjella. *Elektro Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Elektronfjellet** 79° 05.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Small mountain on the southern side of Tryggvebreen, Ny-Friesland. E. = the electron mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962. *Electronfjellet*, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Elendberg*, see Miseryfjellet.

*Elend-Berg*, see Miseryfjellet.

**Eleonoretoppen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 707 m, between Engelsbukta and St. Jonsfjorden, west in Oscar II Land. After Eleonore Løvenskiöld, 1866-1949, married 1886 to Diderik Cappelen, Ulefoss, Norway. Daughter of Carl Løvenskiöld, Norwegian prime minister, contributor to Isachsen's expeditions 1909-10, which mapped and named the mountain. See also Løvenskiöldfonna. The mountain was ascended by G. Isachsen with J. Moe of the Isachsen expedition on July 23, 1910, for survey work. *Set Eleonore*, Isachsen 1915.

*Elephant Rock*, see Elefantsteinen.

**Elfenbeinbreen** 78° 10.0' N 18° 10.0' E  
12 km long tributary glacier southernmost in Nordmannsfonna, leading to Agardhdalen, Sabine Land. E. = the ivory glacier. *Ivory Glacier*, Conway 1897 b, De Geer 1910 a; *Ivory-Gletscher*, Gripp 1929; *Lednik Aivori*, Obrutschew (1927) p. 60.

*Elfenbeinporten*, 78° N 18° E. Domed extension of Elfenbeinbreen. Visited by Sir Martin Conway and companions on July 17, 1896. "We afterwards named it the Ivory Gate, partly from a lovely section of veined ice that gave us pleasure and partly from some ivory gulls that frequented our camp". Conway (1897) p. 177.

**Elfsborgtoppen** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 620 m, just north of Smeerenburgbreen, Vasahelvøya, Albert I Land. After fortress on Götaelven, Sweden (now dismantled). *Mt Elfsborg*, De Geer 1913.

**Elisebreen** 78° 38.7' N 12° 12.0' E  
Eight km long glacier between Prins Heinrichfjella and Jacobsenfjella west in Oscar II Land. The tributary glacier on the northern side is Agnorbreen. After Elise Wedel Jarlsberg, 1844-1923, wife of Carl Otto Løvenskiöld, Norwegian prime minister. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Gl. Elise*, Isachsen 1915.

**Ellahytta** 74° 24' N 19° 02' E  
House on the coast southwest of Ellasjøen, Bjørnøya. After

Amy Rafaela (Ella) Windahl, 1858-1936, Sweden, wife of A. G. Nathorst. Hoel 1925.

*Ellas Sjø*, see Ellasjøen.

**Ellasjøen** 74° 24' N 19° 02' E  
Lake, in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After Amy Rafaela (Ella) Windahl, 1858-1936, Sweden, wife of A. G. Nathorst. Hoel 1925. *Ellasia Lake*, Carpenter and Phillips (1922) p. 12; *Ellas Sjø*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Lac Ella*, Berr (1914) p. 69; *Lac Ollas*, French chart 5234.

*Ellevepigmane*, see Stratumfjellet.

*Ellevepigmane*, see Klofjellet.

**Ellingsenodden** 79° 55.0' N 15° 50.0' E  
Point westernmost on Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Jacob Ellingsen, managing director, participated in expeditions to Svalbard, and took part in the search for the Schöder-Stranz expedition in 1913. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Ellsworthneset** 80° 15.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Lincoln Ellsworth, 1880-1951, American explorer, who took part in and partly paid the expenses of Roald Amundsen's North Pole flight 1925 and the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile flight with the dirigible airship "Norge" across the North Pole in 1926. Ellsworth was also a member of Wilkin's attempt to reach the North Pole with the submarine "Nautilus" in 1931 and of "Graf Zeppelin's" flight to Franz Josef Land, Sjevernaja Zemlya and Novaya Zemlya 1931. He undertook his own expeditions to the Antarctic 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1938-39. Orvin 1960.

**Elnabreen** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier between Vonbreen and Woodfjorddalen, south of the head of Woodfjorden southwesternmost in Andrée Land. After Elna Sverre, née Jacobsen, b. 1870, married in 1893 to Johan Tidemann Sverre, Norwegian officer. See also Sverresborg. *Gl. Elna*, Isachsen 1915.

*Elsa Gl.*, see Elsabreen.

**Elsabreen** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Pyramiden, west of Billefjorden, Dickson Land. After Elsa Marianne Warburg, b. 1886, palaeontologist, lecturer at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. *Elsa Gl.*, Stensjö 1918.

**Elsenuten** 76° 57.7' N 16° 40.5' E  
1.8 km long mountain ridge from Alfhildtoppane northwestwards between Signybreen, Grobreen and Mendeleevbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Else Bergljot Rosted, née Asmyhr, b. 1911, attached to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, 1929-43. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Elton Gl*, see Eltonbreen.

**Eltonbreen** 79° 45' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier on the northern shore of the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, northernmost in Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. After Charles Sutherland Elton, 1900-91, English zoologist, member of the Oxford Expedition to Spitsbergen 1923-24. *Elton Gl*, Glen 1937.

**Elvdalfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain between Morabreen and Glopeken, 20 km north-northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Ålvdalen, parish in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. See also Idredalen. *Mt Elfdalen*, De Geer 1912.

**Elveflya** 77° 06' N 15° 04.5' E  
Coastal plain traversed by several rivers and brooks, between the front of Torellbreen and Nottinghambukta, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. E. = the river plain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Elvehuken** 77° 06.3' N 15° 03.5' E  
Hook at Elveflya on the southern side of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Elvekrossen** 77° 58.8' N 15° 21.0' E  
Area in the uppermost part of Semmeldalen where the river from Stuttdalen and the river from Passdalen meet and flow into Semmeldalselva, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. E. = river cross or junction. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Croix des Rivières*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 80; *Elvekrydset*, Holmsen 1911 a.

*Elvekrydset*, see Elvekrossen.

**Elveneset** 78° 21.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Gravel point formed by the delta of De Geerelva on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, between Diabasodden and Vindodden on the northern coast of Nordenskiöld Land. E. = the river point. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Elvetangen** 79° 36.3' N 15° 18' E  
Spit south of Andredalen in Wijdefjorden, northeast in Andrée Land. E. = the river spit. Svalbard chart 510 (1944). *First Reef*, Vogt, Dr. Orvins navnekart nr. 17.

**Elvhøgda** 78° 14.0' N 17° 41.5' E  
360 m high hill in Milne Edwardsfjellet at the corner between Sassendalen and Fulmardalen, on the southern side of Sassanelva and west of the river through Fulmardalen, in Sabine Land. E. = the river height. Orvin 1960.

*Emanbreen*, see Holmströmbreen.

*Emanuel Gl.*, see Tungebreen.

**Emblafjellet** 79° 10.2' N 18° 49.5' E  
Mountain west of the front of Hinlopenbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. Embla was the first woman in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960. *Emblatoppen*, Orvin 1960.

*Emblatoppen*, see Emblafjellet.

**Emil Nilssonfjellet** 77° 32.2' N 14° 18.0' E  
788 m high mountain between Tjørndalbreen, Renardbreen and Blomlibreen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Emil Nilsson, 1850-1921, captain, member of Nathorst's Spitsbergen expedition 1898. *Emil Nilsson's berg*, Hamberg 1905; *Emilfjellet*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.

*Emil Nilsson's berg*, see Emil Nilssonfjellet.

*Emilfjellet*, see Emil Nilssonfjellet.

**Emil'janovbreen** 77° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching on the western side of Storfjorden, east in Torell Land. After Peter Pavlovich Jemelianow, Russian

captain and topographer, member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, who did field-work in Spitsbergen in 1901. *Glacier Emélianov*, Wassiliew 1925; *Jemeljanovbreen*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Emmabreen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Minor tributary glacier of Monacobreen, south of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Emma Seliger, b. 1860, wife of Reichsminister a. D. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. Sister of Paul Seliger, who constructed the map and named the locality. See also Seligerbreen. *Gl. Emma*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Emmaholmane** 74° 30' N 18° 56' E  
Small island on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Emma Augusta Christina Härnström, 1833-1914, mother of professor Axel Hamberg, topographer to Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1898, which mapped and named the islands. See also Hambergfjellet. Hoel 1925. *Emmas Öar*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

*Emmas Öar*, see Emmaholmane.  
*Emmy-Berg*, see Hårfagrehaugen.  
*Emo Inseln*, see Emoholmane.

**Emoholmane** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Two small islands in the northern, inner part of Hornsund, just outside Gnålodden in the southernmost part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Countess Emma Wilczek, née Emo-Capodilista, 1833-1924, wife of the Austrian Count Hans Wilczek, who mapped the island. *Bird Rock*, Conway 1898; *Emo Inseln*, Sterneck 1874.

*Emperor William Mts.*, see Keisar Wilhelmhøgda.

**Endalen** 78° 10.6' N 15° 41' E  
Valley on the southern side of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The name means Valley No. 1. *Rapedalen*, Lyng (1936) p. 312.

**Endalselva** 78° 10.5' N 15° 41.5' E  
River in Endalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Endeflaket** 78° 13.0' N 11° 42.0' E  
About 8 km wide and 14 km long shoal from Aitkenodden and south to Plankeholmane, west of the southern point of Prins Karls Forland. Ende = end. Fjørtoft 1983.

*Engadiner berg*, see Engadinerberget.

**Engadinerberget** 77° 23.7' N 15° 33.5' E  
Mountain, 877 and 655 m, in the Penckbreen complex, between Penckbreen and Sveitsarfonna, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Engadin, alpine valley in eastern Switzerland. *Engadiner berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Engadinerpasset** 77° 23.4' N 15° 30.0' E  
Glacier pass from Sveitsarfonna to the upper part of Penckbreen, between Passhatten and Engadinerberget, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Engadin, alpine valley in eastern Switzerland. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Engel I.*, see Engeløya.  
*Engelsbai*, see Bjørnfjorden.  
*Engelsbai*, see Engelskbukta.  
*Engels-Bucht*, see Engelskbukta.

*Engelsche Bay*, see English Bay.  
*Engelsche Bay*, see Engelskbukta.  
*Engelsche Bay*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Engelsche baai*, see English Bay.  
*Engelsche Uytkyck*, see Kapp Gurnerd.  
*Engelse Bay*, see Engelskbukta.  
*Engelse bay*, see English Bay.  
*Engelse bogt*, see English Bay.  
*Engelse baay*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Engelse baay*, see Sørgattet.  
*Engelse baay*, see English Bay.  
*Engelska Elfven*, see Engelskelva.  
*Engelska Stören*, see Engelske Staur.  
*Engelsk-Bugten*, see Engelskbukta.

**Engelskbukta** 78° 50' N 11° 50' E  
About 1.5 km wide bay, on the eastern side of Forlandsundet, southernmost in Oscar II Land. E. = the English bay. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 18. *Baie des Anglais*, French chart 5375; *Baye Angloise*, Bellin 1764; *Be des Anglais*, Hamy (1901) p. 40; *Coue Comfortless*, Gerrits 1613, Edge 1625; *Cove Comfortless*, Muller 1874, Conway 1906; *Engelsbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *Engels-Bucht*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 113; *Engelsche Bay*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Engelse Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Engelsk-Bugten*, Keilhau (1831) p. 240; *Englische B.*, German chart 155; *Englisches Bay*, Pagès 1786; *English Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Komfortlose Bucht*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 169; *Port de St. Jean*, de Reste 1801; *St. Jans Haven*, Zorgdrager 1720.

**Engelske Staur** 74° 30' N 19° 11' E  
Isolated vertical rock, 29 m, north of Engelskelva, off the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. E. = the English stack. Hoel 1925. *Engelska Stören*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Engelsk-Stören*, Keilhau (1831) p. 124; *Englische Jungfrau*, Centkiewicz 1956; *Englische Säule*, Scholz; *Rer Angéle*, French chart 5234; *The English Pile*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 c.

**Engelskelva** 74° 28' N 19° 11' E  
River in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After an Englishman buried at the mouth of the river. Hoel 1925. *Engelska Elfven*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; *Engelsk-Elven*, Keilhau (1831) p. 124.

*Engelsk-Elven*, see Engelskelva.  
*Engelsk-Støren*, see Engelske Staur.

**Engeløya** 78° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Small island in Genevrabotnen, just north of Barentsøya. After Ernst Engel, 1821-66, German statistician. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Angel I*, Wassiliew 1925, British chart 2751; *Engel I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Englih Cove*, see Trinityhamna.  
*Englische B.*, see Engelskbukta.  
*Englische Jungfrau*, see Engelske Staur.  
*Englische Säule*, see Engelske Staur.  
*Englischer Hafen*, see English Bay.  
*Englischer Hafen*, see Sørgattet.  
*Englisches Bay*, see Engelskbukta.  
*English Bay*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*English Bay*, 79° 30' N 11° E. The name, or variants of this name was the name given by the Dutch to the anchorage near the eastern entry to Sørgattet. The original English name was Fairhaven. In the British chart 3203, the name English Bay was

transferred to a small bay below Scheibreen (see Scheibukta). The name English Bay, or in Norwegian Engelskbukta, is now applied to a bay on the eastern side of Forlandsundet. Addison 1904, British chart 3203.

*English Bay*, see Engelskbukta.

*English Cove*, see Trinityhamna.

*English Outlook*, see Kapp Gurnerd.

*English Tent*, see Plaats van 't Engels huysje.

*Englænder bay*, see English Bay.

**Engströmodden** 80° 10.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Spit, which from northeast nearly cuts off the entrance from Claravågen to Arovika, on Storsteinhalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Hans Birger Engström, b. 1927, electroengineer, member of the Russian-Finnish-Swiss Expedition to Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt.

**Engströmtoppen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 976 m, west of the head of Liefdefjorden, between Raudfjordbreen and Emmabreen, north in Haakon VII Land. After Folke August Engström, 1856-1926, Swedish astronomer, member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1900. *Set Engström*, Guisnez 1904.

*Enjalbal Strand*, see Enjalbalstranda.

**Enjalbalstranda** 79° 08.7' N 11° 36.5' E  
1.5 km long beach towards Krossfjorden on the southern side of Ebeltoftthamna, including Ebeltoftodden, southeast on Mitralhalvøya south in Albert I Land. After Louis Enjalbal, chief engineer on board Albert I, Prince of Monaco's yacht "Princesse Alice". *Enjalbal Strand*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Plage Enjalbal*, Bourée 1912.

*Enten I.*, see Andøyane.

*Entensee*, see Andsjøen.

**Enwalløya** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
Small island southwest of Wahlbergøya, Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Axel Wilhelm Enwall, 1844-1912, physician, member of A. E. Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition in 1872-73. *I. Envall*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Eoli röse*, see Eolusvarden.

**Eoluskrossen** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Cross on Krosshaugen at Eolusneset, on the western shore of Sorgfjorden, Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. The Norwegian sealing schooner "Æolus", under captain Holmgren was icebound here for some time in 1855. On that occasion the cross was erected with the following inscription (translated): "Erected 6th June 1855 by captain J. Holmgren, the schooner "Æolus" of Bergen arrived the 5th June and is surrounded by ice". Torell's Spitsbergen expedition visited the place in 1861 in the same wessel, from which the cross got its name. See also Krosshaugen and Sorgfjorden. *Aeoli Kors*, Chydenius (1865) pp. 78 and 135, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Croix Aeolus*, Isachsen 1915; *Croix d'Aelos*, Grad (1866) p. 37.

**Eolusneset** 79° 56.6' N 16° 45' E  
Point on the western shore of Sorgfjorden near Eoluskrossen, Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Freisland. After the Norwegian sealing schooner "Æolus". See also Eoluskrossen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gräber-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 255; *C. Æolus*, De Geer 1923 a; *Korspynt*, Oxaas (1955) p. 141; *Korsspitze*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 55.

**Eolussletta** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Plain at Eoluskrossen, Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the Norwegian sealing schooner "Æolus". See also Eoluskrossen. *Eusletta*, Sora (1930) p. 88; *Plaine Æolus*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Eolusvarden** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Cairn close to Eoluskrossen on the western side of Sorgfjorden. After the Norwegian sealing schooner "Æolus". See also Eoluskrossen. *Eoli röse*, Rosén (1913) p. 18.

*Eplet*, see Evatindane.

**Eplet** 78° 57.8' N 17° 42.0' E  
Conspicuous knob in Kvitbreen southeast of Newtontoppen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. E. = the apple (alluded to Newton's apple). Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Erdmanin-tunturi*, see Erdmannflya.

*Erdmann Tundra*, see Erdmannflya.

**Erdmannberget** 77° 27.3' N 15° 10.0' E  
About 3.5 km long mountain with the peaks 1036 and 1009 m, between the upper parts of Antoniabreen and Finsterwalderbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Axel Joachim Erdmann, 1814-69, Swedish mineralogist and geologist, founder of the Geological Survey in Sweden. *Erdmann's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Erdmannbreen** 77° 52.5' N 14° 08.0' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Kosterfjellet, Ytterdalsgubben and Malmberget east- and southeastwards to Ytterdalen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Axel Joachim Erdmann, 1814-69, mineralogist and geologist, founder of the Geological Survey in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Erdmanns Gl.*, Kjellström 1901, De Geer 1912.

**Erdmannflya** 78° 18.0' N 14° 12.0' E  
10 km long coastal plain on the western side of Isfjorden, including Flytangen, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Axel Joachim Erdmann, 1814-69, Swedish mineralogist and geologist, founder of the Geological Survey in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Erdmanin-tunturi*, Saraste (1925) p. 227; *Erdmann Tundra*, De Geer 1912; *Leirelandet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 22.

**Erdmannodden** 78° 15.0' N 14° 05.5' E  
The southern point of Flytangen and Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Axel Joachim Erdmann, 1814-69, Swedish mineralogist and geologist, founder of the Geological Survey in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *C. Erdmann*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Erdmann's berg*, see Erdmannberget.

*Erdmanns Gl.*, see Erdmannbreen.

**Erdmannvatna** 78° 18.5' N 14° 13.0' E  
10 tarns in the northern part of Erdmannflya southeast in Oscar II Land. After Axel Joachim Erdmann, 1814-69, Swedish mineralogist and geologist, founder of the Geological Survey in Sweden. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Eremitten** 79° 10' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain southwest in Vaigattbogen, northernmost in Olav V Land. E. = the hermit. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Eremite*, De Geer 1923 a.

- Ergomyšvfjellet** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain northeast of Billefjorden, between Oxfordbreen and Akademikarbreen, south of Svarttoppen, west in Olav V Land. After Konstantin L. Ergomyšev, captain of the transport vessel "Bakan" of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Jergomysjvfjellet*; *Mt Ergomychev*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Erica Gl.*, see Ericabreen.  
*Erica Valley*, see Ericadalen.
- Ericabreen** 79° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier debouching at the head of Palanderbukta, Nordaustlandet. After Erica Maria Harloff, b. 1897, born in Norway. The wife of Swedish professor and geographer H. Ahlmann. *Erica Gl.*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4.
- Ericadalen** 79° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Valley at the head of Palanderbukta, Nordaustlandet. After Erica Maria Harloff, b. 1897, born in Norway. The wife of Swedish professor and geographer H. Ahlmann. *Erica Valley*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4.
- Erich-Gl.*, see Erikbreen.
- Erik Eriksenstretet** 79° 15.0' N 27° 00.0' E  
Wide strait between Nordaustlandet and Kong Karls Land, limited in the west by a line from Malmgrenodden on Svenskøya to the eastern part of Bråsvellbreen on Nordaustlandet, and in the east by a line from Kapp Brühl on Abeløya to Italiaodden on Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian Sealing Skipper Erik Eriksen, 1820-88, who was the first to sight Kong Karls Land in 1853 and the first to go ashore on the island on July 27, 1859. On November 4, 1859, he sent a letter to the Royal Norwegian government's Navy Ministry about his discovery. Eriksen who sailed a number of years on sealing trips in the Arctic, also prepared a model for the whale harpoon, later used by Sven Foyn. He probably perished during a snow storm in Dakota in the winter of 1887-88. Orvin 1956.
- Erikbreen** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Small glacier north of the inner part of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. Erik = name of person, the origin of the name unknown. *Erich-Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Erikkabreen** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Aavatsmarkbreen, east of Forlandsundet, west in Oscar II Land. After Eriikka Sophie Martine Cappelen Kiær, 1866-1929, wife of Haaken Larpent Mathiesen, Eidsvoll, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Glacier Erika*, Isachsen 1915.
- Eriksonodden** 78° 06.7' N 14° 53.0' E  
Small point on the western side of Colesbukta, 1.5 km south of Kapp Laila, on the northern coast of Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl Bengt Erikson, b. 1880, Swedish naval officer, member of De Geer's Spitsbergen expedition 1908. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Erkkielva** 80° 03.0' N 19° 12.0' E  
River debouching in the innermost part of Lady Franklinfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake.
- Erkna** 80° 08.0' N 22° 20.0' E  
Islet on the eastern side of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. E. = the bearded seal.
- Erlingvatnet** 79° 15.4' N 11° 29.0' E  
Lake in the upper part of Signedalen, east on Mitrahalfvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Erling Frithjof Nicolay Hauerbach Eide, 1898-1962, bank correspondent, younger brother of Signe Isachsen, née Eide, wife of Gunnar Isachsen. The lake was mapped and named by the Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907 under Gunnar Isachsen, which were organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco. See also Signehamna. *Lac Erling*, Bourée 1912.
- Ermakbreen** 79° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Small glacier, in the northeastern slope of Newtontoppen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Timofjev Ermak, d. 1584, cossack military commander and conqueror of Siberia. *Gl. Ermark*, Wassiliew 1925; *Jermakbreen*; *Lednik Ermak*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 48.
- Ermakplataæt** 81° 00.0' N 06° 00.0' E  
About 250 km long plateau northwestwards from the area outside the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Norwegian Polar Institute 1989.
- Ermakstøtta** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
A pillar at the inner part of Hotellneset, Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Erected by the Russian ice-breaker "Ermak" in 1899. *Jermaks varde*, Hågg (1951) p. 240; *Jermakstøtta*.
- Ermaktangen** 79° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Low point east of the mouth of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After "Ermak", Russian icebreaker, the most powerful of its days, visited Spitsbergen in 1899 under the command of Admiral Makarov. See also Makarovbreen. *Biscayers Hoek*, Isachsen 1915; *Boscayers Hook*, Beechey 1818 a; *Boschheyer*, of *Biscajers hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *C. Yermack*, De Geer 1913; *Canton piano*, Martens (1675) p. 56, Martens (1680) p. 125; *De Laagehoeck*, Blaeu 1662; *Flacke Pont*, Martens (1675) p. 56; *Flakke Hoek*, van Keulen 1682; *Flat P.*, Moll 1716; *Jermaktangen*; *Kapp Yermak*, Foged (1964) p. 41; *Laege Hoeck*, Doncker 1664; *Lage hoeck*, Goos 1660; *Lille Rødebaineset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35; *Low Pt*, Moll 1716; *Point Welcome*, Fotherby (1614) p. 77; *Pointe de la Bienvenue*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 321; *Pointe du Yermack*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 321; *Pte Yermack*, Isachsen 1915; *Rokspynten*, Hoel 1936; *Vlacke point*, Jansz 1651; *Welcome Pt*, Addison 1904.
- Ernstbreen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier, on the eastern side of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. *Ernst-Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Ernst-Gl.*, see Ernstbreen.
- Eroshetta** 78° 56.2' N 17° 12.5' E  
Mainly ice covered nunatak on the northern side of Fantastiquebreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the planet Eros. Harland 1952.
- Errol Whitefj.*, see Errol Whitefjellet.
- Errol Whitefjellet** 79° 10.5' N 15° 30.5' E  
Mountain between Landingsdalen, Krosspyntdalen and the southmost part of Bessefjella, on the western side of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. After English geologist Errol Ivor White, 1901-1985, D.Sc., Ph.D., keeper of geology, British Museum,



Nat.-Hist., since July 1955. Educated Highgate School, King's College, London University. Geological expedition to Madagascar, 1929-30 and to Spitsbergen in 1939. *Errol Whitefj.*, Føyn and Heintz 1943; *Mt Errol White*, Wängsjö (1952) p. 16.

*Erste, Tweede, Derde Ys Berg*, see Dei Tri Isfjella.

**Erta** 80° 14.7' N 25° 19.0' E  
Small island, 300 m east of Dyna, in front of Nilsenbreen, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. E. = the pea. Lytskjöld 1985.

**Erta** 77° 40.4' N 14° 49.5' E  
Skerry northeast of Svarten in Mariasundet, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. E. = the pea. *Ärtan*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Erzherzogin-Maria-Josepha-Pyramide*, see Terrierfjellet.

*Esker Stream*, see Eskerelva.

*Esker Valley*, see Eskerdalen.

**Eskerdalen** 78° 13.7' N 17° 00' E  
Southwestern branch of Sassendalen, connected with Adventdalen by Brentskardet, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land and Sabine Land. After esker (geological), narrow ridge of gravel and sand, deposited by a subglacial river. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Esker Valley*, Conway 1897 b; *Kryssdalen*, Oxaas (1955) p. 203.

**Eskerelva** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
River in Eskerdalen, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land and Sabine Land. After esker (geological), narrow ridge of gravel and sand, deposited by a subglacial river. *Esker Stream*, Conway (1897) p. 140.

**Eskerfossen** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Waterfall in Eskerdalen, south of Sassendalen, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land and Sabine Land. After esker (geological), narrow ridge of gravel and sand, deposited by a subglacial river. *Cauldron Waterfall*, Conway (1897) p. 114 (plate).

**Eskersletta** 78° 16.3' N 17° 00' E  
Slanting hillside on the southern side of Sassnelva between Deltadalen and Eskerdalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After esker (geological), narrow ridge of gravel and sand, deposited by a subglacial river. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Eskjeret** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Skerry or islet north of Storholmen, part of Lovénøyane, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. E. = the eiderduck skerry. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Ehl*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Ile Ehl*, Isachsen 1915.

**Eskolabreen** 78° 55.0' N 16° 38.0' E  
Tributary glacier to Mittag-Lefflerbreen from east, situated between Malmgrenfjellet and Sederholmfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After the Finnish geologist, professor Pentti Eclis Eskola, 1883-1964. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

*Esmark Gl.*, see Esmarkbreen.

*Esmark I.*, see Esmarkøya.

**Esmarkbreen** 78° 20.0' N 13° 48.0' E  
About 15 km long glacier debouching into Ymerbukta, on the northern shore of Isfjorden, south in Oscar II Land. After Jens Esmark, 1763-1839, mineralogist, professor at the University of

Oslo, Norway. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Esmark Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 6 and 1910 a.

*Esmarkmorena*, see Esmarkmorenen.

**Esmarkmorenen** 78° 17.5' N 14° 03.0' E  
5.5 km long eastern moraine of Esmarkbreen, south in Oscar II Land. After Jens Esmark, 1763-1839, mineralogist, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Svalbard map B9 (1955). *Esmarkmorena*, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Esmarkøya** 80° 10' N 26° 00' E  
Small island in Orvin Land, off the eastern part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Hans Morten Thrane Esmark, 1801-82, clergyman and mineralogist. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Esmark I.*, Ulve 1872.

**Esperantonneset** 78° 37.3' N 15° 23.0' E  
About 1 km wide and 400 m deep point on the southeastern shore of Dicksonfjorden, about 6 km northeast of Kapp Wijk, Dickson Land. After the international auxiliary language. The spit was named by Johs. Lid in 1929. *Cape Esperanto*, Cholander (1934) p. 102.

*Esther Gruve*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Coal mine at Ny-Ålesund, started 1923, closed down 1929, northernmost in Oscar II Land. After Esther Klausen, b. 1888, wife of Trygve Klausen, Ålesund, Norway, barrister, one of the founders and principal shareholders of Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. Hoel (1925) p. 31.

*Esther Mine*, see Esther Gruve.

*Estheria Hill*, see Estheriahaugen.

**Estheriahaugen** 78° 39.6' N 16° 11.5' E  
Small hill in Mimerdalen in front of the entrance to Munindalen, in the central part of Dickson Land. After order of fossil crustaceans (*Estheria*). *Estheria Hill*, Stensjö 1918.

*Eton Depression*, see Etongropa.

*Eton Glacier*, see Etonbreen.

**Etonbreen** 79° 40' N 22° 00' E  
Large glacier south of the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After the British Public School, Eton College. *Eton Glacier*, Binney 1925 a.

**Etongropa** 79° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Large, ice-filled depression round the upper part of Etonbreen, Nordaustlandet. After the British Public School, Eton College. *Eton Depression*, Ahlmann 1933 c.

*Etonkjegla*, see Oxfordkjegla.

*Etsch*, see Manga.

*Etsch-Sander*. River delta towards Blåbukta. Büdel.

**Eungane** 77° 46.8' N 14° 00.5' E  
Two lakes, the southernmost 10 m above sea-level, southernmost on Lågnesflya, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. E. = the eider ducklings. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Eusletta*, see Eolussletta.

**Evabreen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Eva Alma Augusta Seliger, b. 1894, daughter of the topographer Paul Seliger, who constructed a map of the district

based on Bock and Poninski's survey of the district in 1907. *Eva-Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Evafjellet** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 534 m, north of Orvindalen, between Hornsund and Dunderbukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Eva Orvin, 1896-1956, wife of Anders K. Orvin, Ph.D., Norwegian geologist, member and leader of a number of expeditions to Spitsbergen. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Eva-Gl.*, see Evabreen.

**Evapasset** 76° 56.0' N 16° 53.0' E  
1.5 km wide glacier pass between Svalisbreen in the west and Skilfonna, between Vartdalsåta in the north and the northeastern peak in Brendetoppane, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Eva Sandemose, née Borgen, b. 1906, engaged with Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, Norway, 1932-37. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Evatindane** 79° 33.2' N 10° 54.0' E  
Mountain between Gullybukta and Adambreen on the northern side of Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Orvin 1964. *Eplet*, Orvin.

**Evensenbukta** 74° 27' N 19° 17' E  
Bay on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Peder Marinus Evensen, b. 1886, Husvik near Tønsberg, Norway. Harbour pilot on Bjørnøya 1918-25, in the service of Bjørnøen A.S. Hoel 1925.

**Evensenryggen** 77° 48.7' N 18° 03.0' E  
About 4 km long mountain ridge with several peaks between Inglefieldbreen and Arnesenbreen, between Kvitkamben in the south and Bungefjellet and Drygkjølen in the north, east in Heer Land. After Bjarne Ragnvald Evensen, cartographer at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1969.

*Everest Ascent*. The western mountain slope of Teltfjellet on the east side of Billefjorden. McCabe 1939.

**Evjebukta** 74° 21' N 19° 08' E  
Bay on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. E. = the eddy bay. Hoel 1925.

*Exil*, see Diademmet.

*Exile*, see Exilfjellet.

**Exilfjellet** 78° 50' N 13° 30' E  
1001 m high mountain between Holtedahlfonna, Kronebreen and Diadembreen, just west of Diademmet, west in James I Land. See also Diademmet. *Diadem*, Wegener 1913 a; *Exile*, Conway 1898 b; *L'Exilé*, Isachsen 1915.

**Exilpasset** 78° 50.0' N 13° 30.0' E  
Pass between Tre Kroner and Vasafjellet, from Diadembreen to Holmströmbreen, James I Land. Orvin 1964.

*Extreme Hook*, see Ekstremhuken.

*Extreme Valley*, see Ekstremdalen.

*Eyland*. Four islands in a row stretching from just south of the mouth of Lomfjorden to the southern side of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two northernmost of the Tommeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spart of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poort 1720.

*Eyland*, see Tommeløyane.



**Fagerbukta** 77° 29.6' N 14° 43.5' E  
The easternmost bay at the inner part of Recherchefjorden made by the retreat of Recherchebreen, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the beautiful bay. *Schoone Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Fagerfjorden*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Fagersta Rivulet*, see Fagerstaelva.

*Fagerstabergen*, see Fagerstafjella.

**Fagerstadalen** 77° 46.7' N 16° 49.5' E  
About 4 km long valley between Midbøeryggen and Scheelefjellet in the northeastern part of Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. De Geer 1919 a. *Fagerstadlaakso*, Saraste 1925 b.

*Fagerstadlaakso*, see Fagerstadalen.

**Fagerstaelva** 77° 46.7' N 16° 49.5' E  
River through Fagerstadalen to Rindersbukta, northeast in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. *Fagersta Rivulet*, Cöster (1925) p. 117.

**Fagerstafjella** 77° 45.5' N 16° 46.0' E  
Large mountain group between Danzigdalen in the west and Scheelebreen in the east, between Van Mijenfjorden in the north and Filantropbreen, Harefjellet and Pipebreen in the south, northeast in Nathorst Land. The summit of 1070 m was ascended by W. Werenskiöld with assistants, of the Hoel Expedition on July 21, 1921, for geographical surveying. Another summit, 1001 m, was ascended by A. Koller with assistants, of the Hoel Expedition on the same day for the same purpose. The Swedish geologist F. Cöster carried out photogrammetric observations from this mountain in 1924. After the iron works at Fagersta, Västmanaland, Sweden, from which Nathorst's Spitsbergen expedition 1898 received substantial donations. Consequently, Nathorst's expedition, which mapped the area, named this large group of mountains after Fagersta, and one of the peaks after Chr. H. Th. Aspelin, manager of the works. Later De Geer named four glaciers in Fagerstafjella after methods for producing wrought iron and steel: Osmund, Wallon, Bessmer and Elektro methods. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Fagerstabergen*, Kjellström 1901; *Fagerstavuoret*, Saraste 1925 b.

**Fagerstaneset** 77° 48.7' N 16° 46.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide point on the divide between Rindersbukta and the rest of Van Mijenfjorden, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Fagersta*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Fagerstavuoret*, see Fagerstafjella.

**Fagervatna** 74° 24.5' N 18° 57' E  
Small lakes near the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. F. = the beautiful lakes. Hoel 1925.

*Fair Foreland*, see Fuglehuken.

**Fair Haven** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Sound between Fugløya to the south and Fuglesongen and Klovningen to the north, northernmost in Albert I Land. Phipps (1774) p. 44, Scoresby (1820) I, pp. 115-116, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Charing Cross*, De Geer (1913) p. 255; *De Zeeuwsche Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 5; *Havre du Nord*, Phipps (1775) p. 41; *North Harbour*, Phipps (1774) p. 44, Beechey (1818) p. 309, Scoresby (1820) I, pp. 115-116; *North*

*Haven*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 248; *Nördlicher Hafen*, Martens (1675) p. 18; *Zeeuwsche baai*, Muller 1874.

*Fair Haven*, see Holmiabukta.

*Fair Haven*. A me of large bay, drawn in the map of Phipps and Lutwidge, between Hornsund and Bellsund. Does not exist. Phipps and Lutwidge 1774.

*Fair Haven*, see Norskøysundet.

*Fair Haven*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*Fair Haven*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Fair Haven ou Baie de la Recherche*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Faire Foreland*. Erroneously placed near Dei Sju Isfjella. Mortier 1693.

*Faire Foreland*, see Fuglehuken.

*Faire H.*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Faire hauen*, see Fairhaven.

*Faire Hauen*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Faire haven*, see Fairhaven.

*Faire-forland*, see Fuglehuken.

*Fairhaven*, 79° 30' N 11° E. Originally the name of the harbour or anchorage at the eastern entrance to Sørgattet, which was called Englische Bay by the Dutchmen. Later the name seems to have been used of the whole of Smeerenburgfjorden. See also English Bay and Smeerenburgfjorden. Conway (1906) p. 355 takes Fairhaven to be the same as Sørgattet. The name Fair Haven is better used for another locality, and to use it here and let it supersede the established names of Smeerenburgfjorden and Sørgattet would not be practical. Blaeu 1623 a, Addison 1904, Conway 1906.

*Fair-Hvn*, see Svenskegattet.

**Fairbairnbreen** 78° 53.0' N 16° 52.0' E  
Tributary glacier from southeast to Formidablebreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Peter Edward Fairbairn, Ph.D., English geologist, member of Jacson's Spitsbergen Expedition 1932. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Fairweather Gl.*, see Fairweatherbreen.

**Fairweatherbreen** 78° 34.7' N 16° 54.0' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier from the central part of Robertsfjellet, between Robertsfjellet and Meakinsfjellet down in Mathesondalen, Bünsow Land. After Josiah William Chalmers Fairweather, Scottish medical officer to the expedition of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh, to Spitsbergen in 1920. See also Mathiesondalen. *Fairweather Gl.*, Mathieson 1922.

*Fait Haven*, see Fairhaven.

**Faksebu** 79° 34.0' N 17° 45.0' E  
Hut on the northern side of Faksevågen, Ny-Friesland. After Fakse, horse in Norse mythology. Syssemmannen 1972.

**Faksedalen** 79° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Valley north of Faksevågen and west of the outer part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Fakse, horse in Norse mythology. *Vallée Faxé*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Faksefjellet** 79° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain, 340 m, between Faksevågen and Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Fakse, horse in Norse mythology. *Lomme Berg of Beere Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Mt Faxé*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Faksevågen** 79° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Small bay west of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Fakse, horse in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. Faxe*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Fakstjørnene** 74° 30' N 19° 09' E  
Small lakes near the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. Faks = mane (of a horse). Hoel 1925.

**Fallbekken** 78° 03.6' N 14° 48.0' E  
2.5 km long brook from the foot of Ravnhøgda in Kjeglefjella, southwestwards to Hollendarelva, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the dip brook, because it flows along the dip of a Tertiary bed. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Fallberget** 77° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
595 m high mountain at the uppermost part of Davisbreen and situated in the decline down to Davisbreen, south east in Torell Land. F. = the decline mountain. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Fallbergisen** 77° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Ice area between Belcherfjellet and Fallberget, southeast in Torell Land. F. = the decline ice. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Fallbreen** 78° 40.0' N 11° 00.0' E  
Steep glacier flowing down to Grimaldibukta, on the eastern shore of Prins Karls Forland. F. = the steep glacier. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Falliëresfjella** 79° 12.8' N 12° 10.0' E  
Six km long mountain group, rising to 1025 m, on the northern side of Tinayrebukta and the lower part of Tinayrebreen, in the central western part of Haakon VII Land. After Clément Armand Fallières, 1841-1931, French politician, president of the Republic 1906-13. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Monte du Président Fallières*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Fallknatten** 76° 49.7' N 16° 46.0' E  
265 m high nunatak in the central part of Vasil'evbreen, east in Sørkapp Land. F. = the decline rock. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Fallknausane*, 78° 09' N 17° 48' E. Name of two mountain rocks, on each side of Skruisbreen. Orvin 1964.

**Fallosen** 78° 29.9' N 17° 58.1' E  
1023 m high nunatak in Friedrichsenfjella, between Philippbreen and Potpeschniggbreen, north in Sabine Land. Barstad and Lytskjold.

**Fallvindsdalen** 74° 26' N 19° 09' E  
Small valley west of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. F. = the falling wind valley. Hoel 1925.

*Falmer Tal*, see Fulmardalen.

**Falsenslottet** 79° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain, 1167 m, southwest of the head of Woodfjorden, east in Haakon VII Land. After Christian Magnus Falsen, 1782-1830, Norwegian statesman. F. = Falsen's castle. See also Eidsvollfjellet. *Felsen-B.*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Mt Falsen*, Isachsen 1915; *Mt Felsen*, De Geer 1916.

**Falunfjellet** 78° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Falun, old mining town in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Falun*, De Geer 1912.

**Faluntårnet** 78° 47.9' N 14° 13.0' E  
Peak northwesternmost in Falunfjellet, on the southern side of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. After Falun, old mining town in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. Liestøl 1987.

**Fanciullipynten** 79° 12.2' N 11° 59.0' E  
Point south of the entrance from Möllerfjorden to Tinayrebukta in Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After Fanciulli, sailer on board the "Princesse Alice" during the Prince of Monaco's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 1. *Pte Fanciulli*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Fangaren** 80° 05.0' N 22° 00.0' E  
Mountain on the western side of Rijpfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1964.

**Fangenbreen** 78° 16' N 16° 14' E  
Small glacier east of Ottofjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. After S. A. Fangen, manager of the Spitsbergen Coal and Trading Co. Ltd., 1903-05. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Fanghütte in Second Valley*, see Ravehytta.

**Fangstmannbogen** 77° 00.4' N 15° 21.5' E  
1.2 km wide, open bay at Rålstranda, between Rotjespynten and Fangstmannpynten, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the hunter's bay. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Fangstmannpynten** 77° 00.1' N 15° 22.5' E  
Small point at Rålstranda, 1 km west of Worcesterpynten, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the hunter's point. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Fanny Fjell*, see Fannytoppen.  
*Fanny Spitze*, see Fannytoppen.

**Fannypynten** 77° 00' N 15° 42.5' E  
Point south of Fannytoppen, between Hansbreen and Sofiebogen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fanny: name of woman, not possible to identify the person. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Fannytoppen** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain peak, 418 m, between Hansbreen and Sofiebogen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fanny: name of woman, not possible to identify the person. *Fanny Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Fanny Spitze*, Sterneck 1874.

*Fantastique Glacier*, see Fantastiquebreen.

**Fantastiquebreen** 78° 55.5' N 17° 10' E  
Tributary glacier to Formidablebreen west of Newtontoppen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After one of Glen's sledges "Fantastique". *Fantastique Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 95.

*Fara*, see Fardalen.  
*Faradalen*, see Fardalen.

**Faraofjellet** 78° 47.1' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain between Karnakfjellet and Cheopsfjellet, between Hørbye breen, Cambridgebreen and Balliolbreen, Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Harland 1952.

**Fardalen** 78° 16' N 16° 13' E  
Branch of Colesdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. F. = valley of passage. In winter the common route from Adventfjorden to

Grøn fjorden is through this valley. *Dolina Fara*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 17; *Fara*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Faradalen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26.

**Fargefjellet** 79° 58.0' N 18° 50.0' E  
Small mountain on the eastern side and innermost of Snaddvika, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Farie forland*, see Fuglehuken.

**Farken** 78° 30.0' N 20° 30.0' E  
Mountain in the northwestern part of Barentsøya. Orvin 1964.

*Farm Hamn*, see Farmhamna.

**Farmgrunnen** 78° 31.6' N 12° 24.5' E  
One km long shoal with a sunken rock and two skerries just north of the centre of the entrance to St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. After S/S "Farm", transport vessel of the Norwegian Navy. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Megrunden*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Farmhamna** 78° 20.3' N 12° 52.0' E  
Harbour between the northern spit of Hamnetangen and Hægstadpynten outside the northern part of Daudmannsøyra, Oscar II Land. After S/S "Farm", transport vessel of the Norwegian Navy. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Farm Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Farmsundet** 78° 33.5' N 12° 16.0' E  
About 3 km wide sound between Hermansenøya and the mainland, at the entrance to St. Jonsfjorden in the central part of Forlandsundet. In northwest limited by a line from Snippen to the northern point of Hermansenøya, in the east by a line between Snippen and the ice-point on the southern side of the front of Dahlbreen, and in the south by a line from the southern spit of Hermansenøya to Ankerneset. After S/S "Farm", transport vessel of the Norwegian Navy. *Farm Sd*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Hermansensund*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

*Farm Sd*, see Farmsundet.

*Farveløen*, 79° 50' N 11° E. The island cannot be identified. At any rate, the island would already have a name. Amundsen (1925) p. 246 sketch map.

**Farwoodtoppen** 78° 40' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain peak, 962 m, west of Ekmanfjorden, southernmost in James I Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud with assistants, of the Isachsen expedition on July 22, 1910, for topographic work. Invented name ("remote wood") intended to suggest connection with Garwoodtoppen nearby. *Mt Farwood*, De Geer 1912.

**Fasmerhøgda** 77° 07.8' N 16° 07' E  
525 m high nunatak on the divide between Mühlbacherbreen and Harmensisen, southwest in Torell Land. After Fasmer who together with Foswinckel, D. Krohn, V. Krohn and Kryger (Det Grønlandske Compagnie, Bergen, Norway) in 1777 got "Privilegii prolongatum" for six years to catch whales at Greenland and "Spidsbergene". Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Fass I*, see Footøya.

*Fastiisøen*, see Svenskøya.

*Fattoio de gli Arlinghesi*, see Harlinger Kocherey.

**Fatumbreen** 78° 50.0' N 12° 50.0' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Pretender, between

Kongsvegen, Kronebreen and Infantfonna, westernmost in James I Land. After the name Mt. Fatum by De Geer for one of the peaks in Pretender. Orvin 1964.

*Faulbucht*, see Fuglefjorden.

**Fauskevika** 74° 24' N 19° 12' E  
Small bay on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. From fausk, mean, rotten wood, that was found on one occasion in this cove. Hoel 1925.

*Fausse vallée des Rennes*, see Studentdalen.

*Fayer-forland*, see Fuglehuken.

*Fayre-haven*, see Fairhaven.

*Fearnley I.*, see Fearnleyholmen.

**Fearnleyholmen** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small island in Orvin Land, off the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Carl Frederik Fearnley, 1818-90, astronomer, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. *Fearnley I.*, Ulve 1872.

*Feer haven*, see Fairhaven.

*Feerbay*, see Fairhaven.

*Feerhaven*, see Fairhaven.

**Feiringbreen** 79° 01.4' N 12° 30.0' E  
5.5 km long glacier east of Feiringfjellet, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

**Feiringfjellet** 79° 01.3' N 12° 22.5' E  
1054 m high mountain north of Dyrevika in the inner part of Kongsfjorden, between Skreifjellbreen and Feiringbreen, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Norwegian Edmund Isidor Feiring, 1845-1914, cavalry officer, colonel of Isachsen's regiment at the time of his Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mt Feiring*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Feiselbreen** 77° 57.3' N 16° 44.0' E  
Small tributary glacier from Gruvfonna to Höganäsbreen between Feiselen and Boret in the southeastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Feisel is kind of a hammer used in mining. Orvin 1964.

**Feiselen** 77° 57.4' N 16° 42.5' E  
694 m high nunatak on the western side of Feiselbreen between Gruvfonna and Höganäsbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Feisel is kind of a hammer used in mining. Orvin 1964.

*Fekampen*, see Raggfjellet.

**Fellehøgda** 78° 21.2' N 17° 13.0' E  
The northernmost part of Coloradofjella with the peaks 515 m and 510 m, westernmost in Sabine Land. Orvin 1960.

**Felletoppen** 77° 37.6' N 17° 40.0' E  
705 m high summit north in Hillfjella, between Moršnevbreen and Karibreen in the Strongbreen complex in Heer Land. Felle = reservoir. A small oil reservoir was found here. Winsnes 1986.

*Felsen-B.*, see Falsenslattet.

*Felsen-Thor*. Locality in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland; cannot be identified with certainty. Drasche 1874 a.

**Femmiljøen** 79° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Lake some 7-8 km south of Mosselbukta. The lake starts at the face of a glacier from the inland ice, northwesternmost in Ny-

Friesland. Femmil: The name is a purely explanatory name for survey purposes. *Five Mile Lake*, Glen (1934) p. 111; *Hoels dal*, Ingstad 1936.

**Femtebreen** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, west in Albert I Land. F. = the fifth glacier. *Glacier No. 5*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Femtjørnene** 74° 25' N 18° 55' E  
Small lakes near the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. F. = the five tarns. Hoel 1925.

**Femvatna** 77° 50.3' N 13° 42.3' E  
Five small lakes about 1 km east of Kapp Bjørset and the northwestern part of Lågneshvøya, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the five lakes. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Fenghettene** 77° 44.0' N 16° 50.0' E  
Partly ice covered mountain with two peaks, 1105 and 1043 m, between Nobelbreen and Scheelebreen in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. F. = the percussion caps. Orvin 1964.

**Fenrisulvbreen** 79° 35.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
Small glacier between Balchenryggen and Tyrkampen, on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. Fenrisulv = wolf in Norse mythology.

**Fensalberget** 78° 41.8' N 15° 44.0' E  
The eastern part of Friggfjella, west in Dickson Land. Fensal was the residence of Frigg in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1987.

*Ferdinand Gl.*, see Ferdinandbreen.

**Ferdinandbreen** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Pyramiden, west of Billefjorden, east in Dickson Land. After Carl Ferdinand Samuelsson, 1892-1927, geographer, amanuensis at Geografiska institutionen, Uppsala University, Sweden. *Ferdinand Gl.*, Stensiö 1918.

*Ferhaure*, see Fairhaven.

*Ferlejenhuk*, see Verlegenhuken.

*Ferrier Hamn*, see Selvågen.

*Ferrier Haven*, see Selvågen.

*Ferrier Moraine*, see Ferriermorena.

*Ferrier Peak*, see Ferrierpiggen.

**Ferrierfjellet** 78° 39.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
The smallest and southernmost of two mountains (Ferrierfjellet and Terrierfjellet) in the lower part of Nordenskiöldbreen, northernmost in Bünsow Land. The name was chosen to rhyme with that of the nunatak facing it, which Conway named Terrier. *Mt Ferrier*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Kostromyzyne*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Ferriermorena** 78° 38.3' N 17° 05.0' E  
Lower part of the left lateral moraine from Ferrierfjellet to the front of Nordenskiöldbreen, Bünsow Land. The name was chosen to rhyme with that of the nunatak facing it, which Conway named Terrier. *Ferrier Moraine*, Slater (1925) sketch map p. 430.

**Ferrierpiggen** 78° 31.4' N 11° 23.0' E  
502 m high mountain peak on the northern side of Doddsfjellet in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. The name was chosen to rhyme with that of the nunatak facing it, which Conway named Terrier. *Ferrier Peak*, Bruce 1913.

**Ferrierstranda** 78° 31.5' N 11° 28.0' E  
Three km long shore east of Ferrierpiggen, from James Geikiebreen in the south to Selvågflya in the north, on the central part of Prins Karls Forland. The name was chosen to rhyme with that of the nunatak facing it, which Conway named Terrier. Orvin 1957.

**Ferskvassbukta** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Bay on the western shore of the northern part of Forlandsundet, outside Richardlaguna, Prins Karls Forland. F. = the fresh water bay. *Freshwater Bay*, Bruce 1908 and 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Fresh-water Baye*, Fotherby (1613) p. 292; *Kvalfiskbukta*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 13; *Walvisch Bocht*, Giles 1724 b.

**Festefjellet** 79° 11.3' N 12° 19.0' E  
About 910 m high mountain on the southern side of Tinayrebreen and east of Generalfjella, south and west in Haakon VII Land. Feste is an old Norwegian word for castle, fortress. Arnesen 1985.

**Festningen** 78° 06.2' N 13° 58.0' E  
Cliff on the southern side of the mouth of Isfjorden and west of the mouth of Grønfjorden, in the northwestern part of the coast of Nordenskiöld Land. Named by Norwegian hunters, after its fortress-like shape. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Castle Rock*, Binney (1925 c) p. 80; *Forteresse*, Ekholm (1887) p. 5; *Fortress*, Conway (1897) p. 42; *Fæstninga*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Fästningen*, Nordenskiöld 1875 b, Klinckowström (1891) p. 72; *I. Festningen*, Isachsen 1915; *Mys Krepost*, Sokolov (122) p. 124; *Sandstenskammararen*, Klinckowström (1891) p. 72; *Sandstensskammen*, Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 13.

*Festningen Fyrlampe*, see Festningen Lykt.

**Festningen Lykt** 78° 06.4' N 13° 57.5' E  
Light on Festningen, built by the Norwegian government in 1933, at the entrance to Grønfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fortress light. Festningen was named by Norwegian hunters, after its fortress-like shape. *Festningen Fyrlampe*, Orvin (1934) p. 27.

**Festningselva** 78° 05.6' N 13° 58.5' E  
About 2 km long river running from Vardebreen to Isfjorden just west of Festningsodden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fortress river. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Festningsodden** 78° 06.0' N 13° 58.0' E  
Point on the western side of the mouth of Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fortress point. *C. Fästningen*, Nordenskiöld 1875; *Fæstningodden*, De Geer 1910 a, Isachsen 1912 b; *Kap Staratschin*, Nordenskiöld (1875 b) p. 360.

**Festningsskjeret** 78° 06.1' N 13° 58.0' E  
Skerry between Festningen and Festningsodden, west of the mouth of Grønfjorden outermost in Isfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fortress skerry. *Festningsskjæret*, Hoel and Orvin 1937.

*Festningsskjæret*, see Festningsskjeret.  
*Festungs-Berge*, see Skansen.

**Feuchtbukta** 80° 15.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Small bay in Laponiahelvøya on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Feucht, a German who took part in Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen's

North-Polar flight in 1925. In the neighbourhood other place-names given with reference to other members of the flight. Orvin 1960.

**Feyling-Hanssenfjellet** 78° 34.5' N 16° 16.0' E  
385 m high mountain between Alvrekdalen, Jotunrabbane and Nidedalen in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. After professor Rolf W. Feyling-Hanssen, b. 1918, Norwegian micropalaeontologist, professor at the University of Aarhus, Denmark 1965-88. Orvin 1960.

*Fidra Rocks*, see Fidrasteinen.

**Fidrasteinen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Rock off the western coast of Prins Karls Forland, south of Kapp Sietoe. After Fidra, island in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Eidrasteinen*, Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut 1957; *Fidra Rocks*, Bruce 1913; *Frida Rock*, Isachsen 1915, British chart 2751.

**Filantropbreen** 77° 42.7' N 16° 42.0' E  
About 5 km long glacier between Fagerstafjella in the north and Harefjellet in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Filchnerfallet** 78° 36.5' N 18° 09' E  
Glacier between Filchnerfonna, Dvergane, Vivienberget and Akademikarbreen, north in Sabine Land. Barstad and Lytskjöld.

**Filchnerfonna** 78° 30.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Ice area west of Vivienberget and Malte Brunfjellet, Sabine Land. After Wilhelm Filchner, 1877-1957, German explorer who in 1911 visited this district of Spitsbergen. Norwegian Polar Institute 1960.

**Fimbulisen** 78° 20.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Large ice area between Sassendalen and von Postbreen, Sabine Land. Fimbul is an ancient Norse word used in the meaning hard and terrible, such as in the word "fimbulvinter", hard and terrible winter. Sheet 1 Vestspitsbergen Søre del 1964.

**Fimbulkollane** 77° 30.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Crag west of Doktorbreen, Torell Land. Fimbul is an ancient Norse word used in the meaning hard and terrible, such as in the word "fimbulvinter", hard and terrible winter. Orvin 1960.

**Fingerdjupet** 74° 20.0' N 21° 40.0' E  
Deep 200-250 m, east of Leirdjupet on the eastern side of Bjørnøya. F. = the finger deep. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965, Sjøkart 514, 1979.

*Finland Wall*, see Finlandsveggen.

**Finlandsveggen** 78° 56.5' N 16° 35.0' E  
Steep mountain range, east of the inner part of Wijdefjorden and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Finnish scientists. F. = wall of Finland. *Finland Wall*, De Geer 1912; *Finlandveggen*; *Finnlandveggen*; *Monts Stubendorff*, Wassiliev 1925; *Stubendorff Mountains*, Frazer 1924.

*Finlandveggen*, see Finlandsveggen.

**Finlayfjellet** 78° 32.2' N 17° 12.0' E  
Mountain between the upper part of Gipsdalen, Methuenbreen, Kvitserken and Rinkbreen, east in Bünsow Land. After Thomas Mathew Finlay, b. 1879, Scottish geologist, member of the ex-

pedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., Edinburg, 1920. *Mount Finlay*, Mathieson 1922.

**Finn Malmgrenfjorden** 80° 15' N 24° 30' E  
Fiord in Orvin Land, on the northeastern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Finn Malmgren, 1895-1928, Swedish meteorologist, oceanographer and Arctic explorer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Finnekroken** 78° 56.3' N 16° 26.5' E  
Point south of the front of Stubendorffbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Finne = Finlander. Point near Finlandsveggen. Helle 1987.

**Finneryggen** 78° 32.5' N 11° 11.0' E  
About 175 m high ridge on the southern side in Thomsonfjella, central part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Finnes Hamn*, see Ankerhamna.

**Finnesaksla** 78° 06.7' N 15° 29.5' E  
712 m high ridge between Bødalen and Fardalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Hans Petter Finnes, 1876-1948. In 1905 he was engaged by the Arctic Coal Co., and 1916-39 by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Master of the Horse from 1905-39. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Finneset** 78° 02.7' N 14° 14.5' E  
Point between Finneshamna on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, 2 km south of Barentsburg, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. On the point is a deserted whaling station, built in 1905. Fin = fine. The name was given by the whalers because the point was "fine" for landing, erecting works, etc. Named in 1904 by Lars Ivesen, whaler from Tjøme, Norway, who occupied it for the whaling company A/S Spitsbergen of Tønsberg. Isachsen 1912 b. *Finnæset*, Isachsen (1908) p. 14; *Kvalneset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 17; *Telegrafneset*, Iversen 1935.

**Finneshamna** 78° 02.8' N 14° 14.0' E  
Small bay on the northern side of Finneset on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, about 2 km south of Barentsburg, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Fin = fine. The name was given by the whalers because the place was "fine" for landing, erecting works, etc. The name also applied to the harbours both north and south of Finneset.

**Finnkammen** 79° 35.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
Mountain at the head of Vatnedalen west of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. Finn = Laplander. Orvin 1960.

*Finnlandveggen*, see Finlandsveggen.

**Finnluva** 79° 30.0' N 13° 10.0' E  
The southernmost peak in Roosfjella, Haakon VII Land. After mountain in Snåsa, Norway.

**Finnluvebekken** 79° 32.3' N 13° 16.5' E  
About 5 km long brook from Finnluva eastwards to Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1990.

*Finnæset*, see Finneset.

**Finsenfjellet** 78° 00.4' N 14° 52.0' E  
820 m high mountain with the heights 770 and 737 m, between the upper part of Hollendardalen and Grøndalen, north and west

in Nordenskiöld Land. After Niels Ryberg Finsen, 1860-1904, Danish physician and scientist. Founder of light-ray treatment. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Finsen*, De Geer 1912.

**Finsterwalderbreen** 77° 29.0' N 15° 16.0' E  
About 12 km long glacier including three larger tributary glaciers: Revtannbreen from west, Heimbreen and Leimbreen from east, and some other smaller tributary glaciers, on the western side of Heimenfjella, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Sebastian Finsterwalder, b. 1862, German glaciologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Finsterwalder's Glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Finsterwalder's Glacier*, see Finsterwalderbreen.

**Finsterwaldertoppen** 79° 10' N 12° 30' E  
1185 m high peak east of Tinayrebukta, Krossfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Set *Finsterwalder*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Fiord de L'est*, see Austfjorden.

*Fiordo de Stor*, see Storfjorden.

**Firkantbukta** 80° 16.0' N 25° 14.0' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of Albertinibukta in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. Rectangular bay due to the cracking of the mountain. Hjelle 1980.

**Firkantdalen** 77° 36.8' N 15° 25.0' E  
About 4 km long, tributary valley from east to Richterdalen, on the northern side of Firkanten and Kolthoffberget, south in Nathorst Land. F. = the square valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Firkanten** 77° 36.6' N 15° 21.5' E  
484 m high mountain south of Firkantdalen, southernmost in Törnebombfjella south in the central part of Nathorst Land. F. = the square. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Fyrkanten*, Nathorst 1900, Hamberg 1905.

**Firlingane** 77° 05' N 16° 10.5' E  
Four peaks, 540, 617, 558 and 640 m, about 6 km north of Hyrnefjellet, east of Storbreen and south of Harmensisen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. F. = quadruplets. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Firnbreen** 77° 52.3' N 17° 15.0' E  
About 3 km long tributary glacier from east, on the southern side of Firmfjellet, to Vallåkrabreen west in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Firmfjellet** 77° 52.8' N 17° 16.0' E  
Mountain with the peaks 865 and 900 m, between Vallåkrabreen, Firnbreen and Kroppbreen west in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.

**Firneheia** 77° 47.0' N 21° 45.0' E  
Mountain area between Guldalen and Plurdalen on the western side of Edgeøya. Firn (old Norwegian) = wilderness, district difficult to access. Hovda and Halvorsen 1969.

**Firrvatnet** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake situated southeast of Heimbukta at the head of Snaddvika, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Hægglom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

*First glacier*. A glacier from Ben Nevis to the Grand Glacier, south of Raudfjorden. Hardly intended to be used as a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 20.

*First Reef*, see Elvetangen.

*Fischtranbucht*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Fish Point*, see Fiskeryggen.

*Fish Ravin*, see Fiskekløfta.

*Fisher Lagoon*, see Fisherlaguna.

**Fisherbekkene** 78° 25.5' N 11° 31.5' E  
Rivers from Hardiefjellet and the pass between Hardiefjellet and Kamtinden which flows across Peachflya into Fisherlaguna, on the western side of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Fisherlaguna. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Fisherlaguna** 78° 24.8' N 11° 30.5' E  
Lagoon south on Peachflya on the western coast of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Donald Fisher, Edinburgh, UK. *Fisher Lagoon*, Bruce 1913.

**Fiskarbreen** 77° 05.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Small glacier between Cholmaksla and Mezenryggen, south in Torell Land. After Chholm who was a fisherman (fiskar) from Mezen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

*Fiskedalen*, see Soppdalen.

**Fiskedammane** 79° 42.0' N 15° 56.0' E  
Small lakes west of Lakssjøen in the western part of Ny-Friesland. Fiske = fishing. Orvin 1964.

**Fiskefjellet** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain east of the head of Dicksonfjorden, west of Nathorstaldalen, west in Dickson Land. Fisk = fish. Rich finds of fossil fishes from the Devonian period were made here. Lid 1929.

*Fiskekardet*, see Huginaspisskardet.

**Fiskekløfta** 78° 38.0' N 16° 05.0' E  
Cleft in the lower part of Tordalen, in the central part of Dickson Land. Fisk = fish. Rich finds of fossil fishes from the Devonian period were made here. *Die Fischschlucht*, Nathorst (1910) p. 315; *Fish Ravin*, Vogt 1941.

**Fiskeknatten** 77° 11.0' N 15° 47.0' E  
Small crag northernmost in Perlebandet, westernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Siedlecki.

*Fiskeneset*, 78° 50' N 15° E. Point at the head of Dicksonfjorden, formed by the river delta and only approachable from the sea at high tide. Fisk = fish. The name is probably after rich finds of fossil fishes from the Devonian period made here. Lid 1929.

**Fiskeryggen** 79° 37.0' N 15° 06.0' E  
Southeastern spur of Tage Nilssonfjellet on the southern side of Vatnedalen in Andrée Land. F. = the back of the fish. *Fish Point*, Dineley (1955) p. 256.

*Fisnes*, see Fisneset.

**Fisneset** 76° 42.7' N 16° 15.0' E  
Small point on the northern side of Stormbukta, between Bjørnbeinflya and Olsokflya, on the western coast of Sørkapp Land.

Fis = fart, after the smell from springs containing sulphuretted hydrogen. *Fisnes*, Lyngø 1924.

*Fitzbilly Glacier*, see Fitzbillybreen.

**Fitzbillybreen** 79° 17.8' N 17° 05' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. After Smith's College in Cambridge, UK. *Fitzbilly Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 90.

*Five Mile Lake*, see Femmilsjøen.  
*Fivelflyane*, see Fivelflyene.

**Fivelflyene** 78° 12.0' N 15° 57.0' E  
Plain between Operafjellet and Adventelva, north in Norden-skiöld Land. After five or cotton grass (*Eriophorum*). Lyngø (1938) p. 28, Lyngø 1940. *Fivelflyane*, Lyngø (1938) p. 28, Lyngø 1940.

**Fjelgbreen** 78° 38.0' N 12° 27.5' E  
Three km long tributary glacier from west in the Dahlbreen complex, between Fjelgen, Askerfjellet and Jacobsenfjella, west in Oscar II Land. Fjelg means something that is clean, well-kept and beautiful. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Fjelgen** 78° 39.0' N 12° 29.5' E  
827 m high and 3 km long mountain in upper and western part of the Dahlbreen complex, on the eastern side of Fjelgbreen, west in Oscar II Land. Fjelg means something that is clean, well-kept and beautiful. Svalbard map A6 (1957).

**Fjellbackaryggen** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain ridge northeast of the head of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the place Fjellbacka, Bohuslän, Sweden. *Mt Fjellbacka*, De Geer 1913.

**Fjellbandet** 78° 30.0' N 17° 05.5' E  
Small mountain connecting Pyefjellet and Wardropfjellet, on the northern side of Boltonbreen in Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Fjellegga** 78° 06.9' N 16° 31' E  
Ridge between Møysalbreen and Gløttfjellbreen, with two peaks of 996 and 976 m, Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the mountain ridge. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Fjellkjelen*, 76° 58.3' N 16° 28.5' E. Corrie in the northern slope of Starostinfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Fjellnuten** 76° 56.3' N 16° 11.5' E  
650 m high peak on the western side of the lower part of Samarinbreen, between Traunkammen, Kvassegga and Eggbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. F. = the mountain crag. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Fjellovergangen*, 76° 55.8' N 16° 09.5' E. Pass between Hornsundtind and Kvassegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Fjellstrandvika** 80° 10.0' N 25° 53.0' E  
Bay between Bjørnvika and Leighbreen in Orvin Land, on the northeastern coast of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Fjellsåta** 77° 24.7' N 16° 37.5' E  
Peak, 732 m, west in Arrheniusfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. Fjell = mountain. Helle 1986.

**Fjelltassen** 79° 09.5' N 11° 26.0' E  
About 505 m high peak between the larger mountains Scoresbyfjellet and Willeberget southernmost on Mitrahalfvøya in Albert I Land. Fjell = mountain, tassen = the little one. Arnesen 1984.

**Fjellvågen** 76° 56.3' N 17° 15.0' E  
Bay, surrounded by steep mountain slopes, on the southern side of Daudbjørnfjellet on the northwestern coast of Sørkapp Land. F. = the mountain bay, because the mountain rises directly up from the sea. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Fjerdebreen** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden. F. = the fourth glacier. *Glacier No. 4*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Fjernfjellet** 78° 50.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Mountain on the southeastern side of Formidablebreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. F. = the remote mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Fjomjet** 77° 52.2' N 17° 36.5' E  
Nunatak in Edvardbreen in the central part of Heer Land. F. = the speck, dust particle. Arnesen 1969.

*Fjord Lodowy*, see Isfjorden.

**Fjordnibba** 78° 22.2' N 17° 02.0' E  
Mountain out towards the southern part of Tempelfjorden northwest of Coloradofjella, westernmost in Sabine Land. Fjord = fiord. Orvin 1960.

**Fjortende Julibreen** 79° 07.5' N 12° 10.0' E  
About 16 km long glacier from Isachsenfonna westwards between Foreltinden, Forelryggen and Casimir-Périerkammen in the north, H.U.Sverdrupfjella, Mercantonfjellet, Løvlandfjellet and Reppingen in the south to Fjortende Julibukta in Krossfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After the National Day of France. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 1, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *14 Juli Bræ*, Hoel 1909, Isachsen 1912 b; *14 juli bræen*, Isachsen (1907) p. 6; *Glacier de 14 Juillet*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Fjortende Julibukta** 79° 07.5' N 11° 52.0' E  
Bay on the eastern side of the outer part of Krossfjorden, in the front of Fjortende Julibreen, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After the National Day of France. Orvin 1964.

**Fjotten** 78° 45.6' N 20° 21.0' E  
Nunatak, 365 m, on the northeastern side of Sonklarbreen, south in Olav V Land. F. = the good-natured person. Lytskjöld 1989.

**Fjøregubben** 77° 32.5' N 18° 17.0' E  
358 m high mountain north of Kvalhovden, southernmost in Heer Land. F. = the goblin or gnome living at the shore. Arnesen 1969.

**Fjørholmen** 77° 04.1' N 15° 00' E  
The northeasternmost island of Dunøyane, southwest of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the feather islet. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Fjørungen** 77° 43.4' N 13° 57.0' E  
Lake on the southern part of Kapp Martin, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the feather lake. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Flache Sp.*, see Langgrunnodden.

*Flachinsel*, see Lågøya.

*Flacke Pont*, see Ermaktangen.

**Flaggstanghaugen** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Hill on Croxzierpynten in Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Flaggstang = flag-pole. The name is possibly after a flag-pole which was placed here during an expedition. *Flaggstångskullen*, Blomstrand 1864.

*Flaggstångskullen*, see Flaggstanghaugen.

**Flakbreen** 79° 10.7' N 11° 59.5' E  
3.5 km long glacier in the western part of Generalfjella, west in Haakon VII Land. F. = the floe glacier. Orvin 1964.

**Flakbrekammen** 79° 10.6' N 12° 03.0' E  
707 m high and 3 km long mountain ridge from Ole Hansenkammen in Generalfjella, northwards between Flakbreen and Kambreen, west in Haakon VII Land. F. = the floe glacier ridge. Arnesen 1984.

**Flakdalen** 76° 52.7' N 16° 01.5' E  
About 2.4 km long and partly ice-filled valley from Goësbreen southwards between Flakfjellet and Robitzschfjellet to the upper part of Bungebreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. F. = the flat valley. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Flakfjellet** 76° 53.3' N 16° 04.0' E  
About 3.5 km long and 1.5 km wide, flat mountain area with two peaks, 638 and 713 m, between Gåsbreen in the north, Flakdalen, Bungebreen and Mehestbreen northwest in Sørkapp Land. F. = the flat mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Flakke Hoek*, see Ermaktangen.

**Flakmyrvatna** 74° 30' N 18° 50' E  
Small lakes near the northwestern coast of Bjørnøya. F. = the flat bog lakes. Hoel 1925.

**Flakskjeret** 76° 28.0' N 16° 48.5' E  
The largest rock northwesternmost on Austrevet on the southeastern side of Sørkappøya. F. = the flat rock. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Flakvassbekken** 77° 23.4' N 14° 07.5' E  
Brook from Dørdalsnuten through Fløysletta to the northernmost of Flakvatna, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the plain water brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Flakvatn*, see Istjørna.

**Flakvatna** 77° 22.3' N 14° 07.0' E  
Two lakes on the southern part of Fløysletta northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the plain lakes. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Flankebreen** 79° 10.8' N 12° 08.5' E  
3.5 km long glacier on the western side of Austflanken east in Generalfjella, west in Haakon VII Land. F. = the flanking glacier. Arnesen 1984.

**Flaska** 78° 30.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Nunatak in the southern part of Filchnerfonna, between the upper parts of Boge breen and Philippbreen, Sabine Land. F. = the bottle.

**Flaskeskjera** 74° 21' N 19° 09' E  
Rocks in Evjebukta, on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. F. = the bottle rocks. Named after its shape. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930.

*Flat Hook*, see Flathuken.

*Flat I.*, see Kapp Platen.

*Flat island*. In this map there have for the first time been marked a number of islands north of the eastern part of Nordaustlandet, in all, 14 large and small islands. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Flat P.*, see Ermaktangen.

*Flat Rk*, see Flatskjeret.

**Flatberget** 78° 06.4' N 22° 42.0' E  
About 220 m high mountain between Semenovfjella and Berrheia northeast on Edgeøya. F. = the flat mountain. Arnesen 1981.

*Flatberget*. On Storsteinhalvøya, but cannot be identified. Schyft and Blake.

**Flatbreen** 77° 07.0' N 16° 50.0' E  
10 km long and 4 km wide, level tributary glacier from north to Hornbreen, southernmost in Torell Land. F. = the flat glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Flatdalen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Valley west of Dicksondalen, James I Land. F. = the flat valley. Lid 1929.

**Flathaugdalen** 77° 48.4' N 14° 36.0' E  
Small valley between Flathaugen and the southern part of Sefstrømkammen, between the lower parts of Fritjovbreen and Barzeliusdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the flat hill valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Flathaugen** 77° 47.8' N 14° 35.0' E  
Low ridge, 235 m high and about 3.5 km long, between Berzeliusdalen, Sefstrømkammen and Fridtjovbreen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the flat hill. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Flatholmen** 77° 35.5' N 20° 42.0' E  
Small islet in Storfjorden about 5.5 km west of Martinodden in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. F. = the flat islet. Moen 1982.

**Flatholmen** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Small island northwest of Isøyane, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the flat islet. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Flathuken** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Point between Raudfjorden and Svenskegattet, northernmost in Albert I Land. F. = the flat point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Capo Flat*, Albertini (1929) p. 55; *Capo Flatt*, Sora (1930) p. 116; *Capo Flatucken*, Sora (1930) p. 85; *C. Vlak-Hoek*, De Geer 1913; *Flat Hook*, Beechey 1818 a; *Fox Point*, Edge 1625, Conway 1906; *Point Platte*, Hamy (1901) p. 41; *Store Rødebaineset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 34.

**Flathukfjellet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain above Flathuken, northernmost in Albert I Land. F. = the flat hook. The name is probably after the shape of the mountain. *Mt Vlak-Hoek*, De Geer 1913.





- Flathøgda** 78° 42.0' N 26° 41.0' E  
Flat height between Kjølen and Kükenthalfjellet in the southern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. F. = the flat height. Arnesen 1980.
- Flatkollen** 78° 17' N 17° 19.5' E  
Rather flat hill, 368 m high, northeast of Sassendalen, west in Sabine Land. F. = the flat hill. Svalbard map C9 (1950). *Rundfjellet*, Berset (1953) p. 259.
- Flatkollhallet** 78° 16.3' N 17° 20' E  
Hillside between Flatkollen and Sassanelva, west in Sabine Land. F. = the flat hillside. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Flatland*, see Forlandsletta.
- Flatneset** 78° 18.8' N 12° 02.5' E  
Flat, small point on the southeastern coast of Forlandsletta, 3.9 km north of Pricepynten, Prins Karls Forland. F. = the flat point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Flatpasset** 77° 01.2' N 15° 44.0' E  
Pass between Fannytoppen and Flatryggen, east of Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the flat pass. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Flatryggen** 77° 02.2' N 15° 45.5' E  
Long, rather flat ridge leading from Wienertinden to Fannytoppen, between Hansbreen and Sofiebogen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the flat ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Flatsalen** 76° 40' N 25° 30' E  
Depression between Nørdstefjellet and Lyngefjellet, Hopen. F. = the flat saddle. The name is probably after the flat surface in the depression. Iversen 1926.
- Flatskjeret** 77° 29.4' N 14° 33.5' E  
Rock in Vestervågen, the western bay in the inner part of Recherchefjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the flat rock. The name is probably after the surface of the rock. *Flat Rk*, Rolleston 1896.
- Flatstrandbukta** 80° 40.1' N 21° 18.0' E  
Bay on the southern side of Martensøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. F. = the flat beach bay. Hjelle 1980.
- Flatøy, Store og Lille*. Islets in the inner part of Fair Haven. Probably Steggholmen. Used by hunters/sealers. Hoel 1936.
- Flatøya** 79° 00.1' N 30° 21.0' E  
Island of the southeastern coast of Abeløya, about one km west of the southern point of Lågtunga, Kong Karls Land. F. = the flat island. Arnesen 1980.
- Flatøyra** 79° 16.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
The coastal lowland at the mouth of Flatøyrdaalen, on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. Name given by the Norwegian trapper Georg Bjørnnes, who had his hut (Flatøyrhytta) here. Georg Bjørnnes (Harland and Masson-Smith 1962).
- Flatøyrdaalen** 79° 17.0' N 16° 08.0' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, with outlet at Flatøyra, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Flatøyrhytta** 79° 16.5' N 16° 00.0' E  
Hut on Flatøyra on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. Erected by Norwegian trapper Georg Bjørnnes. Georg Bjørnnes (Harland and Masson-Smith 1962).
- Flaumdalen** 79° 53.0' N 22° 25.0' E  
Valley on Helvetesflya from the northern end of Flysjøen and about 7 km northwards and westwards. The lower part of the valley is overflowed when the ice closes up the outflow in the southwestern part of Flysjøen, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. F. = the flood valley. Ohta 1980.
- Fleindalen** 79° 45.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Small valley on the southern side of Fleinfjellet and north of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. F. = the bare or naked valley. Orvin 1964.
- Fleinegga** 78° 04.5' N 16° 16.5' E  
Ridge forming the northern part of Battfjellet with 1005 to 1028 m high peaks, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the bare mountain ridge. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Fleinfjellet** 79° 45.0' N 16° 50.0' E  
Mountain east of Dunérbreen and north of Valhallfonna in Ny-Friesland. F. = the bare or naked rock without soil. Orvin 1964. *Landvide*, Orvin 1960.
- Fleinholmane** 77° 33.0' N 20° 47.0' E  
Eight islets north of Årdalstangen, on the southwestern coast of Edgeøya. F. = the bare or naked islets. Arnesen 1987.
- Fleinisen** 78° 06.5' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier at the head of Foxdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the bare ice. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Fleinskallen** 78° 07.0' N 18° 57.0' E  
About 3.5 km long mountain between Skjolddalen and Øgledalen north of Agardhfjellet in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. F. = the baldhead. Orvin 1960.
- Flekkøya** 80° 05.0' N 22° 18.0' E  
Small island outside Springarodden on the eastern side of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Named after the dark part of sedimentaries on the northeastern side of the island. Hjelle 1966.
- Fleksurbreen** 78° 07.7' N 16° 54.5' E  
Small glacier along the western side of Fleksurfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the flexure glacier, because the strata here form a conspicuous flexure. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Fleksurfjellet** 78° 08.1' N 16° 55.5' E  
Mountain ridge at the head of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the flexure mountain, because the strata here form a conspicuous flexure. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Flemingfjellet** 78° 43.8' N 17° 06.5' E  
Nunatak, 1082 m, on the divide between Nordenskiöldbreen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Rev. William Launcelot Scott Fleming, 1906-90. Educated at Cambridge and Yale universities, fellow chaplain, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, UK, 1933-34, dean and chaplain of Trinity Hall 1937-40, 1940-46 in the Royal Navy, 1946-49 dean, chaplain and managing director of Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, UK, 1949 bishop of Portsmouth. Member of the Oxford

Expedition to Spitsbergen 1933, British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37. Harland 1952. *Sven Hedin-Kopf*, Herrmann 1942.

*Fleur de Lys Hafen*, see Fleur de Lyshamna.

*Fleur de Lys point*, see Kapp Fleur de Lys.

**Fleur de Lyshamna** 77° 33.9' N 15° 00.5' E  
About 700 m wide bay between Sterneckøya and Ahlstrand-  
odden in the north and Pitnerodden in the south, outermost in  
van Keulenfjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After  
Prince Henry of Bourbon's yacht "Fleur de Lys", which he used  
on his expedition to Spitsbergen 1891-92. *Fleur de Lys Hafen*,  
Barry 1894 i; *Kvitfiskbukta*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; *Sandbukten*,  
Nathorst (1900) p. 139.

**Flintdokka** 77° 35.5' N 21° 41.5' E  
Depression between Kvalpyntfonna, Digerfonna and Kuhrbreen,  
southwesternmost on Edgeøya. F. = the flint doll. Name refers  
to the ground here. Winsnes 1988.

**Flinthaugen** 77° 42.8' N 14° 41.5' E  
60 m high hill in the central part of Akseløya, between Bellsund  
and Van Mijenfjorden. F. = the flint hill. Svalbard map B10  
(1948).

**Flintholmen** 78° 38.8' N 14° 36.5' E  
Islet on the western side of the central part of Ekmanfjorden,  
the northwestern branch in Isfjorden, southernmost in James  
I Land. F. = the flint islet. The name is probably after the flint  
ground on the islet. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Chert I.*, De  
Geer 1910 a.

**Flinthornet** 77° 19.3' N 15° 35' E  
980 m high peak east of Amundsenisen, east in Wedel  
Jarlsberg Land. F. = the flint horn. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Flintkammen** 77° 59.8' N 13° 58.5' E  
About 2.5 km long mountain ridge between Heftyefjellet in the  
northeast and Hermod Petersenfjellet in the southeast, east of  
Kalkegga, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the flint ridge.  
Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Flintrabben** 77° 44.0' N 14° 37.5' E  
About 2.5 km long ridge forming the northern part of Akseløya,  
between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. F. = the flint ridge.  
Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Flintskjera** 76° 34.5' N 16° 15.5' E  
About 1.5 km long row of skerries from the northern spit of  
Øyrlandsodden stretching north-northwestwards, southwest in  
Sørkapp Land. F. = the flint skerries. Formed by tilted layers of  
hard, flinty, Carboniferous or Permian rocks. Svalbard map C13  
(1948).

**Flisa** 74° 30' N 18° 49' E  
Reef at the northwestern corner of Bjørnøya. F. = the chip. The  
name probably given because the shoal is very small. Svalbard  
chart S. 1 (1932). *Snaget*, Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Flishovden** 77° 35.7' N 17° 12.0' E  
About 710 m high, partly snow covered mountain between  
Sokkelbreen and Barlaupfonna, on the divide between Torell  
Land and Nathorst Land. After a place in Norway. Arnesen  
1985.

**Floen** 79° 48.9' N 13° 07.0' E  
Small lake northeasternmost at Norddalsflya, north in Haakon  
VII Land. After a lake in Aurskog-Høland, Akershus, Norway.  
Orvin 1964.

**Flogknausen** 79° 29.1' N 12° 51.5' E  
Mountain crag in Børrebreen, Germaniahavøya, Haakon VII  
Land. F. = the precipice crag. Gjelsvik 1991.

**Flogtoppane** 77° 04.3' N 15° 47' E  
Two peaks, 804 and 873 m, on Sofiekammen, southernmost in  
Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The eastern side of Sofiakammen here  
forms a steep rock-face (flog), hence the name. Svalbard map  
B12 (1953). *Birkenmajertoppen*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Flora Glacier*, see Florabreen.

**Floraberget** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain north of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav  
V Land, Nordaustlandet. The name is after the rich vegetation  
on the southwestern slope of the mountain. Scholander 1934 b,  
Kulling 1934 b.

**Florabreen** 78° 35.8' N 17° 19.0' E  
Glacier at the head of Gipsdalen, between Nordstrømfjellet,  
Minkinfjellet, Nemtinovfjellet and Gipsdalskongen in Bünsow  
Land. The glacier down to Gipsdalen is formed by two glacier  
arms, a minor from north towards Nordenskiöldbreen, and a  
larger from northeast towards Tunabreen, separated by a long,  
narrow mountain ridge. The name is after the rich vegetation.  
*Flora Glacier*, Mathieson 1922.

**Florabukta** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Bay on the northern side of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya,  
Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. The name is after the rich  
vegetation. Kulling 1934 b.

**Floraodden** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Point east of Florabukta, the northern shore of  
Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. The name is after the rich  
vegetation. Kulling 1934 b.

**Flosjøen** 77° 46.5' N 13° 48.0' E  
About 2 km long lake, which originally was a lagoon, situated  
between Lågnesrabbane and Marvågen, southwest in  
Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the highwater lake, because the water  
washes into the lake at high water. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Floskjeret** 78° 18.6' N 14° 30.0' E  
Rock in the northern part of Isfjorden, about 4.5 km east of the  
northern part of Erdmannflya, southeast of Oscar II Land. F. =  
the tide skerry. The name is probably given because the tide  
washes over the skerry. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard  
chart S. 3 (1932). *Tide Skerry*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Fløtbreen** 79° 50' N 22° 50' E  
Glacier in the western part of Austfonna, just east of Venesjøen,  
and northeast of Winsnesbreen, in the central part of  
Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Fløttesjøen** 80° 01.0' N 23° 04.0' E  
About 6 km long lake between Beistkollen and Austfonna, south  
in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Fløtt(e) = woodless  
mountain plain. Arnesen 1969.

- Flötvatnet** 78° 52.3' N 10° 44.5' E  
Lake north of Aberdeenflya, northernmost at Prins Karls Forland. Liestøl 1988.
- Flower Glacier*, see Flowerbreen.  
*Flower Pass*, see Flowerskaret.  
*Flower Valley*, see Flowerdalen.  
*Flower Valley*, see Blomsterdalen.
- Flowerbreen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Small glacier south of Sassenfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-99, managing director of the British Museum (Natural History). *Blomebreen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32; *Flower Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.
- Flowerdalen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Valley on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-99, managing director of the British Museum (Natural History), and because of its relative botanical wealth. *Blomedalen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32; *Flower Valley*, Conway 1897 b; *Reindeer Valley*, Gatty 1895.
- Flowerdalselva** 78° 19.2' N 16° 32.5' E  
River in Flowerdalen, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-99, managing director of the British Museum (Natural History). *Blomedalselva*, Feyling-Hansen and Jørstad 1950.
- Flower-Garden*, see Blomesletta.  
*Flowerskardet*, see Flowerskaret.
- Flowerskaret** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Pass south of Flowerbreen, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-99, Briton, managing director of the British Museum (Natural History). *Flower Pass*, Dubois 1912; *Flowerskardet*.
- Fludren*, see Flyndra.  
*Flushing*, see Smeerenburg.
- Flyangen** 77° 21.6' N 14° 08.0' E  
Lake southernmost on Fløysletta in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fly meaning a plateau or a barren plain or undulating stony area. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Flybekkene** 76° 35.0' N 16° 47.5' E  
Several brooks from Kistefjellet and the neighbouring area flowing together forming two mainstreams through the eastern part of Sørflya into the sea near Strandskjera, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. F. = the barren plain brooks. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Flydammane** 78° 16.5' N 14° 06.5' E  
Several small lakelets on Flytangen, the southern part of Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. F. = the barren plain tarns. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Flygarfonna** 77° 53.0' N 14° 35.0' E  
Minor glacier from Sivertsenfjellet, Lassen-Urdahlfjellet and Jöns Jacobfjellet towards Nordre Aurdalsbre in southwest, west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the aviator's glacier. In the neighbourhood several of the aviator's who participated in the photography of Svalbard from the air, have been commemorated. *Flygerfonna*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Flügel-Berg*, see Palibinranten.  
*Flygerfonna*, see Flygarfonna.  
*Flykollbreen*, see Børrebreen.
- Flykollen** 79° 30.0' N 12° 50.0' E  
Mountain ridge on the eastern side of Widerøefjella in Haakon VII Land.
- Flykollen** 79° 52.3' N 22° 29.4' E  
Crag east of Flaumdalen and northeast of Flysjøen, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld and Ingulfsvann 1996.
- Flymuen** 79° 45.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
Crag between Sjøflya and Femmilsjøen south of Mosselbukta, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1960.
- Flyndra** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Island near the northern shore of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. F. = flatfish. After the shape. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b. *Fludren*, Ringertz 1899.
- Flynibba** 77° 47.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
745 m high mountain between Kleivdalen, Kleivdalsnuten, Grånutbreen and Grånutane, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the plateau crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Flyodden*, see Sørpynten.
- Flysjøen** 79° 50.0' N 22° 25.0' E  
Large lake on Helvetesflya, north of Winsnesbreen, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.
- Flytangen** 78° 16.5' N 14° 06.0' E  
Five km long and narrow part of Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. F. = the barren plain low point. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Flytjørnene** 79° 48.2' N 13° 07.5' E  
Four small lakes, including Slora, easternmost at Norddalsflya, north in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1968.
- Flyungen** 76° 34.7' N 16° 46.0' E  
The northwesternmost of Sørflyvatna on Sørflya in Sørkapp Land. F. means the lake on the barren plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Flyvatna** 74° 27' N 19° 05' E  
Lakes in the central, flat part of Bjørnøya. F. = the plateau lakes. Hoel 1925.
- Flyvengen** 79° 31.0' N 12° 59.0' E  
Six km long mountain with the peak Flykollen, 1018 m, north of Børrebreen in Haakon VII Land. Name referring to Flykollen and Widerøefjella. Widerøe is the company taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. Liestøl 1988.
- Flyvika*, see Sjøværbukta.
- Fløielenga** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Grassgrown coastal plain between Hansdalen and Rasmusdalen west of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. Fløiel = velvet. The name is a Norwegian adaptation of the English name. *Velvet Lawn*, Conway (1897) p. 244.

*Fløifi.*, see Fløyfjellet.

**Fløya** 77° 32.4' N 21° 53.5' E  
Small peak about 210 m high, between the southwestern part of Tjuvfjordskarvet and Kuhrbremorenen, southwest on Edgeøya. F. = the wing (the western wing of Tjuvfjordskarvet). Arnesen 1967. *Kuhr Peak*, Watkins 1928; *Kuhrtoppen*, Norberg.

**Fløybekken** 77° 26.0' N 14° 10.0' E  
Brook from Fløytjerna to Dunderelva, about 600 m from Dunderosen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Fløyfjellet. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Fløyfjellet** 77° 24.4' N 14° 09.5' E  
599 m high mountain between Dunderdalen and Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fløy = wing. After the situation of the outer wing of the mountains south of Dunderbukta. *Fløifi.*, Isachsen 1919.

**Fløykalven** 77° 25.1' N 14° 05.5' E  
338 m high mountain between the lower part of Dunderdalen and the northern end of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Fløyfjellet. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Fløymannen** 77° 47.5' N 17° 30.5' E  
The southernmost top, 780 m, in Skjerdaltoppene on the western side of Bakaninbreen in the western part of Heer Land. F. = the pivot. Arnesen 1969.

**Fløyodden** 77° 25.1' N 13° 57.0' E  
Point at the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Fløyfjellet. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Fløysletta** 77° 23.8' N 14° 06.0' E  
About 11 km long coastal plain from Hamnebukta in the north to Fønhusbukta in south, in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the wing plain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Fløyta** 74° 29' N 19° 00' E  
Small lakes in the north of Bjørnøya. Fløyta, Norwegian word used for shoal lakes with variable water level. Hoel 1925.

**Fløytjerna** 77° 24.9' N 14° 12.5' E  
Small lake by the foot of Fløyfjellet in the lower part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the wing tarn. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Flåbekken** 78° 57.5' N 11° 38.0' E  
Brook running from Flåtjerna to the sea, 7.5 km west of Ny-Ålesund, northernmost in Oscar II Land. F. = the ledge brook. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Flåen** 79° 55.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Low mountain between Verlegenhuksletta and Flåisen, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. F. = the ledge. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Flåisen** 79° 55.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Ice area south of Flåen on Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. F. = the ledge glacier. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Flåtán** 80° 02.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
Small lake west on Verlegenhukfløya, Ny-Friesland. After lake in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Flåtjerna** 78° 57.0' N 11° 38.0' E  
The westernmost of three tarns on Steinflåen on Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. F. = the ledge tarn. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Flåvatna** 74° 28' N 18° 51' E  
Small lakes in the north of Bjørnøya. Name because the ground is flat here, and the lakes are shallow. Hoel 1925.

*Foam skerries*, see Skumskjera.

*Fog Camp*. No identifiable geographical locality. Binney (1925 c) p. 154.

**Fogberget** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain west of Söre Franklinbreen, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the dense fog, which surrounded the mountain when the Swedish geologist O. Kulling, member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1931, tried to survey the mountain and its surroundings. Kulling 1934 a.

**Fogbergsvatnet** 80° 03.0' N 19° 10.0' E  
Small lake on Fogberget, west of Söre Franklinbreen in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Fogberget. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Fogelfjället*, see Fuglefjellet.

*Fog-saddle*, see Skoddepasset.

**Fokiden** 78° 51.1' N 10° 32.0' E  
Small islet off the northernmost part of Hornfløya, 200 m north of Selneset, in the northernmost part of Prins Karls Forland. F. = a Norwegian version of the word Phocidae = seal. The only colony of common seal between Fuglehuken and Kapp Sietoe is situated here and on Selneset 200 m south-southwest. Gjertz 1990.

**Fokkberga** 78° 50.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Small nunataks on the northwestern side of Conwayjøkulen, a tributary glacier to Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. F. = the snowdrift nunataks. Orvin.

**Fokknuten** 77° 11' N 15° 30.5' E  
707 m high nunatak in the western part of Blåsterisen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the snowdrift crag. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Foksnæs*, see Revnosa.

**Foktinden** 77° 33.4' N 16° 22.5' E  
Peak, 1116 m, southernmost in Gloføykja, between Stenstrubreen and Disbreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. F. = the snowdrift peak. Liestøl 1986.

**Folafoten** 77° 47.5' N 20° 23.5' E  
Sunken rock 3.5 m in Storfjorden, about 22 km west of Watkinsfjellet on Edgeøya. After sunken rock on the Norwegian coast near Smøla. Moen 1982.

**Foldaksla** 77° 31.6' N 15° 06.0' E  
897 m high mountain on the northern side of Berzeliustinden, between Hessbreen and Blümckebreane, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the fold ridge. The Triassic strata appear in the fine folding here. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Folddalen** 77° 48.5' N 14° 22.0' E  
About 2.5 km long tributary valley to Ytterdalen from

Fridtjovbreen, between Foldtinden in Ytterdalsegga and Grånutane, cutting through the folding strata of Carboniferous and Permian sediments, west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fold valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Foldnutane** 77° 23.6' N 14° 46.0' E  
2.5 km long mountain with the heights 660 and 700 m, between the upper parts of Dunderdalen and the Recherchebreen complex, with strongly folded Hecla Hoek rocks, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Foldnutfonna** 77° 23.3' N 14° 49.5' E  
About 3 km long ice field limited by a line from the central part of Foldnutane to the southern end of Nordre Nunatak, further to the eastern end of Søre Nunatak, Haugknatten, and to the eastern end of Konglomeratfjella, west in the Recherchebreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Foldtinden** 77° 49.0' N 14° 20.5' E  
730 m high peak formed by folded Carboniferous and Permian sediments, southernmost in Ytterdalsegga, between Fridtjovbreen and Ytterdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. The peak is formed by folded Carboniferous and Permian sediments. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Folevatnet** 79° 30.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Ice-dammed lake on the northern side of Skinfaksebreen, Ny-Friesland. Fole is a young horse. Here in connection with Skinfakse, the sun's horse in Norse mythology. Orvin.

*Folfo Grande*. Probably Sassenfjorden.

**Folkvard Buggebreen** 77° 52.5' N 14° 40.0' E  
About 2 km long glacier between Jöns Jacobfjellet and Ørjankampen on the western side of Barzeliusdalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After the Barrister-at-Law Folkvard Bugge, b. 1878, who took part in the establishment of A/S Svalbard Kulgruber, the company which claimed the property on which the mountain is situated. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Foltmardalen** 77° 51.7' N 15° 00.0' E  
Minor valley on the eastern side of Foltmarfjellet down to Vassdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Jens Ludvig Aars Foltmar, 1881-1934, managing director in the Norwegian Ministry of Trade which at the time dealt with most of the governments Svalbard affairs. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Foltmarfjellet** 77° 51.6' N 14° 55.5' E  
737 m high mountain between Berzeliusdalen and Foltmardalen, including the 555 m high peak on the southern side of the mountain, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Jens Ludvig Aars Foltmar, 1881-1934, managing director in the Norwegian Ministry of Trade which at the time dealt with most of the governments Svalbard affairs. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser 1935.

**Fonnbekken** 79° 25.0' N 22° 23.0' E  
Brook from the central part of Vibehøgdenene across the eastern part of Svartknausflya, on the southern shore of Nordaustlandet. Fonn = glacier (field of eternal snow). Salvigsen 1986.

**Fonnbrauta** 79° 23.4' N 22° 40.0' E  
About 9 km long escarpment southeasternmost in Vibehøgdenene and southeasternmost in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Fonn = glacier. Salvigsen 1986.

**Fonndalen** 78° 07.0' N 22° 10.0' E  
Valley between Bergfonna and Lomonosovberget, Edgeøya. After Bergfonna. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

**Fonndalen** 80° 04.0' N 23° 17.0' E  
About 10 km long valley from Kilpiggen southwards between Innvikhøgda and Austfonna westernmost in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Austfonna. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.

**Fonndalsbreen** 80° 03.5' N 23° 30' E  
Glacier northwesternmost in Austfonna, debouching into Botnvika innermost in Duvefjorden, southwest in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Fonnhetta** 78° 08.9' N 17° 09.5' E  
933 m high peak on the southern side of Breifonna, east in Sabine Land. After Breifonna. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Fonnkampen** 76° 59.4' N 17° 09.0' E  
608 m high mountain between Kamtoppane in the north and Hedgehogfonna in the south, northeast in Sørkapp Land. F. = the glacier mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Fonnknausane** 77° 38.0' N 22° 13.5' E  
Mountain crags between Veidebreen and Skarvbreen on the eastern side of Digerfonna, in the southern part of Edgeøya. Fonn = glacier. Arnesen 1987.

**Fonnmulen** 79° 12.7' N 13° 18.5' E  
Mostly snow and ice covered height between the upper part of Ringertzbreen and the northeastern part of Isachsenfonna, Haakon VII Land. Fonn = glacier. Arnesen 1976.

**Fonnosa** 78° 35.0' N 16° 07.0' E  
Projecting mountain on the southern side of Jotunfonna, between the upper and lower part of Myadalen and Jotunrabbane, in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. After Jotunfonna. Arnesen 1981.

**Fonnryggen** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Mountain ridge with peaks 705 and 720 m east of the upper part of Mühlbacherbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fonn = snow field. Also term for glaciers. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Fonnryggpasset** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Ice-filled defile southwest of Fonnryggen, leading from Mühlbacherbreen to Glimisen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Fonnsjøen** 80° 03.4' N 26° 55.0' E  
1.5 km long lake about 2 km north of Nordmarka in the eastern part of Austfonna, easternmost in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Fonn = glacier. Lytskjöld 1985.

**Fonnuten** 79° 50.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain top southernmost in Polhemhøgdenene, west of Heifonna, Ny-Friesland. After Heifonna. Orvin 1964.

*Foott's Id.*, see Footøya.

**Footøya** 79° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Small island in Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After R. H. Foot, one of the members of Parry's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Fass I*, Rüdiger 1898; *Foott's Id.*, Parry 1828; *Fuß-Insel*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 438; *Het Eyland nevens de Reene fioerd*, Poort 1720; *I. Foott*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Forbesbreen** 79° 19.5' N 11° 27.0' E  
About 5 km long glacier southwesternmost in the Lilliehöök-breen complex, facing the inner part of Lilliehöökfjorden, Albert I Land. After professor James David Forbes, 1809-68, glaciologist. *Gl. Hans Hess*, Isachsen 1915; *Glacier Hess*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Forbesfjellet** 78° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Mountain on the northern corner between Kvitbreen and Hinlopenbreen, northwest in Olav V Land. After Colin Hackland Forbes, Ph.D., Ass. Curator, Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, UK. He took part in Harland's Spitsbergen Expedition 1949. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Förebreen** 77° 57.4' N 17° 56.0' E  
About 6 km long glacier on the western and southern side of Ardjarnet to the main part of Andrinebreen, northernmost in Heer Land. After professor François Alphonse Forel, 1841-1912, Swiss limnologist and glaciologist. Arnesen 1969.

*Foreland Fiord*, see Forlandsundet.

*Foreland Ford*, see Forlandsundet.

*Foreland Laichs*, see Forlandsletta.

*Foreland Sound*, see Forlandsundet.

*Foreland-Fjord*, see Forlandsundet.

*Foreland-salmi*, see Forlandsundet.

*Forlandsfjorden*, see Forlandsundet.

*Forelandssundet*, see Forlandsundet.

**Forelryggen** 79° 10.3' N 12° 28.0' E  
1090 m high mountain ridge from Foreltinden between Fjortende Julibreen and Hakebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

**Foreltinden** 79° 11.0' N 12° 31.5' E  
About 1260 m high peak between Forelryggen and Målarryggen, between Hakebreen and the upper part of Fjortende Julibreen, in the central western part of Haakon VII Land. After professor François Alphonse Forel, 1841-1912, Swiss limnologist and glaciologist. *Set Forel*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Föreneset** 80° 36.8' N 20° 45.0' E  
The southern point of Parryøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. Före = furrow. Point with many furrows and small gaps. Hjelle 1980.

**Förenesholmane** 80° 36.5' N 20° 45.0' E  
Three islets south of Foreneset, the southern point of Parryøya in Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.

**Forfattarskaret** 77° 04.1' N 15° 55.5' E  
Pass south in Luciakammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Forfatter = author. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Förhovden** 79° 50' N 22° 16.3' E  
308 m high, rounded mountain on Helvetesflya, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld and Ingulfsvann 1996.

*Fork Valley*, see Forkdalen.

**Forkastningsdalen** 77° 38.4' N 14° 55.0' E  
About 4.5 km long valley on the southeastern side of Midterhuken, westernmost in Nathorst Land. F. = the fault valley. There is a fault (geological) along the valley. *Bjørnskaret*, Oxaas (1955) p. 50; *Förkastningsdalen*, Hamberg 1905; *Helvedesdalen*, Heritsch (1939) p. 93.

**Forkastningsfjellet** 78° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Mountain, 483 m, on the coast north of Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the fault mountain. Large parts of the mountain have slid down in landslides. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Forkbreen** 79° 24.0' N 14° 39.5' E  
5.5 km long glacier at the head of Forkdalen in the central part of Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Tingvollen*, Orvin 1960.

**Forkdalen** 79° 30' N 15° 00' E  
Valley west of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. The valley forks, hence the name. *Fork Valley*, Conway 1897 a; *Gabel Thal*, German chart 155; *Gaffeldalen*; *Vallée Foruche*, French chart 5375.

**Forken** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain massif with two peaks of 895 and 940 m, between Supanbreen and Bjørlykkebreen, north of the head of Möllerfjorden, Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. F. = fork. The mountain is so named because of the two peaks. *La Fourche*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Forland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Forlandet** 78° 40' N 10° 50' E  
Name of recognized claim in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland, the property of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., Edinburgh. Area 5.5km<sup>2</sup>. Named after Prins Karls Forland. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 13.

*Forlandet*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Forlandet*, see Lågnesflya.

**Forlandet nasjonalpark** 78° 30.0' N 11° 00.0' E  
Forlandet National Park includes Prins Karls Forland and surrounding sea areas with the following borders: On the western coast along the territorial boarder, then forming a curve of 4 nautic miles outside Salskjera (base line point 41), leading to a straight line to position 78° 30' N 12° 00' E, further through the positions 78° 42' N 11° 20' E, 78° 50' N 11° 20' E until it makes a curve of 4 nautic miles outside Fuglehuken (base line point 36) to the territorial boarder. The park has the world's northernmost registered nesting colony of common guillemot (*urica aalge*) and is a core area for the world's northernmost stock of harbour seals (*phoca vitulina*). Several cultural relics associated with Norwegian and Russian hunting and whaling are found here. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Forlandsbanken** 78° 50' N 10° 20' E  
Submarine plateau west of Prins Karls Forland. After Prins Karls Forland. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939). *Norton Ground*, Close 1938.

**Forlandsflaket** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Portion of sea-bottom farthest north in Forlandsundet. Named after Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Forlandsflakket*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Forlandsflakket*, see Forlandsflaket.  
*Forlandskreppa*, see Forlandsrevet.

**Forlandsletta** 78° 22.0' N 11° 48.0' E  
About 19 km long low plain from Bogtjørna, Methuenfjellet, Tjørnberget and Archibald Geikiebreven in the north to Vassdammen, the northern point of Persiakammen and further east to the coast, in the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. Named after Prins Karls Forland. *Flatland*, Conway (1898 a) p. 69; *Foreland Laichs*, Bruce 1908; *Forlandssletta*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Plaine du Foreland*, Isachsen 1915.

**Forlandsrevet** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Sandy reef between two (cusplate) sandy spits across the northern part of Forlandsundet, navigable only for vessels drawing up to 4 metres. Named after Prins Karls Forland. 2 *Riffen*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Forlandskreppa*, Graarud (1913) p. 49; *Forlandsøra*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *La Barre*, Isachsen 1915; *Récif du Foreland*, Isachsen (1912 c) p. 57; *t Riff*, Giles and Rep 1710; *The Bar*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 232; *The Barr*, Edge 1625, Markham 1881.

*Forlandssletta*, see Forlandsletta.  
*Forlandssundet*, see Forlandsundet.

**Forlandsundet** 78° 35.0' N 11° 44.0' E  
88 km long sound between Prins Karls Forland and Spitsbergen, limited in the north by a line between Fuglehuken and Kvadehuken, and in the south by a line between Salpynten and Daudmannsodden. Named after Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Achter-Voorlandt*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 248; *Canale Principe Carlo*, Sacco (1938) p. 28; *Dét. du Promontoire*, French chart 5375; *Foreland Fiord*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Foreland Ford*, Pitt 1680; *Foreland Sound*, British chart 2751; *Foreland-Fjord*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Foreland-salmi*, Saraste 1925 a; *Forelandsfjorden*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Forelandssundet*, Isachsen (1908) p. 150; *Forlandssundet*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Foul Sound*, British chart 2751; *Fowle Sound*, State Papers 1657; *Hintor-Vorland*, Zorgdrager (1750) p. 245; *Kina Sound*, Elwe 1792; *Sir Thomas Smiths bay*, Muller 1874; *Voorlands floerd*, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Forlandsøen*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Forlandsøra*, see Forlandsrevet.  
*Forlandsøyane*, see Forlandsøyane.

**Forlandsøyane** 78° 20.4' N 11° 36.0' E  
Tree small islands, Nordøya, Midtøya and Sørøya, outside the western coast of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Dunøyene*, Oxaas (1955) p. 61; *Edinburgh Öyan*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Edinburgh I.*, Bruce 1913; *Edinburgh Isles*, Bruce 1908; *Forlandsøyane*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; *Förlandsöarna*, Kolthoff (1901) p. 59; *Förlandsön*, *Norra & Södra*, Levin 1904; *Iles du Foreland*, Isachsen 1915.

**Forlandsøyane fuglereservat** 78° 20.3' N 11° 36.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Forlandsøyane. Considerable nesting stocks of eiders and geese. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

*Forlegenhets-Huk*, see Verlegenhuken.  
*Formidable Glacier*, see Formidablebreven.

**Formidablebreven** 78° 50' N 16° 40' E  
Tributary glacier from east to Mittag-Lefflerbreven, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After one of Glen's sledges "Formidable". *Formidable Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 95.

**Forposten** 78° 49.5' N 16° 51.0' E  
Small nunatak just south of Ramsayfjellet, north of Mittag-Lefflerbreven, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Forposten = the outpost. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Forsbladodden** 77° 36.8' N 14° 54.5' E  
Point on the northern side of the divide between Bellsund and Van Keulenfjorden, Nathorst Land. After Nils Jacob Forsblad, b. 1874, ship's captain, member of Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen 1898. *Kap Antarctic*, Hamberg 1905; *Pte de la Séparation*, French chart 5225.

*Forsblad's hamn*, see Van Keulenhamna.

**Forsetekollen** 79° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Crags in Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. God (Ås) in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

*Forsii Berg*, see Forsiustoppen.  
*Forsius Dead Ice*, see Forsiusbreven.  
*Forsius Gl.*, see Forsiusbreven.

**Forsiusbreven** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
The westernmost part of Gimlebreven, near Forsiustoppen, Gothiahalføya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sigfrid Aronus Forsius, about 1550-1624, Swedish clergyman and astronomer. *Forsius Dead Ice*, Ahlmann (1933 e) p. 166; *Forsius Gl.*, Ahlmann 1933 c.

**Forsiustoppen** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain, 236 m, between Wahlenbergfjorden and Murchisonfjorden, Gothiahalføya, Gustav V Land, on the western coast of Nordaustlandet. After Sigfrid Aronus Forsius, about 1550-1624, Swedish clergyman and astronomer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Forsii Berg*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b; *Mt Forsius*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Forspynten** 79° 17.0' N 15° 35.0' E  
Point with lagoon at Sjettedalen, Andrée Land. After the Swedish hunter Gustav Fors, 1886-1953, who wintered at Krosspynten 1912-13 with Norwegian hunter Anton Eilertsen. When Eilertsen died, Fors, who was scorbutic after a hard turn, reached Longyearbyen where he recovered.

**Fortanna** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
795 m high mountain westernmost in Tanngarden, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the front tooth. Tanngarden means row of teeth. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Forteresse*, see Festningen.

**Fortet** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain between Petuniabukta and Adolfbukta at the head of Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. F. = the fortress. The name is probably after the shape of the mountain. *Castle Hill*, Tyrrell 1922 c.

*Fortress*, see Festningen.

**Fortunafjellet** 79° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain southwest of the head of Woodfjorden, Haakon VII Land. From Fortuna (lat.). Similar ideas are conveyed by the names Laborfjellet (mountain in the north) and Vonbreen ("hope glacier") (mountain in the east). *Mt Fortuna*, De Geer 1916.

*Fossilberg*, see Fossilfjellet.

**Fossildalen** 78° 05.6' N 14° 51.5' E  
2.5 km long valley between Vestalaksla and Vesuvaksla northeast in Kjeglefljella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *Fossiltal*, Gripp (1927) p. 35.

*Fossilfeld*, see Fossilfjellet.

**Fossilfjellet** 78° 01.1' N 14° 44.5' E  
Mountain between Hollendardalen and Grøndalen, in the central part of Kolspissfjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. The northernmost spur of the mountain is Cholnokyaksla. The Tertiary Upper Sandstone Series, which form the top of the mountain, are rich in plant fossils, hence the name. *Fossilberg*, Holmsen 1910; *Fossilfeld*, Holmsen 1911 a, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Fossiltal*, see Fossildalen.

**Fosstoppen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
1007 m high peak west of Drøntoppen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Sigurd Foss, b. 1884, Norwegian engineer who was employed with Stor Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S from 1916 to 1930. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Fossåa** 74° 23' N 19° 00' E  
River from Ellasjøen, Bjørnøya. Foss = waterfall. The river forms a waterfall. Hoel 1925.

*Foster I.*, see Fosterøyane.

**Fosterneset** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Northernmost point between Sorgfjorden and Hinlopenstretet, northeasternmost in Ny-Friesland. After Henry Foster, 1796-1829, Briton, lieutenant of H.M.S. "Griper" in Sabine's and Clavering's voyage to Spitsbergen and East Greenland 1823, and of H.M.S. "Hecla" in Parrys polar voyage 1824-25 and in his voyage to Spitsbergen 1827, when he visited Sorgfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Cap Foster*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Fosterøyane*, see Fosterøyane.

**Fosterøyane** 79° 35' N 19° 15' E  
Group of small islands, comprising Sværingen, Krylen and Pilten, in Hinlopenstretet. After Henry Foster, 1796-1829, Briton, lieutenant of H.M.S. "Griper" in Sabine's and Clavering's voyage to Spitsbergen and East Greenland 1823, and of H.M.S. "Hecla" in Parrys polar voyage 1824-25 and in his voyage to Spitsbergen 1827, when he visited Sorgfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Foster I.*, Parry 1828; *Fosterøyane*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 41; *Het Groot Eyland*, Poort 1720; *Het Vuyl Eyland*, Poort 1720.

**Foswinckelnuten** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
680 m high nunatak east of Mühlbacherbreen, southwest in Torell Land. See also Fasmerhøgda. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Fotherbyfjorden** 80° 11.0' N 23° 10.0' E  
Inner and westernmost part of Duvefjorden, from a line between Wrighttoppen and Louise Richardfjellet including Innvika and Djupkilen, Nordaustlandet. After the English whaler Robert Fotherby. Orvin.

*Fotkallen*, see Fotkollen.

**Fotkollen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain northwest of Liefdefjorden, north of Albertbreen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Fot = foot. The location of the mountain is nearby other mountains with names ending in "kolle". *Fotkallen*, Heintz, Natascha (1963) p. 92; *Mt Fotkulla*, De Geer 1913.

**Fotografryggen** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
742 m high ridge in Pilsudskifjella, between Lansebreen, Biernawskibreen and Mogilnickibreen, westernmost in Torell Land. Biernawski and Mogilnicki were photographers with the Polish expedition 1934, which photographed and mapped this area. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Foul B.*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Foul Bay*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Foul Id*, see Fugløya.

*Foul Point*. The name is mentioned together with a number of other names in the eastern part of Spitsbergen, but not yet identified. Skogman (1864) p. 552.

*Foul Pt*, see Fuglepynten.

*Foul reef*, see Ureinskagen.

*Foul Sound*, see Agardhbukta.

*Foul Sound*, see Forlandsundet.

*Foule Sond*, of *Vuyle Rivier*, see Agardhbukta.

*Foulsound*, see Agardhbukta.

*Fowl Bay*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Fowl Gat*, see Fuglegattet.

*Fowl I.*, see Fugløya.

*Fowl I. Plateau*, see Fugløyfjellet.

*Fowl Pt Gl.*, see Fuglepyntbreen.

*Fowl Range*, 78° 40' N 11° E. Name used of a number of mountains, separated by glaciers, from Fuglepynten southwards along the western edge of Svitjodbreen; no natural geographical unit. De Geer 1913.

*Fowl Skerries*, see Fugleholmane.

*Fowl Sound*, 79° N 11° E. Probably the outer part of Kongsfjorden. Muller 1874.

*Fowle Sound*, see Forlandsundet.

*Fowle-sound*, see Keerwyck.

*Fox Glacier*, see Foxbreen.

*Fox Glacier*, see Renardbreen.

*Fox Ness*, see Revnosa.

*Fox nose*, 78° 50' N 11° E. Supposed to be somewhere far north in Forlandsundet. Cannot be identified. Salmon (1618) p. 94.

*Fox Nose*, see Revnosa.

*Fox Pass*, see Foxpasset.

*Fox Peak*, see Foxtoppen.

*Fox Plateu*, see Foxfonna.

*Fox Point*, see Renardodden.

*Fox Point*, see Flathuken.

*Fox Point*, see Revneset.

*Fox pt*, see Foxpynten.

*Fox Valley*, see Foxdalen.

*Fox Valley River*, see Foxelva.



- Foxbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Minor glacier south of Adventdalen, debouching into Foxdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The word "fox" refers to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). The glacier was traversed by Sir Martin Conway and E. J. Garwood on June 27, 1896. *Fox Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.
- Foxdalen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Short valley east of Foxtoppen and south of Adventdalen, number 4 of the branch valleys counting from Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. The word "fox" refers to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). *Fox Valley*, Conway 1897 b.
- Foxelva** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
River in Foxdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The word "fox" refers to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). *Fox Valley River*, Conway (1897) p. 204.
- Foxfonna** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Snowfield between Bolterskardet and Foxdalen, south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The word "fox" refers to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27. *Fox Plateau*, Conway 1897 b.
- Fox-jäätikkö*, see Renardbreen.  
*Foxnes*, see Revnosa.
- Foxpasset** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Pass between Foxdalen and Tverrdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The word "fox" refers to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). *Fox Pass*, Conway 1897 b.
- Foxpynten** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Point west of Flathuken west of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. The word "fox" refers to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). *Fox pt*, British chart 3203.
- Foxtoppen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Peak, 956 m, east of Bolterskardet, south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After to the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus* Lin.). The name given after Sir Martin Conway's description of the climbing of a peak following the fresh tracks of a fox, but the name was misplaced, and the peak they climbed is the neighbouring Gilsonryggen. See also Gilsonryggen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27. *Fox Peak*, Conway 1897 b; *Mt Duo*, De Geer (1912) p. 357.
- Foyn I.*, see Foynøya.
- Foynøya** 80° 20' N 26° 00' E  
Island, area about 1.5 km<sup>2</sup>, off the eastern part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Sven Foyn, 1809-94, Norwegian sealing and whaling pioneer, in the Arctic for the first time in 1844. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Foyn I.*, Ulve 1872; *Föyén's Island*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 244; *Walrus Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710.
- Fram Glacier*, see Frambreen.
- Frambreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier east of Smeerenburgfjorden, facing Danskøya, Albert I Land. After Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen's ship "Fram". The "Fram" landed at this point of Spitsbergen in 1896 after drifting across the Polar Basin 1893-96. *Fram Glacier*, Strindberg 1897.
- Frambukta** 79° 43.0' N 11° 12.0' E  
Bay in the front of Frambreen, on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. After Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen's ship "Fram". The "Fram" landed at this point of Spitsbergen in 1896 after drifting across the Polar Basin 1893-96.
- Framkammen** 77° 49.5' N 17° 29.0' E  
The southernmost and 850 m high part of Kvamskammen between Edvardbreen and Nordssyselbreen in the central part of Heer Land. F. = the projecting ridge. Arnesen 1981.
- Framkeipen** 77° 45.6' N 17° 47.5' E  
About 2 km long ridge with two peaks on the southern side of Keipen, on the top of Ingfieldbreen in Heer Land. After Keipen. Arnesen 1969.
- Framnes** 74° 28' N 19° 17' E  
Point sharply projecting on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. F. = the forward point. Probably after its projecting form. Hoel 1925.
- Framnuten** 77° 47.4' N 17° 16.5' E  
817 m high top southernmost in Winsnesfjellet westernmost in Heer Land. F. = the projecting peak. Arnesen 1981.
- Framslengja** 78° 30.0' N 20° 10.0' E  
Mountain east of Mistakodden, northwesternmost on Barentsøya. F. = teenager. *Munch-Berge*, Büdel.
- Framstakken** 78° 45' N 16° 40' E  
Crag just east of Hoglandvatnet, south of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, northeast in Dickson Land. After the Norwegian polar wessel "Fram". Harland 1952.
- Framtidsöarna*, see Framtidsøyane.
- Framtidsøyane** 80° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Small islands just south of Lågøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. F. = the future islands. Hunter's name. *Framtidsöarna*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 57.
- Framtoppen** 77° 36.3' N 17° 40.5' E  
702 m high peak south in Hillfjella, north in the Strongbreen complex, south in Heer Land. Fram = forward. Winsnes 1986.
- France Artique*, see Spitsbergen.
- Frankenhalvøya** 78° 30.0' N 21° 00.0' E  
About 9 km long and 6 km wide peninsula north in Barentsøya. After the German Landscape Franken.
- Franklinbreane** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Two glaciers, Søre and Nordre, debouching at the head of Lady Franklinfjorden, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sir John Franklin, 1786-1847, British naval officer and Arctic explorer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gl. Franklin, N. & S.*, De Geer 1923 a; *Lady Franklin Glacier*, Ahlmann (1933 e) p. 165.
- Franklindalen** 80° 10' N 19° 00' E  
Valley between Hansteenfjellet and Franklinfjellet in the peninsula between Lady Franklinfjorden and Brennevinsfjorden, Botniahalvøya in the northern part of Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sir John Franklin, 1786-1847, British naval officer and Arctic explorer. *V. Franklin*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Franklinfjellet** 80° 10' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain in the peninsula between Lady Franklinfjorden and Brennevinsfjorden, Botniahalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sir John Franklin, 1786-1847, British naval officer and Arctic explorer. *Mt Franklin*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Franklinfjorden*, see Lady Franklinfjorden.

*Franklins bai*, see Lady Franklinfjorden.

**Franklinsundet** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Sound leading to Lady Franklinfjorden, between Lågøya and the Storsteinhalvøya, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Détroit Franklin*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Franskebrean*, see Gallerbrean.

**Franzøya** 79° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Small island south of Ulveneset in Hinlopenstretet. After Friedrich Franz, 1823-83, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Friedrich Franz I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Frazer Gl.*, see Frazerbrean.

**Frazerbrean** 79° 45' N 20° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Idunfjellet, on the northern shore of Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Robert Alexander Frazer, b. 1891, English geologist, member of the Oxford University Expedition 1921 and Merton College (Oxford, UK) Expedition 1923, to Spitsbergen. Geological work in Nordaustlandet and east of Wijdefjorden, etc. *Frazer Gl.*, Glen 1937.

**Freboldryggen** 78° 03.8' N 14° 01.0' E  
Three km long and 1.5 km wide mountain ridge from Vardebrean southeastwards on the northern side of Blendadalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Hans Frebold, b. 1899, who published a number of papers on the geology and palaeontology of Spitsbergen. He dealt with much of the fossil material from the Festning-section nearby. Born in Hannover, Germany, professor in palaeontology Griefswald 1931-33, later on in Denmark and Canada. Expedition to Spitsbergen 1930 and to East-Greenland 1931. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Fred Olsen*, see Fred Olsenfjellet.

**Fred Olsenfjellet** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
1297 m high mountain southwest of the head of Bockfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Thomas Fredrik Olsen, 1857-1934, shipowner, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Fred Olsen*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Mts Fred Olsen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Fredbrean** 77° 42.0' N 16° 54.0' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Harefjellet west-northwestwards to the upper part of Scheelebrean in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. After Fredspipa. Orvin 1964.

**Fredfonna** 76° 54.8' N 16° 40.0' E  
About 4.5 km long and 2.5 km wide glaciated plateau between Øydebrean and Mendeleevbrean, north in Sørkapp Land. F. = the peaceful glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Fredheim** 78° 21.1' N 16° 55.5' E  
Hut on the southern shore of Tempelfjorden, lowermost in Sassendalen, west in Sabine Land. Built and named by the Norwegian hunter and skipper Hilmar Nøis, and later sold to the Norwegian government. Berset (1953) p. 176. *Bruce Hut*, Glen (1935) p. 157; *Sassen Hut*, Feyling-Hanssen (1953) p. 41.

**Fredkollen** 76° 53.9' N 16° 45.0' E  
About 510 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Pulkovobreen, Øydebrean and Fredfonna, north in Sørkapp Land. F. = the peaceful mountain. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Fredspipa** 77° 43.0' N 16° 54.0' E  
835 m high mountain top southeasternmost in Fagerstafjella between Luntebrean and Fredbrean, east in Nathorst Land. In the neighbourhood Nobeltoppen and Nobelbrean. F. = the pipe of peace. Orvin 1960.

*Freeman Bay*, see Stormbukta.

*Freeman- od Thyman Str.*, see Freemansundet.

*Freeman Strait*, see Freemansundet.

*Freeman Strait Glacier*, see Freemanbrean.

**Freemanbrean** 78° 15' N 21° 30' E  
Glacier at Freemansundet, on the southern side of Barentsøya. After Alderman Ralph Freeman of London, UK, one of the leaders of the Muscovy Company, who visited Spitsbergen in 1619. *Ascherson Gletscher*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Freeman Strait Glacier*, Michelmoré 1934.

*Freemans Bay*, see Stormbukta.

**Freemansundet** 78° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Strait, about 35 km long and 6 km wide, east of Storfjorden and separating Barentsøya from Edgeøya. After Alderman Ralph Freeman of London, UK, one of the leaders of the Muscovy Company, who visited Spitsbergen in 1619. Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Ald: Fremans Inlett*, Edge 1625, Seller 1671; *Alderman Freemans Inlet*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Alt. Fremans Inlet*, Hondius 1636; *Dét. de Freeman*, French chart 5375; *Freeman- od Thyman Str.*, German chart 155; *Freeman Strait*, Saraste 1925 a, British chart 2751; *G: di Barsam*, Dudley 1646; *Proliv Timen*, Černyšev (1901) p. 264; *Stans Forlandstrædet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 52; *Storfjordstrædet*, Mohn (1873) p. 180; *Thymen Strædet*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; *Valter Timenstrædet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 52; *Walter Thymens fiord*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Walter Thymens Fjord*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Walter Thymens salmi*, Saraste 1925 a, British chart 2751; *Walter Tymens Fioerd*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Wolten Tymens Fd.*, Barrow 1818; *Wolter Thymens fioerd*, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Fregatten** 79° 10.2' N 12° 18.0' E  
914 m high mountain between D'Arodesbrean and Hakebrean, west in Haakon VII Land. After Marie Jean George D'Arodes de Peyriagues, 1863-1927, captain on a frigate in the French marine. Arnesen 1984.

**Fregattholmane** 78° 19.1' N 12° 50.5' E  
Two islets on the western side of Hamnetangen on the northern shore of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. Frigate (fregatt) was a type of warship used by legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiöld, 1690-1720. Svalbard map B9 (1955).



*Freis I.*, see Friesøyane.

**Freken** 79° 25.0' N 17° 50.0' E  
Mountain north of Geren in the southwestern part of Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After one of the wolves of Odin in Norse mythology.

*Freshwater Bay*, see Ferskvassbukta.

*Fresh-water Baye*, see Ferskvassbukta.

*Freya Gl.*, see Frøyabreen.

*Frida Rock*, see Fridasteinen.

**Fridrichsmanskaret** 76° 54.7' N 16° 30.5' E  
Pass between Černajafjellet in the north and Stuptinden in the central part of Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Fridrichsman, Russian sailor, member of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wintered in Hornsund 1899-1900, and was a member of Wasiliew's sledge expedition to Hedgehogfjellet in the spring of 1900. *Fridriksmanskardet*; *P. Fridriksman*, Wasiliew 1925.

*Fridriksmanskardet*, see Fridrichsmanskaret.

*Fridthiofs Isfjell*, see Fridtjovbreen.

*Fridtjofhamnen*, see Fridtjovhamna.

*Fridtjov Pt*, see Fridtjovneset.

**Fridtjovbreen** 77° 50.0' N 14° 27.0' E  
About 14 km long glacier debouching into Fridtjovhamna in Van Mijenfjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Minor tributary glaciers to Fridtjovbreen: Gránutbreen and Sagbreen from west to the lower part of Fridtjovbreen, and Nordre and Søre Aurdalsbre from the upper part of Fridtjovbreen to Aurdalen. After the hunting sloop "Frithiof" of Hammerfest, Norway, vessel of the Torell expedition to Spitsbergen in 1885. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 5. *Axels Isbrå*, Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 12; *Bell-sunds-jökeln*, Torell (1859) p. 13; *Fridthiofs Isfjell*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Frithiofs Glacier*, British chart 2751; *Fritjofjäätikkö*, Saraste (1925) p. 43; *Glockensundgletscher*, Lausberg (1913) p. 385.

**Fridtjovhamna** 77° 46.2' N 14° 36.5' E  
About 2.5 km long bay on the northern side of the outermost part of Van Mijenfjorden, southwest in nordenskiöld Land. The bay is formed by the retreat of Fridtjovbreen. After the hunting sloop "Frithiof" of Hammerfest, vessel of the Torell expedition to Spitsbergen in 1858. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Fridtjofhamnen*, Swedish chart 301, 1921; *Glacier harbour*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 219; *Johan-Adrian-hamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15; *Nord-hamn i Bell-sund*, Torell (1859) p. 13.

**Fridtjovneset** 79° 16.8' N 11° 34.5' E  
Point on the eastern coast of Mitrahalvøya, on the northern side of the inlet to Signehamna, south in Albert I Land. After Fridtjov Eide Isachsen, b. 1906, son of the Norwegian Spitsbergen explorer G. Isachsen. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Fridtjov Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Frithjof-Huk*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 185; *Pte fridtjov*, Bourée 1912.

**Friedrichsenfjella** 78° 29.6' N 17° 56.0' E  
Mountain group between Filchnerfonna and von Postbreen, between Philippebreen and Potpeschniggbreen, north in Sabine Land. Filchner 1974.

*Friedhofs-Halbinsel*, see Gravneset.

*Friedrich Franz I.*, see Franzøya.

**Friedrichbreen** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Glacier, about 8 km long and 1 km wide, west of Bockfjorden, Haakon VII Land. See Seligerbreen. *Friedrich-Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Friedrichfjellet** 78° 04.6' N 18° 09.0' E  
Mountain on the western side of Agardhdalen, limited by Bellsunddalen, Šmidtdberget, Lardyfjellet, a small valley on the northern side and Agardhdalen, Heer Land. After Friedrich Bogdanovitch Šmidt, 1832-1908, Balto-Russian palaeontologist and explorer, academician. See also Šmidtdberget and Baltbreen. *Mt Friedrich*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Friedrich-Gl.*, see Friedrichbreen.

*Friedrichsberg*, see Krefftdberget.

*Friedrichsen-Berge*, 78° 30' N 18° E. Mountain group north of Potpeschniggbreen, no natural geographical unit. Filchner 1914.

**Friendryggen** 78° 55.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
828 m high mountain ridge at the upper part of Høegdalen, east of Høegdalsbreen north in Dickson Land. After Peter F. Friend, Sedgwick Museum Cambridge, UK, member of Harlands expedition. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Friesøyane** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
Group of small islands, forming a part of Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After professor Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries, 1832-1913, botanist, professor at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. *Freis I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

**Friggfjella** 78° 41.0' N 15° 50.0' E  
Mountain area east of Gangerolvfjella, south of Hugindalen and Storskarvet, west of Munindalen, Odinfjellet and Torfjellet, and north of Rinddalen in the central part of Dickson Land. Frigg was the wife of Odin in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Friggkåpa** 78° 41.0' N 15° 52.5' E  
Glaciated area in Friggfjella, central part of Dickson Land. Mandt 1987.

**Friherrefjella** 77° 26.0' N 15° 54.0' E  
16 km long and 8 km wide mountain ridge between the Penckbreen complex and the Nathorstbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Most parts of the mountain ridge have separate names: Basilikarabbane, Basilika 856 m, Kapellet 815 m, Zillerberget 796 m, Sukkertoppen 912 m, Valken 580 m, Sotryggen 546 m, Aksla, Pagoden 773 m, Lappkota 568 m, Skiltoppen 790 m, Suessberget 900 m, Armfjellet 755 m, Neumayerberget 933 m, Aurkollen and Langryggen with Langryggsåta 886 m. Friherre = baron (De Geer). *De Geer's fjäll*, Hamberg 1905.

*Frisch I.*, see Frischøya.

**Frischøya** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Uncertain whether the island can be identified. After Karl Friedrich Frish, 1808-74, conrector at Deutsches National Lyceum at Stockholm, Sweden. He wrote a number of articles on Spitsbergen in Petermans Georg. Mitt. in the 1860's. *Frisch I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Fritham*, see Gangskaret. Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S 1974.

*Frithiofs Glacier*, see Fridtjovbreen.

*Frithiofs Hamn*, see Levinhamna.

*Frithjof-Huk*, see Fridtjovneset.

*Frithjofsberg*. Does not exist, possibly a confusion with Fridtjovbreen. Miethe (1923) p. 53.

*Fritjofjäätikkö*, see Fridtjovbreen.

**Frohatten** 77° 51.2' N 17° 03.0' E  
745 m high snow covered top northeast in Torellfjellet, westernmost in Heer Land. F. = the froath-hat (on beer). Arnesen 1969.

**Frontelva** 78° 23.6' N 12° 44.5' E  
4.5 km long river from Frontsjøen ahead of Eidembreen southwards to Eidembukta, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Frontsjøen. Orvin 1964.

**Frontfjellet** 77° 24.6' N 14° 34.0' E  
Four km long mountain with a peak of 621 m, including Frontfjellnosa 495 m, on the northern side of the upper part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Seen from south, the mountain is situated in front of the mountains between the two valleys, hence the name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Frontfjellnosa** 77° 24.3' N 14° 35.0' E  
Two km long and 495 m high southeastern part of Frontfjellet, on the northern side of the upper part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Frontholmen** 78° 15.5' N 13° 45.0' E  
Small islet innermost in Trygghamna at the front of Protektorbreen and Kjerulfbreen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Frontryggen** 78° 45.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Small mountain ridge at the junction between Conwayjøkulen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Frontsjøen** 78° 24.8' N 12° 45.5' E  
Small lake on the edge of the northern part of Eidemmorenen, west in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.

**Frontvatnet** 78° 43.1' N 10° 44.5' E  
Small lake in the front of Millerbreen, at Langflya, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Winsnes 1988.

*Frosne öer*, see Frostøyane.

*Frostbre*, see Bivrostfonna.

**Frostbreen** 79° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Frost = "frost", ice. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gl. Frost*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Frostisen** 78° 02.5' N 15° 43.0' E  
Glacier between Ibsenfjella, Gyntfjella, Frostistinden, Saurieberget and Frostisryggen, southernmost in Dickson Land. After Frostisen in Norway. Orvin 1960.

**Frostisryggen** 78° 31.3' N 15° 36.0' E  
Mountain ridge on the northern side of Little Sauriedalen, between the lower part of Sauriedalen and Frostisen, southernmost in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

**Frostistinden** 78° 32.3' N 15° 48.0' E  
Top on the eastern side of Frostisen in southernmost part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Frostøyane** 80° 00' N 27° 00' E  
Small islands south of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. Norwegian adaptation of the English name. *Frosne öer*, Carlsen (1863); *Ostöerne*, Johannessen 1890.

*Frukostneset*, see Dugurdneset.

*Frustrationhulvei*, see Sauriedalen.

*Frühstück-Spitze*, see Dugurdneset.

**Frysja** 77° 42.5' N 15° 28.5' E  
River from Frysjabreen through Frysjadalen to Frysjaodden, north in Nathorst Land. F. = the cold river. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Frysjabreen** 77° 40.5' N 15° 35.0' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Kjellmannberget and Breskarvet down to Frysjadalen, north in Nathorst Land. After Frysja. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Frysjadalen** 77° 42.5' N 15° 25' E  
About 4.5 km long valley from Frysjabreen between Synshovden, Bergamanfjellet and Wahlenbergfjellet, north in Nathorst Land. After Frysja. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Frysjaodden** 77° 43.9' N 15° 24.5' E  
Point formed of gravel from the river Frysja, east of Bergmanbukta on the northern coast of the western part of Nathorst Land. After Frysja. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Frænekel Plateau*, 79° 50' N 11° E. Plateau on Klovningen, name superfluous. De Geer 1913.

*Frænkel Nevé*, see Frænkelbreen.

**Frænkelbreen** 79° 14.3' N 13° 30' E  
Tributary glacier to Vonbreen, between Sigurdfjellet and Laborfjellet, south of the head of Woodfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. After Knut Hjalmar Ferdinand Frænkel, 1870-97, Swedish engineer, member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrées balloon expedition 1897. *Frænkel Nevé*, De Geer 1916.

**Frænkelryggen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Ridge leading down to the west from Frænkeltoppen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Knut Hjalmar Ferdinand Frænkel, 1870-97, Swedish engineer, member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrées balloon expedition 1897. *Kiær* (1932) pl. 1.

**Frænkeltoppen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 788 m, east of Klinckowströmfjorden, eastern branch of Raudfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Knut Hjalmar Ferdinand Frænkel, 1870-97, Swedish engineer, member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrées balloon expedition 1897. *Mt Frænkel*, De Geer 1913; *Set Fraenkel*, Guisnez 1904.

**Frønskaret** 78° 21.3' N 13° 50.0' E  
Pass from Nansenbreen to Esmarkbreen between the southwestern point of Dalslandfjella and Polhøgda, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Store Frøn, the house in Vestre Aker, Norway, where Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen was born in 1861. Orvin 1964.

**Frösöfjellet** 78° 36.8' N 13° 50.0' E  
Mountain with several peaks up to about 900 m, in the central part of Jemtlandryggen, east in Oscar II Land. After the island Frösö in Jemtland, Sweden. De Geer 1913.

**Frøyabreen** 79° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier east of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After the goddess Frøya in Norse mythology. *Freya Gl.*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Frøysneset** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Point east of Vestfjorden, Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. Named after Frøy, God of fertility in Norse mythology. Lid 1929.

*Fraas B.*, see Fraasfjellet.

**Fraasfjellet** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain in the northern part of Barentsøya. After Oskar Fraas, 1824-97, palaeontologist and geologist. *Fraas B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Fuchs-Huk*, see Renardodden.

*Fuchsschrofen*, see Reveknatten.

*Fuchs-Spitze*, see Revnosa.

*Fugelburg*, see Fuglefjella.

*Fugelsang*, see Fuglesongen.

*Fuggelbai*, see Birdvågen.

*Fuggelbai*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Fuggelhuken*, see Fuglehuken.

*Fuggelsang*, see Fuglesongen.

*Fuggeløya*, see Fugleholmen.

*Fuggeløya*, see Fugløya.

*Fugle Fd*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Fuglebay-pynten*, see Fuglepynten.

**Fuglebekken** 77° 00.5' N 15° 34.5' E  
Rivulet running below Fugleberget along the western marginal moraine of Hansbreen to Isbjørnhamna, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the bird brook. Birkenmajer (1960) p. 9, Birkenmajer (1960) p. 25.

**Fugleberget** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 569 m, north of Isbjørnhamna, northern side of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the bird mountain. *Fuglefjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Mt Oioseau*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vogel Berg*, Sterneck 1874; *Vogelkopf*, Hoel 1918.

**Fuglebergsletta** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Coastal plain south of Fugleberget on the northern side of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the bird mountain plain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Fuglebreen** 77° 01.5' N 15° 24.0' E  
Small glacier between Vesletuva and Fuglberget, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the bird glacier. Birkenmajer 1959 d, Birkenmajer (1960) p. 25.

**Fuglebåane** 79° 50.8' N 11° 16.0' E  
Two sunken rocks 1 km north of Örnøy, northernmost on Albert I Land. F. = the bird sunken rocks. Liestøl 1988.

**Fugledammen** 77° 00.0' N 15° 31.0' E  
Pond at Fuglebergsletta near Rettkvalneset, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the bird pond. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Fuglefi.*, see Kongshamaren.

*Fuglefjeld*, see Fuglefjella.

*Fuglefjeldet*, see Kongshamaren.

**Fuglefjell** 77° 00.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
Trapper's hut below Sofiakammen, Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. F. = the bird mountain. Woldstad (1956) p. 13.

*Fuglefjell*, see Fugleberget.

**Fuglefjella** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain comprising Grønberget and Pilarbergen, and the plateau between Grumantdalen and Bjørndalen, south of Isfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. The highest point is 752 m. F. = the bird mountains. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Fugelburg*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 80; *Fuglefjeld*, Holmsen (1911 b) p. 71.

**Fuglefjellet** 74° 21' N 19° 04' E  
Mountain, 411 m, in the extreme south of Bjørnøya. F. = the bird mountain. Hoel 1925. *Birds Mt*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 c; *Fogelfjället*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Mt des Oiseaux*, French chart 5234.

**Fuglefjorden** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small fiord in the peninsula between Smeerenburgfjorden and Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, on the northwestern part of Albert I Land. F. = the bird fiord. Named after latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *B. aux oiseaux*, Guérard 1628; *Baij met de Eylanden*, Blaeu 1662; *De grote Vogel bay*, Commelin 1644; *Fair Haven*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Faire Hauen*, Edge 1625; *Faulbucht*, Miethe (1923) Taf. 69 b; *Foul B.*, Dunér and Norden-skiöld 1865 a, German chart 155; *Fowl Bay*, British chart 2751; *Fowl Bay*, Conway 1906, De Geer 1913; *Fuggelbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 32; *Fugle Fd*, British chart 2751; *Moniers-baai*, Muller 1874; *Somer Baij*, Blaeu 1662; *Zealand Bay*, Addison 1904; *Vauogues baie*, Vrolicq 1635; *Vogelbay*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Vogelbucht*, Schenk (1936) p. 3.

**Fuglegattet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Western entry to Fuglefjorden, on the northwestern part of Spitsbergen. F. = the fowl gat. Named after latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. *Fowl Gat*, De Geer (1913) p. 254; *Vogelsund*, Dege (1941) p. 83.

**Fuglehallbekken** 78° 13.4' N 21° 04.0' E  
Brook between Fuglehallen and Helisberg to Talaveraflya and Freemansundet, in the southwestern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Büdel (1960) p. 84. *Vogelweidebach*, Büdel (1960) p. 84.

**Fuglehallet** 78° 13.4' N 21° 02.5' E  
Slope east of the southernmost plateau in Krefftberget, Barentsøya. In the summer a large number of birds nest here, and the slope is green owing to the dung from the birds. Büdel 1960. *Vogelweide*, Büdel 1960 and (1961) pp.83 and 98.

**Fugleholmane** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Group of small islands and rocks east of Fugløya, at the eastern entrance to Fuglefjorden, in the northwestern part of Spitsbergen. F. = the bird skerries. Named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. *Archipel*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zörgdrager 1720; *Archipelago*, Colom 1650; *D' arssypel*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 14; *D' Arsypelle*, van der

Brugge (1635) p. 9; *De Arssjypel*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 8; *Fowl Skerries*, De Geer 1913; *Fugleskjera*.

**Fugleholmen** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Small island in Magdalenefjorden, northwest in Albert I Land. F. = the bird islet. Named probably after the large number of birds on the islet. *Bird I.*, Broke 1807; *Fuggeløya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 28; *I. Bird*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Ile des Oiseaux*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 315; *Vogel-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 37.

**Fugleholmgattet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
The eastern entrance to Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. F. = the bird skerries gat. Named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. *Fugleskjergattet*, *Skerry Gat*, De Geer (1913) p. 254.

*Fuglehuk*, see Fuglehuken.

*Fuglehuksbåken*, 78° 50' N 10° 30' E. Beacon on Fuglehuken, built by the Norwegian Svalbard expedition in 1923. According to information given by Lundquist 1974 the beacon has been teared down. F. = the bird hook beacon. Named after the large number of birds under and around the beacon. Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 31.

**Fuglehuken** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
The northern point, comprising Fuglehuksfjellet, of Prins Karls Forland. F. = the bird hook. Name translated from French, after the large number of birds under and around the beacon. Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *Capo Fugle*, Albertini (1929) p. 23; *Beau Promontoire*, Phipps (1775) p. 6; *C. de l'Oiseau*; *C. Nord ou C. de l'Oiseau*, de Reste 1801; *C. Vogel*, French chart 5375; *Cap des Oiseaux*, Pagès 1782; *Fair Foreland*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Faire Foreland*, Edge 1625, Conway 1906; *Faire-forland*, Poole (1610) Purchas XIV p. 8; *Farie forland*, Gerrits 1613; *Fayerforland*, Poole (1610) Purchas XIV p. 8; *Fuggelhuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; *Fuglehuk*, Christie 1851; *Hoek van 't Noord Voorland*, of *Vogel hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Noordhoeck*, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Giles and Rep 1710; *Nord-Fohrland*, Martins 1675; *Nordhuken*, Kulstad (1871) p. 6; *Nordvorland*, Martins 1675; *Pointe des Oiseaux*; *Vogel Hk*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Vogel Hoeck*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Vogel hoek*, Barents 1598; *Vogel Hook*, Conway 1906; *Vogel Huk*, German chart 155; *Vogel Insel*, Pagès 1786; *Volucrium sinum*, Gerrits (1619) p. 50; *Vögelklippen*, Gerrits (1618) p. 41.

**Fuglehuken Fyr** 78° 50' N 10° 20' E  
Light on Fuglehuken, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart 510 (1946).

**Fuglehuken Radiofyr** 78° 50' N 10° 20' E  
Radio beacon on Fuglehuken, Prins Karls Forland. Erected in 1946 by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Lyngaas (1947) pp. 234 and 235.

**Fuglehuksfjellet** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 596 m, at Fuglehuken, the northern point of Prins Karls Forland. F. = the bird hook mountain. Named after Fuglehuken, and the large number of birds under and around the beacon. *Mt Conway*, Bruce 1909.

**Fuglehuksflaket** 78° 50' N 10° 00' E  
Submarine plateau north of Fuglehuken, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart 507 (1941) and 510 (1946).

**Fuglehuksnaget** 78° 50' N 09° 20' E  
Submarine point or branch of Forlandsbanken, west of Fuglehuken, Prins Karls Forland. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939) and 510 (1946).

**Fugleodden** 74° 28' N 19° 15' E  
Point on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. F. = the bird point. Probably named after the large number of birds on the point. Hoel 1925. *Halsen*, Keilhau (1831) p. 124.

**Fuglepyntbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier at Fuglepynten, northwest on Spitsbergen. F. = the bird point glacier. Named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. *Fowl Pt Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Fuglepynten** 79° 45' N 11° 00' E  
Northwestern point of the pejninsula between Smeerenburgfjorden and Fuglefjorden, northwest in Albert I Land. F. = the bird point. Named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Fowl-Pt*, De Geer 1913; *Fowl Pt*, Beechey 1818 a, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865; *Fuglebay-pynten*, Oxaas (1955) p. 130; *Laege punt*, Blaeu 1662; *Low Point*, Addison 1904; *Wagepat*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720.

**Fuglepyntfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain above Fuglepynten, Vasahalvøya, northwest in Albert I Land. F. = the bird point mountain. Named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. *Mt Fowl Pt*, De Geer 1913; *Prinz Elias Pick*, Barry 1894 g.

*Fuglesangen*, see Fuglesongen.

*Fugleskjera*, see Fugleholmene.

*Fugleskjergattet*, see Fugleholmgattet.

**Fuglesongen** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Island, 4.1 km<sup>2</sup>, in Nordvestøyane, northernmost in Albert I Land. F. = the bird song. After the large number of birds which sing and make a lot of noise, on the island. The common bird here is the little auk (*Plutus alle*). *Birds Song*, Martens (1711) p. 30; *Bird's Sound*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 249; *Canto d' Vecelli*, Martens (1680) p. 42; *Chaint de l'Oiseau*, de Reste 1801; *Chant des oiseaux*, Bernard (1715) p. 33; *De Vogel Sang*, Jansz 1651 b; *De Voghel-sangh*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 9; *Fugelsang*, Letellier 1897; *Fuggelsang*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; *Fuglesangen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Fågelsång*, Tottie 1892; *I. Vogelsand*, Pagès 1782; *Rotgans eylandt*, Colom 1662; *Vogel Sang*, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b, French chart 5375; *Vogele sanck*, Jansz 1651 a; *Vogelsanck*, Martens (1675) p. 13; *Vogelsang-saaresta*, Andrée (1930 b) p. 120; *Vogelzang*, Zorgdrager (1720) p. 89, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Muller 1874, British chart 2751, German chart 155; *Vögel-Sang*, Orléans (1907) p. 35.

**Fuglesteinen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Islet near Likholmen in Danskegattet, northwest in Albert I Land. F. = the bird rock. Probably named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common in the area. *Iles des Oiseaux*, Bernard (1715) p. 30; *Isola de gli Vccelli*, Martens (1680) p. 60; *Vogel-eilanden*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 88; *Vogel-Eylanden*, Martens (1675) p. 22.

F

- Fuglevatna** 76° 35.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Eight small lakes in the central part of Øyrlandsvatna, southernmost on Øyrlandet, southwest in Sørkapp Land. F. = the bird lakes. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Fugløya** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Island, 2.5 km<sup>2</sup>, in the outer part of Fuglefjorden, northwest in Albert I Land. F. = the bird island. Named after Fuglefjorden, and the latin names of genera of birds: Larus, Rissa, Sterna and Tringa. These birds are common on this location. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Fowl Id*, Beechey 1818; *Fowl I.*, De Geer 1913; *Fuggeløya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; *Noorwegen*, Giles and Rep 1710.
- Fugløyfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 379 m, in Fugløya, northwest in Albert I Land. F. = the bird island mountain. *Fowl I. Plateau*, De Geer 1913; *Herzogin Maria Antonia Berg*, Barry 1894 g.
- Fuhrmeister Beaches*, see *Fuhrmeisterstranda*.
- Fuhrmeisterbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Glacier, about 4 km long and 0.5 km wide, west of the upper part of Raudfjorden, south of Lagercrantzfjellet, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Adolphe Fuhrmeister, 1879-1931, private secretary since 1893 to Prince Albert I and Prince Louis II of Monaco. *Gl. Fuhrmeister*, Guissez 1904.
- Fuhrmeisterdalen** 78° 26.5' N 17° 01.0' E  
About 2 km long valley from Tempelfjorden towards Burn Murdochbreen, between Gerardfjella and Sindballefjellet, Storholen and Balchinfjellet, southeast in Bünsow Land. After Adolphe Fuhrmeister, 1879-1931, private secretary since 1893 to Prince Albert I and Prince Louis II of Monaco. *Ravin de Fuhrmeister*, Richard (1899) p. 73.
- Fuhrmeisterstranda** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Beach between Richardlaguna and Murraypynten, on the eastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Adolphe Fuhrmeister, 1879-1931, private secretary since 1893 to Prince Albert I and Prince Louis II of Monaco. *Fuhrmeister Beaches*, Bruce 1909.
- Fukstind** 77° 42.1' N 17° 56.0' E  
665 m high and westernmost of the nunataks in Sørentoppane southeast in Heer Land. Fuks = poor pupil. 2.5 km east of Dukstind. Duks = best pupil. Arnesen 1969.
- Fulla** 78° 42.3' N 16° 01.5' E  
Mountain east of Friggfjella, between Storskarvet and Odinfjellet, in the central part of Dickson Land. Fulla was a goddess and maid to Frigg in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1987.
- Fulmar Cliff*, 78° 40' N 17° 30' E. Cannot be identified. Frazer (1922) p. 330.
- Fulmarberget** 78° 48.3' N 17° 55.5' E  
2.5 km long, partly snow covered mountain in the upper part of Oxfordbreen, west in Olav V Land. After the fulmar petrel (*Fulmar glacialis*). Breeding place. Frazer (1922) p. 330, Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Fulmardalen** 78° 12.5' N 17° 50.0' E  
About 9 km long valley southeastwards from the upper part of Sassendalen to Jøkulvatnet in Sabine Land. After the fulmar petrel. *Falmer Tal*, Filchner 1914; *Fulmer Valley*, Conway 1897 b.
- Fulmer Valley*, see *Fulmardalen*.  
*Funksjonærbyen*, see *Haugen*.
- Fura** 77° 53.0' N 14° 44.5' E  
River through Furdalen to Berzeliusdalen where it splits and continue with Berzeliuselva, west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the furrow river. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Furdalen** 77° 53.3' N 14° 40.0' E  
About 3 km long tributary valley from west to Berzeliusdalen, between Furdalsaksla and Jöns Jacobfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the furrow valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Furdalsaksla** 77° 53.8' N 14° 41.5' E  
520 m high and partly snow covered mountain on the northern side of Furdalen where it meets with Berzeliusdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. F. = the furrow valley mountain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Fureryggen** 79° 58.0' N 18° 55.0' E  
Mountain east of Snaddvika, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Furfjordodden** 78° 12.2' N 13° 44.5' E  
Small point on the northern side of the outer part of Isfjorden, near Alkhornet, south in Oscar II Land. After Hans Mikal Jørgensen Furfjord, 1864-1945. Wintered on Spitsbergen 1897-98, 1900-01 and 1905-06. He built the hut at Alkhornet in 1905. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Furystakken** 78° 50' N 16° 40' E  
The northernmost nunatak in Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the polar ship "Fury", used by Sir William Edward Parry 1821-23 on his expedition to discover the North West Passage. In 1824 the ship drifted ashore in Prince Regent Inlet and was abandoned. Harland 1952.
- Fuß-Insel*, see *Footøya*.
- Fyllingen** 79° 48.0' N 17° 15.0' E  
Small lake on the edge of Valhallfonna in the northeastern part of Ny-Friesland. After Fyllingen in Nordmarka, Oslo, Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Fyllittknausen** 78° 32.1' N 11° 24.0' E  
333 m high peak northernmost on the mountain ridge from Ferrierpiggen, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. *Phyllite Knoll*, Tyrrell 1921.
- Fyrdammen** 78° 03.8' N 13° 37.5' E  
Small lake at Isfjord Fyr on Kapp Linné northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Isfjord Fyr. Hagelund and Norderhaug (1975) p. 143.
- Fyrisbreen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Minor glacier east of Dicksondalen, Dickson Land. After Fyrisån, Swedish river. Lid 1929. *Gl. Fyris*, De Geer 1912.
- Fyrisgrandane** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
River plains in Dicksondalen off Fyrisbreen, Dickson Land. After Fyrisån, Swedish river. Lid (1929) p. 449.

*Fyrkanten*, see Firkanten.

**Fyrsjøen** 78° 03.2' N 13° 37.5' E  
Lake with several small skerries on the southern side of Kapp Linné, where Isfjord Fyr is situated, by the inlet to Isfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Fyrsjøtarmen** 78° 03.5' N 13° 37.0' E  
About 400 m long wedge in the northern end of Fyrsjøen, between Kapp Linné and Revleodden northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Fyrsjøen. Hagelund and Norderhaug (1975) p. 143.

**Fyrst Alberts Topp** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 884 m, west of the head of Liefdefjorden, between Raudfjordbreen and Idabreen, north in Haakon VII Land. After Albert Honoré Charles, 1848-1922, Prince of Monaco 1899-1922. *Pic Prince Albert*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Pr. Albert pk*, Bruce 1900.

*Fæstninga*, see Festningen.

*Fästningen*, see Festningen.

*Fæstningodden*, see Festningsodden.

**Fønhusbukta** 77° 21.1' N 14° 08.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide, open bay on the southern spit of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Norwegian writer Mikkjel Arneson Fønhus, 1894-1973, who in 1921 visited this bay as a member of the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition. One of his books is "Under polarlyset. En fortelling fra Spitsbergen" (1922). Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Förberget*, 79° 50' N 17° E.

*Förkastningsdalen*, see Forkastningsdalen.

*Förlandsnäset*, see Salpynten.

*Förlandsöarna*, see Forlandsøyane.

*Förlandsön, Norra & Södra*, see Forlandsøyane.

**Førstebreen** 79° 17.0' N 11° 12.0' E  
Nine km long glacier on the eastern side of Sejerstedfjella, west in Albert I Land. F. = the first glacier. *Glacier No. 1*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Synstebreen*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

**Førstehytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Hut under Operafjellet in Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Built by A/S De Norske Kulfelter Spitsbergen. Lyngre 1940.

*Förvexlingsudden*, see Mistakodden.

*Føyen's Island*, see Foynöya.

**Føynfjellet** 79° 10.0' N 15° 30.0' E  
1120 m high mountain south of Kartdalen, the northeasternmost part of Bessefjella, southeast in Andrée Land. After Sven Føyn, b. 1908, geologist and headmaster, managing director of the Geological Survey of Norway 1951-58, who did geological works in Finnmark and Svalbard. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Fågelcanon*. Valley near Colesbukta, but cannot be identified. Nathorst (1910) p. 384.

*Fågelsång*, see Fuglesongen.





*G: Athale*, see Tjuvfjorden.  
*G: di Barsam*, see Freemansundet.  
*Gabel Thal*, see Forkdalen.  
*Gabergsknuten*, see Håbergnuten.  
*Gabersnuten*, see Håbergnuten.  
*Gaffelbekkane*, see Gaffelbekkene.

**Gaffelbekkene** 77° 49.2' N 13° 54.0' E  
Several brooks on Lågnesfya with a common outlet in Marvågen, about 1 km north of Marvågtjørna, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the fork brooks. *Gaffelbekkane*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gaffelbreen** 78° 33.5' N 12° 53.5' E  
Seven km long glacier with the uppermost part divided in two, on the northern side of St. Jonsfjorden in the central part of Oscar II Land. G. = the fork glacier. The glacier is formed by junction of two glaciers. *Gl. Gaffelbræ*, Isachsen 1915; *Gl. Gaffelbræ*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Gaffeldalen*, see Forkdalen.

**Gaffelen** 78° 29.9' N 13° 54.0' E  
About 700 m high mountain in Helsinglandryggen, southeast in Oscar II Land. G. = the fork. Orvin 1964.

*Gail*. River from Berrheia to Blåbukta. Büdel.  
*Gailbg.*, see Osten-Sakenfjellet.

**Gaimardtoppen** 77° 26.1' N 14° 44.0' E  
595 m high peak west in the Recherchbreen complex, between Ramonbreen and Dollfusbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Paul Gaimard, 1795-1858, French naturalist, member of the "Recherche" Expedition to Iceland and Greenland, 1835-36, leader of the "Recherche" Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1838 and 1839. He also took part in Dumont d'Urville's voyage around the globe with "L'Astrolabe" in 1826-29. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Gaitanden*, see Haitanna.

**Galderhø** 78° 20.1' N 13° 34.0' E  
About 3.5 km long, partly snow covered mountain ridge with the southernmost peak of 510 m, between Venerbreen, Vetternbreen, Kjerulfbreen and Esmarkbreen south in Oscar II Land. Galder = magic song. Orvin 1960.

**Galdernebben** 74° 25.5' N 19° 09' E  
The westernmost corner, 326 m, of the plateau of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. Galdernebb is used of a mountain salient round which the wind howls. From the verb galdra, derived from galdr = incantation. Hoel 1925.

*Galdhead Glacier*, see Skoltbreen.

**Galeiholmane** 78° 18.5' N 12° 53.0' E  
Six islets and skerries in the outermost part of Dynekilen south of Snauodden in the northern coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. Galei = galley. The type of warship used by legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiold, 1690-1720. Orvin 1954, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Galileotoppen** 79° 00.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
1637 m high peak northwest of Newtontoppen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the Italian physician and astronomer Galileo Galilei, 1564-1642. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Gallerbreen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Veteranen and situated between Irvinefjellet and Solfjellet. *Franskebreen*, Cabanes 1951; *Val des Francais*, Cabanes 1951; *Val des Français*, Cabanes 1951.

*Gallerie*, 78° 40' N 14° 30' E. Mountain east of Ekmanfjorden, probably the same as Kapitøl. Drasche 1874.  
*Gallerie*, see Kapitøl.

**Galleriholmen** 77° 22.9' N 22° 33.0' E  
Islet between Delitschøya and Pongtongen east in Tjuvfjorden, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. G. = the gallery islet. The islet is comparatively high with good view, and nearly surrounded by a terrace or ledge. Gjertz 1990.

*Gallionspynten*, see Hudsonodden.  
*Gallopín Banc*, see Gallopingrunnen.  
*Gallopín shoal*, see Gallopingrunnen.

**Gallopingrunnen** 79° 16.1' N 11° 56.0' E  
Sunken rock at the mouth of Möllerfjorden, 1.1 km south of Regnardneset, in the inner, eastern part of Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After Eugène Alphonse Gallopín, b. 1866, second engineer in the French Navy, in the service of Albert I, Prince of Monaco. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Gallopín Banc*, British chart 300; *Gallopín shoal*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 283; *Gallopín-Untiefe*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 184; *Plateau Gallopín*, Bourée 1912.

*Gallopín-Untiefe*, see Gallopingrunnen.  
*Galls Cap od. Bank*, see Sørkapp.  
*Galls Spitze*, see Kvalpynten.  
*Galls Spitze*, see Kvalhovden.

**Galoistoppen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
1428 m high mountain on Kileryggen, south in Ny-Friesland. After the Frenchman Evariste Galois, 1811-32, working with algebraic equations. Pommier.

**Galten** 80° 07.0' N 22° 02.0' E  
Islet in the central part of Rippfjorden, Nordaustlandet. G. = the boar.

**Galteryggen** 77° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Submarine point on Storvikflaket, between Hornsund and Bellsund. G. = the boar back. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

*Gamberg Gl.*, see Hambergbreen.  
*Gamlebyen*, see Longyearbyen.

**Gandberget** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain south of Wijdefjorden between Bryhndalen and Hagendalen, northernmost in Dickson Land. G. = the sorcery mountain. The mountain was named by Lid: "One evening Lid's party saw in this vicinity a big black bird, suggestive of sorcery". Lid (1929) p. 458.

**Gandbreen** 77° 44.0' N 22° 55.0' E  
Large glacier from Edgeøyjøkulen southwestwards towards Dyrdaalen, Edgeøya. Gand = spells performed by the Sami people. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

**Gandfjellet** 78° 22.3' N 13° 38.5' E  
About 750 m high, mainly snow covered mountain between the upper part of Venerbreen and Esmarkbreen, south in Oscar II Land. Gand = spells performed by the Sami people. Orvin 1960.

**Gangarodden** 80° 04.0' N 22° 24.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of the inner part of Rijpfjorden, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After Norwegian folkdances. See also Springarodden and Hallingodden.

**Gangdalen** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Tributary valley to Reindalen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the passage valley. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27.

**Gangdalskjegla** 77° 59.0' N 15° 52.0' E  
Gravel cone in Reindalen, about 4 km wide, laid up by the river from Gangdalen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gangdalstoppane** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
The southernmost peaks, 818 and 779 m, in Tillbergfjellet, west of Gangdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Gangerolvfjella** 78° 41.5' N 15° 34.0' E  
About 10 km long mountain in the north-south direction south of Hugindalen, west of Friggfjella and west and north of Lyckholmdalen, on the western side of Dickson Land. The northernmost part of the mountain is Tåkefjellet. After Gange Rolv, Viking, conqueror of Normandy, France. *Mt Gange-Rolv*, Isachsen 1915, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Gangnuten** 79° 10.9' N 17° 59.0' E  
Crag southwesternmost in Grovtoppane, east of Chydeniusbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. G. = the crag to walk after. Orvin 1960, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Gangpassbekken** 77° 01.8' N 15° 13.5' E  
Brook from Gangpassbreen to the small cove east of Russepynten, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Gangpassbreen** 77° 02.1' N 15° 17.5' E  
Small glacier between Brattegga, Trulsenfjellet and Torbjørnsenfjellet, filling Gangpasset, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d, Birkenmajer (1960) p. 25.

**Gangpasset** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier-filled pass leading from Revdalen between Trulsenfjellet and Torbjørnsenfjellet to the coast, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the walkable pass. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Gangskardet*, see Gangskaret.

**Gangskaret** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Pass leading from Adventdalen through Todalen to Gangdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the walkable defile. *Bolter Pass*, Conway 1897 b, De Geer 1912; *Fritham*, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S 1974; *Gangskardet*; *Passe Bolter*, Isachsen 1915.

*Ganse E.*, see Indre Norskøya.  
*Gansen Eyland*, see Indre Norskøya.

**Ganskjibreen** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Small glacier north of Ginevrabotnen, southeasternmost in Olav V Land. After Alexandr Petrovich Ganskij, 1870-1908, astronomer, member of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Gl. Hansky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Hanskybreen*.

*Ganzen-Eiland*, see Gåsholmen.

**Garborgnuten** 78° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Peak, 909 m, between Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. After Arne Garborg, 1851-1924, Norwegian writer. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 20. *Mt Garborg*, Isachsen 1915.

**Gardarbanken** 74° 15.0' N 22° 40.0' E  
Bank northeast of Bjørnøya, Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965.

**Gardebreen** 78° 40.0' N 19° 31.0' E  
About 15 km long glacier at the northern side of the lower part of Negribreen, south in Olav V Land. Garde = the guard (The Royal Guard). Some of the names in this area refer to King Olav V, Norway. Lytskjöld 1989.

**Gardisten** 79° 30.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
Mountain southwest of Kronprins Haralds Fjell in Andrée Land. G. = the guardsman.

**Gardnerbreen** 79° 00.0' N 14° 10.0' E  
Glacier from southeast to the upper part of Abrahamsenbreen in James I Land. Gardner was one of the founders of Northern Exploration Co.

**Garevalt** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Stream in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Garevalt is Scottish-Gaelic for "small stream". Bruce 1909.

*Garm Gl.*, see Garmbreen.

**Garmaksla** 78° 36.0' N 16° 19.0' E  
380 m high mountain east of Jotunfonna between Yggdrasilkampen and Nidedalen southeast in Dickson Land. After Sigyn's dog Garm in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Garmbreen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Small glacier east of Woodfjorden, about 4 km up the fiord past Gråhukuken, Andrée Land. After Sigyn's dog Garm in Norse mythology. *Garm Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Garstadstranda** 76° 35' N 25° 20' E  
Shore east of Blåfjell on Hopen. After captain Kjell Jørgen Garstad, b. 1916, Norway, photographer 1949, when Hopen was photographed from the air. Svalbard map Hopen (1949).

*Garwood Land*, 78° 50' N 18° E. Land northeast of Isfjorden and stretching towards the eastern coast, not a geographical unit.

**Garwoodbreen** 76° 54.7' N 16° 07.0' E  
About 1.2 km long tributary glacier of Gåsbreen from Hornsundtind southwestwards between Bastionen and Mehesten, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Edmund J. Garwood who in 1896 and 1897 tried to reach the peak of Hornsundtind. See also Garwoodtoppen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Garwoodhaugane** 78° 50.0' N 12° 53.5' E  
Low hills between Kongsvegen and Fatumbreen south of Garwoodtoppen, westernmost in James I Land. Liestøl 1987.

**Garwoodtoppen** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Peak, 731 m, northeast of Kongsvegen about 10 km from the head of Kongsfjorden, westernmost in James I Land. After Edmund Johnston Garwood, 1864-1949, English geologist,

professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of London 1901-31, visited Spitsbergen in 1896 and 1897 with Sir Martin Conway. *Mt Garwood*, De Geer 1912.

**Gassen** 77° 09.0' N 22° 45.0' E  
The westernmost of the large islets in Menkeøyane, south of Edgeøya. G. = the gander. In the neighbourhood other birdnames like Alka and Havella.

*Gat Valley*, see Kobbefjordalen.

**Gattytoppen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 868 m, between De Geerdalen and the mouth of Sassanelva, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Victor Herbert Gatty, 1864-1922, business man and alpinist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. *Dôme Victor Gatty*, Dubois 1912.

**Gauldalen** 78° 24.0' N 20° 45.0' E  
Small valley north of Duckwitzbreen in the western part of Barentsøya. Named after a valley in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Gauldalsfløtta** 78° 23.0' N 20° 50.0' E  
Mountain plain between Gauldalen in the north and Gregoryfjellet on the western side of Barentsøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969. *Gregory-fjellet*, Büdel.

**Gaulodden** 77° 25.6' N 13° 57.5' E  
Point north on Fløysletta in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the wildgoose (*Anser bernicla*) point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Gaulvatna** 77° 25.6' N 13° 58.0' E  
Four lakelets on a row inside Gaulodden, from Pyttodden in the north towards Fløyodden in south, on the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the wildgoose (*Anser bernicla*) lakelets. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Gausta*, see Caltexfjellet.

*Gauthiod Range*, 79° 40' N 11° E. Name used of the mountains east of Smeerenburgfjorden. They hardly form a geographical unity. De Geer 1913.

*Gavanj Andersona*, see Anderssonbukta.

**Gavlhaugbreen** 78° 52.8' N 15° 30.0' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier between Rebbingen and Gavlkampen, from Gavlhaugen to Grønhorgdalen, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Gavlhaugen** 78° 52.2' N 15° 35.5' E  
Partly snow and ice covered mountain on the eastern side of Rebbingen, east of Dicksonalen, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Gavlkampen** 78° 50.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
Mountain north of Sophus Liefjellet, in Dickson Land. G. = the gable mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Gavltind** 77° 46.2' N 18° 07.5' E  
645 m high mountain on the divide between Arnesenbreen and Richardsbreen, south of Mathiesenfjellet in the eastern part of Heer Land. G. = the gable peak. Arnesen 1969.

**Gavltinden** 78° 33.3' N 14° 06.5' E  
About 810 m high peak south in Jemtlandryggen between

Triryggtoppen and Mediumfjellet, southwest in Oscar II Land. G. = the gable peak. Orvin 1964.

**Gavltoppene** 77° 27.0' N 14° 58.5' E  
Three peaks, 878, 805 and 715 m, southernmost in Martinfjella, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the gable summits. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Gavrilovfjellet** 76° 51.7' N 15° 51.5' E  
598 m high mountain between Lidalen and Slaklidalen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Gavrilov, Russian sailor, who wintered with Wassiliew in Hornsund 1899-1900. Name transferred from Lidfjellet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Gazertfjellet** 79° 15.0' N 12° 20.0' E  
Mountain east of Kongen and north of Drygalskikammen, Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Gazert, a friend of professor Drygalski who took part in Drygalski's Antarctic expedition 1903. His son was a medical man of the Neubauer expedition to this area, and he ascended the highest peak in the mountain. Neubauer 1960.

*Gbreukbreen*. Small glacier between Rova and Søraksla. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Gd. Pic*, see Stortinden.

*Gde Ile*, see Storøya.

*Gea Gl.*, see Geabreen.

**Geabreen** 78° 19.6' N 14° 04.0' E  
Small, 1.5 km long glacier from Ramfjellet down into the valley between Ramfjellet and Sten De Geerfjellet southeast in Oscar II Land. *Gea* (Latin) = earth. *Gea Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

*Gebroocken land*. The northwestern coast of Spitsbergen, not a geographical unit. Barents 1598.

*Gebrooken land*. The northwestern coast of Spitsbergen, not a geographical unit. Moxon 1655.

*Geddes Beaches*, see Geddesflya.

**Geddesfjellet** 78° 34.4' N 11° 10.0' E  
388 m high mountain between Alfredbreen and Magdabreen in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir Patrick Geddes, 1854-1932, botanist and sociologist of Edinburgh, UK and Montpellier, France. *Mt Geddes*, Bruce 1913.

**Geddesflya** 78° 28.0' N 11° 05.0' E  
Seven km long coastal plain from Haukebukta northwestwards to Skvalpodden, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir Patrick Geddes, 1854-1932, botanist and sociologist of Edinburgh, UK and Montpellier, France. *Geddes Beaches*, Bruce 1909; *Pl. Geddes*, Isachsen 1915.

**Gedenovfjellet** 76° 52.2' N 16° 42.5' E  
Four km long and partly ice covered mountain ridge with a peak of 449 m between the southern part of Austjøkulen and Øydebreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Dmitrij Dmitrievich Gedenov, d. 1908, astronomer, managing director of the observatory in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Russia. *Mt Ghedéonov*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Geebreen** 78° 46.9' N 18° 14.5' E  
Four km long tributary glacier from west to the upper part of Akademikarbreen, between Jøkulhøgdene and MacDonaldryggen, west in Olav V Land. After G. R. Gee, geologist who visited Spitsbergen in 1948. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

*Geelmuyden*, see Geelmuydentoppen.

**Geelmuydentoppen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 991 m, south of the head of Kongsfjorden, north in Oscar II Land. After Hans Geelmuyden, 1844-1920, astronomer, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway 1890-1919, editor of astronomical material from a Norwegian polar expedition. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18. *Geelmuyden*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Geerabukta*, see De Geerbukta.  
*Geier-Bg.*, see Stubendorffberget.  
*Geikie Gl.*, see Geikiebreane.  
*Geikie Glaciers*, see Geikiebreane.

**Geikiebreane** 78° 28.5' N 11° 32.0' E  
Three glaciers, James Geikiebreen, Midtre Geikiebreen and Archibald Geikiebreen, on an about 7 km long area on the central part of the eastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. Two of the glaciers named after the brothers Sir Archibald Geikie, 1835-1924, and James Geikie, 1839-1915, Scottish geologists. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Geikie Gl.*, Bruce 1913; *Geikie Glaciers*, Bruce 1909; *Geikie-Bræan*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Glaciers Geikie*, Isachsen 1915.

*Geikie-Bræan*, see Geikiebreane.

**Geikiemorenen** 77° 52.8' N 16° 41.0' E  
About 2 km long moraine from Damesmorenen northeastwards to Sveasundet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After the brothers Sir Archibald Geikie, 1835-1924, and James Geikie, 1839-1915, Scottish geologists. *Geikies morän*, Kjellström 1901.

*Geikies morän*, see Geikiemorenen.  
*Geirsnaget*, see Sørvestsnaget.

**Geitegrunnen** 77° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Submarine peak on Geiteryggen, west of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Geit = Goat. T. Iversen, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

**Geitene** 78° 33.0' N 13° 41.0' E  
6.5 km long, partly snowcovered ridge with several peaks up to about 860 m height between the northern part of Borebreen in the south and Vintervegen-Wahlenbergbreen in the north, in the eastern part of Oscar II Land. G. = the goats. Orvin 1960. *Siksaken*, Harland 1964.

**Geitepasset** 78° 33.3' N 13° 36.5' E  
Glacier-pass between Vittenburgfjella and Geitene, from Vintervegen to Borebreen, in the east and the central part of Oscar II Land. G. = the goat pass. Orvin 1960. *Geitpasset*.

**Geiteryggen** 77° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Submarine ridge on Bellsundbanken, west of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the goat back. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

*Geitpasset*, see Geitepasset.  
*Gekloofde-klip*, see Klovningen.  
*Gelden Islands*, see Gyldénøyane.  
*Gelis Sund*, see Heleysundet.  
*Gelofdeclip*, see Klovningen.  
*Gelvald*, see Hellwaldfjellet.  
*Generaels hoeck*, see Sørkapp.

**Generalfjella** 79° 10.5' N 12° 03.0' E  
Mountains on the eastern side of Krossfjorden, between

D'Arodesbreen and Tinayrebukta, west in Haakon VII Land. The mountains include Ole Hansenkammen 818 m, Tverrkammen 855 m, and Austflanken 812 m. After Ole Hansen, general in the Norwegian army. Orvin 1960.

*Generals Tent*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Formely a whaling camp in Smeerenburg. van der Brugge (1635) p. 26.

**Generaltoppen** 77° 31.5' N 18° 06.5' E  
635 m high peak southeast in Zingerfjella, southernmost in Heer Land. After Nicolai Yakovlevich Zinger, 1842-1916, Russian general, professor of astronomy and geodesy at the Russian Nicolai Academy of the general staff. Vice-president of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. Consulting member of the Commission of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-og-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Arnesen 1969.

**Geodetfjellet** 77° 30.5' N 17° 27.5' E  
642 m high mountain between Ristingfjellet and Sergievskijfjellet, northeast in Torell Land. G. = the geodesist mountain. Winsnes 1986.

**Geodettoppane** 77° 00.0' N 16° 52.5' E  
Two peaks, 586 and 618 m, south in Ostrogradskijfjella, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. G. = the geodesist peaks. Polen 1:25 000, 1897, Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Geografryggen** 77° 22.7' N 15° 42.0' E  
Four km long mountain ridge with the heights 815 and 868 m, between Penckbreen, Lågryggonna and Trolarbreen in the Penckbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. See also Richthofenberget. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Geograføya** 78° 59.0' N 21° 28.0' E  
Islet in the eastern part of Bastianøyane, south of Wilhelmsøya in Hinlopenstretet. G. = the geographer island. In this group of islands, several islands are named after German geographers. Orvin 1961.

**Geologpasset** 78° 19.2' N 13° 39.0' E  
Glacier defile between Kjerulfbreen and Esmarkbreen, between the southern spurs of Galderhø and Geologyggen in the southern part of Oscar II Land. G. = the geologist pass. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Geologyggen** 78° 17.9' N 13° 43.0' E  
Four km long mountain ridge between the uppermost part of Kjerulfbreen and Esmarkbreen, south in Oscar II Land. G. = the geologist ridge. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Geologtoppen** 76° 59.2' N 17° 14.0' E  
572 m high peak on the northern side of Coryllbreen, towards the coast northeast in Sørkapp Land. Situated between glaciers named after English geologists, who surveyed the coal field in the neighbourhood. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Georgbreen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Glacier near Jakobsenbukta east of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. *Georg-Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Georg-Gl.*, see Georgbreen.  
*Georgi-Fjord*. Bay southwest of Adlersparrefjorden, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1940) p. 80.



- Gerardfjella** 78° 27.5' N 17° 08.0' E  
About 5.5 km long mountain between Tempelfjorden, Fuhrmeisterdalen, Burn Murdochbreen, Botnaryggen and Høgbomfjellet, southeast in Bünsow Land. After Baron Gerard Jacob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. *De Geer-Berge*, Filchner 1914.
- Gerardodden** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Point between the fronts of Franklinbreane, innermost in Lady Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Baron Gerard Jacob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer, professor at Stockholms Högskola. Expeditions in 1882, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1908 and 1910. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 a.
- Gerd Øy*, see Gerdøya.
- Gerdnuten** 77° 27.3' N 16° 58.0' E  
Mountain rock on the northern side of Liestølbreen and east of Wijkberget, Nathorst Land. After Gerd Liestøl. Orvin 1960.
- Gerdøya** 78° 59' N 12° 15' E  
Two small islands in Dyrevika at the head of Kongsfjorden, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. After Gerd Isachsen George, b. 1910, daughter of Gunnar Isachsen, leader of the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Gerd Øy*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Gerdøyane*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); *Deer Bay Island*, Elton (1925 b) p. 357; *Nordre Gerdøya*, Pillewizer and Voigt 1967; *Søre Gerdøya*, Pillewizer and Voigt 1967.
- Gerdøyane*, see Gerdøya.
- Geren** 79° 24.0' N 17° 53.0' E  
Small mountain south of Freken in the southwestern part of Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After one of the wolves of Odin in Norse mythology.
- German Island*. Somewhere off the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. Barrington and Beaufoy (1818) p. 229.  
*Germania Höhe*, see Germaniahøgdenene.  
*Germania Quarter*, 79° 30' N 14° E. East of Woodfjorden, no geographical unit. De Geer 1913.
- Germaniabekken** 79° 29.4' N 13° 12.5' E  
About 2.5 km long brook from Lihøgda in Germaniahøgdenene eastwards to Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1990.
- Germaniahelvøya** 79° 32.0' N 13° 00.0' E  
Peninsula limited in the west by Monacobreen, in the north by Liefdefjorden, in east by Woodfjorden and Bockfjorden, in south by Friedrichbreen and Triambreen, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Ståblein 1990.
- Germaniahøgdenene** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Mountainous district rising to an altitude of 1142 m, west of Bockfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Germany. *Germania Höhe*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Gerrit Névé*, see Gerritbreen.
- Gerritbreen** 78° 36.3' N 17° 03.0' E  
About 5 km long glacier from the central part of Urmstonfjellet towards Nordenskiöldbreen, in the central part of Bünsow Land. After Gerrit de Veer, Dutch cartographer who prepared some of the old maps of Spitsbergen. Member of Barentz' expeditions to the Arctic Sea 1595 and 1596-97. On the voyage in 1596 Spitsbergen was discovered. Wrote the narrative about the discovery of Svalbard, published in various languages from 1598. *Gerrit Névé*, De Geer 1912; *Eleanor Glacier*, Mathieson 1922; *Eleanorbreen*.
- Gerritelva** 78° 38.0' N 16° 51.0' E  
River south of and along the lateral moraine of Nordenskiöldbreen from Cadellfjellet to Santabukta in Bünsow Land. After Gerrit de Veer, Dutch cartographer who prepared some of the old maps of Spitsbergen. Member of Barentz' expeditions to the Arctic Sea 1595 and 1596-97. On the voyage in 1596 Spitsbergen was discovered. Wrote the narrative about the discovery of Svalbard, published in various languages from 1598. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *R. Gerrit*, Mathieson 1920.
- Gerrits Eyland*, see Edgeøya.  
*Gerrits eyelät*. The eastern part of Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.
- Gerritzozoden** 80° 12.0' N 21° 51.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of the outer part of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Hessel Gerritsz, Dutch cartographer from Amsterdam.
- Gertraudspitze*, see Tyskerfjellet.
- Gertraudtoppen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Peak, 783 m, northwest of Havhestfjellet, Rauschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Gertraud Machek, 1902-31, wife of Guido Machek, member of the Austrian Spitsbergen expedition 1931.
- Gespouwene Klip*, see Klovningen.  
*Gestrikland Ridge*, see Gestriklandkammen.
- Gestriklandkammen** 78° 23.9' N 13° 53.0' E  
11 km long mountain range comprising Krymleskuten, Kamhøgda, Vesleskrømtet, Kavringen and Skonrokken, between Nansenbreen and the lower part of Borebreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. After the district Gestrikland in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Gestrikland Ridge*, De Geer 1912.
- Gevjonfjellet** 79° 25.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
1085 m high mountain southeast of Forkdalen, Andrée Land. After the maiden and goddess Gevjon in Norse mythology, to whom all maidens came after their death. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Geyerbach*, see Humla.  
*Geyerpynten*, see Kapp Brehm.  
*Geyer-Schnabel*, see Sidorovberget.  
*Ghebrockland*, 79° 30' N 10° 30' E. The district south of the lower part of Magdalenefjorden. It is doubtful whether the name is necessary. Barents 1598.  
*Ghiacc. di Cr.Negri*, see Negribreen.  
*Ghiacciaio delle Tombe*, see Gravnesbreen.  
*Ghiacciaio delle Tre Corone*, see Kronebreen.  
*Giant's Chair*, see Gygstolen.
- Giardtinden** 79° 09.4' N 12° 19.5' E  
978 m high mountain peak easternmost in Casimir-

Périerkammen, west in the southern part of Haakon VII Land. After Alfred Mathieu Giard, 1846-1908, French biologist. Set *Giard*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Gibraltar*. Projecting rock on the eastern side of Hopen, between Egsetstranda and Bekkeskardet. Søreide.

**Gibsonbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier on the eastern slope of Hillestadfjellet, towards Tverrdalen in Nordenskiöld Land. After John A. Gibson jr., b. 1879, superintendent at a coal mine in Jerome, Pennsylvania, USA, when he in 1909 went to Spitsbergen where he was outside superintendent and constructing engineer with the Arctic Coal Company until 1911. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Gibsonpynten** 78° 13.9' N 11° 53.0' E  
Small point on Ruklestranda south on Vestflya, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After John Constant Gibson, b. 1861, business man, London, UK and Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Point Gibson*, Bruce 1913; *Pte Black*, Isachsen 1915.

*Giles White Island*, see Kvitøya.

*Giles' White Island*, see Kvitøya.

*Giles-Land*, see Svenskøya.

*Giles-Land*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Giles-maa*, see Kvitøya.

**Gilessundet** 80° 22.0' N 24° 15.0' E  
Sound between Glenhalvøya and Søre Repøya, north in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch navigator, Commander Cornelis Giles, who in 1707 sighted land northeast of Nordaustlandet, probably Kvitøya. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, Sheet 4 Nordaustlandet 1965.

*Gilesøen*. The western part of Kongsøya.

*Gilles Land*, see Kvitøya.

*Gillis Land*, see Kongsøya.

*Gillis Land*, 81° 30' N 38° E. Commandeur Giles Land (Kvitøya) of the early Dutchmen, placed by them east of Nordaustlandet, was wrongly assumed, by Petermann, to be in this place, some 100 miles northeast of Nordaustlandet. Petermann 1872.

*Gillis's Land*, see Kvitøya.

**Gilsonryggen** 78° 05' N 16° 00' E  
962 m high peak east of Bolterskardet, Nordenskiöld Land. After Kenneth Lebrun Gilson jr., b. 1881, from Pennsylvania, USA. Graduated from Pennsylvania State College, Mining Engineering Class, 1906. Went to Spitsbergen in 1907 and was mine manager at Arctic Coal Co. until the mine was sold in 1915. He continued to work at Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S until 1917. Gilsonryggen is the mountain climbed by Sir Martin Conway and E. J. Garland on June 25, 1896 and described in Conways journal "The first crossing of Spitsbergen". The name Foxtoppen has been misplaced on the nearby mountain. See also Foxtoppen. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Gimlebreen** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Glacier, north of Brageneset, southwesternmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Gimle, in Norse mythology the dwelling of the gods after Ragnarok destruction of the world. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gl. Gimle*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Gimleholmane** 79° 45.0' N 18° 20.0' E  
Islets in front of Gimlebreen, on the eastern side of Hinlopenstretet, southwesternmost in Gustav V Land,

Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name.

**Gimleodden** 79° 45.0' N 18° 20.0' E  
Point on the northern side of Gimlebreen, southwesternmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Gimlingen** 77° 48.5' N 17° 21.5' E  
The easternmost ridge, 975 m, in Winsnesfjellet west in Heer Land. G. = the partition wall. Arnesen 1981.

*Ginevra Bay*, see Ginevrabotnen.

*Ginevra S.*, see Ginevrabotnen.

**Ginevrabotnen** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
The upper part of Storfjorden, between Barentsøya and Olav V Land. After James Lamont's yacht "Ginevra", which visited Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1859. Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *Baie Genevra*, Wassiliew 1925; *Ginevra Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Ginevra S.*, Lamont 1861; *Sjeneverbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 45; *Zaliv Žinevra*, Wassiliew 1926.

**Ginnungagap** 79° 10.0' N 14° 30.0' E  
Narrow and deep ice-valley between Nivlheim and Woodfjorden in Andrée Land. Name from Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

*Giortgamen*, see Hiorthhamn.

*Gips Bay*, see Gipsvika.

*Gips Hoek*, see Gipshuken.

*Gips Hook*, see Gåsodden.

*Gips Quarter*, 78° 20' N 16° 30' E. Land east of Billefjorden. Occurrence of gypsum. Hardly a geographical unit. De Geer 1910 a.

*Gips V.*, see Gipsdalen.

**Gipsdal** 78° 20' N 16° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim east of Billefjorden, coal- and gypsumbearing district of 247.6 km<sup>2</sup>, belonging to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd. Edinburgh. G. = the gypsum valley. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14.

**Gipsdalen** 78° 30.0' N 16° 52.0' E  
About 22 km long, ice-free valley splitting the southern part of Bünsow Land. G. = the gypsum valley. After the gypsum beds in the surrounding mountains. *Gips V.*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Gipsdalselva** 78° 30.0' N 16° 53.5' E  
River from Florabreen through Gipsdalen to Gipsvika, in the southern part of Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. *River Gip*, Balchin 1941.

**Gipsdalskongen** 78° 35.5' N 17° 25.0' E  
1110 m high mountain surrounded by Gipsdalen, Florabreen, Tunabreen, Jacksonstoppen and Pattersonfjellet, innermost in Gipsdalen and visible from all over Gipsdalen, easternmost in Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

*Gipshuk*, see Gipshuksletta.

**Gipshuken** 78° 28.0' N 16° 28.0' E  
Mountain range with the highest peak, Cowantoppen 760 m high, northernmost in the mountain complex, southwest in Bünsow Land. G. = the gypsum hook. After the gypsum beds in the surrounding mountains. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Cap gipsifère*, Ekholm (1887) p. 34; *Gips Hoek*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Gyps Hook*, French chart 5375; *Gyps*

*Hügel*, Heer (1874) p. 3; *Kap Anser*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 158; *Middelland*, Muller 1874; *Mount Jean*, Mathieson 1920; *Mt Pic Blanc*, Wassiliew 1925; *'t Middel-land*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Gipshukodden** 78° 26.0' N 16° 24.5' E  
Point on the western side of Gipsvika, southernmost in Bünsow Land. Feyling-Hanssen (1952) p. 5.

**Gipshuksletta** 78° 26.9' N 16° 21.0' E  
Plain between Gipshukodden and Gåsodden, southernmost in Bünsow Land. *Gipshuk*, Feyling-Hanssen (1952) p. 5.

**Gipsvika** 78° 26.0' N 16° 31.0' E  
Wide, open bay at the mouth of Gipsdalen, on the southern coast of Bünsow Land. G. = the gypsum bay. After the gypsum beds in the surrounding mountains. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *B. Gyps*, Wassiliew 1925; *Gips Bay*, Nathorst 1883; *Jipsbay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 20.

**Gislebreen** 78° 28.6' N 12° 34.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier between Thorkelsenfjellet and Bulltinden, Oscar II Land. After Knut Hagbart Gisle Thorkelsen, 1894-1940. The glacier is situated on the eastern side of Thorkelsenfjellet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1991.

**Gizehfjellet** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain between Sfinksen and Chephrenfjellet, easternmost in Dickson Land. After the Gizeh pyramid. Harland 1952.

**Giæverfjellet** 77° 21.4' N 17° 13.0' E  
673 m high mountain between the upper part of Jemlianovbreen and Anna Margrethebreen, west in Torell Land. After John Schjelderup Giæver, 1901-70, head of the office of Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960. *John Giæverfjellet*.

**Giæverneset** 79° 20' N 21° 30' E  
Cape on the western side of Ulvebukta, southernmost in Gustav Adolf Land, on the southern coast of Nordaustlandet. After John Aasberg Giæver, 1842-97, Tromsø, Norway, business man and shipowner. *C. Giæver*, British chart 2751; *C. Gjaever*, Ulve 1872; *Lindemanodden*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

*Gjallarbreen*, see Cookbreen.

**Gjallarhornet** 79° 10.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain south of Heimdalskampen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After the lure of Heimdal in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Gjallarhornhallet** 79° 10.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Large mountain slope between Gjallarhornet and Wijdefjorden, southwest in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Gjelbekken** 77° 30.5' N 15° 28.5' E  
Brook from the foot of Humpvarden through Heimfjellhumpene in the northern part of Heimfjella to Storbukta, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the ravine brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Gjelet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Gill in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. G. = the gill. Norwegian translation of the English name. *The Gill*, Bruce 1909.

**Gjelhallet** 78° 15' N 17° 00' E  
Plain and slope between Gjelrabbane and Sassanelva, westernmost in Sabine Land. G. = the ravine slope, because Gjelrabbane above Gjelhallet are separated by deep ravines. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Gjelrabbane** 78° 15' N 17° 00' E  
Crag in the southwestern part of Coloradofjella, separated by deep ravines, westernmost in Sabine Land. Gjel = ravine. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Gjelsvikfjellet** 79° 20.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
Mountain north of Purpurdalen on the western side of Wijdefjorden, east in the central part of Andrée Land. After Tore Gjelsvik, b. 1916, managing director of the Norwegian Polar Institute 1960-83. Orvin 1960.

*Gjelsviktind*, see Sigden.

**Gjerstadjellet** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E  
Nunatak, 1007 m, south of Kongsvegen, north in Oscar II Land. After Edvard Magnus Gjerstad, b. 1884, Sortland, Vesterålen, Norway, assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1909, 1910 and 1911. The first two years he was a member of Isachsen's expeditions which surveyed and named the mountain. See also Jemtlandryggen. *Mt Gjerstad*, Isachsen 1915; *Mt Storlien*, De Geer 1912; *Set Gjerstad*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 74.

**Gjertsenodden** 78° 31.6' N 12° 51.5' E  
Point on the northern side of the central part of St. Jonsfjorden, west in Oscar II Land. After Hjalmar Fredrik Gjertsen, 1885-1958, Norwegian naval officer and member of Roald Amundsen's South Pole expedition 1910-12, hydrographer and second-in-command on the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1920 and 1921, and Byrd's Antarctic expedition 1933-35. Orvin 1960.

**Gjeslingane** 76° 48.2' N 15° 56.5' E  
Five small lakes in the southern part on Breinesflya, west in Sørkapp Land. G. = the goose-duckling. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Gjeslingbekken** 76° 48.1' N 15° 57.5' E  
Brook from the easternmost lake among Gjeslingane in the southern part of Breinesflya to the sea, west in Sørkapp Land. G. = the goose-duckling brook. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Gjuvekallen*, see Juvekallen.

**Gjøaneset** 79° 46' N 10° 55' E  
Cape on the northeastern coast of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. After the Norwegian sealing vessel "Gjøa". *Kap Gjøa*, Strindberg 1897.

**Gjøavatnet** 79° 46.0' N 10° 53.0' E  
Lake in the northeastern part of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.

*Gl. Alfred*, see Alfredbreen.

*Gl. Andreas*, see Løvliebreen.

*Gl. Andreas*, see Andreasbreen.

*Gl. Anker*, see Ankerbreen.

*Gl. Anna*, see Eivindbreen.

*Gl. Anna Sofie*, see Anna Sofiebreen.

*Gl. Arnelius*, see Arneliusbreen.

*Gl. Arthur*, see Arthurbreen.  
*Gl. Batty*, see Battyebreen.  
*Gl. Belopolsky*, see Olsokbreen.  
*Gl. Beréznikov*, see Bereznikovbreen.  
*Gl. Bjuf*, see Bjuvbreen.  
*Gl. Brage*, see Bragebreen.  
*Gl. Bull*, see Bullbreen.  
*Gl. Bunge*, see Bungebreen.  
*Gl. Charles*, see Charlesbreen.  
*Gl. Cissy*, see Cissybreen.  
*Gl. Dahl*, see Dahlbreen.  
*Gl. Darboux*, see Darbouxbreen.  
*Gl. d'Ardenne*, see Ardennebreen.  
*Gl. d'Arodes*, see D'Arodesbreen.  
*Gl. Dmitriev*, see Dmitrievbreen.  
*Gl. Dunér*, see Dunérbreen.  
*Gl. Elise*, see Elisebreen.  
*Gl. Elna*, see Elnabreen.  
*Gl. Emma*, see Emmabreen.  
*Gl. Ermark*, see Ermakbreen.  
*Gl. Franklin*, see Brokebreen.  
*Gl. Franklin, N. & S.*, see Franklinbreane.  
*Gl. Frost*, see Frostbreen.  
*Gl. Fuhrmeiseter*, see Fuhrmeisterbreen.  
*Gl. Fyris*, see Fyrisbreen.  
*Gl. Gaffelbræ*, see Gaffelbreen.  
*Gl. Gimle*, see Gimlebreen.  
*Gl. Gler*, see Glærbreen.  
*Gl. Glint*, see Glintbreen.  
*Gl. Goes*, see Gåsbreen.  
*Gl. Gullfaxe*, see Gullfaksebreen.  
*Gl. Gullmar*, see Gullmarbreen.  
*Gl. Gulmar*, see Gullmarbreen.  
*Gl. Gunnar*, see Gunnarbreen.  
*Gl. Hans*, see Holtabreen.  
*Gl. Hans Hess*, see Forbesbreen.  
*Gl. Hansky*, see Ganskijbreen.  
*Gl. Helge Backlund*, see Backlundbreen.  
*Gl. Hellmann*, see Hellmannbreen.  
*Gl. Hierta*, see Hiertabreen.  
*Gl. Hinlopen*, see Hinlopenbreen.  
*Gl. Haaken*, see Haakenbreen.  
*Gl. Idun*, see Idunbreen.  
*Gl. Keilhau*, see Keilhaubreen.  
*Gl. Khomiakov*, see Chomjakovbreen.  
*Gl. Koller*, see Kollerbreen.  
*Gl. Magda*, see Magdabreen.  
*Gl. Muhlbach*, see Mühlbacherbreen.  
*Gl. Ole*, see Olebreen.  
*Gl. Oliver*, see Oliverbreen.  
*Gl. Otto*, see Ottobreen.  
*Gl. Payer*, see Paierbreen.  
*Gl. Pedachenko*, see Pedašenkobreen.  
*Gl. Persey*, see Persejbreen.  
*Gl. Portier*, see Portierbreen.  
*Gl. Prince Waldemar*, see Waldemarbreen.  
*Gl. Ragnar*, see Ragnarbreen.  
*Gl. Reid*, see Reidbreen.  
*Gl. Richard*, see Richardsbreen.  
*Gl. Rimfaxe*, see Rimfaksebreen.  
*Gl. Rubin*, see Trygvebreen.  
*Gl. Samarin*, see Samarinbreen.  
*Gl. Schei*, see Scheibreen.  
*Gl. Siner*, see Sindrebreen.  
*Gl. Skinfaxe*, see Skinfaksebreen.  
*Gl. Smith*, see Smithbreen.

*Gl. Sol*, see Solfonna.  
*Gl. Supan*, see Supanbreen.  
*Gl. Sven*, see Sven Ludvigbreen.  
*Gl. Tchebychev*, see Čebysevbreen.  
*Gl. Uveirsbræ*, see Uvérsbreen.  
*Gl. Valhall*, see Valhallfonna.  
*Gl. Veslebræ*, see Veslebreen.  
*Gl. Veteran*, see Veteranen.  
*Gl. Waygat*, see Vaigattbreen.  
*Gl. Witkovsky*, see Vitkovskijbreen.  
*Gl. Yastrebkov*, see Jastrebkovbreen.  
*Gl. Gaffelbræ*, see Gaffelbreen.  
*Glacier "Transparent"*, see Transparentbreen.  
*Glacier Adams*, see Adambreen.  
*Glacier Albrecht Penck*, see Bjørlykkebreen.  
*Glacier Andrée*, see Andréebreen.  
*Glacier Arctowski*, see Arctowskibreen.  
*Glacier Bay*, see Ayerfjorden.  
*Glacier Becquerel*, see Becquerelbreen.  
*Glacier Blomstrand*, see Blomstrandbreen.  
*Glacier Brandt*, see Brandtbreen.  
*Glacier Brückner*, see Brücknerbreen.  
*Glacier Cailletet*, see Cailletetbreen.  
*Glacier Chabaud*, see Chabaudbreen.  
*Glacier Chauveau*, see Chauveaubreen.  
*Glacier Conway*, see Conwaybreen.  
*Glacier de 14 Juillet*, see Fjortende Julibreen.  
*Glacier de 3 Couronnes*, see Kronebreen.  
*Glacier de Conway*, see Duboisbreen.  
*Glacier de la pointe aux Renard*, see Renardbreen.  
*Glacier de la Pointe aux Tobeaux*, see Gullybreen.  
*Glacier de l'Entrée*, see Adambreen.  
*Glacier de l'Est*, see Recherhebreen.  
*Glacier de Monaco*, see Monacobreen.  
*Glacier de The Waggonway*, see Waggonwaybreen.  
*Glacier des Renards*, see Renardbreen.  
*Glacier du Mauvais Temps*, see Uvérsbreen.  
*Glacier du Renbogen*, see Reinbogbreen.  
*Glacier du Roi*, see Kongsbreen.  
*Glacier du roi Jean*, see Kong Johans Bre.  
*Glacier Emélianov*, see Emil'janovbreen.  
*Glacier Erika*, see Erikkabreen.  
*Glacier Fowl*, see Svitjodbreen.  
*Glacier Goes*, see Gåsbreen.  
*Glacier Gully*, see Gullybreen.  
*Glacier Hamburger*, see Hamburgbreen.  
*Glacier Hamilton*, see Hamiltonbreen.  
*Glacier harbour*, see Fridtjovhamna.  
*Glacier Hayes*, see Hayesbreen.  
*Glacier Hergesell*, see Hergesellbreen.  
*Glacier Hess*, see Forbesbreen.  
*Glacier Hill*, see Brehaugen.  
*Glacier Holmeslet*, see Holmesletbreane.  
*Glacier Holmström*, see Holmströmbreen.  
*Glacier Johan*, see Johanbreen.  
*Glacier Konow*, see Konowbreen.  
*Glacier Lilliehöök*, see Lilliehöök breen.  
*Glacier Louis Mayer*, see Mayerbreen.  
*Glacier Louis Tinayre*, see Tinayrebreen.  
*Glacier Louët*, see Louët breen.  
*Glacier Lusitania*, see Lusitaniabreen.  
*Glacier Makaroff*, see Makarovbreen.  
*Glacier Mayer*, see Mayerbreen.  
*Glacier Miller*, see Millerbreen.  
*Glacier Murray*, see Murraybreen.  
*Glacier névé de la Princesse Alice*, see Brattekleivbreen.



*Glacier No. 1*, see Førstebreen.  
*Glacier No. 2*, see Andrebreen.  
*Glacier No. 3*, see Tredjebreen.  
*Glacier No. 4*, see Fjerdebreen.  
*Glacier No. 5*, see Femtebreen.  
*Glacier No. 6*, see Sjettebreen.  
*Glacier No. 7*, see Sjubreen.  
*Glacier Nordenfjeldske*, see Nordenfjeldskebreen.  
*Glacier Nygaard*, see Nygaardbreen.  
*Glacier of Poles*, see Polakkbreen.  
*Glacier Penck*, see Bjørlykkebreen.  
*Glacier Princesse Irene*, see Irenebreen.  
*Glacier Schjelderup*, see Schjelderupbreen.  
*Glacier Serghievsky*, see Paulabreen.  
*Glacier Skovznoi*, see Transparentbreen.  
*Glacier Sokolow*. Cannot be identified. Wassiliew (1926) p. 110.  
*Glacier Sykora*, 77° 50' N 17° E. Glacier which, according to Wassiliew's map, covers the whole of Kjellströmdalen. There is, however, no glacier here. Wassiliew 1925.  
*Glacier Venern*, see Venernbreen.  
*Glacier Wassiliew*, see Vasil'evbreen.  
*Glacier Östgöta*, see Austgötåbreen.  
*Glacier Øyen*, see Øyenbreen.  
*Glacier-bay*, see Ayerfjorden.  
*Glaciers Geikie*, see Geikiebreane.

**Gladbekken** 78° 04.1' N 14° 12.5' E  
Brook through Gladdalen, north in Barentsburg, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Pavlov 1990.

**Gladdalen** 78° 04.2' N 14° 14.0' E  
Small valley, about 1 km long, on the northern side of Barentsburg, between Bykollen and Grønfjordfjellet, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Knut Emil Glad, b. 1872, Finnish tanner and workman. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Ræstad (1923) p. 45. *Damms Dal*, Hoel 1909.

**Glasberget** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1036 m, east of the upper part of Lilliehökbreen, between Louëtreen and Lilliehökbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian adaptation of the French word "glace", meaning both ice and glass. *Mt Glace*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Glasberget*, see Glasvola.  
*Glasberget*, see Glaspiggen.

**Glasgowbreen** 79° 07.3' N 17° 25.0' E  
Three km long tributary glacier from east to Veteranen, between Cavendishryggen and Kileryggen in Ny-Friesland. After Glasgow, UK. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Glashaugen** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
Small nunatak, 535 m, on the divide between Mühlbackerbreen and Somovbreen, southwest in Torell Land. G. = the glass hill. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Glasiologbreen** 77° 28.0' N 16° 54.0' E  
Five km long, tributary glacier from north in the Liestølbreen complex, between Wijkberget and Gerdnuten north in Torell Land. G. = the glaciologist glacier. Norwegian Polar Institute 1986.

**Glasiologknausen** 77° 04.9' N 15° 27.5' E  
Characteristic, steep crag in the southwestern part of Slyngfjellet, dividing Slyngfjellbreen and Skilryggbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the glaciological

party of the Polish Illrd I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition 1957-58 led by professor Dr. Aleksander Kosika. Siedlecki 1959.

**Glasperla** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
740 m high, ice covered peak, on the mountain ridge Perlebandet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the glass pearl. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Glaspiggen** 77° 53.5' N 17° 18.5' E  
800 m high and mostly snow covered peak between the southern part of Bjuvkampen and Glasvola in the northwestern part of Heer Land. G. = the glass spike. Orvin 1964. *Glasberget*, Orvin 1964.

**Glasvola** 77° 53.6' N 17° 21.0' E  
About 810 m high peak partly snow covered, west of Kropbreen between Iskota and Glaspiggen northwest in Heer Land. G. = the glass peak. Orvin 1964. *Glasberget*, Orvin 1964.

**Gleditschfonna** 77° 54.5' N 14° 43.0' E  
About 2.5 km long and 2 km wide glacier on the western side of Berzeliusdalen, between Snøsalen in the north and Furdalsaksla in the south, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After lieutenant-colonel Kristian Gran Gleditsch, 1867-1946, who contributed to the construction and publication of the Svalbard maps. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Glen Mackenzie*, see Mackenziedalen.

*Glen Nigg*, see Niggdalen.

*Glen Watson*, see Watsondalen.

*Glen Watson*, see Mathiesondalen.

**Glenbegdalen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Glenbeg (Gaelic) = a small and narrow valley. *V. Glenbeg*, Bruce 1909, Isachsen 1915.

**Glenhalvøya** 80° 20' N 24° 20' E  
Peninsula between Duvefjorden and Finn Malmgrenfjorden, in Orvin Land on the north coast of Nordaustlandet. After Alexander Richard Glen, b. 1912, surveyor Cambridge Expedition 1932, leader of the Oxford University Expedition 1933, private Spitsbergen expedition in 1934, and leader of the Oxford University Expedition to Nordaustlandet 1935-36 (wintering). Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

*Glenmore*, see Glenmoredalen.

**Glenmoredalen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Glenmore, a locality in the Highlands. From Gaelic, Glenmore means a big valley. *Glenmore*, Bruce 1909; *V. Glenmore*, Isachsen 1915.

*Glerbreen*, see Glærbreen.

**Glimhetta** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
825 m high, nearly ice covered mountain east of the uppermost part of Mühlbacherbreen, west in Torell Land. G. = the shining mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Glimisen** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier flowing from Fonnryggen and Glimhetta to Drevbreen, southwest in Torell Land. G. = the gleaming or shining ice. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Glintoppen** 77° 54.8' N 17° 24.0' E  
Peak, 812 m, on the southern side of Langhummelen between Kleivbreen and Kroppbreen north in Heer Land. G. = the gleaming or shining peak. Orvin 1964.

*Glint Gl.*, see Glintbreen.

**Glintbreen** 79° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier on Lomfjordhalvøya, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After glint (geogr. term), meaning wall or cliff face in sedimentary rocks at a coast, or between a higher and lower land surface. *Gl. Glint*, De Geer 1923 a; *Glint Gl.*

**Glintdalen** 79° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Valley on Lomfjordhalvøya, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After glint (geogr. term), meaning wall or cliff face in sedimentary rocks at a coast, or between a higher and lower land surface. Kulling (1934) p. 212. *V. Glint*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Glintfjella** 79° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Mountains on Lomfjordhalvøya, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After glint (geogr. term), meaning wall or cliff face in sedimentary rocks at a coast, or between a higher and lower land surface. *M. ts Glint*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Glitnefonna** 79° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Ice-cap on Scaniahalvøya westernmost in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Glitne, one of the dwellings of the gods in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Glittne Glacier-cap*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4; *Névé dôme Glitne*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Glitnenova** 79° 36.2' N 19° 45.4' E  
The westernmost mountain at Scaniahalvøya, just inside Selanderneiset westernmost in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Winsnes.

**Glitner** 79° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Crag north of Forsetekollen in Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. Glitner was the home of Forsete in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Glitra** 74° 29' N 18° 57' E  
Lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the glittering. Probably so named because the surface of the lake that is glittering. Hoel 1925.

**Glitrebreen** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier between Innkjegla and Glitrefjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the glittering glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Glitrefjellet** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 902 m, between Reindalen and Lundströmdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the glittering mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

*Glittne Glacier-cap*, see Glitnefonna.

*Glocken Sund*, see Bellsund.

*Glockenberg*, see Klokkefjellet.

*Glockenspitze*, see Klokkefjellet.

*Glockensundgletscher*, see Fridtjovbreen.

*Gloføyken*, see Gloføykja.

**Gloføykja** 77° 30.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain east of the upper part of Stenstrubreen and north of

Otto Pettersonfjellet, Nathorst Land. After a mountain in Norway. Orvin 1960. *Gloføyken*.

*Glomma*, see Glåma.

**Glopbreen** 79° 33.0' N 12° 55.5' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier flowing northwards in Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. G. = the ravine, gate glacier, because the glacier flows through a ravine or gate. Liestøl 1990.

**Glopeken** 78° 54.8' N 14° 02.0' E  
About 7 km long glacier in the Morabreen complex, at the western side of Elvdalfjellet, west in James I Land. Liestøl 1987.

*Glrs. du Green Harbour*, see Grønfjordbreane.  
*Gludpynten*, see Gluudneset.

**Gluggdalen** 74° 24' N 18° 59' E  
Small valley west of Oswaldfjellet, Bjørnøya. Glugg means small opening in a wall (also used about a valley gap). Hoel 1925.

**Gluggdalsvatna** 74° 24' N 18° 59' E  
Small lakes in Gluggdalen, Bjørnøya. Glugg means small opening in a wall (also used about a valley gap). Hoel 1925.

**Glunten** 77° 41.0' N 16° 56.0' E  
Small nunatak on the northern side of Rimfonnkammen in the upper part of Scheelebreen, east in Nathorst Land. G. = the boy. Arnesen 1969.

**Glupen** 74° 22' N 19° 01' E  
Gap west of Alfredfjellet, on the southwestern shore of Bjørnøya. G. = the gap. Hoel 1925.

*Glud Pt.*, see Gluudneset.

**Gluudneset** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Sandy spit south of Kongsfjorden, on Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. After Hans Peter Ferdinand Gluud, 1875-1913, ship's officer, first officer in S/S "Mainz" of Bremen, Germany, one of the vessels of the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition in 1910. *Gludpynten*, Bay 1913; *Gluud Pt.*, Isachsen 1912 b, German chart 155.

**Glyfsdalen** 78° 40' N 15° 20' E  
Narrow valley in the western side of Gangerolvfjella, in the western part of Dickson Land. G. = the crevice valley. Harland 1952.

**Glyntnosa** 78° 16.0' N 18° 10.0' E  
Mountain on the southeastern side of the lower part of Rabotbreen in Sabine Land. After the mountain Glynt in Norway. Arnesen 1980.

**Glærbreen** 79° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Glær one of the horses of the gods in Norse mythology. Glær = the bright one. *Gl. Gler*, De Geer 1923 a; *Glerbreen*.

**Glærfjellet** 79° 35.0' N 17° 30.0' E  
Mountain crag north of Glærbreen, south of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. After Glær, meaning the bright one. Horse of one of the god's in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

- Gløersenfjellet** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 831 m, east of Vestre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Jørgen Frede Gløersen, b. 1895, civil engineer and topographer on the Hoe Røvig expedition 1918. The mountain was used as a Norwegian trigonometric station in 1918. Svalbard MS-map 1934.
- Gløttfjellbreen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Six km long glacier between Hallwylfjellet, Fjellegga and Gløttfjellet, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Gløttfjellet** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
894 m high mountain on the divide between Kokbreen and Gløttfjellbreen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Gløtt meaning a clear interval, here because the mountain can only be sighted from Adventdalen along Gløttfjellbreen and from Reindalen along Kokbreen. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Gløttfonna** 77° 30.3' N 14° 12.5' E  
Small glacier between Storgubben and Gløttnuten, from Renardbreen down to Lognedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Gløttnuten** 77° 29.8' N 14° 13.0' E  
701 m high peak on the southern side of Gløttfonna, between Renardbreen and Lognedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Gløtt meaning a clear interval, here because the peak may be seen from the coast only along Lognedalen and Renardbreen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Glaadberg*, see Observatoriefjellet.
- Glåma** 78° 33.0' N 21° 10.0' E  
River from Veslemjøsa northwestwards to Ginevrabotnen, north on Barentsøya. After a river in Norway. *Glomma*, Büdel.
- Gmeinerryggen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
567 m high ridge leading from Nordalfjellet towards northeast, west of Vestre Torellbreen in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Joh. Gmeiner, 1858-1944, managing director and shipowner, Tønsberg, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1917, which worked in this district. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Gneisfjellet** 79° 29.6' N 13° 00.5' E  
The northwestern part of Germaniahøgden, north in Haakon VII Land. Winsnes 1990. *Pelittfjellet*, Gjelsvik 1995.
- Gneisodden** 78° 55' N 16° 20' E  
Point at the front of Stubendorffbreen in Vestfjorden, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.
- Gnipa-Höhle*, 79° N 11° 30' E. Ice cave, northeast of Ebeltofhamna, on the western shore of Krossfjorden. The cave has now melted completely away. After Gnipahelleren, cave in Norse mythology. Wegener (1913 b) p.88.
- Gnipakollen** 79° 10.8' N 11° 34.5' E  
379 m high mountain projecting from Blåshaugen on the northern side of Tromsdalen to the southern part of Mitrahallvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Gnipa-Höhle, name of a cave which now is melted completed. Orvin 1964.
- Gnombreen** 78° 35.4' N 17° 40.4' E  
Glacier between the upper parts of Tunabreen and Filchnerfonna, between Gnomen, Bromsfjellet and Annafjellet, northwest in Sabine Land. G. = the gnome glacier. Barstad and Lytskjöld.
- Gnomen** 78° 35.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Mountain south of Lomonosovfonna, northwest in Sabine Land. G. = the gnome. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Gnålberget*, see Gnålberget.
- Gnå** 78° 41.9' N 15° 57.5' E  
The northeastern part of Friggfjella in the central part of Dickson Land. After Gnå, goddess and maid to Frigg in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1987.
- Gnålberget** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Steep rock-face, 759 m, of Sofiekammen towards Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the incessantly humming mountain, because it is inhabited by a great quantity of Kittiwakes, shrieking incessantly. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Gnålberget*, Kuc (1963) p. 307.
- Gnålodden** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Point below Gnålberget, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- God'deryggen** 78° 38.0' N 14° 04.5' E  
About 860 m high and 3.5 km long mountain between Samebreen and Sveabreen, southwest in James I Land. After god'de (Sami), meaning reindeer. Arnesen 1983.
- Godfreybukta** 80° 16.0' N 24° 10.0' E  
About 6 km long bay southeast from Adlersparrefjorden, on the eastern side of Polarklubben, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After A. S. F. Godfrey, lieutenant-colonel, member of Glen's expedition 1935-36. Orvin 1960.
- Godthåb*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Former mine at Ny-Ålesund belonging to Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S. Svalbard MS-map 1914.
- Godthåppasset** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Glacier pass between Penckbreen, Hetta, Zawadzkiibreen and Tvirøysegga, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Translation of the Polish name that means pass of good hope. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Łuk Obietnicy*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 125; *Przełęcz Dobrego Początku*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 82.
- Goës Bay*, see Stormbukta.  
*Goës Bay*, see Gåshamna.  
*Goës Glacier*, see Gåsbreen.  
*Goes Hafen*, see Gåshamna.  
*Goes' hamn*, see Gåshamna.
- Goësbreen** 76° 53.5' N 15° 58.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier flowing from Russepasset westwards on the southern side of Midifjellet to Goësvatnet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Axel Theodor Goës, 1835-97, medical practitioner (surgeon), zoologist and botanist to Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition in 1861. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Sørbre*, Pillewizer 1939.
- Goës-Hafen*, see Gåshamna.
- Goësvatnet** 76° 53.7' N 15° 54.5' E  
Small, ice-dammed lake in front of Goësbreen and on the southern side of the lower part of Gåsbreen, northwest in

Sørkapp Land. After Axel Theodor Goës, 1835-97, medical practitioner (surgeon), zoologist and botanist to Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition in 1861. *Lac Goës*, De Geer 1923 c.

**Goldschmidtjella** 78° 38.8' N 13° 14.0' E  
About 560 m high and 6 km long nunatak in the central part of Osbornebreen, Oscar II Land. After Victor Moritz Goldschmidt, 1888-1947, Norwegian mineralogist and geologist, professor at the University of Oslo 1914-29, Göttingen 1929-35, Oslo 1936-47. He described rocks collected by Isachsen's expedition in 1910. *Mts Goldschmidt*, Isachsen 1915.

*Golfe de Jean Hyre*, see Storfjorden.

*Golfe de la Baleine*, see Keerwyck.

*Golfe Russe*, see Russebukta.

*Golfo Grande*, see Sassenfjorden.

*Golfo largo et Fredissimo*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Golfo Longo*, see Wijdefjorden.

**Golitsynfjellet** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 546 m, between Transparentbreen, Oxfordbreen and Akademikarbreen, southwest in Olav V Land. After Prince Boris Borisovich Golitsyn, 1862-1916, Russian physicist, member of the Russian committee of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. See also Konstantinovka. *Massif Golitsyne*, Wassiliew (1912) p. 1; *Mont Golizin*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 140; *Øydefjellet*.

*Gollandskaja Elba*, see Hollendarelva.

*Golphe de Jean Wybe*, see Storfjorden.

**Gondulknausen Gondulknausen** 79° 25.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
Mountain east of the southern part of Forkdalen, Andrée Land. After Gondul, valkyrie in Norse mythology.

*Gonville Glacier*, see Gonvillebreen.

**Gonvillebreen** 78° 45' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier connected with Caiusbreen, west of the upper part of Hørbyebreen, Dickson Land. After the Cambridge College "Gonville and Caius", UK. According to Glen this is the glacier on the western side of Sentinelknausen. This was, however, corrected by him in a letter of June 22, 1939. Harland 1952. *Gonville Glacier*, Mann 1933.

*Good Haven*. Cannot be identified. Moll 1705.

*Goodenough Mt.*, see Goodenoughfjellet.

**Goodenoughfjellet** 80° 25' N 23° 00' E  
Mountain, 529 m, southeast of Kapp Platen, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After Admiral Sir William Edmund Goodenough, 1867-1945, president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1930-33. *Goodenough Mt.*, Glen 1937; *Mt Goodenough*, Wright 1939.

**Goosbukta** 80° 10.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Bay at the head of Brennevinsfjorden, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Pieter Goos, Dutch cartographer who prepared some of the old maps of Spitsbergen. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Goose Glacier*, see Gåsbreen.

*Goose Haven*, see Gåshamna.

*Goose Island*, see Gåsøyane.

*Goose Island*, see Indre Norskøya.

*Goose Islands*, see Gåsøyane.

*Gora Admirala Makarova*, see Makarovtoppen.

*Gora Čebyševa*, see Čebysevffjellet.

*Góra Curie-Skłodowskiej*, see Curie-Skłodowskafjellet.

*Gora Ežovaja*. Mountain between Hornsund and Bellsund, but cannot be identified. Stavnicer (1948) p. 76.

*Gora Fanton*, see Skansen.

*Gora Gabergsnuten*, see Håbergnuten.

*Gora Gekla*, see Heclahuken.

*Gora Goenloe*, see Hohenlohefjellet.

*Góra Kopernica*, see Kopernikufjellet.

*Gora Kostinski*, see Kostinskifjellet.

*Gora Nesčastja*, see Miseryfjellet.

*Gora Niedala*, see Miseryfjellet.

*Gora Pachtusova*, see Pachtusovfjellet.

*Gora Polosataja*, see Stripfjellet.

*Gora Sato-fort*. Perhaps Fuglefjellet. Stavnicer (1948) p. 80.

*Gora Siltoppen*, see Syltoppen.

*Gora Staszica*, see Staszicfjellet.

*Gora Swiatynia*, see Templet.

*Gora Ugołjnaja*, see Kolberget.

*Gora Zelenaja*, see Grønberget.

*Gora Zukovskov*, see Žukovskifjella.

**Gordonpynten** 78° 20' N 11° 30' E  
Moraine point in Brucebukta, Prins Karls Forland. After William Gordon Burn Murdoch, managing director of the Scottish Syndicate Ltd. *Gordon's Bluff*, Bruce 1913.

*Gordon's Bluff*, see Gordonpynten.

*Gorge Glacier*, see Kluffbreen.

*Gorge Valley*, see Kluffdalen.

*Gornsund*, see Hornsund.

*Gornsundtind*, see Hornsundtind.

*Góry Pilsudskiego*, see Pilsudskifjella.

*Gory Sofii Kovalevskoj*, see Midifjellet.

*Goshawk*, see Haukesteinen.

*Goshawk Rock*, see Haukesteinen.

*Gotha Cove*, see Gothavika.

*Gotha Winkel*, see Gothavika.

**Gothankammen** 77° 21.4' N 15° 12.0' E  
Eight km long mountain ridge, with the heights 664, 775, 852 and 929 m, between Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex and Høgstebreen in the Vestre Torellbreen complex, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Walter Gothan, b. 1879, Prussian Geological Survey, Berlin, Germany. Svalbard MS-map 1934.

**Gothavika** 77° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Small bay south of Russebukta, on the western coast of Edgeøya. After the German town of Gotha, centre of geography and cartography. *Duckes Coue*, Dudley 1646; *Gotha Cove*, Conway (1906) p. 364; *Gotha Winkel*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Gotiahelvøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Peninsula on the northern shore of Wahlenbergfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Gotia = Götaland, part of Sweden. *Presqu'île Gotia*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Gotlands Ryggen*, 77° 30' N 14° E. De Geer 1919 b.

**Gottwaldthøgda** 80° 10.0' N 19° 40.0' E  
Crag at the head of Brennevinsfjorden, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian naval officer, captain Birger Lund Gottwaldt, 1880-1968, who took part as a radio expert in the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition across the

North Pole with the dirigible airship "Norge" in 1926. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Gourlayfjellet** 78° 29.4' N 11° 06.5' E  
308 m high mountain between Omondryggen and Geddesflya, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Robert Gourlay, formerly Lord Dean of Guild, Glasgow. *Mt Gourlay*, Bruce 1913.

*Grad B.*, see Gradberget.

**Gradberget** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 855 m, north of the upper part of von Postbreen, north in Sabine Land. After Charles Grad, 1842-90, French politician, economist and geologist, who published a book of Spitsbergen in 1866. *Grad B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Filchner 1914, Wassiliew 1925.

*Grafen-Höhe*, see Grevefjellet.

*Grafnäset*, see Likneset.

*Graham Range*, see Grahamkammen.

**Grahamkammen** 78° 30.4' N 16° 46.0' E  
Mountain ridge west of Gipsdalen, surrounded by Usherfjellet, Skeltonfjellet and Stenhousebreen, southernmost in Bünsow Land. After J. Maxtone Graham, b. 1863, Edinburgh, chairman of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd. *Graham Range*, Mathieson 1920; *Maxtone Graham Range*, Mathieson 1922.

**Gramdalen** 77° 55.7' N 16° 03.5' E  
About 3 km long valley from Greinhøgdenene and Greinbreane northwards between Littledalsfjellet and Gramryggen to Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian chemist Dr. Johan Fredrik Gram, 1868-1947, who analysed coals from Svalbard and published several papers on Svalbard coals. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grampianfjella** 78° 37.5' N 11° 00.0' E  
10 km long mountain ridge west of Buchananisen, comprising Monacofjellet 1084 m, Kasinoet 950 m, Neglene, Klørne 608 m, Djeveltommelen 801 m, Phippsfjellet 1015 m, Niperosa 837 m, Phippsaksla 964 m, Parnasset 999 m, Charlesfjellet 975 m and Jessiefjellet 1031 m, in the northern half of Prins Karls Forland. After the Grampian Hills, Scottish Highlands. *Mt Mathieson*, Bruce 1909; *Mt Phipps*, Bruce 1913; *Northern Grampians*, Bruce 1908, 1908 and 1913.

**Gramryggen** 77° 55.2' N 16° 08.0' E  
About 5.5 km long ridge between Gramdalen and Greinbreane in the west and Samuelssonbreen and Skalken in the east, south in Nordenskiöld Land. The ridge also consists of the heights 835 and 860 m. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Grams-Insel*. Island at Bergesenneset in Rijpfjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) p. 81, Dege 1954.

*Grań Stanisławskiego*, see Stanislavskikammen.

**Granatodden** 78° 55' N 16° 20' E  
Point west of Lemströmfjellet on the eastern side of Austfjorden, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

*Grand Glacier*, see Von Postbreen.

*Grand Glacier*, see Raudfjordsbreen.

*Grand glacier de Bell-Sound*, see Recherchebreen.

*Grand Glacier Whales*, see Strongbreen.

*Grand Ravin*, see Storgjelet.

*Grand Spizbergue*, see Spitsbergen.

*Grande Montagne*, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

*Grande Vallée*, see Skansdalen.

**Granholmfjellet** 78° 00.0' N 17° 50.5' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Margitbreen and east of the upper part of Kjellströmdalen, in the northeastern part of Heer Land. After Bror Ludvig Granholm, 1881-1919, engineer, managing director of Svenska Stenkolsaktiebolaget Spetsbergen 1916-26 which operated the coal mines of Sveagruba on Van Mijenfjorden, Spitsbergen. *Mt Granholm*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Granite ridge*, see Granittrabben.

**Granittberget** 80° 42.0' N 20° 51.0' E  
Small mountain on the southern half of Phippsøya, in Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Granitten** 79° 33.0' N 11° 46.0' E  
The highest peak, 1081 m, in Krålane, between Smeerenburgbreen and Raudfjorden, Albert I Land. G. = the granite. Winsnes 1988.

**Granittrabben** 80° 10' N 20° 00' E  
A granite ridge with three small nunataks, on the glacier southeast of the head of Brennvinsfjorden, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *Granite ridge*, Glen (1941) p. 68.

**Granittryggen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Low rock ridge on the western part of Ursafonna, southeast in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Granskaren** 79° 14.3' N 15° 15.7' E  
Mountain ridge on the northern side of Landingsdalen in Andrée Land.

**Grantabreen** 79° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Small tributary glacier from northeast to Cambreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Granta river, a tributary river to Cam at Cambridge, UK. Harland 1952.

*Graubraune In*, see Dunøyane.

**Grautauget** 74° 25' N 19° 06' E  
Small lake west of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. Graut = porridge. Hoel 1925.

**Grautklatten** 79° 23.4' N 11° 24.5' E  
Nunatak northeast of Tvara on the southern side of Cailletetbreen in the western part of the Lilliehöökreen complex, Albert I Land. G. = the porridge lump. In the neighbourhood the mountain Tvara, meaning the stirring stick. Helle 1988.

*Grauwe Hoek off Flakke punt*, see Gråhuken.

*Grauwen hoec*, see Gråhuken.

*Grauwen hoeck ofte Flache point*, see Verlegenuken.

*Grave Point*, see Likneset.

*Gravelfjella*, see Sivfjella.

*Grave-Point*, see Gravneset.

**Gravnesbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier at Gravneset on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya in Albert I Land. From

neighbouring name. *Ghiacciaio delle Tombe*, Sacco (1938) p. 38.

**Gravneset** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Point, southern shore of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya in Albert I Land. G. = the grave point. Old burial ground. *Gräber-Halbinsel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 14; *Gräberplatz*, Miethe (1923) Tafel 3 b; *Burial Ground*, Beechey 1818 b; *Burying Ground*, Broke 1807; *Friedhofs-Halbinsel*, Guttmann (1908) p. 10; *Grave-Point*, Grad (1866) p. 38; *Kirchhof*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 191; *Kjerregaardsneset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 28; *Penisola delle Tombe*, Sacco (1938) p. 38; *Presqu'île de Tombeaux*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Gravnesodden** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
The extreme end of Gravneset, Hoelhalvøya in Albert I Land. G. = the grave point. Old burial ground. *Burying-ground Point*, Brighton (1866) p. 82.

**Gravodden** 74° 31' N 19° 00' E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. G. = the grave point. Several old graves at this location. Hoel 1925.

**Gravodden** 77° 01.1' N 15° 54.5' E  
Point north of Gnålodden, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Gravsjøen** 77° 51.3' N 13° 41.0' E  
About 2.5 km long lake between Osodden and Kapp Bjørset on Nordenskiöldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the grave lake, because an old Russian grave with skeletons was found here. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gravåa** 78° 39.5' N 14° 58.0' E  
River from Kapitol through Gravådalen in the southeastern part of James I Land. G. = the digging brook. Arnesen 1981.

**Gravådalen** 78° 39.5' N 14° 58.0' E  
Valley that parts Tolmodryggen from Trollfugljella southeasternmost in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

*Graw Landt*. In the eastern part of Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Mejer 1653.

*Great Bank*, see Storbanken.

*Great Glacier*, see Raudfjordbreen.

*Great High I.*, see Storøya.

*Great I.*, see Storøya.

*Great Iceberg*, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

*Great Insel*, see Storøya.

*Great Island Strait*, see Storøysundet.

*Great Stone Island*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Great Valley*, see Nathorstaldalen.

*Great Whale Bay*, 79° 40' N 14° E. The approach to both Woodfjorden and Wijdefjorden. Lamont 1861.

*Greatfiord*, see Storfjorden.

*Green Bay*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Green Bay Bræan*, see Grøn fjordbreane.

*Green Bay Gl.*, see Grøn fjordbreane.

*Green Dal*, see Grøn fjorddalen.

*Green Dal Fluß*, see Grøn fjorddalselva.

*Green Harbour*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Green Harbour Fjord*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Green Harbour Gletscher*, see Grøn fjordbreane.

*Green Harbour Point*, see Heerodden.

*Green Harbour Tract*, 77° 50' N 14° E. Coal-bearing district east of Grøn fjorden claimed by Arctic Coal Co., Boston, USA, in 1905, sold to Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap in 1916. It no longer exists as property or claim. Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 23.

*Green Harbourfeltet*, 77° 50' N 14° E. Coal-bearing district southeast of the head of Grøn fjorden, claimed in 1916 by A/S Svalbard Kulgruber, Oslo, Norway. The boundaries of this field were slightly different from those of "Grøn fjordbotn". Hoel (1916) p. 16.

*Green Ilands*, see St. Hansholmane.

*Green Mt*, see Grønberget.

*Green valley*, see Grøn fjorddalen.

**Greenbreen** 77° 40.0' N 15° 46.5' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Håviefjellet northwards to the western part of Bromelldalen, west in Nathorst Land. After Eivind Green, b. 1905, clerk at the Ministry of Industry, dealing with the administration of Svalbard. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Greene Harboure*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Greene land*, see Spitsbergen.

*Greene-harborough*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Greenharbour Dal*, see Grøndalen.

*Green-Harbourboden*. "Bogen" is probably a misunderstanding of "botn" or "bunn", may refer to the head of Grøn fjorden (Green Harbour). Heritsch (1939) p. 49.

*Greenharbourbreen*, see Grøn fjordbreane.

*Green-Harbour-lahti*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Green-haven*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Greenland*, see Spitsbergen.

*Greenland Spitsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*Green-Valley*, see Grøn fjorddalen.

*Gregory Glacier*, see Duckwitzbreen.

**Gregoryfjellet** 78° 20.0' N 20° 40.0' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Duckwitzbreen, 389 m, on the western side of Barentsøya. Orvin 1964. *Drachenfels*, Büdel.

*Gregory-fjellet*, see Gaudalsflötta.

**Greenbreane** 77° 54.0' N 16° 03.0' E  
Several connected glaciers limited by Littledalsfjellet, Littledalen, Greinhøgdene, Krokryggen, Gramryggen and Gramdalen, from Greinhøgdene and Krokryggen northwards into Gramdalen, one branch westwards into Littledalen, Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the branch glaciers. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Greinhøgdene** 77° 53.0' N 16° 03.0' E  
Mountain with peaks of 925, 955 and 1025 m, between Sundevalltoppen and Langnesdalen in the west and Krokryggen in the east, south in Nordenskiöld Land. The mountain complex also consists of the southeastern spur named Steinhamaren. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Gren arbor*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Gren Lant*, see Spitsbergen.

*Greneland*, see Spitsbergen.

*Grenharbor*, see Isfjorden.

*Grenharbor*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Grenlant*, see Spitsbergen.

*Grenna Gl.*, see Grennabreen.

*Grenna Valley*, see Grennadalen.

**Grennabreen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Small glacier, near Grennadalen, east of the lower part of

Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. After Grenna, Småland, Sweden, birthplace of the Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée. *Grenna Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Grennadalen** 79° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Valley east of the lower part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. After Grenna, Småland, Sweden, birthplace of the Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée. *Grenna Valley*, De Geer 1913.

**Grensebreen** 78° 45.0' N 12° 30.0' E  
Small glacier southeasternmost in Grensefjellet, on the western side of Kongsvegen, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name.

**Grensefjellet** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 957 m, between Kongsvegen and Uversbreen, overlooking the head of Engelskbukta, north in Oscar II Land. G. = the boundary mountain. *Mt de la Limite*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 37; *Mt Grænsefjell*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 37 and 1915.

*Grève Calcaire*, see Kalkstranda.

*Grève du bois flotté*, see Rekvedstranda.

*Grève Rouge*, see Raudstranda.

**Grevefjellet** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E  
1206 m high mountain with a cairn on the northern spur, south of the head of Woodfjorden, southeast in Andrée Land. After Count Poninski. Norwegian translation of the German name. See also Poninskiøyra. The mountain was ascended by K. Haavimb of the Isachsen expedition on August 11, 1910, for geographical surveying. Isachsen 1912 d. *Grafen-Höhe*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Mt Grafen*, De Geer 1916; *Mts Grevefjell*, Isachsen 1915.

**Grevenuten** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
622 m high nunatak east of Mühlbacherbreen, just north of Braemfjellet, southwesternmost in Torell Land. After Greve, who with Foswinckel and Hillebrandt Harmens, Bergen, Norway, in 1770 asked for permit to catch wales at Greenland and "Spids-Bergene". Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Grevet*, see Beinfjellet.

**Grevinnetoppen** 77° 04.6' N 15° 55.5' E  
695 m high mountain peak in the southern part of Luciakammen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Austrian comtess Lucia. Orvin 1960.

*Grey Hook*, see Velkomstpynten.

*Grey Hook*, see Gråhuken.

*Grey Hook Plateau*, see Gråhukflya.

*Grey Hook Quarter*, 79° 40' N 14° 30' E. District near Gråhuken, not a geographical unit.

*Grey-Hooks-Kette*, 79° 40' N 14° E. Not a geographical unit. Passarge (1869) p. 54.

**Gribnefjell** 77° 45.4' N 17° 42.0' E  
841 m high and partly snow covered mountain surrounded by Keipbreen, Gribnefjellbreen, Lindstrømbreen and Ingfieldbreen in Heer Land. G. = the ugly mountain with coarse features. Arnesen 1969.

**Gribnefjellbreen** 77° 45.3' N 17° 38.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier to Keipbreen between Hammeltoppene and Gribnefjell in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Gribnerista** 77° 59.5' N 18° 02.0' E  
Mountain between Askheimfjellet and Bjarmeskolten in the northern part of Heer Land. G. = the ugly mountain with coarse features. Arnesen 1980.

**Gridkollen** 79° 50.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Mountain east of Rivnedalen on the northern side of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. Named after Grid, who had the son Vidar with Odin in Norse mythology.

**Griegaksla** 78° 02.5' N 13° 46.0' E  
473 m high and northernmost part of Griegfjellet in Linnéfjella, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Griegbekken** 78° 00.3' N 13° 42.5' E  
Brook from Linnéfjella westwards through Griegdalen along the southern end of Isfjordflya to the river from Strokdammen to the sea, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Griegdalen** 78° 00.4' N 13° 47.0' E  
About 2 km long valley in the western side of Linnéfjella, on the southern side of Griegfjellet, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Griegfjellet** 78° 01.5' N 13° 47.0' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain with the peaks 778, 696, 530 and Griegaksla 473 m, constituting the northern part of Linnéfjella, northwest Nordenskiöld Land. After Joachim Grieg, 1849-1932, ship broker, Bergen, Norway. Mate on board "Vøringen", the vessel of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876-78, member of the Norwegian Parliament 1906-09, chairman (1909) of the parliamentary Committee of Ways and Means. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21. *Griegs Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Linné M:T*, De Geer 1910 a; *Mount Starashchin*, Conway (1897) p. 44.

*Griegs Fjell*, see Griegfjellet.

**Grima** 78° 32.0' N 21° 00.0' E  
River through Grimdalen on the eastern side of Grimheia, in the northwestern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. *Tauber*, Büdel.

**Grimaksla** 77° 10.3' N 16° 30.0' E  
The southwesternmost ridge in Grimfjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Petcon A/S.

*Grimaldi Bay*, see Grimaldibukta.

**Grimaldibukta** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Wide, open bay between Murrayneset and Troeaderostranda, on the eastern shore of Prins Karls Forland. After Grimaldi. See also Grimalditoppen. Named by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce, who was a member of Prince Albert I of Monaco's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1899, and whose expeditions in 1906 and 1907 were financed by the Prince. *Grimaldi Bay*, Bruce 1913.

**Grimalditoppen** 79° 04.8' N 11° 51.5' E  
802 m high mountain just inside Kapp Guisnez between Reppingen and Kappfjellet, south and west in Haakon VII Land. After Grimaldi, family name of the princes of Monaco. See also Fyrst Alberts Topp. The mountain was mapped and named by the expeditions to Spitsbergen under G. Isachsen in 1906 and

1907, which were organized by Prince Albert. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Pic Grimaldi*, Isachsen (1908) p. 137, Isachsen 1912 a; *Tetraedret*, Isachsen (1908) p. 137.

**Grimbogen** 77° 10.0' N 16° 35.0' E  
Curved mountain area in the central part of Grimfjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Petcon A/S.

**Grimbotnen** 77° 09.8' N 16° 35.0' E  
Valley in Grimbogen, central part of Grimfjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1981. *Styggbotn*, Petcon A/S.

**Grimdalen** 78° 30.0' N 20° 50.0' E  
Wide valley between Barentsjøkulen and Ginevrabotnen in the northern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name.

*Grimdalsbreen*. Petcon 1979.

**Grimfjellbreen** 77° 05.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Grimfjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.

**Grimfjellet** 77° 10.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
719 m high mountain between the upper part of Storbreen and Flatbreen, Torell Land. G. = the wrinkled mountain, because of its large indentation. Orvin 1955.

*Grimfjellet*, see Grimheia.

**Grimheia** 78° 30.0' N 20° 50.0' E  
About 13 km long mountainous area on the northern side of Sjødalen, northwest on Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Grimfjellet*, Orvin 1961; *Schildburg*, Büdel.

*Grimsby Ground*, see Grimsbygrunnen.

**Grimsbygrunnen** 77° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Fishing ground on the northern part of Hornryggen. *Grimsby Ground*, Close 1938.

*Grimsbygrunnen*. Name placed on the deep, Bellsundbanken. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965.

*Grin Garbur*, see Grønfjorden.

*Grinaberget*, see Grønberget.

**Grinakertoppene** 78° 40.0' N 12° 40.0' E  
Mountain peaks between Løvenskioldfonna and Kongsvegen, north in Oscar II Land. After Peder Anton Grinaker, b. 1883, officer and landsurveyor at the Geographical Survey of Norway. He computed the triangulation network in Svalbard. Orvin 1960.

**Grindane** 77° 25.0' N 21° 00.0' E  
Mountain with several peaks west of Kvalpyntfonna, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. After Grindane in Norway.

*Grinharbor*, see Grønfjorden.

**Gripsholmfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 760 m, east of Svitjodbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the castle Gripsholm on an island in lake Mälaren, Sweden. *Mt Gripsholm*, De Geer 1913.

**Grisdalen** 77° 20.4' N 14° 17.5' E  
About 2 km long valley between Grisungen and Grisryggen,

northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the hog's valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Griseryggen*, see Grisryggen.

**Grislevatna** 74° 30' N 18° 55' E  
Small lakes in the northwestern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the scattered lakes. Hoel 1925.

**Grisryggen** 77° 20.2' N 14° 22.0' E  
Mountain with the heights 585 and 458 m, between Steindalen and Botnedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the hog's back. *Griseryggen*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Grisungen** 77° 20.3' N 14° 16.0' E  
315 m high and 1.5 km long mountain on the western side of Grisdalen and Grisryggen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the piglet. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Grit Ridge*, see Grusryggen.

*Grit Ridge Glacier*, see Duboisbreen.

**Grijetdalen** 79° 16.8' N 15° 24.3' E  
Small valley between Grijetrusta and Kistefjell in Paleontologfjella, Andrée Land.

**Grijetplogen** 79° 48.7' N 22° 30' E  
Small mountain between Fløtbreen and Winsnesbreen, west in Austfonna, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Grijetrusta** 79° 16.0' N 15° 18.0' E  
Mountain ridge from Paleontologfjella northeast towards Sjettedalen east in Andrée Land. Orvin 1960. *Alvhamaren*, Orvin 1960.

**Grobreen** 76° 57.0' N 16° 40.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Scott-Ruudfjellet north- and westwards to Mendelevbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Gro Maurstad, b. 1928, daughter of Gunnar Scott-Ruud. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Groen haven*, see Isfjorden.

*Groene Herberg*, see Grønfjorden.

*Groene herbergh*, see Grønfjorden.

*Groenlandia*, see Spitsbergen.

*Groenlant*, see Spitsbergen.

*Grohuker*, see Gråhukén.

**Gromodden** 79° 46.2' N 20° 28.7' E  
The outermost point on the spit between Frazerbreen and Aldousbreen on the northern side of Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Grom = supernatural being that appears when somebody drowns. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.

*Groote Steen*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Groote Vogel Baai*, see Scheibukta.

*Groote Ys Berg*, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

*Groote Ys Berg*, see Valhallfonna.

*Groote Ys Berg*, see Austfonna.

*Grooten Inwyck*, see Isfjorden.

**Gropbreen** 78° 43.0' N 18° 11.0' E  
2.5 km long, tributary glacier from north between Backlundtoppen and Slangen, west in Olav V Land. G. = the hollow glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.



**Groptjærna** 78° 55.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Tarn on Kvadehuksletta, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. G. = the hollow tarn. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

*Große Bucht*, see Storbukta.

*Große Grün-Hafen-Tal*, see Grøndalen.

*Große Insel*, see Storøya.

*Große Insel*, see Midtøya.

*Große Moor*, see Stormyra.

*Große Norskö*, see Indre Norskøya.

*Große Steininsel*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Große Svithiod-Gletscher*, see Svitjodbreen.

*Großspitzbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

**Grosvenorfjellet** 79° 03.1' N 18° 45.3' E  
Mountain with the highest peak of 655 m, on the corner between Hinlopenbreen and Oslobreen, north in Olav V Land. After Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, 1875-1966, American editor of National Geographic Magazine, 1899. President of the National Geographic Society, N.Y. 1920. Contributor to the British Spitsbergen Expedition 1952. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Grote Bay*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Grote Bay*, see Woodfjorden.

**Grovtoppane** 79° 10.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
A row of crags between Chydeniusbreen and Dracoisen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. G. = the groove mountains. Here used for the many small glacier ravins between the crags. Orvin 1960.

*Grube "Othilie"*. See Otilie Grube 1 and 2. Gram (1923) p. 22.

*Grube 1*, see Grube 1.

*Grube 2*, see Grube 2.

*Grube Advokaten*. See Advokatgruva, Nye and Gamle. Gram (1923) p. 22.

*Grube Agnes*, see Agnesgruva.

*Grube Ragnhild*, see Ragnhild Grube.

*Grumand*, see Spitsbergen.

*Grumant*, see Spitsbergen.

**Grumant** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 79.3 km<sup>2</sup>, east of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Grumant is a Russian name for Spitsbergen, really a mistaken rendering of Greenland. See also Grumantbyen. The area was claimed in 1912 by a Russian expedition in the M/C "Hercules", sent out by Archangel merchants under the leadership of the geologist W. A. Rusanov. R. L. Samoilovitch, mining engineer, was a member of the expedition. The claim was later the property of the Soviet government company Arcticugol. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26.

*Grumant*, see Spitsbergen.

*Grumant City*, see Grumantbyen.

*Grumant Valley*, see Grumantdalen.

**Grumantbreen** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Small glacier in Linströmfjellet southeast of Grumantbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Grumantbyen** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mining settlement, south of Isfjorden, between Colesbukta and Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. The settlement belongs to the former Soviet government company Arcticugol.

The settlement was established in 1919. The mine was closed down in 1926 and re-opened in 1931. Named after the company, which owned the deposits and named the town. Grumant is a Russian name for Spitsbergen, really a mistaken rendering of Greenland. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. *Grumant City*, Letter from Anglo-Russian Grumant Co., Ltd. To Adolf Hoel, dated August 24, 1924.

**Grumantdalen** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Valley debouching where Grumantbyen is situated, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Russian name for Spitsbergen, really a mistaken rendering of Greenland. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. *Dolina Rusanova*, Samoilovič (1913 b); *Grumant Valley*, Hoel (1925) Pl. V.

**Grunnbukta** 74° 25' N 18° 52' E  
Shallow bay on the western coast of Bjørnøya. G. = the shallow bay. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Grunningen** 74° 28' N 18° 52' E  
Lake in the western part of Bjørnøya. G. = the shallow lake. Hoel 1925.

**Grunnkilen** 77° 41.7' N 14° 46.5' E  
About 2 km long and shallow bay between Kilskjera and Kilodden, in the southern part of Akseløya, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. G. = the shallow, narrow bay. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grunnlinesletta** 77° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Plain where the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition had their base line in 1899, in the southern part of the western coast of Edgeøya. G. = the base line plain. *Basisnaja ravnina*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 89; *Hoch-Zeits-Vorland*, Büdel; *Plaine de la Base Russe*, Wassiliev 1925.

**Grunnvika** 77° 06.1' N 15° 04.5' E  
Small cove at the western slope of Elveflya, south of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the shallow bay. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Grunnvågen** 76° 36.0' N 16° 56.5' E  
Open bay between Kikutodden and Moloen, on the southeastern coast of Sørkapp Land. G. = the shallow bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Grunnvågsletta** 76° 36.5' N 16° 56.0' E  
Coastal plain at Grunnvågen between Moloen, Keilhaufjellet and Kikutodden, southeast in Sørkapp Land. G. = the shallow bay plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Gruppo delle Wiches*, see Kong Karls Land.

**Grusbukta** 79° 42.2' N 13° 16.5' E  
Bay at the northern side of Liefdefjorden, between Sørðalsodden and Kilneset, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. G. = the gravel bay. Orvin 1964.

*Grusdievbreen*, see Gruzdevbreen.

*Grusholmen*, 76° 55' N 16° 00' E. Gravel islet in front of Körberbreen, Hornsund. Disappeared. G. = the gravel islet.

**Gruskilen** 79° 42.1' N 13° 17.0' E  
Bay at the northern coast of Liefdefjorden, south in Reinsdyrflya, Haakon VII Land. G. = the gravel, narrow bay. Orvin 1964.

**Grusodden** 77° 48.2' N 16° 34.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Torellbukta on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. G. = the gravel spit. Orvin 1964.

**Gruspynten** 76° 58.5' N 16° 05.5' E  
Gravel point on the southern side of Hornsund, formed by the eastern lateral moraine of Körberbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. G. = the gravel point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Grusryggen** 78° 15' N 16° 40' E  
556 m high mountain ridge covered with gravel east of Lusitaniafjellet, west of Deltadalen, south of Sassenfjorden, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the gravel ridge. Norwegian translation of the original English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32, Svalbard map C9 (1950). *Grit Ridge*, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912.

**Grussjøen** 78° 25.7' N 12° 50.5' E  
Lake between the end moraines to Eidembreen, Hydrografbreen and Vestgötåbreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. G. = the gravel lake. Arnesen 1983.

**Gruuten** 78° 36.3' N 11° 58.0' E  
Two sunken rocks 1.5 km from Tjørnnes outside Kaffiøyra, on the eastern side of the central part of Forlandsundet. G. = the coffee grounds. The name refers to Kaffiøyra. Fjærtøft 1983.

*Gruv Névén*, see Gruvfonna.

*Gruva 1*, see Gruve I.

*Gruva 2*, see Gruve II.

**Gruvbekken** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Brook at the coal mine of Sveagruva, Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the mine brook. *Gruvbäcken*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Gruvbäcken*, see Gruvbekken.

**Gruve 1** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Former coal mine on the northwestern side of Longyeardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = mine no. 1. Owned by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap of Oslo, Norway. *Grube 1*, Store Norske (1916-22) p. 6; *Mine No. 1*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 27.

**Gruve 2** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Former coal mine on the southeastern side of Longyeardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = mine no. 2. Name originally given by the former owners Arctic Coal Company of Boston, Mass., USA. Now owned by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap of Oslo, Norway. Worked from 1920. *Grube 2*, Store Norske (1916-22) p. 6; *Mine No. 2*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 27.

**Gruve 5** 78° 10.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
G. = mine no. 5. Dr. Orvins navnekart C9.

**Gruve I** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Former coal mine, worked the upper seam at Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = mine no. I. *Gruva 1*, Svenska Spetsbergen (1924) p. 9; *Mine No. I*, Hoel (1925) p. 62.

**Gruve II** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Coal mine once working the lower seam at Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = mine no. II. *Gruva 2*,

Svenska Spetsbergen (1924) p. 9; *Mine No. II*, Hoel (1925) p. 62.

**Gruvedalen** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Small valley east of the old mine Gruve 2 in Longyeardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the mine valley. Aasgaard 1949. *Stentippdalen*, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S 1974.

**Gruvedalen** 77° 54.5' N 16° 43.0' E  
Small valley north of Sveagruva between Deinvolltoppane and the rest of Liljevalchfjellet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sveagruva.

**Gruvefjellet** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain above Gruve 2, north in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the mine mountain. Named after Gruve 2.

**Gruvfonna** 77° 58.5' N 16° 43.0' E  
Snow-covered area from the upper part of Slakbreen and the lower part of Sjaktbreen, eastwards to the mountain on the divide between Marthabreen and Helsingborgbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the mine glacier. Glacier with its catchment area in the mountains above the coal mining establishment Sveagruva, hence the name. See also Borbreen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Gruv Névén*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Gruvhjelmen** 77° 59.0' N 16° 48.0' E  
Partly snow covered mountain, 892 m, between Gruvfonna, Marthabreen, Högflaket and Helsingborgbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1692.

**Gruvleryggen** 79° 15.1' N 12° 13.0' E  
About 960 m high mountain on the southern side of Mayerbukta and Mayerbreen west in Haakon VII Land. G. = the toothed ridge. Liestøl 1984.

**Gruzdevbreen** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier northeast of the head of Billefjorden, between Lomonosovfonna and Kvitbreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Arsenij Gruzdev, sailor in the Russian Navy, attached as handicraftsman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. He wintered in Hornsund 1899-1900. *Grusdievbreen*; *Vallé Grouzdiev*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Grüner Hafen*, see Grønfjorden.

**Grynet** 79° 00.0' N 12° 40.0' E  
Small nunatak southeast of Ringnestinden, between Conwaybreen and Isachsenfonna, in Haakon VII Land. G. = the grain. Orvin 1960.

**Grynet** 80° 04.0' N 22° 22.5' E  
Oblong islet between Wordieodden and Gangarodden in the mouth of Wordiebukta, in the inner part of Rijpfjorden, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. G. = the grain. Hjelle 1966.

**Grytdalen** 77° 25' N 14° 00' E  
Valley on the northern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the cauldron valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Grytdalselva** 77° 27.5' N 14° 12.0' E  
River through Grytdalen to Dunderosen in Dunderdalen,

northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Grytdalsnuten** 77° 28.6' N 14° 18.0' E  
712 m high peak between Grytdalen and the southern part of Renardbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the cauldron valley peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Gryteberg*, see Grytefjellet.

**Gryteberget** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain, 515 m, northernmost on Laponinahelvøya in Gustav V Land, on the opposite side of Chermsideøya on Nordaustlandet. G. = the cauldron mountain. Ascended by A. E. Nordenskiöld and companions in 1861. Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Grytefjell*, see Grytefjellet.

**Grytefjellbekken** 77° 59.3' N 14° 34.5' E  
Brook flowing from the corrie on the northern side of the highest peak in Grytefjellet to Grøndalselva, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grytefjellet** 77° 58.0' N 14° 35.0' E  
599 m high mountain on the southern side of Grøndalen, between Heerfjellet, Krokaldalen and Gullstrandfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Krokfonna is situated on the divide between Heerfjellet and Grytefjellet. G. = the cauldron mountain. The mountain has a cirque suggestive of a cauldron, hence the name. See also Gullstrandfjellet. *Gryteberg*, Holmsen 1910; *Grytefjell*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Mt Grytefjell*, Isachsen 1915.

*Grytevika*, see Grytvika.

**Grytvika** 74° 28' N 18° 47' E  
Bay on the western side of Bjørnøya. G. = the cauldron bay. Hoel 1925. *Grytevika*.

*Gräber-Halbinsel*, see Gravneset.

*Gräberplatz*, see Gravneset.

*Gräber-Spitze*, see Eolusneset.

**Grøa** 74° 23' N 19° 09' E  
Stream north of Antarcticfjellet, Bjørnøya. After rivers in Norway, probably connected with the verb "grøda" (old Norse græ(d)a) = to cause growth. Hoel 1925.

**Grødahlpynnten** 79° 50.0' N 13° 20.0' E  
Point at Raudstranda on Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After the Norwegian sealing skipper Ole Grødahl. Orvin 1960.

**Grønberget** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain between Pilarberget and Grumantbyen, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green mountain. After the richness of the vegetation at the foot of the mountain, caused by the abundance of bird manure. *Alkenhorn*, Newton (1865) p. 209; *Gora Zelenaja*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Green Mt*, Sandon (1924) p. 456; *Grinaberget*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 4; *Zelenaya mountsin*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22.

**Grøndal** 77° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 368.3 km<sup>2</sup>, on the eastern side of Grøn fjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Since 1916 the property of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S of Oslo, Norway. Prior claims by Kulkompaniet Isfjord Spitsbergen (only part of the property) in 1900, extended

by A. Schröder in 1904, by Ayer and Longyear of Boston, Mass., USA, in 1905. In 1908 Det Norske Kulkompagni (F. Hiorth) also claimed coal-land on the coast of Grøn fjorden. In 1908 further claims by E. Ytteborg, forming the Norwegian Green Harbour Coal Co., the same year taken over by Chr. Anker of Fredrikshald, Halden, Norway. In 1909 the syndicate Kulspids also claimed in this region. In 1916 all the rights and claims of the above (to great extent overlapping) were acquired by the Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29.

**Grøndalen** 78° 00' N 14° 33' E  
About 19 km long, ice-free valley from Grøn fjorden, east-southeastwards to Grøndalspasset and Tavlebreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green valley. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Dolina Harbur*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 8; *Greenharbour Dal*, Holmsen 1910; *Große Grün-Hafen-Tal*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 146; *Grøn-Herbergdalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 17; *Harbour Dal*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Harbour V.*, De Geer 1910 a; *Harbur*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Rendalen*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 23; *V. Harbourdal*, Isachsen 1915.

**Grøndalselva** 78° 00.0' N 14° 35.0' E  
River from Grøndalspasset through Grøndalen to Grøn fjorden, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green valley river. *Harbour Elva*, Isachsen (1912 c) p. 157; *Zileri River*, Barry 1894 a.

**Grøndalshytta** 78° 59.0' N 14° 52.0' E  
Hut in the inner part of Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Steen (1960) p. 315.

**Grøndalspasset** 77° 59.0' N 15° 07.0' E  
The defile between Grøndalen and Passdalen, between Passfjellet and Tavlebreen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grøn fjordbotn** 77° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 84.1 km<sup>2</sup>, situated at the head of Grøn fjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord corrie. The property of A/S Svalbard Kulgruber, Oslo, Norway. Claimed in 1916. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 38.

**Grøn fjordbreane** 77° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Two, about 8 km long, glaciers debouching at the head of Grøn fjorden, connected with Fridtjofbreen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord glaciers. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Glrs. du Green Harbour*, Isachsen 1915; *Green Bay Bræan*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Green Bay Gl.*, De Geer 1912; *Green Harbour Gletscher*, Barry 1894 a; *Greenharbourbreen*, Holmsen 1911; *Ice-sunds jökeln*, Torell (1859) p. 16; *Siljeström Névé*, De Geer 1912.

**Grøn fjorddalen** 77° 56.5' N 14° 24.0' E  
About 6.5 km long, wide and ice-free valley from Janssonbreen to Grøn fjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord valley. There is nothing particularly "green" about this place. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Green Dal*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Green valley*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Green-Valley*, De Geer 1910 a; *V. Greendal*, Isachsen 1915.

**Grøn fjorddalselva** 77° 57.2' N 14° 23.5' E  
River from Janssonbreen through Grøn fjorddalen to Grøn fjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord valley river. *Green Dal Fluß*, Gripp and Todtmann (1926) p. 51.

**Grønfjorden** 78° 03.0' N 14° 11.0' E  
16 km long branch of Isfjorden, from a line between Festningsodden and Heerodden south-southeastwards in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord. Norwegian chart 198 and 303, 1926, Svalbardkommissær 1927, map 16. *Arbre vert*, Danckertz and Tavernier 1628; *Grüner Hafen*, Dittmer (1901) p. 213, German chart 155; *Buhta Grin Harbur*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Green Bay*, De Geer 1910 a; *Green Harbour*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Norwegian chart 198 and 303, 1925; *Green Harbour Fjord*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 23; *Greene Harboure*, Edge 1625; *Greene-harborough*, Baffin (1613) p. 56; *Green-Harbour-lahti*, Saraste (1925) p. 54; *Green-haven*, Poole (1610) p. 17; *Gren arbor*, Gerrits 1613; *Grenharbor*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *Grin Garbur*, Samoilovič et. al. (1927) p. 6; *Grinharbor*, Gerrits (1613) p. 21; *Groene Herberg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Groene herbergh*, Carolus 1614; *Grønharberg*, Bernt Gundersen 1617 in Ræstad (1912) p. 107; *Grønne Herberg*, Keilhau (1831) p. 238; *Grønnehavn*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Havre vert*, Guérard 1628; *Le havre verd ou Groenharbor*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *Porto de Grouen*, Dudley 1636; *Pt Vert*, French chart 5375; *Runbai*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 51; *Rynbovka*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 51; *Zelenaja gavan*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 16; *Zelený přístav*, Běhounek (1928) p. 127; *Sydfjorden*, Heritsch (1939) p. 2.

**Grønfjordfjellet** 78° 03.2' N 14° 18.0' E  
3.5 km long and wide mountain, with Olavsvarden 522 m, between Bykollen, Charitonovhøgda, Hallryggen and Akselvarden, on the eastern side of Grønfjorden and north of the lower part of Grøndalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green fiord mountain. *Mt Green Harbour*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Grønhamna*, see Ankerhamna.  
*Grønharberg*, see Grønfjorden.  
*Grøn-Herbergdalen*, see Grøndalen.

**Grønhorg** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain east of Dicksondalen, Dickson Land. G. = the green mountain. Lid 1929.

**Grønhorgdalen** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Valley between Rebbingen and Grønhorg east of Dicksondalen, Dickson Land. G. = the green mountain valley. The green rocks of Grønhorg are found in the valley. Lid 1929.

**Grønlandshavet**  
Ocean area between Greenland, Iceland, Jan Mayen and Svalbard. G. = the Greenland ocean.

**Grønlietoppen** 78° 50.0' N 12° 00.0' E  
467 m high peak south of the innermost part of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. After Grønlie, manager of Kings Bay Coal Company. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Grønne Herberg*, see Grønfjorden.  
*Grønnehavn*, see Grønfjorden.

**Grønsteinelva** 77° 50.8' N 13° 47.5' E  
About 5 km long river on the northern part of Lågnesflya to the southern end of Gravsjøen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green stone or diabase river. Diabase sills occur here. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grønsteinfjellet** 78° 20.7' N 16° 13.5' E  
310 m high mountain between Diabasodden and Elveneset,

northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green stone or diabase mountain. The mountain consists of diabase, hence the name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Mt Triabas*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Grønsteinodden** 77° 45.2' N 13° 43.0' E  
Point about 2 km north of Lågneset southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the green stone or diabase point. The bay is rich in diabase, hence the name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grøntjørna** 74° 30' N 19° 02' E  
Small lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the green tarns. After the vegetation on the shore of the tarn. Hoel 1925.

**Grønvatnet** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake east of Heimbukta at the head of Snaddvika, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. G. = the green lake. Hægglom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

*Grøssfjell*, see Grøssfjellet.

**Grøssfjellet** 79° 05.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain north of Tryggvebreen on the eastern side of Austfjorden, west in Ny-Friesland. G. = the shudder mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964. *Grøssfjell*, Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Graa Hoek*, see Gråhuken.  
*Grå Huk*, see Gråhuken.

**Grådalen** 80° 05.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Small valley on the western side of Innvikhøgda, south of Duvefjorden, in Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet. G. = the grey valley. Flood 1966.

**Gråelva** 79° 52.0' N 17° 30.0' E  
River flowing from Gråungen through Gråvatnet across Basissletta to Hinlopenstretet, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. G. = the grey river. It has a very strong grey colour, in contrast to the other rivers in the area, hence the name. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Graafjell*, see Gråfjellet.

**Gråfjellet** 78° 39.9' N 12° 02.0' E  
334 m high mountain west in Prins Heinrichfjella, between Waldemarbreen and Irenebreen, west in Oscar II Land. G. = the grey mountain. The origin of the name is not known, but it may be because of the grey colour of the mountain. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Graafjell*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 63; *Montagne Grise*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 63.

**Gråholmene** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Small islands outside Gråholmbukta, between Hannevigodden and Bruunodden, westernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the grey islets. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Gråholmbukta** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Small bay between Hannevigodden and Bruunodden, westernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Graahuk*, see Gråhuken.  
*Graahuk-Berg*, see Gråhukfjellet.



**Gråhukdalen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Valley ending at Gråhukuken, on the northern coast of Andrée Land. G. = the grey hook valley. *Gråhuk-dalen*, Vogt (1927) p. 348.

*Gråhuk-dalen*, see Gråhukdalen.

**Gråhukuken** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
The northernmost point in Andrée Land. G. = the grey hook. After the grey shales and sandstones of Devonian age occurring here. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Castlins Point*, Edge 1625, Muller 1874, Conway 1906; *C. Nud*, de Reste 1801; *Dorre Hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Dorren hoeck*, Colom 1662; *Grauwe Hoek off Flakke punt*, Doncker 1685; *Grauwen hoec*, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1664; *Grey Hook*, Beechey 1818 a, Conway 1906; *Grohuker*, Ritter (1938) p. 54; *Graa Hoek*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Grå Huk*, Nansen 1920; *Graahuk*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Kape Nud*; *Kap Gråhuk*, Jung (1939) p. 118; *Swarte hoeck*, Blaeu 1662.

**Gråhukfjellet** 79° 45' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain, 370 m, southeast of Gråhukuken, northernmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. *Graahuk-Berg*, Dege 1938; *Gråhukvorberge*, Jung (1939) p. 135; *Kuchenberg*, Ritter (1938) p. 71.

*Gråhukflya*, 79° 40' N 14° 30' E. Plateau at Gråhukuken. After the grey shales and sandstones of Devonian age (Gråhuk or Grey Hoek Series) occurring here. De Geer 1913.

**Gråhukpynten** 79° 48.0' N 14° 33.0' E  
The northernmost point of Gråhukuken in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

*Gråhukskedjan*, 79° 40' N 14° 30' E. Mountains south of Gråhukuken, not a geographical unit. Blomstrand (1864) p. 19.

**Gråhukskjera** 79° 48.3' N 14° 33.0' E  
Skerries 200 m north of Gråhukpynten, the northern point of Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Gråhuksletta** 79° 45' N 14° 40' E  
Coastal plain northernmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. *Gråhuk-Vorland*, Jung (1939) p. 140.

*Gråhukvorberge*, see Gråhukfjellet.  
*Gråhuk-Vorland*, see Gråhuksletta.

**Gråhø** 77° 19.6' N 16° 45.5' E  
974 m high peak east of the upper part of Nathorstbreen, Torell Land. G. = the grey mountain. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Gråkallbreen** 76° 52.4' N 15° 57.0' E  
About 800 m long glacier from the northwestern part of Slaklidalen on the northern side of Gråkallen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Gråkallegga** 77° 39.1' N 18° 04.5' E  
The southernmost ridge southeastwards from Gråkallen in Tuffekallane, southeast in Heer Land. G. = the goblin or gnome ridge. Arnesen 1985.

**Gråkallen** 76° 51.6' N 15° 57.5' E  
716 m high mountain northernmost in Wiederfjellet, between the northern part of Slaklidalen and the northwestern part of

Bungebreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. G. = the goblin or gnome. Grå = grey. The mountain is built up of grey limestone, hence the name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Gråkallen** 77° 39.7' N 18° 03.0' E  
The northwesternmost of the three southeastern nunataks in Tuffekallane, southeast in Heer Land. G. = the goblin or gnome. Arnesen 1969.

**Gråkamaksla** 79° 00.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
The southernmost part of Gråkammen, northernmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Gråkammen** 79° 05' N 15° 50' E  
Mountain east of the head of Vestfjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. G. = the grey ridge. Lid 1929.

**Grånutane** 77° 47.7' N 14° 21.5' E  
745 m high mountain between Folddalen, Fridtjovbreen and Flynbba, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. G. = the grey crags, because they are built up of grey, Carboniferous limestone. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Grånutbreen** 77° 47.5' N 14° 23.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier in the lower part of Fridtjovbreen, on the eastern side of Grånutane, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gråpiggen** 78° 51.3' N 15° 59.5' E  
The westernmost peak in Gyldénfjellet, Dickson Land. G. = the grey peak. Winsnes 1987.

**Graarudfjella** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain group south of Engelskbukta, west in Oscar II Land. After Aage Bernt Fredrik Graarud, 1861-1945, meteorologist of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute 1900-31, who published meteorological material from Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. See also Kapp Graarud. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mts Graarud*, Isachsen 1915.

**Gråskolten** 80° 20' N 24° 31' E  
Small mountain north of Skallen on Glenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Gråsteinen** 77° 43.7' N 14° 43.5' E  
Skerry outermost in Van Mijenfjorden, about 1.5 km east of Akseløya. G. = the grey stone. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gråtedalen** 74° 27' N 19° 01' E  
Small valley in the central part of Bjørnøya. G. = the weeping valley. The valley is filled with large boulders that make walking very difficult and once caused an assistant of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions to weep from mere exhaustion. Hoel 1925.

**Gråtinden** 76° 48.5' N 16° 39.5' E  
714 m high and very steep mountain on the divide between Olsokbreen in the west and the central part of Vasil'evbreen in the east, on the northern side of Kvithetta, Sørkapp Land. G. = the grey summit. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Gråungen** 79° 51.0' N 17° 19.0' E  
Small lake on the northern side of Lurken, from which Gråelva flows, Ny-Friesland. G. = the grey lake. Norwegian Polar Institute 1971.

**Gråvatnet** 79° 51.0' N 17° 27.0' E  
Lake on the southern part of Basissletta north of Valhallfonna, from Gråungen through Gråvatnet to Hinlopenstretet, Ny-Friesland. G. = the grey lake. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Gråön*, see *Gråøya*.

**Gråøya** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Island near the northern shore of Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. G. = the grey island. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b. *Gråön*, Ringertz 1899.

*Gss. Bürgermeister Tor*, see *Borgmesterporten*.

**Gubben** 79° 43.4' N 14° 43.5' E  
Mountain west of Vogtdalen in the northernmost part of Andrée Land. Gubben is a designation of a person (old man). Orvin 1964.

*Gudbrandstal*, see *Smelledalen*.

*Gudrun Øy*, see *Gudrunholmen*.

**Gudrunholmen** 78° 19.3' N 12° 50.0' E  
Islet 300 m west of Hamnetangen and north of Fregattholmane, just outside the northern part of Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Gudrun Hermansen, b. 1887, wife of A. Hermansen, captain in the Norwegian Navy, hydrographic surveyor and captain of the vessel "Farm" on several of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Gudrun Øy*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Gueritte des Zélandais*, see *Utkiken*.

*Gueritte des Zélandais*, see *Ytre Norskøya*.

**Gufsbreen** 78° 50.2' N 14° 40.0' E  
Small glacier northeast of Gufsdalen and east of Gufshøgda and Orsabreen, James I Land. Gufs = rusk of cold air. Orvin 1964.

**Gufsdalen** 78° 50.2' N 14° 40.1' E  
Valley in the vicinity of Gufsbreen and Gifshøgda east of the lower part of Orsabreen, James I Land. Gufs = rusk of cold air. Orvin 1964.

**Gufshøgda** 78° 52.6' N 14° 47.5' E  
Mountain west of Gufsbreen, east of the lower part of Orsabreen, James I Land. Gufs = rusk of cold air. Orvin 1964.

**Guilbaudtoppen** 76° 45.8' N 16° 36.5' E  
669 m high mountain peak between Olsokbreen, Valettebreen and Brazybreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After capitaine de Corvette René Guilbaud, 1890-1928, chief pilot of "Latham 47", which met disaster near Bjørnøya with the Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen relief expedition for the Italian Nobile expedition on June 18, 1928. See also Roaldryggen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Guildsdalen*, see *Lyckholmaldalen*.

**Guissezholmen** 79° 03.9' N 11° 39.5' E  
Small islet on the northern side of Kongsfjorden, 300 m southwest of Kapp Guissez, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Kapp Guissez. Orvin 1964.

**Guissezholmen fuglereservat** 79° 03.9' N 11° 39.5' E  
Bird reserve, comprises the islets at Kapp Guissez, on the

eastern side of the inlet to Krossfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Kgl.res. June 1, 1973.

**Gula** 77° 45.0' N 21° 30.0' E  
River through Guldalen on the western side of Edgeøya. After the river Gula in Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Guld Eiland*, see *Måkeholmen*.

**Guldalen** 77° 45.0' N 21° 40.0' E  
Large valley on the western side of Edgeøya. G. = the yellow valley. Orvin 1964. *Hallingtal*, Büdel.

**Guldalshøgda** 77° 50.2' N 21° 58.5' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Guldalen, between Tydalskampen and Svukuen, in the central part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

*Guleholmen*, see *Måkeholmen*.

*Gull Eiland*, see *Måkeholmen*.

**Gullberget** 80° 35.0' N 20° 40.0' E  
Mountain northeast on Parryøya, in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. G. = the gold mountain, because of its appearance when the sun is low. Hjelle 1966.

*Gulley Ice Berg*, see *Gullybreen*.

**Gullfaksebreen** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Large glacier west of the lower part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Gullfakse, the horse of the giant Rugne in Norse mythology. *Gl. Gullfaxe*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Gullholmen*, see *Måkeholmen*.

**Gullichsenfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 579 m, north of Hornsund, southwest of Werenskioldbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Johan Rasmus Dedekam Gullichsen, 1848-1936, managing director, Tønsberg, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1917. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Gull-Iland*, see *Måkeholmen*.

**Gullmarbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Smeerenburgfjorden, between Sellströmbreen and Marstrandbreen, Vasahalvøya, north in Albert I Land. After Gullmar, fiord in Bohuslän, on the western coast of Sweden. *Gl. Gullmar*, De Geer 1913; *Gl. Gulmar*, Isachsen 1915.

*Gullsjøen*. Lake at the front of Werenskioldbreen. Szupryczynski (1965) p. 98.

**Gullstrandbreen** 77° 57.5' N 14° 40.0' E  
Small glacier on the northern and western slope of Gullstrandfjellet on the southern side of Grøndalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Gullstrandfjellet** 77° 57.1' N 14° 40.0' E  
749 m high mountain on the southern side of Grøndalen, between Grytefjellet, Weenfjellet, Jamdalen, Jamdalsbreen, Lacmannbreen and Skarddalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Allvar Gullstrand, 1862-1930, professor of medicine, recipient of the Nobel Prize in 1911. *Mt Gullstrand*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.

*Gully Glacier*, see Gullybreen.

**Gullybreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier west of Gravneset south of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Glacier de la Pointe aux Tobeaux*, Martins (1838 a) p. 140; *Glacier Gully*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Gulley Ice Berg*, Broke 1807; *Gully Glacier*, British chart 3203.

**Gullybukta** 79° 33.3' N 10° 58.5' E  
Bay in the front of Gullybreen, on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Gumpen** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
575 m high nunatak, forming the outer part of a snow covered ridge leading eastward from Glimhetta, southwest in Torell Land. G. = the rump. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Gungnerodden** 79° 35.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of the outer part of Lomfjorden, Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. After the sword of the god Odin in Norse mythology. In the neighbourhood Odinjøkulen and Sleipnerhaugane.

**Gunnar Knudsenfjella** 78° 29.5' N 13° 11.0' E  
Mountain group on the southern side of St. Jonsfjorden between Løvliebreen, Charlesbreen and the northern part of Eidembreen, Oscar II Land. The easternmost and highest part of the mountain group is Drottseten. After Aanon Gunnar Knudsen, 1848-1928, Norwegian shipowner and politician, prime minister in 1909 when the first state grant was made for the Norwegian exploration of Spitsbergen. *Knudsen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mts Knudsen*, Isachsen 1915.

*Gunnar Pt*, see Gunnarpynten.  
*Gunnar Varde*, see Gunnarvarden.

**Gunnarberget** 77° 39.0' N 15° 07.0' E  
716 m high mountain between Dalskilsåta, Berrklettalden, Berrkletten, Berrklettreen, Smaubreen, Nordlibreen and Nordlikollen, in the western part of Nathorst Land. After Gunnar Andersson, 1865-1928, botanist and geographer, professor at the Handelshögskolan, Stockholm, Sweden, member of Nathorst's expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen in 1898, which surveyed and named the mountain. The mountain was ascended by A. Koller and A. Staxrud with companions of the Hoel Expedition on July 13, 1919, for geographical surveying. *Gunnar's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Gunnarbreen** 78° 29.2' N 13° 08.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier west in Gunnar Knudsenfjella, in the western part of Oscar II Land. After Aanon Gunnar Knudsen, 1848-1928, Norwegian shipowner and politician, prime minister in 1909 when the first state grant was made for the Norwegian exploration of Spitsbergen. *Gl. Gunnar*, Isachsen 1915.

**Gunnarpynten** 79° 16.2' N 11° 33.5' E  
Point separating Signehamna and Nilspollen, on the eastern side of Mitrahalvøya south in Albert I Land. After Karl Gunnar Tønnes Eide, 1902-73, Norwegian cand. jur., chief of police (Florø, Norway), younger brother of Gunnar Isachsen's first wife. The area was surveyed by the expedition's to Spitsbergen 1906 and 1907, which were organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco and led by Gunnar Isachsen. See also Signehamna. *Gunnar Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Pte Gunnar*, Bourée 1912.

*Gunnar's berg*, see Gunnarberget.

**Gunnarvarden** 78° 04.9' N 14° 13.5' E  
192 m high cairn on the northwestern corner in Bykollen, the height north of Barentsburg, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gunnerius (Gunnar) Ingvald Isachsen, 1868-1939, officer and Arctic explorer. Topographic surveyor of the Second "Fram" expedition 1898-1902. Leader of the expedition, financed and organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco, to Spitsbergen 1906 and 1907. Leader of the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1090-10. Norwegian government delegate Paris 1919 when the question of the sovereignty of Svalbard was decided in favour of Norway. Director of the Norwegian Maritime Museum in Oslo from 1923. Leader of the "Norvegia" expedition to the Antarctic 1930-31. *Gunnar Varde*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Gunnhildkletten** 78° 45.0' N 13° 10.0' E  
Peak westernmost in Dronningfjella, west in James I Land. After the Queen Gunnhild. Arnesen 1967.

*Guntner's Nose*, see Kapp Gurnerd.  
*Gunvors v.*, see Gunvorvatnet.

**Gunvorvatnet** 79° 40' N 15° 40' E  
Small lake just north of the outlet of Femmilsjøen, northwest in Ny-Friesland. After Mrs. Gunvor Ingstad Trætteberg, 1897-1975, sister of Helge Ingstad, b. in Tromsø, Norway. According to Ingstad's map, the name has been used on the westernmost part of Femmilsjøen. See also Ingstadvfjellet. *Gunvors v.*, Ingstad 1936.

*Gumerds Nose*, see Kapp Gurnerd.  
*Gumerds-nose*, see Kapp Gurnerd.  
*Gustaf Nordenskiölds B.*, see Gustavfjellet.

**Gustav Adolf Land** 79° 20' N 20° 00' E  
The southwesternmost part of Nordaustlandet, limited in the north by a line through Wahlenbergfjorden, from Bodleybukta following the river from Brånevatnet to Brånevatnet further to Winsnesbreen, the limit in east follows a southwards line from Winsnesbreen to Vibebukta. After Gustaf VI Adolf, 1882-1973, King of Sweden 1950-73, succeeded King Gustav V as chairman of the Swedish committee of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Terre Gustaf Adolf*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Gustav V Land** 79° 40' N 18° 00' E  
The western part of Nordaustlandet north of Wahlenbergfjorden, following a line from Rijpfjorden through Rijpdalen, across Helvetesflyta to Winsnesbreen, further southwest to Brånevatnet following the river from Brånevatnet to the sea at Bodleybukta. After Gustaf V (Oscar Gustaf Adolf), 1858-1950, King of Sweden 1907-50. De Geer 1923 a. *Terre Gustaf V*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Gustavdalen** 77° 53.5' N 16° 27.0' E  
About 7 km long valley from Varpryggen southwestwards between Lijjevalchfjellet, Sjakttårnet, Gustavfjellet, Rekstentoppen and Urdkollen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gustaf Erik Adolf Nordenskiöld, 1868-95, Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist. In Spitsbergen 1890 as the leader of a geological expedition. See also Gustavfjellet. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Nordenskiöld V.*, De Geer 1912; *Nordenskiölddalen*; *Nordenskiöldin laakso*, Saraste 1925 b; *Nordenskiölds Dal*, De Geer 1919 a; *Smaadalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.

**Gustavelva** 77° 53.5' N 16° 27.0' E  
River from Varpbreen through Gustavdalen to Liljevalchneset, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gustaf Erik Adolf Nordenskiöld, 1868-95, Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist. In Spitsbergen 1890 as the leader of a geological expedition. See also Gustavfjellet. *Nordenskiöldelva*; *Nordenskiölds Älv*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Gustavfjellet** 77° 56.0' N 16° 28.0' E  
1235 m high mountain between Ankerbreen, Landsverktoppen, Sjaktbreen, Sjaktårnet, Gustavdalen, Rekstentoppen, Røystoppen and Livbreen, in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. The southwestern peak in Gustavfjellet is named Alvetind. After Gustaf Erik Adolf Nordenskiöld, 1868-95, Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist, who led an expedition to Spitsbergen 1890 and also worked not far from this mountain. The mountain was ascended by A. Koller of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition on August 23, 1913, for geographical surveying. See also Gustavdalen. *Svalbardkommissær* (1927) map 25. *Gustaf Nordenskiölds B.*, Kjellström 1901; *Mt Gustaf*, De Geer 1912 and 1919 a.

*Gustavpynten*, 76° 51.3' N 15° 35' E. Point south of Hornsundneset. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Gygrebreen** 78° 48.5' N 14° 56.0' E  
2.5 km long glacier at the northern side of Gygrestolen, debouching in Borgdalen, east in James I Land. Gygr is a giantess or sorceress in Norse mythology. Orvin 1964.

**Gygrealdalen** 78° 47.4' N 14° 45.5' E  
Valley at Gygrestolen on the eastern side of the lower part of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Gygenova** 74° 27' N 19° 20' E  
The northern and 194 m high part of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name.

**Gygrestolen** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 745 m, west of Dicksonfjorden, east in James I Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. "...very curiously hollowed out, and resembling a gigantic arm-chair, so that I called it the Giant's chair." (Trevor-Battye). *Giant's Chair*, Conway 1897 a; *La Chaise du Géant*, French chart 5375.

**Gygreurda** 74° 27' N 19° 00' E  
District covered with rough broken rocks in the central part of Bjørnøya. Gygr is a giantess or sorceress in Norse mythology. Hoel 1925.

**Gyldénbreen** 78° 51.5' N 16° 04.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier in the northeastern side of Gyldénfjellet, east in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Gyldénfjellet** 78° 51.5' N 16° 04.5' E  
Mountain south of the head of Wijdefjorden, Dickson Land. After Hans Olof Fredrik Gyldén, b. 1867, Swedish naval officer. Member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian expedition to Spitsbergen in 1901 as captain of the vessel of the expedition. *Mt Gyldén*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915, Wassiliew 1925.

**Gyldénøyane** 79° 35' N 19° 40' E  
Two small islands in the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Hans Olof Fredrik Gyldén, b. 1867, Swedish naval officer. Member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-

Meridian expedition to Spitsbergen in 1901 as captain of the vessel of the expedition. *Svalbard chart S. 7* (1934). *Gelden Islands*, Elton (1925 a) p. 112; *I. Gyldén*, De Geer 1923 a; *Traverse Island*, Glen (1935) p. 133.

*Gyllensköld I:s*, see Gyllensköldholmane.

**Gyllensköldfjellet** 77° 39.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
742 m high mountain between Insetbreen and Richterдалen, between Dalmøya and Kjellmanberget, in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Vilhelm Carlheim-Gyllensköld, 1859-1934, Swedish astronomer and physicist, hon. professor, member of the Swedish geophysical expedition to Spitsbergen in the "Polar Year" 1882-83 and of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1898. *Svalbard chart S. 3* (1932). *Gyllensköld's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Gyllensköldholmane** 79° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Three small islands in the eastern part of Austfjorden, Wijdefjorden. After Vilhelm Carlheim-Gyllensköld, 1859-1934, Swedish astronomer and physicist, hon. professor, member of the Swedish geophysical expedition to Spitsbergen in the "Polar Year" 1882-83 and of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1898. *Svalbard chart S. 3* (1932). *Gyllensköld I:s*, De Geer 1912.

*Gyllensköld's berg*, see Gyllensköldfjellet.

**Gyntfjellet** 78° 34.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
Mountain with the highest point 570 m, between Perdalen and Myadalen, on the northern side of Skansdalen in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. In the west Gyntflya and Ibsenfjella. After the drama Peer Gynt by Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen. See also Ibsenfjella. Orvin 1960.

**Gyntflya** 78° 34.7' N 15° 52.0' E  
Barren mountain plateau southwest of Jotunfonna, between the upper part of Sauriedalen and Skansdalen, in the central and southern part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

*Gyps Hook*, see Gipshuken.

*Gyps Hügel*, see Gipshuken.

*Gänse Hafen*, see Gåshamna.

*Gänsegletscher*, see Gåsbreen.

*Gänse-Inseln*, see Gåsøyane.

*Gänsetal*, see Gåshamnøya.

*Göll*. River from the western side of Ytstekollen crossing Blåbuktflya to Blåbukta. Büdel.

*Göta Gl.*, see Eidembreen.

*Götaland Ridge*, 78° 20' N 13° E. Mountains between the head of St. Jonsfjorden and the northern shore of Isfjorden, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

**Götaneset** 78° 18.3' N 14° 19.0' E  
Point east of Erdmannflya, on the northern shore of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Götaland, province in Sweden. *Svalbard chart S. 3* (1932). *C. Göta*, De Geer 1912.

*Göteborg Quart.*, 78° 40' N 15° 30' E. District east of Dicksonfjorden, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

**Göteborgnuten** 79° 35' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 699 m, west of Smeerenburgbreen, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the Swedish city Göteborg. *Mt Göteborg*, De Geer 1913.



**Gåreryggen** 80° 01.6' N 23° 09.5' E  
Mountain ridge between Flottesjøen and Fonndalen, southeast in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Gåsberget** 77° 39.3' N 14° 46.0' E  
309 m high crag westernmost in Midterhuken on the western part of Nathorst Land. G. = the goose crag. Nathorst (1910) p. 395.

**Gåsbergkilen** 77° 39.4' N 14° 45.5' E  
Small bay between Gåsbergodden and the northern part of Gåsberget, westernmost in Nathorst Land. G. = the goose rock bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Gåsbergodden** 77° 39.4' N 14° 45.0' E  
Point at Gåsberget, on the western point of the outermost part of Nathorst Land. G. = the goose rock point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Gåsbreen** 76° 54.6' N 15° 56.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from the Hornsundtind area northwestwards towards Gåshamna, northwest in Sørkapp Land. G. = the goose glacier. The name is not connected with any "goose" (bird). For explanation of name, see Gåshamna. *Gl. Goes*, Wassiliew 1925; *Glacier Goes*, Wassiliew (1909) pl. 4, fig. 2; *Goës Glacier*, De Geer (1910 a) pl. 6; *Goose Glacier*, Conway 1898 a; *Gänseglatscher*, Pillewizer (1938) p. 2; *Névé Goës*, De Geer 1923 c.

**Gåsebu** 78° 54.5' N 12° 06.0' E  
Hut north of Midre Lovénbreen, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. G. = the goose hut. S10 V36 H60, 1980.

*Gaasen Eyland*, see Indre Norskøya.

**Gåshamna** 76° 56.7' N 15° 52.0' E  
Open bay between Schönningholmane and Hornstuloddan on the southern side of Hornsund, Sørkapp Land. G. = the goose bay. About this bay: "...the bay is called Bowles Bay by the English, Goeshaven by the Dutch..." (Conway (1906) p. 175). In the appended map the bay, however, is called Goose Hn. The first time this name is found in the Brit. Adm. Chart No. 2751 is in the edition of 1865. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *Baie Goës*, De Geer 1923 c; *Goës Bay*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; *Goes Hafen*, Sterneck 1874; *Goes' hamn*, De Geer (1900) p. 282; *Goës-Hafen*, Höfer (1874) p. 220; *Goose Haven*, British chart 2751 (1865), Conway 1898 a; *Gänse Hafen*, German chart 155; *Hoes Bucht*, Kostinsky (1925) p. 111; *Pt des Oies*, French chart 5375; *Russebukten*, Kristoffersen (1926) p. 181.

**Gåshamnøyra** 76° 55.8' N 15° 52.5' E  
Gavel plain between Gåshamna and Gåsbreen, northwestmost in Sørkapp Land. G. = the goose harbour plain. Svalbard chart 509 (1946), Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Gänsetal*, Tiedemann (1943) p. 271.

**Gåsholmen** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small island off Utkiken, Ytre Norskøy, northernmost in Albert I Land. G. = the goose islet. *Ganzen-Eiland*, Willem Barents (1880) p. 119.

*Gåskap*, see Gåsodden.

**Gåskaret** 76° 31.5' N 25° 03.0' E  
Gap in the eastern side of Kollerfjellet, Hopen. Gå = walk. For walking the route Hopen Radio to Hermansenskarret, it is necessary to cross the southern part of Kollerfjellet and down through Gåskaret to the shore, hence the name. Svalbard map G14 (1989).

**Gåsodden** 78° 27.3' N 16° 13.0' E  
Point forming the southwestern corner of Bünsow Land. G. = the goose point. Norwegian translation of the latin name. *C. Anser*, De Geer 1910; *Gips Hook*, Mathieson 1920; *Gåskap*, Hägg (1951) p. 233; *Kap Anser*.

**Gåstjørna** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Small lake on the coastal plain Storvikflya, west of Vestre Torellbreen in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the goose tarn. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Gåstjørbekken** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Brook flowing from Gåstjørna to Storvika, west of Vestre Torellbreen in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. G. = the goose tarn brook. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Gåsvatna** 74° 24' N 19° 10' E  
Lakes in the southern part of Bjørnøya. G. = the goose lakes. Hoel 1925.

*Gåsvatningen*, 76° 53.9' N 15° 33' E. Tarn in the northern part of Hornsundneset. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Gåsöarna*, see Dunøyane.

*Gåsöarne*, see Gåsøyane.

*Gaasøen*, see Gåsøyane.

**Gåsøyane** 78° 27.2' N 16° 13.0' E  
Two small islands at the mouth of Billefjorden, about 2 km west of Gåsodden, Bünsow Land. G. = the goose island. Nestingplace for geese. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Anser l:s.*, De Geer 1910 a; *Goose Island*, Gordon (1922) p. 24; *Goose Islands*, Gordon (1922) p. 22; *Gänse-Inseln*, Dittmer (1901) p. 228; *Gåsöarne*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Gaasøen*, Bergens Turistforening (1897) p. 19; *Iles des Oies*, Ekholm (1887) p. 34; *Ostrove Anzer*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 80.

**Gåsøyane fuglereservat** 78° 27.2' N 16° 13.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Gåsøyane and the islet on the eastern side of Gåsøyane, Bünsow Land. Kgl.res. June 1, 1973.

**Gåvetoppen** 78° 45.0' N 12° 30.0' E  
Northernmost peak in Holtafjella, just south of Kongsvegen in Oscar II Land. G. = the gift peak. The Holta brothers supported Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Helle 1967.

*Gåöarna*, see Dunøyane.

*H. Mathiesen*, see Haakentoppen.

*H. Olsen*, see Hans Olsenfjellet.

**H.U.Sverdrupfjella** 79° 07.5' N 12° 30.0' E  
Mountain area between Isachsenfonna, Fjortende Julibreen and Blomstrandbreen west and south in Haakon VII Land. Peaks in the mountain area with their own names: Heibergtinden 1314 m and Ulriken 885 m. After professor Harald Ulrik Sverdrup, 1888-1957. Esteemed oceanographer, in charge of the scientific work during Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen's North East Passage expedition 1918-1925. Director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California, USA 1936-41. Director of Norwegian Polar Institute 1948-57. Sverdrup did glacier examinations on Fjortende Julibreen together with Swedish professor and geographer H. Ahlmann. Orvin 1964. *Harald Sverdrupfjella*, Orvin 1964.

*Habenicht B.*, see Habenichtbukta.

**Habenichtbukta** 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Bay south of Hassensteinbukta, on the western coast of Edgeøya. After Herman Habenicht, 1844-1917, cartographer in Gotha. *B. d'Etallonage*, Wassiliev 1925; *Habenicht B.*, Pe-termann-Heuglin 1871; *Hvalerspyntavnen*; *London Baij*, Ving-boons 1665 b; *Rushamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; *Rysshammen*, De Geer (1900) p. 20; *Søndre Rushavn*, Ekroll 1894.

*Habicht Fels*, see Haukesteinen.

*Hacklints headland*, see Hakluythovden.

*Hackluit Headland*, see Hakluythovden.

*Hackluyt-Insel*, see Amsterdamøya.

*Hacluits Head Land*, see Hakluythovden.

*Haelfmoons Bay*, see Mosselbukta.

*Haga V.*, see Sauriedalen.

**Hagaberget** 77° 48.7' N 17° 40.0' E  
Mountain with the heights of 834 and 794 m between Nordsysselbreen, Bakaninbreen and Sulsbreen in Heer Land. After Thorgrim Haga, b. 1924, consultant in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.

**Hagahytta** 78° 29.3' N 15° 20.0' E  
Hut in front of Sauriedalen on the southern side of Tschermakfjellet, at the coast southwesternmost in Dickson Land.

**Hagendalen** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Valley in Gråkamaksla, east of the northern part of Vestfjorddalen, north in Dickson Land. After Ingebrigt Severin Hagen, 1852-1917, Trondheim, Norwegian bryologist who wrote a number of papers on Norwegian and Arctic mosses. Lid 1921.

**Hagermanbreen** 77° 53.5' N 17° 32.0' E  
About 5 km long, tributary glacier from west to Edvardbreen, on the southern side of Tretaggen north in Heer Land. After Hagerman, Swedish engineer and morphologist, who worked at Sveagrava and published treatise about Spitsbergen. Orvin 1960.

*Hagerup Haus*, see Hageruphuset.

**Hagerupfjellet** 76° 54.5' N 17° 03.0' E  
About 4 km long mountain with the highest peak of 475 m, on the western side of Tromsøbreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Johan Sverderup Hagerup, 1884-1956, Norwegian merchant, born in Tromsø. Hagerup wintered 1900-03 at

Bellsund with his father Johan Widding Hagerup as leader. In 1904-05 he was himself leader of a wintering expedition at Bellsund. 1907-08 he was mate on board the whaler "Lynx" in the Antarctic, and 1909 on board the sealer S/S "Puma" at New Foundland. 1910 he was skipper on a sealer in the Polar Sea. He was sent three wintering expeditions to Svalbard and two to Jan Mayen. Personally he visited Jan Mayen in 1939. He founded Arktisk Forening (society), Tromsø, of which he was chairman. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Hageruphuset** 77° 45.2' N 14° 26.5' E  
Remains of a trapper's hut about 400 m north of Steinnestet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Johan Wedding Hagerup, 1846-1924, sealing skipper, Tromsø, Norway. Wintered in Spitsbergen, as the leader of trapping expeditions 1898-99, 1900-01, 1902-03 and 1905-06. In the years 1904-05, 1906-07 and 1910-11 he equipped wintering expeditions. His expeditions all collected meteorological material, except those of 1902-02 and 1905-06. In 1911 he was captain of the expedition vessel of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions M/C "Bellsund". *Hagerup Haus*, Norberg 1920.

**Hagfellribben** 77° 44.5' N 17° 50.0' E  
U-shaped mountain ridge between the upper parts of Lindstrømbreen, Inglefieldbreen and Richardsbreen in the southern part of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Hahn-Berge*, see Hahnfjella.

**Hahnfjella** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain group, with peaks of 350-400 m, near Wichebukta, north in Sabine Land. After Friedrich Gustav Hahn, 1852-1917, German geographer, professor at the University of Königsberg and friend of Filchner. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hahn-Berge*, Filchner 1914.

**Haitanna** 76° 46.9' N 16° 37.0' E  
932 m high peak between the upper part of Olsokbreen and Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. H. = the shark's tooth. Named after its shape. This peak was used as a Norwegian trigonometric station 1919. Climbed by Herbert Rieche, Oscar Bizozzero, Leo Gburek and Peter Wegener on July 26th 1937. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Akulij zub*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 30; *Gaitanden*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 30; *Haizah*, French chart 5375; *Haizahn*, German chart 155; *Hajtanden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *High Peak*, British chart 2751; *Høipiken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 10; *Mt Haitand*, Wassiliev 1925.

**Haitannegga** 76° 47.1' N 16° 39.0' E  
About 2 km long and narrow ridge with a 697 m high peak between Haitanna and Leifbreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Haizah*, see Haitanna.

*Haizahn*, see Haitanna.

**Hajeren** 79° 15.7' N 11° 32.5' E  
Lake in the lower and eastern part of Signedalen, northeast on Mitrahallvøya, south in Albert I Land. After a lake in Vestfold, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Hajtanden*, see Haitanna.

**Hakapiken** 79° 09.0' N 15° 05.0' E  
Mountain southeast of Nilvheim in the southern part of Andrée Land. After a tool for seal hunting.

- Hakebreen** 79° 10.0' N 12° 24.0' E  
About 5 km long, tributary glacier from north in the Fjortende Julibreen complex, between Giardtinden, Fregatten, Haken, Målarryggen, Foreltinden and Forelryggen, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Hakekollane*. Low crags near Haketangen, northeast of Vasil'evbreen. After Haketangen. Birkenmajer Kuc 1963 b.
- Haken** 79° 11.0' N 12° 24.0' E  
1090 m high mountain between Tinayrebreen and Hakebreen west in Haakon VII Land. The mountain forms a hook. H. = Hook. Orvin 1964.
- Haketangen** 76° 52.0' N 17° 05.5' E  
Spit on the eastern side of Vasil'evbreen, about 2 km south of Tromsøbreen, Sørkapp Land. H. = the hook spit. Named after the hook formed moraine that was situated outside the spit earlier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Hakluyt Sp.*, see Hakluythovden.
- Hakluythovden** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 312 m, forming the northern point of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After Richard Hakluyt, c.1553-1616, British geographer. Published works on the history of geographical discoveries. *C. du Diable*, de Reste 1801; *Cantone del Diauolo*, Martens (1680) p. 59; *Das böse od. Teufels Eck*, Adellung 1768; *De Kvaade of Duyvels hoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Devils Huck*, Martens (1711) p. 26; *Deüvelshoeck*, Martin (1758) p. 106; *Duvels Hoeck*, Bernard (1715) p. 29; *Hacklints headland*, Moxton 1653; *Hackluit Headland*, Hudson (1607) p. 11; *Hacluits Head Land*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; *Hakluyt Sp.*. German chart 155; *Hakluyt's Hd.*, Beechey 1818; *Hakluyts Headland*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Kwaden Hoek*, Jansen (1865) p. 166; *Mauvais Cap ou Cap du Diable*, Bellin 1764; *Neues Cap*, Pagès 1786; *Nordhorn*, Mejer 1653; *Oosthoeck*, van Keulen 1717; *Quade hoeck*, van Keulen 1717; *Quade hoek*, Giles 1724 b; *Quade of Duyvels hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Schlimmes od. Teufels Cap*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Teufels C.*, Petermann 1869; *Teufels Cap*, Pagès 1786; *Teufels-Huck*, Martens (1675) p. 22.
- Hakluytodden** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Point on the northern side of Hakluythovden on Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After Richard Hakluyt, c.1553-1616, British geographer. Published works on the history and geographical discoveries. *C. Hakluyt*, De Geer 1913; *Cap du Diable*.
- Hakluyt's Hd.*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Hakluyts Headland*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Halbmonds I.*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Halbinsel Ahlstrand*, see Ahlstrandhalvøya.  
*Halbinsel Littrow*, see Littrowneset.  
*Halbmond I.*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Halbmond-Insel*, see Halvmåneøya.
- Halenuten** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
874 m high nunatak between Løveisen and Nornebreen, east in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the tail crag, this because a long narrow ridge resembling a tail leads from the nunatak towards south. See also Dusken and Isløya. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Half Moon I.*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Half Noorwegen*, see Ytre Norskøya.
- Halfdan Jacobsenryggen** 77° 52.0' N 17° 09.5' E  
About 11 km long mountain ridge from Vallåkrabreen to Edvardbreen, west in Heer Land. After Norwegian Halfdan Jacobsen, managing director in Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Orvin 1960.
- Halfmoon-Bay*, see Breibogen.  
*Hall B.*, see Hallberget.
- Hallandkammen** 77° 54.7' N 14° 18.5' E  
About 4 km long ridge with the heights 565 and 389 m, splitting the glacier in Vestre Grønfjordbreen and Austre Grønfjordbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the province Halland in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Chaîne Halland*, Isachsen 1915; *N. Halland Ridge*, De Geer 1912.
- Hallberget** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E  
820 m high mountain at the head of von Postbreen, Sabine Land. After Charles Francis Hall, 1821-71, American Arctic explorer, expeditions to Arctic America 1860-62, 1864-69 (lived among the Eskimos), North Pole expedition of 1871. *Hall B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Mt Æolus*, De Geer 1912.
- Hallbreen** 79° 41.2' N 12° 27.5' E  
Small glacier, about 1.5 km long, in the slope west of Frankelryggen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. H. = the slope glacier. Arnesen 1988.
- Hallingodden** 80° 06.0' N 22° 20.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of the inner part of Rijpfjorden, west in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian folkdance Halling. See also Springarodden and Gangarodden. Hjelle 1966.
- Hallingtal*, see Guldalen.
- Hallryggbekken** 78° 03.3' N 14° 27.5' E  
3.5 km long brook running from the valley between Haagfjellet and Hallryggen northwards to Hollendarelva, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Hallryggen** 78° 03.0' N 14° 24.5' E  
Three km long and 1.3 km wide mountain area on the western side of Hollendardalen, east of Grønfjordfjellet and north of Akselvarden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the sloping ridge, because the northern side forms a long slope towards Hollendardalen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Hallwylbreen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Small glacier in Hallwylfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. After Count Walter von Hallwyl, 1839-1921, business man and patron of science, contributor to Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Hallwylfjellet** 78° 08' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain, 947 m, south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Count Walter von Hallwyl, 1839-1921, business man and patron of science, contributor to Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27. *Mt Baldhead*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Hallwyl*, De Geer 1912.
- Halmanne Island*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Halsen*, see Fugleodden.

**Halvdandalen** 79° 20' N 13° 30' E  
Valley on the western side of Woodfjorden, east of Halvdanpiggen, Haakon VII Land. Føyn and Heintz 1943.

**Halvdanpiggen** 79° 20' N 13° 30' E  
961 m high Basaltic needle-summit west of the inner part of Woodfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. After a Viking king in the 9th century, Halvdan Svarte. *Mt Halvdan*, Hoel 1911 a, Isachsen 1915.

*Halve Maans Bay, of Mossel Bay*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Halve Maans Eyland*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Halvemaens baj*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Halvemaens Eyl.*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Halvmånedalen*, see Negerdalen.

**Halvmånesundet** 77° 20.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Sound between Halvmåneøya and Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Lönö (1959) p. 49.

**Halvmåneøya** 77° 10' N 23° 00' E  
Island, about 12km<sup>2</sup>, off the southeastern coast of Edgeøya. H. = the half-moon island. Meteorological observations by the hunting expedition of Petter Thronsen September 1906 to August 1907. Isachsen 1919, Svabard cahrt S. 5. *Abbots I.*, Edge 1625; *Halbmonds I.*, Pagès 1786; *Halbmond I.*, Bellin 1759, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c; *Halbmond-Insel*, Büdel; *Half Moon I.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Halmanne Island*, Lamont (1861) p. 215; *Halve Maans Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Halvemaens Eyl.*, Goos 1660; *Helluemaens Isole*, Coronelli 1691; *I de la Demi Lune*, Malte Brun 1866; *I. du Croissant*, de Reste 1801; *Isle de la Demie Lune*, Bellin 1758 b; *Witches Island*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774.

**Halvorsenfjellet** 77° 34.0' N 14° 16.5' E  
370 m high mountain between Blomlidalen and Thørndalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Angel Halvorsen, Målselv, Norway, assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1917. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Halvorsens fjäll*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Halvorsens fjäll*, see Halvorsenfjellet.

**Hamarbekken** 77° 30.6' N 14° 00.0' E  
About 4 km long brook flowing from Hamarhø through Hamardalen on the northern side of Hamaren, across the southern part of Lognedalsfya to the sea, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hammer or crag brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).  
*Hamarbekkene*.

*Hamarbekkene*, see Hamarbekken.

**Hamarbreen** 78° 45.0' N 13° 40.0' E  
Glacier between Nisserfjellet and the row of crags in Hamrane, Farwoodtoppen and Isrypene, James I Land. H. = the hammer or crag glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Hamardalen** 77° 30.0' N 14° 03.0' E  
Two km long valley between Hamaren and Hamarhø, on the northern side of the lower part of Lognedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hammer or crag valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Hamaren** 77° 30.0' N 14° 01.5' E  
484 m high mountain between Hamardalen and Beisdalen, south of the outermost part of Lognedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the crag. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Hamarfjellet** 78° 01.5' N 21° 13.5' E  
550 m high mountain between Kvitshieane and Storfjorden, northwest on Edgeøya. The westernmost part is named Klinkhamaren and the northernmost part is named Visdalsryggen. H. = the crag mountain. Arnesen 1987.

**Hamarhø** 77° 29.6' N 14° 06.0' E  
648 m high mountain on the southern side of Lognedalen between Hamardalen and Vestre Lognedalsbre, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hammer or crag hill. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Hamartjørna** 74° 28' N 18° 57' E  
Small lake west of Hausssvatnet, Bjørnøya. After a lake in Gran, Hadeland, Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Hambergbreen** 77° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching on the divide between Torell Land and Sørkapp Land. After Axel Hamberg, 1863-1933, geographer, mineralogist and Arctic explorer, professor at the University of Uppsala. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Gamberg Gl.*, Wassiliev 1925; *Hambergs glacier*, Nathorst (1900) p. 81.

**Hambergbukta** 77° 00.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Bay in front of Hambergbreen, between Torell Land and Sørkapp Land. After Axel Hamberg, 1863-1933, geographer, mineralogist and Arctic explorer, professor at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Hambergfjellet** 74° 21' N 19° 03' E  
440 m high mountain in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After Axel Hamberg, 1863-1933, geographer, mineralogist and Arctic explorer, professor at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Hoel 1925. *Hambergs Fjäll*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Mt Humbergs*, French chart 5234.

*Hambergs Fjäll*, see Hambergfjellet.

*Hambergs glacier*, see Hambergbreen.

*Hambros Creek*, see Hambergbukta.

*Hamburg Bay*, see Hambergbukta.

*Hamburg-Bay*, see Hambergbukta.

**Hamburgbreen** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Small glacier, ending at the head of Hambergbukta, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the city Hamburg in Germany. *Glacier Hamburger*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Hamburgbukta** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
One km long bay on the western side of Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the city Hamburg in Germany. "In 1642 the Hamburgers took part in the whaling industry for the first time. They settled at Hamburger Bay just outside the Dutch limits". *Baie de Hambourg*, Marmier (1841 a) p. 103; *Baie des Basques*, Recherche 1841; *Baie des Hambourgeois*, de Reste 1801; *Baie Hamburger*, Isachsen 1912 a, French chart 5375; *Basken B.*, Petermann 1869; *Baskes Bay*, Colom 1662; *Hambros Creek*, Brighton (1866) p. 81; *Hamburg Bay*, British chart 2751; *Hamburg-Bay*, Keilhau 1831; *Hamburger B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, German chart 155; *Hamburger Bay*, Pagès 1786; *Hamburger Baaytje*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720; *Hamburgerbukta*, Pettersen 1864; *Hamburgerbukta*, Norwegian



chart 303, 1926; *Hamburgers Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Port louis ou Refuge françois*, Vrolicq 1635; *Porto de gli Amburghesi*, Martens (1680) p. 33; *Refuge Français*, Muller 1874; *Ulfelds Bay*, Christian IV 1644 in Ræstad (1912) p. 63.

*Hamburger B.*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Hamburger B.*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Hamburger Bay*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Hamburger Baaytje*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Hamburgerbukt*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Hamburgerbukta*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Hamburgers Bay*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Hamilton B.*, see Hamiltonbukta.

**Hamiltonbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Glacier, 5 km long and 3 km wide, debouching into Hamiltonbukta, on the western shore of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Count Hugo Vilhelm Hamilton, 1859-1919, Swedish naval officer. *Glacier Hamilton*, Guisnez 1904.

**Hamiltonbukta** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small bay off Hamiltonbreen, western side of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Count Hugo Vilhelm Hamilton, 1859-1919, Swedish naval officer. *Baie Ayer*, Isachsen 1915; *Hamilton B.*, De Geer 1913.

*Hamiltons Berg*, see Vikinghøgda.

**Hamiltonøyane** 79° 47.8' N 11° 52.0' E  
Group of islands in Hamiltonbukta on the northwestern part of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Count Hugo Vilhelm Hamilton, 1859-1919, Swedish naval officer. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

*Hamling Ground*, see Hamlinggrunnen.

**Hamlinggrunnen** 74° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Fishing ground west of Bjørnøya. Possibly named after Thomas Haming, Trawlers Owners, St. Andrews Dock, Hull. *Hamling Ground*, Close 1938.

**Hammeltoppene** 77° 44.5' N 17° 35.0' E  
About 6.5 km long and curved mountain ridge with five marked peaks 735, 780, two peaks of about 805 m and Holken 840, between Bakaninbreen and the upper part of Lindströmbreen, southwest in Heer Land. After Egil Mosfield Hammel, b. 1904, deputy secretary in the the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.

*Hammerberg*, see Deildegasten.

*Hamna*, see Van Keulenhamna.

**Hambbukta** 77° 26.3' N 13° 59.0' E  
Bay between Ispynten and Pyttodden northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the harbour bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Hambbukten*, see Van Keulenhamna.

**Hamneberget** 80° 01.0' N 22° 09.0' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Vestfonna, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the anchorage mountain.

**Hamnerabben** 78° 55.5' N 11° 53.0' E  
Limestone ridge on the southern side of Kolhamna at Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. H. = the harbour ridge. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Hamnetangen** 78° 19.3' N 12° 52.5' E  
Peninsula on the northern side of Dynekilen and Farmhamna on the northern coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. The northern point and the peninsula is Møringen and the southern point is Snauodden. H. = the harbour tounge of land (spit). Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Hamnevika** 74° 23' N 19° 00' E  
Small bay on the southwestern side of Bjørnøya. H. = the harbour bay. Hoel 1925.

**Hamnodden** 77° 45.7' N 14° 37.5' E  
About 800 m long, narrow point formed by the moraine on the western side of the entrance to Fritjovhamna, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Hampusfjellet** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Nunatak, 475 m, in the central part of von Postbreen, east of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. After professor Hampus Adolf von Post, 1822-1911, Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist. Teacher at Ultuna Agricultural Institute 1869-92, for 18 years (1851-68) manager of Rejmyre Glass Works, when he published papers of fundamental value for the study of the Ice Age. See also Von Postbreen. *Hampus-Nunatak*, Filchner 1914; *Mt Hampus*, De Geer 1912; *Pelarberget*, Nathorst (1910) p. 376.

*Hampus-Nunatak*, see Hampusfjellet.

**Hamrane** 78° 45.0' N 13° 40.0' E  
Group of crags southeast of Kongsfjella, James I Land. H. = the crags.

**Hamretoppen** 77° 51.4' N 14° 30.5' E  
The northernmost and 527 m high peak in Sefströmkammen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian aviator, captain Martin Hamre, 1912-43, flight pilot during the expedition to Svalbard 1938, when arial photographs were taken for mapping purposes. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Hanaskogdalen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Valley, 8 km long, on the eastern side of Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Hanaskog, country estate i Skåne, Sweden, property of Gerard Louis De Geer, brother of professor Gerhard Jacob De Geer. *Vallée Brandt*, Richardt (1899) p. 77.

**Hanaskogelva** 78° 15' N 15° 40' E  
River in Hanaskogdalen, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Hanaskog, country estate i Skåne, Sweden, property of Gerard Louis De Geer, brother of professor Gerhard Jacob De Geer. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Handbreen** 78° 29.0' N 22° 00.0' E  
Small glacier north of Willybreen on the eastern side of Barentsøya. H. = the hand glacier. Büdel 1960.

**Handkledet** 74° 29' N 18° 56' E  
Small lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. H. = the towel. Named after its shape. *Handklædet*, Hoel 1925.

*Handklædet*, see Handkledet.

**Hanekammen** 77° 47.0' N 14° 24.0' E  
625 m high mountain between Grånutbreen and Sagabreen in the lower part of Fridtjovbreen, southwest in Nordenskiöld

Land. H. = the cock's comb, because it is dentated. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Hanen** 80° 06.5' N 23° 26.4' E  
Pronounced mountain crag between Kilpiggen and the lower part of Fonndalsbreen, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Hanna Gl.*, see Hannabreen.

**Hannabreen** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Glacier, 6 km long and 1 km wide, west of Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Anna Koch, née Seliger, sister of Paul Seliger. The name Hanna is probably due to a misreading of the name on a German map. See also Seligerbreen. *Anna Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Hanna Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Hannaryggen** 79° 38.6' N 12° 31.5' E  
Mountain ridge between Andréebreen and Hannabreen, west of Liefdefjorden north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Dallmann 1996.

**Hannayfjellet** 78° 28.8' N 11° 26.0' E  
About 4 km long mountain with the heights 624, 655, 662 and 532 m, separating James Geikieebreen and Midtre Geikieebreen, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Harry Hannay, b. 1875, mining engineer, member of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Spitsbergen expedition 1909. *Mt Hannay*, Bruce 1913.

**Hannaystranda** 78° 29.3' N 11° 32.5' E  
2.5 km long coastal plain east of Hannayfjellet, between James Geikieebreen and the central part of Geikieebreen, on the eastern coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Hannbreen** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier north of Kvitberget, easternmost in Olav V Land. After professor Julius von Hann, 1839-1921, Austrian meteorologist, professor at the University of Vienna. *C. Hann*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Hannevigodden** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Point on the northern side of Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Norwegian shipowner Louis Hannevig, b. 1886, contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expeditions in 1917 and 1918 which visited the coast here. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Hanns-Gletscher*, see Hansbreen.  
*Hans Gletscher*, see Hansbreen.

**Hans Henrikbreen** 79° 34.9' N 11° 49.0' E  
5.5 km long, tributary glacier from east to Smeerenburgbreen northeast in Albert I Land. After Hans Henrik Horneman. Orvin 1964.

**Hans Olsenfjellet** 78° 19.8' N 13° 17.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 562, 617 and 620 m, on the southern side of Venernbreen and west of the upper part of Vetternbreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Hans Andreas Nikolai Olsen, b. 1859, Norwegian business man and consul-general, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Isachsen 1915. *H. Olsen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mt Olsen*, Isachsen 1915.

*Hansabre*, see Hansbreen.

*Hansa-bukten*. Bay east of Hinlopenstretet, north of Murchisonfjorden. Cannot be identified with certainty. Lundborg (1928) p. 190.

*Hansbekken*. Rivulet between Fannytoppen and Flatryggen. After Hansbreen. Siedlecki 1959.

*Hansberg*. Probably erroneously written for Hansbreen. Gburek (1940) p. 6.

**Hansbreen** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Major glacier north of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hans Rafael Wilczek, 1861-1929, Austrian count, son of Count Hans Wilczek. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hanns-Gletscher*, Höfer (1874) p. 221; *Hans Gletscher*, Sterneck 1874; *Hansabre*, Heintz (1953) p. 8; *Lodowiec Hansa*, Polish map IGIK 1984.

**Hansbukta** 77° 00.4' N 15° 39.5' E  
Bay in the front of Hansbreen, between Baranowskiodden and Oseanograftangen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The eastern part of Hansbukta is named Kamavika. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Hansdalen** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Narrow valley, west of Dicksonfjorden, between Meyerfjellet and Trollfuglfjella, easternmost in James I Land. After Hans Abraham Meyer, 1865-1926, Mo i Rana, Norway. Contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 20. *Vallée Hans*, Isachsen 1915.

**Hansdalsbreen** 78° 41.4' N 15° 01.0' E  
2.5 km long glacier from Kapitol eastwards to Hansdalen, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Hanselva** 80° 05.0' N 19° 10.0' E  
Small river that flows out innermost on the western side of Lady Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Hansenodden*, 76° 56.9' N 15° 48' E. Point at the western shore of Gåshamna. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Hansholmane** 77° 00.3' N 15° 36.5' E  
Two small islets in Isbjørnhamna in front of the western part of the front of Hansbreen, on the southern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Birkenmajer (1960) p. 25.

**Hanskammen** 78° 45.0' N 12° 40.0' E  
Mountain ridge in the central part of Holtafjella, in the northern part of Oscar II Land. After Hans Halvorsen Holta, Norwegian industrialist and businessman. Norwegian Polar Institute 1967.

*Hanskybreen*, see Ganskijbreen.

*Hanskybukta*. Used on bay between Sonklarbreen and Ganskijbreen. Orvin 1960.

*Hans-Nase*, see Hansneset.

**Hansneset** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Point on the northern coast of Blomstrandhalvøya, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After a locality (Hansnes) near Tromsø, Norway. Isachsen 1912 b, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Cape Blomstrand*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 236; *Hans-Nase*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 178.

- Hansryggen** 79° 01.4' N 16° 50' E  
Ridge between Cambreen and the upper part of Stubendorff-breen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952. *Camryggen*, Harland 1952.
- Hansteen Peninsula*, see Botniahalvøya.
- Hansteenfjellet** 80° 20' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain inland from Kapp Hansteen, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Christopher Hansteen, 1784-1873, astronomer, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. *Mt Hansteen*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Hansvika*. Small cove in the front of the western ice cliff of Hansbreen, between Hansholmane and the western marginal moraine of Hansbreen. Birkenmajer (1960c) p. 9, and (1960) p. 25.
- Hansøya** 80° 05' N 19° 20' E  
Small island off the eastern shore near the head of Lady Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Hans Jacob Konrad Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, 1889-1974, Swedish geographer, professor at Stockholms Högskola and ambassador to Oslo, Norway. Leader of the Swedish-Norwegian Arctic Expedition (to Svalbard etc.) in 1931, and joint leader of the Norwegian-Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition in 1934. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 a. *Jäderin Peninsula*, Moss and Glen (1939) p. 228.
- Hanting B.*, see Diskobukta.  
*Harald Sverdrupfjella*, see H.U.Sverdrupfjella.
- Haraldfjellet** 78° 40.1' N 12° 58.5' E  
About 820 m high nunatak north in Carlsfjella, between Osbornebreen, Løvenskioldfonna and Konowbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Harald Løvenskiold, 1868-1934, Norwegian landowner, son of Carl Løvenskiold, Norwegian prime minister, who contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, by which the area was mapped and named. The mountain was ascended by G. Isachsen and J. Moe on July 21, 1910, for geographical surveying. See also Løvenskioldfonna. *Mt Harald Løvenskiold*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 37; *Set Harald*, Isachsen 1915.
- Haraldhaugen** 77° 20.4' N 14° 36.5' E  
Mountain with two elevations, 477 and 525 m, between Libreen and Orvindalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Harald Wilhelm Orvin, 1920-1995, son of Dr. Anders K. Orvin and Eva Orvin, Norway, named in Orvinfjellet and Evafjellet. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Haraldknattane*, 79° 20' N 13° 30' E. Small humps of volcanic rock (neck), west of the inner part of Woodfjorden. Cannot be identified. After Norwegian king. Hoel (1914) p. 16.  
*Harbour Dal*, see Grøndalen.  
*Harbour Elva*, see Grøndalselva.  
*Harbour of Smeerenburg*, see Süd-Hafen.  
*Harbour Range*, 78° N 14° 30' E. Name used of the mountains east of Grøn fjorden and northeast of the lower part of Grøndalen, which do not, however, form a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1912.  
*Harbour V.*, see Grøndalen.  
*Harbourfjella*, see Harbour Range.  
*Harbur*, see Grøndalen.
- Hardiefjellet** 78° 26.4' N 11° 32.5' E  
727 m high mountain between Peachflya and Archibald Geikiebreen, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After F. W. Hardie, Edinburgh, UK. *Mt Hardie*, Bruce 1913.
- Harebreen** 77° 41.1' N 16° 42.0' E  
About 5 km long, tributary glacier to Svalbreen between Harefjellet and Svalhøgda, south of Fagerstafjella in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. H. = the hare glacier. Orvin 1964.
- Harefjellet** 77° 41.6' N 16° 45.0' E  
1110 m high and about 5.5 km long mountain between Filantropbreen, Dynamittoppen and Fredbreen in the north, and Harebreen and Rimfonna in the south, on the southern side of Fagerstafjella in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. H. = the hare mountain. Orvin 1964.
- Harkavatnet** 76° 30.4' N 16° 32.5' E  
Small lake between Sørkapplaguna and Trondneset on the northern side of Sørkappøya. Harka is a Norwegian dialect adjective. Lynge 1934.
- Harkerbreen** 78° 55' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from southeast to Stubendorffbreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After Alfred Harker, 1859-1939, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, UK, 1878. Demonstrator in geology, Cambridge, UK, 1884-1904, university lecturer *ibid.* 1904-18, reader in petrology, 1918-31. He was an eminent petrologist and authority on metamorphic rocks and structures. Harland 1952.
- Harlandisen** 79° 00.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
The southwestern, high part of the inland ice east of Chydeniusbreen, where the northeastern part of this area has got the name Ursafonna, Ny-Friesland. After Walter Briand Harland, who did a very extensive topographical and geological work in Ny-Friesland on his expedition to Spitsbergen. Svalbard and Jan Mayen 1:2 000 000. 1959.
- Harlinger Kocherey*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Dutch whale-oil factory at Virgohamna, built 1634, now disappeared. Martens (1675) p. 13.  
*Harlinger Kokery*, see Harlinger Kocherey.  
*Harman bay*. Bay somewhere on the southeast coast of Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Moxon 1655.
- Harmensisen** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Somovfjella east of Mühlbackerbreen, southwest in Torell Land. After Johan Cordt Harmens, Bergen, Norway, who in 1764 was granted the privilege to catch whales at Greenland and "Spids-Biærgene", and after Hillebrandt Harmens, Bergen, who with Foswinckel and Greve in 1770 sent a petition concerning whaling at Greenland and Spitsbergen. See also Foswinckelnuten, Grevenuten and Kvalfangarbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Harmenspasset** 77° 08.2' N 16° 06.0' E  
Pass between Fasmerhøgda and the southernmost part of Somovfjella, leading from Mühlbackerbreen to Harmensisen, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959.
- Harold Lundh fj.*, see Ytterdalsgubben.
- Haroldfjellet** 77° 54.1' N 14° 07.0' E  
664 m high mountain in Dahlfonna, west in Nordenskiöld

Land. After Commander Harold Lundh, 1858-1922, Norwegian naval officer and head of the Oslo Maritime School which lent instruments to the Hoel and Staxrud expedition. See also Ytterdalsgubben, to which mountain the name was formerly attached. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Harpunodden** 79° 35.0' N 10° 40.0' E  
Point southwest on Danskøya, westernmost in Albert I Land. H. = the harpoon point.

**Harrietbreen** 78° 16.0' N 13° 37.0' E  
The western part of Kjerulfbreen in the southern part of Oscar II Land. After Harriet Wedel Jarlsberg, 1846-1926, contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expeditions 1911, 1912 and 1913. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

*Hartmann Gl.*, see Hartmannbreen.

**Hartmannbreen** 77° 20' N 23° 00' E  
Glacier near Dianabukta, south on Edgeøya. After Robert Hartmann, 1832-93, German African traveller. *Hartmann Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Hartogbukta** 79° 32.5' N 25° 46.0' E  
Open bay at the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. After John M. Hartog, glaciologist, who visited Nordaustlandet in 1949 and 1951. *Nordenskiöld Bay*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 268.

**Harva** 79° 05.0' N 15° 09.0' E  
Mountain with several small peaks west of Malafjellet in the southern part of Andrée Land.

*Hassenstein B.*, see Hassensteinbukta.

**Hassensteinbukta** 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Minor bay north of the southwestern point of Edgeøya. After Bruno Hassenstein, 1839-1902, German cartographer. See also Gothavika. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hassenstein B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

**Hassingerbreen** 77° 27.2' N 15° 47.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Sukkertoppen and Kapellet northwestwards between Basilika and Zillerberget, west of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hugo Hassinger, b. 1877, Austrian geographer, professor at the University of Vienna. See also Becketoppene. *Hassinger's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Hassinger's glacier*, see Hassingerbreen.

**Hattbreen** 78° 48.9' N 14° 47.5' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Trollhatten, east of the lower part of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Trollhattbreen*, Orvin 1964.

**Hatten** 78° 21.4' N 16° 04.0' E  
125 m high, rocky hump of diabase close to Diabasodden, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. H. = the hat. After the shape. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Diabashatten*, Nathorst 1884; *Hatten Hill*, De Geer 1912; *Hyperithatten*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

*Hatten Hill*, see Hatten.

**Hatrustene** 79° 07.8' N 13° 38.0' E  
Three small ridges between Kvithatten and Vonbreen in

Dovrefjell, southeast in Haakon VII Land. After Kvithatten. Arnesen 1976.

*Haudegen-Land*. Land or peninsula east of Duvefjorden. After the German expedition "Haudegen", sent to Nordaustlandet 1944-45 by the German Kriegsmarine under the leadership of Dr. W. Dege. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1946) p. 90.

**Haugdammane** 79° 13.2' N 11° 15.5' E  
Two Lakes northernmost on Diesetsletta and west and north of the low hill Haugen, Mitrahålvøya south in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Haugen** 79° 13.0' N 11° 17.5' E  
Low hill on the western side of Diesetvatna north on Diesetsletta, west on Mitrahålvøya, south in Albert I Land. H. = the hill. Orvin 1964.

**Haugen** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Group of houses in Vannledningsdalen, a tributary valley to Longyeardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. In a letter of May 23, 1957, Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S writes that the official name should be Haugen. Svalbard. En del av Norge (1950) pp. 32 and 150. *Funksjonærbyen*, Aasgaard 1949, Svalbard map C9 (1950); *Navarhaugen*, Svalbard. En del av Norge (1950) pp. 32 and 150.

**Haugenneset** 74° 28' N 19° 16' E  
Point south of Tunheim, on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Peder Nirisen Haugen, b. 1895, mine foreman at the Bjørnøen A.S coal mines on Bjørnøya 1920-21 and 1923-25. Hoel 1925.

**Haugknatten** 77° 22.6' N 14° 50.0' E  
Low nunatak on the ice covered divide between Varderyggfonna and Foldnutfonna west in the Recherchebreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the knot on the hill. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Haugmarka** 78° 35.5' N 14° 16.0' E  
Four km long and 2.5 km wide area with hills on the southern side of Umefjellet, between Sveabreen and Lappdalen, southwesternmost in James I Land. H. = the hill plain. Orvin 1964.

**Haugtjørnene** 74° 30' N 19° 07' E  
Small lakes where the ground is slightly hilly, in the northern part of Bjørnøya. H. = the hill tarns. Hoel 1925.

**Haukebukta** 78° 26.7' N 11° 17.0' E  
About 4.5 km wide, open bay limited in the south by a line from Kaldneset to Ravloden, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. H. = the hawk bay. After Haukesteinen. Norwegian name in common use (orally) before 1908. Norwegian chart 198, 1926. *Nathorst Bay*, Bruce 1908 and 1913, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Haukedalen** 78° 29.4' N 11° 13.5' E  
1.5 km long valley on the eastern side of the northern part of Omondryggen, about 3.5 km north of Haukebukta, south in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).





- Haukesteinen** 78° 24.8' N 11° 12.5' E  
Skerry 3 km south of Kaldneset on the western side of Haukebukta, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. H. = the hawk rock. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Goshawk*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Goshawk Rock*, British chart 2751; *Habicht Fels*, German chart 155; *Persch riff*, van Keulen 1682, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Perschrev*, Christie (1851) p. 7.
- Hauselva*, see Hausselva.
- Hausen** 77° 31.6' N 17° 05.0' E  
900 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Systerbreen and Nuddbreen, north in Torell Land. H. = the head of the rivet. After Splittnaglen (the split rivet) in the neighbourhood. Liestøl 1986.
- Hauss Fl.*, see Hausselva.  
*Hauss See*, see Haussvatnet.
- Hausselva** 74° 29' N 19° 02' E  
River from Haussvatnet, in the northern part of Bjørnøya. After Carl Hauss, b. 1855. See Haussvatnet. *Hauselva*, Hoel 1925; *Hauss Fl.*, Kessler 1900.
- Haussvatnet** 74° 28' N 19° 01' E  
Lake, 2.5 km long, in the northern part of Bjørnøya. After Carl Hauss, b. 1855, "wirklicher geheimer Regierungsrat, Excelenz" was in 1891-1902 "vortragender Rat im Reichsamt des Inneren". With his cooperation an expedition of Deutscher Seefischerei-Verein was sent to Bjørnøya in 1898, at the expense of the German government. Kessler was in the service of that expedition. Hoel 1925. *Hauss See*, Kessler 1900.
- Havella** 77° 05.0' N 22° 40.0' E  
The largest islet in Menkeøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya.
- Havfrua** 78° 50.6' N 28° 53.0' E  
Small island in the western part of Breibukta on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. H. = the mermaid. See also Havmannen (merman) 6.8 km towards northwest in Breibukta. Arnesen 1980.
- Havhestbreen** 79° 35.6' N 11° 27.5' E  
Tributary glacier from south to the lower part of Smeerenburgbreen, Albert I Land. Havhest = northern fulmar. The northern fulmar is nesting in the area. Orvin 1964.
- Havhestfjellet** 79° 39' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain 819 m, southwest of Smeerenburgbreen, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Havhest = northern fulmar. The northern fulmar is nesting here. *Set Fulmarus*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Havhestfioget** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Steep rock-face in the eastern part of Peder Kokkfjellet, facing Vestre torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Havhest = northern fulmar. The northern fulmar is nesting here. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Havhestholmen** 74° 31' N 19° 08' E  
Small island off the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. The bird northern fulmar is present here in large numbers. Hoel 1925.
- Havkollen** 76° 55.0' N 17° 10.0' E  
395 m high, steep mountain between Tromsøbreen and the sea northeast in Sørkapp Land. H. = the ocean mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Havmannen** 78° 52.2' N 28° 36.0' E  
Small island in Breibukta, 1.5 km south of Kapp Åkerhielm, on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. H. = the merman. See Havfrua (the mermaid) 6.8 km towards southeast in Breibukta. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.
- Havmerra** 76° 59.7' N 22° 15.0' E  
Island east in Schareholmane, Tusenøyene, south of Edgeøya. H. = the sea horse. The island has the most important population of walrus (the archaic sea horse) in the southeastern part of Svalbard. Gjertz 1990.
- Havre Behouen*, see Trygghamna.  
*Havre Coal*, see Kolhamna.  
*Havre de demeure*, see Trygghamna.  
*Havre de iansen*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*Havre de la Vierge*, see Virgohamna.  
*Havre du Nord*, see Fair Haven.  
*Havre du Smeerenburg*, see Süd-Hafen.  
*Havre du Sud*, see Danskegattet.  
*Havre du Sud*, see Süd-Hafen.  
*Havre vert*, see Grønfjorden.
- Havsnes** 78° 34.1' N 10° 57.5' E  
One km wide point northernmost on Utnesflya, on the northern side of Utnesbukta, on the western coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. H. = the ocean point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Havsteinen** 77° 02.0' N 22° 14.0' E  
Small islet north of Scharcholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. H. = the ocean rock. Orvin 1964.
- Havsula** 80° 25.0' N 22° 40.0' E  
Mountain near Kapp Platen in the northern part of Platenhalvøya, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the booby bird. Orvin 1960.
- Havsuldalen** 80° 25.0' N 22° 50.0' E  
Valley between Havsula and Goodenoughfjellet in the northern part of Platenhalvøya, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the booby bird valley.
- Hayes Gl.*, see Hayesbreen.
- Hayesbreen** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Glacier 18 km long and 4 km wide, north of Mohnbukta, on the western shore of Storfjorden in Sabine Land. After Isaac Israel Hayes, 1832-81, American Arctic explorer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Glacier Hayes*, Wassiliew 1925; *Hayes Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Hayes-Gletcher*, Filchner 1914; *Hayes-Gletscher*, Gripp (1929) Tafel 24; *Prinzregent Luitpold Gletscher*, Filchner and Seelheim 1911.
- Hayes-Gletcher*, see Hayesbreen.  
*Hayes-Gletscher*, see Hayesbreen.  
*Haystack Hill*, see Høystakken.  
*Headless Hog*, see Høystakken.  
*Hecla Cove*, see Heclahamna.  
*Hecla Coveberget*, see Heclahuken.

*Hecla Cove-kedjan*, 79° 59' N 16° 30' E. Mountains south of Heclahamna, Sorgfjorden. No natural geographical unit. Blomstrand (1864) p. 7.

*Hecla Cove-udden*, see Crozierpynten.

*Hecla Hamn*, see Kokerihamna.

*Hecla Hook*, see Heclahuken.

*Hecla Mt*, see Heclahuken.

*Hecla Rock*, see Heclaskjeret.

*Heclaberg*, see Heclahuken.

**Heclahamna** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Harbour on the eastern side of Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After English naval officer and explorer Parry's expedition vessel "Hecla" which anchored here in 1827. *Hecla Cove*, Parry 1828.

**Heclahuken** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain 434 m, southeast of Heclahamna, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After English naval officer and explorer Parry's expedition vessel "Hecla". *Beere Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Gora Gekla*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 59; *Hecla Coveberget*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 6; *Hecla Hook*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Hecla Mt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 a; *Heclaberg*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 50; *Hecla Mount*, Blomstrand 1864; *Heklahuken*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Montagne des Ours*, Bellin 1764; *Mt Hecla Hoek*, Isachsen 1915, De Geer 1923 a.

*Hecla-Mount-Kette*, see Hecla Cove-kedjan.

**Heclaskjeret** 80° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Rock between Nordkapp and Sjuøyane, Nordaustlandet. After English naval officer and explorer Parry's expedition vessel "Hecla". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Hecla Rock*, Parry 1828.

**Heclastakken** 78° 50' N 16° 40' E  
Nunatak on Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southwest of Ramsayfjellet, northernmost in Dickson Land. After English naval officer and explorer Parry's expedition vessel "Hecla", used by John Ross on his expedition to find the North West Passage in 1819-20, and also used by Sir Edward Parry (together with "Fury") in 1821-23. Parry also used "Hecla" in Spitsbergen in 1827. Harland 1952.

*Hecla Mount*, see Heclahuken.

*Hedgehog*, see Hedgehogfjellet.

*Hedgehog Glacier*, see Bungebreen.

*Hedge-hog Mount*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hedgehogfjellet** 76° 57.8' N 17° 16' E  
610 m high mountain between Hedgehogfonna and the sea northeast in Sørkapp Land. Hedgehog = pinnsvin (Norwegian). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 12. *Hedgehog*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hedgelrogg*, Wefring (1937) p. 56; *Hessjehuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 48; *Hodgehuk*, Christie (1851) p. 9; *Moskouig Mound*, Jansz 1651 a; *Moskovia Mound*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Muscouie mount*, Edge 1625; *Muscovy Mount*, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Hedgehogfonna** 76° 58.0' N 17° 02.0' E  
Large ice field west of Hedgehogfjellet at Skilbreen, Tromsøbreen and Sykorabreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Hedgelrogg*, see Hedgehogfjellet.

**Heemskerckneset** 78° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Point on the eastern coast of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Jakob Van Heemskerck, 1567-1607, Dutch navigator. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Heemskerke Ness*, Bruce 1908; *Hemskerke Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Heemskerke Ness*, see Heemskerckneset.

*Heenlopen Strait*, see Hinlopenstretet.

**Heer Land** 77° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Area from Kvalvågen through Strongbreen, between Kjølberget and Skaget through Paulabreen to Rindersbukta, and from Braganzavågen through Kjellströmdalen, Sir Martindalen and Agardhdalen to Agardhbukta. After Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss palaeobotanist, professor at the University of Zürich. *Heers Land*, De Geer 1900.

*Heer Quarter*, 78° N 14° E. Name for the district between Grønfjorden and Colesbukta. Not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1910 a.

*Heer Range*, 77° 50' N 14° 30' E. General name for the mountains east of Grønfjorddalen. Not a natural geographical unit. Isachsen 1912 c.

*Heerfjella*, see Heer Range.

**Heerfjelldalen** 77° 58.7' N 14° 23.5' E  
Small valley in the western side of Heerfjellet, north of Krokaldalsknausen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss palaeobotanist, professor at the University of Zürich. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Heerfjellet** 77° 59.0' N 14° 26.0' E  
Mountain, 641 m, between Grøndalen in the north, Grytefjellet in the east, Krokaldalen in the south and Grønfjorden in the west, west in Nordenskiöld Land. The westernmost spur is Krokaldalsknausen 348 m, and the northernmost point of the mountain is called Heerfjellstupet. After Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss palaeobotanist, professor at the University of Zürich. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Heers Bg.*, Nordenskiöld 1866, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 a; *Mts Heer*, Isachsen 1915; *Teistefjeld*, Bay (1914) p. 75.

**Heerfjellstupet** 78° 00.3' N 14° 22.5' E  
One km long precipice in the northern part of Heerfjellet facing the lower part of Grøndalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss palaeobotanist, professor at the University of Zürich. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Heerodden** 78° 06.2' N 14° 13.0' E  
Point in the outermost part of Isfjorden, on the eastern side of the entrance to Grønfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss palaeobotanist, professor at the University of Zürich. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 16. *Austkap*, Isachsen 1912 b; *C. Heer*, De Geer 1910 a; *Green Harbour Point*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 27; *Kap Heer*, Nordenskiöld 1875 b; *Kapp Per*, Oxaas (1955) p. 208.

*Heers Bg.*, see Heerfjellet.

*Heers Land*, see Heer Land.

*Heftyte Bræ*, see Heftyebreen.

*Heftyte Fjell*, see Heftyefjellet.

**Heftyebreen** 78° 00.1' N 14° 01.5' E  
1.8 km long glacier from Flintkammen eastwards on the southern side of the western part of Heftyefjellet, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Thomas Thomassen Heftyte, telegraph

director, 1860-1921, Norwegian officer and politician. *Heftye Bræ*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Heftye fjellet** 78° 00.8' N 14° 04.0' E  
2.5 km long mountain with the peak of 425 m and Braganzatoppen 380 m, on the southern side of Kongressdalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Thomas Thomassen Heftye, telegraph director, 1860-1921, Norwegian officer and politician. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Heftye Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Heggodden** 78° 40.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
Point on the southern side of the front of Aavatsmarkbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Johan P. Hegg, b. 1891, who was assistant with the hydrographic work on the expeditions of Norwegian Polar Institute in 1950, 51, 52 and 59. Hornbæk 1959.

**Heia** 79° 50.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Highland southernmost on Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. H. = the woodless upland. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Heibekken** 78° 56.5' N 11° 34.0' E  
Brook from Heidammen to Groptjørna and Kvadehukelva, northwesternmost in Oscar II Land. H. = the heath brook. Kvadehukun-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Heibergtinden** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E  
1266 m high mountain peak in H.U.Sverdrupfjella, north of the head of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Axel Heiberg, 1848-1932, Norwegian consul, business man and patron of science. *Set Heiberg*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Heidammen** 78° 55.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Tarn on Knausheia, north of Kiærfjellet, on Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. H. = the heath tarn. Kvadehukun-Ny-Ålesund 1957, Svalbard map A7 (1957).

**Heidenstamtoppen** 78° 19.0' N 13° 18.5' E  
741 m high mountain peak between Vetternbreen and Aulbreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Gustaf Verner von Heidenstam, 1859-1940, Swedish author. *Mt Heidenstam*, De Geer 1912.

**Heieren** 80° 10.0' N 22° 30.0' E  
Lake in the western end of Mefjordheia, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet.

**Heifonna** 79° 50.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Ice area north of Heia, Mosselhalvøya, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Heikollen** 79° 50.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Hill between Rodahlfjellet and Heia in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

**Heikvæven** 79° 50.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Small valley west of the lowest part of Dunérbreen north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

**Heilodalen** 77° 44.3' N 16° 34.5' E  
Small valley on the southern side of Birketvedttoppen westernmost in Fagerstafjella in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. H. = the golden plover valley. Orvin 1964.

**Heimarka** 78° 32.0' N 21° 15.0' E  
Flat field between Grimdalen and Besselsbreen, on both sides of Veslemjøsa in the northern part of Barentsøya.

**Heimberget** 78° 29.0' N 13° 34.5' E  
About 710 m high mountain in the northern part of Trollheimen, between the upper parts of Borebreen and Charlesbreen, in the central of Oscar II Land. H. = the home mountain. Dineley on map of Harland 1:25000 1964.

**Heimbreen** 77° 29.0' N 15° 23.5' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from east in the Finsterwalderbreen complex, on the northern side of Leinryggen in Heimfjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Heimbukta** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
The nearly closed bay at the head of Snaddvika, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the home bay. Häggblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

*Heimdalkampen*, see Heimdalskampen.

**Heimdalsshallet** 79° 18' N 16° 05' E  
Slope between Heimdalskampen and Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland.

**Heimdalskampen** 79° 15.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
Mountain between Wijdefjorden and the southernmost part of Åsgardfonna, west in the central part of Ny-Friesland. After Heimdal, god in Norse mythology. Norwegian Polar Institute 1992. *Heimdalkampen*, Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Heimenfjellet** 78° 35.0' N 15° 28.0' E  
About 6.5 km long and 3.5 km wide mountain of Eotriassic beds between Bredsdorffberget, Sauriedalen and Idodalen, in the southwestern part of Dickson Land. After M/C "Heimen", vessel of the English-Norwegian-Swedish expedition to Spitsbergen in 1939. This new finding place for Triassic stegocephalians was found and named by this expedition. Harland 1952. *Mt Heimen*, Nilsson (1943) p. 3, photograph p. 4.

**Heimfjella** 77° 29.0' N 15° 27.0' E  
Mountain group including Heimfjellhumpene, Humpvarden 590 m, Leinryggen 765 m, and the peak of 752 m, between the Penckbreen complex, Märjelenbreen and the Finsterwalderbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Albert Heim, 1849-1937, Swiss geologist and glaciologist. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 10. *Heim's Fjäll*, Hamberg 1905.

**Heimfjellbekken** 77° 31.0' N 15° 26.5' E  
Four brooks through Heimfjellhumpene in the northern part of Heimfjella to Storbukta, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Heimfjellhumpene** 77° 30.2' N 15° 27.0' E  
Crag in the northern part of Heimfjella from Aurbekken in west, 3.8 km eastwards and 2.3 km southwards, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Heimland** 78° 35' N 21° 07' E  
Hut on Frankenthalvøya, on the northwestern shore of Barentsøya. Built in 1936 by the expedition of Mercoll, and named after their expedition vessel, the sealer "Heimland I".

*Heim's Fjäll*, see Heimfjella.

**Heimvatnet** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake east of Heimbukta at the head of Snaddvika, Murchisonfjorden, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the home lake. Hægblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

**Heimvegpyttane** 74° 28' N 19° 10' E  
Small lakes in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. H. = the homeward road pools. Hoel 1925.

**Heinabben** 78° 33.0' N 21° 12.0' E  
Mountain crag east of Måkeberget on the northern side of heimarka in the northern part of Barentsøya. H. = the heath crag.

**Heintztinden** 79° 15.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
Mountain peak north of Kartdalen and east of Paleontologfjella, southeast in Andrée Land. After Anatol Heintz, 1898-1975, professor and managing director of the Paleontological Museum at the University of Oslo, Norway. Parttaker in four expeditions to Svalbard. Orvin 1960.

*Heklahuken*, see Heclahuken.

**Heksebreen** 78° 23.6' N 13° 24.0' E  
3.5 km long, tributary glacier south in the Eidembreen complex between Heksefjellet and Stortrollet, Trollungen and Runebomma south in Trollheimen and Oscar II Land. H. = the witch glacier. After Heksefjellet. Orvin 1964.

**Heksefjellet** 78° 23.2' N 13° 10.0' E  
About 760 m high mountain between Stallobreen and Heksebreen south in the Eidembreen complex, southwest in Oscar II Land. H. = the witch mountain. Orvin 1960.

*Heley Sound*, see Heleysundet.

*Heley-salmi*, see Heleysundet.

**Heleysundet** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
A narrow sound between Kükenthaløya and Spitsbergen. After William Heley, b. 1595, supercargo in Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Détroit Helis*, Wassiliew 1925; *Gelis Sund*, Černyšev (1902) p. 48; *Heley Sound*, Conway 1906; *Heley-salmi*, Saraste (1925) p. 75; *Helias Sound*, Dudley 1646; *Helies Sound*, Edge 1625, Goos 1657; *Helis Snd.*, Dunér and Norden-skiöld 1865 a; *Helis Sond*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Helis Sound*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Helissund*, Christie (1851) p. 8; *Hell Sound*, Livesay 1876; *Höllen-Sund*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 250; *Ormholet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 45; *Ormhullet*, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1902) p. 9; *Ormsundet*, Tromsø Stiftstidende (1871); *William Heleysund*, Moberg (1959) p. 129.

*Helge Backlundbreen*, see Backlundbreen.

**Helgevatnet** 79° 45.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
Lake north of Femmiljøen in the northwestern part of Ny-Friesland. After Helge Marcus Ingstad, 1899-2001, Norwegian Arctic traveller, author of well known archaeological-historical works, governor (sysselman) of Svalbard 1933-35. Orvin 1964.

*Helgoland I.*, see Helgolandøya.

*Helgolandön*, see Helgolandøya.

**Helgolandøya** 78° 47.5' N 28° 40.0' E  
Small island outermost in Breibukta on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. 2 km farther south is the long

and narrow Tirpitzøya. After the German steamer "Helgoland". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Helgoland I.*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 440; *Helgolandön*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Helhornet** 77° 20.3' N 15° 31.5' E  
1015 m high peak at on the divide between the head of Penckbreen and Høgstebreen in the Vestre Torellbreen complex, Supanberget in the north and Stazicfjellet in the south, in the eastern central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hell horn. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Helias Sound*, see Heleysundet.

*Helies Sound*, see Heleysundet.

**Helin** 74° 27' N 19° 01' E  
Small lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. After the lake Helin in Valdres, Norway. Hoel 1925.

*Heling I.*, 77° 10' N 23° E. Islands east of the southern end of Edgeøya. Cannot be identified. Edge 1625.

*Helis Snd.*, see Heleysundet.

*Helis Sond*, see Heleysundet.

*Helis Sound*, see Heleysundet.

**Helisberg** 78° 14.0' N 21° 04.5' E  
About 260 m high plateau formed hill southeastermost in Krefftberget, southwest on Barentsøya. The name refers to Seelisburg located on the other side of the brook, and the helicopter used by the expedition. Büdel (1960) p. 84.

*Helissund*, see Heleysundet.

*Hell Sound*, see Heleysundet.

**Hellandfjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 568 m, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Amund Helland, 1846-1918, Norwegian geologist and glaciologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Helland*, Isachsen 1912 a, Bruce 1913.

*Helledalen*, see Agardhdalen.

**Hellefonna** 78° 09.3' N 17° 37.5' E  
Glaciated area including Sveigbreen, Skruisbreen, Marmorbreen, the smaller glaciers close to Milne Edwardsfjellet, Jinnbreen and Innerbreen, between the upper part of Sassendalen and the upper part of Kjellströmdalen in Sabine Land. After Sigurd Gunnarson Helle, b. 1920, topographer at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Hellerusthamaren** 78° 45.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Small nunatak in the northern part of Lomonosovfonna, westernmost in Olav V Land. Quartzite mountain with rust-coloured flag stone rocks. Hjelle 1966.

**Hellevatnet** 74° 29' N 19° 04' E  
Small lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. H. = the flagstone lake. Near the lake is a flaggy rock. Hoel 1925.

**Hellmannbreen** 79° 20' N 11° 30' E  
Minor tributary glacier to Lilliehöökreen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Georg Gustav Hellmann, b. 1854, managing director of the Berlin Meteorological Institute, president of Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Germany. *Gl. Hellmann*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Helluemaens Isole*, see Halvmåneøya.

*Hellwald B.*, see Hellwaldfjellet.

**Hellwaldbukta** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Bay below Hellwaldfjellet north of Ginevrobotnen, southeasternmost in Olav V Land. After Friedrich Anton Heller von Hellwald, 1842-92, German author of geographical works. *Hellwaldsbay*, Knipowitsch (1902) p.382.

**Hellwaldfjellet** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain, 650 m, north of Ginevrobotnen, south in Olav V Land. After Friedrich Anton Heller von Hellwald, 1842-92, German author of geographical works. Svalbard chart S. 5. *Gelvald*, Vasiliev 1915; *Hellwald B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Plato Gelvalda*, Černyšev (1902) p. 143; *Mt Hellwald*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Hellwaldsbay*, see Hellwaldbukta.

*Helsingborg Gl.*, see Helsingborgbreen.

**Helsingborgbreen** 77° 57.5' N 16° 53.0' E  
About 6.5 km long glacier from Gruvhjemen and Høgflaket southeastwards to Kjellströmdalen between Kolhamaren and Trollsteet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Helsingborg, Sweden, where the coals of Skåne (Scania) were first observed. *Helsingborg Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Helsingland Ridge*, see Helsinglandryggen.

**Helsinglandryggen** 78° 28.3' N 14° 03.0' E  
16 km long mountain ridge comprising Kaosfjellet 710 m, Gaf-felen with Iskletten 700 m, Mehøgda 620 m, Kvævefjellet 610 m and Syltoppen 650 m, between Borebreen and the lower part of Wahlenbergbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. After the Swedish province Helsingland. *Helsingland Ridge*, De Geer 1912.

**Helsinkibreen** 78° 55' N 16° 40' E  
Tributary glacier to Stubendorffbreen, situated between Snøkuppelen and Malmgrenfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. After Helsinki, the capital of Finland. Harland 1952, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Helvedesdalen*, see Forkastningsdalen.

**Helvegen** 79° 28.0' N 17° 25.0' E  
Small, narrow valley between Lokeryggen and Blotfjellet in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. After Hel, the goddess in the kingdom of the dead in Norse mythology.

**Helvetesflya** 79° 51.8' N 22° 20' E  
Snowfree plain on the watershed in Rijpdalen, Nordaustlandet. H. = the hell plain. Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 100.

**Helvetiadalen** 78° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Valley between Helvetiafjellet and Artowskifjellet, north of Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Helvetiafjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
1079 m high mountain south of Tellbreen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Helvetia = Switzerland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Helvetia*, De Geer 1912, Dubois 1912.

*Hemsa*, see Hemsil.

**Hemsedalen** 78° 38.2' N 14° 24.0' E  
Three km long valley on the southern side of Ekmanfjellet southwest in James I Land. After valley in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Hemsil** 78° 38.2' N 14° 29.0' E  
River from Ekmanfjellet through Hemsedalen to Ekmanfjorden, southwest in James I Land. After Hemsedalen. Orvin 1964. *Hemsa*, Orvin 1964.

*Hemskerke Pt.*, see Heemskerckneset.

*Henckel In.*, see Henckeløyane.

**Henckeløyane** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Group of small islands in Ginevrobotnen, northwest of Bar-entsøya. Svalbard chart S. 5. *Henckel In.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Hengebreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. H. = the hanging glacier. *Damokles-Gletscher*, Drasche (1874 a) p. 59; *Hängende Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 188; *The Hanging Ice Berg*, Broke 1807.

*Hengemorene*. On the eastern side of Burgerbukta. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.

**Heniesalen** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Pass between Werenskiöldfjellet and Kvasstoppen on Hopen. After Dr. Hans Henie, 1887-1951, who determined astronomical point on Hopen on the expedition 1947. Svalbard map Hopen (1949).

**Henrikaksla** 79° 17.4' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain in the northwestern part of Wergelandfjella, Haakon VII Land. After Henrik Wergeland Norwegian author, 1808-45, son of Nicolai Wergeland, delegate to Eidsvoll where the Norwegian constitution was written 1814. See also Wergelandfjella. Gjelsvik 1992.

*Henriks havn*, see Kokerihamna.

*Henschen Pt.*, see Henschenodden.

**Henschenodden** 78° 19.0' N 14° 19.0' E  
About 700 m wide point in the northern part of Erdmannflya, on the western side of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Folke Hensche, b. 1881, Swedish physician. *Henschen Pt.*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Herbertfjellet** 80° 49.2' N 20° 21.5' E  
275 m high mountain on Vesle Tavleøya in Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. After Wally Herbert who lead the Trans-Arctic Expedition 1968-69 from Point Barrow in Alaska crossing the North Pole to Svalbard where they landed on vesle Tavleøya May 26, 1969. Gjelsvik 1979.

**Hergesellbreen** 79° 13.6' N 11° 37.5' E  
Small glacier between Chunfjellet and Schottfjellet east on Mitrahavøya, southeast in Albert I Land. After professor Hugo Hergesell, 1859-1938, German meteorologist. *Glacier Hergesell*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Hergesellfjella** 79° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain group west of Vestfjorden, Wijdefjorden, southeast-ermmost in Andrée Land. After professor Hugo Hergesell, 1859-1938, German meteorologist. *Hergesell-Kette*, Wegener 1913 a.

*Hergesell-Kette*, see Hergesellfjella.  
*Hermann Göring Berg*, see Einsteinfjellet.  
*Hermann Wagner-B.*, see Wagnerfjella.  
*Hermansen Øy*, see Hermansenøya.  
*Hermansenskardet*, see Hermansenskaret.

**Hermansenskaret** 76° 35' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain pass in Hopen. After captain Andreas Kristian Johan Encke Hermansen, 1876-1964, Norwegian naval officer. *Hermansenskardet*, Iversen 1926.

*Hermansensund*, see Farmsundet.

**Hermansenøya** 78° 33.0' N 12° 13.0' E  
Three km long island on the eastern side of Forlandsundet, just north of the inlet to St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. After captain Andreas Kristian Johan Encke Hermansen, 1876-1964, Norwegian naval officer. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Hermansen Øy*, Isachsen 1912 b; *May Island*, Bruce 1913; *Røverholmen*; *Sant Jonsbayøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *St. Johnsøya*, Oxaas (1955) p. 100.

**Hermansenøya fuglereservat** 78° 33.0' N 12° 13.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Hermansenøya, west in Oscar II Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Hermelinberget** 77° 29.0' N 15° 05.5' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain with the heights 818, 1064 and 985 m, on the eastern side of Antoniabreen north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Baron Samuel Gustaf Hermelin, 1744-1820, Swedish cartographer and mining official. *Hermelin's Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Hermelin's Berg*, see Hermelinberget.

**Hermod Petersenfjellet** 77° 58.7' N 14° 00.5' E  
Mountain with two peaks, 560 and 575 m, between Aldegondabreen and Flintkammen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hermod Petersen, 1974-38, Norwegian engineer who built Svalbard Radio at Grønfjorden in 1911. He wintered in Grønfjorden 1911-12. In the map erroneously written Pettersen. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Herrle-See*. Small lake at the head of Duvefjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1954) p. 241.

**Herwigshamna** 74° 31' N 19° 00' E  
Small harbour on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Dr. Walter Herwig, 1838-1912, "wirklicher geheimer Oberregierungsrat", founder and first president of Deutscher Seefischerei-Verein. *Herwigs Hafen*, Kessler 1900; *Herwigshamna*, Hoel 1925; *Port Harwig*, Berr (1914) p. 69.

*Herwigs Hafen*, see Herwigshamna.  
*Herwigshamna*, see Herwigshamna.  
*Herzog von Parma Gletscher*, see Svitjodbreen.  
*Herzogin Maria Antonia Berg*, see Fugløyfjellet.  
*Herzogin von Bragança Bucht*, see Braganzavågen.  
*Hess' glacier*, see Hessbreen.

**Hessbreen** 77° 30.7' N 15° 08.0' E  
About 5 km long glacier between Foldaksla, Berzeliustinden, Hermelinberget, Røysfjellet and Tilasberget, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Hans Hess, b. 1864, German

glaciologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Hess' glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

**Hesselbergaksla** 77° 49.4' N 14° 51.5' E  
655 m high crag on the eastern side of the lower part of Berzeliusdalen, between Iskolldalen and Kolffjeldalen, south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Dr. philos. Hans Theodor Hesselberg, 1885-1966, managing director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, who assisted the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, and worked out the meteorological results. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Hessjehuken*, see Hedgehogfjellet.

**Hesten** 77° 54.2' N 19° 14.9' E  
About 6.7 km long and 3 km wide shoal, 20-37 m deep, in Storfjorden about 25 km east of Inglefielbukta on the eastern coast of Heer Land. H. = the horse. Moen 1981.

**Hesteryggen** 79° 25.0' N 17° 30.0' E  
Small mountain ridge between Blotfjellet and Sagnberget on the western side of Lomfjorden in Ny-Friesland. H. = the horse's back.

**Hestekoeno** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1041 m, southwest of the head of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. H. = the horse's shoe. *Hufeisen*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Le Paroir*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Hestekoholmen** 79° 37.1' N 12° 45.0' E  
Small island at the northern coast of Liefdefjorden, outside the front of Hannabreen, Haakon VII Land. H. = the horse's shoe island. Gjelsvik 1991.

**Hestskanka** 76° 52.7' N 16° 08.5' E  
2.5 km long mountain ridge continuing southwards from Mehesten between Mehestbreen and Nordre Kneikbreen and Hestskankfallet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. H. = the horse's shank. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Hestskankfallet** 76° 52.2' N 16° 10.0' E  
Short, steep glacier pass between Hestskanka and Kvitknotten northernmost in Bungebreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Het Doot-mannen Eylant*, see Likholmen.  
*Het Eyland nevens de Reene fioerd*, see Footøya.  
*Het Eyland Spitsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Het Groot Eyland*. Four islands in a row stretching from just south of the mouth of Lomfjorden to the southern side of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two northernmost of the Tommeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigattøyane in the Spart of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poort 1720.  
*Het Land van Noord Oosten*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*Het nieuwe land*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Het Noord Ooster Land*. A large island forming the western part of Nordaustlandet. See Nordaustlandet. Giles and Rep 1710.  
*Het Noord Ooster Landt is hoeg en Laegh*, see Het Noord Ooster Land.  
*Het Schip de Endragtsbaai*, see Einhyrningbukta.  
*Het Stans Voorland of Zuyd Ooster Eyland van Spitsbergen*, see Edgeøya.  
*Het Steyl Eyland*, see Tommeløyane.  
*Het Steyl Eyland*, see Steiløya.



*Het Steyl Eyland.* Four islands in a row stretching from just south of the mouth of Lomfjorden to the southern side of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two northernmost of the Tommeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigatøyane in the Spart of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poort 1720.

*Het Voorlandt,* see Prins Karls Forland.

*Het Vuyl Eyland,* see Fosterøyane.

*Het Vuyl Eyland.* Four islands in a row stretching from just south of the mouth of Lomfjorden to the southern side of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, no doubt identical with the two northernmost of the Tommeløyane and Fosterøyane. Giles (1724) applied the old names to the westernmost of the Vaigatøyane in the Spart of Hinlopenstretet, but here they cannot be associated with any particular islands. Poort 1720.

*Het Vuyl Eyland,* 79° 30' N 19° E. Probably the westernmost of the Fosterøyane. Poort 1720.

**Hetta** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
807 m high nunatak on the western side of Godthåppasset at the upper part of Zawadskibreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hood. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Hettebreen** 78° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier south of Fonnhetta at the head of Adventdalen, westernmost in Sabine Land. H. = the hood glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Hettebreen** 77° 45.0' N 16° 49.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Fenghettene northwards to Fagerstadalen in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. After Fenghettene.

**Hetteisen** 77° 44.1' N 16° 47.5' E  
Ice covering the western side of Fenghettene in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. After Fenghettene. Orvin 1961.

**Heuglinbreen** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Tributary glacier to Hayesbreen, east in Sabine Land. After Theodor von Heuglin, 1824-76, German African and Arctic explorer. *Heuglin-Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.

*Heuglin-Gletscher,* see Heuglinbreen.

**Hidalen** 78° 54.0' N 28° 09.0' E  
Valley between Hårfagrehaugen and Retzinsfjellet in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Several winter lairs for polar bears were found in this valley in 1972 and 1973, hence the name meaning the winter lair valley. Thor Larsen.

**Hiertabreen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After Dr. Lars Johan Hierta, 1801-72, Swedish editor, politician and patron of science. *Gl. Hierta*, De Geer 1913; *Lars Hiertas Glacier*, Strindberg 1897.

*High Hill,* see Høgkollen.

*High Peak.* Possibly Abeltoppen, but cannot be identified with certainty. Conway 1897 a.

*High Peak,* see Haitanna.

*High Rock,* see Håøya.

*High-roc,* see Håøya.

*Highway Dome,* see Kongsvegsåta.

*Highway Pass,* see Kongsvegpasset.

**Hihaugen** 77° 33.2' N 14° 09.5' E  
Small ridge in the lower eastern part of Dyrstaddalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the lair hill. Polar foxes have a lair here, hence the name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Hildaldalen** 79° 25.0' N 14° 30.0' E  
Small tributary glacier from west to Forkdalen north of Hildfjellet in Andrée Land. Hild was a war goddess (Valkyrie) in Norse mythology.

**Hildfjellet** 79° 25.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
1175 m high mountain northwest of Forkdalen, Andrée Land. Hild was a war goddess (Valkyrie) in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Hildtoppen** 78° 41.3' N 12° 04.5' E  
671 m high peak west in Prins Heinrichfjella, between Aavatsmarkbreen and Waldemarbreen in Oscar II Land. Hild was a war goddess (Valkyrie) in Norse mythology. Prins Heinrich was admiral of the Prussian Fleet. Arnesen 1988.

*Hilgard B.,* see Hilgardfjellet.

*Hilgard-Berg,* see Hilgardfjellet.

**Hilgardfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
835 m high mountain between Fimbulisen and Hayesbreen in Sabine Land. After one or both of the German-American brothers, Julius Erasmus Hilgard, 1825-91, geodesist and geophysicist, and Eugen Woldemar Hilgard, 1833-1916, geographer and botanist. *Hilgard B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Hilgard-Berg*, Filchner 1914; *Mt Filchner*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Hilgard*, Wassilew 1925.

*Hill Gl.,* see Hillbreen.

*Hill of Nigg,* see Nigghaugen.

**Hillbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier south of Bjørnfjorden and Smeerenburgfjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. See also Lødøsehøgda. *Hill Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Hillestadfjellet** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 919 m, on the northern side of Reindalen, north of Van Mijenfjorden in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Aksel Kristofer Hillestad, 1871-1946, director-general in the Norwegian Ministry of Trade. The mountain is situated on the property of the A/S Adventdalens Kullfelt. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Hillfjella** 77° 36.8' N 17° 41.5' E  
Mountain group comprising Felletoppen 705 m and Framtoppen 702 m, between Moršnevbreen and Karibreen in the Strongbreen complex, south in Heer Land. After Håkon Hill, topographer with Norwegian Polar Institute from 1959. Orvin 1960.

**Hilmar Rekstens vei** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Road on the eastern side of Longyeardalen towards Gruve 7, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Norwegian businessman (shipping) Hilmar Reksten.

**Hilmarbekken** 76° 43.0' N 16° 17.5' E  
Brook from Hilmarfjellet across Olsokflya to Stormbukta, west in Sørkapp Land. After Hilmar Andreas Nilsen Nøis, 1891-1975, Norwegian hunter and skipper. See also Hilmarfjellet and Nøisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Hilmarfjellet** 76° 44.5' N 16° 19.0' E  
Partly ice covered mountain with the heights 825 and 760 m in west and Karentoppen 692 m in the east, in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. After Hilmar Andreas Nilsen Nøis, 1891-1975, Norwegian hunter and skipper. See also Nøisbreen. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hilmars Fjell*, Werenskiöld 1922; *Mt Lébedev*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Hilmars Fjell*, see Hilmarfjellet.

**Himinbjørgfonna** 79° 10.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
The southernmost part of Åsgardfonna, Ny-Friesland. Himinbjørg was the home of Heimdal in Norse mythology. See also Heimdalkampen. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Himkovtoppen*, see Chimkovfjellet.

**Himmelbukta** 79° 55.0' N 22° 10.0' E  
The innermost inlet to Rijpfjorden, west of Kræmerodden, west in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the heaven bay. Compare with Helvetesflya (the hell expanse). Hjelle 1966.

**Hingstsletta** 79° 35.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Coastal plain east of Glærfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After Glærfjellet. Glær was a god's horse (stud) in Norse mythology.

*Hinloopen Strait*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinlopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinlopen Rännan*, see Hinlopenrenna.

*Hinlopen Strait*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinlopen Straits*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinlopen Straße*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinlopen Strædet*, see Hinlopenstretet.

**Hinlopenbreen** 79° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching into Vaigattbogen, on the western side of Hinlopenstretet, northernmost in Olav V Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gl. Hinlopen*, De Geer 1923 a; *Merton Glacier*, Frazer 1924; *Vallée Blanche*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vallée Blanche*, Wassiliew (1912) p. 10.

**Hinlopenrenna** 80° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Submarine channel in Hinlopenstretet. From neighbouring name. *Hinlopen Rännan*, De Geer 1923 b.

*Hinlopen-salmi*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinloopenstredet*, see Hinlopenstretet.

**Hinlopenstretet** 79° 30' N 19° 00' E  
Strait separating Spitsbergen from Nordaustlandet. It runs northwest-southeast and has a length of about 160 km. The width is from 9 to 50 km. In the southern part of Hinlopenstretet are many islands: Vaigattøyane, Wilhelmøya, Bastianøyane and Rønnbeckøyane. Possibly after Thymen Jacobsz Hinlopen, managing director of Noordsche Compagnie from 1617 (Muller (1874) p. 430). There is, however, no certain proof that the strait was named after the Dutch managing director. As Conway points out, Hinlopenstretet was undoubtedly known many years before it appeared on the maps (Conway (1906) p. 360). For a long time it was confused with Wijdefjorden by the map makers, for localities that in reality are east of Wijdefjorden, between Wijdefjorden and Hinlopenstretet, are placed east of Vaigattøyane (e.g. maps Colom 1662 and Valk and Schenk 1617 and 1690. *De Straet van Hinloopen*, Blaeu 1662, Doncker 1663; *Détroit de Hindelopen*, Bellin 1758; *Détroit de Hinlopen*, Pagès

1782, French chart 5375; *Grote Bay*, Carolus 1614; *Heenloopen Strait*, Chydenius (1865) p. 75; *Hinloopen Strait*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Hinlopen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hinlopen Strait*, British chart 2751; *Hinlopen Straits*, Phipps 1774 a; *Hinlopen Straße*, German chart 155; *Hinlopen Strædet*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Hinlopen-salmi*, Saraste (1925) p. 68; *Hinloopenstredet*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Hinloopenstretet*, Lundborg (1928) p. 79; *Sir Thomas Smith's Inlet*, Markham 1921; *Nordost-strædet*, Isachsen (1919) p. 10; *Nordstrædet*, Mohn 1873; *Porto detto il Waigaz*, Martens (1680) p. 64; *Proliv Ginloopen*, Vasiliev 1915; *Spitsbergen-Waigat*, Martens (1680) p. 64; *Strada detta dell' Indelopen*, Martens (1680) p. 64; *Straet van Hindeloope*, Goos 1660; *Straet of van Hinlopen*, Parry 1828; *Straße Hinloopen*, Pagès 1786; *Stretto di Hinlopen*, Albertini (1929) p. 144 d; *Way Gat*, Colom 1662, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Waygat, of Straat van Hinloopen*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720; *Waygats Straits*, Phipps 1774 a; *Waygat Strait*, Parry 1828; *Waygat*, Martens (1680) p. 39 and 40; *Waygatz*, Martens (1680) p. 39 and 40; *Waygate straits*, Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 64; *Weyhegat*, Martens (1675) p. 24; *Weyhegats Hafen*, Martens (1675) p. 24; *Waaigat of de Straat van Hinlopen*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Waaigats Strait*, Chydenius (1865) p. 75.

*Hinloopenstretet*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Hinter-Vorland*, see Forlandsundet.

*Hiorthaven*, see Hiorthhamn.

*Hiorthavn*, see Hiorthhamn.

**Hiorthfjellet** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 924 m, east of Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After director Fredrik Wilhelm Louis Hiorth, 1851-1923, Norwegian engineer and industrialist. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 17. *Hiorths Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Hiorthfjellgruva** 78° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Former mine in Hiorthfjellet, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Aasgaard (1951) p. 227.

**Hiorthhamn** 78° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Situated east of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. Coal mining camp 1917-1921 belonging to A/S De Norske Kullfelter Spitsbergen, Norway. After Fredrik Hiorth, Kristiania (Oslo), Norway, director of the company. Musk-oxen, introduced to this region from East Greenland in 1929, were often seen in the neighbourhood of the camp, and the name was changed to Moskushamn in 1938. Changed back to its original name in 2002. Hiorthhamn represents one of many deserted settlements in Svalbard and remains of the coal activities can still be found. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Giortgamen*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 87; *Hiorthaven*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 224; *Hiorthavn*, Hoel and Rørvig (1918) p. 98, Isachsen 1919; *Hjort City*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 237; *Hjort-Hafen*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 2; *Hjorthavn*, Nordlys (1918); *Moskushamn*; *Moskushavn*, Norsk Lysningsblad, Oslo, October 4, 1938.

*Hiorths Fjell*, see Hiorthfjellet.

**Hira** 74° 28' N 18° 48' E  
Brook on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Hira, a river in Ringeby, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Hirdfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain east of Svitjodbreen, at the head of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. The "hird" were the personal retain-





ers of Scandinavian kings in medieval times. *Mt Hird*, De Geer 1913.

*Hirondelle Point*, see Hirondelepynten.

**Hirondellepynten** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Point on the western coast of Klinckowströmfjorden, northernmost in Albert I Land. After two yachts belonging to Prince Albert I of Monaco, "Hirondelle" (1885-88) and "Hirondelle II" (1911-15) sold 1923, used by the Prince on his oceanographic expeditions. The place was mapped by his Spitsbergen expedition in 1899 of which Bruce was a member. *C. l' Hirondelle*, De Geer 1913; *Hirondelle Point*, Bruce (1900) p. 546; *Pte de l'Hirondelle*, Guisnez 1904.

**Hisdalfjellet** 79° 30.0' N 14° 10.0' E  
Mountain southeast of Jakobsenbukta east of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. After Vidar Hisdal, b. 1924, meteorologist with the Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Hisingerfjellet** 77° 43.0' N 15° 45.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 1076 and 1039 m, between Bromeldalen in the east, Breskarvet in the south and Krylen and Krylbreen in the west, north in Nathorst Land. After Wilhelm Hisinger, 1766-1852, Swedish chemist and geologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Hisingers Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

*Hisingers Berg*, see Hisingerfjellet.

**Hjellbekken** 78° 57.0' N 11° 38.0' E  
Brook from Mørebreen to Scheteligelva, crossing Steinflåen, on the northern side of Hjellen, Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. Kvadehuk-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Hjellen** 78° 57.5' N 11° 36.0' E  
182 m high crag in the northwestern part of Steinflåen, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. H. = the stage, shelf. Kvadehuk-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Hjelmen** 76° 53.1' N 16° 34.5' E  
834 m high and partly ice covered summit in the southern part of Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. H. = the helmet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Hjort City*, see Hiorthhamn.

*Hjort-Hafen*, see Hiorthhamn.

*Hjorthavn*, see Hiorthhamn.

*Hjulstrøm-Breen*, see Bergfonna.

**Hjuringen** 78° 32.6' N 13° 44.0' E  
About 760 m high nunatak on the eastern side of Geitene, between the upper part of Vintervegen and the Wahlenbergbreen complex, in the central part of Oscar II Land. H. = the herdsman. Arnesen 1983.

*Hjørnefjell*, see Hyrnefjellet.

*Hochstein*, see Håøya.

*Hochstetter Gl.*, see Hochstetterbreen.

**Hochstetterbreen** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
Large glacier southwest of Hinlopenstretet, east in Olav V Land. After Ferdinand v. Hochstetter, 1829-84, Austrian geologist and geographer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Hochstetter Gl.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Hochzeits-Halbinsel*, see Martinodden.

*Hochzeits-Inseln*, see Bjørnholmane.

*Hoch-Zeits-Vorland*, see Grunnlinesletta.

**Hódbreen** 79° 20.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small glacier between Mistelteinen and Kristineberg on the eastern side of Balderfonna, Ny-Friesland. Hod was the son of Odin. *Hódbreen*.

*Hodgehuk*, see Hedgehogfjellet.

**Hodsbreen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Hodshalsen, at Universitetsbreen, north of the head of Dicksonfjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. After the blind god Hod in Norse mythology. Lid (1929) p. 455.

**Hodshalsen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain shaped like a saddle, between Hodsbreen and Barsokbreen, east of Universitetsbreen, north of Dicksonfjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. After the blind god Hod in Norse mythology. Lid 1929.

*Hoek van Stans Voorland Disco*, see Stonebreen.

*Hoek van 't Noord Voorland*, of *Vogel hoek*, see Fuglehuken.

*Hoel Glacier*, see Hoelbreen.

**Hoelbreen** 78° 45' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Hørbyebreen, Dickson Land. After Adolf Hoel, 1879-1964, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer, leader of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser until 1945. Harland 1952. *Hoel Glacier*, Mann 1933.

**Hoelfjellet** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 681 m, south of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Adolf Hoel, 1879-1964, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer, leader of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser until 1945. *Set Hoel*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Hoelhalvøya** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Peninsula south of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Adolf Hoel, 1879-1964, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer, leader of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser until 1945. Berset (1953) fig. 4. *Penisola di Hoel*, Sacco (1938) p. 40.

*Hoels dal*, see Femmilsjøen.

*Hoels Halvøy*, see Ghebrockland.

*Hoels odde*, see Beisaren.

*Hoepstoks-bay*, 80° 20' N 19° 30' E. Somewhere on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet, but cannot be identified. Conway (1906) p. 366 suggests that it is Birdvågen. Possibly named after Mathys Jansz. Hoepstock. Zorgdrager (1720) p. 245.

*Hoes Bucht*, see Gåshamna.

*Hofer Pt.*, see Suffolkpynten.

*Hofer Pt.*, see Höferpynten.

*Hofet Pt.*, see Suffolkpynten.

*Hoffnung Gl.*, see Vonbreen.

*Hoffnungs- od. Walross I.*, see Hopen.

*Hoffnungs-Gletscher*, see Vonbreen.

*Hoffnungs-Insel*, see Hopen.

*Hoffnungsrücken*, see Hopenryggen.

**Hofgaardtoppen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 1112 m, southwest of Uversbreen, north in Oscar II Land. After lieutenant-colonel Hans Jacob Hofgaard, 1852-1921, Norwegian officer. *Set Hofgaard*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 14, Isachsen 1915.

*Hofsten Bank*, see Hofstenflaket.

**Hofstenflaket** 78° 24.0' N 16° 24.0' E  
About 8 km long and 3 km wide shoal comprising Ministergrunnen and Mefjordgrunnen, in the central western part of Sassenfjorden, in the inner part of Isfjorden. After Nils Gustaf Erland von Hofsten, b. 1881, Swedish zoologist. *Hofsten Bank*, De Geer 1912.

**Hoggdalen** 79° 20.0' N 14° 50.0' E  
Narrow valley between Domstolen and Hovdaryggen from west towards Purpurdalen in Andrée Land. H. = the gap valley.

**Hoggestabben** 77° 05.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
688 m high branch towards west from the mountain ridge Stolryggen, Torell Land. H. = the chopping-block. Orvin 1955.

**Hoggfjellet** 79° 20.0' N 14° 30.0' E  
Mountain with gap on the western side of Domstolen in the central part of Andrée Land. H. = the gap mountain.

*Hogg-grunnen*, see Hoggsgrunnen.

*Hogg's Ground*, see Hoggsgrunnen.

**Hoggsgrunnen** 77° 45.0' N 12° 00.0' E  
Fishing ground on the outer part of Sentinelleflaket, about 20 km west of the coast between Isfjorden and Bellsund. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965. Hogg-grunnen; Hogg's Ground, Close 1938.

**Hoggtanna** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
912 m high peak easternmost in Tanngarden, between Austre Torellbreen and Vestre Torellbreen, Wedell Jarlsberg Land. H. = the fang. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Hoglandvatnet** 78° 45' N 16° 30' E  
Small ice-dammed lake south of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, east of Trikolorfjellet, northeast in Dickson Land. After Hogland in the gulf of Finland. *Lake Hogland*, De Geer 1912; *Lake Sedgwick*, Glen (1935) pp. 188, 252.

*Hohe I.*, see Storøya.

*Hohe Insel*, see Storøya.

*Hohenlohe Spitze*, see Hohenlohefjellet.

**Hohenlohefjellet** 76° 53.8' N 15° 38.5' E  
The northernmost and 614 m high mountain in Struvefjella, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After the Austrian Prince Konstantin Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, 1828-96, "Obersthofmeister" to the Emperor Franz Josef. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Casque élevé*, Akhmatov 1910; *Gora Goenloe*, Samoilovič (1927) p. 54; *Hohenlohe Spitze*, Sterneck 1874; *Mt Casque*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Hohenloheskardet** 76° 53.5' N 15° 39.5' E  
The northernmost of the two passes that split Struvefjella in three, between Hohenlohefjellet and Sergevfjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After the Austrian Prince Konstantin Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, 1828-96, "Obersthofmeister" to the Emperor Franz Josef. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Hohenstaufen*, see Høgrinden.

*Hoher Fels*, see Håøya.

*Hoher Göll*, see Ytstekollen.

**Holken** 80° 14.6' N 23° 43.2' E  
Island in the outermost part of the narrow bay Dokka, east in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1996.

**Holken** 77° 44.5' N 17° 35.5' E  
The highest peak, 840 m, in Hammeltoppene southwest in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Holla bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Holland Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Holland Bay*, see De Hollantsche Haven.

*Holland Elba river*, see Hollendarelva.

*Holland Plateau*, 78° N 14° 30' E. Coastal plain between Heerodden and Colesbukta. No geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

*Holland Range*, see Hollendarberget.

*Hollandar Head*, see Hollendarneset.

*Hollanders Ness*, see Hollendarneset.

**Hollandfjellet** 79° 10.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. Possibly after Charles Hepworth Holland, lecturer in palaeontology and stratigraphy, London, UK. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Hollandsche bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollandsche Bay of Mauritius bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollandsche ofte Mauritius Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollandts Eylandt*, see Amsterdamøya.

*Hollandtsche Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollansche bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollanter bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollanter bay*, see De Hollantsche Haven.

*Hollantilais-niemi*, see Hollendarneset.

*Hollantsche bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Hollantsche Baai*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

**Holledarbukta** 78° 06.2' N 14° 26.5' E  
Four km wide bay on the southern side of Isfjorden, east of Kapp Dresselhuys, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Hollendarberget** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 300 m, on the southern side of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. H. = the Dutchman's mountain. *Holland Range*, De Geer 1913; *Holländarberget*, Strindberg 1897; *Mt Hollandar*, Isachsen 1915; *West Salad Hill*, Addison 1904; *West-Sala-bergh*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 33.

**Hollendardalen** 78° 03.5' N 14° 33.0' E  
16 km long, ice-free valley, between Kjegleffjella and Kolspissfjella, from Passfjellbreen towards Isfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the Dutchman's valley. *Russelvdalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 14.

**Hollendarelva** 78° 03.6' N 14° 36.0' E  
16 km long river from Passfjellbreen through Hollendardalen to Hollendarbukta in Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the Dutchman's river. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 16. *Dutch Elbe*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22; *Gollandskaja Elba*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 8; *Holland Elba river*, Stepanov (1937) p. 191; *Hollænder Elva*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Rusbach*, Holmsen 1910; *Ruselven*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Rysselfven*, Nathorst (1883) p. 73.

**Hollendarhaugen** 78° 55.0' N 11° 56.0' E  
Hill northwest of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. H. = the Dutchman's hill. Sjøkart 513.



- Hollandarneset** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
The southeastern point of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. H. = the Dutchman's point. The main Dutch whaling station Smeerenburg was situated near Hollandarneset. *Hollandar Head*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 246; *Hollanders Ness*, De Geer 1913; *Hollantilais-niemi*, Andrée (1930 b) p. 120; *Holländar Naze*, Andrée (1930 c) p. 57; *Holländarneset*, Strindberg 1897; *Holländar-näsu*, Andrée (1931) p. 60; *Hollænder Hoofd*, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 75; *Punta degli Olandesi*, Andrée (1930 d) p. 77; *Smeerenburg-Halbinsel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1626) p. 46.
- Hollertoppen** 77° 46.4' N 17° 25.0' E  
1011 m high mountain on the northern side of Paulabreen between Ragna-Mariebreen and Bakaninbreen, between Statsrådspipa in the south and Midtkampen in the north, west in Heer Land. After Kjell Holler, 1925-2000, cabinet minister in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.
- Holländar Naze*, see Hollandarneset.  
*Holländarberget*, see Hollandarberget.  
*Holländarneset*, see Hollandarneset.  
*Holländar-näsu*, see Hollandarneset.  
*Holländer Bai*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*Holländer Bai*, see De Hollantsche Haven.  
*Hollænder Elva*, see Hollendarelva.  
*Hollænder Hoofd*, see Hollandarneset.  
*Holländer od. Amsterdam I.*, see Amsterdamøya.  
*Holländische Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*Holländische Bay*, see De Hollantsche Haven.  
*Holländsch Kerk*. Small island north of Amsterdamøya; does not exist. Phipps 1777 b.
- Holmboeodden** 79° 50.0' N 17° 30.0' E  
Point north of Valhallfonna on the western side of Hinlopenstretet, Ny-Friesland. After the firm W. Holmboe, Tromsø, Norway.
- Holmbukta** 78° 55.8' N 28° 57.0' E  
Open bay on the southern side of Kapp Dufva in the western part of Svenskbukta, on the northwestern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Edvard Johan Gerhard Holm, 1853-1926, Swedish geologist and palaeontologist. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Holms Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.
- Holmbukta*, see Svenskebukta.
- Holmengrå** 74° 27' N 18° 49' E  
Island off the western coast of Bjørnøya. H. = the grey islet. Hoel 1925.
- Holmenkollen*, see Leehovden.
- Holmesletbreane** 78° 29.4' N 12° 54.0' E  
Two minor glaciers, Austre Holmesletbreen and Vestre Holmesletbreen, on the northern side of Holmsletfjella on the southern side of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central western part of Oscar II Land. After Hans Holmeslet, b. 1881, skipper and owner of M/S "Laila", one of the expedition vessels of Isachsen's expedition 1910. *Glacier Holmeslet*, Isachsen 1915; *Holmesletbreen*.
- Holmesletbreen*, see Holmesletbreane.
- Holmesletfjella** 78° 29.3' N 12° 51.0' E  
Seven km long mountain area comprising the 650 m high peak between Bullbreen and Hydrografbreen and the 4.5 km long ridge between Hydrografbreen and Vestgótábreen, south of St. Jonsfjorden, between Bullbreen and Løvliebreen, in the central western part of Oscar II Land. After Hans Holmeslet, b. 1881, captain and owner of M/S "Laila", one of the expedition vessels of Isachsen's expedition 1910. *Mts Holmeslet*, Isachsen 1915.
- Holmetjørna** 78° 10.5' N 13° 23.0' E  
Lake in the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra by the foot of Lexfjellet, southwest in Oscar II Land. H. = the islet lakelet. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Holmevatnet** 74° 28' N 19° 09' E  
Lake with two small islets in the eastern part of Bjørnøya. H. = the islet lake. Hoel 1925.
- Holmgardfjellet** 78° 07.0' N 18° 34.0' E  
About 6 km long and 617 m high mountain on the northern side of Agardhdalen between Eistradalen and Væringsdalen, southeast in Sabine Land. After Holmgard, the Viking name for Novgorod. *Mt Holmgård*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Holmgren I.*, see Holmgrenøya.
- Holmgrenfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain west of Svitjodbreen at Vasahalvøya, north in Albert I Land. After August Emil Holmgren, 1829-88, Swedish zoologist. *Mt Holmgren*, De Geer 1913.
- Holmgrenøya** 79° 20' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane, just west of Wahlbergøya and south of Smittøya, in Hinlopenstretet. After August Emil Holmgren, 1829-88, Swedish zoologist. *Holmgren I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.
- Holmia Bay*, see Holmiabukta.  
*Holmia Glacier*, see Holmiabreen.
- Holmiabreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Glacier south of Holmiabukta, southern side of Svenskegattet, northernmost on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Holmia, the latin name for Stockholm, Sweden. *Holmia Glacier*, De Geer 1913; *Infantin Beatrix Gletscher*, Barry 1894 g; *Sweden Sound Glacier*, British chart 3203.
- Holmiabukta** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Bay on the southern side of Svenskegattet, northernmost on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Holmia, the latin name for Stockholm, Sweden. *Fair Haven*, Barry 1894 g, British chart 3203; *Holmia Bay*, De Geer 1913.
- Holmiafjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain ridge east of Holmiabreen, northernmost on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Holmia, the latin name for Stockholm, Sweden. *Mt Holmia*, De Geer 1913.
- Holmodden** 77° 24.1' N 14° 00.0' E  
400 m long spit at Ravlebukta in the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the islet point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Holms Bay*, see Holmbukta.  
*Holmsenfjella*, see Holmsenfjellet.
- Holmsenfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 682 m, south of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gunnar Holmsen, b. 1880, Norwegian state geolo-

gist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 28. *Holmsenfjella*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Mts Holmsen*, Isachsen 1915.

*Holmström Gl.*, see Holmströmbreen.

**Holmströmbreen** 78° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Large glacier debouching into Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Leonard Pontus Holmström, 1840-1919, Swedish geologist. *Ekman Glacier*, Conway 1898, French chart 5385, German chart 155; *Emanbreen*; *Glacier Holmström*, Isachsen 1915; *Holmström Gl.*, De Geer 1910 a; *Holmströms Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 264.

**Holmströmmorenen** 78° 45.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
End moraine of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Holmströms Gl.*, see Holmströmbreen.

**Holmströmtårnet** 78° 48.5' N 14° 07.5' E  
Mountain between Vesletårnet and Faluntårnet at the southern side of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Holmströmøyra** 78° 40.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
Gravel plain in front of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Holmsundet** 77° 45.2' N 14° 15.0' E  
About 300 m wide sound between Bellsundholmen and Skjerpodden on the northern side of Bellsund, southeast on Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Holmungen** 77° 55.0' N 13° 40.0' E  
Shallow lake with many islets near the coast west of Orustdalen, Nordenskiöldkysten, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Holtabreen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Minor glacier in Holtafjella, south of Kongsvegen and Sidevegen, northernmost in Oscar II Land. After the brothers Ole Halvorsen Holta, 1851-1928, and Hans Halvorsen Holta, 1859-1941, Norwegian industrialists and businessmen. *Gl. Hans*, Isachsen 1915.

**Holtafjella** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain group south of Kongvegen and Sidevegen and north of Uværsbreen, northernmost in Oscar II Land. After the brothers Ole Halvorsen Holta, 1851-1928, and Hans Halvorsen Holta, 1859-1941, Norwegian industrialists and businessmen. *Mts Holta*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 37, Isachsen 1915.

**Holtedahlfonna** 79° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Plateau galcier between Kongsfjorden and Wijdefjorden, limited towards Kronebreen by a line northwestwards from Exilfjellet in the central part of Haakon VII Land. After Olaf Holtedahl, 1885-1975, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer, professor at the University of Oslo, member of Isachsen's expedition to Spitsbergen 1909-10, and of Hoel's and Staxrus's expedition 1911. Led an expedition to Novaya Zemlya in 1921. During the expedition in 1911 the plateau was traversed by O. Holtedahl, and it was named by the former expedition. South of the glacier is a mountain named after Holtedahls wife Tora. See also Torafjellet. *Plateau Holtedahli*, Isachsen 1915.

**Holtedahlvarden** 78° 17.1' N 13° 15.0' E  
341 m high mountain west of Daudmannsøyra on the southern side of Ommadalen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Olaf Holtedahl, 1885-1975, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer. See also Holtedahlfonna. *Cairn Holtedal*, Isachsen 1915; *Mt Visingsö*, De Geer 1912.

*Holten Gl.*, see Holtenbreen.

**Holtenbreen** 79° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Small glacier south of Palanderbukta, Nordaustlandet. After Ernst Herman von Holten, 1843-1912, Swedish naval officer. *Holten Gl.*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4.

**Holvegen** 79° 20.0' N 17° 43.0' E  
Three km long ravine between Bjørnfjellet and Kantfjellet in Ny-Friesland. H. = the ravine on the defile. Orvin 1959.

**Homofjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
759 m high mountain in Primatesfjella, between Raudfjorden and Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Homo (Latin) = man. In the same area, Paradisbreen and Evabreen. *Mt Homo*, De Geer 1913.

*Hoog Eijlandt*. Near the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Giles 1724 b.

**Hookefjellet** 79° 00.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
Mountain east of Newtontoppen, Ny-Friesland. After the English physicist Robert Hook, 1635-1703, professor of geometry, Gresham College, 1665, contemporary of Newton. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Hoop Eylant*, see Hopen.

*Hoopen Eylandt*, see Hopen.

*Hoorisond*, see Hornsund.

*Hoom*, 76° 50' N 15° 30' E. Possibly Hornsund. Coronelli 1691.

*Hoom*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Dutch "tent" in Smeerenburg, has now disappeared. Jansz 1651.

*Hoom*, see Smeerenburg.

*Hoom*, see Hornsund.

*Hoom Bay*, see Hornsund.

*Hoom sondt*, see Hornsund.

*Hoombaye*, see Hornsund.

*Hoornsche-Haven*, see Hornsund.

*Hoomsoud*, see Hornsund.

*Hooy Berg*, see Phippsøya.

*Hooy bergh*, see Phippsøya.

*Hooy bergh*. Probably Phippsøya. Doncker 1685.

*Hope I.*, see Hopen.

*Hope Island*. Probably meant Hopen, but gave it a wrong position. There is no island in the place indicated. Phipps and Lutwidge 1774.

*Hope Island Deep*, see Hopen djupet.

*Hope Islans Bank*, see Hopenbanken.

*Hope v Spei I*, see Hopen.

*Hopeles I.*, see Tusenøyane.

*Hopeles Iles*, see Tusenøyane.

*Hopeless Iles*, see Tusenøyane.

*Hopeless Islands*, see Tusenøyane.

**Hopen** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Isolated island southeast of Edgeøya. The island is 37 km long and up to 2 km wide, area 46 km<sup>2</sup>. It has 8 mountain plateaus, separated by passes. The highest mountain, Iversenfjellet is 365 m. The island is not easily accessible on account of drift ice

and swell, and fog is frequent. Hopen is the most important winter lair area for polar bears in Svalbard. In the spring of 1996, 35 winter lairs were counted on the island. The International Polar Bear Agreement of 1973 obligates Norway to preserve the polar bear's living areas, with special emphasis on the polar bear's most important areas for winter lairs, feeding and migration. Hopen is also on the list of important bird areas in Europe, because of the large colonies of Brünnich's Guillemots and Kittiwakes, among others. According to Wieder (1919) p. 4, there is a possibility that Hopen was discovered as early as 1596 by Rijp. In the order given to Jan Cornelisz. May for his voyage in 1611, we read that Rijp discovered an island which he called Visch-Eylandt because he found much fish near the southwestern point, where there was a strong current. Weider suggests that this is Hopen. In May's journal is mentioned, July 29, 1611, 't Verlaten Eylandt, "the deserted island", and Wieder holds that this may have been Hopen. This name is found in Plancius' globe engraved in 1612. Edge says that Hopen was discovered in 1613 (Purchas, Glasgow 1906, Vol. 13, p. 16) by one of the whaling ships of the Muscovy Company, London. Conway (1906) p. 365 says that the discovery was probably made in 1613 by an English whaling skipper, Thomas Mar- maduke of Hull, and named after his ship the "Hopewell". Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Isachsen 1919, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hoffnungs- od. Walross I.*, German chart 155; *Hoffnungs-Insel*, Dittmer (1901) p. 260; *Hoop Eylant*, Jansz 1621, Colom 1652 a; *Hoopen Eylandt*, Goos 1660; *Hope I.*, Edge 1625, Barrow 1818; *Hope v Spei I.*, Hasius 1739, Lowitz 1746; *Hopen Eyland*, Jansz 1651 a; *Hoppen*, Kristoffersen (1926) p. 184; *Hopps-ön*, Bergman (1773) p. 72; *Horen Baij*, Vingboons 1665 b; *I. della Speranza*, Hugues 1901 b; *I. Esperance*, French chart 5375; *I. Speranza*, Ministero della Marina 1930 a; *L' Ile d'Espérance*, Bernard (1715) p. 268; *L' Isola Hope*, Albertini (1932) p. 100; *Ostrov Nadeždy*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *Sea Horse I.*, Barrow 1818; *Seepferd I.*, Wegener 1897; *Verlaten eylat.*, Plancius 1612.

*Hopen Eyland*, see Hopen.

**Hopen Radio** 76° 30.0' N 25° 01.0' E  
Radio station on the eastern coast between Kollerfjellet and Werenskiöldfjellet on Hopen. After Hopen. Norwegian Polar Institute 1989.

*Hopen Ridge*, see Spitsbergenbanken.

**Hopenbanken** 76° 00' N 22° 00' E  
Bank or fishing ground east of the island Hopen. After Hopen. *Hope Islans Bank*, Lee (1956) p. 110.

**Hopendjupet** 74° 00' N 27° 00' E  
Deep between Sentralbanken and Spitsbergenbanken. After Hopen. *Hope Island Deep*, Lee (1956) p. 110.

**Hopenryggen** 76° 00.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
The northeastern part of Spitsbergenbanken around Hopen. After Hopen. *Hoffnungsrücken*, Büdel (1960) p. 26.

*Hoppe-Breen*, see Langjökulen.

**Hoppebukta** 80° 02.0' N 18° 32.0' E  
Bay on the northern side of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Hoppen*, see Hopen.

*Hoppevatnet*. Schytt and Blake.

*Hopps-ön*, see Hopen.

*Horen Baij*, see Hopen.

*Horensond*, see Hornsund.

*Horensont*, see Hornsund.

*Horensundsøerne*, see Dunøyane.

**Horgenkollen** 80° 05.0' N 19° 30.0' E  
Mountain south of Gottwaldthøgda, southernmost on Botniahalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Horgen who participated in the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen's flight with the dirigible airship "Norge" across the North pole.

**Horgvika** 80° 42.4' N 20° 45.5' E  
1.4 km wide bay in the vicinity of Phippsøyhorga, Sjøhamaren and Granittberget, on the southern coast of Phippsøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet.

*Horizond Baay*, see Hornsund.

*Horizontbay*, see Hornsund.

*Horn Gl.*, see Hornbreen.

*Horn Glacier*, see Hornbreen.

*Horn Mount*, see Hornsundtind.

*Horn Mount*, 76° 55' N 16° E. Possibly Čebysevffjellet.

*Horn sond*, see Hornsund.

*Horn Sound*, see Hornsund.

*Horn Sound Islands*, see Dunøyane.

*Horn Sund*, see Hornsund.

*Hornbjerg*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hornbreen** 77° 03.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
About 15 km long and 8 km wide glacier from northeast to the inner part of Hornsund, on the divide between Torell Land and Sørkapp Land. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Horn Gl.*, British chart 2751; *Horn Glacier*, Conway 1898 a; *Ramme Gletscher*, Sterneck 1874.

**Hornbækbukta** 78° 45.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
Bay formed by the ice front of Aavatsmarkbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Helge Hornbæk, 1916-84, hydrographer with Norwegian Polar Institute since 1948, and every year from 1948 to 1962 he undertook sounding in the waters around Spitsbergen with exception of 1951, 52 and 53, when he worked at Jan Mayen. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Hornbækfjellet** 79° 45.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
Mountain between Flatukfjellet and Makarovbreen on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Helge Hornbæk, 1916-84, hydrographer with Norwegian Polar Institute since 1948, and every year from 1948 to 1962 he undertook sounding in the waters around Spitsbergen with exception of 1951, 52 and 53, when he worked at Jan Mayen. Sjøkart 521, NSKV 1967.

**Hornbækpollen** 79° 36.3' N 12° 40.0' E  
Small bay at the northern side of Liefdefjorden, east of the lower part of Erikbreen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Helge Hornbæk, 1916-84, hydrographer with Norwegian Polar Institute since 1948, and every year from 1948 to 1962 he undertook sounding in the waters around Spitsbergen with exception of 1951, 52 and 53, when he worked at Jan Mayen. Sjøkart 521, NSKV 1967, Svalbard map B5 (1967).

*Horne Beaches*, see Horneflya.

*Horne Sont*, see Bellsund.

*Horne Sound*, see Hornsund.

**Horneflya** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Coastal plain on the western coast of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. John Horne, 1848-1928, managing director of the Geological Survey of Scotland. *Horne Beaches*, Bruce 1909; *Pl. Horne*, Isachsen 1915.

**Hornemantoppen** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 1115 m, between Smeerenburgbreen and Hans Henrikbreen, east in Albert I Land. After Hans Henrik Horneman, 1878-1945, Norwegian mining engineer and geologist. *Set Horneman*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Hornestind*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hornholmen** 77° 00.2' N 16° 23.0' E  
Skerry in front of Hornbreen innermost in Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d, Birkenmajer (1969) p. 26.

*Horn-Land*, see Sørkapp Land.  
*Horn-Mount*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hornnes** 78° 24.7' N 11° 27.5' E  
Small point on the northern side of Antarcticbogen, south on Peachflya, the western coast of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Hornodden** 80° 08.5' N 33° 23.0' E  
On the southeastern point of Kvitøya. After Dr. Gunnar Horn, 1894-1946, geologist to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. He led the "Bratvåg" expedition in 1930, when the remnants of the Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's expedition were found.

**Hornryggen** 76° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Submarine ridge on Hornsundbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

*Hornsond*, see Hornsund.  
*Hornstind*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hornstullodden** 76° 57.4' N 15° 56.0' E  
Point on the eastern side of Gåshamna on the southern coast of Hornsund, Sørkapp Land. H. = the Horn's custom point. After a former custom house in Stockholm, Sweden. *C. Hornstull*, De Geer 1923 c.

**Hornsund** 76° 59.0' N 15° 50.0' E  
The southernmost and about 25 km long fiord on the western side of Spitsbergen. Limited in the west by a line between Hornsundneset in Sørkapp Land and Worcesterpynten in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. "They brought a piece of a Deeres horn aboard, therefore I called this sound Horne Sound" (Poole (1610) p. 5). A permanently manned Polish research station has been located in Hornsund since 1957. Bernt Gundersen 1617 in Ræstad (1912) App. 7, p. 110, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *De inham Horn*, Bachiene 1772 b; *Gornsund*, Vasiliev 1915; *Hoorison*, Pagès (1782) p. 135; *Hoom*, Coronelli 1691; *Hoom Bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Hoom sondt*, Carolus 1614; *Hoom-baye*, Caesius 1622; *Hoornsche-Haven*, Bennet and van Wijk 1828; *Hoomsond*, Colom 1650; *Horensund*, Gerrits (1613) p. 24; *Horensont*, Gerrits (1613) p. 23; *Horizon* Baay, Zorgdrager 1720; *Horizontbay*, Pagès (1786) p. 598; *Horn sond*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Horn Sound*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Horn Sund*, Keilhau 1831; *Horne Sound*, Poole (1610) p. 5, Fotherby 1613, Gerrits 1613, Edge 1625; *Hornsond*, Gerrits (1613) p. 23; *Hory Sond*,

van Keulen 1717; *Hory Sond of Hoorn Sond*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Ore Sond of baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1828; *Sarvisalmi*, Saraste (1925) p. 25; *Zaliv Rogovyj*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *Sound de la Corne*, French chart 5475.

*Hornsund Huken*, see Suffolkpynten.  
*Hornsund Strath*, see Hornsunddjupet.

**Hornsundbanken** 76° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Bank west of Hornsund. From neighbouring name. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

*Hornsund-Berg*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hornsunddjupet** 76° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Submarine depression on Hornsundbanken. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart 509 (1944). *Hornsund Strath*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 917.

**Hornsundneset** 76° 53.0' N 15° 34.0' E  
About 5 km wide area forming the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Hornsundsletta*, 76° 53.4' N 15° 34.5' E. Plain at Hornsundneset, east of Snipevatna. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Hornsundstind*, see Hornsundtind.

**Hornsundtind** 76° 55.2' N 16° 09.5' E  
1431 m high mountain, consisting of crystalline limestone, on the western side of the lower part of Samarinbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. The ridge eastwards from the the summit is named Tindegga, and the southwestern ridge is named Conwaykammen. From neighbouring name. Isachsen 1919. *Gornsundtind*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 17; *Hedge-hog Mount*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 96; *Horn Mount*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Hornbjerg*, Hermoder (1824) p. 314; *Hornestind*, Obrutschew (1927) p. 60; *Horn-Mount*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 96; *Hornstind*, Wassiliev 1925; *Hornsund-Berg*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 116; *Hornsundstind*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hornsundtinden*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Moscovit mont*, Gerrits 1613; *Moskovia mound*, van Keulen 1682; *Mound Edge*, Doncker 1663; *Mt Hegdehog*, Conway 1898 a; *Muscovy Companies Mount*, Poole (1610) p. 6; *Pic du Horn-Sound*, Grad (1866) p. 35.

*Hornsundtinden*, see Hornsundtind.  
*Hornsundøerne*, see Dunøyane.

**Hornvika** 74° 21' N 19° 03' E  
Open bay near the southern point of Bjørnøya. After Dr. Gunnar Horn, 1894-1946, geologist to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. He led the "Bratvåg" expedition in 1930, when the remnants of the Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's expedition were found. Hoel 1925.

**Hornøya** 77° 00.5' N 21° 52.5' E  
The northernmost island in Tribotnane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. H. = the horn island, referring to the neighbouring island Lurøya. Nordberg, Steine.

*Hory Sond*, see Hornsund.  
*Hory Sond of Hoorn Sond*, see Hornsund.  
*Hotel Ness*, see Hotellneset.



- Hotellneset** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Naze of low land at the western entrance to Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the hotel point. *Hotel Ness*, Cadell (1920) p. 14; *Hotellneset*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Norwegian chart 303, 1923; *Neset*, Cabanes (1951) p. 160.
- Hotellneset*, see Adventpynten.  
*Hotellneset*, see Hotellneset.  
*Houcker Bay*, see Virgohamna.  
*Houcker-Bahy*, see Virgohamna.  
*House Brook*, see Husbekken.  
*House Valley*, see Husdalen.  
*Hout Bay*, see Woodfjorden.
- Hovbreen** 79° 25.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
Glacier along the northeastern part of Hovfjellet, south of Vilefjellet, Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Hóvbreen** 79° 32.1' N 12° 19.0' E  
2.5 km long glacier in Hesteskoen between Monacobreen and Raudfjorbreen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. H. = the hoof glacier, a glacier in Hesteskoen (the horse's shoe). Winsnes 1988.
- Hovdaryggen** 79° 15.0' N 14° 40.0' E  
1215 m high mountain east of Purpurdalen, southeast in Andrée Land. After Per Hovda, 1908-97, leader of Norsk stadnamnarkiv, Oslo, Norway. In many years name consultant of place-names in Svalbard and the other Norwegian polar areas. Orvin 1960.
- Hovdenakgrunnen** 76° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Shoal south of the mouth of Hornsund. After captain Gunnar Hovdenak, b. 1892, Norwegian naval officer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Hovdenakskjera** 76° 53.0' N 15° 22.0' E  
Two small skerries in Hovdenakgrunnen about 4 km west of Hornsundneset, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1986.
- Hovedøen*, see Akseløya.
- Hoven** 76° 53.7' N 16° 06.5' E  
The southwesternmost spur in Mehesten, northwest in Sørkapp Land. H. = the hoof. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Mehoven*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Hovfjellet** 79° 25.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
Long mountain ridge between Stjørdalen and Verdalen in Andrée Land. Hov = sacrificial temple or place. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Hovtinden** 78° 17.2' N 13° 49.5' E  
574 m high peak on Vermlandryggen, southeasternmost in Oscar II Land. After mountain in Värmland, Sweden. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Hovudøya** 80° 03.0' N 22° 19.0' E  
Island west of Wordieodden in the inner part of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Hovedøya in Oslo, Norway. Hjelle 1966.
- Hramovaja buhta*, see Tempelfjorden.
- Hudsonodden** 80° 15.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
Point on the western side of Lågøya, outside the western coast of Nordaustlandet. After the English captain and explorer Henry Hudson, ab. 1550-1611, who tried to find a way to China across the North Pole in 1607 and that year reached 80° N at Spitsbergen. In 1608 he again tried between Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964. *Gallionspynten*, Schytt 1970.
- Hufeisen*, see Hæljarjet.  
*Hufeisen*, see Hesteskoen.  
*Hugin Valley*, see Hugindalen.
- Huginaspisskardet** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Pass at the head of Hugindalen, east of Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. After Huginaspis, genus of Devonian fish fossil, found in the valley. *Fiskekardet*, Vogt (1926) p. 198.
- Hugindalen** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Valley east of Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. After one of Odin's ravens in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Hugin Valley*, De Geer 1912.
- Huginelva** 78° 44.3' N 15° 40.0' E  
About 11 km long river from the glacier at the northern side of Storskarvet, through Hugindalen to Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.
- Hugosøkket** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Depression on the eastern side of Kollerfjellet towards Livbåtstranda, Hopen. Søreide.
- Huippovuoret*, see Spitsbergen.
- Hukbogen** 78° 55.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Open bay on the northern coast of Kvadehukun at Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. After Kvadehukun. Kvadehukun-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Hukbreen** 79° 34.3' N 10° 45.5' E  
Small glacier at Magdalenehukun, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Huker-Bai*, see Virgohamna.
- Hukgrunnen** 79° 34.0' N 10° 35.0' E  
Shoal in Danskøyflaket north-northwest of Magdalenehukun, Albert I Land. After Magdalenehukun. Sjøkart 521, NSKV 1967.
- Hukkollen** 80° 15.0' N 23° 40.0' E  
Mountain between Sætherbukta and Dokken east of Duvefjorden, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet.
- Huklagunene** 78° 58.0' N 11° 27.0' E  
Four lagoons between Kvadehukun and Kongsfjordneset on Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. The three largest lagoons have got individual names: Vestre Huklaguna, Midre Huklaguna and Austre Huklaguna. After Kvadehukun. Kvadehukun-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Huldrebreen** 78° 25.8' N 13° 11.5' E  
Small glacier between Huldrefjellet, Huldrehatten and Bytingen in Vestre Trollheimen, in the Eidembreen complex in the southwestern part of Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

- Huldrefjellet** 78° 25.4' N 13° 08.5' E  
Mountain about 710 m high westernmost in Trollheimen on the northern side in the Eidembreen complex, between Austgötabreen and Huldrebreen, west in Oscar II Land. H. = the fairy or hill-lady mountain. Orvin 1960.
- Huldrehatten** 79° 45.9' N 22° 11.9' E  
Small mountain projecting between Winsnesbreen and Etonbreen in the innermost part of Wahlenbergfjorden, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Huldre, meaning a supernatural being. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.
- Huldrehatten** 78° 26.6' N 13° 09.5' E  
About 520 m high mountain west in Trollheimen, north of Huldrefjellet on the northern side in the Eidembreen complex, southwest in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1983.
- Hultberget** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 797 m, between Ebbadalen and Ragnardalen, east of Petuniabukta, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Ebba Hult, b. 1882, wife of professor G. De Geer, and her brother, the Finnish plant geographer Ragnar Hult, 1857-99. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Mount Hull*, Slater (1925) p. 440; *Mt Hult*, De Geer 1912.
- Humla** 78° 12.0' N 22° 59.0' E  
River from Lindemanberget northwards along Berrheia to Olgastretet between Sidorovberget and Stubendorffberget, northeast on Edgeøya. Common river name several places in Norway. Arnesen 1981. *Geyerbach*, Büdel.
- Humpbekken** 77° 30.0' N 15° 29.5' E  
Brook from Humpvarden through the eastern part of Heimfjellhumpane to the lower part of Märjelenelva, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hummock or bump brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Humpfonna** 77° 23.7' N 15° 10.5' E  
About 1.5 km long tributary glacier to Tverrbreen in the southeastern part of the Recherchebreen complex, between Steinhumpane and the western part of Kvartsittkammen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hummock or bump glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Humpryggen** 78° 36.5' N 12° 20.0' E  
3.5 km long mountain ridge with the peaks 430 and 690 m south in Jacobsenfjella between Andreasbreen and Oliverbreen, west in Oscar II Land. H. = the hummock or bump ridge. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Humpvarden** 77° 29.5' N 15° 30.5' E  
590 m high mountain in the eastern part of Heimfjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hummock or bump cairn. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Hundeholmane** 78° 45.5' N 10° 33.0' E  
Two rocks between Kobbeknatten and Kalveskjeret off the northernmost part of Landflya, on the western coast of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After the common seal, sjøhund, meaning the sea dog. Gjertz 1990.
- Hundkollen** 78° 22.3' N 17° 21.0' E  
Mountain south of the upper part of Nøisdalen northeast of Coloradofjella in Sabine Land. H. = the dog. Orvin 1960.
- Hundneset** 79° 40.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
Point on the western side of Raudfjorden below Solnafjellet on Vasahalvøya in Albert I Land. H. = the dog point. Name used by Norwegian hunters.
- Hundoddammen** 80° 20.0' N 19° 30.0' E  
Small lake on Hundodden, Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1964.
- Hundodden** 80° 20' N 19° 20' E  
One of the points near Depotodden at Brennevinsfjorden, Nordaustlandet. *Dog Point*, Godfrey (1938) p. 55.
- Hunnberget** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain north of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordauslandet. After Hunneberg in Vestergötland, Sweden. Kulling 1934 b. *Pelarberget*, Ringertz 1899.
- Hunting B.* Bay on the western side of Edgeøya. Probably Diskobukta. Thornton 1716, State Papers 1657.  
*Hunting Bay*, see Diskobukta.  
*Hupfeld-Bach*. In Hornsund, but not possible to identify. Körber (1875) p. 525.
- Huriefjellet** 79° 20.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Mountain between Bequerelbreen and Cailletetbreen west of Lilliehökbreen, Albert I Land.
- Husbekken** 76° 2' N 25° 00' E  
Brook in Husdalen, between Kollerfjellet and Werenskioldfjellet, in the southern part of Hopen. H. = the house brook. A trapper's hut is nearby. Iversen 1926. *House Brook*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.
- Husdalen** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Valley between Kollerfjellet and Werenskioldfjellet, on the eastern side of the southern part of Hopen. H. = the house valley. At the mouth of the valley is a trapper's hut, hence the name. Iversen 1926. *House Valley*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.
- Husebyfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. Huseby is a common Swedish farm name. *Mt Husby*, De Geer 1913.
- Husodden** 77° 38.6' N 14° 46.5' E  
Small point in the innermost part of Bellsund on the western side of Midterhukhamna, on the southern side of the western point of Nathorst Land. H. = the house point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Hustjørna** 77° 43.8' N 13° 56.5' E  
Lake 5 m above sea level near the hut at Kapp Martin, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the house tarn. Svalbard map B10 (1948). *Store Hustjørna*, Løvenskiöld (1954) p. 51.
- Husøya*, see Håøya.
- Hutchinsfjellet** 78° 55.0' N 17° 05.0' E  
Mountain on the corner between Formidablebreen and Fantastiquebreen, Ny-Friesland. After the English geologist Philip Frank Hutchins, Ph.D. member of the Harland Spitsbergen Expeditions 1949 and 1951. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Hutchinsongrunnen*. Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965.  
*Hutchison Ground*, see Hutchisongrunnen.



**Hutchisongrunnen** 76° 15' N 24° 20' E  
Fishing ground southwest of the island Hopen. *Hutchison Ground*, Close 1938.

*Hvalerspynthavnen*, see Habenichtbukta.

*Hvalfiske Point*, see Kvalpynten.

*Hvalfiskebugt*, see Keerwyck.

*Hvalfiskehuk*, see Kvalhovden.

*Hvalfiskpynten*, see Kvalpynten.

*Hvalros Hamn*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Hvalrosbugten*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Hvalros-Fjæren*, see Kvalrossfjæra.

*Hvalross Pt.*, see Kvalrosspynten.

*Hvalrossberget*, see Edlundfjellet.

*Hvalrosselfven*, see Kvalrosselva.

*Hvalrossudden*, see Kvalrosspynten.

*Hvalrosøen*, see Kvalrossøya.

*Hvalrosøerne*. North of Nordaustlandet, cannot be identified. Pettersen 1864.

*Hvalöarna*, see Kvaløya.

*Hval-ön*, see Kvaløya.

*Hvide Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Hvidebjerget*, see Kvitberget.

*Hvidebugt*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Hvidø*, see Steggholmen.

*Hvidøen*, see Kvitøya.

*Hvita Berget*, see Kvitberget.

*Hvita ön*, see Kvitøya.

*Hvitfisk pt.*, see Kvitfiskpynten.

*Hvitholmen*, see Steggholmen.

*Hwal ön*, see Kvaløya.

*Hübner Gl.*, see Hübnerbreen.

**Hübnerbreen** 78° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Barentsøya. After Adolf Hübner, mining engineer, African explorer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hübner Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Ritter-Eis*, Büdel.

**Hydrografbreen** 78° 27.0' N 12° 45.0' E  
Eight km long glacier from Holmesletfjella southwards on the northern and western side of Jørgenfjellet, southwest in Oscar II Land. H. = the hydrographer glacier. See also Jørgenfjellet. Orvin 1964. *Skipperbreen*, Orvin 1964.

**Hyllebrekka** 77° 45.7' N 17° 00.0' E  
The northeastern, lower part of Scheelefjellet out towards the lowest part of Scheelebreen, easternmost in Fagerstaffjella, northeast in Nathorst Land. H. = the shelf hill. Arnesen 1969.

**Hylletjørna** 80° 25.4' N 19° 58.0' E  
Small lake south in Beverlydalen, on Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land on Nordaustlandet. H. = the shelf tarn. Hjelle 1980.

*Hyllinge Gl.*, see Hyllingebreen.

**Hyllingebreen** 77° 55.0' N 17° 18.5' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier on the southern side of Kjellströmdalen, between Bjuvkampen, Glaspiggen, Glasvola, Iskota, Kleivbreen and Langhummelen in the northern part of Heer Land. After Hyllinge, old coal mine in Skåne, Sweden. *Hyllinge Gl.*, De Geer 1919.

*Hyperit ön*, see Brageneset.

*Hyperite Peninsula*, see Diabastangen.

*Hyperite Waterfall*, see Hyperittfossen.

*Hyperithatten*, see Hatten.

**Hyperittfossen** 78° 20.0' N 16° 17.5' E  
Waterfall over a hyperite sill northernmost in De Geerdalen, south of Skjørlokkstupet, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the hyperite waterfall. *Hyperite Waterfall*, Conway (1897) p. 216.

*Hyperithat Point*, see Diabasodden.

**Hyrneberget** 77° 28.8' N 23° 00.0' E  
About 455 m high mountain to the south in the front of Deltabreen, southeast on Edgeøya. H. = the corner mountain. Arnesen 1987.

**Hyrnebreen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Hyrnefjellet, innermost in Hornsund, southwesternmost in Torell Land. H. = the corner glacier. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Hyrnefjellet** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 686 m, north of Adriabukta, southwesternmost in Torell Land. H. = the corner mountain. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Hjørnefjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Hyrnekammen** 77° 01.9' N 16° 11.5' E  
About 1 km long crest, eastwards from Mariekammen in Hyrnefjellet, southernmost in Torell Land. H. = the corner crest. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Hyrneknatten** 78° 27.6' N 11° 10.0' E  
Small hill, 171 m, at the southern point of Tvihyrningen, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. H. = the corner crag. *The Cone*, Bruce 1909.

**Hyrneknausen** 78° 52.0' N 16° 43.0' E  
Nunatak on the corner between Mittag-Lefflerbreen and Formidablebreen in Ny-Friesland. H. = the corner rock. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Hyrneodden** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Point between Burgerbukta and Adriabukta in Hornsund, southwesternmost in Torell Land. H. = the corner point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Hyrnestabben** 77° 30.0' N 16° 24.5' E  
1013 m high peak southernmost in Dishøgdene west of Doktorbreen, southeasternmost in Nathorst Land. H. = the chopping block on the corner. Liestøl 1986.

**Hyrnetanna** 79° 31.6' N 11° 24.0' E  
The southwestern part of Losvikfjella, east of Waggonwaybreen in Albert I Land. H. = the canine tooth. Liestøl 1988.

**Hyrnevatnet** 79° 25.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Glacier-dammed lake on the southern side of Skinfaksebreen, at the bottom of Helvegen in Ny-Friesland. H. = the corner lake. Orvin.

*Hütte "Minerva"*, see Minervahytta.

**Hytteberget** 80° 41.4' N 20° 51.0' E  
Small mountain on the southern part of Phippsøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. A hut, built in 1936, is located between Hytteberget and Isflakbukta, hence the name. Hjelle 1980.

*Hüttenjoch*, see Hytteskaret.  
*Hytteskardet*, see Hytteskaret.

**Hytteskaret** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Pass above a trapper's hut, east of Bluffodden on the southern side of Sörgattat, northwesternmost on Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. H. = the hut pass. *Hüttenjoch*, Untersteiner 1932; *Hytteskardet*.

**Hyttesletta** 79° 45.6' N 14° 27.0' E  
Five km long plain between Kattefjellet, Musfjellet and the coast northwest in Andrée Land. H. = the hut plain. Orvin 1964.

*Hüttetal*, see Mudalen.

**Hyttvatna** 78° 22.2' N 11° 37.0' E  
Two lakes east of Inchcolmhytta and Inchcolmodden north and west on Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. H. = the hut lakes. A hut in the neighbourhood, hence the name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Hyttvika** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small bay west of Gullichsenfjellet, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the hut bay. A trapper's hut is situated at the bay, hence the name. Svalbard chart 509 (1944), Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Häckel I.*, see Häckeløya.

**Häckeløya** 77° 50' N 24° 30' E  
Rock, now covered by Stonebreen, off the eastern coast of Edgeøya. After professor Ernst Haeckel, 1834-1919, German biologist. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Häckel I.*, Kükenthal 1890.

**Hägglomelva** 79° 56.0' N 18° 50.0' E  
Tributary river to the river through Triodalen, south of Murchinsonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Häggbreen** 78° 02.0' N 14° 44.5' E  
Two km long glacier in Kolspissfjella, from Fossilfjellet towards Hollendardalen, between Paxfjellet and Chohnokyaksla, south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Swede Dr. Richard Hägg, b. 1877, educated at Lunds University. Dr. h. c. Lunds University 1953. 1915-45 at the Paleontological Department of Riksmuseet, Stockholm. Author of palaeontological papers on Tertiary and Quaternary fossils from Spitsbergen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Hægstad Pt*, see Hægstadpynten.

**Hægstadpynten** 78° 20.7' N 12° 53.0' E  
Point on the southern side of Eidembukta in the southern part of Forlandsundet, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Kristofer Marjus Hægstad, 1850-1927, Norwegian educationist, philologist and politician. *Hægstad Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Hælegga** 77° 41.5' N 17° 17.0' E  
The southeasternmost ridge, 737 m, in Skoen, northeasternmost in Nathorst Land. H. = the heel. Situated in Skoen (the shoe), hence the name. Arnesen 1969.

**Hæljarnet** 78° 28.0' N 21° 42.0' E  
Mountain crag on Barentsjökulen, Barentsøya. H. = the curved iron fittings to put under the shoes around the heels. Norwegian

Polar Institute 1968. *Hufeisen*, Büdel; *Jarnlappet*, Norwegian Polar Institute 1968; *Sigden*.

*Hängende Gletscher*, see Hengebreen.  
*Hødbreen*, see Hódbreen.

**Høegdalen** 79° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Valley on the western side of Austfjorden, northeast in Dickson Land. After Ove Fredrik Arbo Høeg, 1898-1993, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway, botanist with three expeditions to Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart 510 (1944).

**Høegdalsbreen** 78° 55.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
Glacier between Lagfjellet and Friendryggen, at the head of Høegdalen, Dickson Land. After Høegdalen. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Høegdalen** 79° 00.1' N 15° 58.0' E  
About 9 km long river from Høegdalsbreen through Høegdalen and debouching in Austfjorden, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Høegh-Omdalbreen** 77° 40.0' N 15° 53.5' E  
About 7 km long glacier from Håviefjellet, Svalisnutane, Zimmerfjellet and Ryggkollen, northwest between Håvieegga and Ingstadfjellet to the western side of Bromelldalen, west in Nathorst Land. After Simon Karenus Høeg-Omdal, b. 1886, chief clerk in the Norwegian Ministry of Industry, dealing with the administration of Svalbard. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Höfer Spitze*, see Höferpynten.

**Höferpynten** 76° 56.9' N 15° 46.5' E  
Point in the continuation of Wurmbrandegga, west of Gåshamna on the southern side of Hornsund, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Hans Höfer Edler von Heimhalt, 1843-1924, Austrian geologist in Klagenfurt. *C. Höfer*, De Geer 1923 c; *C. Pedachenko*, Akhmatov 1910; *Hofer Pt.*, Conway 1906; *Höfer Spitze*, Sterneck 1874.

*Höganäs breen*, see Høganäs breen.

**Höganäs breen** 77° 56.6' N 16° 45.0' E  
About 5.5 km long glacier from Skonuddane in the area towards Sjøktbreen and Gruvonna, down to Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Høganäs, coal mining centre in Skåne, Sweden. *Höganäs breen*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Høgberget** 80° 42.8' N 20° 56.5' E  
405 m high mountain in the southeastern part of Phippsøya, Sjøøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. H. = the high mountain. Norwegian Polar Institute 1984. *De Hooy berg*, van Keulen 1680.

*Högbohm-Berg*, see Høgbomfjellet.

**Høgbomfjellet** 78° 28.1' N 17° 15.0' E  
880 m high and about 3 km long mountain on the western side of Brucebreen, southeast in Bünsow Land. After Dr. Arvid Bertil Høgbom, b. 1888, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer. *Högbohm-Berg*, Filchner 1914.

**Høgbreen** 77° 45.2' N 16° 51.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier from the easternmost of Fenghettene northwards on the western side of Scheelefjellet east in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. H. = the high glacier. Orvin 1964.



- Høgeloftet** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain west of Liefdefjorden, between Albertbreen and Andrée-breen, southwest of Fotkollen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. *Mt Høganloft*, De Geer 1913.
- Høgesyn** 77° 44.3' N 18° 16.0' E  
The second westernmost and 626 m high top in Osbornfjella north of Richardsbreen, easternmost in Heer Land. H. = the good view. Arnesen 1969.
- Högflaket** 77° 59.2' N 16° 54.0' E  
Mountain, 1040 m, surrounded by Marthabreen, Nabben, Pål-breen, Trollslegga, Trollbreen, Kjernen, Helsingborgbreen and Gruvhjelmen, in the eastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the high piece of even ground. *Mt Högflaket*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Høgflya** 78° 16.7' N 21° 10.0' E  
Mountain plateau northwest of Høgrinden, in the southwestern part of Barentsøya. H. = the high plateau. Sheet 2 Edgeøya 1970. *Rechberg*, Büdel.
- Høghetta** 79° 15.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Snow dome, the highest part of Himinbjørgfonna, west of Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Høghottbreen** 79° 28.9' N 12° 21.5' E  
Three km long tributary glacier from west in Stortingspresidenten to Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.
- Høghotten** 79° 29.7' N 12° 16.5' E  
1000 m high peak in Stortingspresidenten, on the western side of the Monacobreen complex, Haakon VII Land. Arnesen 1988.
- Høgisen*, see Snøkulen.
- Høgkammen** 79° 10.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Mountain ridge west of Breifjellet, Ny-Friesland. H. = the high ridge. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Høgkollidalen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Valley west of Høgkollen, between Liefdefjorden and Breidbogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. H. = the high knoll valley. *Høgkulla V.*, De Geer 1913.
- Høgkollen** 80° 10' N 24° 00' E  
Top, 362 m, northeast of Duvebreen, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the high, rounded hill. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *High Hill*, Wright 1939; *Mt Høgkulla*, De Geer 1913.
- Høgkollen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain between Liefdefjorden and Breidbogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. H. = the high knoll.
- Høgkulla V.*, see Høgkollidalen.
- Høgneset** 80° 39.4' N 20° 31.0' E  
The western point of Parryøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. H. = the high point. Hjelle 1980.
- Høgplana** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain south of Hamiltonbukta, on the western shore of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. H. = the high hill (Swedish). *Mt Høgplana*, De Geer 1913.
- Høgrinden** 78° 10.0' N 20° 40.0' E  
Mountain ridge 421 m in the southwestern part of Barentsøya. H. = the high ridge. *Hohenstaufen*, Büdel 1960.
- Høgronden** 77° 38.5' N 16° 49.0' E  
The highest peak, 987 m, northernmost in Rondekammen, between Rondebreen and Rimfonna in the upper part of the Doktorbreen complex, southeast in Nathorst Land. After peak in Rondane, Norway. Arnesen 1969.
- Høgsetet** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
802 m high mountain between Austre Torellbreen and Vestre Torellbreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the high seat. Høgsetet was the husband's seat in old Norse houses. The mountain looks like a chair, and the low mountain just west of it has been named Krakken (the crackie-stool). Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Høgsættet*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Høgskulefjellet** 78° 31.0' N 15° 55.0' E  
Mountain with the highest peak rising to 670 m, between Studentdalen, Skansebukta and Skansdalen, southeasternmost in Dickson Land. Høgskule = a school of higher education. In Scandinavia this is a common name for universities and educational institutions of university rank. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Høgskolan*, De Geer 1912.
- Høgsletta** 78° 54.0' N 28° 16.0' E  
The higher plateau west of Lågsletta, north of Tordenskjoldberget, east of Hårfagrehaugen and south of the western part of Løvenskiöldstranda, west on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. H. = the high plateau. Winsnes.
- Høgsneisa** 79° 23.4' N 12° 26.5' E  
The highest peak, 1063 m, in Karl Schmittfjellet, west in the Monacobreen complex, Haakon VII Land. Arnesen 1988.
- Høgsnyta** 77° 58.5' N 15° 31.0' E  
Mountain, 984 m, with the heights 875 and 780 m, between Semmeldalen, Reindalen, the lower part of Høgsnytbreen, Stuttdalshøgda, the southernmost part of Stuttdalsbreen and Stuttdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the high snout. *Puddingen*, Holmsen 1910.
- Høgsnytbreen** 77° 58.8' N 15° 35.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Høgsnyta towards Reindalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Høgsnythallet** 77° 56.5' N 15° 30.0' E  
Five km long slope on both sides of the southern point of Høgsnyta, projecting towards Semmeldalen and Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Høgstadiusberget** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain west of the head of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After captain Karl Gustaf Høgstadius, 1883-1927, Swedish cartographer. *Mt Høgstadius*, De Geer 1913.
- Høgstebreen** 77° 19.5' N 15° 20.0' E  
About 10 km long tributary glacier from east, northernmost in the Vestre Torellbreen complex, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. H. = the highest glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Høgsættet*, see Høgsetet.

**Høgtunga** 78° 42.9' N 18° 38.5' E  
Three km long mountain east of Akadermikerbreen, southwest in Olav V Land. H. = the high tounge. Lytskjold 1989.

**Høgvatnet** 80° 00.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Lake near Celsiusodden at the head of Murchisonfjorden, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. H. = the high lake. Hægblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

*Høipiken*, see Haitanna.  
*Höllén-Sund*, see Heleysundet.

**Hølputtane** 74° 30' N 19° 08' E  
Small lakes in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. H. = the pool puddles. Hoel 1925.

**Hønerbreen** 79° 05.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small and steep glacier from Midgarden to Hinlopenbreen, southeasternmost in Olav V Land. In Norse mythology Høner together with Odin and Loder created the first human beings, who lived in Midgarden. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Hønnbreen** 79° 09.7' N 15° 11.4' E  
Glacier west of Bukkehornet and Landingsdalen, southeast in Andrée Land.

*Hørbye Gl.*, see Hørbyebreen.

**Hørbyebreen** 78° 45' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier at the head of Hørbyedalen, northwest of Petuniabukta, Dickson Land. After Jens Carl Hørbye, 1815-1906, Norwegian forestry expert and student of the Ice Age. *Hørbye Gl.*, De Geer 1910 a; *Lednik Hërbie*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 25.

**Hørbyedalen** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Valley in front of Hørbyebreen northwest of Petuniabukta, Dickson Land. After Jens Carl Hørbye, 1815-1906, Norwegian forestry expert and student of the Ice Age. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Høy-Roks*, see Håøya.

**Høystakken** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 716 m, north of Magdalenefjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. H. = the hay-stack. *Haystack Hill*, Beechey 1818; *Headless Hog*, Conway (1906) p. 355; *t Varken sonder hooft*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Håbergbreen** 78° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Glacier on the north slope of Håberget, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Håberget** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain between Colesbukta and Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the high mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26.

**Håbergnuten** 78° 05' N 15° 20' E  
1031 m high peak on Håberget, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. H. = the high mountain peak. *Gabergsknuten*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22; *Gabersnuten*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 8; *Gora Gabergsknuten*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Håbergsknuten*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26.

*Håbergsknuten*, see Håbergnuten.

*Håbethvatnet*, see Haabethvatnet.

**Haabethvatnet** 74° 30' N 19° 10' E  
Lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After the Haabeth family of business men in Stavanger, Norway. They played an important part in the starting and development of coal mining on Bjørnøya. *Håbethvatnet*, Hoel 1925.

**Håfjellet** 77° 53.0' N 17° 43.0' E  
Mountain, 841 m, between Edvardbreen and Nordsyssebreen in the central of Heer Land. H. = the high mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Haagfjellbekkene** 78° 03.0' N 14° 29.5' E  
Two brooks from Haagfjellet to Hollendardalen: the westernmost brook flows into Hollendarelva, while the easternmost brook flows into the river through Iradalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Haagfjellet** 78° 01.8' N 14° 30.0' E  
611 m high and 4.5 km long mountain between Grøndalen in the south and Hollendardalen to Iradalen in the north, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Den Haag, Netherlands, seat of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Mt Haag*, De Geer 1912.

**Håkallen** 76° 52.6' N 21° 39.0' E  
Small islet west of Håkjerringa in Kulstadholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Gjertz 1991.

*Haaken Mathiesenfjella*, see Mathiesenfjella.

**Haakenbreen** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier in Mathiesenfjella between Aavatsmarkbreen and Engelskbukta, west in Oscar II Land. After Haaken Larpent Mathiesen, 1858-1930, Norwegian businessman and landowner, contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Gl. Haaken*, Isachsen 1915.

**Haakentoppen** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Peak, 864 m, in Mathiesenfjella, west in Oscar II Land. After Haaken Larpent Mathiesen, 1858-1930, Norwegian businessman and landowner, contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29. *H. Mathiesen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Set Haaken*, Isachsen 1915.

**Håkjerringa** 79° 55.0' N 27° 33.5' E  
Small island in Kaldøyane about 5 km east of Frostøyane, northernmost on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. H. = the Greenland shark. Lytskjold 1985.

**Håkjerringa** 76° 52.5' N 21° 40.0' E  
Islet on the western side of Håøya in Kulstadholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. H. = the greenland shark. It is a large existence of greenland sharks in this area. Gjertz 1991.

*Haakon peninsula*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

**Haakon VII Land** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
The district east of a line from Krossfjorden through Lilliehöökfjorden, Lilliehöökbreenn, Raudfjordbreen to Klinckowstrømfjorden and Raudfjorden, limited in the east by a line from the head of Woodfjorden through Vonbreen to Høltedahlfonna, across Høltedahlfonna through Kronebreen to Kongsvegen just west of Garwoodtoppen, then following Kongsvegen westwards to Kongsfjorden. The area also embraces Reinsdyrflya in the north and Lovénøyane and Blomstrandhalvøya in the south. After

Danish-born Haakon VII, 1872-1957, elected King of Norway 1905-57. *Terre Haakon VII*, Isachsen 1915.

*Haakonkette*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

*Haakonsgebirge*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

**Håpfjellet** 78° 50' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain south of Newtontoppen, between Kvitbreen, Russebreen, trubreen and Gruzdevbreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. Norwegian translation of the Russian name. *Mt Nadejda*, Vasiliev 1919, Wassiliew 1925.

**Hårbardbreen** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Glacier south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Hårbard ("Grey-beard") is another name for Odin in Norse mythology. *Odin Glacier*, Binney 1925 a.

**Hårbreen** 79° 16.3' N 11° 24.5' E  
Small glacier in Dronning Mauds Fjell, in the northern part of Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. H. = the hair glacier. The glacier hang like hair down from the highest peak on the mountain. Orvin 1964.

**Hårfagrehaugen** 78° 55.5' N 28° 11.0' E  
304 m high mountain north of Retziusfjellet on the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Harald Hårfagre (Harold Fairhair), Norwegian Viking king. Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b. *Emmy-Berg*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 441; *Haarfagrehaugen*, Johnsen 1872, Mohn 1873, Pettersen 1889.

*Haarfagrehaugen*, see Mohnhøgda.

*Haarfagrehaugen*, see Hårfagrehaugen.

*Haarfagrehaugen*, see Mohnbukta.

*Hårteigen*, see Drivdalsryggen.

*Haast Berg*, see Haastberget.

**Haastberget** 78° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain west of Solveigdomen on the western coast of Barentsøya. After Johann Franz Julius von Haast, 1822-77, German-Australian geologist. *Haast Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Håsteinen** 74° 20' N 19° 04' E  
Rock, about 50 m high, off the southern point of Bjørnøya. H. = the high rock. Hoel 1925.

**Håungen** 76° 52.8' N 21° 39.0' E  
Small islet north of Håkallen in Kulstadholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Gjertz 1991.

**Håvatnet** 80° 25.7' N 19° 54.0' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Beverlydalen, Laponiahelvøya on Nordaustlandet. H. = the high lake. Hjelle 1980.

**Håvieegga** 77° 39.5' N 15° 50.5' E  
About 3 km long ridge in Håviefjellet northwards between Greenbreen and Høegh-Omdalbreen, in the western part of Nathorst Land. After Erik Benedictus Lindseth Håvie, Norwegian police officer, governor (sysselemann) of Svalbard in the summers of 1929, 1930 and 1931. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Håviefjellet** 77° 39.0' N 15° 51.0' E  
About 5 km long mountain with the heights 950, 996, 908 and 805 m, between Greenbreen, Reidbreen and Høegh-Omdalbreen, in the central part of Nathorst Land. The about 3 km long northern part with the heights 908 and 805 m is named Håvieegga. After Erik Benedictus Lindseth Håvie, Norwegian police officer, governor (sysselemann) of Svalbard. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Haavimbjfellet** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 780 m, south of the inner part of Kongsfjorden, northeast in Oscar II Land. After Karl Jakob Haavimb, b. 1884, engineer, assistant on the expedition equipped by Prince Albert I of Monaco and led by Gunnar Isachsen 1907, and topographer to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Mt Haavimb*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Håøya** 76° 50' N 21° 00' E  
One of Tusenøyane south of Edgeøya. H. = the high island. Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *High Rock*, Christie (1851) p. 9 (19), Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *High-roc*, Löwenigh (1830) p. 16; *Hochstein*, Löwenigh (1830) p. 16; *Hoher Fels*, German chart 155; *Husøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; *Høy-Roks*, Kulstad (1871) p. 10; *Rer Elevé*, French chart 5375; *Wester I.*, Edge 1925.

*de la Demi Lune*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*I del Re*, see Kongsøya.  
*I. Basse*, see Lågøya.  
*I. Bergren*, see Berggrenøya.  
*I. Bianca*, see Kvitøya.  
*I. Bird*, see Fugleholmen.  
*I. Caroli*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*I. Charles*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*I. de l'Hollandois ou d'Amsterdam*, see Amsterdamøya.  
*I. de Louis*, see Albertøya.  
*I. de l'Ours*, see Bjørnøya.  
*I. de Rix*, see Edgeøya.  
*I. degli Orsi*, see Bjørnøya.  
*I. dei Danesi*, see Danskøya.  
*I. della Speranza*, see Hopen.  
*I. des Chiens Marins*, see Kobbeøya.  
*I. des Danois*, see Danskøya.  
*I. des Oyes*, see Ytre Norsøya.  
*I. des Verdiers*, see Moffen.  
*I. di Guglielmo*, see Wilhelmøya.  
*I. di Stor*, see Storøya.  
*I. du Croissant*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*I. du Gd. Duc Constantin*, see Sørkappøya.  
*I. du Narwhal*, see Kvalrossøya.  
*I. Dunen*, see Dunøyane.  
*I. Envall*, see Envalløya.  
*I. Esperance*, see Hopen.  
*I. Festningen*, see Festningen.  
*I. Foott*, see Footøya.  
*I. Guillaume*, see Wilhelmøya.  
*I. Gydén*, see Gydénøyane.  
*I. Jäderin*, see Langeøya.  
*I. Kobbeskjær*, see Kobbskjera.  
*I. Kohn*, see Kohnøya.  
*I. Moffen*, see Moffen.  
*I. Pce Heinrich*, see Prins Heinrichøya.  
*I. Ringertz*, see Ringertzøya.  
*I. Robben*, see Kobbeøya.  
*I. Roon*, see Roonøyane.  
*I. Speranza*, see Hopen.  
*I. Thumb Point*, see Wilhelmøya.  
*I. Tombola*, see Tomboløya.  
*I. Ursorum*, see Bjørnøya.  
*I. Vogelsand*, see Fuglesongen.  
*I. von Otter*, see Von Otterøya.  
*I. William*, see Wilhelmøya.  
*I. es du Roi Louis*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.  
*I. Purchas plus ultra*, see Lågøya.  
*I:del Golfo*, see Danskøya.  
*Ibsen-Eis*, see Barentsjøkulen.

**Ibsenfjella** 78° 33.7' N 15° 38.0' E  
 About 6.5 km long mountain group on the southern side of Sauriedalen, between Guntflya, Frostisen and Sturefjellet, in the southern part of Dickson Land. After Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1906, Norwegian dramatist. *Mts Ibsen*, Isachsen 1915.

*Ice Bay*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Ice Canal Vally*, 79° 40' N 19° E. In Nordaustlandet, not identified. Binney (1925 c) p. 209.  
*Ice Cape*, see Isrundingen.  
*Ice Fjord*, see Isfjorden.  
*Ice Is.*, see Isøyane.  
*Ice Point*, see Ispynten.  
*Ice Point*, see Isodden.  
*Ice Sound*, see Isfjorden.

*Ice sounde*, see Isfjorden.  
*Iceberg*, see Torellbreen.  
*Iceberg Mount*, see Torellbreen.  
*Icehook*, see Ys-hoek.  
*Ice-sound*, see Isfjorden.  
*Ice-sunds jökeln*, see Grønfyjordbreane.

**Idabreen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
 Glacier at the head of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Ida Seliger, sister of Paul Seliger who constructed the map and named the place. *Ida-Gletscher*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Idabukta** 79° 35.0' N 12° 25.0' E  
 Bay westernmost in Liefdefjorden, in the front of Idabreen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

*Ida-Gletscher*, see Idabreen.

**Idavollen** 79° 30.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
 Mostly ice covered plateau between Midtbreen and Svartstupa west in Ny-Friesland. Idavollen was a castle in the middle of Åsgård in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Idodalen** 78° 34.8' N 15° 22.0' E  
 About 5.5 km long valley between Heimenfjellet and Kongressfjellet in the southwestern part of Dickson Land. After Ido, international auxiliary language. See also Esperantodalen and Kongressfjellet. At the International Geological Congress in Stockholm, Sweden, 1910 it was proposed also to use one of the international auxiliary languages, but the proposal was rejected. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Vallée Ido*, De Geer 1912; *Wijk Tal*, De Geer 1910 b.

**Idoelva** 78° 34.8' N 15° 22.0' E  
 River through Idodalen in the southwestern part of Dickson Land. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 b) p. 6.

**Idrefjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
 1011 m high mountain between Särnafjellet, Stavkyrkja, Torafjellet, Elvdalfjellet and Venjafjellet, northwest in James I Land. After Idre, parish in the northwestern part of Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Idre*, De Geer 1912.

*Idrott Ness*, see Idrottneset.

**Idrottneset** 79° 50' N 12° 00' E  
 Low peninsula between Värtavågen and Lingbukta, northwest on Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. I. = the athletics point. A number of names connected with sports and athletics were used by De Geer in this district: Balckbreen, Balckfjellet, Lingbreen, Lingbukta, Stadionbreen, and Stadionfjellet. *Idrott Ness*, De Geer 1913.

*Idun Carapace*, see Idunskjoldet.

**Idunbreen** 79° 45' N 19° 40' E  
 Glacier west of Idunfjellet, north of Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Idun, goddess in Norse mythology. *Gl. Idun*, De Geer 1923 a; *Sandford Gl.*, Glen 1937.

**Idunfjellet** 79° 40' N 19° 30' E  
 Mountain east of Idunbreen, north of Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Idun, goddess

in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Idun*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Idunneset** 79° 40' N 19° 30' E  
Point west of Idunbreen, north of Wahlenbergfjorden, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Idun, goddess in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Idun*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Idunskjoldet** 79° 45' N 19° 40' E  
High ice cap just north of Idunfjellet, southernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *Idun Carapace*, Glen (1941) p. 68.

*Iis Fjord*, see Isfjorden.  
*Il Pretendente*, see Pretender.

**Iladalen** 78° 17.7' N 21° 56.5' E  
Small valley between Bødelfjellet and Slakkuven, southeasternmost on Barentsøya. Orvin 1964.

*Ile Bastrén*, see Nordre Castrénøya.  
*Ile Blanche*, see Kvitøya.  
*Ile Cumming*, see Cummingøya.

**Ile de Francekollen** 78° 15' N 16° 40' E  
Mountain south of Sassenfjorden, northeasternmost in Norden-skiöld Land. After the French tourist steamer "Ile de France" that visited Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1910. *Dôme Ile de France*, Dubois 1912.

*Ile de la Grosse Pierre*, see Storsteinhalvøya.  
*Ile de la Mousse*, see Moseøya.  
*Ile de Wahlenberg*, see Wahlbergøya.  
*Ile des Baleines*, see Kvaløya.  
*Ile des deux Crois*, see Tokrossøya.  
*Ile des Eders*, see Eholmen.  
*Ile des Eiders*, see Breiddholmen.  
*Ile des Eiders*, see Eholmen.  
*Ile des Norvégiens no. 1*, see Ytre Norskøya.  
*Ile des Norvégiens no. 2*, see Indre Norskøya.  
*Ile des Oiseaux*, see Fugleholmen.  
*Ile du Grand Duc Constantin*, see Sørkappøya.  
*Ile du Sud-Est*, see Edgeøya.  
*Ile Ehl*, see Eskjeret.  
*Ile Jutta*, see Juttaholmen.  
*Ile Midtøya*, see Midtøya.  
*Ile Nordøya*, see Nordøya.  
*île Russe*, see Russøyane.  
*Ile Ræstad*, see Ræstadholmen.  
*Ile Sigrid*, see Sigridholmen.  
*Iles de la Station*, see Stasjonsøyane.  
*Iles des Canards*, see Andøyane.  
*Iles des Mouettes*, see Måkeøyane.  
*Iles des Oies*, see Gåsøyane.  
*Iles des Oiseaux*, see Fuglesteinen.  
*Iles Dolomite*, see Dolomittøyane.  
*îles du Duvet*, see Dunøyane.  
*Iles du Foreland*, see Forlandsøyane.  
*Iles Duim*, see Tommeløyane.  
*Iles Lovén*, see Lovénøyane.  
*Iles Palander*, see Palanderøya.  
*Iles Waygat*, see Vaigattøyane.  
*Iles Wijkander*, see Wijkanderøyane.  
*Iles Wilhe ou du Roi-Charles*, see Kong Karls Land.  
*Iller*, see Atna.  
*Ilot*, see Reinholmen.

*Ilot de l'Homme mort*, see Likholmen.  
*Ilots Abbot*, see Abbotøyane.  
*Ilots du Large*, see Ytterholmane.  
*Ils Alexéev*, see Kükenthaløya.  
*Ils Alexéev*, see Alekseevøya.  
*Ils Iakimowitch*, see Jakimovičøyane.  
*Ils Salskjær*, see Salskjera.  
*Ils Thomas Smith*, see Thomas Smithøyane.  
*Imisdalen*. Somewhere between Revneset and Deltaneset. Hadač.

**Immervatnet** 79° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Lake south of Femmilsjøen, northwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. Løvenskiöld (1964) p. 184.

*Inch Mickery*, see Mickeryholmen.  
*Inchcolm Hut*, see Inchcolmhytta.

**Inchcolmhytta** 78° 22.1' N 11° 37.0' E  
Hut on Inchcolmodden on the western coast of Forlandsletta, just south of Antarcticbogen, Prins Karls Forland. After Inchcolm, island in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. *Inchcolm Hut*, Bruce 1909.

**Inchcolmodden** 78° 22.2' N 11° 36.5' E  
700 m wide point on the southern side of Antarcticbogen, the western coast of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Inchcolmhytta which is situated on the point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Indre Billefjord** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Name of recognized coalbearing claim on Billefjorden, Dickson Land. After the Dutch whaler Cornelius Claeszoon Bille. Svalbardkommisssær (1927) map 24.

**Indre Hesteskogrunnen** 77° 25' N 22° 30' E  
Shoal southwest of Delitschøya and Zieglerøya in Tjuvfjorden. From neighbouring name. *Bjørnbuktbaen*, Orvin 1964.

**Indre Lågfjord** 77° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim on Van Mijenfjorden. After Willem Van Muyden, chief of the Dutch whaling fleet 1612-13. Van Mijenfjorden has also been called Lågfjorden. Svalbardkommisssær (1927) map 25. *Braganzafältet*, Andersson (1917) p. 18.

**Indre Norskøya** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Island north of the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, just outside Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. I. = the inner Norwegian island. *Ganse E.*, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652, Doncker 1664, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Gansen Eyland*, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710; *Goose Island*, Addison 1904; *Große Norskö*, Passarge (1869) p. 102; *Gaasen Eyland*, Doncker 1685; *Ile des Norvégiens no. 2*, Grad (1866) p. 32; *Inner Norway I.*, British chart 3203; *Stora Norskön*, Chydenius (1865) p. 131.

**Indre Russøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
The one of the Russøyane lying closest to the western coast of Nordaustlandet. I. = the inner Russian island. See also Russøyane. *Austre Russøya*, Olsson (1960) p. 118; *Inre Ryssön*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900; *L. Ryssön*, Ringertz 1899; *Morensons ö*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 75; *Morensön*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 75.

**Indrebøbreen** 77° 37.5' N 17° 57.5' E  
Tributary glacier to Kvalbreen, southernmost in Heer Land. After Dr. philos professor Gustav Ludvig Indrebø. Orvin 1960.

*Indrehytta*, see Innerhytta.

**Infanten** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E  
1020 m high mountain in Kongsfjella, between Kongsvegen, Infantonna and Hamarbreen, westernmost in James I Land. After infant, Spanish and Portuguese title for younger princes of the Royal house. *Mt Infant*, De Geer 1912.

**Infantonna** 78° 49.1' N 13° 17.8' E  
Glacier between Kronebreen and Hamarbreen and between Pretender, Dronningfjella, Infanten, Palasset and Tre Kroner, westernmost in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Infantin Beatrix Gletscher*, see Holmiabreen.

*Infantin Maria Anna-Gletscher*, see Buchanbreen.

*Inferno*, see Poninskiøyra.

*Inferno Bay*, see Poninskiøyra.

**Ingeborgfjellet** 77° 46.0' N 14° 25.0' E  
Mountain with the highest peak of 714 m, and a peak of 660 m in the eastern part, between Fridtjovbreen and Bellsund, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the heroine of the Old Norse Fridtjovsaga. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Ingeborgs Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

*Ingeborgs Berg*, see Ingeborgfjellet.

**Ingebrigtsenbukta** 77° 32.3' N 15° 08.0' E  
Three km wide, open bay on the southern shore of the outermost part of Van Keulenfjorden, between Ålesundneset and Kapp Toscana, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg land. After Morten Andreas Ingebrigtsen, 1848-1932, Norwegian whaler. *Ingebrigtsens Bucht*, Barry 1894 i; *Ingebrigtsen's bugt*, Hamberg 1905.

*Ingebrigtsens Bucht*, see Ingebrigtsenbukta.

*Ingebrigtsen's bugt*, see Ingebrigtsenbukta.

**Ingebrigtsenøya** 74° 23' N 19° 12' E  
Small island in Kvalrossbukta, on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Morten Andreas Ingebrigtsen, 1848-1932, Norwegian whaler. Isachsen 1912 b.

*Ingelse Bay*, see English Bay.

**Ingerbreen** 77° 45.4' N 18° 17.0' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier south of Lundquistfjella, along the northern side of the western part of Osbornfjellet, easternmost in Heer Land. After Inger Lundquist, married to hydrographer Kaare Lundquist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Ingertreodden** 78° 11.9' N 13° 39.5' E  
Small point on the northern coast of the outermost part of Isfjorden, southernmost in Oscar II Land. After the coal steamer "Ingertre" which went ashore and was wrecked on this coast in 1949. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Inglefield Gl.*, see Inglefieldbreen.

**Inglefieldbreen** 77° 51.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
22 km long glacier from the area at Kneipen and Framkneipen to Storfjorden, in the central part of Heer Land. After Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield, 1820-94, English naval officer and Arctic explorer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Inglefield Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, De Geer 1919 a, Wassiliew 1925.

**Inglefieldbukta** 77° 54.0' N 18° 22.0' E  
About 3 km wide bay in front of Inglefieldbreen, on the coast of Storfjorden in Heer Land. After Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield, 1820-94, English naval officer and Arctic explorer. De Geer 1919 a.

**Inglefieldmorenen** 77° 54.8' N 18° 15.0' E  
About 6 km long moraine on the northern side of the lower part of Inglefieldbreen, north in Heer Land. After Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield, 1820-94, English naval officer and Arctic explorer. Arnesen 1969.

**Ingstadegga** 79° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain ridge southeast of Mosselbukta, north in Ny-Friesland. After Helge Marcus Ingstad, 1899-2001, Norwegian Arctic traveller, author of well known archaeological-historical works, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1933-35. *Ingstadeggen*, Ingstad 1936.

*Ingstadeggen*, see Ingstadegga.

**Ingstadfjellet** 77° 40.4' N 15° 56.5' E  
Mountain, 1005 m, south of Bromelldalen, west and south of Høegh-Omdalbreen, with Ryggkollen, Kvitskarvbreen and the eastern part of Bromelldalen in the east, north in Nathorst Land. After Helge Marcus Ingstad, 1899-2001, Norwegian Arctic traveller, author of well known archaeological-historical works, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1933-35. Norges Svalbard-og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Ingvaldbukta** 77° 47.2' N 16° 17.5' E  
Open bay on the southern shore of Van Mijenfjorden between Svendsenodden and the southwestern part of Danzigøyra, northernmost in Nathorst Land. After Ingvald Svendsen, Tromsø, Norway, sealing and whaling captain, ice-pilot and skipper. *Ingvaldsbukta*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 22; *Ingvaldsbukten*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Ingvaldsbukta** 77° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim, 13.8 km<sup>2</sup>, south of Van Mijenfjorden, north in Nathorst Land. After Ingvald Svendsen, Tromsø, Norway. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 22.

*Ingvaldsbukta*, see Ingvaldbukta.

*Ingvaldsbukten*, see Ingvaldbukta.

*Inner Isfjorden Area*. Used for the area around Billefjorden, Sassenfjorden and Tempelfjorden. It is no geographical unit and therefore cannot be considered a geographical name. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

*Inner Norway I.*, see Indre Norskøya.

**Innerbreen** 78° 05' N 17° 20' E  
The innermost glacier between Innerknausen and Strömbergfjellet in Oppdalen, tributary valley to Lundströmdalen, southernmost in Sabine Land. I. = the inner glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).



- Inneregga** 78° 43.8' N 12° 12.0' E  
Crest with two peaks, 919 and 927 m, south in Mathiesenfjella, Oscar II Land. I. = the inner crest. Hjelle 1988.
- Innerflua*, 78° 40' N 11° 30' E. Sunken rock, 1 1/2 nautical miles south of Engelskbukta. I. = the inner rock (half-tide). Isachsen 1912 b.
- Innerholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small island, one of Lovénøyane in Kongsfjorden, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. I. = the inner islet. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2.
- Innerhytta** 78° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Hut at Adventelva on the northern side of Jansonhaugen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Built by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. *Indrehytta*, Lyngø 1940.
- Innerknausen** 78° 05' N 17° 20' E  
853 m high crag at the head of Oppdalen, tributary valley from east to Lundströmdalen, southernmost in Sabine Land. I. = the inner crag. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Innerodden** 78° 35.1' N 11° 16.5' E  
Point on the southern side of Peter Winterbukta, on the eastern coast on the central part of Prins Karls Forland. I. = the inner point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Innifonna** 77° 40.5' N 18° 08.0' E  
Tributary glacier from north in the Thomsonbreen complex, between Richterfjellet, Sørentoppen and Tuftekallane, southeast in Heer Land. After Inni Richter, married to Søren Richter. See also Richterfjellet. Orvin 1960.
- Innkjegla** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 954 m, northeast of Braganzavågen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the inner cone. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Mt Inkägla*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Innvika** 80° 05.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Bay innermost in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. I. = the inner bay.
- Innvikdalen** 80° 05.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Valley southeast from Innvika, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Neilson 1966. *Kalkdragdalen*, Flood 1966.
- Innvikhøgda** 80° 00.0' N 23° 00.0' E  
Large, flat mountain south of Innvika, Orvin Land, in the northern part of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name.
- Inre Ryssön*, see Indre Russøya.  
*Insel Corspynten*, see Ræstadorholmen.  
*Insel-Berg*, see Øyfjellet.
- Instebreen** 77° 39.8' N 15° 21.0' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Synshovden to Kjellmanberget west and southwestwards between Svedenborgfjellet and Gyllenskiöldfjellet to Ulladalen, in the western part of Nathorst Land. I. = the innermost glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Instrumentberget** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain east of Mosselbukta, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. On the top of this mountain there was a trigonometric station. Rosén (1913) p. 19.
- Invaderfjellet** 79° 30.7' N 12° 45.0' E  
Mountain between MF11-breen and Stinsonbreen in the central part of Widerøefjella, north in Haakon VII Land. After Invarde, a type of aircraft used by Widerøes Flyselskap A/S in Svalbard, the company taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. Winsnes 1990.
- Inwyck*, see Bellsund.  
*Ira V.*, see Iradalen.
- Irabreen** 78° 01.4' N 14° 41.5' E  
2.5 km long glacier from the top of Fossilfjellet in Kolspissfjella, westwards into Iradalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *Ira* (latin) = anger. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Iradalen** 78° 02.1' N 14° 34.5' E  
Four km long tributary valley from south to Hollendardalen, between Haagfjellet and Paxfjellet, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *Ira* (latin) = anger. *Ira V.*, De Geer 1912.
- Ire Monte de Glace*, see Nordbreen.
- Irenebreen** 78° 39.8' N 12° 07.5' E  
Three km long glacier in Prins Heinrichfjella, between Prinsesseryggen and Gråfjellet, west in Oscar II Land. After Princess Irene of Hessen, 1866-1953, married 1888 to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, member of the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition to Spitsbergen 1910. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29. *Glacier Princesse Irene*, Isachsen 1915.
- Irgens*, see Irgensfjellet.
- Irgensfjellet** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 360 m, in Blomstrandhalvøya, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Johannes Irgens, 1869-1939, Norwegian politician and diplomat. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Irgens*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Irmingereset** 80° 10' N 21° 30' E  
Point north east in Gustav V Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Otto Fredrik Heinrich Irminger, 1836-1923, Danish naval officer and geographer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Cap Irminger*, Nordenskiöld 1863.
- Iron Gorge*. The outermost part of Mathiesondalen. Name unnecessary. Balchin 1941.  
*Iron Mountain*, see Jarnfjellet.
- Irvinefjellet** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain southwest of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Andrew Comyn Irvine, 1902-24, who was one of the sledging party on the Oxford Expedition 1923. Irvine and Odell made the ascent of this mountain August 16, 1923, from a camp near the head of Chydeniusbreen. Irvine disappeared on Mount Everest (with George Mallory) on June 8, 1924. *Black Michael*, Glen (1935) p. 111; *Mt Irvine*, Odell 1923.
- Is berch*, 76° 30' N 16° E. Between Hornsund and Sörkapp, cannot be identified. Middelhoven 1634.  
*Is Cap*, see Isrundingen.  
*Is Glace*, see Isøyane.  
*Is Plankehl.*, see Plankeholmane.  
*Is Sond*, see Isfjorden.  
*Is. Dunes*, see Dunøyane.  
*Is. e d. Re Carlo*, see Kong Karls Land.  
*Is. e del Re Luigi*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

*Isachsen Névé*, see *Isachsenfonna*.

**Isachsenfjellet** 78° 27.1' N 11° 28.5' E  
674 m high mountain between Peachflya and Archibald Geikiebreen, on Prins Karls Forland. After Gunnerius (Gunnar) Ingvald Isachsen, 1868-1939, Norwegian officer and Arctic explorer. Topographic surveyor of the second "Fram" expedition 1898-1902. Leader of the expeditions financed and organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco, to Spitsbergen 1906 and 1907. Leader of the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Norwegian government delegate Paris 1919 when the question of the sovereignty of Spitsbergen was decided in favour of Norway. Director of the Norwegian Maritime Museum in Oslo from 1923. Leader of the "Norvegia" expedition to the Antarctic 1930-31. Named by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce who was also in Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907 as leader of expeditions financed by the Prince of Monaco. *Burn Murdoch Peak*, Bruce 1913; *Mt Isachsen*, Bruce 1909, *Isachsen* 1915.

**Isachsenfonna** 79° 00' N 13° 00' E  
Plateau glacier east of Krossfjorden at an altitude of 850-900 m, covering an area of about 140 km<sup>2</sup>, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After G. Isachsen with companions traversed the glacier in 1906, A. Hoel in 1910, and O. Holtedahl in 1911. The Norwegian-Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition (H. U. Sverdrup and H. Wilson Ahlmann) had its base on the glacier, and meteorological and glaciological observations were carried out from June 24 to August 16, 1934. *Isachsen Névé*, De Geer 1923 b; *Plateau Isachsen*, Hoel 1909, *Isachsen* 1912 a.

*IsachsensHögland*, 79° 20' N 13° E. South of Liefdefjorden, name hardly necessary. De Geer 1919 b.

*Isaksen I*, see *Isaksenøya*.

**Isaksenøya** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
Small island, one of Rønnebeckøyane in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After the Norwegian sailing skipper Isak Nils Isaksen, 1840-1920, skipper and ice-pilot to a number of foreign scientific expeditions to Arctic regions. *Isaksen I*, Ulve 1872.

**Isauga** 79° 55.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small lake near the head of Sørvika, in the inner part of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice eye. Häggblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

*Isauga*, see *Auga*.

**Isausa** 79° 40.9' N 21° 47.8' E  
Lake northwest of Ruggen, south in Etonbreen, in the innermost part of Wahlenbergfjorden, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.

**Isbekken** 79° 50.0' N 17° 40.0' E  
River along the northeastern part of Valhallfonna to Buldrevågen in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Isbjörn Hafen*, see *Isbjørnhamna*.

**Isbjørnhamna** 77° 00.0' N 15° 36.0' E  
Bay in front of Hansbreen limited in the west by Wilczekodden, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the ice-breaker "Isbjørn", Norwegian sealing vessel, which was hired several times by foreign Arctic expeditions. It was bombed with "Selis" by German aircraft on May 14, 1942. 14 Norwegians were killed. *Isbjörn Hafen*, Sterneck 1874; *Isfjordhamna*, Oxaas (1955) p. 113;

*Mottle Bay*, State Papers 1657; *Zatoka Białych Niedźwiedzi*, Polish map IGIK 1984.

**Isbjørnoddan** 78° 11.7' N 21° 30.5' E  
Point about 6 km west of Meodden on the southern shore of Freemansundet, north on Edgeøya. I. = the polar bear point. A hydrographic surveying group from Norwegian Mapping Authority met 6 polar bears here in 1987. NSKU 1988.

**Isbjørnoddan** 78° 05.8' N 14° 11.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of the outermost part of Grøn fjorden, about 3.5 km north of Barentsburg, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the ice-breaker "Isbjørn", Norwegian sealing vessel, which was hired several times by foreign Arctic expeditions. It was bombed with "Selis" by German aircraft on May 14, 1942. 14 Norwegians were killed. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Isbjørnpasset** 80° 12.0' N 21° 30.0' E  
Pass between Skardhø and Colomhøgda south of Norden-skiöldbukta, between Sabinebukta and Rijpfjorden, northeast in Gustav V Land on Nordaustlandet. I. = the polar bear. Bear tracks found in the pass. Flood 1966.

**Isbroddane** 77° 10.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
A row of small nunataks with heights between 594 and 690 m, between Fallberget and Skjermen, south in Torell Land. I. = the ice-spurs. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Isbroddbreen** 77° 10.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Eight km long glacier west of Isbroddane, south in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Isbukta** 76° 48.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Large bay in the front of Vasil'evbreen, limited in the east by a line from Morenetangen to the northern end of Nordre Randberget, east in Sørkapp Land. I. = the ice bay. Svalbard chart 509 (1946), Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Isdammane*, see *Isdammen*.

**Isdammen** 78° 12.5' N 15° 46.0' E  
About 2.5 km long, dammed pond at the lower part of Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the ice pond. Before the pond was dammed a large pond (store Isdam) and several small ponds (Isdammane) were located here. The name Isdammen is used by the population in Longyearbyen. Norwegian Polar Institute 1981. *Isdammane*, Sig Thor (1930); *Store Isdam*, Foged (1964) p. 17.

*Isdammen*, 77° 52.4' N 16° 38' E. Drinking water reservoir east-ermmost in Vintergata at Sveagruva. Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S 1982.

**Isdomen** 79° 33.0' N 25° 04.0' E  
Cap on the inland ice about 25 km north of Kapp Mohn, south-east on Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice dome. Orvin 1964. *Isoddomen*, Orvin 1964.

**Isfjellbukta** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
Bay formed by the front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the iceberg bay. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

- Isfjellelva** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
River running from Isfjellvatnet along Torellmorenen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the iceberg river. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Isfjellelva*, see Reindalselva.  
*Isfjellhamna*, see Burgerbukta.  
*Isfjellholman*, 77° 30' N 16° E. Two grounded icebergs near the head of Van Keulenfjorden, have now disappeared. Qvigstad (1927) p. 14.
- Isfjellvatnet** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
Ice-dammed lake situated 94 m above sea-level, on the western side of Raudfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the iceberg lake. Iceberg's from the glacier is constantly floating into the lake, hence the name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Isfjord Fyr** 78° 03.9' N 13° 37.5' E  
Lighthouse erected at Kapp Linné in 1933 by the Norwegian government, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Named after Isfjorden. Orvin (1934) p. 25, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Isfjord Radio** 78° 03.9' N 13° 37.5' E  
Wireless station built at kapp Linné in 1933 by the Norwegian government, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Since 1934 the station has been equipped with a meteorological service. Named after Isfjorden. *Isfjord Radiostasjon*, Orvin (1934) p. 28.
- Isfjord Radiofyr** 78° 03.9' N 13° 37.5' E  
Radio beacon at Kapp Linné, erected in 1946 by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Named after Isfjorden. Lyngaas (1947) p. 235.
- Isfjord Radiostasjon*, see Isfjord Radio.
- Isfjordbanken** 77° 30' N 10° 00' E  
Bank southwest of Isfjorden. Named after Isfjorden. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).
- Isfjorden** 78° 20.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
Svalbard's second longest fiord, 107 km, on the western coast of Spitsbergen with Grønfjorden, Adventfjorden, Sassenfjorden, Tempelfjorden, Billefjorden, Nordfjorden, Dicksonfjorden and Ekmanfjorden, limited in the west by a line between Daudmannsodden in the north and Revleodden in the south. I. = the ice fiord. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baye Glacée*, Bellin 1764; *Eis Bay*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Eis fiord*, *Golfe des Glaces*, Malte Brun 1866; *Eis Fjord*, German chart 155; *Eisbay*, Pagès 1786; *Fjord Lodowy*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 58; *Grenharbor*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *Groen haven*, Blaeu 1662; *Grooten Inwyck*, Barents 1598, Hondius 1611; *Jäävuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 25; *Ice Fjord*, British chart 2751; *Ice Sound*, Dudley 1646, Scoresby 1820 b; *Ice sounde*, Edge 1625; *Ice-sound*, Poole (1610) p. 7; *Iis Fjord*, Keilhau 1831; *Is Sond*, Blaeu 1623 b; *Issond*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *La baie des glaces*, Leclercq (1910) p. 140; *Lee Sound*, Dudley 1646; *Smearingbourg Harbour*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; *Zaliv Ldov*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 4; *Tee Sound*, Dufferin 1857; *The great Indraught*, Hudson (1607) p. 301; *Ys Sond*, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Giles and Rep 1710; *Ys sondt*, Colom 1650; *Ys Sound*, Blaeu 1623 a; *Ys sound o Golfo di Giaccio*, Dudley 1636; *Ys Zond Baay*, Zorgrager 1720; *Ysse Sound*, Gerrits 1613.
- Isfjordflya** 78° 03.0' N 13° 42.0' E  
About 8 km long, coastal plain between Griegbakken in the south and Linnéelva in the northeast, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the ice fiord plain. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Isfjordhalvøya*, see Nordenskiöld Land.  
*Isfjordhamna*, see Isbjørnhamna.
- Isfjordrenna** 78° 00' N 10° 00' E  
Submarine continuation of Isfjorden, to the edge of the shelf. Svalbard chart 507 (1939).
- Isflakbukta** 80° 41.3' N 20° 56.0' E  
Bay on the southeastern side of Phippsøya in Sjuøyane, limited by a line from Migmatittodden to the point on the southern side of Trollenykjen, north of Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice floe bay. The bay is often filled with drift ice, hence the name. Hjelle 1984.
- Isflua** 79° 41.6' N 26° 38.0' E  
Half-tide rock 600 m south of Isispynten on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1985.
- Isgrunnen** 78° 54.5' N 12° 21.0' E  
Shoal with three sunken rocks in the inner part of Kongsfjorden, between Lovénøyane and Kongsvegen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Winsnes 1988.
- Ishamna*, see Blomstrandhamna.
- Ishetta** 79° 37' N 11° 50' E  
Mountain, 894 m, south of Raudfjorden, between Karlsborgfjellet and Renaudfjellet, north in Albert I Land. Norwegian adaption of the French name. *Dôme Glacé*, Guissez 1904, Isachsen 1915.
- Ishuset** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
453 m high, partly ice covered nunatak just north of Sofiekammen, between Paierlbreen and Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the ice-house. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Ishøgda** 77° 51.7' N 15° 50.0' E  
1040 m high, ice covered peak west of Sundevalltoppen, limited by Littledalen, Greinhøgden, Sundevalltoppen and Ishøgddalen, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the ice height. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Ishøgddalen** 77° 51.0' N 15° 55.0' E  
About 2 km long valley between Ishøgda and Sundevalltoppen, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the ice height valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Isingbreen** 77° 07.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
Tributary glacier from north to Hornbreen west of Isingfjellet, southernmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Isingfjellet** 77° 07.4' N 16° 43.5' E  
620 m high mountain north of Hornbreen, southernmost in Torell Land. I. = the mountain with glazed frost. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Isis Pt.*, see Isispynten.

- Isispollen** 79° 42.2' N 26° 39.5' E  
Small circular bay on the northern side of Isispynten, on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Lytskjold 1985.
- Isispynten** 79° 40' N 26° 30' E  
Point on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet. The name was given for two reasons; the Isis is the name of the river at Oxford, UK; Isis is pronounced similarly to the English word ice - regarded as being appropriate in conveying the idea of an icy coastline. *Isis Pt.*, Binney 1925 b.
- Iskaka** 78° 10.6' N 18° 19.5' E  
700 m high, ice covered height in Nordmannsfonna between Eifenbeinbreen and Isrosa, Sabine Land. I. = the ice cake. Orvin 1960.
- Iskantelva** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
River running along the southern part of the front of Austre Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the ice-edge river. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Iskap*, see Isrundingen.  
*Iskapp*, see Isrundingen.
- Iskilen** 77° 35.0' N 23° 50.0' E  
Long, narrow bay between Stonebreen and Kong Johans Bre, on the western side of Edgeøya. I. = the ice spur.
- Isklakken** 77° 21.3' N 15° 22.5' E  
Small nunatak, 802 m, in the upper part of Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the lump of ice. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Iskletten** 78° 27.7' N 13° 58.0' E  
About 510 m high and southernmost peak in Gaffelen, central part of Helsinglandryggen southeast in Oscar II Land. Harland 1964.
- Iskollbreen** 77° 49.9' N 14° 54.0' E  
Small glacier from Iskollen northwestwards along Hesselbergaksla to Iskollidalen south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the icy hill glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Iskollbreen** 77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Small glacier flowing from Iskollen down to Skimebreen, Torell Land. I. = the icy hill glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Iskollidalen** 77° 50.2' N 14° 51.0' E  
Small tributary valley from east to the lower part of Berzeliusdalen, between Bratthamaren and Hesselbergaksla south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the icy hill valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Iskollen** 77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
Ice-covered hill east of Ljosfonn, Torell Land. I. = the icy hill. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Iskollen** 77° 49.3' N 14° 55.5' E  
625 m high and partly ice covered mountain between Iskollbreen, Stenehjembreen, Kolfjellbreen and Kolfjellidalen, south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the icy hill. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Iskollhaugen** 77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
720 m high hill on Iskollen, east of Ljosfonn in Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Iskolltoppen** 77° 15.0' N 17° 00.0' E  
724 m high peak in Iskollen, east of Ljosfonn in Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Iskota** 77° 54.3' N 17° 21.5' E  
869 m high peak between Hyllingebreen, Glasvola, Kleivbreen and Glimtoppen, east of Kroppbreen in the northern part of Heer Land. Orvin 1964.
- Isle aux Ours*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Isle Basse*, see Moseøya.  
*Isle de Deens*, see Danskøya.  
*Isle de Kijn*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Isle de la Demie Lune*, see Halvmåneøya.  
*Isle de Vorland ou avant Terre*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Isle de Waeygats*, see Vaigattøyane.  
*Isle de Worland*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Isle des Oiseaux*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Isle des Ours*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Isle des Phoques*, see Kobbeøya.  
*Isle du Sud Est*, see Edgeøya.  
*Isle haute et Montagne de Glace*, see Storøya.
- Islomen** 77° 08.0' N 22° 48.0' E  
Small skerry southeast in Menkeøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.
- Islysa** 78° 05' N 17° 00' E  
868 m high, nearly ice- and snow covered mountain near the divide between Lundströmdalen and Adventdalen, west in Sabine Land. I. = the ice-lightening mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Isløva** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
876 m high nunatak between Løveisen, Bøygisen and the uppermost part of Austre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The mountain has a slight resemblance to a lying lion (løve) when seen from southwest. Other localities in the vicinity are: Løvetanna, Løveisen, Løveungane, Halenuten and, Dusken. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Isme*, see Verlegenuken.
- Ismellom** 77° 46.3' N 22° 55.5' E  
About 460 m high mountain in the western part of Edgeøyjøkulen, between Seidbreen and Gandbreen, Edgeøya. I. = the ice in between. Arnesen 1987.
- Ismøya** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
891 m high mountain on the eastern side of Paierlbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the ice virgin. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Ismøybreen** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Ismøya, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Ismåsefjellet** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain in Clarendonnæringane, south of the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, northernmost in Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. After the ivory gull *Pagophila eburnea*. *Ivory Gull Cliff*, Binney 1925 a.

- Ismåsepynten** 80° 43.3' N 20° 58.0' E  
The northernmost point on the southernmost part of Phippsøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. After the ivory gull *Pagophila eburnea*. Hjelle 1980.
- Ismåsestranda** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Shore below Ismåsefjellet, south of the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, northernmost in Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. After the ivory gull *Pagophila eburnea*. *Ivory Gull Shore*, Binney 1925 a.
- Ismåsetoppen** 80° 00' N 21° 00' E  
458 m high nunatak between Sverdrupisen, Maudbreen and Rijpbreen, west of Rijpefjorden, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. I. = the ivory gull peak. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *Ismåsetp*, Svalbard chart 507 (1941); *Ivory Nunatak*, Glen 1937, Wright 1939.
- Ismåsetp*, see Ismåsetoppen.
- Isnibba** 77° 39.5' N 16° 09.5' E  
740 m high nunatak between Kvitskarvbreen and Sysselembreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. I. = the icy crag. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Isnuten** 77° 53.3' N 14° 04.0' E  
About 1 km long and 585 m high nunatak between Dahlfonna and Erdmannbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the ice crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Isodden*, 79° 20' N 25° 30' E. Point of the ice cap, here called Sørfonna, on the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet.
- Isoddomen*, see Isdomen.
- Isola de gli Vccelli*, see Fuglesteinen.
- Isola de Kijn*, see Prins Karls Forland.
- Isola degli Alpini*, see Alpinøya.
- Isola del Ghiaccio forte*, see Svenskøya.
- Isola del Principe Carlo*, see Prins Karls Forland.
- Isóla del' uomo morto*, see Likholmen.
- Isola dell' Vomo morto*, see Likholmen.
- Isola della Tavola*, see Tavleøya.
- Isola dell'Orso*, see Bjørnøya.
- Isola di Rys*, see Russøyane.
- Isola Grande*, see Storøya.
- Isola Great*, see Storøya.
- Isole dei Norvegesi*, see Norskøyane.
- Isole Sju*, see Sjuøyane.
- Isormen** 78° 25.0' N 21° 40.0' E  
Narrow glacier tounge south of Lomberget, between Willybreen and Reymondbreen on the northeastern coast of Barentsøya. I. = the ice worm. Büdel. *Eisschlang*e, Büdel.
- Ispallen** 77° 53.3' N 17° 01.0' E  
805 m high, partly snow covered mountain on the eastern side of Braganzavågen, west in Heer Land. I. = the ice step. *Mt Ispallen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Ispynten** 77° 26.9' N 13° 58.5' E  
Point between Dunderbukta and Hamnbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Norwegian translation of the original name: "...I saw a point which I named the Ice Point, because there lay abundance of Ice upon it" (Poole 1610). *Bel Point*, Markham 1881, Conway 1906; *Bel-point*, Fotherby 1613; *C. d. Glace*, Danckertz and Tavernier 1628; *Dunderbai-huken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; *Dunderpynten*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; *Ice Point*, Poole (1610) p. 6; *Pt Glace*, French chart 5375.
- Ispynttjørna** 77° 26.9' N 14° 00.5' E  
Small lake at Ispynten on the southern side of Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Isrosa** 78° 10.4' N 18° 34.0' E  
Glaciated area including Buckfallet on the southern side of Ulvebreen in Nordmannsfunna, Sabine Land. Orvin 1960.
- Isrosehallet*, see Raunhallet.
- Isrundingen** 79° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier point in front of Valhallfonna, on the western side of Hinlopenstretet, northeast in Ny-Friesland. I. = the round of ice. *Cap de Glace*, Grad (1866) p. 18; *Ice Cape*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *Is Cap*, Nordenskiöld 1863 a; *Iskap*, Bergens Turistforening (1897) p. 14; *Iskapp*, Isachsen 1919; *K. Eis*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c; *Vlacke hoeck*, Blaeu 1662.
- Isryggen** 76° 53.7' N 16° 39.5' E  
Three km long, narrow and partly ice covered sandstone ridge with the 471 m high peak, between Fredfonna and the northern part of Austjøkulen, north in Sørkapp Land. I. = the ice ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Isryggpasset** 76° 53.1' N 16° 40.5' E  
Glacier pass from Austjøkulen to Øydebreen, between Isryggen and Gedeonovfjellet, north in Sørkapp Land. I. = the ice ridge pass. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Isrypebreen** 78° 40.0' N 13° 40.0' E  
Steep glacier between Sveabreen and Sefströmbreen, James I Land. I. = the ivory gull glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Isrypene** 78° 40.0' N 13° 40.0' E  
Small mountain between Farwoodtoppen and Isrypebreen north of the upper part of Sveabreen, James I Land.
- Issjødalen** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small valley formed by a stream from a glacial lake near Sveagruva, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = ice lake valley. De Geer 1919 a.
- Isskiltoppene** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
630, 645, and 540 m high peaks east of Drevbreen, at the head of Storbreen, Torell Land. I. = the ice divide peaks. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Issond*, see Isfjorden.
- Istappane** 78° 40.0' N 12° 20.0' E  
Two nunataks, 611 and 681 m, in the upper part of Aavatsmarkbreen, Oscar II Land. I. = the icicles. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Istjørna** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small lake south of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. I. = the ice tarn. *Flakvatn*, Isachsen 1912 c.
- Istjørndalen** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Valley leading towards the southeast from Istjørna, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

- Istjørnelva** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
River in Istjørndalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Istoppane** 76° 40' N 16° 40' E  
Several peaks and crags on the icy ridge and slope between Dumskolten and Rundtuva, southeast in Sørkapp Land. I. = the ice peaks. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Isungen** 78° 17.2' N 13° 37.5' E  
178 m long lake at the foot of Krokfjellet, dammed by Harrietbreen, south in Oscar II Land. I. = the ice lake. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Isungen** 80° 05.0' N 24° 00.0' E  
Lake east of Duvebreen at Damhaugen in the northern part of Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice lake.
- Isvatnet** 78° 43.1' N 26° 39.0' E  
Lake north of Flathøgda in the southern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. I. = the ice lake. Sundsbj.
- Isvatnet** 80° 42.1' N 21° 00.0' E  
Small lake between Høgberget and Trollenykjen in the eastern part of Phippsøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice covered lake. Hjelle 1980.
- Isveggen** 78° 37.2' N 11° 03.0' E  
1.5 km long, very steep glacier in Grampianfjella on the eastern side of Parnasset, west in the southern part of the Buchananisen complex, Prins Karls Forland. I. = the ice wall. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Isvika** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Bay on the southern side of Murchisonfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice bay. Kulling 1934 b.
- Is-øarne*, see Isøyane.
- Isøyane** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Small islands off Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. I. = the ice islands. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Eis I.*, German chart 155; *Ice Is.*, British chart 2751; *Is Glace*, French chart 5375; *Is-øarne*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.
- Isøyane fuglereservat** 77° 08.0' N 14° 48.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Nordre Isøya and Isøykalven, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.
- Isøykalven** 77° 05' N 14° 40' E  
Islet with a cairn belonging to Isøyane and situated south of Nordre Isøya, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Isøyskjera** 77° 05' N 14° 40' E  
The southern group of islets and skerries belonging to Isøyane, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Isåa** 80° 10.0' N 24° 20.0' E  
River from Austfonna across Damflya to Finn Malmgrenfjorden in Orvin Land, in the northern part of Nordaustlandet. I. = the ice rivulet. Nielson 1966.
- Italiaodden** 79° 50.0' N 27° 00.0' E  
Point formed by the ice north of Isispynten, on the eastern side of Nordaustlandet. After the Italian dirigible airship "Italia", which met disaster with the Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile expedition in the neighbourhood of Foynøya in 1928.
- Ito Principe Enrico*, see Prins Heinrichøya.
- Iverflua** 77° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Sunken rock off the coast, between Bellsund and Isfjorden, west of Nordenskiöld Land. After Iver Pedersen Rønning, Sørvær, Søndre Helgeland, Norway. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Ivergrunnen** 77° 50' N 13° 00' E  
Shoal on the western coast between Isfjorden and Bellsund. After Iver Pedersen Rønning, Sørvær, Søndre Helgeland, Norway. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Iversen Ground*, see Iversengrunnen.
- Iversenbukta** 74° 22' N 19° 10' E  
Bay on the western shore of Sørhamna, Bjørnøya. After Eilif Iversen, Norwegian civil engineer. Hoel 1925.
- Iversenfjellet** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain, 365 m, at the southern end of Hopen. After captain Thor Iversen, 1873-1955, adviser to the Board of Fisheries, Bergen, Norway. Iversen 1926.
- Iversengrunnen** 76° 10' N 26° 30' E  
Fishing ground southeast of Hopen. After captain Thor Iversen, 1873-1955, adviser to the Board of Fisheries, Bergen, Norway. *Iversen Ground*, Close 1938.
- Ivory Glacier*, see Ivorybreen.  
*Ivory Glacier*, see Elfenbeinbreen.  
*Ivory Gull Cliff*, see Ismåsefjellet.  
*Ivory Gull Shore*, see Ismåsestranda.  
*Ivory Mountain*, see Ivorytoppen.  
*Ivory Nunatak*, see Ismåsetoppen.
- Ivorybreen** 79° 45' N 16° 40' E  
Small, tributary glacier from west to the upper part of Dunérbreen, Ny-Friesland. *Ivory Glacier*, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 420.
- Ivory-Gletscher*, see Elfenbeinbreen.
- Ivorytoppen** 79° 45' N 16° 20' E  
Small mountain peak between Dunérbreen, Ivorybreen and Åsgardfonna, on the western side of the upper part of Dunérbreen, Ny-Friesland. *Ivory Mountain*, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 420.
- Iwobreen** 77° 05.6' N 16° 15.0' E  
Glacier between the eastern branches of Firlingane and Trillingane, tributary to Storbreen, southwest in Torell Land. After Iwo Maria, b. 1955, son of the Pole Krzysztof Birkenmajer. Siedlecki 1959.

*Jachenau*, see Rindedalen.  
*Jachenau*, see Rindedøla.

**Jacksonfjellet** 78° 45' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak, 1124 m, on the divide between Nordenskiöldbreen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Richard Meredith Jackson, b. 1903, lawyer, leader of the Cambridge Reconnaissance Spitsbergen Expedition 1930 and of the Cambridge Expedition to Spitsbergen 1932. Reader in law 1950. Harland 1952. *Sven Hedin-Kopf*, Herrmann 1942.

**Jacksontoppen** 78° 34.0' N 17° 26.0' E  
Mountain between Pattersonfjellet, Gipsdalskongen and Tunabreen easternmost in Bünsow Land. After the English geodesist at Cambridge, UK, J. E. Jackson, who assisted Harland with work on maps. Harland 1959.

**Jacobitoppen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Peak, 1335 m, farthest north in Chydeniusfjella, east of the head of Veteranen in Ny-Friesland. After professor Karl Gustav Jakob Jacobi, 1804-51, German mathematician. *Mt Jacobi*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p.239, Wassiliew 1925.

**Jacobpynten** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Point east of Lady Franklinfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Anders Jacob Kulling, b. 1897, lecturer in literary history at Stockholms Högskola, Sweden. *Jacobspynten*, Kulling 1934 a.

*Jacobs Well*, see Jakobskjelda.  
*Jacobsenbreen*, see Eivindbreen.

**Jacobsenfjella** 78° 37.4' N 12° 22.0' E  
Mountain group between Elisebreen and the Dahlbreen complex, comprising Jarlsbergryggen 545, 712 and 860 m, Kysa 819 m, Krøvelen 390 m, Kaldkletten 837 m, Humpryggen 690 m and Bjørneskanka 773 m, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Andreas Julius Jacobsen, b. 1879, businessman in Fredrikstad, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *A. J. Jacobsen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mts Jacobsen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Jacobsenodden** 74° 29' N 19° 11' E  
Point on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Norwegian Jens Hugo Jacobsen, 1868-1925, managing director of Stavanger Støberi og Dok, deputy member of the board of directors of the company Bjørnøen A.S 1918-25. Hoel 1925.

*Jacobsens fjeld*, see Abeltoppen.  
*Jacobspynten*, see Jacobpynten.

**Jahnfjellet** 77° 02.6' N 15° 15.5' E  
637 m high mountain southernmost in Brattegga, dividing Steinvikdalen from Bratteggdalen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Dr. Alfred Jahn, 1915-99, professor and Chairman of the geographical Department at the University of Wrocław, leader of the geomorphologic-periglacial party "North" to the Polish IIIrd I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition in 1957-58. Siedlecki 1959.

**Jahnskaret** 77° 02.7' N 15° 14.0' E  
Pass leading from Bratteggdalen to Steinvikdalen, between Jahnfjellet and Gullichsenfjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959. *Steinvikskardet*, Siedlecki 1959.

**Jakimovičfjellet** 78° 51.6' N 18° 45.0' E  
Nunatak at the southern side of the northern part of Hinlopenbreen, east of Pachtusovfjellet, west in Olav V Land. After Jan Kazimirovich Jakimovič, d. 1905, captain in the Russian Navy, commanding the icebreaker "Ledokol II", of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in the summer of 1899-1900 and 1901. Wassiliew 1925, Harland 1955.

**Jakimovičøyane** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Islands west of Barkhamodden on the southwest point of Barentsøya. After Jan Kazimirovich Jakimovič, d. 1905, captain in the Russian Navy, commanding the icebreaker "Ledokol II", of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in the summer of 1899-1900 and 1901. *Ils Jakimowitch*, Wassiliew 1925; *Jakimovitsjøyane*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

*Jakimovitsjøyane*, see Jakimovičøyane.

**Jakobsenbukta** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Bay on the eastern shore of Woodfjorden, André Land. After Kristian Jakobsen, b. 1864, captain on S/S "Kvedfjord" on one of the expeditions organized by Albert I of Monaco and led by Isachsen in Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie Jakobsen*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Jakobsenpynten*, 77° 01.1' N 15° 14' E. Point 1 km south of Russepynten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Jakobskilden*, see Jakobskjelda.

**Jakobskjelda** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Natural spring near London, Blomstrandhalvøya, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. J. = the Jakob's well. Probably biblical allusion. *Jacobs Well*, N.E.C. (1913) p. 19; *Jakobskilden*.

**Jakobstigen** 76° 54.9' N 16° 11.5' E  
Two km long and very steep tributary glacier in Samarinbreen from Hornsundtind, northwest in Sabine Land. J. = the Jacob's ladder. The glacier seemingly leading into the sky. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Jakta** 79° 31.8' N 17° 56.7' E  
Islet south of Footøya in Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Lytskjöld.

**Jambreen** 79° 30.2' N 11° 17.5' E  
Tributary glacier from south to Waggonwaybreen, Albert I Land. J. = the level glacier. Orvin 1964. *Jampasset*, Orvin 1964.

**Jamdalen** 77° 56.5' N 14° 34.0' E  
About 4 km long valley from Jamdalsbreen westwards on the southern side of Weenfjellet to Grønfjorddalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the uniform valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Jamdalsbreen** 77° 56.2' N 14° 42.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Snøsalen and Skarddalsnuten down in Jamdalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Jamdalsnuten** 77° 56.7' N 14° 35.0' E  
About 2.5 km long and 570 m high crag between Jamdalen and Baalsrudbreen east of the inner part of Grønfjorddalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*James Geikie Glacier*, see James Geikiebreen.

**James Geikiebreen** 78° 30.0' N 11° 27.5' E  
The northernmost of Geikiebreane on the eastern coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After James Geikie, 1839-1915, Scottish geologist, glaciologist. See also Geikiebreane. *James Geikie Glacier*, Tyrrell 1921.

**James I Land** 78° 50.0' N 14° 00.0' E  
Area from Nordfjorden through Yoldiabukta, Sveabreen, Kongsvegen to the western side of Garwoodtoppen, turning northeast on Kronebreen, Holvedahlfonna, Olafsonhøgda, the upper part of Abrahamsenbreen, Ruskbreen, Millarpasset, Lisbetbreen to Universitetsbreen, turning southwards on Universitetsbreen through Mariskardet, Dicksondalen, Dicksonfjorden to Nordfjorden. After James I, King of England and Scotland 1603-25. De Geer 1913. *King James Land*, Conway 1898 a and b.

*James I:s kust*, 79° 30' N 11° E. De Geer 1919 d.  
*Jammerfd.*, see Sorgfjorden.

**Jamna** 77° 56.4' N 14° 30.0' E  
River from Jamdalsbreen through Jamdalen to Grønfyorddalen into Grønfyorddalselva, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Jampasset*, see Jambreen.

**Jamryggen** 77° 26.0' N 14° 30.0' E  
650 m high ridge from Livdegga towards Chamberlindalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. J. = the uniform ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Jan Donker*, see Donkerholmane.  
*Jan Tennisen Cove*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.  
*Jan Teunissens B.*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.  
*Jan Teunissen Baai*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.

**Jan Teunissenbukta** 79° 30' N 15° 00' E  
Bay on the western side of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Andrée Land. After the Dutch whaling-ship owner Jan Teunissen. *Baye Jean Tunis*, de Reste 1801; *Beere bay*, van Keulen 1682; *Jan Tennisen Cove*, Conway 1906; *Jan Teunissens B.*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Jan Teunissen Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Jan Teunisses bogje*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Tennises Bight*, Scoresby 1820 b.

*Jan Teunisses bogje*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.  
*Jans Water*, see Storfjorden.  
*Janson Gl.*, see Janssonbreen.  
*Jansson Hill*, see Janssonhaugen.

**Janssonbreen** 77° 54.0' N 14° 30.5' E  
Glacier consisting of two parts with glacier arms that flow together and end up in the upper part of Brønfyorddalen between Siljeströmkammen and Skjerpnuten to Nordbergfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Einar Johan Waldemar Jansson, b. 1889, topographer to De Geer's Spitsbergen expedition 1908, who mapped and named the glacier. *Janson Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

**Janssondalen** 78° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Valley on the southern side of Janssonhaugen, Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Einar Johan Waldemar Jansson, b. 1889, topographer with De Geer's Spitsbergen expedition 1908. Lyngé (1938) p. 28, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Janssonhaugen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain i Adventdalen, 322 m, 1.5 km from the head of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Jansson Hill*, De Geer 1912.

*Jantarodden*, 76° 56.8' N 16° 23.5' E. Point north of Mannsfjeldkammen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Janusfjellet** 78° 19.6' N 15° 49.0' E  
800 m high mountain peak between Carolinedalen and Konusdalen in the northern part of Nordenskiöld Land. After the Roman god Janus, who "faces" two ways. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Janus*, De Geer 1912.

**Japetusryggen** 78° 50.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Mountain ridge between Gruzdevbreen and Russebreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Japetus, satellite of Saturn. See also Mimasknausen and Rheahamaren. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

*Jarl Gl.*, see Jarlbreen.

**Jarlbreen** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier south of Jarlfjellet, debouching at the southeastern corner of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Jarl is an old Norse title of the person ranking next to the king. See also Drottenfjellet and Hirdfjellet. *Jarl Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Jarlfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Peak, 545 m, north of Jarlbreen, at the southeastern corner of Fuglefjorden, not far from Hirdfjellet, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. *Mt Jarl*, De Geer 1913.

**Jarlsbergryggen** 78° 38.2' N 12° 16.0' E  
Mountain ridge with the peaks 545, 712 and 800 m north in Jacobsenfjella, between Elisebreen and Eivindbreen west in Oscar II Land. After Elise Wedel Jarlsberg, 1844-1923, wife of Carl Otto Løvenskiöld, Norwegian prime minister. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Jarnbekken** 77° 30' N 14° 40' E  
Brook on the eastern side of Recherchefjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. J. = the iron brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Jarnbreen** 77° 51.7' N 14° 04.5' E  
Small glacier between Malmberget and Salen down in Jarndalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the iron glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Jarndalen** 77° 51.2' N 14° 02.5' E  
Small valley from the lower part of Jarnbreen between Malmberget and Salen to Lågnesflya, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the iron valley, because a hematite deposit occurs at the head of the valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Jarnfjellet** 77° 30.4' N 14° 51.5' E  
Mountain with the peaks 696 m and Okernuten 717 m, north in Martinfjella, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. J. = the iron mountain. There are insignificant deposits of iron ore, which were investigated by the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., London, particularly in 1919. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Järnfjället*, Moberg (1959) p. 89; *Järnfoten*, Moberg (1959) p. 89; *Iron Mountain*, N.E.C. (1918) p. 16.





*Jarnlappet*, see Hæljarnet.

**Jastrebkovbreen** 78° 50' N 17° 30' E  
Small glacier between Gruzdevbreen, Kvitbreen, Systertoppene and Håpfjellet, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Jastrebkov, fisherman from Mezen (White sea). During the summers of 1900-01 he was attached to the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Gl. Yastrebkov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Jebens Berg*, see Jebensfjellet.

**Jebensfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 630 m, between Luitpoldbreen, Köningsbergbreen and Hayesbreen, east in Sabine Land. After Johann Heinrich Theodor Jebens, 1857-1920, Norwegian business man and German vice-consul in Tromsø 1904-20. *Jebens Berg*, Filchner 1914.

**Jeffreystoppen** 79° 05.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
1507 m high peak 5 km west of Laplacetoppen, east of Veteranen in Ny-Friesland. After the English geophysicist Harold H. Jeffreys, 1891-1989, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, UK, 1946. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Jegerfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
850 m high mountain between Smeerenburgfjorden and Svitjødbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. J. = the hunter's mountain. *Mt Kolthoff*, De Geer 1913.

**Jekselbreen** 76° 50.7' N 16° 20.0' E  
About 2 km long part of Samarinbreen from Sergievskijpasset northeastwards between Jekselen and Toverudfjellet in the central part of Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Jekselen** 76° 50' N 16° 20' E  
Nunatak with two peaks, 560 and 649 m, on the southwestern side of Samarinbreen, Sørkapp Land. J. = the back tooth. It has also been termed Devonryggen by expedition members. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Jæksla*, Solle (1935) p. 56.

**Jektvika** 74° 20' N 19° 10' E  
Cove west of Sørhamna, Bjørnøya. After the sloop (jekt) "Anna Margrethe" of Steinkjer, Norway, which went aground somewhere near Sørhamna in 1850, though the exact locality cannot be identified. *Jægtviken*, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 34.

**Jelstrupfjellet** 79° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Mountain peak at the upper part of Smutsbreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After Hans Severin Jelstrup, 1893-1964, astronomer with Geographical Survey of Norway, who took part in a number of expeditions to Spitsbergen, Greenland and Jan Mayen. Harland 1952.

*Jemelianovbreen*, see Emil'janovbreen.

*Jemtland Ridge*, see Jemtlandryggen.

**Jemtlandryggen** 78° 36.0' N 13° 56.0' E  
26 km long mountain ridge between Sveabreen and Wahlenbergbreen, comprising Mediumfjellet with Gavltinden 850 m, Triiryggtoppen 700 m, Ragundafjellet 760 m, Stugunfjellet 660 m, Frösøfjellet 900 m, Bydalsfjellet 610 m, Svenskane 950 m and Årefjellet 870 m, easternmost in Oscar II Land. After Jemtland, province in Sweden. A number of peaks in this range were named by De Geer after places in Jemtland; Bydalsfjellet,

Ragundafjellet Stugunfjellet, and Årefjellet. *Arrête du Jemtland*, Zimmermann (1935) p. 297; *Jemtland Ridge*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Jena Insel*, see Kongsøya.

**Jens Erikfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 576 m, at the coast north of Hornsund, between Werenskioldbreen and Austre Torellbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Jens Erik Werenskiold, b. 1911, son of the Norwegian geographer and Spitsbergen explorer Werner Werenskiold (see Werenskioldbreen), assistant on the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1928, which mapped and named the mountain. *Jens Eriks Fjell*, Svalbard MS-map 1934.

*Jens Eriks Fjell*, see Jens Erikfjellet.

**Jensenbreen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Small glacier between Buggefjellet and Gmeinerryggen, west of Vestre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Gullik J. Jensen, Tønsberg, Norway, 1876-1937, contributor to the Spitsbergen expedition 1917. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Jensenvatnet** 79° 43.0' N 10° 50.0' E  
Lake northernmost on Danskøya south of Søre Midtoddan, northwest in Albert I Land. After captain Jensen, captain on tourist ships who used to go fishing here. Molaug (1968) p. 39.

*Jeppe Berg*, see Jeppeberget.

**Jeppeberget** 78° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain in the southeastern part of Barentsøya. After Fredrich Jeppe, German African explorer. Left Germany for South Africa in 1862 and died in 1898 in Pretoria as chief cartographer to the geographical survey. He collaborated with Mauch, whose name is connected with Kapp Mauch, not far away. *Jeppe Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Jergomysjevffjellet*, see Ergomyševffjellet.

*Jermakbreen*, see Ermakbreen.

*Jermaks varde*, see Ermakstøtta.

*Jermakstøtta*, see Ermakstøtta.

*Jermaktangen*, see Ermaktangen.

*Jessie Fjell*, see Jessiefjellet.

**Jessiefjellet** 78° 35.8' N 11° 01.5' E  
1031 m high mountain southernmost in Grampianfjella, northernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Mrs. Jessie Bruce, daughter of Alexander MacKenzie, wife of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce. See also Grampianfjella and Niggbukta. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Jessie Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mt Jessie*, Bruce 1908.

**Jessiefoten** 78° 35.8' N 11° 04.0' E  
Projecting mountain crag in Søre Buchananisen on the eastern side of Jessiefjellet, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Sjøkart 513, NSKV 1959.

**Jetteryggen** 78° 48.5' N 14° 50.0' E  
Mountain ridge between Trollhatten and Gygestolen, James I Land. Jette is a giant in Norse mythology. Orvin 1964.

*Jimbreen*, see Jinnbreen.

*Jinn Glacier*, see Jinnbreen.

**Jinnbreen** 78° 09.0' N 17° 28.5' E  
About 8 km long tributary glacier to Hellefonna, northwestwards to Vendomdalen in Sabine Land. From Jinn, spirits dwelling in devious or deserted places in Mohammedan mythology. Svalbard map C9 (1950). *Dalsendbreen*, Svalbard map C9 (1950); *Jimbreen*; *Jinn Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.

*Jipsbay*, see Gipsvika.

**Johan Ankerfjellet** 77° 58.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
East-west projecting mountain ridge between Slakbreen, Røystoppdalen and Ankerbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. The highest part of the ridge is Augustkuven. After Johan August Anker, 1871-1940, Norwegian engineer and business man, chairman 1929-40 of the board of directors of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Johan Hjortfjellet** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain peak north of Kollerfjellet on Hopen. After Johan Hjort, 1869-1948, Norwegian biologist and oceanographer, professor of marine biology at the University of Oslo, who took active part in the exploration of and research work concerning the Atlantic and North European Seas. Director of the Board of Fisheries 1900-17, where Iversen was adviser. *Johan Hjorts Fjell*, Iversen 1926.

*Johan Hjorts Fjell*, see Johan Hjortfjellet.

*Johan Hornbreen*. Tributary to Vallåkrabreen, northern side of Brodtkorbfjellet. After Johan Horn from Bergen, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Johan-Adrian-hamna*, see Fridtjovhamna.

**Johanbreen** 79° 00' N 13° 30' E  
Small glacier about 12 km south of the head of Woodfjorden, southwesternmost in Andrée Land. After Johan Tideman Sverre, 1867-1934, Norwegian officer. *Glacier Johan*, Isachsen 1915.

*Johann Wybes Busen*, see Storfjorden.

*Johannisberg*, 78° 30' N 17° E. Mountain about 110m east of the head of Adolfbukta, Billefjorden. Cannot be identified. See also Johannispass. After Johannisberg in the Glockner area, Germany.

*Johannispass*. Mountain or glacier pass west of Johannisberg. Cannot be identified more accurately.

*Johannsenberg*, see Kapp Johannesen.

**Johansenbreen** 78° 33' N 18° 30' E  
Tributary glacier to Negribreen, between Sandfordfjella, Perthesfjella and Bosleyfjellet, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. After Fredrik Hjalmar Johansen, 1867-1913, Norwegian officer and polar explorer, member of the first "Fram" expedition, under Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen, 1893-96, and the Spitsbergen expedition 1907, equipped by Prince Albert I of Monaco, and led by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce. *Nansen Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.

**Johansenfjellet** 78° 28.0' N 11° 25.5' E  
704 m high peak between the northern part of Peachflya and Midtre Geikiebreen, central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Fredrik Hjalmar Johansen, 1867-1913, Norwegian officer and polar explorer, member of the first "Fram" expedition, under Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen, 1893-96, and the Spitsbergen expedition 1907, equipped by Prince Albert I of Monaco, and led by Scottish polar explorer

Dr. William S. Bruce. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Johansen*, Bruce 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Sommet ronde*, Bienaimé 1894 a.

*John Duncans Bight*, see Trinityhamna.

*John Giæverfjellet*, see Giæverfjellet.

*John Ross Bay*, see John Rossbukta.

**John Rossbukta** 78° 24.0' N 11° 52.5' E  
Three km wide, open bay on the eastern coast of Forlandsletta and the northern side of Titelodden, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Mr. John Ross. C. A., London. *John Ross Bay*, Bruce 1913.

**Johnsenberget** 78° 53.7' N 29° 26.5' E  
Mountain between Rundisflya and Koppelvatna easternmost on Kongsøya, Kongs Karls Land. After Nils Johnsen, 1838-1913, Tromsø, Norway. Captain of the sealer "Lydianna", visited Kong Karls Land in the summer of 1872, and climbed Johnsenberget on Aug. 17. *Johnsens Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Johnsens Bjerg*, Johnsen 1872, Mohn 1873, Pettersen 1889; *Martha-Berg*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 441.

*Johnsens Berg*, see Johnsenberget.

*Johnsens Bjerg*, see Johnsenberget.

*Johnston Bai*, see Johnstonbukta.

**Johnstonbukta** 78° 31' N 19° 30' E  
Bay between Bregjørma and Edlundfjellet, on the northern side of Negribreen southernmost in Olav V Land. After Alexander Keith Johnston, 1804-71, Scottish cartographer in whose institute Petermann worked 1845-47. *Baie de l'Ours*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 293; *Bear Gat*, Scoresby 1820; *Beere Gadt*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Beere Gat*, van Keulen 1682; *Johnston Bai*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Ledjanaja buhta*, Černyšev (1902) p. 150; *Trou aux Ours*, de Reste 1801.

**Johshytta** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Hut on Bjørnstranda, Hopen. After the cook Johannes Nygård at the meteorological station 1956. Søreide.

**Joklevatna** 78° 54.9' N 28° 53.0' E  
Two lakes, Nordre Joklevatnet and Søre Joklevatnet, easternmost on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Named because the lakes on the air photographs are full of ice. Arnesen.

**Jomsborga** 79° 35.1' N 11° 20.0' E  
Mountain between Scheibreen and Salzburgbreen, north of Pencktoppen east in Reuschhalvøya, west in Albert I Land. After the viking castle Jomsborg, acceptable at the island Wollin in the estuary of Oder. Different German names are used in this area. Orvin 1964. *Wessely-fjellet*, Hochrainer and Bieler 1966.

*Jonkuruowenbocht*, see Virgohamna.

*Jonssonelva*, see Bråna.

*Joppa Rocks*, see Joppasteinane.

**Joppasteinane** 78° 18.3' N 11° 39.5' E  
Four skerries about 2 km south of Sørøya, the southernmost of Forlandsøyane on the southwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce occupied a house called "Antarctica" at Joppa, on the outskirts of Edinburgh on the shore of the Firth of Forth. *Joppa Rocks*, Bruce 1913.



**Jordbruelva** 74° 25' N 18° 58' E  
Partly subterranean river in the southwest part of Bjørnøya.  
Hoel 1925.

**Jorisdalen** 80° 10.0' N 21° 33.0' E  
Small valley between Maudbreen and Colomhøgda northwards towards Carolusbukta, south of Nordenskiöldbukta, Nordaustlandet. After Joris Carolus, Dutch cartographer who issued maps of Spitsbergen. Orvin 1960.

*Josefine*, see Josefine Gruve.

**Josefine Gruve** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Mine at Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, worked 1920-24, Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. After Josefine Marie, née Brandal, b. 1872, married 1893 to Peter Andreas Severinsen Brandal, Norwegian sealing skipper and shipowner. Name given by the company. *Josefine*, Gram 1923; *Josefine Mine*, Hoel (1925) p. 31.

*Josefine Mine*, see Josefine Gruve.

**Josephbukta** 77° 31.6' N 14° 34.0' E  
Small bay in front of Renardbreen on the western side of Recherchefjorden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Benjamin Joseph, chief of the English whaling fleet at Spitsbergen 1613, 1614 and 1615. The name was originally applied to Recherchefjorden (Fotherby 1613), later transferred to this smaller bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952). *Josephs bay*, Fotherby 1613.

*Josephs bay*, see Josephbukta.

*Josephs bay*, see Recherchefjorden.

**Jotunfonna** 78° 36.5' N 16° 08.0' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Tordalen and Yggdrasilkampen in the eastern part of Dickson Land. After Jotnene in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

*Jotunkjeldane*, see Jotunkjeldene.

**Jotunkjeldene** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Warm springs near the sea on the western shore of Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Jotun, giant in Norse mythology. Futher south is another group of warm springs, Trollkjeldene. *Jotunkjeldane*; *Sources Jotun*, Hoel 1911 b, Isachsen 1915.

**Jotunrabbane** 78° 35.5' N 16° 12.0' E  
Mountain crags on the southeastern side of Jotunfonna, between Fonnosa and Nidedalen, in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

**Jovatnet** 77° 45.6' N 13° 48.5' E  
About 1 km long lake between Lågnesrabbane and Skumvika, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the skua gull lake. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Julhøgda** 76° 56.5' N 16° 23.0' E  
657 m high peak between Meranfjellet and Påsketoppen in Påskefjella, in the northern part of Sørkapp Land. J. = the Christmas height. Christmas, Easter and Whitsun have been commemorated in Påskefjella. See also Påsketoppen and Pinsetoppen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Julie Regina B.*, see Woodfjorden.

*Julie Regina bocht*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

*Julie Regina Bucht*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

*Jungfern-Stieg*, see Reddikeidet.

*Jungferntal*, see Plurdalen.

*Jungfru Maria mit ihre Brusten*, see Marri met de Borsten.

**Junibreen** 79° 05.2' N 12° 03.5' E  
About 3.5 km long tributary glacier from south along Løvlandfjellet to the lower part of Fjortende Julibreen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Named in memory of June 7, 1905. Orvin 1964.

**Junkerдалen** 79° 30.0' N 14° 00.0' E  
Valley from south to Jacobsenbukta on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. After valley in the northern part of Norway. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Junkeren** 79° 33.6' N 14° 07.0' E  
The highest part of Oskeladden, west of Junkerdalen in the northwestern part of Andrée Land. After Junkeren in the northern part of Norway. Orvin 1960.

**Junodvatnet** 80° 10.0' N 18° 40.0' E  
Small, horseshoe-formed lake just north of Claravågen on the northern side of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After André Junod, Finnish physicist and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt 1960.

**Junofjellet** 79° 05.0' N 16° 40.0' E  
1501 m high mountain on the divide between Tryggvebreen and Edinburghbreen. After the asteroid Juno. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Jupiterfjellet** 78° 55' N 17° 20' E  
Nunatak southwest of Newtontoppen, south in Ny-Friesland. After the planet. Harland 1952.

*Jurakammen*, see Skiferkammen.

**Juttaholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small island consisting of a red limestone breccia, in Lovénøyane southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Jutta Munthe-Kaas, 1854-1931, housekeeper 1911-15 to Gunnar Isachsen, whose expedition to Spitsbergen 1909-10 mapped and named the island. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Ile Jutta*, Isachsen 1915; *Maples Island*, N.E.C. (1918) p. 11; *Rødholmen*, Norwegian chart 198, 1925.

*Jutulfonna*. Name used on the northernmost part of Eidembreen in Trollheimen. Orvin 1960.

**Jutulhogget** 79° 28.0' N 15° 59.0' E  
Narrow valley between Åsryggen and Surtfjellet on the western side of Ny-Friesland. Jutul = giant.

**Jutulsetet** 74° 27' N 19° 14' E  
Small valley north of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. J. = the giant's seat. Jutul, in Norwegian popular belief, was a being of human form but superhuman strength and size. The valley can be imagined to be the seat of such a giant. Hoel 1925. *Jutulsætet*, Hoel 1925.

**Jutulslottet** 78° 28.7' N 13° 23.5' E  
Small mountain about 700 m high north in Trollheimen, between the upper part of Charlesbreen and the upper part of the

Eidembreen complex, in the central part of Oscar II Land. J. = the giants castle. Orvin.

*Jutulsætet*, see Jutulsetet.

**Juvbreen** 77° 40.7' N 16° 15.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Juvtinden, Snøkuven and Kvitskarvet down to Kvitskarvbreen in the central part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Juvdalen** 78° 10' N 16° 40' E  
Small, narrow valley from north to the upper part of Eskerdalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. J. = the ravine valley. See also Trongdalen. Svalbard map C9 (1950). *Trangdalen*, Lyngø 1940.

**Juvdalskampen** 78° 10' N 16° 40' E  
783 m high crag on the western side of Juvdalen, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Juvekallen** 80° 01.5' N 22° 39.0' E  
A prominent cliff on the northern side of Stegjuvet, on which Kittiwakes nest, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After Stegjuvet. Neilson 1966. *Gjuvekallen*.

**Juvhallet** 79° 48.4' N 22° 49.0' E  
Slope between the front of Amenfonna and Oxfordhalvøya, innermost in Wahlenbergfjorden, southeasternmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.

**Juvtinden** 77° 41.7' N 16° 17.5' E  
1120 m high peak between Juvbreen in the south, Lundbreen, Steindolptoppen, Steindolpbreen, Snøkuven and Snøkuven in the central part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

*Južnaja ostrova*, see Sørkappøya.

*Južnaja buhta*, see Sørhamna.

*Jylland Plateau*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. In the northern part of Danskeøya. De Geer 1913.

**Jyplingane** 80° 18.8' N 21° 12.7' E  
Skerries between Scoresbyøya and Sabineøyane in Nordenskiöldbukta, north of Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Jäderin Basin*, see Jäderinvatnet.

*Jäderin Névé*, see Vonbreen.

*Jäderin Peninsula*, see Hansøya.

*Jäderin Valley*, see Jäderindalen.

**Jäderindalen** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Small valley between Bulmannfjellet and Odelfjellet at the head of Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. *Jäderin Valley*, De Geer 1912.

**Jäderinfjellet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
1111 m high mountain south of Raudfjorden, between Tjukktarmen and Raudfjordbreen, Albert I Land. After Dr. Edvard Jäderin, 1852-1923, Swedish geodesist, leader of the Swedish preparatory expedition in 1898, for the intended Swedish-Russian Arc measurement in Spitsbergen, and also leader of the Arc-of-Meridian wintering party in Sorgfjorden 1899-1900. See also Arneliusbreen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Set Jäderin*, Guisnez 1904.

**Jäderinfjorden** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
The inner, northern branch of Lady Franklinfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Edvard Jäderin, 1852-1923, Swedish geodesist, leader of the Swedish preparatory expedition in 1898, for the intended Swedish-Russian Arc measurement in Spitsbergen, and also leader of the Arc-of-Meridian wintering party in Sorgfjorden 1899-1900. *B. Jäderin*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Jäderinneset** 79° 19.3' N 20° 10.3' E  
Point southeasternmost on Wahlbergøya, Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Dr. Edvard Jäderin, 1852-1923, Swedish geodesist, leader of the Swedish preparatory expedition in 1898, for the intended Swedish-Russian Arc measurement in Spitsbergen, and also leader of the Arc-of-Meridian wintering party in Sorgfjorden 1899-1900. Liestøl.

**Jäderinvatnet** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E  
Lake in front of Vonbreen at the head of Woodfjorden, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Andrée Land. After Dr. Edvard Jäderin, 1852-1923, Swedish geodesist, leader of the Swedish preparatory expedition in 1898, for the intended Swedish-Russian Arc measurement in Spitsbergen, and also leader of the Arc-of-Meridian wintering party in Sorgfjorden 1899-1900. *Jäderin Basin*, De Geer 1916.

*Jægtviken*, see Jektvika.

*Jæksla*, see Jekselen.

*Järnfället*, see Jarnfjellet.

*Järnfoten*, see Jarnfjellet.

*Jäävuono*, see Isfjorden.

**Jøkulhøgden** 78° 47.6' N 18° 13.5' E  
4.5 km long area with heights between Oxfordbreen and Akademikarbreen in Olav V Land. J. = the glacier heights. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Jøkulpasset** 78° 25.0' N 18° 00.0' E  
Pass between Hayesbreen and von Postbreen on the divide between Olav V Land and Sabine Land. J. = the glacier pass.

**Jøkulrabbane** 80° 09.3' N 27° 40.0' E  
Mound of rocks on the northern side of Storøyjøkulen, Storøya east of Nordaustlandet. J. = the glacier mound of rocks. Hjelle 1980.

**Jøkulrusta** 79° 09.0' N 13° 37.5' E  
Partly snow and ice covered ridge in Dovrefjell, west of Vonbreen, southeast in Haakon VII Land. J. = the glacier ridge. Arnesen 1976.

**Jøkulskaftet** 77° 25.5' N 23° 07.5' E  
Six km long ridge between Dianadalen and Kvitkåpa, southeast on Edgeøya. J. = the glacier handle. Arnesen 1987.

**Jøkulvatnet** 78° 08.7' N 18° 01.0' E  
Glacier-dammed lake between Elfenbeinbreen, Skruisbreen and Marmorbreen in Sabine Land. J. = the glacier lake. Arnesen.

*Jøns Jacobfjellet*, see Jøns Jakobfjellet.

**Jøns Jakobfjellet** 77° 52.6' N 14° 38.0' E  
630 m high mountain between Furdalen, Flygarfonna, Milberghøgda, and Folkvard Buggebreen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Jøns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848,



Swedish chemist. *Jøns Jacobfjellet*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 33; *Mt Oswald*, De Geer 1912.

*Jønsbr*, see Jönsbreen.

*Jønsbreen*, see Jönsbreen.

**Jönsbreen** 77° 52.7' N 14° 38.0' E

Small glacier on the northern slope of Jöns Jakobfjellet towards Furdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779-1848, Swedish chemist. *Jønsbr*, Svalbard map B10 (1948); *Jønsbreen*.

**Jørgenfjellet** 78° 25.3' N 12° 41.0' E

About 700 m high mountain in front of the northern part of Eidembreen on the southern side of Svartfjella, in the central, western part of Oscar II Land. After Lieutnant Jørgen Pe-

tersen-Hansen, 1880-1921, Norwegian naval officer and hydrographic surveyor on H.M.S. "Farm" of Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Petersen-Hansen*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Vestgöta Ridge*, De Geer 1912.

**Jørgensendalen** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E

Valley on the eastern side of Vestfjorden, innermost in Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. After Eugen Honoratus Jørgensen, 1862-1938, Bergen. Norwegian botanist at Bergen Museum. Voyage to Spitsbergen in 1896 to make botanical collections and studies. Lid 1929.

*K. Anker*, see Ankereset.  
*K. Barry*, see Barryneset.  
*K. Brühl*, see Kapp Brühl.  
*K. Eis*, see Isrundingen.  
*K. Henking*, see Kapp Ågot.  
*K. Lösche*, see Kapp Pechuel Lösche.  
*K. Martin*, see Kapp Martin.  
*K. Rose*, see Kapp Hanna.  
*Kabalstranna*, see Ahlstrandodden.  
*Kaffekjelen*, see Kaffikjelen.

**Kaffikjelen** 78° 30' N 17° 40' E  
Rock on the western side of Filchnerfonna, west in Olav V Land.  
K. = the coffee pot. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995. *Kaffekjelen*.

**Kaffistigen** 74° 31' N 19° 06' E  
Path west of Nordkapp, from the shore to the interior, on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. K. = the coffee path. Svalbard chart S. 1.

**Kaffitoppen** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 917 m, about 11 km southeast of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud and others of the Isachsen expedition on August 25, 1906 for plane-table surveying. K. = the coffee peak. Staxrud made his coffee at the summit. *Set du Café*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Kaffiøyra** 78° 38.0' N 12° 00.0' E  
13 km long coastal plain with many brooks from the glaciers, from Aavatsmarkbreen in the north to Oliverbreen in south, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. Visited by A. Koller with assistants on August 5, 1909, and, on the same day, all of the Isachsen expedition, for geographical surveying. K. = the coffee plain. Name given by Gunnar Isachsen in 1909 when his party went ashore there and made coffee during a boat trip. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 29. *Kaffi-Øyra*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Plaine du Café*, Isachsen (1912 b) p. 18.

*Kaffi-Øyra*, see Kaffiøyra.

**Kaggen** 78° 33.9' N 11° 08.5' E  
391 m high nunatak between Alfredbreen and Magdabreen in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. K. = the tip. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Kahnhafen*, see Snekkevika.  
*Kaillismaa*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*Kaiser Wilhelm Berge*, see Keisar Wilhelmhøgda.

**Kaka** 77° 33.0' N 17° 27.5' E  
Mountain rock on the northern side of Sergievskijfjellet west of Strongbreen, Nathorst Land. K. = the cake. Orvin 1960.

**Kaksen** 78° 31.2' N 17° 20' E  
985 m high mountain north of Ultunafjellet on the western side of Tunabreen, east in Bünsow Land. K. = the farmer in a large way. Orvin 1960.

*Kald Bkt*, see Kaldbukta.

**Kaldbukta** 77° 51' N 15° 28' E  
Large, open bay, 11.5 km wide and very shallow, on the northern side of Van Mijenfjorden, at the mouth of Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian translation of the old name Kaldbukta, meaning the cold bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Cald-bay*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 23; *Cold Harbour*, Scoresby

1820 b; *Coude herbergh*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Kald Bkt*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Kallbukten*, Swedish chart 301, 1921; *Kalte B.*, German chart 155; *Koldbej*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Koude Herberch*, Middelhoven 1634; *Koude Herberg*, Caesius 1622, Blaeu 1623 a, Carolus 1634, Colom 1650 a, Goos 1660, Doncker 1664, Giles and Rep 1710, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Koude Herbergh*, Jansz 1651 a, Colom 1652 a; *Lerbukten*, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 69; *Port Froid*, French chart 5375.

**Kaldkletten** 78° 37.5' N 12° 25.0' E  
The highest mountain, 837 m, east in Jacobsenfjella, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. Arnesen 1983.

**Kaldneset** 78° 26.5' N 11° 10.0' E  
Long and about 600 m wide point on the northern side of Haukebukta, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian translation of the old name. See also Salpynten. Norwegian chart 198, 1926. *Cape-cold*, Poole (1610) p. 7; *Black Hook*, Scoresby 1820 b; *C. Cold*, Gerrits 1613, Edge 1625; *C. Freddo*, Dudley 1646; *Cap Froid*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 304; *Cape Coald*, Bruce 1908; *Cape Cold*, Poole (1610) p. 7, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; *Kap Cold*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Kapp Coal*, Oxaas (1955) p. 82; *Kolfjellet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; *Kolpynten*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; *Middle Hook*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Schwarz Cap*, Pagès 1786; *Schwarz Eck*, Phipps 1777 b; *Schwarze Vorgebürge*, Phipps (1777) p. 11; *Sortepynt*, Chydenius (1865) p. 46; *Swarte hoeck*, Blaeu 1623 a; *Swarte Hoek*, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Blaeu 1662, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720; *Zwarte hoek*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829.

*Kaldneset*, see Cape Cold.

**Kaldnesvatna** 78° 26.6' N 11° 08.5' E  
Four small lakes on and by Kaldneset, on the western coast on the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Kaldvann*. At the front of Werenskioldbreen. B12 1984.

**Kaldvatnet** 79° 55' N 19° 00' E  
Lake about halfway between Snaddvika and Vestfonna, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the cold lake. Häggblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

**Kaldøyane** 79° 55' N 27° 32' E  
About 14 skerries about 5 km east of Frostøyane, northernmost on the coast of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

*Kalk bey*, see Blomstrandhamna.  
*Kalkberget*. Duner & Nordenskiöld, 1867, Swede. Probably in the neighbourhood of, or identical with, Kalkstranda. Cannot be identified with certainty.

**Kalkberget** 79° 50' N 18° 20' E  
Mountain east of Kalkstranda and north of Forsiusbreen, Gotialhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the limestone mountain. Dunér and Nordenskiöld.

*Kalkdragdalen*, see Innvikdalen.

**Kalkegga** 77° 59.8' N 13° 57' E  
About 3 km long mountain ridge, built up of Upper Carboniferous limestone, between Flintkammen and Linnédalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the limestone ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

- Kalkgrunnen** 78° 57.2' N 12° 06.5' E  
Shoal with three sunken rocks in Kongsfjorden between Blomstrandhalvøya and Lovénøyane, southwest in Haakon VII Land. K. = the lime shoal. Winsnes 1988.
- Kalkredden*, see Kalkstranda.  
*Kalksteinsstupane*, see Kalksteinstupa.
- Kalksteinstupa** 76° 50.4' N 16° 01' E  
Limestone precipice along the eastern side of Wiederfjellet towards Bungebreen, from Gråkallen in the north to Stupryggen in south, west in Sørkapp Land. K. = the limestone precipices. *Kalksteinsstupane*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Kalkstranda** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Coastal plain between Wahlenbergfjorden and Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Upper Carboniferous limestone, which is characteristic of the place. Scholander 1934 b. *Grève Calcaire*, Grad (1866) p. 32; *Kalkredden*, Nordenskiöld (1863) p. 5; *Kalkstranden*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Kalkstranden Plain*, Ahlmann (1933 d) p. 97; *Lime Shore*, British chart 2751; *Limestone Plain*, Ahlmann (1933 d) p. 97.
- Kalkstranden*, see Kalkstranda.  
*Kalkstranden Plain*, see Kalkstranda.  
*Kallbukten*, see Kaldbukta.
- Kallen** 78° 49' N 13° 30' E  
Small mountain east of Infanten in Kongsfjella, west in James I Land. K. = the old man.
- Kalotten** 78° 23.8' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain on the southern side of von Postbreen, north of the upper part of Nøisdalen and Nisjakollen, east of Rejmyrefjellet and west of Wandbreen, west in Sabine Land. K. = the skullcap. Orvin 1960.
- Kalte B.*, see Kaldbukta.
- Kalvdalen** 77° 57' N 15° 11' E  
About 6 km long, tributary valley south-southwest in the western part of Sinaiberget, turning east-southeast between Sinaiberget and Rypefjellet to the lower part of Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the calf's valley, here meant the reindeer calf. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kalvdalsbreen** 77° 54.8' N 15° 07' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Kalvhøgda, Vassdalsnuten and Rypefjellet towards Kalvdalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kalvdalselva** 77° 55.3' N 15° 16' E  
River from the pass between the heights 665 and 685 m west in Sinaiberget, through Kalvdalen, across Stormyra where the river splits into several branches, to Kaldbukta, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kalvehamna*, see Virgohamna.
- Kalven** 74° 29' N 19° 05' E  
The southern part of Laksvatnet, Bjørnøya. K. = the calf. The name is commonly used in Norway of a smaller part of a lake that is partially cut of from the main lake. Hoel 1925.
- Kalveskjeret** 78° 45.2' N 10° 34.0' E  
Rock 100 m off the northernmost part of Langflya, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Kalv(e) refers to another name for common seal, sjøkalv (=sea calf). Gjertz 1990.
- Kalvhøgda** 77° 55.4' N 15° 03' E  
780 m high nunatak between Kalvdalsbreen, Vassdalsnuten and Marstranderbreen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the calf height. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kalvøya** 76° 59' N 22° 00' E  
Islet in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. K. = the calf island. Orvin 1964.
- Kamavika** 77° 00.2' N 15° 40.5' E  
Small bay east in Hansbukta at the front of Hansbreen and north of Oseanograftangen, on the northern coast of Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Pole Kama. Polish map 1977.
- Kambreen** 79° 10.8' N 12° 05.0' E  
Three km long glacier in Generalfjella on the northern side of Ole Hansenkammen and Tverrkammen, west in Haakon VII Land. After Ole Hansenkammen and Tverrkammen. Arnesen 1984.
- Kambreen** 77° 00.1' N 17° 10.5' E  
Small glacier at the southeastern side of Kamtoppane, northeasternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Eiken 1988.
- Kamfjellet** 80° 10' N 24° 40' E  
Mountain, 287 m, west of Albertinibukta, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the comb mountain. *Comb Mt*, Wright 1939.
- Kamhøgda** 78° 23.3' N 14° 02.0' E  
About 560 m high mountain southeast in Gestriklandkammen, between Borebreen and Nansenbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. In Gestriklandkammen. Arnesen 1983.
- Kamkrona** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
767 m high peak in the southern part of Sofiakammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the crown on the ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Kamnova** 77° 01.7' N 17° 07.5' E  
459 m high and northernmost part of Kamtoppane, northeasternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Kampesteindalen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Brook valley north of Adolfbukta in the upper part of Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. Norwegian rendering of the English name. *Boulder Valley*, Tyrrell 1922 c.
- Kampfonna** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
About 4 km wide ice-sheet on Breikampen, west in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1949).
- Kamryggbreen** 77° 15' N 16° 20' E  
Tributary glacier from south to Nathorstbreen, between Blåklettryggen and Kamryggen, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Kamryggen** 77° 15' N 16° 20' E  
576-726 m high ridge south of Nathorstbreen, Torell Land. K. = the comb ridge. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Kamtinden** 78° 25.9' N 11° 36.0' E  
592 m high mountain between Hardiefjellet and Methuenfjellet on the eastern side of the southern part of Peachflya, south on Prins Karls Forland. K. = the ridge peak. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Kamtinden** 77° 40.2' N 16° 54' E  
870 m high peak in Rimfonnkammen on the western side of Scheelebreen, in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. K. = the comb peak. Arnesen 1969.

**Kamtoppane** 77° 00.8' N 17° 09' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain ridge with the peaks 459, 555, 610 and 570 m northeasternmost in Sørkapp Land. K. = the comb or ridge summits. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Kamvatnet** 77° 50.5' N 14° 30.5' E  
Glacier-dammed lake 240 m above sea level, with several bays on the eastern side, between Sefstrømkammen and Fritjovbreen in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. The Norwegian word "kam" has a double meaning: crest or ridge, and comb. The lake is situated below Sefstrømkammen and it also indented on the east side like a comb. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Kanebreen** 76° 58.3' N 17° 14' E  
Small glacier in the northern slope of Hedgehogfjellet down to Hedgehogfonna, northeast on Sørkapp Land. After H. S. Krane, assistant geologist during the survey of the coal field in the neighbourhood in 1920. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Kanonkulene** 78° 18.0' N 12° 54.5' E  
Seven small rocks or skerries in and outside Dynekilen, about 500 m west of Kanonodden on the western coast of the northern part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. K. = the cannon bullets. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Kanonodden** 78° 18.0' N 12° 56' E  
About 250 m long, narrow, gun-like point between Tordenskjoldbukta and Dynekilen, on the western coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. K. = the cannon point. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Kanslar-Berg*, see Kanslarberget.

**Kanslarberget** 79° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 1151 m, between Woodfjorden and Wijdefjorden, about 12 km east of Kapp Auguste Viktoria, Andrée Land. K. = the chancellor mountain. *Kanslar-Berg*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Kantbreen** 79° 15' N 17° 40' E  
Long glacier from south to Glintbreen, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. K. = the edge or border glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Kantfjellet** 79° 20' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain between Kantbreen and Holvegen at the head of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. K. = the edge or border mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Kantlinuten** 77° 54.6' N 13° 59' E  
Small mountain on the northwestern side of Dahlfonna, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the crag on the edge of the mountain slope. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Kaosfjellet** 78° 29.7' N 13° 47.0' E  
About 710 m high and 4.5 km long mountain northernmost in Helsinglandryggen, southeast in Oscar II Land. K. = the chaos mountain. After a note found at the top, left by Birmingham University Expedition, UK, 1951. Harland 1964.

*Kap Agardh*, see Agardhfjellet.

*Kap Ahlstrand*, see Ahlstrandodden.

*Kap Altmann*, see Kapp Altmann.

*Kap Amsterdam*, see Kapp Amsterdam.

*Kap Andreassen*, see Kapp Andreassen.

*Kap Anser*, see Gåsodden.

*Kap Anser*, see Gipshuken.

*Kap Antarctic*, see Forsbladodden.

*Kap Antinori*, see Kapp Antinori.

*Kap Arnesen*, see Arnesenodden.

*Kap Auguste Viktoria*, see Kapp Auguste Viktoria.

*Kap Beijer*, see Narreneset.

*Kap Bessels*, see Kapp Bessels.

*Kap Bjørset*, see Kapp Bjørset.

*Kap Blix*, see Blixodden.

*Kap Borthen*, see Kapp Borthen.

*Kap Bruun*, see Kapp Bruun.

*Kap Bull*, see Kapp Bull.

*Kap Cold*, see Cape Cold.

*Kap Cold*, see Kaldneset.

*Kap Collinder*, see Collinderodden.

*Kap Conwentz*, see Conwentzodden.

*Kap Dahlgren*, see Dahlgrenodden.

*Kap De Geer*, see Kapp De Geer.

*Kap Dickson*, see Kapp Oscar.

*Kap Dresselhuys*, see Kapp Dresselhuys.

*Kap Dufferin*, see Kapp Dufferin.

*Kap Dufva*, see Kapp Dufva.

*Kap Dunér*, see Kapp Dunér.

*Kap Dunér*, see Davisodden.

*Kap Ehrich*, see Kræmerodden.

*Kap Eidem*, see Eidempynten.

*Kap Eivind Astrup*, see Astrupneset.

*Kap Elisabeth*, see Kapp Elisabeth.

*Kap Fagersta*, see Fagerstaneset.

*Kap Fanshawe*, see Kapp Fanshawe.

*Kap Forsberg*, see Kapp Forsberg.

*Kap Gjøa*, see Gjøaneset.

*Kap Gråhuk*, see Gråhukén.

*Kap Guisnez*, see Kapp Guisnez.

*Kap Hansteen*, see Kapp Hansteen.

*Kap Harry*, see Kapp Harry.

*Kap Heer*, see Heerodden.

*Kap Heer*, see Kapp Heer.

*Kap Heinsius*, see Kapp Heinsius.

*Kap Hesselman*, see Kapp Hesselman.

*Kap Holz*, see Tømmerneset.

*Kap Kjeldsen*, see Kapp Kjeldsen.

*Kap Kjellstrøm*, see Kjellstrømodden.

*Kap Kjellström*, see Kapp Kjellström.

*Kap Klaveness*, see Kapp Klaveness.

*Kap Knoespel*. Point on the eastern side of the entrance to Bengtsenbukta. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege 1954.

*Kap Kolthoff*, see Kapp Kolthoff.

*Kap Laila*, see Kapp Laila.

*Kap Lee*, see Kapp Lee.

*Kap Leigh Smith*, see Kapp Leigh Smith.

*Kap Lerner*, see Lernerneset.

*Kap Levin*, see Kapp Levin.



*Kap Liljevalch*, see Liljevalchneset.  
*Kap Liljevalch*, see Nordneset.  
*Kap Linderoth*, see Linderothneset.  
*Kap Linné Båke*, see Linnébåken.  
*Kap Littrow*, see Littrowneset.  
*Kap Lovén*, see Kapp Lovén.  
*Kap Luell*, see Kapp Lyell.  
*Kap Malmgren*, see Malmgrenodden.  
*Kap Malmgren*, see Kapp Malmgren.  
*Kap Maria*, see Kapp Maria.  
*Kap Martin-Halbinsel*, see Kapp Martin.  
*Kap Melchers*, see Kapp Melchers.  
*Kap Mitra*, see Kapp Mitra.  
*Kap Mohn*, see Kapp Mohn.  
*Kap Müller*, see Müllerneset.  
*Kap Nathorst*, see Kapp Nathorst.  
*Kap Nilsson*, see Kapp Nilsson.  
*Kap Nordenskiöld*, see Kapp Nordenskiöld.  
*Kap Oscar*, see Kapp Oscar.  
*Kap Otto*, see Ottoneset.  
*Kap Payer*, see Kapp Payer.  
*Kap Pechuel Lösche*, see Kapp Pechuel Lösche.  
*Kap Petermann*, see Kapp Petermann.  
*Kap Pettersen*, see Kapp Pettersen.  
*Kap Platen*, see Kapp Platen.  
*Kap Posadowsky*, see Kapp Posadowsky.  
*Kap Regel*, 78° 50' N 28° 30' E.  
*Kap Roos*, see Roosneset.  
*Kap Rubin*, see Kapp Rubin.  
*Kap Ruth*, see Kapp Ruth.  
*Kap Römer*, see Römerneset.  
*Kap Schaudinn*, see Kapp Schaudinn.  
*Kap Scheidweiler*, see Bergesneset.  
*Kap Schneider*, see Wordieodden.  
*Kap Schollin*, see Kapp Schollin.  
*Kap Schoultz*, see Kapp Schoultz.  
*Kap Sietoe*, see Kapp Sietoe.  
*Kap Skanör*, see Skanörodden.  
*Kap Staratschin*, see Festningsodden.  
*Kap Staratschin*, see Kapp Starostin.  
*Kap Staratschin*, see Kapp Linné.  
*Kap Staratshin*, see Revleodden.  
*Kap Starostin*, see Kapp Starostin.  
*Kap Thor*, see Kapp Thor.  
*Kap Thordsen Point*, see Kapp Thordsen.  
*Kap Thoulet*, see Kapp Thoulet.  
*Kap Toscana*, see Kapp Toscana.  
*Kap Toter Mann*. A translation of Daudmannsodden, and misplaced on the map. See Dödmandsören. Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 140.  
*Kap v. Otter*, see Raschøya.  
*Kap Victoria*, see Kapp Auguste Viktoria.  
*Kap Walter*, see Kapp Walter.  
*Kap Walther*, see Kapp Walter.  
*Kap Weissenfels*, see Kapp Weissenfels.  
*Kap Weyprecht*, see Kapp Weyprecht.  
*Kap Wojeikow*, see Kapp Voejkov.  
*Kap Wrede*, see Kapp Wrede.  
*Kap Zachau*, see Kapp Zachau.  
*Kap Ziehen*, see Kapp Ziehen.  
*Kap Åkerhielm*, see Kapp Åkerhielm.  
*Kape Nud*, see Gråhuken.

**Kapell dalen** 77° 28.3' N 15° 53.0' E  
 Small valley, about 2 km long, on the eastern side of Basilika, north of Kapellet and northeast in Friherrefjella, northeast in

Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the chapel valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Kapellet** 77° 27.2' N 15° 51.0' E  
 815 m high, small mountain on the southern side of Basilika, north in Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the chapel. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Kapellet*. Used on southeastern part of Templet, part of the mountain above Bjonapynten and Bjonahamna. C8 1954.

**Kapitol** 78° 40' N 14° 30' E  
 Mountain, 876 m, east of Ekmanfjorden, southeast in James I Land. Ascended by Prince Henry of Bourbon in August 1891 (Barry (1894) p. 51). It is a large and magnificent mountain, hence the name. In the neighbourhood is Kolosseum. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 20. *Capitolium*, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 94; *Drasche*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 885; *Gallerie*, Drasche (1874) p. 33; *Kapitoliumberget*, Nathorst (1883) p. 70; *Mt Capitolium*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Kapitolbreen** 78° 42.2' N 14° 56.5' E  
 Small glacier on the northern side of Kapitol, southeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Kapitoliumberget*, see Kapitol.

**Kapp Altmann** 78° 49' N 28° 05' E  
 Point southwest on Kongsøya, consisting of a 1.9 km long and 100-200 m wide spit with two islands outside the southern point of the spit, Kong Karls Land. After Johan Andreas Altmann, 1836-1904, Norwegian sealing skipper and explorer of Kong Karls Land. In 1872 he was captain of the sloop "Elvina Dorothea" of Hammerfest. During this voyage he discovered the point on July 30. *Cap Altmann*, Mohn 1873; *Kap Altmann*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Kapp Amsterdam** 77° 51.6' N 16° 40' E  
 Point on the western side of the inlet to Sveabukta, the northernmost branch in the inner part of Van Mijenfjorden, south in Nordenskiöld Land. A/B Svea's steamer "Amsterdam" arrived and anchored 300 m from the point on August 11, 1917, and the point was later named Kapp Amsterdam. *Kap Amsterdam*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Kapp Amsterdam Lykt** 77° 51.6' N 16° 40' E  
 Light on Kapp Amsterdam on the western side of the inlet to Sveabukta, the northernmost branch in the inner part of Van Mijenfjorden, south in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard chart 509 (1946).

**Kapp Andreassen** 78° 51.3' N 27° 50' E  
 The coastal part of the ridge northwestwards from Sjögrenfjellet, westernmost on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Hemming Andreassen (Andersen), 1849-1917, Norwegian sealing skipper and explorer of Kong Karls Land. *Kap Andreassen*, Kükenthal 1890, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Kapp Antinori** 78° 20' N 19° 30' E  
 Cape west of Storfjorden north of Wichebukta, being the extreme point of the front of Negribreen, and has thus a changing position, on the divide between Olav V Land and Sabine Land. After Orazio Antinori, 1811-82, Italian zoologist and African traveller. Hauglin himself was active in African exploration and Petermann named several places after other African travellers.

See also Negribreen and Jeppeberget. *Kap Antinori*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Kapp Auguste Viktoria** 79° 40' N 13° 30' E  
Cape east of Woodfjorden below Auguste Viktoriahøgda, northernmost in Andrée Land. *C. Auguste Viktoria*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Kap Victoria*, Schenk (1937 a) p. 16; *Kap Auguste Viktoria*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

*Kapp Barth*, 78° 20' N 22° E. Point south of Willybreen on the east coast of Barentsøya. Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Kapp Belvedere** 78° 20.1' N 16° 36' E  
Small point east of Vindodden on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, on the northern coast of Nordenskiöld Land. *Kapp Belvédère*, Feyling-Hanssen and Jørstad 1950.

*Kapp Belvédère*, see Kapp Belvedere.

**Kapp Berg** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Point on the southern side of Stovika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Thorvald Berg, 1866-1954, shipowner, Tønssberg, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1917, which visited the coast here. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kapp Bergersen** 74° 29' N 19° 13' E  
Point on the northeast coast of Bjørnøya. After consul Sigval Bergersen, b. 1863, Stavanger, Norway, business man, chairman of the board of directors of Bjørnøen A.S from the foundation of the company in 1918 until 1935, when the seat of the company was transferred from Stavanger to Oslo. Hoel 1925.

**Kapp Bessels** 78° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Point on the northeast coast of Barentsøya. After Emil Bessels, 1847-88, German scientist and Arctic explorer. Took part as scientist and photographer in Rosenthal's expedition to the Barents Sea (See Barentshavet) in 1869. Scientific leader of the American "Polaris" expedition under C. F. Hall 1871-73. *C. Bessels*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Kap Bessels*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Kapp Bjørset** 77° 50.3' N 13° 39.5' E  
Point on the northern side of Marvågen south on Nordenskiöldkysten, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Eyvind Soelberg Bjørset, 1866-1937, hydrographic surveyor to the Hydrographic Survey of Norway 1892-1915, managing director of the Survey 1915-32. Visited Spitsbergen in 1920 to make determinations of the magnetic variation. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Bjørset*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919.

**Kapp Borthen** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Cape in front of Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Harry Borthen, b. 1884, Norwegian shipowner, Oslo, contributed to the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1917. *Kap Borthen*, Norwegian chart 303, 1924, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930; *Råbukklansodden*, Woldstad (1956) p. 133.

**Kapp Brehm** 78° 12.7' N 23° 06' E  
Cape formed by the eastern part of Stubendorffberget and the coast below, between Kapp Heuglin and Kapp Pechuel Lösche, northeast on Edgeøya. After Alfred Edmund Brehm, 1829-84, German scientist and explorer (Obj and the Kara Sea). See also Lomonosovberget. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Cap Brehm*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Geyerpynten*, Büdel.

**Kapp Breusing** 79° 00' N 20° 00' E  
Cape on Wilhelmøya in the southern part of Hinlopenstredet. After Arthur Breusing, 1818-92, German nautical expert, author of books on nautical and cartographic subjects. Played a leading part in the organization of the German polar expeditions 1868 to 1870. *Cap Breusing*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.

**Kapp Brown** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Cape north of Negribreen, the extreme point of Diabastangen, southernmost in Olav V Land. After the Scottish scientist Robert Brown, who visited Greenland in 1867 and who published works on the physical geography of the Arctic regions, or after John Brown, 1797-1862, London, UK, goldsmith (P. Mitt. 1862, p. 29). *C. Brown*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Kapp Bruun*, see Kapp Klaveness.

**Kapp Bruun** 80° 15' N 25° 00' E  
Cape in Orvin Land, on the eastern coast of the northeast part of Nordaustlandet. After Carsten Henrik Carstensen Bruun, 1828-1907, Norwegian sealer and whaler of Tønssberg. He made meteorological observations in the Arctic Sea for professor H. Mohn, Oslo, and was awarded the gold medal of L'Association scientifique de France. See also Schweigaardbreen. *C. Brown*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *C. Bruun*, Ulve 1871; *Cape Bruun*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 293; *Kap Bruun*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Kapp Brühl** 79° 01.1' N 30° 22' E  
Cape forming the northern point of Lågtunga, the eastern part of Abeløya, limited southwards by a line 300 m from the outermost point, Kong Karls Land. After Ludwig Julius Brühl, b. 1870, German physician, member of the German Spitsbergen expedition in S/S "Helgoland" 1898. Other localities named after members of this expedition are: Kapp Schaudinn, Lernerneset and Rømerneset. *K. Brühl*, German chart 155.

**Kapp Bull** 74° 20' N 19° 05' E  
The southeasternmost point of Bjørnøya. After Henrik Johan Bull, 1844-1930, Norwegian whaler. Leader of the expedition to the Antarctic 1893-95 in the vessel "Antarctic", sent out by Svend Foyn. The "Antarctic" was bought by A. G. Nathorst and used by the expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen in 1898 by which the place was mapped and named. Hoel 1925. *Kap Bull*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

*Kapp Coal*, see Kaldneset.

**Kapp De Geer** 79° 42' N 10° 45' E  
The northwest point of Danskøya, Albert I Land. After Baron Gerard Jacob De Geer, 1858-1943, Swedish geologist and Spitsbergen explorer. See also De Geerfjellet. Strindberg's name has been kept, as it is in common use and current in books. Respecting the earlier Dutch name, Dr. F. C. Wieder writes to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser in a letter of May 30, 1927: "Setie Taey is clear. It means something like: put yourself in a strong position; set imperative of setten = put, je = youn taey = tough, strong." *Kap De Geer*, Strindberg 1897; *Setie taey*, Giles 1724 b; *Zetje Fay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Zetje taai*, Muller 1874; *Zetje far*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Kapp Dresselhuys** 78° 06.4' N 14° 20.5' E  
Cape on the southern shore of the outermost part of Isfjorden, 3 km east of Heerodden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Henrik Herman Dresselhuys, b. 1886, Dutch engineer

and business man, founder of N.V. Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Compagnie, which bought the Russian coal property east of Grøn fjorden in 1921 and built a mining camp there called Barentsburg. The property was sold in 1932 to the Russian state company Arcticugol. Dresselhuys visited Svalbard 22 times and wintered there in 1924-25. Isachsen's name not suitable, as the river is now called Hollendarelv. *Kap Dresselhuys*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Russeelvnæsset*, Isachsen (1919) p. 217.

**Kapp Dufferin** 77° 57.7' N 18° 29' E  
About 1 km wide spit with a lagoon, forming the eastern part of the coast east of Rjurikfjellet, northeast in Heer Land. After Fredrick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, 1st Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, 1826-1902, English statesman diplomat and traveller. He visited Spitsbergen in 1856 and wrote the well-known book about the voyage "Letters from High Latitudes" (1857). Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Dufferin*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Kap Dufferin*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Kapp Dufva** 78° 56.1' N 28° 58' E  
Cape in the western part of Svenskbukta on the northern coast of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After John Hilmar Dufva, b. 1864, manufacturer of Stockholm, Sweden, contributor to A. G. Nathorst's expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898, by which the place was mapped and named. *Kap Dufva*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Kapp Dunér** 74° 28' N 18° 46' E  
The western point of Bjørnøya. After Nils Christofer Dunér, 1839-1914, Swedish astronomer and physicist. See also Dunérbukta. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930. *Kap Dunér*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Kapp Ehrensvärd** 80° 45.2' N 20° 33.5' E  
The northwestern spur of Tryggve Granfjellet and the northwestern point of Phippsøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. After Count Albert Carl August Lars Ehrensvärd, 1821-1901, Swedish politician and civil administrator (landshövding) in Göteborg and Bohuslän 1864-85. Funds for the Swedish polar expedition in 1868 were given from various citizens of Göteborg, and Count Ehrensvärd was chairman of the financial committee. Fries and Nyström (1869) pp. 7-8, 13. *C. Ehrensvärd*, Fries and Nyström 1869; *Cape Ehrensvärd*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

**Kapp Ekholm** 78° 34.5' N 16° 33' E  
River delta in Billefjorden, on the western side of Bünsow Land. After Nils Gustaf Ekholm, 1848-1923, Swedish meteorologist. See also Ekholmfjellet. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *C. Ekholm*, De Geer 1912; *Eckholm point*, Wordie (1921) p. 42.

**Kapp Elisabeth** 74° 27' N 18° 48' E  
Point on the west coast of Bjørnøya. After Elisabeth Jane Nathorst, b. 1885, daughter of A. G. Nathorst, the Swedish Arctic explorer, whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1898 mapped and named the place. See also Nathorstfjellet. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930. *Kap Elisabeth*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Kapp Fanshawe** 79° 30' N 18° 00' E  
The northern point of Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. At 378 m is a trigonometric point of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. After Fanshawe, mate of H.M.S. "Heccla", the vessel of Parry's expedition to Spitsbergen 1827. See also Parryøya. *Cape Fanshawe*, Parry 1828; *Kap Fanshawe*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Lomme Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Kapp Fleur de Lys** 78° 31.4' N 16° 04' E  
The southernmost point of Skansen, on the divide between Skansbukta and Billefjorden, southeast in Dickson Land. After "Fleur de Lys", the yacht of Prince Henry of Bourbon. See also Fleur de Lyshamna. *Cap Fleur de Lys*, Barry 1894 e; *Fleur de Lys point*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 277; *Lillien-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 161.

**Kapp Forsberg** 74° 30' N 19° 10' E  
Point on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Carl August Forsberg, 1877-1901, Swedish geologist and meteorologist, member of J. G. Andersson's expedition to Bjørnøya 1899. Hoel 1925. *Kap Forsberg*, Andersson 1900.

**Kapp Freeden** 79° 00' N 19° 30' E  
Cape on the western side of the southern part of Hinlopens-tredet. After Wilhelm Ihno Adolph von Freeden, 1822-94, German teacher of navigation, founder of Norddeutsche Seewarte 1867-75. He described the scientific results of the First German North Pole Expedition 1868 under Koldewey. *C. Freeden*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

**Kapp Graarud** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Cape on the southern side of Engelskbukta, Oscar II Land. After Aage Bernt Fredrik Graarud, 1861-1945, meteorologist of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute 1900-31, prepared and published material from Norwegian Arctic expeditions, e.g. from Isachsens' expedition 1909-10. See also Graarudfjella. *Cape Graarud*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 16.

**Kapp Guissez** 79° 04.2' N 11° 41.0' E  
Cape on the eastern side of the inlet from Kongsfjorden to Krossfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After lieutenant Guissez, d. 1901, French naval officer, hydrographer to the Prince Albert I of Monaco's Spitsbergen expedition 1898. Conway's name has been applied to other localities in Spitsbergen. See also Midterhukun. *C. Guissez*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Cape Guissez*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 237; *Kap Guissez*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934), Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); *Kapp Guise*, Oxaas (1955) p. 74; *Middle Hook*, Conway (1897) p. 303.

**Kapp Gurnerd** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
The southwestern point of Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. Possibly after a place in Cornwall, UK, now called Gurnard's Head. *Engelsche Uyttyck*, Jansz 1651, Colom 1652; *English Outlook*, Addison 1904; *Guntner's Nose*, Orléans (1907) p. 111; *Gurnerds Nose*, Addison 1904; *Gurnerds-nose*, Poole (1610) p. 11.

**Kapp Hammerfest** 78° 38.5' N 26° 44.5' E  
The outermost part of a large spit southernmost on Svenskøya, stretching 1.5 km northwards from the cape on the southern point, Kong Karls Land. After Hammerfest in Norway. *Cap Hammerfest*, Altmann (1872), Mohn 1873, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Vestre Pynt*, Mohn (1873) p. 173.

**Kapp Hanna** 74° 26' N 18° 50' E  
Point on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Johanne (Hanna) Mathilde Aarstad, b. 1890, married 1913 to Odd Roalkvam, Stavanger, Norway, managing director 1918-34 of Bjørnøen A.S., which worked coal mines on the island. See also Kapp Ågot and Kapp Roalkvam. Hoel 1925. *K. Rose*, Deutscher Seefischerei-Verein (Scholz).

- Kapp Hansteen** 80° 20' N 19° 00' E  
The north point of the peninsula between Lady Franklinfjorden and Brennevnfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Longitude determinations by V. Carlheim-Gyllensköld of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902 on July 7, 1898. Determination of latitude on August 24, 1898, by H. v. Zeipel of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Topographical observations here by H. v. Zeipel on August 22-23, 1902 (Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902). After Christopher Hansteen, 1784-1873, Norwegian astronomer, professor at the University of Oslo. Magnetic surveys in Siberia 1828-30. See also Hansteenfjellet. Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 17, Rosén (1904) p. 35, loc. cit. P. 43. *Cap Hansteen*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Deicrowes desier*, Edge 1625; *Deicrowes Desire*, Muller 1874; *Kap Hansteen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *M. Gansten*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 2; *Pt Sud*, Phipps 1775 b.
- Kapp Harry** 74° 23' N 19° 00' E  
Point on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. After Harry Johan Hjalmar Nathorst, 1882-1938, Swedish mining engineer at the Iron Office, Stockholm, son of professor A. G. Nathorst, whose expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898 mapped and named the place. See also Nathorstfjellet. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Harry*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Heer** 74° 22' N 19° 12' E  
Point on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. After professor Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss botanist. See also Heerfjellet and Oswaldfjellet. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930. *Kap Heer*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Heinsius** 74° 30' N 18° 51' E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Dr. Alexander Heinsius, b. 1878, German staff physician, medical officer to Deutscher Seefischerei-Verein's expedition to Bjørnøya in 1912. Hoel 1925. *Kap Heinsius*, Scholz.
- Kapp Hesselman** 77° 35.2' N 15° 29.0' E  
Cape at the foot of Kolthoffberget on the northern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, south in Nathorst Land. After Dr. Oscar August Henrik Wilhelm Hesselmann, b. 1874, professor at "Statens skogsforsöksanstalt", Stockholm, Swedish botanist, member of A. G. Nathorst's expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898. *Kap Hesselman*, Hamberg 1905.
- Kapp Heuglin** 78° 15.3' N 22° 49' E  
The northernmost, 0.5 km long and about 2 km wide cape northwest on Edgeøya. After Theodor von Heuglin, 1824-76, German African and Arctic explorer. Expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1870 and 1871. The place was named on August 15, 1870, by Heuglin-Zeil expedition. See also Heuginbreen. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Blaafjordnes*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 52; *C. Heuglin*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.
- Kapp Johannesen** 78° 12.4' N 19° 02.5' E  
Ridge southeast in Domen, on the northern side of Dunérbukta, Sabine Land. After the brothers Johannesen, sealing skippers from Tromsø, Norway, who explored the regions between Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya and further east. Edvard Holm Johannesen, 1844-1901, made the first circumnavigation of Novaya Zemlya 1870, and discovered the island of Ensomheten farther east in 1878. Hans Christian Johannesen, 1846-1920, was captain of S/S "Lena", which accompanied Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79 as far as the mouth of the river Lena. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Johannesen*, Petermann-
- Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925; *Johannsenberg*, Frebald (1935) p. 90.
- Kapp Kjeldsen** 79° 20' N 13° 57' E  
Headland between Woodfjorden and Bockfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. After Johan Kjeldsen, 1840-1909, Norwegian sealing skipper, captain of vessels of and ice pilot to many foreign expeditions to Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya and East Greenland, e.g. in 1907 on board the yacht "Princesse Alice" of Prince Albert I of Monaco who organized an expedition to Spitsbergen under G. Isachsen in 1906 and 1907. Isachsen mapped and named the locality in 1909 and 1910. *C. Kjeldsen*, Hoel 1911 a, Isachsen 1915; *Kap Kjeldsen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Kjellström** 74° 30' N 18° 57' E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After C. J. O. Kjellström, 1855-1913, Swedish topographer, member of A. G. Nathorst's expedition 1898, which mapped and named the locality. See also Kjellströmdalen. Hoel 1925. *Kap Kjellström*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Klaveness** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Cape on the coast between Hornsund and Bellsund, on the western coast of Nordenskiöld Land. After Anton Fredrik Klaveness, b. 1874, Norwegian shipowner, contributor to Norwegian Svalbard expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Cap Bruun*, Hoel (1922) p. 14; *Kap Klaveness*, Norsk sjøkart 303 (1933); *Kap Bruun*, Norwegian chart 303, 1923.
- Kapp Koburg** 78° 55' N 28° 08' E  
Small spur on the northwestern side of Hårfagrehaugen in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Koburg where the parents of Kükenthal lived and where he married.
- Kapp Koldewey** 79° 00' N 20° 00' E  
Cape on the western coast of Wilhelmøya, Hinlopenstretet. After captain Karl Koldewey, 1837-1908, German Arctic explorer. Leader of the first German North Pole Expedition to Northeast Spitsbergen 1868, and the Second German North Pole Expedition to East Greenland 1869-70. *C. Koldewey*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Kapp Kolthoff** 74° 21' N 19° 07' E  
Point on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. After G. I. Kolthoff, 1845-1913, Swedish zoologist. See also Kolthoffberget. Hoel 1925. *Kap Kolthoff*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Kåre** 74° 23' N 18° 58' E  
Point on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. After Kåre Stenersen Gleditsch, 1900-27, Norwegian civil engineer, topographer to the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1924 (Bjørnøya). Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930.
- Kapp Lady** 80° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Cape west of the mouth of Lady Franklinfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *C. Lady*, De Geer 1923 a; *Marmorpynten*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955.
- Kapp Laila** 78° 07.3' N 14° 50' E  
Point on the southern side of Isfjorden, on the western side of the inlet to Colesbukta, on the northern coast of Nordenskiöld Land. After the motorcutter "Laila" of Tromsø, Norway, one of the vessels of Isachsen's expedition 1910. See also Lailadalen. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Erikson*, De Geer 1912; *Kap Laila*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Mys Lejela*, Ljutkevič 1937.

- Kapp Laura** 80° 00' N 27° 00' E  
Point on the eastern side of Nordaustlandet. Visited by members of the Albertini expedition on June 22, 1929. After Laura Albertini, mother of Giovanni Albertini who in 1928 took part in the search for the Nobile expedition, and in 1929 was the leader of an expedition searching for lost members of the Nobile expedition. Albertini (1932) p. 73. *Kapp Viking*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *Laura Kapp*, Albertini (1931) p. 28; *Laura Land*, Albertini (1931) p. 28; *Terra di Laura*, Albertini (1932) p. 73.
- Kapp Lee** 78° 00' N 20° 30' E  
The northwestern point of Edgeøya. Astr. station 325 m, for the Swedish- Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. The hill ascended by Th. von Heuglin in August 1870 (Petermann-Heuglin (1871) p. 177), building of cairn on August 28, 1898, by the Swedish division of the Swedish- Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902 (Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 66), visited by Wassiliew in August 1899, meteorological observations by the hunting expedition of the Norwegian F. Isachsen June 1904-August 1905. Originally Lee's Foreland was the name of the country forming the northwestern part of Edgeøya, south of Freemansundet. In Zorgdrager 1720, however, it is used of the northwestern corner, and Dunér and Nordenskiöld apply it to the headland itself. See also Blankodden. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Bianco*, Dudley 1646; *Kap Lee*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Laes Vorland*, Phipps 1777 b; *Lees Foreland*, Edge 1625; *Lees Forelandt*, Colom 1650, Goos 1660, Doncker 1664, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720, Scoresby 1820 b; *Lees Weorland*, Pagès 1786; *Loes Foreland*, Thornton 1716; *Mys Li*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 8.
- Kapp Leestasjonen** 78° 04.9' N 20° 49.0' E  
Station on the northern side of Dolerittneset, northwest on Edgeøya. Built 1968 by a Dutch scientific expedition. After Kapp Lee which earlier comprised the whole area. Lytskjold 1991.
- Kapp Leigh Smith** 80° 00' N 28° 00' E  
Ice cape east of Leighbreen, forming the northeastern point of Nordaustlandet. After Benjamin Leigh Smith, 1828-1913, English Arctic voyager. Visited Spitsbergen in the Norwegian sealer "Samson" in 1871 and again in 1873 in the S/S "Diana". To Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land in the S/Y "Eira" in 1880 and 1881 when he was forced to winter in Franz Josef Land. See also Ulvebukta. *C. Leigh Smith*, Sandford 1926; *Cap Leigh Smith*, Brun (1903) p. 111; *Cap Smyth*, Ulve 1872; *Kap Leigh Smith*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Leijonhufvud** 80° 00' N 23° 00' E  
Point innermost in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Broder Abraham Leijonhufvud, 1823-1911, Swedish general and politician, at one time head of the Naval Department. *Cap Leijonhufvud*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.
- Kapp Levin** 74° 27' N 19° 17' E  
Point on the east coast of Bjørnøya. After Ernst Ivar Levin, 1868-1934, Swedish physician, member of Nathorst's Spitsbergen expedition 1898 which mapped and named the cape, and in 1900 of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Hoel 1925. *Cap Lievin*, Berr (1914) p. 69; *Kap Levin*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Lindhagen** 80° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Point on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Daniel Georg Lindhagen, 1819-1906, Swedish geodesist and astronomer, secretary to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science 1866-1901. Calculated and published the astronomical observations of the Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld. *Cap Lindhagen*, Nordenskiöld 1863.
- Kapp Linné** 78° 03.8' N 13° 37.5' E  
Point south of the entrance to Isfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78, Swedish botanist. See also Linnéfjella, Systemafjella and Kapp Starostin. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932), Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. Graue*, Dudley 1636; *C. Linné*, De Geer 1910 a; *C. Staratschin*, Conway 1906; *C. Starostine*, Hansky 1905; *Cap Staraschtchin*, Conway (1906) p. 350; *Kap Staratschin*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Lewes P.*, Mortier 1693; *Shrewsbury po.*, Fotherby 1613.
- Kapp Linné fuglereservat** 78° 03.5' N 13° 38' E  
Bird reserve, comprises the area west of the line from Randvika to the southeastern end of Fyrsjøen except the station area for Isfjord Radio, Nordenskiöld Land. Kgl.res. June 1, 1973.
- Kapp Lord** 80° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Cape west of Westmanbukta, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. So named because the point on the other side of Westmanbukta is Kapp Lady. *C. Lord*, Kulling (1934) p. 194.
- Kapp Lovén** 80° 10' N 21° 30' E  
Cape on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Sven Lovén, 1809-95, Swedish zoologist, leader of an expedition to Spitsbergen 1837. See also Lovénberget. *Cap Lovén*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Kap Lovén*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Lyell** 77° 34.5' N 14° 15.0' E  
Cape on Lyellstranda on the southern side of Bellsund, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Sir Charles Lyell, 1797-1875, English geologist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932), Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Ball P.*, Mortier 1693; *Bell Point*, Poole (1610) p. 6, Sæller 1671, Scoresby 1820 b, Edge 1925; *Belpoint*, Gerrits 1613; *C. di Schoom*, Dudley 1636; *C. Lyell*, Nordenskiöld 1875; *Kap Luell*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11; *L. Rochester po.*, Fotherby 1613; *Søre-Bellsundhuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11; *Sørhuken*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Sörödden*, Moberg (1960) p. 37.
- Kapp Löwenigh** 77° 20' N 21° 30' E  
Point on the eastern side of Keilhaubukta, Edgeøya. After Bartolomæus (Barto) von Löwenigh (Loevenich), 1799-1853, German manufacturer and burgomaster of Burtscheid near Cologne, Germany, until 1834. In 1827 he chartered a vessel in Hammerfest, Norway, for an expedition to Spitsbergen. *C. Löwenigh*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.
- Kapp Madrid** 77° 33.5' N 15° 02.5' E  
Cape on the western side of Bourbonhamna, on the southern side of the outer part of Van Keulenfjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Prince Henry of Bourbon had also the title Infante of Spain. The area was surveyed by the Prince and von Barry on the Prince's expedition in 1891. *Cap Madrid*, Barry 1894 i.
- Kapp Malmgren** 74° 21' N 19° 10' E  
Point on the southern coast of Bjørnøya. After Anders Johan Malmgren, 1834-97, Finnish zoologist, professor at the University of Helsinki, member of Torells expedition to Spitsbergen 1861 and Nordenskiöld's expeditions 1864 and 1868. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930. *Kap Malmgren*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Kapp Maria** 74° 24' N 18° 56' E  
Point on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. After Ella Maria Charlotte Nathorst, b. 1881, teacher at school of domestic economy in Uppsala, Sweden, daughter of professor A. G. Nathorst whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya 1898 mapped and named the place. Hoel 1925. *Kap Maria*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Kapp Martin** 77° 43.7' N 13° 56.5' E  
Point about 2 km long, projecting into Bellsund from north on the eastern side of Lågnesbukta, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Anton Rolandsson Martin, 1729-86, Swedish naturalist. At Linné's request he made a voyage with the Swedish Greenland Company's whaling ship to the Arctic and Spitsbergen in 1758. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932), Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Kap Martin-Halbinsel*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 65; *K. Martin*, Kjellström 1801.

*Kapp Mauch*. Naze on the east coast of Barentsøya off the northern part of Hübnerbreen. After Carl Mauch, 1835-75, German African explorer. Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Kapp Melchers*. Cape south of Blåfjorden, northeast coast of Edgøya. After Hermann Melchers, 1842-1918, business-man of Bremen, Germany, member of the committee of the Bremen Geographical Society, since 1898 its president. Kükenthal 1890, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Kapp Mineral** 78° 04.7' N 13° 42.5' E  
Point on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, 2.5 km northeast of Kapp Linné, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. On the point is a house situated, built by the Norwegian mining engineer Arthur S. Lewin for exploration of a small deposit of galena and sphalerite. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Kapp Mitra** 79° 07.1' N 11° 12.5' E  
The southwestern corner of Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. Meteorological observations 1912-13. A mitre is the headcloth the bishops use. *C. Mitre*, Isachsen 1915; *Cap Mitra*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Collins Cape*, Hudson (1607) p. 305, Conway 1906; *Kap Mitra*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mitre Cape*, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Kapp Mohn** 79° 10' N 25° 00' E  
The southeastern point of Nordaustlandet. After Henrik Mohn, 1835-1916, Norwegian meteorologist. See also Mohnbukta and Ulvebukta. *C. Torell*, Livesay 1876; *Cap Mohn*, Ulve 1872; *Kap Mohn*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Nordostlandets Sydkap*, Alme (1895) p. 6.

*Kapp Mohr*, 78° 20' N 22° E. Cape on the east coast of Barentsøya, and off the southern part of Hübnerbreen. After Eduard Mohr, 1828-76, German African explorer like Heuglin himself, who accompanied Hübner. Mohr was also a member of a German Trading expedition to Bering Strait in 1851. Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Kapp Morton** 77° 47.2' N 14° 52.5' E  
Point outside the eastern side of Berzeliusdalen in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. When Oxaas wrote Kapp Morton he undoubtedly meant Camp Morton. Oxaas (1955) p. 46.

**Kapp Murchison** 77° 49.8' N 18° 25.5' E  
Point between Berezniokbreen and Lundquistfjella, easternmost in Heer Land. After Sir Roderick Murchison, 1792-1871,

British geologist and geographer. See also Batesfjellet. *C. Murchison*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kapp Murdoch** 78° 25.9' N 17° 06' E  
Point on the northeastern side of the delta of Murdochelva on the northern side of Tempelfjorden, south in Bünsow Land. See Burn Murdochbreen. Feyling-Hanssen and Jørstad 1950.

**Kapp Mühry** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Point on the northern shore of Heleysundet, southeast in Olav V Land. After Adalbert Adolf Mühry, 1810-88, German physician and climatologist. *C. Mühry*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Kapp Napier** 78° 38.5' N 16° 44.5' E  
Point on the southern side of the inlet to Adolfbukta, northwest in Bünsow Land. After captain Frank Bryce Napier, 1858-1923, of Leith, captain of vessels used by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Spitsbergen expeditions in 1909, 1919 and 1920. *C. Adolf*, De Geer (1912) p. 351; *C. Napier*, Mathieson 1920.

**Kapp Nathorst** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. After A. G. Nathorst, 1850-1921, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer. See also Nathorstbreen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Nathorst*, Stjernspetz 1891.

**Kapp Nilsson** 74° 23' N 19° 13' E  
Point on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After captain Emil Nilsson, 1850-1921, member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition through the North East Passage 1878 on board S/S "Fraser", accompanying Nilsson from Yugor Str. to Yenisei, and of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Greenland 1883. He was also captain of S/S "Antarctic", ship of the Swede Nathorst's Spitsbergen expedition 1898, by which the headland was mapped and named. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Nilsson*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Kapp Nordenskiöld** 74° 28' N 19° 17' E  
Point on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North-East Passage in 1878-79. See also Nordenskiöldbreen. Hoel 1925. *Kap Nordenskiöld*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Kapp Oetker** 79° 20' N 21° 00' E  
Point west of Ulvebukta, Gustav Adolf Land, in the southwestern part of Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Friedrich Oetker, 1809-81, M.d.R. des Norddeutschen Bundes, German author and lawyer. *C. Oetker*, British chart 2751, French chart 5375, German chart 155; *C. Oetker*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Kapp Oloff*. Probably on Bjørnøya, but cannot be exactly located. Roman (1934) p. 205.

**Kapp Olsen** 74° 31' N 19° 08' E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Trygve Olsen, b. 1892, Norwegian shipowner from Stavanger, member of the board of directors of Bjørnøen A.S from 1918 to 1935. The company operated coal mines on the island. See also Kapp Bergersen. Hoel 1925.



- Kapp Oscar** 78° 57.4' N 28° 55.5' E  
Cape northeasternmost on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Oscar Dickson, 1823-97, Swedish business man and patron of science. *Kap Oscar*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Kap Dickson*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.
- Kapp Payer** 78° 40' N 21° 30' E  
The most easterly point of Spitsbergen, easternmost in Olav V Land. After Julius von Payer, 1842-1915, Austrian officer and polar explorer, member of the Second German North Pole Expedition 1869-70 (northeast Greenland). In 1871 he undertook a voyage with Karl Weyprecht in the Norwegian sealer "Isbjørn" to Spitsbergen and southeastwards towards Novaya Zemlya. With Weyprecht leader of the Austro-Hungarian Polar Expedition to Franz Josef Land 1872-74. See also Buchholzbukta, Laubeffjellet and Volgerberget. *C. Payer*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Kap Payer*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Kappa Pyer*, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser (1945) p. 20.
- Kapp Pechuel Lösche** 78° 09.8' N 23° 10' E  
The easternmost part of Lindemanberget, on the northeastern coast of Edgeøya. After Eduard Pechuel-Lösche, 1840-1913, German geographer and explorer. *Kap Pechuel Lösche*, Kükenthal 1890; *K. Lösche*, Isachsen 1919.
- Kapp Per*, see Heerodden.
- Kapp Petermann** 79° 10' N 15° 30' E  
The north point of the peninsula separating Austfjorden and Vestfjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. After August Petermann, 1822-78, German geographer. See also Petermannbreen and Petermannfjellet. *Cap Petermann*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Kap Petermann*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Pettersen** 78° 49.4' N 26° 38' E  
Small, distinct point on the eastern side of the northern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After Karl Pettersen, 1826-90, Norwegian geologist, who published an account of the discovery of Kong Karls Land. See also Pettersenbreen and Karl Pettersenfjellet. *Kap Pettersen*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Pike** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
The northeasternmost point of Danskøya, Albert I Land. After Arnold Pike, an Englishman who wintered in Virgobukta 1888-89 and 1895-96 and must have met Strindberg of the Swedish Andrée expedition here in the summer of 1896. See also Pikes hus. *C. Pike*, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Pike's Head*, British chart 3203; *Pikes Udde*, Strindberg 1897.
- Kapp Platen** 80° 30' N 22° 30' E  
The northernmost point on Platenhalvøya, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After Count Baltzar Julius Ernst von Platen, 1804-75, Swedish naval officer and minister for naval affairs. Contributed to Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition 1864. *Cap Platen*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Flat I.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Kap Platen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Vlak Eyl.*, Giles and Rep 1710.
- Kapp Posadowsky** 74° 31' N 19° 02' E  
Point on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After Count Posadowsky, 1845-1932, secretary of State in the German Department of the Interior, which made funds available for the expeditions of the "Deutscher Seefischer-Verein" to the island in 1899 and 1900. Kessler accompanied the expedition in 1899 as surveyor. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930. *Kap Posadowsky*, Kessler 1900.
- Kapp Quise*, see Kapp Guiszez.
- Kapp Ravenstein** 79° 00' N 20° 00' E  
The southern point of Wilhelmsøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Ernst Ravenstein, 1834-1913, German cartographer and geographer. *C. Ravenstein*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.
- Kapp Ringertz** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain northernmost in Vakkerfjella on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. After lieutenant-colonel Nils Conrad Ringertz, 1859-1926, Swedish officer, topographer 1899, 1900 and 1901 in the Swedish section of the Swedish Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *C. Ringertz*, De Geer 1916.
- Kapp Roalkvam** 74° 22' N 19° 12' E  
The southpoint of Måkeholmen, Bjørnøya. After Odd Roalkvam, 1883-19344, business man, Stavanger, Norway, managing director 1918-34 of Bjørnøen A.S which worked the coalmines in Bjørnøya. See also Kapp Hanna and Kapp Ågot. Hoel 1925.
- Kapp Rubin** 80° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Sven Tryggve Salomon Rubin, b. 1874, Swedish geodesist, in Spitsbergen 1899-1900, 1901 and 1902 with the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *C. Rubin*, De Geer 1923 a; *Kap Rubin*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Pte Nord*, Phipps 1775 b.
- Kapp Ruth** 74° 25' N 18° 54' E  
Point on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Ruth Gabriella Nathorst, b. 1883, missionary of the Swedish Church in China, daughter of professor A. G. Nathorst whose expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898 mapped and named the place. See also Nathorstfjellet. Hoel 1925. *Kap Ruth*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kapp Scania** 78° 12.7' N 13° 04.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Daudmannsodden outermost on the northern coast of Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Scania, Latin name for Skåne, Sweden. *Cap Scania*, De Geer 1910 a.
- Kapp Schaudinn** 78° 58.6' N 30° 11.5' E  
Point on the southern coast of Abeløya, limited in the northwest by a line 1 km from the outermost point, Kong Karls Land. After Dr. Fritz Schaudinn, 1871-1906, German zoologist, member of the German expedition to Spitsbergen in S/S "Helgoland" 1898. Published with F. Römer "Fauna Arctica" (1900). See also Kapp Brühl. *Kap Schaudinn*, German chart 155.
- Kapp Schollin** 77° 45.9' N 14° 40.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of the inlet to Fridtjovhamna, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Nils Henrik Schollin, 1882-1924, Swedish naval officer, hydrographic surveyor and captain of the vessel "Svensksund" of the Swedish Spitsbergen expedition in 1920 which surveyed Van Mijenfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Schollin*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.
- Kapp Schoultz** 78° 23.7' N 17° 07' E  
Point on the northern side of Schoultzhamna on the southern shore of Tempelfjorden, in the central, western part of Sabine Land. After Ernst Gustaf Wilhelm Axelson von Schoultz, b. 1881, Swedish naval officer, member of De Geer's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1908 when soundings were made in Isfjor-

den. See also Norseliusdjupe. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C. Schoultz, De Geer 1912; *Kap Schoultz*, Filchner 1914.

**Kapp Scott** 78° 36.7' N 16° 40' E  
Point about 4.7 km north of Kapp Ekholm on the eastern side of Billefjorden, Bünsow Land. After Chester Macdonald Scott, b. 1887, for some time organizing secretary of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., Edinburgh. See also Mathiesondalen. C. Scott, Mathieson 1920.

**Kapp Sietoe** 78° 45' N 10° 30' E  
Svalbard's westernmost point, cape on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Sietoe is the imperative of the verb *toezien*, zien = look, toe = to, towards (Letter from F. C. Wieder to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser of May 30, 1927). *Cape Siegel*, Arctic Pilot, Vol II 1921; C. Cold, Markham 1881; *Cap Sietoe*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865; *Cap Siettoe*, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Blaeu 1623 a, Carolus 1634, Colom 1652, Blaeu 1662, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Caap Sietoe*, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b; *Kap Sietoe*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Kapp Zitro*, Oxaas (1955) p. 83; *Kaap Zietoe*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Sjåttilneset*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

**Kapp Smith** 78° 39.5' N 15° 13' E  
Point about 1 km inside the outermost part of the spit, on the western shore of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. Base of the Norwegian air survey expedition in 1936. After Lars Olson Smith, 1836-1913, Swedish business man, politician and patron of science. The Swedish station at Kapp Thordsen, working in the international polar year 1882-83 of which Stjernspetz was a member, was erected at his expense. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C. Smith, Stjernspetz 1891; *Cap Polheim*, Wijkander (1876) p. 31.

*Kapp Spörer*, 77° 40' N 21° E. Point south of Diskobukta, west coast of Edgeøya. After Julius Spörer, 1823-73, Russian-German geographer. See also Gothavika. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Kapp Starostin** 78° 05.7' N 13° 50.5' E  
500 m wide point between Soloveckijbukta in the west and Vardebukta on the southern side of the outer part of Isfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Russian trapper Ermil Starostin, d. 1826, who spent 30 winters in Spitsbergen and stayed there for 15 years without having once left the island. Beechey (1843) p. 349. C. *Saratchin*, Rabot 1901; C. *Staratschin*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915; *Cap Staratschin*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 a; *Kap Staratschin*, Nordenskiöld (1875 b) p. 360; *Kap Starostin*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Mys Starostin*, Stepanov (1937) p. 110.

**Kapp Svensksund** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After "Svensksund", Swedish gunboat, expedition vessel to Andrée's polar expedition 1897, to the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899 and 1900, to De Geer's expedition in 1908, and to the Swedish expedition in 1920. In 1930 "Svensksund" brought home, from Tromsø, Norway to Stockholm, Sweden, the remains of the Andrée's expedition found on Kvitøya. See also Arneliusbreen. C. *Svensksund*, Guissez 1904.

**Kapp Thor** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
The southernmost point of Hopen. After Thor Iversen, b. 1873, adviser on the Board of Fisheries, Bergen, Norway. See also Iversenfjellet. *Kap Thor*, Iversen 1926.

**Kapp Thordsen** 78° 27.5' N 15° 28' E  
About 2 km wide and 500 m deep, southernmost point of Dickson Land. After the schooner "Axel Thordsen" of Tromsø, Norway, hired for Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition in 1864. See also Akseløya. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C. *Thorsden*, Livesay 1876; *Cap Thordsen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Cap Thordsen-niemi*, Saraste (1925) p. 91; *Cap Thordsen*, Bazin (1913) p. 294; *Kap Thordsen Point*, Hägg (1951) p. 233; *Midterhukun*, Mohn (1874) p. 87, Qvigstad (1927) p. 20; *Mys Tošen*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 30; *t Middel-land*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Kapp Thoulet** 79° 13.3' N 12° 01.0' E  
Cape on the northern side of the inlet from Möllerfjorden to Tinayrebukta, west in Haakon VII Land. After professor Julien Thoulet, 1843-1936, French oceanographer, member of Prince Albert I of Monaco's expeditions 1901 and 1903. The place was mapped and named by the expeditions to Spitsbergen under Isachsen in 1906 and 1907, which were organized by the Prince. *Kap Thoulet*, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934); *Pte Thoulet*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Kapp Toscana** 77° 33.3' N 15° 04.5' E  
Small cape between Bourbonhamna and Ingebrigtsenbukta on the southern side of the outermost part of Van Keulenfjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Toscana, Austrian family, related to the house of Parma-Bourbon, of which Prince Henry who named the place, was a member. *Kap Toscana*, Barry 1894 i.

*Kapp Viking*, see Kapp Laura.

**Kapp Voejkov** 78° 30' N 21° 30' E  
Cape northeast on Frankenhavøya, on the northern coast of Barentsøya. After Alexandr Ivanovich Voejkov, 1842-1916, Russian meteorologist and explorer. C. *Wojeikow*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925; *Kap Wojeikow*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Kapp Wojeikow*.

**Kapp Waldburg** 78° 10' N 22° 00' E  
Cape on the southeastern coast of Barentsøya. After C. M. E. Fürst von Waldburg-Zeil-Wurzach, 1825-1907, in Spitsbergen 1870 with Heuglin's expedition. See also Zeiløyane. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). C. *Waldburg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Kapp Walter** 78° 43.2' N 26° 29' E  
Cape on the central, western coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After Alfred Walter, d. 1890, Balto-German zoologist, to Spitsbergen in 1889 with Küenthal. Dr. Walter is also known for his work in Transcaspia. See also Küenthalbreen. P. Mitt. 1889, p. 256. *Kap Walter*, Küenthal 1890, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Kap Walther*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Kapp Weissenfels** 78° 42.7' N 27° 02' E  
1.2 km long, easternmost cape on the eastern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After the German town of Weissenfels an der Saale, birth-place of Küenthal. *Kap Weissenfels*, Küenthal 1890, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).





- Kapp Weyprecht** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
Cape on the western shore of Hinlopenstredet, east in Olav V Land. After Karl Weyprecht, 1838-81, Austrian naval officer and Arctic explorer. With Payer leader of the Austro-Hungarian Polar Expedition to Franz Josef Land, 1872-74. *Kap Weyprecht*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Wijk** 78° 35' N 15° 12' E  
Large point, about 3.5 km wide and 3 km deep, on the western coast of Dickson Land. After Olof Wijk, jr., 1833-1901, Swedish business man and politician, contributor to Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Cap Wijk*, Stjernspetz 1891.
- Kapp William** 79° 45' N 11° 20' E  
Point or cape on the eastern side of the entrance of Birgerbukta, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. On the point Feyling-Hanssen saw a hut marked Kap William by Northern Exploration Co. Feyling-Hanssen (1953) p. 45.
- Kapp Wojeikow*, see Kapp Voejkov.  
*Kapp Worsley*, see Sørmarka.
- Kapp Wrede** 80° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Point between Zorgdragerfjorden and Rijpfjorden, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Ascended by A. E. Nordenskiöld in 1861. After Fabian Jacob Wrede, 1802-93, Swedish officer, physicist and mathematician. Nordenskiöld (1863) p. 12. *Capo Wreede*, Sora (1930) p. 129; *Cap Wrede*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Kap Wrede*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Wærn** 78° 35.6' N 14° 57.5' E  
The southernmost point on the peninsula separating Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, southeast in James I Land. After Carl Fredrik Wærn, 1819-99, Swedish politician and patron of science. *Cap Wærn*, Nordenskiöld 1875 b; *Middelhuken i Nordfjorden*, Fries (1869) p. 127.
- Kapp Yermak*, see Ermaktangen.
- Kapp Zachau** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Cape on the southwestern coast of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. After Hugo Leopold Zachau, 1855-1916, Swedish captain in the merchant navy, in Spitsbergen with Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon expedition in 1896, of which Strindberg was also a member. *Kap Zachau*, Strindberg 1897.
- Kapp Ziehen** 78° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Cape on the northeastern coast of Barentsøya. After professor Georg Theodor Ziehen, b. 1862, Berlin, who worked with Küenthal on the central nervous system of whales. *Kap Ziehen*, Küenthal 1890, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Kapp Zitro*, see Kapp Sietoe.
- Kapp Ågot** 74° 28' N 18° 47' E  
Cape on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Ågot Roalkvam, b. 1921, daughter of Odd and Hanna Roalkvam, Stavanger, Norway. Odd Roaldkvam was 1918-34 managing director of Bjørnøen A.S which worked the coal mines in Bjørnøya. See also Kapp Roaldkvam and Kapp Hanna. Hoel 1925, Svalbard chart S. 2, 1930. *K. Henking*, Scholz 1912.
- Kapp Åkerhielm** 78° 53.1' N 28° 36' E  
Cape about 1.5 km east of Pikebukta, on the southern coast of the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Baron Johan Gustaf Nils Samuel Åkerhielm, 1833-1900, Swedish diplomat, and politician, contributor to Nathorst's expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898, by which the place was mapped and named. *Kap Åkerhielm*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.
- Kappa Pyer*, see Kapp Payer.
- Kappfjellbreen** 79° 05.3' N 11° 59.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier on the northern side of Kappfjellet down to Fjortende Julibreen southwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Kappfjellet** 79° 03.9' N 11° 55.0' E  
About 5 km long mountain 4 km east of Kapp Guissez, between Grimalditoppen, Olssønfjellet and Knølen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Kapp Guissez. Orvin 1964.
- Kappfjellet** 80° 16.0' N 25° 17.0' E  
Small mountain west of Kapp Bruun on the northern coast of Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.
- Kapp-Käre-Bucht*. In the neighbourhood of Kapp Kaare, Bjørnøya. Centkiewicz (1956) p. 164.
- Kappsletta** 78° 42.5' N 26° 54' E  
Coastal plain lower than 25 m on the western side of Kapp Weissenfels and north of Kükenthalfjellet, with an about 6 km long extent southeast-northwest, on the southern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After Kapp Weissenfels. Arnesen.
- Kapteinsbreen** 77° 47' N 18° 20' E  
About 1.5 km long, tributary glacier to Bereznikovbreen, between Orlogsmannen and Båtkvelvet in Lundquistfjella, easternmost in Heer Land. Arnesen.
- Kar Soudt*, see Kongsfjorden.
- Karentoppen** 76° 44.4' N 16° 21' E  
692 m high summit in the eastern part of Hilmarfjellet, in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. Karen is a Norwegian female name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Karhusaari*, see Bjørnøya.
- Karibreen** 77° 36.5' N 17° 48.0' E  
Glacier between St. Ol'gafjellet and Hillfjella southwards towards Strongbreen, Heer Land. After Kari Hill, married to topographer Håkon Hill. See also Hillfjella. Orvin 1960.
- Kariskjeret** 77° 28' N 20° 40' E  
Small rock in Storfjorden about 4.5 km west of the western coast of Kvalpyntfjellet, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. After Kari Moen, married to hydrographer Erik Moen at the Norwegian Polar Institute who did surveying here in 1981. Moen 1982.
- Karl Alexanderøya** 79° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Small island about 4 km southeast of Torellneset, on the southwestern corner of Nordaustlandet. Possibly after Grand Duke Karl Alexander August Johan of Sachsen-Weimar, 1818-1901.

Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Carl Alexander I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

**Karl Bayfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 1019 m, south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Karl Bay, 1885-1930, managing director of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap, 1916-30, on whose property the mountain is situated. See also Bayelva. *Mt Luna*, De Geer (1912) p. 357.

*Karl Möllersbai*, see Möllerfjorden.

**Karl Pettersenfjellet** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 942 m, 8 km southeast of the head of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Karl Johan Pettersen, 1826-90, Norwegian geologist, customs treasurer in Tromsø, one of the founders of Tromsø Museum. He wrote several papers on Spitsbergen and the Arctic. See also Kapp Pettersen and Pettersenbreen. *Set Karl Pettersen*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Set Pettersen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Karl Schmidt fjellet** 79° 20' N 12° 20' E  
Mountain on the western side of Monacobreen and southeast of Loüetbreen, Haakon VII Land. After Karl Schmitt, leader of a German expedition from Munich 1937. Orvin 1960.

**Karl XII Flak** 80° 30' N 26° 00' E  
Submarine plateau surrounding Karl XII-øya, north of Nordaustlandet. After Karl XII, 1682-1718, King of Sweden 1697-1718. *Charles XII Pl.*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933.

*Karl XII Øyane*, see Karl XII-øya.

**Karl XII-øya** 80° 39.2' N 25° 01' E  
About 2 km long narrow island with the 105 m high area, Kongsberget, in the north and the 30 m high Drabanten in the south, north of Nordaustlandet. Visited by A. E. Nordenskiöld in 1861 (Nordenskiöld (1863) p. 13). A. G. Nathorst and others visited the island on August 20, 1898 (Nathorst (1900) p. 293). Visited by members of the Swedish-Norwegian expedition to Svalbard on August 5, 1931 (Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 254). After Karl XII, 1682-1718, King of Sweden 1697-1718. *Carl XII's ø*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Charles XII Island*, Ahlmann (1933 a) p. 7; *Karl XII Øyane*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Kaarle XII maa*, Saraste 1925 a; *La terre Charles*, Brun (1903) p. 128; *Outger Reps Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Outger Reps I.*, Pagès 1786, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Karlbreen** 79° 14.5' N 11° 35.5' E  
Small glacier from the northern side of Chunfjellet down in Signedalen east on Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Karl Chun, 1852-1914, German zoologist. Orvin 1964.

*Karl-Gletscher*, see Karlbreen.

**Karlnuten** 77° 48.8' N 17° 29' E  
The northernmost peak, 835 m, in Skjerdaltoppene, between Ragna-Mariebreen and Bakaninbreen west in Heer Land. After Karl Olai Skjerdal, 1911-89, permanent secretary in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Arnesen 1981.

*Karls Sound*, see Kongsfjorden.

**Karlsborgfjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 804 m, north of Smeerenburgbreen, Albert I Land. After Karlsborg, place in Bohuslän, Sweden, where there were

once fortifications named after the Swedish King Karl Knutsson (Bonde), 1409-70. *Mt Karlsborg*, De Geer 1913.

**Karlsbreen** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Large glacier ending near the head of Bockfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After colonel Karl von Harbou, 1860-1927, who in 1907 was head of Topographische Abteilung der Landesaufnahme in Berlin, Germany and attended to the equipment of the Bock and Poninski expedition in 1907, by which the glacier was mapped and named. The map was constructed under von Harbou's supervision. See also Poninskiøyra. *Karl-Gletscher*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Karlsenodden*, 77° 07' N 15° 10' E. The southern part of Kluffodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Karlsfjella*, see Carlsfjella.

*Karlskrona Dept*, see Karlskronadjupet.

**Karlskronadjupet** 78° 20' N 15° 00' E  
The deepest part between Erdmannfya and Fuglefjella in the central part of Isfjorden. After Karlskrona, town in Sweden, naval port. See also Norseliusdjupet and Svensksunddjupet. Karlskronadjupet was sounded in 1908 with "Svensksund" during the expedition headed by De Geer. *Karlskrona Dept*, De Geer 1912.

**Karlstadtoppen** 78° 16.3' N 13° 52' E  
550 and 539 m high peaks in Vermlandryggen, south in Oscar II Land. After the town Karlstad in Värmland, Sweden. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Karnakfjellet** 78° 45' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain between Balliolbreen and the upper part of Hørbyebreen, Dickson Land. After the ancient town Karnak in Egypt. Situated near Faraofjellet, Menkaurafjellet, etc. Harland 1952.

*Karolinefjellet*, see Carolinefjellet.

*Karpinskifjellet*, see Karpinskifjellet.

**Karpinskifjellet** 79° 00' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain south of Vaigattfjellet, on the western side of Hinlopenstredet, north in Olav V Land. After Alexandr Petrovich Karpinskij, 1847-1937, Russian geologist, at the time of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, chief of the Russian Geological Committee. *Karpinskifjellet*, *Mts Karpinsky*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Kars sond*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Kars sond*, see Krossfjorden.

**Karstenfjellet** 77° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain south of Diskobukta, on the western side of Edgeøya. After Hermann Karsten, 1817-1908, German botanist and South American explorer. See also Philippibreen. *Mt Karsten*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kartdalen** 79° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Valley west of Widjefjorden, between Paleontologfjella and Besseryggen, east in Andrée Land. K. = the chart valley. *Chart Valley*, Conway 1897 a.

**Kasinoet** 78° 39.1' N 10° 58.5' E  
950 m high mountain between Monacofjellet and Phippsfjellet, north in Grampianfjellet on Prins Karls Forland. K. = the casino. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Kaskjetten** 77° 36.0' N 18° 09.5' E  
490 m high crag between Thomsonbreen and Kvalbreen, southeast in Heer Land. K. = the peaked cap. Arnesen 1985.

**Kassebreen** 77° 41.6' N 16° 31' E  
Small glacier about 2 km long, on the southern side of Kassen west of Svalbreen in the western part of Nathorst Land. After Kassen. Orvin 1964.

**Kassen** 77° 42.5' N 16° 28' E  
1050 m high mountain including the height of 960 m in the south, between Snøkuvbreen in the west, Svalbreen, Kassebreen, Buttreen, Parbreane and Snøkuven in the central part of Nathorst Land. K. = the case. Orvin 1960.

**Kassiopeiabreen** 78° 58.0' N 18° 35.0' E  
Tributary glacier from north to the uppermost part of Hinlopenbreen, northwest in Olav V Land. After the constellation Kassiopeia. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Kastellbreen** 78° 58' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier between Kastellet and Purpurfjellet north in Dickson Land. After Kastellet.

**Kastellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain on the western side of Austfjorden near the head of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Dickson Land. *Mt Castle*, De Geer 1912.

**Kastelltoppen** 78° 57.6' N 16° 00.0' E  
Peak in Lancasterfjella on the southern side of Kastellet, northeast in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Kattefjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 346 m, in the extreme north of Andrée Land. K. = the cat mountain, referring to the nearby mountain Musefjellet (the mouse mountain). *Katz*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Mt Katz*, De Geer 1913.

*Katz*, see Kattefjellet.

**Kausen** 78° 37.5' N 13° 06.5' E  
Mountain about 740 m high, east in Carlsfjella in the central part of Oscar II Land. K. = the competent or mighty man. Arnesen 1984.

**Kavringen** 78° 25.3' N 13° 46.5' E  
Small, round peak, about 750 m high, northwesternmost in Gestriklandkammen, southeast in Oscar II Land. K. = the rusk. Orvin 1964.

*Keer Weer*, see Mohnbukta.

*Keers-Kaar*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. A bank on the north side of Danskegattet, not identified. "Eine unggemein fischreiche Bank vor der Süd Bay...alwo ein gewisser Commandeur, keere genannt, manche Jahre nach einander viele Fische gefangen...und noch heutiges Tages, von einigen alten Commandeurn Keers-Kaar geheissen wird ...". *Zorgdrager* (1750) p. 236.

*Keer-weer*, see Mohnbukta.

*Keerwyck*, 78° 50' N 11° E. The northern part of Forlandsundet, north of Forlandsrevet. On June 26, 1596, the Dutch ships on which Barents entered Forlandsundet from the north, but had to return when they reached Forlandsrevet. They therefore called this part of the sound Keerwyck. Keer = turn around. Barents 1598.

*Kegel-Gebirge*, see Kjeglefjella.

*Kegle Fjeldene*, see Kjeglefjella.

*Kjeglefjella*, see Kjeglefjella.

*Keilhahn-Bucht*, see Keilhaubukta.

*Keilhaksberg*, see Keilhaufjellet.

*Keilhau Bai*, see Keilhaubukta.

*Keilhau Ness*, see Kikutodden.

**Keilhaubreen** 76° 38.8' N 17° 00' E  
About 5 km long glacier from Sørkappfonna southeastwards on the northern side of Keilhaufjellet to the sea, southeast in Sørkapp Land. After Baltazar Mathias Keilhau, 1797-1858, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, who visited Spitsbergen in 1827, with the German Barto v. Löwenigh. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Gl. Keilhau*, Wassiliew 1925; *Tschernyschew Gl.*, De Geer (1900) p. 195.

**Keilhaubukta** 77° 20' N 21° 30' E  
Open bay on the northern side of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. After Baltazar Mathias Keilhau, 1797-1858, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, who visited Spitsbergen in 1827 with the German Barto v. Löwenigh. Keilhau visited a point on Edgeøya west of the bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Keilhahn-Bucht*, Büdel; *Keilhau Bai*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Kjelstrupbayen*, Moberg (1960) p. 139.

**Keilhaufjellet** 76° 37.7' N 16° 55' E  
532 m high mountain between Mathiasbreen, Sørkappfonna and Keilhaubreen, southeastermost in Sørkapp Land. For the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian survey the first investigations were made by Černyšev, G. de Geer and A. Bunge on June 18, 1899, and on July 7. Černyšev, G. de Geer and Knorring and H. Backlund put up a cylindrical signal of iron on the summit. Carried away by a storm in the winter 1899-1900. Ascended by A. S. Wassiliew on May 25, 1900 (Wassiliew (1915) p. 31). Final stone cairn erected on June 7, 1900, by Chernishev, Serghievsky, Akhmatov and Backlund jr. Ascended by W. Werenskiöld with assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 25 and 27, 1919, for geographical surveying, and by G. W. Tyrrell and J. M. Wordie on August 4, 1919 (Tyrrell (1921) p. 237). After Baltazar Mathias Keilhau, 1797-1858, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, who visited Spitsbergen in 1827, with the German Barto v. Löwenigh. Keilhau was ashore at a point near Sørkapp. He also published a book on this voyage (Keilhau 1831). Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Keilhaksberg*, Birula (1907) p. 14; *Keilhaus Berg*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a; *Keilhaus bg.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b; *Mt Keilhau*, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliew 1925.

*Keilhaus Berg*, see Keilhaufjellet.

*Keilhaus bg.*, see Keilhaufjellet.

*Keilhaus glacier*, see Mathiasbreen.

*Keilhaus øy*, see Keilhuøya.

**Keilhuøya** 74° 20' N 19° 04' E  
Small low island off the southern point of Bjørnøya, Svalbard's southernmost island. After Baltazar Mathias Keilhau, 1797-1858, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, who visited Spitsbergen in 1827, with the German Barto v. Löwenigh. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929). *Keilhaus øy*, Hoel 1925.

**Keipbreen** 77° 46.4' N 17° 40' E  
Tributary glacier from east from both sides of Keipen, to Bakaninbreen in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Keipbreen** 77° 19.5' N 16° 40' E  
Glacier between Gråhø and Keipen, in the central part of Torell Land. Orvin 1954.

**Keipen** 77° 15' N 16° 40' E  
841 m high mountain on the northeastern side of the upper part of Nathorstbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. K. = the rowlock. After its shape. Orvin 1955.

**Keipen** 77° 46.4' N 17° 45.5' E  
865 m high mountain with two peaks like a rowlock, between the upper part of Inglefieldbreen and Keipbreen, Heer Land. K. = the rowlock. Arnesen 1969.

**Keipodden** 78° 54.2' N 28° 40.5' E  
Point in Breibukta that bounds Victoriabukta in the west, on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. K. = the rowlock point. Arnesen.

**Keisar Wilhelmhøgda** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain group up to 950 m high, south of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Wilhelm II, 1859-1941, German emperor 1888-1918. *Emperor William Mts.*, British chart 2751; *Kaiser Wilhelm Berge*, Wegener 1913 a; *Monts de l'Empereur Guillaume*, Isachsen 1915; *Wilhelms-Höhe*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Keisarbreen** 79° 31.6' N 12° 58.0' E  
About 6.5 km long glacier on the southern side of Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1990.

**Keisarhjelmen** 79° 32.0' N 12° 53.5' E  
The southwesternmost and highest, 958 m, part of Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1990.

**Keisarkampen** 79° 04.3' N 20° 36.0' E  
Mountain with the heights 510, 530, 455 and 568 m, in the eastern part of Wilhelmøya south in Hinlopenstretet. K. = the emperor mountain top, referring to German Emperor Wilhelm I. Arnesen 1986.

**Keisarkrona** 79° 04.6' N 20° 15.0' E  
340 m high mountain west on Wilhelmøya south in Hinlopenstretet. K. = the emperor crown, referring to Emperor Wilhelm I. Liestøl 1987.

**Keithodden** 80° 15' N 24° 10' E  
Point between Mosskilen and Pollen, Glenhalvøya in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After the English biologist D. E. Keith, member of the expedition of Glen, that wintered in Nordaustlandet 1935-36.

*Kejlan*, see Russekeila.  
*Kellosalmi*, see Bellsund.  
*Keltiefjellet*, see Scott Keltiefjellet.

**Kenmore** 78° 32.4' N 11° 28.0' E  
Hut easternmost on Selvågflya, south of Dawespynten, on the eastern coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After village in Perthshire, Scotland. Bruce 1909 and 1913.

*Kennedy Bay*, see Kennedybukta.

**Kennedybreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasa-halvøya, Albert I Land. After George Douglas Kennedy, 1850-1916, Swedish business man, contributor to Swedish Arctic expeditions. *Kennedys Glacier*, Strindberg 1897.

**Kennedybukta** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Bay below the front of Kennedybreen, on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden. After George Douglas Kennedy, 1850-1916, Swedish business man, contributor to Swedish Arctic expeditions. *Kennedy Bay*, De Geer 1913; *Macklijk Oud*, Muller 1874; *Makkely hout*, Giles 1724.

**Kennedyneset** 78° 52' N 27° 50' E  
Spit west of Vrakbukta, westernmost on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After George Douglas Kennedy, 1850-1916, Swedish business man, contributor to Swedish Arctic expeditions. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980. *Kennedys ö*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Kennedyøya*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

*Kennedys Glacier*, see Kennedybreen.  
*Kennedys ö*, see Kennedyneset.  
*Kennedyøya*, see Kennedyneset.

**Keplerbreen** 78° 55' N 17° 20' E  
Tributary glacier to Kvitbreen, south of Astronomfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. After the illustrious astronomer Johann Kepler, 1571-1630. Harland 1952.

*Kerr Lagoon*, see Kerrlaguna.

**Kerrlaguna** 78° 27.4' N 11° 14.0' E  
1.8 km long lagoon on the northern side of Haukebukta, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Gilbert Kerr, member of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's expeditions to Spitsbergen 1906, 1907, 1909 and to the Antarctic 1902-04. *Kerr Lagoon*, Bruce 1913.

*Kerskar*, see Keers-Kaar.  
*Kervel I.*, 79° 10' N 25° E. Island off the southeastern corner of Nordaustlandet. After lieutenant Johan Henrik van Kervel, 1825-81, Norwegian Navy, joint owner of the sealing brig "Jan Mayen" of Christiania (built in Tønsberg), which he commanded of expeditions in the Arctic 1856 and 1857, on leave from the navy. According to Binney (1925 c) p. 187, it does not exist. The air photographs from Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser from 1938, show no island in the given position. It is probably covered by a glacier. Ulve 1872.

**Kervelbukta** 79° 15' N 24° 10' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of Bråsvellbreen, southernmost on Nordaustlandet. After lieutenant Johan Henrik van Kervel, 1825-81, Norwegian Navy.

*Kiel Bay*, see Sommerfeldtbukta.  
*Kiepert I.*, see Kiepertøya.

**Kiepertøya** 78° 50' N 21° 30' E  
The south-easternmost island of Bastianøyane, in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After Heinrich Kiepert, 1818-99, German geographer and cartographer. *Kiepert I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Sivertøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

*Kijnae*, see Salpynten.

- Kikuthaugen** 76° 36.8' N 16° 58.8' E  
Hill 1 km north of Kikutodden, on the southern point of Keilhaufjellet, southeast in Sørkapp Land. K. = the lookout hillock. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Kikutkollen** 74° 30' N 19° 05' E  
Height, 52 m, north of Laksvatnet, Bjørnøya. K. = the lookout rounded hill. Hoel 1925.
- Kikutodden** 76° 36.7' N 16° 59' E  
About 400 m long point between Austerbogen and Grunnvågen, on the southern coast of Sørkapp Land. K. = the lookout point. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Cap ou Basses de Galles*, Bellin 1764; *Keilhau Ness*, Nansen 1920; *Kaap de Uyttyk, of Whales Bakz*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Prom. Keilhau*, Akhmatov 1910; *Wallis Cap. Od. Untiefen*, Bellin 1759; *Whales Backz*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Whales Bakz*, Zorgdrager 1720.
- Kil Gl.*, see Kilbreen.
- Kilbreen** 77° 57.2' N 16° 48' E  
Small glacier in the corrie on the southern side of Amelnryggen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After miner's tool "kile", meaning wedge, used to wedge down the coals. See als Borbreen. *Kil Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Kilebreen** 78° 04.5' N 16° 37.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, wedge-shaped glacier between Merckollfjellet and Bergmøya, on the northern side of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the wedge glacier. Hisdal 1990.
- Kilen** 78° 44.5' N 16° 06.0' E  
Mountain between Hoelbreen and Muninbreen in the central part of Dickson Land. K. = the wedge. Arnesen 1987.
- Kileryggen** 79° 05' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain ridge, 1375 m, between Collinsbreen and Glasgowbreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. K. = the wedge ridge. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Kiliantoppen** 79° 14.3' N 12° 22.5' E  
1280 m high mountain peak between the Mayerbreen complex and Presidentbreen in the central western part of Haakon VII Land. After Charles Constant Wilfrid Kilian, 1862-1925, French geologist, professor at the university of Grenoble. The mountain was mapped and named by the expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907 which were organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco and led by G. Isachsen. *Set Kilian*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Killingen*, see Kjeet.  
*Killingpasset*, see Kjepasset.
- Kilneset** 79° 42.2' N 13° 20.0' E  
Spit between Grusbukta and Dvergekilen, southwesternmost on Reinsdyrflya, north in Haakon VII Land. After Dvergekilen. Orvin 1964.
- Kilodden** 77° 41.6' N 14° 46' E  
About 1.5 km long, narrow point, who together with Kilskjera formes Grunnkilen, on the eastern side of the southern part of Akseløya. K. = the wedge point. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kilpiggen** 80° 05' N 23° 20' E  
Small mountain at the bottom of Djupkilen, innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Djupkilen.
- Kilskjera** 77° 41.5' N 14° 48' E  
Skerries which together with Kilodden formes Grunnkilen, on the eastern side of the southern part of Askeløya. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kilstranda** 78° 13.0' N 12° 05.0' E  
About 4 km long beach stretch from Langkilen in the west to Salpynten, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Langkilen. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Kina Sound*, see Forlandsundet.
- Kinamurbreen** 78° 50' N 15° 40' E  
Small glacier west of Raudvatnet, Dickson Land. K. = the Chinese Wall Glacier. Harland 1952. *Chinese Wall Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 185.
- Kinanderfjellet** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain about 13 km east of the head of Dicksonfjorden, between Hørbyebreen, Gonvillebreen, Robertsonbreen, Manchesterbreen, Southamptonbreen and Karnakfjellet, Dickson Land. After Carl Emil Kinander, 1860-1929, Swedish lawyer, managing director of "jernkontoret" in Stockholm when an expedition in 1910 was sent out by the office to claim coalfields in Spitsbergen. *Mt Kinander*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Manchester*, Mann 1933, Glen (1935) p. 186.
- King Charles Foreland*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*King Harbour*, see Kinghamna.  
*King James his New Land*, see Spitsbergen.  
*King James Land*, see James I Land.  
*King John's Glacier*, see Kong Johans Bre.  
*King William Island*, see Wilhelmøya.
- Kingbreen** 79° 00' N 17° 20' E  
Tributary glacier to Veteranen from east between Meteorane and Jeffreytoppen, Ny-Friesland. After the English geologist William Bernard Robinson King, b. 1889, professor at Cambridge, UK. Woodwardian professor of Geology, Cambridge 1943. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Kinghamna** 78° 13.7' N 12° 09.0' E  
One km long, narrow bay on the inside of Kingodden between Austflya and Salfjellsletta, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Andrew King, 1862-1919, Scottish chemist. *King Harbour*, Bruce 1913.
- Kingodden** 78° 13.7' N 12° 09.0' E  
About 1 km long and narrow point on the eastern side of Kinghamna, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. K. = the king point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Kings Bay*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Kings Bay Rännan*, see Kongsfjordrenna.  
*Kings Bay-Gletscher*, see Kongsbreen.  
*Kings Gl.*, see Kongsbreen.  
*Kings Highway*, see Kongsvegen.  
*Kings Quarter*, 78° 50' N 13° 30' E. East of the head of Kongsfjorden. No natural geographical unit. De Geer 1912.  
*Kingsbai-neset*, see Kvadehuken.  
*Kingsbaiøyan*, see Lovénøyane.  
*Kingsbayness*, see Kvadehuken.  
*Kingsland*. The district between Isfjorden and Kongsfjorden. Would include Oscar II Land and James I Land. Name superfluous. Brun (1902) p. 110.

**Kinnberget** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain east of Kinnvika, north of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Kinnekulle, hill in Västergötland, Sweden. See also Billingen. Kulling 1934 b. *Pyntberget*, Ringertz 1899.

**Kinnebekken** 78° 18.0' N 13° 02.0' E  
Brook from the depression between Kinnefjellet and Venernbreen to Tordenskioldbukta, southwest in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Kinnefjellet** 78° 19.0' N 13° 10.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 542 and 598 m, on the southern side of the lower part of Venernbreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Kinnekulle, hill in Västergötland, south of lake Vänern, Sweden. See also Austgötabreen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Kinne*, De Geer 1912.

**Kinnhøgda** 76° 58.2' N 16° 44' E  
About 3 km long and 535 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Svalisbreen and Signybreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Kinn Marie Glückstad, b. in Halden, Norway, 1873-1940, engaged with Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, 1928-39. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kinnvatnet** 80° 10' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake just south of Kinnberget, Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Kinnberget. Liljequist-Schytt.

**Kinnvika** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Bay on the northern side of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Kinnevikken, bay in the southern part of lake Vänern, Västergötland, Sweden. See also Billingen. Kulling 1934 b.

*Kirche*, see Kyrkja.  
*Kirchhof*, see Gravneset.

**Kirsebæret** 79° 00' N 17° 30' E  
Small nunatak north-northeast of Makarovtoppen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. K. = the cherry. Red-coloured nunatak. Compared to Eplet southeast of Newtontoppen. Hjelle 1966.

**Kirtonryggen** 79° 00' N 18° 20' E  
Mountain ridge between Kassiopeiabreen and Oslobreen, northwest in Olav V Land. After the English geologist Christopher John Blesset Kirton, who died on July 26, 1958, after an accident while collecting fossils on the ridge. His grave is also located here. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Kiselnutane** 77° 23.8' N 15° 21.0' E  
Two peaks, 900 and 934 m, between Bjørnbrepasset and Sveitsarfonna, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the chert peaks. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Kistefjell** 79° 16' N 15° 28.6' E  
Mountain east in Paleontologfjella, between Sjettedalen and Kartdalen in Andrée Land.

*Kistefjell*, see Kistefjellet.  
*Kistefjellet*, see Sarkofagen.

**Kistefjellet** 76° 36' N 16° 41' E  
676 m high mountain southeast in Sørkapp Land. K. = the chest mountain. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Kistefjell*, Lyngø 1924; *South Cape Mount*, Werenskiold (1953) p. 308; *Syd-kapp fjell*,

Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Sørkapp Fjell*, Werenskiold (1953) p. 303.

*Kitovaja guba*, see Kvalvågen.  
*Kitovaja-Guba*, see Storfjorden.  
*Kitti Rock*, see Krykkjeskjera.  
*Kittiwake Glacier*, see Körberbreen.  
*Kittiwake Rocks*, see Krykkjeskjera.

**Kiærbreen** 78° 18.3' N 13° 45.0' E  
About 2 km long tributary glacier to Esmarkbreen falling down to Lovénvatnet between Vermlandryggen and Geologyggen, south in Oscar II Land. After Elias Cathrinus Kiær, 1893-1939, merchant in Fredrikstad, Norway, contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1912. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Kiærdammane** 78° 55.6' N 11° 31' E  
Two small lakes, Store Kiærdammen and Vesle Kiærdammen, on the northern side of Kiærfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Kiærfjellbreen** 78° 55' N 11° 33' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Kiærfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Kiærfjellet** 78° 54.5' N 11° 34' E  
Mountain area comprising the mountains between Kiærstranda in the west, Trongskaret in the east, Traudalen in the south and Kiærdammane in the north, west on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Johan Aschehoug Kiær, 1869-1931, Norwegian geologist and palaeontologist, professor at the University of Oslo. He examined materials from the Norwegian Arctic expeditions and promoted Norwegian research relative to Spitsbergen. The northern summit (508 m) ascended by G. Isachsen with assistants, on August 29, 1907. The southern summit (603 m) ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel Expedition, on July 23, 1928, for geographical surveying. *Mt Kiær*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Kiærlighed Bay*, see Liefdefjorden.

**Kiærstranda** 78° 54.5' N 11° 30' E  
Coastal plain between Kiærfjellet and the sea, limited by the brook from Trauvatnet in the south and about 5 km northwards, on the southwestern side of Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Kjedevatna** 79° 57.0' N 22° 56' E  
Several lakes on a row, northeast of Helvetesflya on the western side of Austfonna, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. K. = the chain lakes. Ohta 1980.

**Kjeet** 78° 31.4' N 13° 48.5' E  
Small mountain, about 700 m high, north of Helsinglandryggen, between Kaosfjellet, Geitene and Svermen, east in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964. *Killingen*, Orvin 1964.

**Kjeftausa** 77° 33.2' N 15° 04.0' E  
Hut on Kapp Toscana between Ingebrigtsenbukta and Bourbonhamna, on the northern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Liestøl 1984.

**Kjegla** 79° 00' N 18° 40' E  
Rounded nunatak between Grosvenorfjellet and Skråmefjellet on the western side of Hinlopenbreen, northwest in Olav V Land. K. = the cone. Sheet 3 Vestspsitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

- Kjoglebreen** 78° 00' N 17° 09' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Kvitryggen and Murtoppane northeastwards on the northern side of Dahlkjegla down in Lundströmdalen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the cone glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Kägla Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Kjoglefjella** 78° 04.9' N 14° 48.0' E  
14 km long mountain area between Colesbukta to Lailadalen and Hollendardalen to Passfjellbreen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. The mountain area comprises several mountain peaks: Oppkuven 398 m, Rundkollen 365 m, Vestalaksla 430 m, Vesuvaksla 402 m, Vestalfjellet 656 m, Vusuv 739 m, Ravnhøgda 460 m, Noxtoppen 800 m, Luxtoppen 809 m, and Vesle Kjoglefjellet 811 m. K. = the cone mountains. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kegel-Gebirge*, Holmsen 1910; *Kegle Fjeldene*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Keglefjella*, Isachsen 1912 c.
- Kjoglehaugane** 79° 52' N 17° 20' E  
Area with characteristic, cone-shaped deposits of gravel, at the foot of Olympen, northeast in Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.
- Kjoglehaugvatnet** 79° 52' N 17° 20' E  
Small lake between Kjoglehaugane and Olympen in the northwestern part of Ny-Friesland. Henningsmoen 1971.
- Kjogletoppen** 79° 10' N 17° 40' E  
Summit northeast of Legendretoppen, north of the head of Chydeniusbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Kjeksen** 78° 23.2' N 13° 45.0' E  
Low nunatak, about 560 m high, in the central part of Dalslandfjella between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. K. = the biscuit. Orvin 1964.
- Kjellbergfjellet** 78° 02' N 17° 52.5' E  
615 m high mountain between Nordre Bellsundpasset and Søre Bellsundpasset, Kjellströmdalen and Passbreen, northeast in Heer Land. After Tor Arne Kjellberg, b. 1899, Swedish forest officer, made the triangulation for the main map of the survey made by Hagerman's Spitsbergen expedition 1924. *Mt Kjellberg*, Hagerman 1925.
- Kjellmanberget** 77° 39.4' N 15° 29.5' E  
Five km long mountain ridge with the heights 715, 793 and 732 m, along the northern side of Richterbreen between Gyllensköldfjellet in the west to Breskarvet in the east, in the central part of Nathorst Land. Norwegian trigonometric point 1920. After Frans Reinhold Kjellmann, 1846-1907, Swedish botanist, professor at the University of Lund, member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen 1872-73. *Kjellman's berg*, Hamberg 1905.
- Kjellman's berg*, see Kjellmanberget.  
*Kjellström River*, see Kjellströmelva.
- Kjellströmdalen** 77° 58' N 17° 28' E  
About 27 km long, ice-free valley debouching into Braganzavågen, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land, Sabine Land and Heer Land. Named after Carl Johan Otto Kjellström, 1855-1913, Swedish topographer, member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Greenland 1883, and of Nathorst's expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kjellströmin laakso*, Saraste 1925 b; *Kjellströms Dal*, Kjellström 1901.
- Kjellströmelva** 77° 58' N 17° 28' E  
River through Kjellströmdalen from Vråbreen to Braganzavågen, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land, Sabine Land and Heer Land. After Carl Johan Otto Kjellström, 1855-1913, Swedish topographer, member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Greenland 1883, and of Nathorst's expedition Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898. The valley was first mapped by Kjellström (biogr. Ymer 1914). *Kjellström River*, De Geer (1912) p. 377.
- Kjellströmin laakso*, see Kjellströmdalen.
- Kjellströmodden** 77° 34.9' N 15° 35.0' E  
Point at the foot of Pallfjellet, on the northern shore of the central part of Van Keulenfjorden, southernmost in Nathorst Land. After Carl Johan Otto Kjellström, 1855-1913, Swedish topographer, member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Greenland 1883, and of Nathorst's expedition to Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen 1898. *Kap Kjellström*, Hamberg 1905.
- Kjellströms Dal*, see Kjellströmdalen.  
*Kjelstrupbayen*, see Keilhaubukta.
- Kjempepasset** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Pass on the western side of Solkampen, between Gullfaksebreen and Skinfaksebreen in Ny-Friesland. After the giant Rungne who owned the horse Gullfakse in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Kjempevarden** 77° 21.4' N 14° 53.0' E  
Large cairn, 565 m, easternmost on Varderyggen on the divide between the Recherchebreen complex and the Vestre Torellbreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the giant cairn. Built and named by the Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1918. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Kjengen** 77° 16.7' N 17° 06.5' E  
About 610 m high top between the upper part of Davisbreen and Skimebreen, east in Torell Land. K. = the cramp. Eiken 1988.
- Kjepasset** 78° 32.0' N 13° 45.5' E  
Glacier pass from the Borebreen complex to the Wahlenbergbreen complex, between Kjeet and Geitene, east in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964. *Killingpasset*, Orvin 1964.
- Kjerlighedsbukta*, see Liefdefjorden.
- Kjernen** 77° 58' N 16° 54' E  
960 m high mountain between Helsingborgbreen and Trollbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the core, obtained by deep-drilling (e.g. to prospect coal deposits). See also Borbreen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Mt Kärnan*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Kjerregaardsneset*, see Gravneseet.  
*Kjerregaardsneset*, see Likneseet.
- Kjerringa** 79° 42.4' N 14° 41.5' E  
Mountain on the western side of Vogtdalen, northernmost in Andrée Land. K. = the old woman. Orvin 1964.

**Kjerten** 77° 42.7' N 17° 48' E  
766 m high peak in the mountain ridge Lysestaken between Lindstrømbreen and Moršnevreen to Vigilbreen, south in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Kjerulf Gl.*, see Kjerulfbreen.

*Kjerulf I.*, see Kjerulføya.

**Kjerulfbreen** 78° 16.5' N 13° 40.0' E  
About 7.5 km long glacier with the tributary glacier Harrietbreen, debouching into Trygghamna south in Oscar II Land. After Theodor Kjerulf, 1825-88, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kjerulf Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 264 and 1910 a.

**Kjerulfjellet** 77° 31.3' N 14° 16.0' E  
747 m high mountain south of Bellsundhesten between Ringarbreen and Renardbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Theodor Kjerulf, 1825-88, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo. *Kjerulf's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Kjerulf's berg*, see Kjerulfjellet.

**Kjerulføya** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small island in Orvin Land, north of the coast of Nordaustlandet. After Theodor Kjerulf, 1825-88, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Kjerulf I.*, Ulve 1872.

**Kjetta** 79° 06.2' N 13° 36.0' E  
Partly snowcovered mountain south in Dovrefjell, southeasternmost in Haakon VII Land. After "Kjetta på Dovre" (the female cat on Dovre, Norwegian fairy tale), referring to the position in Dovrefjell. Arnesen 1976.

**Kjetta** 80° 20' N 19° 50' E  
Mountain crag on the eastern side of Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. After "Kjetta på Dovre" (the female cat on Dovre, Norwegian fairy tale).

**Kjetterova** 79° 07.0' N 13° 38.5' E  
Narrow mountain ridge on the northern side of Kjetta in the southern part of Dovrefjell, southeasternmost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the cat tail. Arnesen 1976.

**Kjuka** 77° 34.2' N 18° 06.5' E  
Mountain crag on the eastern side of Kvalbreen, north of Zingerfjella in the southern part of Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

**Kjuklingane** 78° 20.3' N 11° 55.0' E  
Six lakelets on the southern part of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Kjuklingtoppane** 77° 54.5' N 15° 12' E  
The two northeasternmost peaks, 685 and 680 m, in Rypefjellet, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the chicken peaks, after its location near Rypefjellet (rype = ptarmigan). Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Kjærunnen** 74° 23.2' N 19° 12.5' E  
Shoal, 5-6 m deep, outermost in Norskehamna on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Rolf Kjær, 1897-1975, hydrographic surveyor to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser 1929-36, from 1936 leader of the Hydrographic Survey of Norway, later managing director of Norges sjøkartverk. Soundings were made here by Kjær in 1928. In

1930, 1931 and 1932 he was leader and hydrographic surveyor of the expeditions to the waters around Bjørnøya, and in 1933 he did hydrographic surveying in North-East Greenland. He later changed his name to Kiær. Lundquist 1980. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

*Kjærlighedsbugten*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Kjøbenhavnsbay*, see Kobbefjorden.

**Kjødetoppen** 78° 15' N 15° 40' E  
764 m high peak northeasternmost in Hiorthfjellet, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After shipowner Jacob Andreas Mathias Kjøde, 1880-1946, owner of A/S De Norske Kulfelter and the majority of the coal steamers navigating on Svalbard. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Kjøberget** 77° 39.7' N 17° 23' E  
Mountain with the heights Kjølhø 830 m in the north and Stammen 639 m in the south, on the divide between Paulabreen and Moršnevreen, east in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Kjølen** 80° 37' N 19° 48' E  
Mountain ridge on Waldenøya north of Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Kjølen** 78° 45.3' N 26° 38' E  
About 4 km long mountain ridge between Dunérfjellet and Flathøgda on Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Visited by A. G. Nathorst and A. Hamberg on August 6, 1898 (Nathorst (1900) p. 246). K. = the keel. After the shape. Kjølen is frequently used as a mountain name in Norway and Sweden. *Kölen*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *The Keel*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d.

**Kjølhø** 77° 40.4' N 17° 23.5' E  
830 m high and northernmost peak in Kjøberget, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Kjølhøbreen** 77° 39.8' N 17° 18.5' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier between Kjøberget and Knoppen, southernmost in the Paulabreen complex, easternmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1985.

**Kjølsletta** 78° 45.5' N 26° 43' E  
About 6 km long plain between Kjølen and the eastern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Sundsbj.

*Kjørevegbreen*, see Waggonwaybreen.

*Kl. Bürgermeister Tor*, see Bergmesterporten.

**Klackberget** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain south of the mouth of Murchisonfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Klack is a common synonym for mountain in Dalarna and Värmland in Sweden. Kulling 1934 b.

**Klampebreen** 78° 36.2' N 13° 30.0' E  
Three km long glacier in the Osbornbreen complex between Klampen and Kvelpane, in the central part of Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.

**Klampen** 78° 35.7' N 13° 30.0' E  
Four km long and about 710 m high mountain between Klampebreen and Vintervegen in the eastern part of the Osbornbreen complex, in the central, eastern part of Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.



*Klampenborg*. The southernmost peak of Nilsfjellet. Name used on photos. Bjørn Vidar 1991.

*Klanbay*, see Bellsund.

*Klanbayskaja Guba*, see Bellsund.

**Klaratoppen** 78° 18.1' N 13° 47.5' E  
530 m high peak with a cairn, north on Vermlandryggen in the southern part of Oscar II Land. After the river Klara in Värmland, Sweden. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Klassbilinbay*, see Billefjorden.

*Klatrerskardet*, 76° 55.6' N 16248 10.5'. Ravine in the northern side of Hornsundtind. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Klatten** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Nunatak, 560 m, in the southeastern part of Blåsterisen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the pat. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Klaus Billenbai*, see Billefjorden.

**Klausbreen** 77° 53.9' N 13° 59' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier forming the western part of Dahlfonna, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Klaus Thue, 1856-1929. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Klauva** 78° 18' N 18° 16.5' E  
Mountain lump in the northwestern part of Nordmannsfonna, east of Klauvbreen in Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Klauvbreen** 78° 17.8' N 18° 11.5' E  
Tributary glacier to Nordmannsfonna, between Moskuhornet and Klauva, towards Rabotbreen in Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

*Klean Bay*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Kleine Norskö*, see Ytre Norskøya.

*Kleine Rote Bai*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.

*Kleiner Berg*. Mountain east of Kongsfjorden, cannot be identified. Bellin 1759.

*Klein-Tafeleiland*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

**Kleivbreen** 77° 54.8' N 17° 22' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Landhummelen, from Glimtoppen and Iskota to Hyllingebreen south of Kjellströmdalen, north in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.

**Kleivdalen** 77° 46.7' N 14° 20' E  
Small valley between Flynibba and Kleivdalsnuten in the north and Ingeborgfjellet in the south, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the steep rock valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Kleivdalsbekken** 77° 46.2' N 14° 17.5' E  
Brook through Kleivdalen across the plain to Van Muydenbukta, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Kleivdalsnuten** 77° 46.8' N 14° 22.5' E  
670 m high peak between Flynibba and Hanekammen, between the upper parts of Grånutbreen and Sagabreen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Klement'evfjellet** 78° 01.8' N 18° 15' E  
Mountain, 611 m, limited by Bellsunddalen, Agardhdalen, Rjurikdalen and Bjarmebreen, northeast in Heer Land. After Klement'ev, Russian topographer, member of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, who took part in the field work on Spits-

bergen 1901. *Klementievfjellet*; *Mt Klementiew*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Klementjeff*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Klementievfjellet*, see Klement'evfjellet.

**Kleppane** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Peaks, 410, 436, and 494 m, in the northeastern part of Kvassniiken, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the lumps. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kleppen** 78° 12' N 18° 22' E  
Mountain ridge in the southern part of Nordmannsfonna between Iskaka and Buckhøgda in Sabine Land. Orvin 1960.

*Kleppergl.* Probably Cambridgebreen or Balliolbreen. Herrmann's sketchmap is so poor that it is impossible to locate the name. Herrmann 1942.

*Klerck I.*, 79° 10' N 25° E. Island west of Kapp Mohn, on the southern coast of Nordaustlandet. Does not exist. After Magnus Christian Falsen Klerck, 1817-91, sheriff (lensmann) in Kautokeino, Norway, 1852-54, and in Sørvaranger 1854-58. Visited Spitsbergen as a trapper in 1847, 1848 and 1849 in his sloop "Ellida". Klerck was a friend of Ulve's. Ulve 1872.

**Klerckbukta** 79° 20' N 24° 52.0' E  
Bay on the western side of Kapp Mohn, on the southeastern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Magnus Christian Falsen Klerck, 1817-91, sheriff (lensmann) in Kautokeino, Norway, 1852-54, and in Sørvaranger 1854-58. Visited Spitsbergen as a trapper in 1847, 1848 and 1849 in his sloop "Ellida". Klerck was a friend of Ulve's. Ulve 1872.

*Klevenkleft*, see Klovningen.

*Kliften-Rock*, see Klovningen.

**Klinckowströmfjorden** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
The inner, eastern branch of Raudfjorden, on the divide between Albert I Land and Haakon VII Land. After Baron Axel Klinckowström, 1867-1936, PhD, Swedish author and zoologist, member of Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist G. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen 1890 and of the Swedish Relief expedition to the Antarctic 1903-04. To Jan Mayen 1911. *Be de Klinckowström*, Guisseez 1904; *Beeren B.*, Blaeu 1662; *Klinckowströmsbay*, Nordenskiöld (1892) p. 53; *Nordfjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35.

*Klingenbergfjella*, see Klingenbergfjellet.

**Klingenbergfjellet** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain range, with heights up to 601 m, about 17 km south of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Kaare Sverressøn Klingenberg, 1872-1959, Norwegian officer and geodesist, managing director of the Geographical Survey of Norway since 1921. *Klingenbergfjella*; *Mts Klingenberg*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Klinkhamaren** 78° 01.3' N 21° 09.5' E  
The westernmost part of Hamarfjellet in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. K. = the riveting hammer. Orvin 1964.

*Klinkowströmsbay*, see Klinckowströmfjorden.

*Klip*. Probably one of Sjuøyane, cannot be more exactly identified, though possibly Nelsonøya. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Klip met de kloof*, see Klovningen.

- Kloa** 79° 40.8' N 12° 04.0' E  
Point on the western side of Ayerfjorden, the western branch of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. K. = the claw. Eiken 1988.
- Kloa** 78° 07' N 17° 34.5' E  
Mountain crag southernmost in Hellefonna, on the northeastern side of Strömbergfjellet in Sabine Land. K. = the claw. Orvin 1960.
- Kloa*, see Digrekampen.
- Klobreen** 78° 39.1' N 11° 00.5' E  
2.5 km long glacier in the Nordre Buchananisen complex west of Djevletommelen and Klørne, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Klock bay*, see Bellsund.  
*Klockfjället*, see Klokkefjellet.
- Klockmannbreen** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Klockmannfjellet, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Klockmannfjellet** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
934 m high mountain east of Vestre Torellbreen, between Klockmannbreen and Profilbreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by J. Gløersen and assistants of the Hoel and Røvig expedition on August 8, 1918, for geographical surveying. After professor Friedrich Klockmann, 1858-1937, German geologist. Svalbard MS-map 1934.
- Klockmannmorena*, see Klockmannmorenen.
- Klockmannmorenen** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
15 km long, medial moraine in Vestre Torellbreen, leading from Klockmannfjellet to the sea, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Klockmannmorena*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Kloek rivier*, see Van Mijenfjorden.
- Klofjellet** 78° 50.4' N 18° 05.0' E  
1090 m high and mostly snow covered mountain between Gruzdevbreen and Oxforbreen, Olav V Land. K. = the claw mountain. Norwegian Polar Institute 1989. *Ellevepigane*, Frazer (1922) p. 330.
- Kloholmen** 79° 40.9' N 12° 04.5' E  
Islet off Kloa on the western side of Ayerfjorden, the western branch of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Eiken 1988.
- Klok Bay*, see Bellsund.  
*Klok river*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Klok Rivier*, see Van Mijenfjorden.  
*Klokke Fjell*, see Klokkefjellet.  
*Klokke Sund*, see Bellsund.
- Klokkebekken** 77° 32.6' N 14° 02.5' E  
Brook from the depression between Klokkefjellet and Kolven, across the northern part of Lognedalsflya to the southwestern part of Bellsund, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the bell brook. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Klokkefjellet** 77° 32.7' N 14° 05.5' E  
553 m high mountain between Dyrstaddalen and the northern part of Lognedalsflya, north of Klokkeodden and south of Klokkebekken, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 20, 1919, for geographical surveying. K. = the bell mountain. After the shape. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Bell Hill*, Poole (1610) p. 6; Conway 1906; *Bell Mt*, British chart 2751; *Bellfjellet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13; *Glockenberg*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 124; *Glockenspitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 124; *Klokke Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Klockfjället*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.
- Klokkefjorden*, see Bellsund.
- Klokkeodden** 77° 33.5' N 14° 05.5' E  
Point on the northern side of Klokkefjellet, on the southern side of Bellsund, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the bell point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Kloksond*, see Bellsund.  
*Klom Bay*, see Bellsund.  
*Klombai*, see Bellsund.
- Klonane** 79° 07.9' N 19° 20.0' E  
Group of small nunataks north in Slottsjøkulen about 3 km south of Eremitten, northernmost in Olav V Land. K. = the clones (neuter reproduction, from the hermit (Eremitten)). Lytskjold 1990.
- Kloofde Clip*, see Klovningen.  
*Kloof-de Clip*, see Klovningen.  
*Klotavatna*, see Kloten.
- Kloten** 74° 28' N 18° 50' E  
Small lake in Blautmyrvatna in the western part of Bjørnøya. K. = the lump. *Klotavatna*, Hoel 1925.
- Kloten** 78° 40' N 11° 40' E  
470 m high peak in Vestre Brøggerbreen, Oscar II Land. K. = the lump. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Kloven** 77° 26.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
Small nunatak southernmost in Finsterwalderbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the cloven-foot. Due to its form on the map. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Klovningen** 79° 50' N 11° 20' E  
Island, 2.2 km<sup>2</sup>, in Nordvestøyane, northernmost in Albert I Land. Norwegian adaption of the Dutch name. The island has a cleft across the middle. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Clifted Rock*, Martens (1711) p. 30; *Cloven Cliff*, Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 39; Beechey 1818; *De Kloofde klip*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Die gespalten Klippe*, Martens (1675) p. 24; *Ecueil Fourchu*, de Reste 1801; *Gekloofde-klip*, Zorgdrager (1720) p. 89; *Gelofde-clip*, Pagès (1782) p. 148; *Gespouwene Klip*, Martens (1685) p. 186; *Kloofde Clip*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Kloof-de Clip*, van Keulen 1682; *Klevenkleft*, Oxaas (1955) p. 67; *Kliffen-Rock*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774, Phipps (1777) p. 36; *Klip met de kloof*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Kløven Klip*, Hansen (1927) p. 42; *Klaaiven Kliff*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; *Klaaiven Klipp*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 33; *Meule de Foin*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 319; *Rocher fendu*, Bernard (1715) p. 33; *Rocherfourchu*, Phipps (1775) p. 35; *Saddle Island*, Edge 1925; *Saddle-Island*, Muller 1874; *T' Eylant med de Kof*, Colom 1652 a; *t' Eylant met*

*de Kloof*, Doncker 1664; *T' Eylant met de Kloof*, Jansz 1651 a; *The Saddle*, Fotherby (1614) p. 67.

**Klovningsknatten** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
The highest mountain on Klovningen, Nordvestøyane, Albert I Land. *Mt Cloven Cliff*, De Geer 1913.

**Klubba** 77° 42.6' N 17° 03.5' E  
850 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Scheelebreen, Langrista and Klubbebreen, northeast in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Klubbebreen** 77° 43.2' N 17° 05' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier between Klubba and Vriompeisen in the northeastern part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Klubben** 78° 32.9' N 11° 16.5' E  
400 m long, narrow point on the northern side of Selvågen, on the central part of Prins Karls Forland. K. = the lump or high, rounded point. Isachsen 1912 b.

*Klubben*, see Njoten.

**Klufta** 79° 25' N 17° 00' E  
Narrow valley southwards from Kluftvatnet and Skinfaksebreen, between Einherjane and Lokeryggen, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1960.

**Kluftbreen** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier in the upper part of Kluftdalen, north in Ny-Friesland. K. = the cleft glacier. *Gorge Glacier*, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 413.

**Kluftdalen** 79° 50' N 16° 20' E  
Valley from southeast to the head of Sorgfjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. K. = the cleft valley. *Gorge Valley*, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 410.

**Kluftdalsbekken** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Rivulet through Kluftdalen to Sorgfjorden in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Kluftetrollet** 77° 51.5' N 17° 42' E  
The northeasternmost part of Kvamskammen between Edvardbreen and Nordsyssebreen, in the central part of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Kluftholmen** 80° 45.3' N 20° 26' E  
Skerry on the northwestern side of Tavleøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Kluftnutane** 78° 12.5' N 17° 32' E  
The southwestern part of Milne Edwardsfjellet, Sabine Land. Arnesen.

**Kluftodden** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Point, split up in two smaller points, west of Trulsenfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the cleft point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kluftvatnet** 74° 29' N 18° 49' E  
Small lake where one end is deeply indented, in the western part of Bjørnøya. K. = the cleft lake. Hoel 1925.

**Kluftvatnet** 79° 25' N 17° 00' E  
Small, ice-dammed lake on the southern side of Skinfaksebreen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Klumpen** 79° 10' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain on the western side of Chydeniusbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Klunsbreen** 78° 09.3' N 18° 15' E  
Tributary glacier in Nordmannsfonna, from east to Eifenbeinbreen, on the southern side of Klunsen, Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Klunsen** 78° 09.9' N 18° 14' E  
Nunatak southernmost in Nordmannsfonna, east of Eifenbeinbreen and north of Klunsbreen, Sabine Land. K. = the lump. Orvin 1964.

**Klypa** 80° 11.3' N 22° 14.3' E  
Islet in Rijpfjorden between Gerritszodden and Bluffvarden, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the clip. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Klypefjellet** 77° 47.4' N 17° 42' E  
Mountain with the heights 768 and 785 m, between the upper part of Bakaninbreen, Sulsbreen and Keipbreen, Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

*Klöden I.*, see Klödenøya.

**Klödenøya** 78° 50' N 21° 30' E  
One of the southeastern islands of Bastianøyane, in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After Gustav Adolf von Klöden, 1814-85, German geographer. *Klöden I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

**Klørne** 78° 39.4' N 11° 02.0' E  
Three small, steep peaks, 608, 485 and 505 m, south in Nordre Buchananisen and northeast in Grampianfjella, Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Kløsa** 79° 14.9' N 11° 29.5' E  
Lake in the upper western part of Signedalen, northeast on Mitrahallvøya, south in Albert I Land. After a lake in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Kløten** 77° 33.9' N 17° 10.5' E  
Mountain crag on the eastern side of Barlaupfonna, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

*Kløven Klip*, see Klovningen.

**Kløverbladbukta** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Bay in Oxfordhalvøya, at the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. The bay resembles a clover leaf. Kløverbladbukta is a Norwegian translation of the original name. *Clover Leaf Bay*, Binney 1925 a.

**Kløvydryggen** 77° 53.8' N 17° 28' E  
The southernmost, narrow and about 3.5 km long ridge in Tretaggen, constituting a northern part of 760 m and a lower, southern part of 665 m, north in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Klårvatnet** 77° 46.7' N 14° 09.5' E  
Small lake in the southeasternmost part of Lågnesflya, about 1 km from the outlet of Ytterdalselva, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the limpid lake. Kjelle 1985.

*Klaas bille Baay*, see Adventfjorden.

*Klaas Billen Bay*, see Adventfjorden.

*Klaas Billen Peak*. Peak northwest of the head of Billefjorden, height about 1020 m, possibly the same as De Geer's Mt. Lagerkrantz, but cannot be identified with certainty. Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 198.

*Klaas Billen-B.*, see Billefjorden.

*Klaas Tal*, see Studentdalen.

*Klaas-Billen Bay*, see Billefjorden.

*Klaasbillen Baai*, see Adventfjorden.

*Klaas-Billen-Spitze*. Peak northwest of the head of Billefjorden, height about 1020 m, possibly the same as De Geer's Mt. Lagerkrantz, but cannot be identified with certainty. Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 198.

*Klaas-billen-vuono*, see Billefjorden.

*Klaaven Kliff*, see Klovningen.

*Klaaven Klipp*, see Klovningen.

*Knaksan*. Name of a group of small islands north of Nordaustlandet. Not a natural geographical unit. The Norwegian name is a corruption of "rocks", usually employed by Norwegian hunters in the form "roks", plur. "roksan". Ulve 1872.

*Knaksan*, see Raksene.

**Knapeisen** 78° 14.7' N 18° 14' E  
Ice area surrounding Knapen in the western part of Nordmannsfunna, Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Knapen** 78° 14.9' N 18° 13' E  
Partly snow covered peak, 755 m, in the western part of Nordmannsfunna, Sabine Land. K. = a powerful man. Orvin 1960.

*Knapepasset*, 78° 16.5' N 18° 15' E. Name not suitable on this locality. Orvin 1964.

**Knappen** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Rock between just outside Kapp Borthen in front of Torellbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the button. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Knappskjera** 77° 05' N 14° 20' E  
Skerries south of Kapp Borthen, the highest of which has been named Knappen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Knarken** 79° 05' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain between the upper part of Lisbetbreen and Abrahamsenbreen, Andrée Land.

**Knarren** 80° 18.1' N 24° 11' E  
Island in Adlersparrefjorden in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Knasten** 78° 18.8' N 13° 43.5' E  
542 m high mountain peak on the western side of Esmarkbreen, south in Oscar II Land. K. = the knot. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Knattberget** 76° 52.1' N 16° 37' E  
The southernmost mountain of Bredichinryggen, between Vestjøkulen, Austjøkulen and Vasil'evbreen, in the northern

part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the knotty mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Knattbreen** 79° 36.7' N 10° 58.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier westernmost in Reuschhalvøya, between Walterfjellet and Knatten, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Knatten** 79° 36.6' N 10° 56.0' E  
Mountain westernmost in Reuschhalvøya, 1.5 km northeast of Knattodden and between Knattbreen and Ytstebreen, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Knattholmen** 76° 29.6' N 16° 29' E  
Islet about 2 km north of Utburden, 500 m south of Krokholmen and about 1.5 km from the western coast of Sørkappøya. K. = the knotty islet. Orvin 1947, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Knattthøgda** 79° 29.2' N 11° 42.5' E  
Mostly snow covered height with the peak De Seuetinden 1010 m, in the northwestern part of Lilliehöökreen, east in Albert I Land. K. = the knotty crag. Arnesen 1988.

**Knattodden** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Headland rising to 627 m, north of Magdalenefjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Norwegian adaption of the old name. "... which because it was full of knottie Mountaines, I called Knottie-point..." (Poole (1610) p. 10, see Conway (1906) p. 354). *C. di S. Maria-Magdalena*, Dudley 1636; *Knothi point*, Seller 1671; *Knottie point*, Edge 1625; *Knotty-point*, Poole (1610) p. 10; *Nordhuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; *North Point*, Brighton (1866) p. 61; *Pte Knotty*, Conway 1906, Isachsen 1915; *Pte Smeerenbourg*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Knausen** 79° 31' N 10° 51' E  
685 m high mountain east of Aasefjellet, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Orvin 1960. *Nepa*, Orvin 1960.

**Knausheia** 78° 55' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain plateau with many hilly rocks north of Kiærffjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuk-Ny-Ålesund 1957, Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Kneikbreen, nordre*, see Nordre Kneikbreen.

*Kneikbreen, søre*, see Søre Kneikbreen.

**Kneikfjellet** 76° 52.5' N 16° 17' E  
678 m high mountain in the western part of Samarinbreen, between Nordre Kneikbreen and Søre Kneikbreen, Sørkapp Land. K. = the bend mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Knekten** 79° 05' N 14° 20' E  
Mountain at the head of Woodfjorddalen, east of Abrahamsenbreen, south in Andrée Land. K. = the lackey, fellow. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Knekten** 79° 03.1' N 19° 34.5' E  
Small nunatak between Slottsjøkulen and Allfarvegen, north in Olav V Land. K. = the lackey. Referring to Slottsjøkulen. Lytskjold 1990.

**Knerten** 78° 15' N 16° 00' E  
582 m high cock-formed peak on Knorringsfjellet, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the diminutive, or very small thing. Here because this peak is very small in comparison with the top of Knorringsfjellet, 948 m. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Knivegga*, see Knivsegga.

*Knivegbreen*, see Knivseggbreen.

**Knivholmen** 80° 02' N 22° 19' E  
Small island at the inlet to Kræmerbukta, in the inner part of Rjipfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1966.

*Knivoddbukta*, see Knivsoddbukta.

*Knivodden*, see Knivsodden.

**Knivsegga** 79° 30.3' N 10° 57.5' E  
Mountain along the northern side of Sjubreen, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Knivegga*, Orvin 1960, Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Knivseggbreen** 79° 30.6' N 10° 56.0' E  
Glacier on the northern side of the western part of Knivsegga, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Knivegbreen*, Orvin 1964, Svalbard map A5 (1966).

**Knivsoddbukta** 78° 27.1' N 11° 20.0' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of Knivsodden, in the inner part of Haukebukta on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian Polar Institute 1983. *Knivoddbukta*, Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Knivsodden** 78° 27.1' N 11° 19.0' E  
Small point in Haukebukta, on the western side of Prins Karls Forland. K. = the knife point. Norwegian Polar Institute 1983. *Knivodden*, Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Knockdowe Cove*, see Dianahamna.

**Knockdowodden** 77° 23' N 23° 20' E  
Point northernmost in Dianabukta, south on Edgøya. The former name for Dianabukta was Knockdow Cove.

**Knocktjørna** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Lake in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian adaption of the name. Lochannan Cnoc = the little lake of the hills. Svalbard map A7 (1961). *Lochannan Cnoc*, Bruce 1909.

**Knoffberget** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 535 m, between Tredjebreen and Fjerdebreen, on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden. After Thomas Hans Knoff, 1848-1929, Norwegian officer, managing director of the Geographical Survey of Norway 1907-14. *Mt Knoff*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Knoffodden** 79° 22.0' N 10° 52.0' E  
Point close to Knoffberget in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964, Svalbard map A5 (1966).

**Knoken** 77° 15' N 17° 00' E  
742 m high nunatak at the uppermost part of Davisbreen, in the central western part of Torell Land. K. = the knuckle. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Knokisen** 77° 15' N 17° 00' E  
Ice area west of Knoken, in the central western part of Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Knoll** 80° 25' N 19° 40' E  
Small mountain on the southwestern part of Chermsideøya, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After "Knoll", in the

cartoon series "Knoll og Tott". Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Knollane** 79° 27.4' N 11° 34.5' E  
Nunataks in a row north of Toppskarvet, between Darbouxbreen and Becquerelbreen, east in Albert I Land. K. = the knolls. Orvin 1960, Svalbard map A5 (1966).

**Knollisen** 79° 25' N 11° 20' E  
Glacier southwest of Knollane. Orvin 1964.

**Knollodden** 80° 31' N 19° 50' E  
Point north of Knoll on the western side of Chermsideøya, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Knoppbreen** 77° 40.5' N 17° 13' E  
About 5 km long glacier between Votten and Knoppen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Knoppen** 77° 40' N 17° 15' E  
About 3 km long and 700 m high mountain ridge on the southeastern side of Knoppbreen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960, Svalbard map C10 (1966), Svalbard map C11 (1966).

**Knorringbreen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier between Adventfjorden and Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After captain Otto Wilhelm von Knorring, 1863-1933, Swedish officer, topographer to De Geer's Spitsbergen expeditions 1896 and 1899. *Névé Knorring*, De Geer 1912.

**Knorringfjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 948 m, between Adventfjorden and Sassenfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 27, 1920, for geographical surveying. After captain Otto Wilhelm von Knorring, 1863-1933, Swedish officer, topographer to De Geer's Spitsbergen expeditions 1896 and 1899. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Knorring*, De Geer 1912.

**Knorten** 74° 27' N 18° 49' E  
Heap of stones, about 6 m high, on the western coast of Bjørnøya. K. = the knobby lump. Hoel 1925. *Teufelssteine*, Scholz.

**Knortodden** 74° 27' N 18° 48' E  
Point on the western coast of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

*Knot P.* Placed at the northern point of Amsterdamøya, but Knatten is presumably meant. Mortier 1693.

*Knothi point*, see Knattodden.

*Knotie point*, see Knattodden.

**Knottbreen** 79° 30.2' N 11° 12.0' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from west to Jambreen in the Waggonwaybreen complex, easternmost on Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964, Svalbard map A5 (1966).

**Knotten** 79° 31.4' N 11° 10.0' E  
Small nunatak on the northern side of Knottbreen, easternmost in Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. K. = the knob. Orvin 1964, Svalbard map A5 (1966).

**Knottnipa** 78° 54.7' N 28° 32.5' E  
Small mountain lump, 57 m, between Nordneset and Midtneset on the northern coast of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land.

*Knotty-point*, see Knattodden.

*Knudsen*, see Gunnar Knudsenfjella.

**Knudsenheia** 78° 56' N 11° 51' E  
Barren land between Brandalpynten and Scheteligfjellet, north on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Michael Knudsen, 1863-1948, who was one of the initiators of Kings Bay Kul Company A/S in 1917. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957, Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Knulten** 77° 21.3' N 15° 51.0' E  
566 m high nunatak on the northern side of Zawadzkiobreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the knob. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Knultfonna** 77° 21.7' N 15° 48.5' E  
Glaciated area, about 4 km<sup>2</sup> and 450-650 m high, in the central, northern part of Zawadzkiobreen, on the western side of Knulten and Einvola, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the knob glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Knultodden** 76° 31.3' N 25° 04.0' E  
Point at the front of Kollerfjellet, on the eastern coast of Hopen. K. = the growler point. The bottom slopes here are very gradual and the ice tends to get stuck. Svalbard map G14 (1989).

**Knurken** 79° 05' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain ridge south of Kulissene in the southern part of Andrée Land.

**Knuten** 78° 52' N 11° 58' E  
710 m high peak connecting Welderyggen, Sherdahlfjellet and Steenfjellet on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Knuvlen** 78° 15.5' N 13° 41.0' E  
325 m high nunatak on the divide between Kjerulfbreen and Protektorobreen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. K. = the knob. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Knytnæven*, see Knyttneven.

**Knyttneven** 74° 21.7' N 19° 09.5' E  
Mountain on Beinneset, Bjørnøya. K. = the fist. *Knytnæven*.

**Knølberget** 80° 14.6' N 20° 36.8' E  
Mountain northwest of Sabineobreen, and southwest of Kolkflya, west of Sabinebukta in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Knølegga*, see Vestbakken.

*Knøleggen*, see Vestbakken.

**Knølen** 79° 03.0' N 11° 57.5' E  
About 2.5 km long and about 600 m high mountain lump on the western side of the southern part of Olssonfjellet, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

**Knølkvalen** 79° 13.6' N 19° 54.5' E  
Islet off the southern coast of von Otterøya in Vaigattøyane, Hinlopenstretet. K. = the humpback whale. Lytskjold 1990.

**Knøsdalen** 77° 42.3' N 15° 19' E  
About 3 km long valley from Knøsen northwards between Bergmanfjellet and Cronstedtkollen, in the western part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Knøsen** 77° 40.8' N 15° 21.5' E  
Mountain with two peaks, 759 and 780 m, between Nipilen in the west, Instebreen in the south, Synshovden, Synshovdbreen and Bergmanfjellet in the east, and Cronstedtkollen in the north, west in Nathorst Land. K. = the chap. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Kobbe Bay-dalen*, see Kobbefjorddalen.

*Kobbabay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Kobbe-Bay*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Kobbbugt*, see Kobbefjorden.

**Kobbelukta** 74° 30' N 18° 54' E  
Open bay on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. K. = the seal bay. Hoel 1925. *Porto de 'Danesi*, Martens (1680) p. 33.

**Kobbefjorddalen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Valley leading from the head of Kobbefjorden to the eastern coast of Danskøya north of Sørgattet, Albert I Land. K. = the seal fiord valley. *Gat Valley*, De Geer 1913; *Kobbe Bay-dalen*, Isachsen (1907) p. 8.

**Kobbefjorden** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small fiord on the western coast of Danskøya, north in Albert I Land. K. = the seal fiord. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. Danoise*, de Reste 1801; *Baie des Phoques*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 27; *Baye de Richelieu dict le port de S: Pierre*, Muller (1874) p. 290; *Deens-Bay*, Pagès (1782) p. 155; *Deensche-baay*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 194; *Deense baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Dense Bay*, Colom 1662; *Dänische od. Robben B.*, Petermann 1869; *Dänischer Bay*, Martens (1675) p. 21; *Dänischer Hafen*, Martens (1675) p. 21; *Kjøbenhavnsbay*, Braem 1631 in Ræstad (1912) p. 32; *Kobbabay*, Christie (1851) p. 14; *Kobbe-Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Kobbbugt*, Pettersen 1864; *Kobbe-lahti*, Saraste (1925) p. 88; *P:st Pierre apelle par les danois copen haure baies*, Vrolicq 1635; *Par les holandois apelle Robesbaies*, Vrolicq 1635; *Robbe Bay*, Middelhoven 1634, Colom 1652 b, Blaeu 1662, Giles and Rep 1710, Conway 1906; *Robbe gat*, Jansz 1651 b, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Robben Baai*, Muller 1874; *S:tus Petrus*, Christian IV 1633 in Ræstad (1912) p. 173; *Seal bay*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Seehunds-Bai*, Hellwald (1881) p. 166; *Zeehondenbaai*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 193.

**Kobbeknatten** 78° 45.8' N 10° 31.5' E  
Rock 500 m off the northernmost part of Langflya, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. K. = the seal lump. This island together with Hundeholmane and Kalveskerjet are the most important resorts for common seals in Svalbard. Gjertz 1990.

*Kobbe-lahti*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Kobbøerne*, see Kobbøya.

*Kobbøya*, 78° 30' N 20° 30' E. The easternmost of the two islands in Ginevrabotnen, at the northern end of Storfjorden. K. = the seal island. van Keulen 1682.

**Kobbekjæra** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Rocks 7 km north of the mouth of Raudfjorden, north of Albert I Land. K. = the seal rocks. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *I. Kobbeskjær*, Isachsen 1915.



- Kobbungen** 79° 44.0' N 21° 10.0' E  
Small skerry in the central eastern part of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. K. = the bearded seal pup. Arnesen 1986.
- Koefoedodden** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Point on the southeastern coast of Hopen. After Einar Laurentius Koefoed, 1875-1963, Norwegian zoologist, member of a number of expeditions sent out by the Board of Fisheries, Bergen, to the Arctic, e.g. of the expedition that visited, explored and mapped Hopen in 1924. Iversen 1926.
- Kohlen B.*, see Kolfjellet.  
*Kohlen-B.*, see Colesbukta.  
*Kohlen-Hafen*, see Kolhamna.  
*Kohlen-Tal*, see Colesdalen.
- Kohnøya** 79° 16.0' N 11° 58.5' E  
Small island about 1.3 km south of Regnardneset north in Möllerfjorden, east of the inner part of Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Georges Kohn, d. 1930, member of the committee of the Institut Océanographique in Paris formed by Albert I, Prince of Monaco and a friend of Prince Albert's. The island was mapped and named by the Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907 under Isachsen, which were organized by the prince. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *I. Kohn*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Kokbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier north of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From Norwegian dialect word meaning heap or dung. The name refers to the appearance of the glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.
- Kokerihamna** 78° 02.7' N 14° 07.0' E  
Open bay on the southern side of Kokerineset, 7 km from the inlet to Grønfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Formerly used as a harbour by floating whale factories (kokeri). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21. *Hecla Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Henriks havn*, Bryde (1905); *Pt Hecla*, Isachsen 1915.
- Kokerineset** 78° 02.9' N 14° 07.0' E  
Point about 6.5 km from the inlet to Grønfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Kokkbekken** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Brook from Peder Kokkfjellet to Veslebukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Kokkbreen** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Small glacier from Vestre Torellbreen down into Brevassdalen, north of Peder Kokkfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Peder Kokkfjellet. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Koks hol*, see Cooksundet.  
*Kol Hamna*, see Kolhamna.  
*Kol-B*, see Colesbukta.  
*Kolbai*, see Colesbukta.
- Kolberget** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Spur of the mountain south of Grumantbyen with coal mine south of Isfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the coal mountain, translation of the Russian Gora Ugoljnaja. *Gora Ugoljnaja*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 5.
- Kolberget*, see Platåberget.
- Kolbukta** 74° 30' N 19° 11' E  
Bay on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. K. = the coal bay. Coal seams outcrop in the cliff. Hoel 1925. *Baie du Charbon*, Berr (1914) p. 69; *Coal B.*, British chart 2751 (1913); *Steenkulbugten*, Keilhau (1831) p. 130; *Stenkolsbukten*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; *Ugoljnaja buhta*, Jakovlev (1921) p. 65.
- Kolbaai*, see Calypsostranda.  
*Kolck Riv.*, see Van Mijenfjorden.  
*Koldbej*, see Kaldbukta.
- Koldrombreen** 77° 53.7' N 17° 07' E  
Small glacier in the southwestern side of Koldrommen, south of Kjellströmdalen, west in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.
- Koldrommen** 77° 53.7' N 17° 08' E  
Mountain, with the heights 815 and 948 m, between Bosarbreen, Bjørkumfjellet, Vallåkrabreen, Billesholmbreen and Kjellströmdalen, northwest in Heer Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 5, 1925, for geographical surveying. Dromm is a Swedish dialect word for hill. K. = the coal hill. The district is coal-bearing. See also Kolhamaren and Borbreen. *Mt Koldrommen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Koler-Bucht*, see Kollerfjorden.  
*Koles*, see Colesdalen.
- Kolfjellbreen** 77° 48.8' N 15° 00' E  
About 3 km long glacier on the northern side of Kolfjellet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kolfjelldalen** 77° 49' N 14° 52' E  
Small valley from east to the lower part of Berzeliusdalen, between Hesselbergaksla and Kolfjellet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kolfjellet** 77° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Name of recognized coal-bearing claim round Kolfjellet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the coal mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 6.
- Kolfjellet** 77° 48.3' N 14° 57' E  
About 5 km long mountain between Kolfjelldalen and Kolfjellbreen in the north and Van Mijenfjorden in the south, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. The eastern part of the mountain is named Kolfjellnosa. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition on July 10, 1912, for triangulation. Trigonometric station on the northwestern ridge, at 627 m. K. = the coal mountain, because of the coal deposits in the mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 6. *Coal Mt*, British chart 2751; *Kulfjellet*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Kohlen B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c; *Kolfjället*, Swedish chart 301, 1921; *Mt des Houilles*, Malte Brun 1866; *Mt du Charbon*, French chart 5375.
- Kolfjellet*, see Sherdahlfjellet.  
*Kolfjellet*, see Kaldneset.  
*Kolfjellnasa*, see Kolfjellnosa.
- Kolfjellnosa** 77° 48.3' N 15° 57.5' E  
About 1.3 km long, easternmost spur of Kolfjellet, on the southern coast of the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the coal mountain nose. Orvin 1948. *Kolfjellnasa*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kolfjället*, see Kolfjellet.

- Kolhamaren** 77° 56.6' N 16° 52' E  
Mountain, with a 860 m high snow covered peak, on the northern side of the lower part of Kjellströmdalen, between Höganäs-breen and Helsingborgbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by B. Luncke and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 17, 1925, for geographical surveying. K. = the coal hammer, miner's tool. See also Borbreen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Mt Kolhamaren*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Kolhamna** 78° 56' N 11° 54' E  
Fiord area between Brandalpynten and Hollendarhaugen near the mining-camp at Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. K. = the coal harbour, from the well-known coal seams in the vicinity. *Anglisskaja gavan*, Samoilovič (1913 a) p. 34; *Coal Haven*, British chart 2751; *Havre Coal*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Kulhavnen*, Bay 1913; *Kohlen-Hafen*, German chart 155; *Kol Hamna*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Kol-Hammen*, Kuylenstjerna in Duner and Nordenskiöld 1865 b; *Port de houille*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Port Houillier*, Grad (1866) p. 38; *Pt du Charbon*, French chart 5375.
- Kol-Hammen*, see Kolhamna.
- Kolhamnlaguna** 78° 56.5' N 11° 52' E  
Lagoon on the western side of Kolhamna near Ny-Ålesund, north on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Bay 1913. *Nygaards Lagune*, Bay 1913.
- Kolhaugen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Moraine hill near Ny-Ålesund, where bits of coal were found, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. K. = the coal hill. Svalbard MS-maps 1914, Orvin 1935 b. *Kullhaugen*, Hoel (1925) p. 31.
- Koliseumberget*, see Kolosseum.
- Kolkbreen** 77° 40.2' N 15° 11' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Svedenborgfjellet northwards to Kolkdalen, between Svedenborgfjellet and Réaumurfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. K. = the dirt glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kolkdalen** 77° 41.2' N 15° 08.5' E  
About 2 km long valley northwestwards from Kolkbreen, between Réaumurfjellet and Svedenborgfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. K. = the dirt valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kolken** 80° 17' N 20° 48' E  
Mountain south of Kapp Lindhagen southeast on Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.
- Kolkflya** 80° 16' N 20° 45' E  
Plain on the southern side of Kolken, southeasternmost on Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.
- Kollane*. Location unknown (possibly in the region of Lilliehöök-breen). Orvin 1960.
- Kolldalen** 78° 15' N 17° 20' E  
Valley between Kolldalsnosa and Flatkollen, Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Kolldalsnosa** 78° 17.8' N 17° 29' E  
Mountain between Sassendalen and Fimbulisen, limited by Kolldalen, Skråmedalen, Brattlihøgda and Moskusdalen, Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Kollebekken** 79° 43.4' N 13° 13.5' E  
Brook from Skjoldkollen southeastwards, debouching in Grusbukta, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Kollebreen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Small glacier south of the head of Breibogen, south of Rabotlaguna, north in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian rendering of the Swedish name "kulle" meaning hill. *Kulla Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Kollerbreen** 79° 19.4' N 12° 20.0' E  
About 8 km long glacier from Kollerfjorden eastwards along Kronprins Olavs Fjell and the southern part of Taggkammen and Bouvierfjella, west in Haakon VII Land. After Alfred Koller, 1878-1951, Norwegian civil engineer and topographer, member of most of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions between 1906 and 1932, e.g. of the expedition to Spitsbergen under Isachsen in 1906 (equipped by Prince Albert I of Monaco), which mapped and named the glacier. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Gl. Koller*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Koller-Bucht-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 35; *Kollers bræ*, Hoel 1909.
- Koller-Bucht-Gletscher*, see Kollerbreen.  
*Kollerbukta*, see Kollerfjorden.
- Kollerfjellet** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain, 285 m, in the southern part of Hopen. Ascended by Thor Iversen and companions on August 13, 1924, for topographic work. *Kollers Fjell*, Iversen 1926.
- Kollerfjorden** 79° 17.5' N 12° 04.5' E  
Five km long fiord innermost on the eastern side of Krossfjorden, limited in the south by a line from Regardneset and the point 1.3 km south of Speidarneset, west in Haakon VII Land. After Alfred Koller, 1878-1951, Norwegian civil engineer and topographer, member of most of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions between 1906 and 1932. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *B. Koller*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Koler-Bucht*, Miethé (1923) p. 87; *Kollerbukta*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926.
- Kollers bræ*, see Kollerbreen.  
*Kollers Fjell*, see Kollerfjellet.
- Kollerskardet** 74° 26' N 19° 08' E  
Pass west of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. After Alfred Koller, 1878-1951, Norwegian civil engineer and topographer, member of most of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions between 1906 and 1932, took part in the survey of Bjørnøya 1922-24. Hoel 1925.
- Kolme Kruunua*, see Tre Kroner.  
*Kolokol(j)nyj Zaliv*, see Bellsund.  
*Kolonadene*, see Kolonnadane.  
*Kolonien*, see Svenskehuset.
- Kolonnadane** 78° 29' N 17° 31' E  
About 6 km long and southernmost part of Langtunafjella, between the lower part of Tunabreen and Bogebreen, west in Sabine Land. K. = the colonnades. *Kolonadene*; *Kolonnaden-Berg*, Filchner 1914; *Mt Colonnade*, De Geer 1912.
- Kolonnaden-Berg*, see Kolonnadane.  
*Koloradofj.*, see Coloradofjella.  
*Koloradoplateau*, see Coloradoplatået.



**Kolosseum** 78° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain at the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. Norwegian trigonometric station 1924, 603 m. The mountain is large and magnificent, hence the name. In the neighbourhood is Kapit. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Colosseum*, Freis and Nyström (1869) p. 94, Conway 1898 a; *Koliseumberget*, Nathorst (1883) p. 69.

*Kolpynten*, see Kaldneset.

**Kolspissfjella** 78° 01.2' N 14° 48.0' E  
Mountain group between Hollendardalen and Grøndalen, comprising Paxfjellet 812 m, Fossilfjellet with Cholnokyaksla 828 and 758 m, Finsenfjellet 737, 820 and 770 m, and Bjørnsonfjellet 923 m, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After A/S Kulspids, Oslo, Norway, a company that claimed land here in 1909. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 28. *Kulspidsfjella*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Kolsrudfjellet** 77° 36.7' N 18° 02.5' E  
Mountain between Indrebøreen and Kvalbreen southernmost in Heer Land. After Oluf Kolsrud, participating in the work with Svalbard names in "Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet, Nr. 80". Orvin 1960.

**Kolsås** 78° 37.5' N 12° 47.0' E  
Nunatak constituting the northernmost part of Konowryggen, between Bærumbreen and Konowbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Kolsås in Bærum, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Kolthoffberget** 77° 36.2' N 15° 27.0' E  
681 m high mountain south in Törnebohmfjella, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Dr. Gustaf Isak Kolthoff, 1845-1913, Swedish zoologist and explorer, member of Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya 1898, which mapped and named the mountain. Leader of an expedition to Spitsbergen and East Greenland in 1900. *Kolthoff's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Kolthoff's berg*, see Kolthoffberget.

**Kolvebekken** 77° 31.8' N 14° 00.0' E  
Brook from the southern part of Kolven across Lognedalsfya to Logna, 1 km before the outlet to the sea, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Kolven** 77° 31.7' N 14° 06.0' E  
569 m high mountain between Dyrstaddalen and Ringarbreane in the east and Lognedalen and Lognedalsfya in the west, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the bell clapper. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Kol-øarne*, see Tvillingholmane.

**Komarovfjellet** 79° 06.5' N 18° 40' E  
Mountain about 13 km from the sea, west of Hinlopenbreen southeasternmost in Ny-Friesland. After Alexandr Dimitrijevich Komarov, b. 1873, Russian Navy, engineer on "Bakan", one of the vessels of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen, 1899-1902. He took part in the expeditions of 1899 and 1900. *Mt Komarov*, Wassiliev 1925.

**Kometbreen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier south of Merkurfjellet at the upper part of Stubendorffbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

*Komfortlose Bucht*, see Engelsbukta.

**Kommissærbreen** 78° 25.5' N 16° 53' E  
About 2.5 km long, narrow glacier splitting Sindballefjellet in two, and flows down into Bjørndalen, southernmost in Bünsow Land. After professor Kristian Sindballe, commissioner of the properties at Svalbard 1925-27. See also Sindballefjellet. Rapp (1955) p. 126.

**Komsa** 77° 10' N 16° 20' E  
602 m high mountain at the uppermost part of Storbreen, Torell Land. After the shape. Komsa is used by the Sami people as a sort of cradle for carrying their children. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Komsbreen** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier along the western slope of Komsa, at the uppermost part of Storbreen, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

*Koner I.*, see Langeøya.

**Konerøya** 79° 01' N 21° 25' E  
Islet in Bastianøyane, southeast of Wilhelmøya at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstretet. After professor Dr. Wilhelm Koner. Orvin 1964.

*Kong Haakons halvø*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

**Kong Haakons Halvøy** 79° 16.0' N 11° 48.0' E  
12 km long mountain ridge separating Lilliehöökfjorden and Möllerfjorden in the innermost part of Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After Danish-born Haakon VII, 1872-1957, elected King of Norway 1905-57. Isachsen 1912 b, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Haakon peninsula*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 237; *Haakonkonette*, Miethe and Hergesell (1911) p. 72; *Haakonsgebirge*, Lausberg (1913) p. 445; *Kong Haakons halvø*, Isachsen (1908) p. 3, Hoel 1909; *Koning Haakon Schiereiland*, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 101; *König Hakoon-Halbinsel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 35; *Presqu'île du Roi Haakon*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Kong Johans Bre** 77° 40' N 24° 00' E  
Glacier cap covering the greater southeastern part of Edgeøya. After Johan, 1801-73, King of Saxony 1854-73. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *De Groote Ysbergh*, Blaeu 1662; *Glacier du roi Jean*, French chart 5375; *King John's Glacier*, British chart 2751; *König Johann Gletscher*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Stor-isfjellet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 53.

*Kong Karl-Land*, see Kongsøya.

*Kong Karl-Land*, see Kong Karls Land.

**Kong Karls Land** 78° 55' N 28° 30' E  
Group of islands in the Barents Sea (See Barentshavet) 80 km southeast of Nordaustlandet. Svenskøya, Kongsøya, Abeløya, and two smaller islands Helgolandøya and Tirpitzøya, of which all of them are associated with islets and skerries. Area 331 km<sup>2</sup>. After Karl I, 1823-91, King of Württemberg, Germany, 1864-91. The islands were probably seen for the first time in 1617 by the English whaler Thomas Edge and called Wiches Land (after Richard Wiche, see Wichebukta). This discovery was, however, forgotten. In 1853 the islands were sighted from Edgeøya by a sealing skipper from Tønsberg, Norway, E. Eriksen, who then mistook it for Giles Land (see Kvitøya). On July 27, 1859 he sailed east of Edgeøya, and discovered the present Svenskøya, where he effected the first landing in the archipelago. He also

sighted in the northeast the present Kongsøya. A few days earlier the island had been seen by Elling Carlsen of Tromsø, Norway. In 1872 Nils Johansen of Tromsø landed on the islands, and the skippers J. Altmann and J. Nilsen of Hammerfest, Norway, were near Kong Karls Land the same summer. On the basis of their observations professor H. Mohn of the University of Oslo, Norway constructed the first map of the archipelago. The islands were mapped later during Nathorst's expedition in 1898 by Kjellström and Hamberg and photographed from the air by the Norwegian Svalbard expedition in 1938. Of other visitors to the islands should be mentioned: The Englishman Arnold Pike in 1897, the German "Helgoland" Expedition in 1898 visited Kongsøya, Abeløya and Svenskøya. Kong Karl Land was reputed to be a good polar-bear hunting ground. In 1908-09 a hunting expedition of six men led by Norwegian hunter Anton Eilertsen and equipped by Klaus Andersen of Tromsø, wintered on the central island and bagged about 100 polar bears. In 1930, members of the Norwegian Franz Josef Land Expedition led by G. Horn, were ashore on Abeløya and Kongsøya. In 1936 the expedition of the Svalbard mining inspector, H. Mercolli, visited the islands and put up two huts. The islands consist of rocks of Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous age. Sills and dykes of basalt are of frequent occurrence. Access to the islands is often difficult because of ice. The name König Karl Land was first used by Petermann with reference to Karl I, 1823-91, King of Württemberg 1864-91, Heuglin's and Count Zeil's "Landesfürst". In August 1870 Heuglin and Count Zeil sighted Kong Karl Land from Edgeøya. The map with Heuglin's surveys was constructed by Petermann. The name Giles Land, which the Swedes used in their map, was wrong, according to Petermann, who asserts that this island must be looked for further north. The Norwegian professor, Mohn, also employed the name, Kong Karl Land, but he referred it to Karl XV, 1826-72, King of Norway and Sweden 1859-72, in the last year of whose reign the first landing, as far as was then known, had been made on the islands. In 1872 the millenary of the union of Norway into one kingdom was celebrated, and the Viking king Harald Hårfagre was commemorated at Hårfagrehaugen on Kongsøya. In consideration of what the Norwegians had accomplished in the discovery and exploration of Kong Karls Land, Petermann adopted Mohn's motivation of the name. From England protests were made by captain Sherard Osborne against the new name for the islands which, he maintained, ought to be called Wiches Land. Since 1973 Kong Karls Land has been part of a nature reserve. See also Nordaust-Svalbard naturreservat. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Giles-Land*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Gruppo delle Wiches*, Albertini (1932) p. 100; *Iles Wilhe ou du Roi-Charles*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 330; *Is. e d. Re Carlo*, Hugues 1901 a; *Kong Karl-Land*, Mohn 1873; *Kung Karls Land*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Kunningas Kaarlen maa*, Saraste 1925 a; *König Karl Land*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *König Karl's Inseln*, Kükenthal 1890; *Köning-Karl-Land*, Mohn 1873 (German); *Le isole Wiches*, Albertini (1932) p. 100; *O-va Karla*, Mihailow 1952; *Zemlja Korolja Karla*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *Terra di Re Carlo*, Albertini (1929) p. 156; *Terre du Roi Charles*, French chart 5375; *Wyches Islands*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751.

**Kong Ludvigøyanne** 77° 10' N 21° 00' E

A few small islands south of the southwestern part of Edgeøya. Visited by Th. von Heuglin on August 29, 1870 (Petermann-Heuglin (1871) p. 180). After King Ludwig II of Bavaria, Germany, 1845-86. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Ies du Roi Louis*, French chart 5375; *Is. e del Re Luigi*, Hugues 1901 b; *Konung Ludwigs-øarna*, Hamberg (1894) p. 54; *König Ludwig Inseln*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Ludwig Phillips ö*, Klinckowström

(1891) p. 41; *Russøyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; *Ryss-øarna*, Hamberg (1894) p. 54.

*Konge-Bugten*, see Kongsfjorden.

**Kongekrona** 79° 17.5' N 11° 45.0' E  
679 m high mountain in the northern part of Kong Haakons Halvøy, between Rostoskytoppen and Septeret, west in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

**Kongen** 79° 17.6' N 12° 30.0' E  
3.5 km long and 1458 m high mountain between Gazertfjellet and Neubauerfjellet, west in Haakon VII Land. K. = the king. *Der König*, Wegener 1913 a; *Le Roi*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Konglomeratbreen*. Small glacier between Bratthø and Vrangpeisen. Siedlecki 1959.

**Konglomeratfjellet** 77° 22.5' N 14° 44' E  
About 3 km long mountain with the heights 800 and 498 m, on the northern side of Dunderdalsbreen, between the uppermost part of Dunderdalen and the southwestern part of the Recherchebreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The mountain is built up of conglomerate, hence the name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Konglomeratknausen** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Nunatak, 523 m, east of Raudfjellet, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The rock is a conglomerate. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Konglomeratnabben** 76° 58.2' N 16° 20.0' E  
Projecting hill on the western side of Svovelbukta in the inner part of Hornsund, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. K. = the conglomerate projecting hill. Dallmann 1989.

**Konglomeratodden** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Point west of Raudfjorden north of Arneliusbreen, Vasahelvøya, Albert I Land. K. = the conglomerate point. After the constituent rock. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Konglomeratodden** 76° 58.4' N 16° 18.5' E  
Point on the southern coast of the inner part of Hornsund, between Samarinvågen and Svovelbukta, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. K. = the conglomerate point. Dallmann 1989.

**Konglomeratryggen** 79° 37.8' N 12° 33.0' E  
Small ridge north in Wulffberget, east of Blåryggen, Haakon VII Land. K. = the conglomerate ridge. Gjelsvik 1991.

**Kongressdalen** 78° 01.5' N 14° 03.0' E  
Four km long valley from Linnédalen in west, eastwards along the northern side of Heftyefjellet towards Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the congress valley. After the XI International Geological Congress in Stockholm, Sweden, 1910, a party of which made an excursion to Spitsbergen under professor De Geer and visited the valley. *Congress Dal*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Congress V.*, De Geer 1912.

**Kongresselva** 78° 01.5' N 14° 04.5' E  
Four km long river from Kongressvatnet through Kongressdalen to Minervaodden on the western side of Grønfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Count Henry Luchesi-Palli, member of Prince Henry of Bourbon's expedition in 1891. *Luchesi Brook*, Barry 1894 a.



**Kongressfjellet** 78° 33' N 15° 22' E  
603 m high mountain between Idodalen in the north, Sauredalen in the east and Tschermakfjellet and Draschedalen in the south, in the southwestern part of Dickson Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on July 15, 1910, by W. Werenskiöld and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 11, 1924, and by A. Koller and assistants on August 8, 1928. All visits for topographical surveying. See also Idodalen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Congress*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1912 a; *Renfjellet*, Stjernspetz 1891.

*Kongressglacieren*, see Vasil'evbreen.

**Kongressvatnet** 78° 01.2' N 13° 59.0' E  
Lake east of Linnédalen at the head of Kongressdalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the congress lake. *Congress Sjø*, Isachsen 1912 c.

*Kongs Fj.*, see Kongsfjorden.

**Kongsberget** 80° 39' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain on the northernmost part of Karl XII-øya, north of Nordaustlandet. Used by Hjelle of the Norwegian Polar Institute during his geographical work in 1979. Hjelle 1979.

**Kongsbotnen** 78° 48.7' N 13° 23.5' E  
Large glacier cirque in the northwestern part of Kongsfjella, west in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Kongsbreen** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
About 19 km long glacier between Stemmeknausane, Brikkene, Ossian Sarsfjellet, Coletthøgda and Steindolpen northeastwards to Isachsenfonna and Holtedahlfonna, debouching at the head of Kongsfjorden on both sides of Ossian Sarsfjellet, southwestmost in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian translation of the old name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Glacier du Roi*, French chart 5375; *Kings Bay-Gletscher*, Amundsen (1925 b) p. 41; *Kings Gl.*, Conway 1898 a; *Kongsfjord Bræ*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Königs-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 177.

*Kongs-Bugten*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Kongsbugtnæsset*, see Kvadehuken.

**Kongsfjella** 78° 45' N 13° 10' E  
Mountain north of Kongsvegpasset, west in James I Land. Helle 1967.

**Kongsfjord** 78° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, of which about 4 km<sup>2</sup> is coal-bearing, Kongsfjorden. After Kongsfjorden. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18.

*Kongsfjord Bræ*, see Kongsbreen.

**Kongsfjorddjupet** 79° 02.3' N 10° 50.0' E  
Submarine depression easternmost in Kongsfjordrenna. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

**Kongsfjorden** 79° 00.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
About 30 km long fiord on the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen, along the northern side of Brøggerhalvøya. The fiord is limited westwards by a line from Kapp Mitra to Kvadehuken, towards Krossfjorden by a line from Collinsodden to Kapp Guisseez, Haakon VII Land. Norwegian translation of Kings Bay. Kongsfjorden is an important feeding ground for marine mam-

mals and seabirds, influenced by both Atlantic and Arctic water masses. Particularly suitable as a site for exploring impacts of possible climate changes. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. aux Anglois*, Vrolicq 1635; *B. du Roi*, Malte Brun 1866; *Baia del Re*, Italian chart 645 (1929); *Baye Anglaise*, de Reste 1801; *Baye du Roi*, Pagès 1782; *Dear Sound*, Dudley 1646; *Deere-Sound*, Poole (1610) p. 10; *Dere sound*, Gerrits 1613, Edge 1625; *Engelsche Bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Engelse baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Kar Soudt*, Middelhoven 1634; *Karls Sound*, Mortier 1693; *Kars sond*, Blaeu 1623; *Kings Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Keilhau 1831, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Konge-Bugten*, Hermoder (1824) p. 314; *Kongs Fj.*, Nansen 1920; *Kongs-Bugten*, Keilhau (1831) p. 240; *Konigsbaj*, Martin (1758) p. 111; *Koningsbaai*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 274 b; *Koninks bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Královč zátoce*, Běhounek (1928) p. 13; *Königs-bay*, Dittmer (1901) p. 234; *Köningsbucht*, German chart 155; *Pt du gars*, Guérard 1628; *Renntier-Sund*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 171; *Ring Bay*, Barrington and Beaufoy (1818) p. 229; *Zatoka Królewska*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 58; *Whales Bay*, Hudson (1607) p. 310; *Zaliv Karolevsky*, Samoilovič 1913 a.

**Kongsfjorden fuglereservat** 78° 55' N 12° 10' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Mietholmen, Prins Heinrichøya, Lovénøyane and Eskjeret, southwestmost in Haakon VII Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Kongsfjordhallet** 79° 02.3' N 11° 53.0' E  
Six km long slope from Kappfjellet, Knølen and Olssonfjellet down to Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964. *Kongsfjordsletta*, Orvin 1964.

**Kongsfjordneset** 78° 55' N 11° 20' E  
Point east of Kvadehuken, westernmost on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Kongsfjordrenna** 79° 58.0' N 09° 50.0' E  
About 17 km long, submarine channel on the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen, including Kongsfjorddjupet leading into Kongsfjorden. After Kongsfjorden. *Kings Bay Rännan*, De Geer 1923 b.

*Kongsfjordsletta*, see Kongsfjordhallet.

**Kongsfjordøyane** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim comprising Lovénøyane in Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Originally claimed by E. Mansfield in 1906, sold in 1911 to the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., London, sold to the Norwegian government in 1932. Area: 1.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2.

**Kongsfonna** 78° 45.0' N 19° 35.0' E  
11.5 km long glaciated ridge between Hochstetterbreen and Gardebreen in Olav V Land. From neighbouring name. After King Olav V of Norway. Lytskjold 1989.

**Kongsgrunnen** 79° 30' N 09° 00' E  
The northwestern, submarine point of Sjubrebanken. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Kongshamaren** 79° 13.3' N 11° 51.0' E  
The southernmost part of Langskipet, southernmost on Kong Haakons Halvøy, west in Haakon VII Land. K. = the king's crag. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Bird Rock*, N.E.C. (1913) pl. 13; *Cap moyen*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Fuglefi.*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Fuglefeldet*, Isachsen (1908) p. 14; *Midterhuken*, Blomstrand

(1864) p. 23, Chydenius (1865) p. 351; *Mittelhooken*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 5; *Mt des Oiseaux*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Vlat Hook*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 12.

**Kongshetta** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain 954 m, west of Raudfjorden, between Sviftjodreen and Fuhrmeisterbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. K. = the king's hood. *Mt Kungshättan*, De Geer 1913.

**Kongskappa** 78° 46.9' N 13° 31.5' E  
The southeasternmost part of Kongsfjella, west in James I Land. K. = the king's mantle. Liestøl 1987.

**Kongsryggen** 79° 20' N 09° 00' E  
Submarine ridge on the western side of Sjubrebanken. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Kongsvegen** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Large glacier southeast of the head of Kongsfjorden, debouching into Kongsfjorden as part of Kongsbreen, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Oscar II Land. Sir Martin Conway and E. J. Garwood traversed this glacier on July 27-28, 1897 (Conway (1898 a) p. 79). Later traversed by G. Isachsen with companions in July 1910, and by A. Staxrud with assistants of the Isachsen expedition the same month, coming from Sefströmbreen and going to Kongsfjorden. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Kings Highway*, Conway 1898 a; *Königs Weg*, German chart 155; *Passe du Roi*, French chart 5375.

**Kongsvegpasset** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E  
Glacier divide, about 750 m, between Kongsvegen, Sveabreen and Osbornbreen, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Oscar II Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Highway Pass*, Conway (1898 a) p. 98.

**Kongsvegsåta** 78° 40' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 1151 m, north of the glacier divide between Kongsvegen and Sveabreen, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Oscar II Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Highway Dome*, Conway 1898 a; *Mt Drottningholm*, De Geer 1912.

**Kongsøya** 78° 55' N 28° 40' E  
The central and largest island in Kong Karls Land. Area 191 km<sup>2</sup>. K. = the King's island. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303 1926. *Bjørneøen*, Altmann (1872); *Gillis Land*, Johnsen 1872; *I del Re*, Hoel (1950) p. 551; *Jena Insel*, Kükenthal 1890; *Kong Karl-Land*, Mohn 1873; *Kung Karls Ö*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

*Kongsøyane*, see Lovénøyane.

*Konigsbajj*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Koning Haakon Schiereiland*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

*Koningsbaai*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Koninks bay*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Konnektionstoppen*, 77° 18.6' N 15° 30.5' E. Possibly Einstøingen. Hoel 1918.

*Konnergrund*, see Kronegrunnen.

*Konow*, see Konowfjellet.

**Konowbreen** 78° 36.0' N 13° 00.0' E  
12 km long glacier between Konowryggen in the west and Carlsfjella in the east, with its front in the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Wollert Konow, 1845-1924, Norwegian politician, prime minister 1910-12. His

government proposed in 1910 that H.M.S. "Fram" should be placed at the disposal of Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition, which mapped and named the glacier that year. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Glacier Konow*, Isachsen 1915.

**Konowfjellet** 78° 33.0' N 13° 00.0' E  
About 750 m high mountain between Gaffelbreen and Smalgangen on the northern side of the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Konow*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mts Konow*, Isachsen 1915.

**Konowryggen** 78° 36.0' N 12° 54.0' E  
Nine km long mountain ridge from Konowfjellet in south northwestwards to Dahlbreen, between Gaffelbreen and Bærumbreen in the west and Konowbreen in the east, in the central part of Oscar II Land. The northernmost part of the ridge is Kolsås. From neighbouring name. See Konowbreen.

**Konstantinholmane** 76° 30.9' N 16° 29' E  
A group of small islets and skerries between Båtsundet and the southern part of Skoltneset, on the northern point of Sørkappøya. After Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich, 1858-1915, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, president of the Commission on the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition, 1899-1902. Name transferred from Sørkappøya. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Konstantinovka** 76° 56.2' N 15° 53.0' E  
Remains of the Russian wintering establishment in Gåshamna, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich, 1858-1915, president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, president of the commission of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Wassiliew 1925. *Poselek Konstantinovsky*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 12.

**Konsulbreen** 79° 06.0' N 12° 23.0' E  
5.5 km long glacier on the northern side of the Blomstrandbreen complex, between H.U.Sverdrupfjella and Mercantonfjellet, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Axel Heiberg, 1848-1932, Norwegian consul, business man and patron of science. See also Heibergtinden. Orvin 1964.

**Konsuløyane** 80° 17.7' N 23° 53' E  
Two islets in the inlet to Sætherbukta on the eastern side of Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Carl Sigmund Sæther, British vice-consul in Tromsø, Norway. See also Sætherbukta. Hjelle 1980.

**Kontaktberget** 80° 10' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain east of Brennevinsfjorden, Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the contact mountain. There is a fine, exposed contact between granite and the Kapp Hansteen formation. Kulling (1934) p. 194, Scholander 1934 b.

*Konung Ludwigs-öarna*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

**Konusdalen** 78° 20' N 15° 53' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Janusfjellet, from Konusen northwards to Deltaneset, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Lyng 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Konusen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Peak, 983 m, northeast of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian adaption of De Geer's name; *Mt Conus*. *Cloche*, Bienaimé 1894 e, Service Hydrographique No. 327

(1922) p. 307; *Konussen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17; *Mt Conus*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Konen*, De Geer 1910 b.

*Konussen*, see *Konusen*.

**Kopernikusfjellet** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Mountain, 1035 m, between Amundsenisen, Zawadskibreen and Polakkbreen, westernmost in Torell Land. After Nicolaus Copernicus, 1473-1543, Polish astronomer. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Copernic-Mountain*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Góra Kopernica*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 186.

**Kopernikuspasset** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Ice covered pass between Kopernikusfjellet and Belvederetoppen, westernmost in Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Koppelvatna** 78° 54' N 29° 35' E  
Five lakelets east of Johnsenberget in the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.

*Koristka Gl.*, see *Koristkabreen*.

**Koristkabreen** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier west of Kapp Payer, easternmost in Olav V Land. After Karl Ritter von Koristka, 1825-1906, Austrian geographer and geodesist. *Koristka Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Korkbekken** 79° 33.8' N 13° 23.5' E  
About 5 km long brook from the eastern side of Korken, crossing Roosflya to Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1990.

**Korken** 79° 35' N 13° 14' E  
The northernmost peak in Roosfjella, Haakon VII Land.

**Korkhatten** 78° 26.4' N 13° 41.5' E  
About 750 m high nunatak easternmost in Trollheimen, between Borebreen and Eidembreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.

**Korridoren** 80° 08' N 22° 30' E  
Pass between Brinknuten, Bessa and Ahlmannfonna in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

*Kors Pt.*, see *Krosspynten*.  
*Korsbay*, see *Krossfjorden*.  
*Korskullen*, see *Krosshaugen*.  
*Korspynt*, see *Eolusneset*.  
*Korsspitze*, see *Eolusneset*.  
*Korsön*, see *Krossøya*.

**Kortbreen** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier on the western side of Veteranen, between Langfjellet and Kortfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. K. = the short glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Kortfjellet** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain on the western side of Veteranen, north of Langfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. K. = the short mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Kosibapasset** 77° 03.2' N 15° 29.0' E  
Pass between Deilegga and Skålfjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Dr. Aleksander Kosiba, 1901-81, chairman of the Climatological Observatory and Institute

at the University of Wrocław. Member of the Danish Geodetic Expedition to Greenland 1934, organized the First Polish West Greenland Expedition in 1937, and leader of the glaciological party during the Polish Illrd, I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition 1957-58. Siedlecki 1959. *Przelec K.*, Kosiba (1958) p. 100.

**Koslådalen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Valley on the southern side of Helvetiafjellet. In the brook in the valley there is an abundance of rounded stones, Nordenskiöld Land. After the word "koslå" used in Voss, Norway, for rounded stones. Originally the meaning was calves. Lid, who gave the name, came from Voss. Name used by Lid 1924. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

*Koster Gl.*, see *Kosterbreen*.

**Kosterbreen** 79° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Small glacier, in the northern part of Vaigattbogen, Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. After islands in Bohuslän, Sweden. *Koster Gl.*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Kosterfjellet** 77° 53.1' N 13° 59.5' E  
825 m high mountain on the southern side of Dahlfonna, between Thuefjellet and Ytterdalsgubben, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After islands in Bohuslän, Sweden. *Mt Koster*, De Geer 1912.

*Kostinskifjellet*, see *Kostinskijfjellet*.

**Kostinskijfjellet** 77° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Mountains west of Kvalvågen, east in Torell Land. After Sergej Konstantinovich Kostinskij, 1867-1936, Russian astronomer, of the observatory at Pulkovo, member of the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Took part in the summer work in 1900. *Gora Kostinski*, Samoilovič (1927) p. 42; *Kostinskifjellet*; *Mt Kostinsky*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kota** 78° 46' N 14° 49' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Holmströmøyra in James I Land.

**Kotebreen** 77° 26.1' N 15° 51.5' E  
1.5 km long glacier on the western side of Friherrefjella, between Zillerberget and Sukkertoppen in the north and Lappkota and Pagoden in the south, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Koude Herberch*, see *Kaldbukta*.  
*Koude Herberg*, see *Kaldbukta*.  
*Koude Herbergh*, see *Kaldbukta*.

**Kovalevskajadalen** 76° 53.7' N 15° 47' E  
About 2 km long valley between Kovalevskajafjellet in the south and Savičtoppen and Wurmbrandegga in the north, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Sonya (or Sophie) Kovalevskaja, 1850-91, professor in mathematics at Stockholms Högskola, Sweden. *Kovalevskidalen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kovalevskajafjellet** 76° 53' N 15° 51' E  
640 m high mountain between the uppermost part of Lisbetdalen and Goësvatnet, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Name transferred from Midifjellet. *Kovalevskifjellet*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Kovalevskidalen*, see Kovalevskajadalen.

*Kovalevskifjellet*, see Kovalevskajafjellet.

*Kovalskifjella*, see Koval'skijfjella.

**Koval'skijfjella** 77° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain range north of Hambergreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Marian Albertovich Koval'skij, 1821-84, Russian astronomer, professor at the University of Kazan, worked in northern Ural with Hoffman's expedition 1847-49. *Kovalskifjella*; *Massiv Kovalskago*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 20; *Mts Kovalsky*, Wasiliew 1925.

**Kovebreen** 79° 27.2' N 13° 02.5' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier southernmost in Germaniahøgden, north in Haakon VII Land. Kove (short of alkove) = very small bedroom. Used with an eye to the glacier as a bed in a room formed by the surrounding mountain walls. Arnesen 1990.

**Koveryggen** 79° 27' N 12° 56.8' E  
Ridge between Kovebreen and the northern branch of Friedrichbreen, Haakon VII Land. Gjelsvik 1992.

*Kraemer Point*, see Kræmerodden.

**Kragebeinet** 79° 21.0' N 13° 10.0' E  
6.5 km long mountain ridge between Karlsbreen and Sætherbreen in Haakon VII Land. K. = the collar bone. Winsnes 1988.

*Kraïnaïa gora*, see Ytterpiggen.

*Kraju Torella*, see Torell Land.

**Kraken** 77° 28.3' N 14° 04.5' E  
Small lake lowermost in Dunderdalen, just inside the northern part of Dunderbukta, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The name usually means a sea monster, but has been given to lakes in Norway. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Krakken** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
537 m high mountain just west of Høgsetet, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the crackie-stool. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Krakowdalen*, 76° 52.5' N 15° 51.5' E. Small tributary valley from northeast to Liddalen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Krakowtoppen*, 76° 57.4' N 16° 07.5' E. Peak east of Körberbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Křálovč zátoce*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Krapotkinfjellet*, see Kropotkinfjellet.

*Krapotkin-Gletscher*, see Skruisbreen.

*Kras sond*, see Krossfjorden.

**Krasil'sčikovtoppen** 80° 25' N 19° 55' E  
525 m high peak in Laponiafjellet in the northern part of Laponiahalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Aleksandr Arkadevič Krasil'sčikov, the leader of the Russian Spitsbergen expedition in PMGRE (Poljarnaja Morskaja Geologorazvedočnaja Ėkspedicija), St. Petersburg, who died 1998. W. Dallmann 2002.

*Krasnaja gavan*, see Raudfjorden.

**Kraterelva** 79° 20' N 13° 30' E  
Small river on the southern side of Halvdanpiggen on the western side of Woodfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. K. = the crater river, because of the late-volcanic origin. *Rivière du*

*Cratère*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 52; *Rivière du Cratère*, Isachsen 1915.

**Kraussbukta** 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Open bay on the southwestern side of Edgeøya. After professor Dr. Ferdinand von Krauss, 1812-90, managing director of the Kgl. Württembergische Naturalienkabinett in Stuttgart, Germany. But Gregor Kraus, 1841-1915, professor and managing director of the botanical garden at Erlangen, later of Halle and Württemberg may also have been meant. He worked up material of the expedition of Heuglin. *Kraussshafen*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Kraussshamna*, Løvenskiöld (1964) p. 280; *Valderspynthamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; *Whales Point-Bucht*, Kükenenthal (1890) p. 62.

*Kraussshafen*, see Kraussbukta.

*Kraussshamna*, see Kraussbukta.

**Krava** 78° 12' N 22° 31.5' E  
River from the valley on the eastern side of Kravnuten in Semenovfjella, across Berrflöta to Årneset, north on Edgeøya. K. = the thin layer of ice-particles, the beginning of solid ice. *Lech*, Büdel.

**Kravnuten** 78° 07' N 22° 29.5' E  
About 370 m high peak in the northwestern part of Semenovfjella, on the western side of the outlet of Krava, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1981.

*Kreffft Berg*, see Krefftberget.

**Kreffftberget** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain group in the extreme southwestern part of Barentsøya. After Johann Ludwig Gerhard Krefft, 1830-80, German-Australian naturalist, curator of The Australian Museum in Sidney 1861-74. *Friedrichsberg*, Büdel; *Kreffft Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Münzenberg*, Büdel; *Trifels*, Büdel.

**Kregnestoppen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 991 m, west of the glacier divide between Kongsvegen and Sveabreen, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Oscar II Land. After Axel Charles Kregnes, 1884-1935, Trondheim, Norway, assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. *Set Kregnes*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 36.

**Kreklingpasset** 78° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Pass between De Geerdalen and Helvetiadalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Krekling (Empetrum) grows here. Lyngre 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

*Kreutzbay*, see Krossfjorden.

*Kreuz-Bay*, see Krossfjorden.

*Kreuz-Insel*, see Krossøya.

*Kreuzpunkthütte*, see Krosspynthytta.

**Krilen** 78° 41.3' N 13° 59.5' E  
Mountain between Ahlmannfjellet, Barden, Isrypebreen and Bardebreen, James I Land. K. = the krill. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Krillvatnet** 74° 23' N 19° 10' E  
Small lake in the southeastern part of Bjørnøya. "Krill" is a shrimplike crustacean (Euphausiacea), which serves as food for whales. Krill is not found in Krillvatnet, but Hoel appears to have

so named it because a genus of fresh water crustaceans had been reported to exist in the lake. Hoel 1925.

*Kristalvatnet*, see *Krystallvatnet*.

**Kristineberg** 79° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain, 330 m, west of Hinlopenstretet, north of Vaigatbogen in Ny-Friesland. After Kristineberg zoological station in Bohuslän, Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Kristineberg*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Kristoffersneset*, 76° 52.1' N 15° 32.0' E. Point south of Lindquistbukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Krogh Berg*, see *Kroghfjellet*.

*Krogh-Berg*, see *Kroghfjellet*.

**Kroghfjellet** 78° 17.7' N 18° 49' E  
About 5 km long mountain south of the lower part of Hayesbreen, west of Mohnbukta in Sabine Land. After Adam Gottlieb Ludvig Christian Krogh, 1835-1928, German consul in Tromsø, Norway, 1871-79, when Heuglin started his expedition. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Krogh Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Krogh-Berg*, Gripp 1929; *Mt Krogh*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kroghryggen** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Submarine ridge facing the front of Torellbreen, southwest of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After captain Rolf von Krogh, 1872-1951, Norwegian naval officer, hydrographic surveyor and ship's officer on Norwegian Svalbard and Greenland expeditions 1923-39. The ridge was found by Krogh in 1923. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Krognesshøgda** 77° 50.5' N 14° 58.5' E  
645 m high mountain between Bratthamaren, Austlikollen, Berzeliusdalen and Vassdalen, south and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Ole Andreas Krogness, 1886-1934, Norwegian physicist and managing director of the Geophysical Institute in Tromsø. He contributed largely to meteorological work in the Arctic. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Krohn I.*, 79° 10' N 25° E. Small island near Kapp Mohn, south-east on Nordaustlandet. Non-existing according to Binney (1925 c) p. 187. Ulve 1872.

**Krohnbreen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Firlingane, southwest in Torell Land. After D. Krohn and V. Krohn. For explanation of name, see *Fasmerhøgda* and *Kvalfangarbreen*. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krohnpasset** 77° 03.7' N 16° 14.5' E  
Pass leading from Hyrnebreen to Krohnbreen, between Strykejernet and Condewintoppen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959.

**Kroka** 77° 57.7' N 14° 26' E  
Small river through Krokaldalen to Grønfyorddalselva, west in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the river forming bends. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krokberget** 77° 43.2' N 17° 28' E  
The westernmost part of Siggerudfjella southwest in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Krokbreen** 78° 19.5' N 13° 31' E  
About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier to Vetternbreen, on the

northern side of Krokfjellet, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Krokaldalen** 77° 57.9' N 14° 27' E  
About 4.5 km long valley from Gullstrandfjellet westwards between Heerfjellet and Weenfjellet to Grønfyorddalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the valley forming bends. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krokaldsknausen** 77° 58.3' N 14° 24.5' E  
Spur on the western side of Heerfjellet, between Krokaldalen and Heerfjeldalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Kroketjørna** 77° 55' N 22° 54' E  
Lake on the northern side of Edgeøyjøkulen, Edgeøya.

**Krokevassheiane** 77° 56.0' N 22° 51.0' E  
Mountainous area between Blåbuktdalen and Edgeøyjøkulen, in the central part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Krokkjellbreen** 78° 18.7' N 13° 32' E  
About 2 km long glacier on the northwestern side of Krokfjellet, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Krokkjellet** 78° 18.3' N 13° 33.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 384, 525, 540, 600, 675 and 700 m, between Vetternbreen, Krokbreen, Kjerulfbreen and Cappelenhøgda, south in Oscar II Land. K. = the hook mountain. Norwegian adaption of the original name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Curva*, De Geer 1912.

**Krokkjellvatnet** 78° 17.3' N 13° 35.0' E  
Lake 203 m above sea level, dammed by Harrietbreen, on the southern side of Krokfjellet, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Krokkfonna** 77° 58.3' N 14° 32.5' E  
Small glacier shaped like a bend, on the northern side of the divide between Grytfjellet and Heerfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the bend glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krokkholmen** 76° 29.8' N 16° 28' E  
Islet about 500 m north of Knattholmen and 1 km from the northwestern coast of Sørkapplaguna on Sørkappøya. K. = the crooked islet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Krokkanten** 77° 38.5' N 17° 47.0' E  
800 m high mountain between Moršnevbreen and Karibreen, south in Heer Land. K. = the hook edge. Winsnes 1986.

**Kroknosa** 77° 44.1' N 17° 11.5' E  
About 2.5 km long and 635 m high bended ridge east in Vriompeisen, northeast in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Krokodillen** 78° 35.3' N 11° 09.0' E  
About 3 km long, narrow and 317 m high mountain ridge from Margaretfjellet east-northeastwards along Søre Buchananisen to Andenesstranda, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After the appearance. *The Crocodile*, Bruce 1913.

**Krokryggbreen** 77° 53.3' N 16° 13' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Krokryggen down between Krokryggen and Urdkollen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krokryggen** 77° 53.5' N 16° 09' E  
Mountain ridge forming a bend around Krokryggreen, with the heights of 837 and 928 m, in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krokryggen** 79° 25.0' N 12° 46.5' E  
Ridge on the southern, crooked part of Schivefjellet, Haakon VII Land. Gjelsvik 1992.

**Kroktunga** 79° 52.7' N 22° 04.0' E  
Small glacier southeast in Vestfonna, east of Brerabben and Amenfonna, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Krokvatnet** 74° 27' N 18° 54' E  
Large lake in the western part of Bjørnøya. K. = the crooked lake. After its shape. Hoel 1925.

**Krokvika** 79° 41.8' N 13° 43.0' E  
Cove on the northern side of Worsleyneset on the western side of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the hook bay. Orvin 1964.

**Krokøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Small island shaped like a hook, near the southern shore of Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. K. = the hook island. Kulling 1934 b.

**Krokå** 77° 54' N 22° 42' E  
Brook from Krokstjørna to Blåbuktelva on the northern side of Edgeøyjøkulen, Edgeøya.

**Krona** 79° 28.0' N 12° 57.0' E  
1210 m high mountain with snow caps southwest in Germaniahøgden, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the crown. Arnesen 1990.

**Krondalen** 78° 51.1' N 15° 07.0' E  
About 3.5 km long, tributary valley from west to the lower part of Dicksondalen, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Kronebreen** 78° 50' N 13° 00' E  
About 22 km long glacier comprising Diadembreen and Infantfonna on the southern side of Colletthøgda, Steindolphen and Kongsbreen, limited in the west by a line between Kronebreen and Kongsvægen along the moraine from Garwoodtoppen west-northwestwards to the front of the glacier, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the crown glacier. After the peaks Tre Kroner which rise out of the glacier. *Crowns Glacier*, Conway 1898 a; *Drei Kronen-Gl.*, Wegener 1913 a; *Ghiacciaio delle Tre Corone*, Albertini (1929) p. 35; *Glacier de 3 Couronnes*, Isachsen 1915.

**Kroneflua** 79° 04.8' N 11° 18.5' E  
Rock awash 4.5 km south of Kapp Mitra on Mitrahalvøya, southernmost in Albert I Land. See Kronegrunnen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Kronerflua*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Kronegrunnen** 79° 04.8' N 11° 13.0' E  
Shoal 4 km south of Kapp Mitra on Mitrahalvøya, southernmost in Albert I Land. So named because the saddle in the crest of the hills of Blomstrandhalvøya, in line with the southernmost of the Tre Kroner, leads in deep water southwestwards of Kronegrunnen and Kroneflua. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Konner-*

*grund*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 239; *Kroner grunnen*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Kronepasset** 78° 51.6' N 13° 25.0' E  
Pass between Holmströmbreen and Infantfonna, east of Tre Kroner, James I Land. Orvin 1964.

*Kroner grunnen*, see Kronegrunnen.  
*Kronerflua*, see Kroneflua.

**Kronglebreen** 76° 49.6' N 16° 39.5' E  
About 3 km long, tributary glacier from Kronglefjellet and Snøkrossen southeastwards in the western part of Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the rugged glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kronglefjellet** 76° 50.6' N 16° 36' E  
Partly ice covered mountain with the heights 884 and 858 m, between the northeastern part of Mefonna and the northwestern part of Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the crooked or rugged mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Krongleisen** 79° 48' N 16° 21' E  
Glacier spur from Åsgardfonna north in Ny-Friesland. Orvin.

*Krongletjømene*, see Krungletjømene.

**Kronprins Haralds Fjell** 79° 30' N 15° 00' E  
960 m high mountain south of Andredalen on the western side of Wijdefjorden in Andrée Land. After the Norwegian Crown Prince Harald, King Harald VII from 1991. Orvin 1960.

*Kronprins Olav*, see Kronprins Olavs Fjell.

**Kronprins Olavs Fjell** 79° 18.8' N 12° 04.0' E  
About 5 km long mountain with the heights 1006 and 1043 m, on the northern side of Kollerfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After Olav, 1903-91, Crown Prince of Norway since 1905, King Olav V 1957-91. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Kronprins Olav*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mont du Prince Olav*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Olaf-berg*, Lausberg (1913) p. 446; *Prinz Olaf-B*, Wegener 1913 a.

**Kronprinsesse Märthas Fjell** 79° 35' N 14° 40' E  
966 m high mountain north of Andredalen on the western side of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. After the Norwegian Crown Princess Märtha, 1901-54, wife of Crown Prince Olav, later King Olav V. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Kronprinsflya*, see Kronprinshalllet.

**Kronprinshalllet** 79° 17.6' N 11° 55.5' E  
Three km long and 2 km wide slope from Kronprins Olavs Fjell down towards Möllerhamna, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964. *Kronprinsflya*, Orvin 1964.

**Kronprinsløgda** 79° 20' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain ridge rising to 1020 m between Bockfjorden and Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the height of the crown prince. *Kronprinzen-Höhe*, Boch and Poninski 1908; *Mt Kronprinz*, Isachsen 1915.

*Kronprinzen-Höhe*, see Kronprinsløgda.

**Kropotkinfjellet** 78° 07.8' N 17° 00' E  
7.5 km long mountain with two ice covered peaks, between Skruisbreen and Sveigbreen, south in Sabine Land. After Prince



Peter Aleksyevich Kropotkin, 1842-1921, Russian naturalist and politician. He studied Quaternary geology in Sweden and Finland in 1871 and met Swedish geologist O. M. Torell and Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist H. A. von Post, who were also students of the Quaternary geology. *Berge Krapotkin*, Gripp (1929) Tafel 24; *Krapotkinfjellet*; *Mt Krapotkin*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Kropp Gl.*, see *Kroppbreen*.

**Kroppbreen** 77° 50' N 17° 00' E  
About 10 km long glacier from Halfdan Jacobsenryggen north-northeastwards on the western side of Tretaggen to Kjellströmdalen, in Heer Land. After coal-mining locality in Skåne, Sweden. *Kropp Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Kroppkollen** 77° 58' N 17° 29' E  
Rounded hill on the wet plain between Kjellströmelva, *Kroppbreen* and *Edvardbreen*, on the divide between Sabine Land and Heer Land. After coal-mining locality in Skåne, Sweden. *Mt Kroppkullen*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Kross Fj.*, see *Krossfjorden*.

*Kross Fjorden*, see *Krossfjorden*.

*Krossbai*, see *Krossfjorden*.

*Krossbay*, see *Krossfjorden*.

**Krossfjellet** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 575 m, north of *Fjerdebreen* on the coast between *Krossfjorden* and *Magdalenefjorden*, Albert I Land. After captain Finn Kross, 1874-1912, Norwegian officer and cartographer who took part in the construction of Isachsen's map 1912 a. *Mt Kross*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Krossfjorden** 79° 09.0' N 11° 45.0' E  
About 30 km long fiord with the branches *Lilliehöökfjorden*, *Möllerfjorden* and *Kollerfjorden*, limited in the south towards *Kongsfjorden* by a line from *Collinsodden* on *Mitrahallvøya* eastwards to *Kapp Guisnez*, northwest on *Spitsbergen*, between Albert I Land and *Haakon VII Land*. K. = the cross fiord. The survey of Svalbard waters started in 1906-07 in *Krossfjorden* and *Raudfjorden*. *Krossfjorden*, together with *Kongsfjorden*, form an Arctic fiord system assumed to be particularly vulnerable to possible climate changes. *Svalbardkommissær* (1927) map 1. *Baia della Croce*, Sora (1930) p. 37; *Baye de la Croix*, Pagès 1782; *Baye-de-la-Croix*, Phipps (1775) p. 6; *Close cove*, Poole 1610; *Closse sound*, Gerrits 1613; *Closse-cove*, Poole (1610) p. 10; *Cross Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, *Dunér* and *Nordenskiöld* 1865 a; *Cross vuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 90; *Crosse roade*, Edge 1625; *Crosse-road*, Poole (1610) p. 12; *Cruis Baye*, Pagès (1782) p. 156; *Cruys sond*, van Keulen 1682, *Doncker* 1685, *Valk* and *Schenck* 1690; *Cryus baay*, *Zorgdrager* 1720; *Kars sond*, *Doeds* 1620, *Blaeu* 1623, *Colom* 1650, *Goos* 1660, *Doncker* 1663; *Korsbay*, *Quennerstedt* (1862) p. 2; *Kras sond*, H. and M. *Jansz* 1621; *Kreutzbay*, Pagès 1786; *Kreuz-Bay*, *Dittmer* (1901) p. 234; *Kross Fj.*, *Nansen* 1920; *Kross Fjorden*, *Navnekomiteen* (1925), *Norsk sjøkart* 303, 1926; *Krossbai*, *Qvigstad* (1927) p. 26; *Krossbay*, *Drasche* (1874 a) p. 60; *Kruis Baai*, *Bennet* and van *Wijk* 1829; *Kruys Sond*, *Giles* and *Rep* 1710, *Conway* (1906) p. 353; *Kryds-Bay*, *Keilhau* (1831) p. 240; *Kryssbai*, *Qvigstad* (1927) p. 26; *Rhede des H. Kreutzes*, *Phipps* (1777) pl. IV; *Ristolathi*, *Saraste* (1925) p. 25; *Zaliv Kresta*, *Samoilović* 1913 a.

**Krossfjordflya** 79° 04.8' N 11° 46.0' E  
About 6 km long coastal plain from the end moraine of *Fjortende Julibreen* in the north to *Kongsfjordhallet* at the western spur of

*Kappfjellet* in south, east of the inlet to *Krossfjorden* southwest in *Haakon VII Land*. *Orvin* 1964.

**Krosshaugen** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Hill above *Eolusneset* on the western side of *Sorgfjorden*, *Ny-Friesland*. K. = the cross hill. On this hill, the wooden cross called *Eoluskrossen* is situated. *Korskullen*, *Blomstrand* 1864; *Trauerberg*, *Rüdiger* (1913) p. 53.

**Krosspyntdalen** 79° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Valley ending at *Krosspynten* on the western side of *Wijdefjorden*, east in *Andrée Land*. K. = the cross point valley. *Lid* 1929. *Snøugledalen*, *Solle* (1935) p. 55, *Heintz* 1937.

**Krosspynten** 79° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Point on the western side of the mouth of *Vestfjorden* in *Wijdefjorden*, east in *Andrée Land*. K. = the cross point. In *Krosspyntytta*, the Norwegian hunter *Anton Eilertsen* died during the spring of 1912 and was buried at *Krosspynten* the same summer by the *Hoel Expedition*. A cross was placed on the grave, hence the name. *Kors Pt*, *Isachsen* 1919; *Pte de la Croix*, *Hoel* 1914.

**Krosspyntytta** 79° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Hut on *Krosspynten* on the western side of the mouth of *Vestfjorden*, *Wijdefjorden*, east in *Andrée Land*. K. = the cross point hut. In this hut, the Norwegian hunter *Anton Eilertsen* died during the spring of 1912. He was buried at *Krosspynten* the same summer by the *Hoel Expedition*. See also *Krosspynten*. *Kreuzpunkthütte*, *Staxrud* and *Wegener* (1914) p. 22.

**Krosspyntstranda** 79° 16.5' N 15° 45' E  
Coastal plain in front of *Føynfjellet*, between the outlets of *Kartdalen* and *Krosspyntdalen*, *Andrée Land*. K. = the cross point beach. See also *Krosspynten*.

*Krossvika*, 76° 59.9' N 15° 34' E. Small open bay at the eastern side of *Wilezekodden*, southernmost in *Wedel Jarlsberg Land*. *Polen* 1:25 000, 1987.

**Krossøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Island in the outer part of *Murchisonfjorden*, *Nordautlandet*. K. = the cross island. When *Carlheim-Gyllensköld* visited the island in the summer of 1898 there was a wooden cross on the island. *Svalbard chart S. 7* (1934). *Korsön*, *De Geer* 1923 a; *Kreuz-Insel*, *Luftgeographisches Einzelheft* (1943) p. 155; *S. Korsön*, *Ringertz* 1899; *Ytterön*, *Carlheim-Gyllensköld* 1900.

*Kruis Baai*, see *Krossfjorden*.

**Krukkene** 78° 48' N 13° 45' E  
Several nunataks east of *Kongsfjella* in *James I Land*.

**Krullen** 78° 40' N 12° 20' E  
Crinkled mountain with the peaks 617, 700, 777 and 811 m, between the upper branches of *Aavatsmarkbreen* and *Comfortlessbreen*, *Oscar II Land*. K. = the scroll. *Svalbard map A7* (1961).

**Krullfonna** 78° 40' N 12° 20' E  
Glaciated area north of the upper part of *Aavatsmarkbreen*, *Oscar II Land*. From neighbouring name. *Svalbard map A7* (1961).

**Krumfjellet** 77° 20.5' N 14° 27.0' E  
Mountain with four peaks, 537, 582, 598 and 611 m, situated

between the uppermost part of Orvindalen and Botnedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the curved mountain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Krumtappen** 79° 37' N 14° 46' E  
Mountain peak north of the upper part of Vatnedalen, north in Andrée Land.

**Krunglebukta** 79° 41.6' N 11° 03' E  
Bay on the central, eastern coast of Danskøya, west in Albert I Land. Helle 1982.

**Krugleryggen** 78° 40' N 10° 40' E  
Mountain ridge with the peaks 585 and 876 m, north of Millerbreen, on the western side of Prins Karls Forland. K. = the crooked ridge. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Krungletjørnene** 80° 09.7' N 27° 36.0' E  
Three tarns on the northwestern coast of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980. *Krungletjørnene*.

**Krugletoppen** 78° 43.5' N 10° 50.0' E  
Height of 585 m, westernmost in Krugleryggen, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Helle 1988.

**Krusebreen** 77° 03.5' N 16° 06' E  
Small glacier in Kruseryggen, south of Wibebreen, on the eastern side of Vestre Burgerbukta, southwesternmost in Torell Land.

**Kruseisen** 77° 03.5' N 16° 06.0' E  
Small glacier on the western slope of Kruseryggen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d.

**Kruseryggen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Ridge, 656 m, just east of Burgerbukta, southwest in Torell Land. After Gabriel Kruse, superintendent of the whaling at "Grønlandh" 1615. See also Kvalfangarbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Kruys Sond*, see Krossfjorden.  
*Kryds-Bay*, see Krossfjorden.

**Krygernuten** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
Nunatak, 530 m, north of Kvalfangarbreen, southwest in Torell Land. For explanation of name see Fasmerhøgda and Kvalfangarbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Krygerskaret** 77° 07.5' N 16° 04.5' E  
Pass between Krygernuten and Foswinckelnuten, leading from Kvalfangarbreen to Mühlbackerbreen, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959.

*Krykjedammen*, see Krykkjedammen.  
*Krykjeskjeret*, see Krykkjeskjera.

**Krykkjedammen** 74° 21' N 19° 05' E  
Small tarn in the extreme southern part of Bjørnøya. K = the kittiwake pond. *Krykkjedammen*, Hoel 1925.

**Krykkjefloget** 80° 05' N 23° 10' E  
The northernmost part of Innvikhøgda towards Innvika, innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. After the richness in kittiwakes at the location. Flood 1966.

**Krykkjepynten** 76° 58.3' N 16° 02.0' E  
Point west of Körberbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. K. = the kittiwake point. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Krykkjeskjera** 78° 37.4' N 10° 48.5' E  
Six rocks 700 m outside Skjernes on the northwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. K. = the kittiwake skerries. Norwegian translation of the English name. *Kitti Rock*, Bruce 1909, Isachsen 1915, British chart 2751; *Kittiwake Rocks*, Bruce 1913; *Krykjeskjeret*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Krykkjeslukta** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Gap south of Murchisonfjorden, Gotiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the kittiwake ravine. Scholander 1934 b.

**Krykkjestupet** 76° 57.8' N 16° 02' E  
Steep, eastern precipice, 500-600 m long, outermost on the northeastern spur of Čebysevffjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. K. = the kittiwake precipice. Kittiwakes breed here. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Krykkjevatnet** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Small lake south of Murchisonfjorden, Gotiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the kittiwake lake. Scholander 1934 b.

**Krylbreen** 77° 42.7' N 15° 40' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Krylen northwards between Wahlenbergfjellet and Hisingerfjellet, north in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krylen** 79° 34.5' N 19° 11.9' E  
The westernmost of Fosterøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Lytskjöld.

**Krylen** 77° 42' N 15° 38' E  
910 m high mountain between Wahlenbergfjellet, Frysjabreen, Breskarvet, Hisingerfjellet and Krylbreen, north in Nathorst Land. K. = the hump. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Krymlefjellet** 78° 40.0' N 13° 26.5' E  
About 1060 m high mountain between Devikfjellet and Borgnutane, in the central eastern part of Oscar II Land. K. = the bended mountain. Arnesen 1983.

**Krymleskuten** 78° 22.9' N 14° 07.0' E  
About 500 m high and southeasternmost mountain in Gestriklandkammen, between the lower part of Borebreen and Nansenbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. K. = the bended mountain. Arnesen 1983.

**Krømmelfjellet** 79° 12.6' N 11° 29.0' E  
600 m high mountain in the central part of Mitrahelvøya, between Diesetvatna, Veobreen, Trongbreen and Blåshaugbreen, south in Albert I Land. After professor Dr. Otto Krümmel, 1854-1912, German oceanographer. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mt Krümmel*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Kryssbai*, see Krossfjorden.  
*Kryssdalen*, see Eskerdalen.

**Krystallvatnet** 79° 55' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake 62 m above sea level, on the southern side of Murchinsonfjorden, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Håggblom (1963) p. 80 (map). *Kristalvatnet*, Olsson (1960) p. 121.

*Kræmer Laguna*, see *Kræmerlaguna*.

**Kræmerbukta** 80° 02' N 22° 25' E  
Bay between *Kræmerodden* and *Wordieodden* at the innermost part of *Rijpfjorden*, *Nordautlandet*. Neilson 1966. *Valmuebukta*, *Hjelle* 1966.

**Kræmerlaguna** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Small lagoon on the western side of *Kapp Kjeldsen*, *Bockfjorden*, north in *Haakon VII Land*. After *Søren Johannes Kiil Kræmer*, 1847-1923, Norwegian seal captain, *Tromsø*, ice pilot to foreign scientific and other expeditions. *Kræmer Laguna*, *Isachsen* 1912 b.

**Kræmerodden** 80° 00' N 22° 20' E  
Point, innermost in *Rijpfjorden*, *Nordautlandet*. After *Waldemar Hilbert Kræmer*, 1884-1947, b. in *Tromsø*, Norway. Trapper who wintered several years in *Svalbard*. He also sailed as skipper and ice-pilot. He died in the *Barents Sea* (See *Barentshavet*) on board the auxiliary "Enigheten". See also *Kræmerpynten*. *Kap Ehrich*, *Dege* 1956; *Kraemer Point*, *Wright* (1939) p. 213.

**Kræmerpynten** 80° 15' N 33° 31' E  
The easternmost point of *Kvitøya* and of the *Svalbard* archipelago. After the Norwegian sealing captain and wintering trapper in *Spitsbergen*, *Waldemar Hilbert Kræmer*, 1884-1947, *Tromsø*, who did some soundings round the island in 1925. *Svalbard* chart S. 7 (1934).

**Krækjebreen** 77° 23.2' N 16° 56.0' E  
Nine km long, tributary glacier from south in the *Liestølbreen* complex, northwest in *Torell Land*. K. = the bended glacier. *Arnesen* 1985.

*Krönl*, see *Veslekrona*.

**Krøvelen** 78° 37.4' N 12° 17.5' E  
About 460 m high nunatak in *Jacobsenfjella* between *Eivindbreen* and *Andreasbreen*, west in *Oscar II Land*. K. = the small and pitiful. *Hovda*, *Svalbard* map A8 (1957).

**Krøveltjørna** 78° 37.1' N 12° 12.0' E  
Small lake between the end moraine to *Eivindbreen* and *Andreasbreen* northeast of *Dahlbreen*, *Oscar II Land*. From neighbouring name. *Hovda*, *Svalbard* map A8 (1957).

**Krålene** 79° 30' N 11° 40' E  
Mountain peak south of *Hornemantoppen*, between the upper part of *Smeerenburgbreen* and *Raudfjordbreen* in *Albert I Land*. *Orvin* 1964.

**Kubben** 79° 32.0' N 11° 05.5' E  
Mountain between *Gullybreen* and *Brokebreen* northeast on *Hoelhalvøya*, *Albert I Land*. K. = the log or stump. *Orvin* 1964.

*Kuchenberg*, see *Gråhukfjellet*.

*Kuchenform Kuchenform*, see *Sentinelknausen*.

*Kuhr Gl.*, see *Kuhrbreen*.

*Kuhr Peak*, see *Fløya*.

**Kuhrbreen** 77° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Glacier on the northwestern side of *Tjuvfjorden*, *Edgeøya*. *Svalbard* chart S. 5 (1933). *Kuhr Gl.*, *Petermann-Heuglin* 1871.

**Kuhrbremorenen** 77° 30.7' N 21° 46.0' E  
Moraine in front of *Kuhrbreen*, southwest on *Edgeøya*. From neighbouring name. *Arnesen* 1987.

**Kuhrbrenosa** 77° 34.8' N 21° 56.0' E  
About 470 m high mountain south in *Digerfonnaon* the eastern side of *Kuhrbreen*, southwest on *Edgeøya*. From neighbouring name. *Arnesen* 1987.

*Kuhrtoppen*, see *Fløya*.

*Kul-Bugt*, see *Colesbukta*.

*Kuldalen*, see *Berzeliusdalen*.

*Kulfjellet*, see *Kolfjellet*.

*Kulhavnen*, see *Kolhamna*.

*Kulissen-B.*, see *Kulissene*.

**Kulissene** 79° 10' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain group rising to 1206 m, halfway between the head of *Woodfjorden* and the head of *Vestfjorden* in *Wijdefjorden*, south in *Andrée Land*. Named "Kulissene" due to the resemblance of the wings of a theatre stage. *Kulissen-B.*, *Bock* and *Poninski* 1908; *Mt Coulisses*, *Isachsen* 1915.

*Kulla Gl.*, see *Kollebreen*.

*Kullhaugen*, see *Kolhaugen*.

*Kulling Nunatak*, see *Kullingfjellet*.

**Kullingfjellet** 80° 00' N 19° 20' E  
Mountain at the head of *Lady Franklinfjorden*, between the two branches of *Franklinbreen*, *Gustav V Land*, *Nordautlandet*. After *Oscar Hjalmar Kulling*, b. 1898, Swedish geologist, member of Swedish professor and geographer *H. Ahlmann's* expedition to *Nordautlandet* 1931. See also *Oscarøya*. *Kulling Nunatak*, *Glen* 1937, *Wright* 1939.

**Kulmdalen** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Branch of *Nathorstdalen*, east of the upper part of *Dicksonfjorden* in *Dickson Land*. Series of strata belonging to the *culm* formation are found, hence the name. *Culm Valley*, *De Geer* 1912.

**Kulmodden** 78° 55' N 11° 20' E  
Point northwest of *Kiærfjellet*, *Brøggerhalvøya*, *Oscar II Land*. After the *Culmian* sediments found here. *Kvadehuk-Ny-Ålesund* 1957.

*Kulmrabben*, see *Kvartsitrabben*.

**Kulmstranda** 76° 54.8' N 15° 37' E  
About 4 km long shore on the southern side of the outermost part of *Hornsund*, between *Tjuvødden* and *Lisbetelva*, northwest in *Sørkapp Land*. The shore is built up of *Lower-Carboniferous* (*Culmian*) sandstone, hence the name. *Svalbard* map C13 (1948).

**Kulpdalen** 78° 32.7' N 11° 12.0' E  
Small valley in the southern side of *Thomsonfjella*, about 1 km west of *Kulpen*, in the inner part of *Selvågen*, *Prins Karls Forland*. *Svalbard* map A8 (1957).

**Kulpen** 78° 32.6' N 11° 16.0' E  
The inner, about 900 m long part of *Selvågen*, on the eastern central part of *Prins Karls Forland*. K. = the deep pool. *Isachsen* 1912 b.

**Kulpodden** 78° 16.1' N 12° 56.0' E  
About 600 m wide spit on the northern side of *Steinpyntvika*,

on the western shore of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. K. = the pond point. Orvin 1954, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Kulspidsfjella*, see Kolspissfjella.

**Kulstadholmane** 76° 52.4' N 21° 44.0' E

The southernmost group of islets in Tusenøyane, comprising Håøya and the skerries surrounding Håøya, south of Edgeøya. After the Norwegian sealing skipper Johan Kulstad. His ship was wrecked in Storfjorden 1853, but Kulstad was rescued by the Danish skipper Schau. Orvin 1960.

**Kumulusdalen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E

Valley near Mushamna east of Woodfjorden, north in Andrée Land. After the cloud-type cumulus. *Cumulus Valley*, De Geer 1913.

*Kung Karls Land*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Kung Karls Ö*, see Kongsøya.

*Kunningas Kaarlen maa*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Kupffer Berg*, see Kupfferberget.

**Kupfferberget** 77° 50' N 21° 30' E

Mountain on the eastern side of Diskobukta, Edgeøya. After Adolph Theodor von Kupffer, 1799-1865, Russian meteorologist and naturalist. *Kupffer Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Mt Kupffer*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kuppelryggen** 78° 45' N 11° 40' E

Mountain with the peaks 487, 680 and 656 m east of Comfortlessbreen at the northernmost point of Sarsøya, Oscar II Land. K. = the ridge with dome formed heights. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Kurzes Thal*, see Skamdalen.

**Kuttebreen** 79° 25.4' N 11° 58.0' E

About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier from east to Lilliehöökreen, on the southern side of Kuttefjella westernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.

**Kuttefjella** 79° 26.7' N 11° 59.5' E

Mountain with the peaks Munken 1205 m and Munkehetta, between Lilliehöökreen and Løuetbreen, westernmost in Haakon VII Land. K. = the cowl or frock mountain. The name refers to the other names in the neighbourhood, Munken meaning the monk and Munkehetta meaning the cowl. Arnesen 1988.

**Kuvbreen** 77° 20.0' N 16° 12.0' E

About 5 km long, tributary glacier west in Nathorstbreen, between Kuven and Waly-Hetmanski fjellet in Pilsudskifjella, west in the central part of Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kuven** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E

Nunatak, 620 m, easternmost in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. K. = the hump or roundish top. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvadehukelva** 78° 50' N 11° 00' E

River falling into Forlandssundet just south of Kvadehuk, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Kvadehuk. Orvin 1934 a.

**Kvadehuk** 78° 50' N 11° 00' E

Point outermost on Brøggerhalvøya, comprising the area eastwards to Strandvoll dammane, on the western side of the entrance to Kongsfjorden, northwest in Oscar II Land. Norwegian adaption of the name Quade hoek meaning bad corner. The navigation of sailing vessels may have been difficult here. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Böses Cab*, Pagès 1786; *Cap Mauvais*, Bellin 1764; *Kingsbai-neset*, Qvigstad (1827) p. 25; *Kingsbayness*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Kongsbugtnæsset*, Pettersen 1864; *Kwade hoek*, Muller 1874; *Quade Hk.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Quade hoek*, van Keulen 1682, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710; *Quade Hook*, Sora (1930) p. 37; *Quaade hook*, Giles 1724 b; *Qval de huk*, Martin (1758) p. 114; *Uebles Cap*, Bellin 1759.

**Kvadehuksetta** 78° 50' N 11° 00' E

Plain at Kvadehuk, entrance to Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Kvadehuk. Orvin 1934 a.

*Kval Pt*, see Kvalpynten.

**Kvalbeinøya** 76° 59.6' N 22° 11.5' E

Island northwesternmost in Schareholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. K. = the whale bone island. The western and parts of the northern side of the island consists of plains covered by whalebones. Gjertz 1990.

**Kvalbreen** 77° 30' N 18° 00' E

Tributary glacier to Strongbreen, on the western side of Storfjorden, Heer Land. K. = the whale glacier. *Petit Glacier Whales*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Kvalen** 76° 29.7' N 25° 00.0' E

Rock northernmost on Egsetstranda at the eastern side of Hopen. K. = the whale. Søreide.

**Kvalfangarbreen** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E

Glacier northeast of Burgerbukta, southwest in Torell Land. K. = the whalers glacier. In the vicinity of the glacier some of the Norwegian-Danish whalers and whale fishery employers from the 17th and 18th centuries have been commemorated: Harmensisen, Fasmerhøgda, Foswinckelnuten, Krygernuten, Grevnuten, Braemfjellet, Vibebreen, Kruseryggen, Krohnbreen, Condevintoppen, Urnetoppen and Lorchbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvalfangarpasset** 77° 07.4' N 16° 07.5' E

Wide pass between Krygernuten and Kvalfinnen, leading from Kvalfangarbreen to Harmensisen, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959.

**Kvalfinnen** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E

Nunatak, 540 m, northwest of Kvalfangarbreen, southwest in Torell Land. K. = the whale fin. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Kvalfiskbukta*, see Ferskvassbukta.

**Kvalhovddalen** 77° 31.5' N 18° 12.5' E

About 3.5 km long valley between Zingerfjella and Kvalhovden, southeasternmost in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvalhovden** 77° 30' N 18° 00' E

Mountain, 331 m, north of Kvalvågen, west of Storfjorden, south in Heer Land. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Galls Spitze*, Pagès



1786; *Hvalfiskehuk*, Christie (1851) p. 9; *Mt Whales Head*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pointe de Galles*, Bellin 1764 b; *Pte Baleine*, French chart 5375; *Tête de Galles*, de Reste 1801; *Uels-head*, Samoilovič (1927) p. 48; *Uoleshed*, Černyšev (1902) p. 148; *Valderset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 48; *Walders Hæd*, Isachsen (1919) p. 7; *Walfisch Sp.*, German chart 155; *Wal-Höft*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft 1943; *Wallis Sp.*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Whales head*, Edge 1625, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1664, van Keulen 1682, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Kvalkjeften** 74° 24' N 18° 55' E  
Narrow small bay on the western coast of Bjørnøya. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

*Kvalneset*, see Finneset.  
*Kvalneset*. In Recherchefjorden, cannot be identified. Isachsen (1919) p. 239.

**Kvalpynten** 77° 20' N 20° 30' E  
The southwesternmost point of Edgeøya. After a misreading of "athale" for whale. Dudley was an Englishman, but the engraver of the map was an Italian, A. Lucini. In the entire atlas of Dudley misreadings and corruptions occur. See also Tjuvfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Athale Hed*, Dudley 1646; *Cap de Baleine*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Galls Spitze*, Pagès 1786; *Hvalfiske Point*, Lamont (1861) p. 164; *Hvalfiskpynten*, Birkeland (1920) p. 283; *Kval Pt*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919; *Pte Baleine*, French chart 5375; *Valderspynt*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; *Valdres Pt*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Valespynt*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 50; *Valudden*, Moberg (1959) p. 123; *Vlacke Hoeck*, Vingboons 1665 b; *Walders pynt*, Isachsen (1919) p. 7; *Walfisch Sp.*, German chart 155; *Walledhed*, Blaeu 1662; *Wallis Spitze*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Wal-Spitze*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft 1943; *Whalefisch Point*, Lamont (1861) p. 101; *Whales head*, Edge 1625, Colom 1650; *Whales Pt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b.

**Kvalpyntfjellet** 77° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain, 461 m, at Kvalpynten on the northern side of the mouth of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. K. = the whales point mountain. Astronomic station of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *Mt Whales Point*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vogel Bg.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Whales Point*, De Geer 1900.

**Kvalpyntfonna** 77° 31' N 21° 25' E  
551 m high glaciated area in the mountains east of Kvalpynten, Edgeøya.

**Kvalrossbukta** 74° 23' N 19° 11' E  
Bay on the southeastern side of Bjørnøya. K. = the walrus bay. Hoel 1925. *Baie d'Olga*, Berr (1914) p. 69; *Hvalros Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Hvalrosbugten*, Iversen (1907) p. 324; *Olga Hafn*, Kessler 1900; *Walrusbaai*, van Lennep (1877) p. 196.

**Kvalrosselva** 74° 23' N 19° 10' E  
Small river falling into Kvalrossbukta, Bjørnøya. K. = the walrus river. Hoel 1925. *Hvalrosselfven*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Walross-Bach*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 100.

**Kvalrossfjæra** 74° 30' N 18° 58' E  
Beach, once the haunt of the walrus, in the eastern part of Nordhamna, Bjørnøya. K. = the walrus beach. *Hvalros-Fjæren*, Keilhau (1831) p. 118.

**Kvalrosshalvøya** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Peninsula in the inner part of Murchisonfjorden. Its northernmost point is Kvalrosspynten. K. = the walrus peninsula. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b.

**Kvalrosspynten** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
The northern point of Kvalrosshalvøya in the inner part of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the walrus point. *Hvalross Pt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Hvalrossudden*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *N. Pynten*, Kulling 1934 b; *Pointe des Morses*, Grad (1866) p. 32; *Walross-Spitze*, Dittmer (1901) p. 255.

**Kvalrosstranda** 80° 04.3' N 31° 29' E  
The southernmost part of the coast at Andréeneset at Kvitøya. The Norwegian "Bratvaag" expedition caught walrus at this shore when they found Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's camp. Remains of walrus were also found at this shore in 1979. Hjelle 1980.

**Kvalrossøya** 78° 30.5' N 19° 39.5' E  
Island in Ginevratbotnen in the front of Negribreen in the northern part of Storfjorden. K. = the walrus island. See also Kobbeøya. *Hvalrosöen*, Christie (1851) p. 18; *I. du Narwhal*, de Reste 1801; *Seahorse I.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Wallross I.*, Pagès 1786; *Walrussen Eylandt*, van Keulen 1682, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720.

**Kvalryggen** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Rock on the southern side of the mouth of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. K. = the whale's back. *Dos de la Baleine*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 315, French chart 5375; *Walfisch-Rücken*, Dittmer (1901) p. 236; *Whale Rock*, Brighton (1866) p. 81; *Whale's Back*, Broke 1807.

**Kvalryggpynten** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Point facing Kvalryggen, Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. K. = the whaleback point. *Whale Point*, Brighton (1866) p. 79; *Whaleback Point*, Brighton (1866) p. 79.

**Kvalvågen** 77° 25' N 17° 20' E  
Bay on the western side of Storfjorden, south of Kvalhovden, on the divide between Heer Land and Torell Land. K. = the whale bay. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303 1926, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Kitovaja guba*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *Uels-bei*, Samoilovič (1927) p. 27; *Uoles-baj*, Černyšev (1902) p. 146; *Valderset-hamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 48; *Valeset-hamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 48; *Wal-Bucht*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft 1943; *Walfisch B.*, German chart 155; *Whales-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Kvaløya** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Island in Murchisonfjorden, on the western coast of Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the whale island. *Hvalöarna*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900; *Hval-ön*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 5; *Hval ön*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Ile des Baleines*, Grad (1866) p. 32; *Velrybji ostrov*, Běhounek (1928) p. 224; *Walfisch I.*, German chart 155; *Whale I*, British chart 2751.

**Kvamsbreen** 79° 28.8' N 13° 03.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier flowing northeast and southeast in the central part of Germanialhalvøya, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the narrow valley glacier. Arnesen 1990.

**Kvamsegga** 77° 51' N 17° 38' E  
816 m high ridge in the northern part of Kvamskammen,

between Edvardbreen and Nordsysselbreen, in the central part of Heer Land. Kvam = small or narrow valley surrounded by high hills. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvamsisen** 77° 36.7' N 16° 29.0' E  
The northwestern part of Rokkbreen, between Blæja and Gloføykja in the Doktorbreen complex, southeast in Nathorst Land. Kvam = small or narrow valley surrounded by high hills. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvamskammen** 77° 51' N 17° 35' E  
About 9 km long ridge with several narrow valleys, between Edvardbreen and Nordsysselbreen in the central part of Heer Land. The ridge comprises Framkammen 850 m, Kvasstind 839 m, Kvamsegga 816 m and the northeastern part Klufftrotlet. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvamsnipa** 77° 33.0' N 18° 02.5' E  
580 m high northwesternmost corner of Zingerfjella on the northern side of Kvamsvatnet, southernmost in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvamsvatnet** 77° 32.6' N 18° 00.0' E  
Glacier-dammed lake 100 m above sea level, in the western part of Zingerfjella, southernmost in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvartsitthaugen** 79° 54.7' N 22° 54' E  
Hill at Austfonna northeasternmost at Helvetesflya in the central part of Nordaustlandet. Ohta 1980.

**Kvartsittkammen** 77° 23.3' N 15° 10.0' E  
About 8.5 km long mountain ridge with the heights 683, 858, 784 and 808 m, in the southeastern part of the Recherchebreen complex, between Tverrbreen and Bjørnbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the outcropping rock quartzite. Svalbard MS-map 1934.

**Kvartsittknattane** 77° 03.5' N 15° 10.0' E  
Small crags on the western side of the northern part of Gullichsenfjellet, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the quartzite crags. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Kvartsittodden** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Point on the southern side of Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The point consists of quartzite. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvartsittrabben** 76° 47.6' N 15° 58.5' E  
Low, quartzite ridge between the southern point of Wiederfjellet and the southernmost part of Breinesflya, on the western side of the lower part of Bungebreen, west in Sørkapp Land. The name has been changed from Kullmrabben because the quartzite was originally believed to be Culmian sandstone. *Kulmrabben*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kvartsittskjera** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Skerries off Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The skerries are built up of quartzite. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvartsittsletta** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Coastal plain on the southern side of Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvassegga** 76° 56.4' N 16° 09' E  
About 2.5 km long and 1009 m high mountain ridge on the

eastern side of the upper part of Körberbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. K. = the sharpe ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kvasseggbreen** 76° 56.5' N 16° 11.5' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier between Traunkammen and Fjellnuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Kvasshorna** 79° 07' N 12° 44' E  
Group of nunataks in the uppermost part of Blomstrandbreen and Isachsenfonna, Haakon VII Land.

**Kvassnilken** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 631 m, south of Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Kvasspiggbreen** 79° 37.4' N 11° 05.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier north of Kvasspikken and Veslekrona, debouching in Scheibukta on the northwestern side of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Kvasspikken** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Pointed peak in the central, western part of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. K. = the sharp peak. *Wildspitze*, Untersteiner 1932.

**Kvasstaggen** 79° 18.4' N 12° 21.5' E  
About 860 m high mountain pass between Kvittaggen and Christian Michelsenfjella, south of Kollerbreen in the western part of Haakon VII Land. Arnesen 1987. *Taggane*, Orvin 1964.

**Kvasstind** 77° 50.2' N 17° 29' E  
839 m high peak in the southern part of Kvamskammen, between Edvardbreen and Nordsysselbreen in the central part of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Kvasstoppen** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain peak in the southern part of Hopen. K. = the sharp peak. Iversen 1926. *Sharp Peak*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.

**Kvastane** 77° 27.1' N 17° 11.0' E  
Group of mountain crags east of the upper part of Liestølbreen, northeast in Torell Land. Orvin 1960.

**Kvastbreen** 77° 26.5' N 17° 20.0' E  
Tributary glacier to Spelbreen from the southern side of Kvastane, northeast in Torell Land. After Kvastane. Orvin 1960.

**Kvedfjordbukta** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
Bay below Femtebreen on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After S/S "Kvedfjord", vessel used by G. Isachsen on the expeditions organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco, 1906 and 1907, which mapped and named the bay. *B. Kvedfjord*, Isachsen (1908) p. 144 and 1912 a.

**Kvedfjordodden** 79° 24.8' N 10° 52.0' E  
Point close to Nissenfjella in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Kveisa** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Nunatak, 663 m, between Einstøingen and Kverven, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the blotch. Svalbard map B12 (1953).



- Kveitehola** 74° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Deep, 320 m, northwest of Bjørnøya. K. = the halibut hollow. Good halibut fishing ground. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *N. W. Gully*, Lee (1956) p. 110; *North-West Gully*, Lee (1952) p. 85.
- Kvelpane** 78° 37.0' N 13° 34.5' E  
About 1060 m high and partly snow covered mountain south of Tispa, between Devikbreen in the Osbornebreen complex and the upper part of Wahlenbergbreen, in the central, eastern part of Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.
- Kvervbreen** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Small glacier on the northeastern side of Kverven, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Kverven** 77° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Circle of nunataks on the glacier divide between Hansbreen and Austre Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the circle. Svalbard MS-map 1934.
- Kvervfjellet** 79° 28.5' N 11° 06.5' E  
Curve-shaped mountain at the northern side of Sjettebreen in Albert I Land. K. = the curved mountain. Orvin 1964.
- Kvervodden** 78° 27.3' N 11° 04.5' E  
Small rounded point on the southernmost part of Geddesflya, about 2.5 km north of Kaldneset on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Kvervoddatna** 78° 27.2' N 11° 06.0' E  
Two lakes about 400 m south of Kvervodden in the southern part of Geddesflya, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Kvien** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain south of the upper parts of Blomstrandbreen and Conwaybreen, Haakon VII Land. After a mountain in Norway.
- Kvigbukta** 80° 19' N 23° 15.8' E  
Bay between Skrattberget and Ombranten, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.
- Kvigtinden** 80° 20' N 23° 18' E  
Mountain north of Reisdryvda on the eastern side of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After a mountain in Norway.
- Kvikåa** 79° 34.4' N 12° 59.5' E  
About 2.5 km long brook flowing northwards from Kvikåbreen in Keisar Wilhelmhøgda to Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After a place-name in Norway. Liestøl 1990.
- Kvikåbreen** 79° 33.2' N 12° 59.0' E  
About 2 km long glacier east in Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1990.
- Kvinberget** 80° 22' N 23° 11' E  
Small mountain between Minebukta and Reliktbukta on the eastern side of Platenhalvøya in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet.
- Kvisla** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Brook from the front of Werenskioldbreen to Kvislodden, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the rippling brook or river. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Kvislebekkene** 79° 32.5' N 13° 20.0' E  
Two brooks, about 3 km long, from the southern part of Roosfjella flowing eastwards and debouching into Woodfjorden as only one brook, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the brooks that brauch. Liestøl 1990.
- Kvislevika** 77° 05.4' N 15° 05.5' E  
Small cove at the eastern side of Kvislodden, north of Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1.25 000, 1987.
- Kvislodden** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Point on the northern side of Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the brook Kvisla, the outlet of which is situated at the point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Kvista** 78° 15' N 21° 05' E  
River through Kvistdalen east of Krefftberget on the southwestern part of Barentsøya. Hovda 1968. *Stauferbekken*, Büdel (1960) p. 78.
- Kvistdalen** 78° 15' N 21° 05' E  
Valley on the northern side of Freemansundet, east of Krefftberget, on the southern part of Barentsøya. Hovda 1968. *Stauferdalen*, Büdel 1960.
- Kvistdalskuven** 78° 18.0' N 20° 59.5' E  
410 m high, rounded mountain northeast of Krefftberget and the head of Kvistdalen, southwesternmost on Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.
- Kvisten** 79° 20' N 11° 20' E  
Small nunatak on the northern side of Brücknerbreen in Albert I Land.
- Kvitberget** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain 492 m, on the northern side of Heleysundet, easternmost in Olav V Land. K. = the white mountain. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Belaja Gora*, Černyšev (1901) p. 261, Vasiliev (1915) p. 98; *Hvidebjerget*, Tromsø Stiftstidende (1871); *Hvita Berget*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *La Montagne Blanche*, Malte Brun 1866; *Mont Biélaia*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 2; *Mt Blanc*, French chart 5375; *Mt Blanche*, Wassiliew 1925; *Valkoinen vuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 101; *Weißer Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Weisser Berg*, German chart 155; *White Mount*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 123; *White Mt.*, British chart 2751.
- Kvitbreen** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Large glacier south of Newtontoppen, Ny-Friesland. K. = the white glacier. *Vallée Blanche*, Frazer 1924.
- Kvitbjørnvatnet** 80° 23.2' N 20° 00' E  
Small lake in Ekstremdalen, Laponiahelvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. See also Kjetta and Bamse Brakar. Hjelle 1980.
- Kvitfiskbukta*, see Fleur de Lyshamna.  
*Kvitfiskneset*, see Ahlstrandodden.
- Kvitfiskpynten** 77° 29.4' N 13° 55.0' E  
Point south on Lognedalsflya, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. K. = the white whale point. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Hvitfisk pt.*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Kvitfjella*, see Kvitfjellet.

- Kvitfjellet** 78° 44.6' N 18° 05.5' E  
Mostly snow covered height west of Golitsynfjellet, west in Olav V Land. K. = the white mountain. *Kvitfjella*, Orvin 1960, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Kvitgubben** 76° 49.3' N 16° 12' E  
937 m high and partly snow covered mountain with two cairns east of Bungebreen, between Ždanovfjellet and Arkfjellet, in the central, western part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the white, old man. Svalbard map C13 (1948), Orvin 1960.
- Kvithatten** 79° 07.5' N 13° 34.0' E  
Almost completely snow and ice covered height in connection with the three ridges Hattrustene in Dovrefjell, west of Vonbreen, southeast in Haakon VII Land. K. = the white hat. Arnesen 1976.
- Kvithetta** 76° 47.8' N 16° 38' E  
749 m high, snow-clad mountain on the divide between Olsokbreen in the west and the central part of Vasil'evbreen in the east, on the southern side of Gråtinden in the central part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the white hood. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Kvithettbreen** 76° 48' N 16° 36' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from northeast between Snøkrossen, Gråtinden and Kvithetta, on the eastern side of Olsokbreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. K. = the white hood glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Kvithuva** 77° 49.3' N 17° 11' E  
845 m high, snow covered peak in Majorfjellet, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Kvitingen** 76° 41.2' N 16° 52' E  
Partly ice covered mountain peak on the southern side of Vasil'evbreen and east of Sørkappfonna, southeast in Sørkapp Land. K. = the white one. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Kvitingpasset** 76° 41.3' N 16° 53.5' E  
Glacier pass from Vasil'evbreen in the north to Svartkuvbreen in the south, between Kvitingen in the west and Rundtuva in the east, southeast in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Kvitisen** 78° 03' N 21° 30' E  
Ice dome west of Raddedalen, connected with Langjøkulen in the north, northwest on Edgeøya. K. = the white ice. On the eastern side of Raddedalen is Blåisen (the blue ice). *Ahlmann-Breen*, Büdel.
- Kvitisheiane** 78° 01.7' N 21° 25.0' E  
Mountainous area between Kvitisen, Hamarfjellet and Drivdalen, northwest on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.
- Kvitkamben** 77° 47' N 18° 01' E  
About 4 km long, partly snow covered mountain ridge with the heights 597, 635 and 640 m, between the upper parts of Inglefieldbreen and Arnesenbreen, east in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Kvitkammen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain ridge on the western side of Ayerfjorden, between the head of Svitjodbreen, Portierbreen and Sklia, Albert I Land. K. = the white ridge. *Crête blanche*, Guisseez 1904.
- Kvitknotten** 76° 52.2' N 16° 11.5' E  
679 m high, partly ice covered mountain peak between Nordre Kneikbreen, Hestskankfallet and Vasil'evskardet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. K. = the white knot. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Kvitkápa** 77° 25.0' N 22° 57.0' E  
16 km long glaciated are southeasternmost on Edgeøya. K. = the white coat. Arnesen 1987.
- Kvitnosa** 77° 00.2' N 21° 51.0' E  
Small islet at the southern side of Hornøya in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. K. = the white-beaked dolphin. Gjertz 1990.
- Kvitra** 78° 04' N 22° 55' E  
River from the pass between Flatberget and Store Berrheikollen southeastwards to Blåbuktflya and northeastwards Blåbuktflya to the northern part of Blåbukta, northeast on Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Möll*, Büdel.
- Kvitrevbreen** 79° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Tributary glacier to Oslobreen between Dolorittfjellet and Sillhøgda, southeasternmost in Ny-Friesland. K. = the white fox glacier. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.
- Kvitrevdalen** 79° 55' N 22° 30' E  
Valley from southeast to Kræmerbukta innermost in Rijpfjorden, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the white fox valley. Neilson 1966.
- Kvitrevelva** 79° 55' N 22° 30' E  
River through Kvitrevdalen innermost in Rijpfjorden, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. K. = the white fox river. Neilson 1966.
- Kvitryggen** 78° 01' N 17° 05.5' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain ridge with the peaks, 930, 1006 and 870 m, southwards from Glitrefjellet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. K. = the white ridge. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Kvitryggfonna** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Ice covered area on Kvitryggen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Kvitserken** 78° 32.7' N 17° 19' E  
1120 m high mountain with a snow and ice-cap, surrounded by Finlayfjellet, Rinkbreen, Gipsdalen, Pattersonfjellet, Tunabreen, Serkaksla, Kaksen and Methuenbreen, between the uppermost part of Gipsdalen and Tunabreen in Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Kvitskarvbreen** 77° 40' N 16° 11' E  
About 8.5 km long glacier from Kvitskarvet northwestwards into Bromeldalen, between Ingstadvfjellet and Bassøefjellet, Nathorst Land. K. = the white mountain glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Kvitskarvet** 77° 39.8' N 16° 19' E  
1090 m high and partly snow covered mountain between Kvitskarvbreen, Juvbreen, Snøkuven, Parbreane and Svalbreen in the central part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.
- Kvitsundet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Sound between Steggholmen and the cape west of Holmiabukta, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. The name Kvitøya (white island) has been used for the island Steggholmen, and for this reason



the sound between the island and Spitsbergen has been named Kvitsundet or Kvitøysundet by some of the hunters. Berset (1953) p. 172. *Kvitøysund*, Oxaas (1955) p. 128.

**Kvitsåta** 78° 29.5' N 16° 32' E  
Mountain between Tverrådalen, Gipshuken, Brisingefjellet and Tjosaasfjellet in the southwestern part of Bünsow Land. K. = the white (hay-)cock. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Pic Blanc*, Bienaimé 1894; *Weißer Berg*, German chart 155; *White Berg*, Mathieson 1920.

**Kvittaggen** 79° 18.8' N 12° 25.5' E  
About 855 m high mountain with a snow cap, between Taggreen and Kvasstaggen on the southern side of Kollerbreen west in Haakon VII Land. Arnesen 1987. *Taggane*, Orvin 1964.

**Kvittoppbreen** 79° 43.1' N 12° 29.0' E  
2.5 km long glacier southwest of Kvittoppen in the western slope of Primatesfjella, northwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.

**Kvittoppen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Peak on the eastern side of Klinckowströmfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the white peak. *Set Blanc*, Guisnez 1904.

**Kvitungen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Nearly ice covered, oblong nunatak, 530 m, west of the upper part of Paierbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Named after the new-born pup of the seal species *Phoca groenlandica*. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvitungisen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Ice southeast of Kvitungen on the divide between Hansbreen and Paierbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Kvitørnfjellet** 78° 55' N 18° 40' E  
Mountain in the corner between Hinlopenbreen and Kvitbreen, north in Olav V Land. K. = the snow eagle mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Kvitøya** 80° 00' N 32° 30' E  
Island east of Nordaustlandet, area 682 km<sup>2</sup>. K. = the white island. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Commander Gilles' Land*, Lamont (1861) p. 181; *Commandeur Giles Land*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Giles White Island*, Glen (1938) p. 161; *Giles' White Island*, Ahlmann (1933 a) p. 2; *Giles-maa*, Saraste 1925 a; *Gilles Land*, British chart 2282; *Gillis's Land*, Laurie and Whittle 1799; *Hvidöen*, Pettersen 1876; *Hvita ön*, Nathorst 1898; *I. Bianca*, Hugues 1901 b; *Ile Blanche*, Rabot (1900) p.8, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 330; *New Iceland*, Andrée (1930 a) p. 215; *Ny Island*, Pettersen 1887; *Nyøen*, Alme 1895; *Ostrov Belyj*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *Valkoinen saari*, Saraste (1925) p. 77; *Vidö*, Isachsen (1919) p. 244; *Vitön*, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 10; *White I.*, British chart 2282, German chart 155.

*Kvitøya*, see Norskøyane.  
*Kvitøya*, see Steggholmen.

**Kvitøyjökulen** 80° 07' N 32° 30' E  
Large ice-area on Kvitøya.

*Kvitøysund*, see Kvitsundet.

**Kviveodden** 76° 56' N 15° 44.5' E  
Point between Andvika in the east and Siegfredbogen in the west, on the southern coast of the outermost part of Hornsund, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After the trapper Anders Kvive Andersen, Tromsø, Norway, b. 1885, who wintered 20 years in Svalbard and on Jan Mayen, partly as trapper and partly as handy man at the meteorological stations. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Kvævbekken** 79° 35.1' N 13° 09.0' E  
About 2.5 km long brook from Roosfjellet northwards to Leifdefjorden north in Haakon VII Land. K. = the cirque brook. Helle 1990.

**Kvævfjellet** 78° 27.2' N 14° 11.0' E  
About 610 m high mountain southeast in Helsinglandryggen, between the lower part of Borebreen and Wahlenbergbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Arnesen 1983.

*Kwade hoek*, see Kvadehuken.  
*Kwaden Hoek*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Kyckuit*, see Sørkapp.

**Kükenthalbreen** 78° 48.5' N 26° 34' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. The glacier is nearly gone, only some ice and snow left at the uppermost part of the pass where the glacier earlier was located. After professor Willy G. Kükenthal, 1861-1922, German zoologist and explorer, managing director of the Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin. Expeditions to the Arctic and Spitsbergen in 1886 and 1889. *Kükenthals Gl.*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Kükenthalfjellet** 78° 40.3' N 26° 53' E  
The southernmost mountain area at Svenskøya, comprising the mountains from the eastern coast to Kyrkja in the west and Alkenebbet in the southwest, Kong Karls Land. After professor Willy G. Kükenthal, 1861-1922, German zoologist and explorer, managing director of the Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin. Expeditions to the Arctic and Spitsbergen in 1886 and 1889. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1942. *Nordenskiölds Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

*Kükenthals Gl.*, see Kükenthalbreen.

**Kükenthaløya** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Island south of Heleysundet, between Olav V land and Barentsøya. After professor Willy G. Kükenthal, 1861-1922, German zoologist and explorer. Expeditions to the Arctic and Spitsbergen in 1886 and 1889. *Ils Alexéev*, Wassiliev 1925.

**Kynna** 79° 41' N 15° 50' E  
River from Berglivatnet, through Kynnalona, Røyrjtjørna and Dirkslaguna, Ny-Friesland. K. = the river flowing through tarns and lakes. Ingstad.

**Kynnalona** 79° 41' N 15° 48' E  
Tarn formed by the river Kynna, between Røyrjtjørna and Berglivatnet, east of Dirksbukta, Ny-Friesland. K. = the tarn formed by broadening of the river Kynna. Ingstad.

*Kyrkan*, see Kyrkja.

**Kyrkja** 78° 40.2' N 26° 48' E  
Small mountain area on the western side of Kükenthalfjellet, just west of Kyrkjevika, in the southernmost part of Svenskøya,

Kong Karls Land. K. = the church. Norwegian translation of the original name. *Church*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d; *Kirche*, Kükenthal 1890; *Kyrkan*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Kyrkjebreen** 78° 52.3' N 14° 00.0' E  
About 4 km long, tributary glacier to Holmströmbreen from north, between Stavkyrkja and Särnafjellet, west in James I Land. K. = the church glacier. Liestøl 1987.

**Kyrkjefjellet** 77° 34.6' N 16° 22.5' E  
1056 m high mountain in the southern part of Gloføykja, between Steenstrubreen and Rokkbreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. K. = the church mountain. Liestøl 1986.

**Kyrkjevika** 78° 40.3' N 26° 22' E  
Bay outside the mountain Kyrkja in Kükenthalfjellet, limited by a line from the northern point of Kapp Hammerfest to Antarcticøya and further to the coast 2 km south of Utstikkaren, on the southwestern coast of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. K. = the church bay. Arnesen.

**Kyrreryggen** 78° 48' N 13° 20' E  
Mountain ridge westernmost in Kongsfjella, James I Land. After Norwegian Viking king Olav Kyrre, 1067-93. Arnesen 1967.

**Kysa** 78° 38.6' N 12° 21.0' E  
819 m high mountain northernmost in Jacobsenfjella, between the uppermost parts of Elisebreen, Eivindbreen and Fjelgbreen, west in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Kystvatnet** 79° 06.7' N 11° 22.0' E  
Lagoon southernmost on Diesetsletta, Mitrahøya, south in Albert I Land. Orvin 1964.

**Kyta** 78° 45.3' N 12° 00.5' E  
731 m high peak in Mathiesenfjella, between Cissybreen and Haakenbreen in Oscar II Land. K. = the hump. Arnesen 1988.

*Kägle Gl.*, see Kjeglebreen.

*Kärlekshammen*. Harbour in Liefdefjorden or Woodfjorden, cannot be identified. Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 135.

*Köcherfliegen-See*, see Vårfluesjøen.

*Kölen*, see Kjølen.

**Kølla** 77° 28.9' N 17° 10.5' E  
Partly snow covered mountain between Liestølbreen and Vindeggbreen, north in Torell Land. K. = the club. Helle 1986.

*König Hakoon-Halbinsel*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

*König Johann Gletscher*, see Kong Johans Bre.

*König Karl Land*, see Kong Karls Land.

*König Karl's Inseln*, see Kong Karls Land.

*König Ludwig Inseln*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

*Königin Maud*, see Dronning Mauds Fjell.

*Königinberg*, see Dronningfjella.

*Königs Weg*, see Kongsvegen.

*Königs-bay*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Königsberg Gl.*, see Königsbergbreen.

**Königsbergbreen** 78° 20.2' N 18° 31' E  
About 7 km long, tributary glacier from southwest to Hayesbreen, Sabine Land. After the German town of Königsberg, from which university - the Albertina University - Filchner had an honorary doctor's degree. The astronomer of Filchner's expedition, Dr. Przybyłok, came from Königsberg. See also Hahnfjellet. *Königsberg Gl.*, Filchner 1914.

*Königs-Gletscher*, see Kongsbreen.

*Köning-Karl-Land*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Köningsbucht*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Köningschild*, see Skarsrimen.

*Könings-Stieg*, see Negerdalen.

*Köping Berg*, see Köpingfjellet.

**Köpingfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 785 m, 15 km east of the head of Tempelfjorden in Sabine Land. After Köping, small town on the western shore of lake Mälaren in Västmanlands län, Sweden. See also von Postbreen. The Filchner expedition ascended the mountain for topographical purposes in 1910. *Köping Berg*, Filchner 1914; *Mt Köping*, De Geer 1912.

**Körberbreen** 76° 57' N 16° 05.5' E  
About 5.5 km long glacier from Hornsundtind north-northwestwards on the eastern side of Vesletinden, Dotten and Čebyševfjellet northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Gustav Wilhelm Körber, 1817-85, German botanist, professor at the University of Breslau 1846-72. He described botanical material from Wilczek's expedition to Spitsbergen 1872 of which Höfer was a member. *Kittiwake Glacier*, Conway 1898 a; *Körber-Gletscher*, Höfer (1880) p. 13; *Körbre*, Heintz (1953) p. 9; *Tindbre*, Pillewizer 1937.

*Körber-Gletscher*, see Körberbreen.

*Körbre*, see Körberbreen.

**Källandodden** 80° 00' N 17° 30' E  
Point east of Detterbukta, westernmost on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Källandsö in the southern part of Lake Vänern, Västergötland, Sweden. Kulling 1934 b.

**Kaalaasbreen** 79° 01' N 15° 40' E  
Glacier in Sir Thomasfjellet, northernmost in Dickson Land.

**Kaalaasdalen** 79° N 15° 30' E  
The eastern branch of Vestfjorddalen, south of Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. After Baard Kaalaas, 1851-1918, teacher and bryologist, Antarctic mosses. Lid 1929.

*Kaap de Uytkyk, of Whales Bakz*, see Kikutodden.

*Kaap Torell*, see Torellneset.

*Kaap Zietoe*, see Kapp Sietoe.

*Kaarte XII maa*, see Karl XII-øya.



*L' Alken-Fjell*, see Alkefjellet.  
*L' Ile aux Ours*, see Bjørnøya.  
*L' Ile des morts*, see Likholmen.  
*L' Ile d'Espérance*, see Hopen.  
*L' Isle de Prince Charles*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*L' Isle des Ours*, see Bjørnøya.  
*L' Isola de gli Orsi*, see Bjørnøya.  
*L' Isola Hope*, see Hopen.  
*L. Elesmere Sound*, see Van Keulenfjorden.  
*L. Mossel*, see Mosselvatnet.  
*L. Notthinghams bay*, see Nottinghambukta.  
*L. Rochester po.*, see Rochesterpynten.  
*L. Rochester po.*, see Kapp Lyell.  
*L. Ryssön*, see Indre Russøya.  
*L. Suffolk po.*, see Suffolkpynten.  
*L. Tinayres Bræ*, see Tinayrebreen.  
*L. Worcester po.*, see Worcesterpynten.  
*L.[ord] Northampton*, see Lågneset.  
*La baie aux Bois*, see Woodfjorden.  
*La baie de Biscaye*. Possibly the mouth of Woodfjorden. Marmier (1841 a) p. 271.  
*La baie de la Colombe*, see Duvefjorden.  
*La baie de l'amour*, see Liefdefjorden.  
*La baie des glaces*, see Isfjorden.  
*La Barre*, see Forlandsrevet.  
*La Baye de la demi Lune*, see Breibogen.  
*La baye des Franchoyes*, see Bellsund.  
*La Centrale*, see Centralen.  
*La Chaîne des monts Bredikhin*, see Bredichinryggen.  
*La chaîne des monts Tschebyshew*. Name used of a group of mountains south of Hornsund, which, however, form no geographical unit. Akhmatov 1910.  
*La Chaise du Géant*, see Gygrestolen.  
*La Costa de Schoom*, 77° 20' N 14° E. The coast south of Bellsund. Dudley 1636.  
*La Costa di Barsam*, 78° 10' N 20° 30' E. Stretch of coast north of Barkhamodden, Barentsøya. Dudley 1646.  
*La Costa di Greenland*, 76° 50' N 17° E. The eastern coast of the southeastern part of Spitsbergen. Dudley 1646.  
*La Crête de Rykatschew*, see Rykačevfjella.  
*La Demie Lune ou B. des Moules*, see Mosselbukta.  
*La Fourche*, see Forken.  
*La Mitre*, see Mitra.  
*La Montagne Blanche*, see Kvitberget.  
*La Nouvelle Terre du roi Jacques*, see Spitsbergen.  
*La nuova terra del re Giacomo*, see Spitsbergen.  
*La pointe Changeante*, see Mistakodden.  
*La pointe de la Bienvenue*, see Velkomstpynten.  
*La pointe dénudée*, see Øydehovden.  
*La pointe sud de l'Argile*, see Leirodden, Søre and Nordre.  
*La Porte d'Ivoire*, see Elfenbeinporten.  
*La Pyramide*, see Trekanten.  
*La Regina*, see Dronningfjella.  
*La Selle*, see Salfjellet.  
*La Spitzberga, o Nieulandt*, see Spitsbergen.  
*La Tente*, see Teltet.  
*La terre Charles*, see Karl XII-øya.  
*La Terre du Roi John*. North of Isfjorden, cannot be more closely identified. Brun (1903) p. 118.

**Labben** 78° 18.3' N 14° 02.5' E  
 The southernmost, 342 m high spur of Ramfjellet, southeast in Oscar II Land. Originally De Geer applied the name Mt. Ramm to the southern spur of Ramfjellet only. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Laborfjellet** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E  
 Mountain southwest of Woodfjorden, southeast in Haakon VII Land. *Mt Labor*, De Geer 1916.

*Lac Dieset*, see Diesetvatna.  
*Lac Ella*, see Ellasjøen.  
*Lac Erling*, see Erlingvatnet.  
*Lac Goës*, see Goësvatnet.  
*Lac Lovén*, see Lovénvatnet.  
*Lac Ollas*, see Ellasjøen.  
*Lac Rabot*, see Nedre Rabotvatnet.  
*Lac Richard*, see Richardvatnet.  
*Lac Setesjø*, see Setevatnet.  
*Lac Wedderburn*, see Wedderburnvatnet.

**Lachambrebreen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
 Small glacier in Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After Henri Lachambre, 1846-1904, French balloon designer and pilot. Designed and built in 1896 the balloon "Ørnen" used by Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée. Member of Andrée's first expedition to Spitsbergen in 1896. *Lachambres Glacier*, Strindberg 1897.

*Lachambres Glacier*, see Lachambrebreen.  
*Lachs Fluß*, see Lakselva.  
*Lachs See*, see Laksvatnet.  
*Lachs Teiche*, see Røyetjørna.

**Lacmannbreen** 77° 57' N 14° 43.5' E  
 About 1.5 km long glacier between Gullstrandfjellet and Skarddalsnuten on the southern side of Grøndalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Otto Lacmann, b. 1887, German professor, who constructed maps after Norwegian air photographs. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Lacs Ossian*, see Ossianvatna.  
*Lady Edith's Glacier*, see Edithbreen.  
*Lady Franklin Glacier*, see Franklinbreane.

**Lady Franklinfjorden** 80° 10' N 19° 00' E  
 25 km long fiord in Gustav V Land, on the western side of Nordaustlandet. After Lady (Jane) Franklin, 1792-1875, daughter of John Griffin of Bedford place, UK, married in 1828 to Sir John Franklin, the polar explorer. Between the years 1850 and 1857 she organized 5 expeditions in search of her lost husband. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Franklinfjorden*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Franklins bai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 57; *Lady Franklins Bugt*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Lady Franklins Bugt*, see Lady Franklinfjorden.  
*Laeg gebroken land*, see Tusenøyaen.  
*Laege Hoeck*, see Ermaktangen.  
*Laege punt*, see Fuglepynten.  
*Laes Vorland*, see Kapp Lee.  
*Lage hoeck*, see Ermaktangen.

**Lagercrantzberget** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
 Mountain between Billefjorden and Wijdefjorden. After Herman Ludvig Fabian Lagercrantz, 1859-1945, Swedish diplomat, chairman of the board of directors of the coal mining company Svenska Stenkolsaktiebolaget Spetsbergen, 1916-23. *Mt Lagercrantz*, De Geer 1912.

**Lagercrantzfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
 Mountain, 872 m, west of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After August Baltazar Carl Jacob Lagercrantz, b. 1869,

Swedish naval officer, who in 1899 was a member of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen (1899-1902). *Mt Lagercrantz*, Isachsen 1915; *Sommet Lagercrantz*, Guissez 1904.

**Lagerlöfhøgda** 77° 57.8' N 15° 00.5' E  
660 m high mountain on the southern side of the upper part of Grøndalen, between Tungebreen and Tavlebreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Selma Otiliana Lovisa Lagerlöf, 1858-1940, Swedish authoress and Nobel Prize winner. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 30. *Mt Lagerlöf*, De Geer 1912.

**Lagfjellet** 78° 57.5' N 15° 37.0' E  
1145 m high mountain between Sir Thomasfjellet and Bryllaupskaka, north in Dickson Land. L. = the layer mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Lagmannstoppen** 78° 14.3' N 13° 39.0' E  
785 m high peak on the northern side of Daudmannen, between Torgnybreen and Protektorbreen, south in Oscar II Land. After Torgny Torgnysson Lagmann. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Lagune Richard*, see Richardlaguna.  
*Lagunefeltet*. Orvin 1934 b.

**Laguneneset** 79° 30' N 15° 20' E  
Point south of Forkdalen, on the western side of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Andrée Land. Svalbard chart 510 (1944). *Second Reef*, Vogt.

**Lagunepynten** 80° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Point east of Verlegenhuken, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. L. = the lagoon point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Lagune*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Lagunestranda** 78° 26.5' N 11° 47.0' E  
About 6 km long beach on the southern side of Brucebukta from Poolepynten in east to the eastern lateral moraine of Archibald Geikiebreen in west, on the southeastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Laila Dal*, see Lailadalen.

**Lailadalen** 78° 04.0' N 14° 58.0' E  
Six km long valley northwards on the western side of Alteret towards Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After the motor cutter "Laila". See also Kapp Laila. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Laila Dal*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Lailaelva** 78° 06.8' N 14° 50.5' E  
About 1.5 km long river in the eastern part of Nordhallet to Colesbukta south of Kapp Laila, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Foged (1964) p. 15.

*Lake Hogland*, see Hoglandvatnet.

*Lake Lillian*, see Dunsappietjørna.

*Lake Linné*, see Linnévatnet.

*Lake Lovén*, see Lovénvatnet.

*Lake Sedgwick*, see Hoglandvatnet.

*Lake Valley*, see Vatnedalen.

*Lake Wulf*, see Wulffvatnet.

*Lake Åland*, see Ålandsvatnet.

**Lakeiane** 78° 46.6' N 18° 40.0' E  
Nunatak in the upper part of Ordonnansbreen in Olav V Land. L.

= the footmen. Some names in this area refer to King Olav V of Norway. Lytskjold 1989.

*Lakoont*. A mountain in the southernmost part of Spitsbergen, unidentified, possibly Kistefjellet. Stavnicer (1948) p. 74.  
*Lakpynten*, see Låkpynten.

**Laksdalen** 79° 42' N 16° 02' E  
Small valley from Lakssjøen eastwards to Åsgardfonna, north in Ny-Friesland.

*Lakse v.*, see Røyesjøen.

**Lakselva** 74° 29' N 19° 00' E  
River from Laksvatnet, Bjørnøya. L. = the salmon river. Hoel 1925. *Lachs Fluß*, Kessler 1900; *Laxe Elv*, Kessler 1901.

**Lakssjøberget** 79° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain southeast of Lakssjøen, Ny-Friesland. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Lakssjøen** 79° 40' N 15° 40' E  
The largest lake near Dirksodden on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After the Arctic char (*Salmo alpinus*). *Lille Laksevann*, Ingstad (1936) p. 3.

**Laksvatnet** 74° 29' N 19° 03' E  
Lake, 30 m above sea-level, in the northern part of Bjørnøya. After the Arctic char (*Salmo alpinus*). Hoel 1925. *Lachs See*, Kessler 1900; *Laxevand*, Kessler 1901; *Salmon Lake*, Hoel (1925) p. 9; *Semužje ozera*, Jakovlev (1921) p. 71.

*Lamber Bay*, see Lomfjorden.

**Lambrechtsodden** 80° 18' N 18° 45' E  
Point on the eastern side of Lågøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian lieutenant general Finn Lambrecht, 1900-56, who took part in the search for Roald Amundsen and Nobile in 1928. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Lammas I.* Island located off the western coast of the southern part of Spitsbergen, near Hornsund. "The name of Lammas I. On Judocus Hondius' map of 1611 is also considered to originate from Hudson." (Wieder (1919) p. 22 and 50). On July 30, 1607, Hudson saw part of the western coast of Spitsbergen: "At South in the Evening, we saw an Iland bearing off us Northwest from us 5. Leagues, and we saw land bearing off us from 7. Leagues." (Hudson (1607) p. 311). One must agree with Conway (1906) p. 29 that it cannot possibly have been Dunøyane, which would not be visible at a distance of 5. leagues. It must have been a mountain near Hornsund probably Hohenlohefjellet which at this distance might have looked like an island. Lammas: the first day of August, also the time of year about Lammas Day (Webster). Hondius 1611. Hondius 1611.  
*Lammas Isl.*, see Lammas I.  
*Lamont I.*, see Lamontøya.  
*Lamontbay*, see Lamontbukta.

**Lamontbukta** 78° 35' N 20° 10' E  
Bay southeast of Batesfjellet, on the northern side of Ginevratnøen, south in Olav V Land. Bianchi (1902) p. 309. *Lamontbay*, Bianchi (1902) p. 309.

- Lamontøya** 78° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Island in Ginevrabotnen, south of Olav V Land. After Sir James Lamont, 1828-1913, Scottish sportsman and explorer. Made expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858, 1859 and 1871, to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1869, and to Novaya Zemlya in 1870. *Lamont I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.
- Lancasterfjella** 78° 57.5' N 15° 57.0' E  
Mountain area comprising Friendlyggen, Mannkammen, Lancaster toppen, Purpurfjellet, Kastelltoppen and Kastellet, between Høegdalen and Zeipeldalen, northeast in Dickson Land. After the town Lancaster in England. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962. *Lancasterryggen*, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Lancasterryggen*, see Lancasterfjella.
- Lancaster toppen** 78° 56.5' N 15° 55.0' E  
The southernmost peak in Lancasterfjella north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.
- Lancestabben** 80° 03.4' N 31° 20.0' E  
Skerry west of the southwestern point of Kvitøya. After the expedition vessel "Lance". Svendsen 1986.
- Landbreen** 79° 40.9' N 14° 35.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Mellbyfjellet and Vestbyfjellet debouching in Vogtdalen, north in Andrée Land. L. = the country-side glacier. In the neighbourhood, Bybreen meaning the town glacier. Orvin 1964.
- Landing Valley*, see Landingsdalen.
- Landingsdalen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Valley west of Vestfjorden, east in Andrée Land. L. = the landing valley. *Landing Valley*, Conway 1897 a; *Landungs Thal*, German chart 155.
- Landnørdingsvika** 74° 23' N 18° 58' E  
Bay on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the bay of the "landnørding" (northeasterly wind). The inner part of the bay offers shelter from the northeasterly winds, which are pretty strong here. Hoel 1925.
- Landsort Bay*, see Landsortbukta.  
*Landsort Hill*, see Velkomstvar den.
- Landsortbukta** 79° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Open bay west of Velkomstpynten and north of Velkomstvar den, northernmost on Reinsdyrflya, Haakon VII Land. Landsort is the southeastern point of the island Öjan (Landsortlandet), about 70 km south of Stockholm, Sweden. *Landsort Bay*, De Geer 1913.
- Landsverk toppen** 77° 57.5' N 16° 32' E  
Mountain peak between Augustkuven in Johan Ankerfjellet and the northernmost part of Gustavfjellet in Nordenskiöld Land. After Tollef Landsverk, b. 1920, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1963-67. Orvin 1964.
- Landungs Thal*, see Landingsdalen.  
*Landvide*, see Fleinfjellet.
- Langbukta** 74° 26' N 18° 50' E  
Wide, open bay on the western coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the long bay. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).
- Lange I.*, see Langeøya.  
*Langedalen*, see Todalen.
- Langen** 80° 05' N 21° 45' E  
Lake on the northeastern side of Vestfonna, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.
- Langen** 74° 25' N 19° 04' E  
Lake in the southern part of Bjørnøya. L. = the long one. Hoel 1925.
- Langenes*, see Verlegenhuken.
- Langesporden** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
The southwestern point of Langeøya, Hinlopenstretet. L. = the long tail (of a fish). After its shape. C. *Lange*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Langevatn** 77° 29' N 23° 12' E  
Lake uppermost in Dinadalen, southeasternmost on Edgeøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.
- Langeøya** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
The largest of Bastianøyane at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstretet. After Karl Julius Heinrich (Henry) Lange, 1821-93, German cartographer and editor of many atlases and maps. *Dove I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Ehrenberg I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *I. Jäderin*, De Geer 1923 a; *Koner I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Lange I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Langøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Langfjellet** 79° 05' N 17° 00' E  
1313 m high mountain on the western side of Veteranen in Ny-Friesland. L. = the long mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Langflya** 78° 40' N 10° 40' E  
Coastal plain on the western side of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. L. = the long, stony plain. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Langgrunn*, see Langgrunnen.
- Langgrunnen** 78° 22.0' N 12° 38.5' E  
About 2.5 km long reef with several skerries, 15 km south of St. Jonsfjorden at Eidemynten, on the eastern side of the southern part of Forlandsundet. L. = the long shoal. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Langgrunn*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Langgrunnodden** 80° 10' N 17° 30' E  
The westernmost point of Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. L. = the shoal point. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Flache Sp.*, German chart 155; *Point Desir*, Edge 1625; *Pte de l'Ecueil*, French chart 5375; *Shoal Point*, Parry 1828, Dunér and Norden-skiöld 1865 a; *Sjaallpynten*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 57; *Skjoldpynten*, Alme (1895) p. 95; *Varaodden*, Kulling 1634 a.
- Langhans Gletscher*, see Langhansbreen.
- Langhansbreen** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Glacier west of Wichebukta west of Storfjorden, Sabine Land. After professor Paul Langhans, b. 1867, German cartographer, 1909-37 editor of Petermanns Geogr. Mitteilungen, Gotha. *Langhans Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.

- Langholen** 78° 28.6' N 17° 05.5' E  
About 3 km long mountain ridge in the north-south direction, between Balchinfjellet and Burn Murdochbreen, south in Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Langhummelen** 77° 55.8' N 17° 24' E  
About 5 km long mountain with the heights 550, 642, 632, 765 and 715 m, south of Kjellströmdalen, between Hyllingebreen and Kroppbreen north in Heer Land. L. = the long hill. Hummel in Swedish dialect means hill. *Långhummelen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Langjøkulen** 78° 07' N 21° 40' E  
Ice dome west of Atndalen in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. *Hoppe-Breen*, Büdel.
- Langkilen** 78° 13.5' N 12° 00.0' E  
About 1 km long, narrow bay in the western part of Salfjellsletta, between Ritchiekilane and Kilstranda, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Langkollbreen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Glacier flowing from Vestre Torellbreen along the southwest side of Langkollen down to Orvindalen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Langkollen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Mountain ridge between Orvindalen and Orvinfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the long hump. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Langleikbreen** 77° 10' N 16° 20' E  
About 10 km long glacier along the southeastern side of Langleiken, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.
- Langleiken** 77° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Nearly 10 km long, narrow mountain with peaks between 552 and 666 m, from the uppermost part of Storbreen to the uppermost part of Nathorstbreen, Torell Land. L. = the dulcimer. Traditional Norwegian, long and narrow, stringed instrument. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Langlibreen** 77° 43.8' N 16° 11' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier from Steindolpen to Langlidalen, between Rånekampen and Langlifjellet, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the long hillside glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Langlidalen** 77° 44.8' N 16° 07' E  
About 3 km long valley between Sven Nilssonfjellet and Langlifjellet in the west and Rånekampen in the east, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the long hillside valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Langlifjellet** 77° 43.3' N 16° 08' E  
Mountain with the heights 1002, 965 and 800 m, between Sven Nilssonfjellet, Løyndbreen, Bassøefjellet, Lundbreen, Steindolptoppen, Langlibreen and Langlidalen, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the long hillside mountain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Langnesdalen** 77° 51.8' N 16° 02.5' E  
About 3.5 km long valley leading from Greinhøgdena southeastwards towards Langneset, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Langneset** 77° 50.5' N 16° 03.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide spit on the eastern side of Svenssundhamna, about 9 km east of Kaldbukta, southernmost in Nordenskiöld
- Land. L. = the long point. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 7. *Långnäset*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.
- Langnosa** 77° 44.7' N 17° 06' E  
About 3 km long and 585 m high ridge west in Vriompeisen, northeast in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Langnosa** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
823 m high, southern part of Hillestadfjellet. L. = the long nose. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Langnäs*, see Blautneset.  
*Langpasset*, 78° 59' N 18° 34' E. Orvin 1960.  
*Langpynten*. Schytt and Blake.
- Langrista** 77° 41.2' N 17° 05' E  
About 4.5 km long, partly ice covered ridge with the southernmost peak Ristehø 882 m, from Klubba, Vriompeisen and Sokken, southwards on the southern side of the upper part of Scheelebreen, northeast in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Langrundisen** 78° 42.5' N 26° 41' E  
Melted ice cap on Flathøgda in the southern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. L. = the oval ice cap. *Ovala Iskalotten*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *The Oval Ice Cap*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d.
- Langryggbreen** 77° 23.1' N 15° 59.0' E  
About 6 km long glacier southernmost in Friherrefjella, between Neumayerberget, Aurkollen and Langryggen, west in the Nathorstbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Langryggen** 77° 22.6' N 15° 57.0' E  
About 7 km long ridge with the heights 640 and 720 m, in addition to Langryggsåta 886 m, constituting the southernmost end of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the long ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Langryggsåta** 77° 23.0' N 15° 51.0' E  
886 m high peak westernmost in Langryggen, constituting the southwestern corner of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Langsiget** 74° 27' N 18° 50' E  
Watercourse with several small lakes on the western coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the long water course. Hoel 1925.
- Langskallen** 77° 29' N 19° 46.5' E  
18 m deep, oval shoal in Storfjorden, about 34 km west-northwest of Kvalpynten on the southwestern point of Edgeøya. Moen 1982.
- Langskipet** 79° 15.0' N 11° 49.0' E  
Six km long and 682 m high mountain ridge constituting the southern part of Kong Haakons Halvøy, west in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.
- Langstakken** 77° 58.5' N 17° 12' E  
About 5 km long and 822 m high mountain between Pål-sjøbreen, Lundströmdalen, Kjellströmdalen, Murbreen and Tinkarpbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the long stack. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Mt Långstacken*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Langstranda** 76° 38.3' N 16° 20.5' E  
Beach along the western coast of the northern part of Øyrlandet, between the river from Olsokvatnet and Njotneset, southwest in Sørkapp Land. L. = the long beach. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Langtuna Berge*, see Langtunafjella.

**Langtunafjella** 78° 30.5' N 17° 35' E  
About 12 km long mountain ridge with the highest peak of 1005 m, on the eastern side of the lower part of Tunabreen, west in Sabine Land. The about 6 km long southern part is called Kolonnadene. The mountain is long and near Tunabreen, hence Langtuna. *Langtuna Berge*, Filchner 1910; *Långtuna Range*, De Geer 1912.

**Langrvatnet** 80° 26.5' N 19° 53' E  
About 1.8 km long and narrow lake in Beverlydalen on Laponiahålvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Langveggen** 80° 11.8' N 23° 45.4' E  
Long mountain ridge from Dokkneset to the front of Duvebreen, innermost in Duvefjorden, southwest in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

*Langøren*, see Sarstangen.

*Langøven*, see Sarstangen.

**Langøya** 77° 01.3' N 16° 22.0' E  
About 2 km long and narrow island in the inner part of Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. Dallmann 1989.

*Langøya*, see Langeøya.

**Langåra** 76° 59' N 21° 58' E  
One of the islands in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After Langåra, island in Oslofjorden, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Lansa** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
616 m high and very narrow mountain ridge between Lansebreen and Sigdbreen, west in Torell Land. L. = the lance, after the shape. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Lansebreen** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Lansa in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Laplaces topp*, see Laplacetoppen.

**Laplacetoppen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain north of Newtontoppen, Ny-Friesland. After Pierre Simon Laplace, 1749-1827, French mathematician and astronomer. *Laplaces topp*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 241; *Mt Hope*, Odell 1923; *Mt Laplace*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Lapland Ridge*, 78° 40' N 13° 30' E. North of Isfjorden, no natural geographical unit. In this region De Geer has named other localities after names in Swedish Lapland: Tornefjellet, Lulefjellet, Pitefjellet, Umefjellet, Lappdalen. De Geer 1910.

**Laponiafjellet** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain in the northern part of Laponiahålvøya, Nordaustlandet. *Mt Laponia*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Laponiahålvøya** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Peninsula east of Brennevinsfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Laponia (Latin) = Lapland. *Presqu'île Laponia*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Lapp Valley*, see Lappdalen.

**Lapparentryggen** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain ridge east of Lilliehöökreen with peaks up to 1049 m, Haakon VII Land. After professor Albert Auguste Cochon De Lapparent, 1839-1908, French geologist, like Prince Albert I of Monaco, a member of Académie des Sciences, Paris. *Chaîne De Lapparent*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Lappbreen** 78° 38.5' N 14° 17.5' E  
Minor glacier from Lulefjellet and Ekmanfjellet southwards to Lappdalen, southwesternmost in James I Land. Orvin 1964.

**Lappdalen** 78° 36.0' N 14° 20.0' E  
Seven km long valley on the western side of Pitefjellet, Umefjellet and Haugsmarka, southwest in James I Land. L. = the Sami valley. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Lapp Valley*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Lappegamma** 78° 37.4' N 14° 21.5' E  
About 510 m high mountain on the eastern side of Lappdalen, between Ekmanfjellet and Bertilryggen, southwest in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Lappelva** 78° 35.0' N 14° 23.0' E  
12 km long river from Lappbreen through Lappdalen, further along Sveasletta to the bay between Stavneset and Sveaneset northwest in Nordfjorden, southwest in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Lappkota** 77° 25.8' N 15° 51.0' E  
568 m high nunatak between Kotebreen and Suesbreen west in Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The peak looks like the dwellings of the Sami people (Laplanders) in the northern part of Norway. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lardyfjellet** 78° 03.7' N 17° 55' E  
Mountain between Sir Martindalen, Friedrichfjellet, Šmidtberget, Passbreen, Nordre Bellsundpasset and Kjellströmdalen, between the innermost part of Kjellströmdalen and Agardhdalen in Heer Land. After Charles Lardy, LL.D., 1847-1923, Swiss minister in Paris 1883-1917, where Stoll lived when he made his expedition to Spitsbergen in 1913. *Monte Lardy*, Stoll 1914; *Mt Strömberg*, Hagerman 1925.

*Large Bear Valley*, see Bjørndalen.

*Large vallée*, see Colesdalen.

*Lars Gl.*, see Larsbreen.

**Lars Hansenfjellet** 80° 06' N 22° 30' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Ahlmannfonna in the southernmost part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After the author Lars Hansen (1869-1944), Tromsø, Norway.

**Lars Hiertafjellet** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 878 m, south of Longyeardalen, north in Norden-skiöld Land. After Lars Johan Hierta, 1801-72, Swedish writer, politician and patron of science. His foundations made large grants to Swedish exploration of Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Lars Hjertas berg*, Nathorst (1884) p. 49; *Mt Hierta*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Lars Hiertas Glacier*, see Hiertabreen.

*Lars Hjertas berg*, see Lars Hiertafjellet.

**Larsbreen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Minor glacier on the northern slope of Lars Hiertafjellet at the head of Longyeardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Lars Johan Hierta, 1801-72, Swedish writer, politician, and patron of science. His foundations made large grants to Swedish exploration of Spitsbergen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 31. *Lars Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

**Larsholmen** 78° 16.2' N 20° 27' E  
Small skerry in Storfjorden, about 7 km west of Anderssonbukta in the southwestern corner of Barentsøya. After Lars Moen, the son of Erik Moen, hydrographer at Norwegian Polar Institute, who did measurements of the sea here in 1981. Moen 1981.

**Larséntoppen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain south of Raudfjorden, between Raudfjordbreen and Ringertzfjellet, north in Haakon VII Land. After Robert Larssén, b. 1858, Swedish geodesist and astronomer. Master at Södermalm Secondary School, Stockholm, member in 1899 and 1900 of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Mt Larsin*, Guisnez 1904; *Set Larssén*, Isachsen 1915.

**Larssonfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain between Zornfjellet, Bitihorn, Gufshøgda, Leksandfjellet and Rättvikfjellet, north of Ekmanfjorden in James I Land. After Carl Olof Larsson, 1853-1919, Swedish painter. Lived some time at Sundborn in Dalarna, Sweden. *Mt Larsson*, De Geer 1912.

**Larstoppen** 78° 30.9' N 13° 29.5' E  
About 860 m high, easternmost peak in Vegardfjella, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Lars Vegard. Orvin 1964.

**Larsvarden** 78° 36' N 15° 00' E  
12 m high rock about 2 km northeast of Kapp Wærn, southeast-ernmost in James I Land. After one of the men in the motor-cut-ter "Laila", one of the vessels of Isachsen's expedition in 1910. Lars helped to build the cairn used as a trigonometric signal here, but which is now removed. *Cairn Lars*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 74.

*Larus Gl.*, see Larusbreen.  
*Larus Mt*, see Larusfjellet.

**Larusbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the ornithological genus *Larus* (Latin) = gull. *Larus Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Larusfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small mountain south of Larusbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. *Larus Mt*, De Geer 1913.

**Larvika** 78° 01.7' N 14° 18.5' E  
2.3 km wide bay on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, 4 km south of Barentsburg, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian town of Larvik, a centre of whaling. Isachsen 1912 b, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Larvikpynten** 78° 00.3' N 14° 19.0' E  
Point on the southern side of Varmingbukta on the eastern side of Grønfjorden, west in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Pte Larvik*, Isachsen 1915.

**Lassen-Urdahlfjellet** 77° 53.5' N 14° 35' E  
628 m high mountain between Flygarfonna and the eastern part of Janssonbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Kjeld Stub Lassen-Urdahl, b. 1910, flight pilot in Svalbard 1938, when arial photographs for mapping were taken. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Lasurbåstranda*, 76° 57.8' N 15° 58.5' E. Shore north of Čebysevffjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Lathambreen** 76° 45.3' N 16° 42' E  
About 2 km long, tributary glacier between Cuvervillefjellet and Roaldryggen southwesternmost in Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After the French seaplane "Latham 47", which met disaster with the Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen's relief expedition for the Italian Nobile expedition on June 18, 1928. See also Roaldryggen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Latitude I.*, see Breiddholmen.

**Laubefjellet** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain between Kapp Weyprecht and Kapp Payer, east in Olav V Land. After Gustav Karl Laube, 1839-1923, Austrian geologist, member of the second German North Pole Expedition to East Greenland on board the "Hansa" in 1869-70. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Laube*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Laura Kapp*, see Kapp Laura.  
*Laura Land*, see Kapp Laura.  
*Laurantzon*, see Laurantzonfjellet.

**Laurantzonfjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 676 m, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Jacob Ager Laurantzon, b. 1878, Norwegian officer, topographer to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909, which mapped and named the mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Laurantzon*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Mt Chisholm*, Bruce 1913; *Mt Laurantzon*, Isachsen 1915.

**Lausungen** 79° 04.0' N 19° 51.5' E  
Island in Bjørnsundet in the front of Allfarvegen, northeast in Olav V Land. L. = the illegitimate child. Lytskjold 1990.

*Lav Island*, see Lågøya.  
*Lave Ø*, see Lågøya.  
*Lavlandsodden*, see Lågneset.  
*Lavneset*, see Wilczekodden.  
*Lavneset*, see Lågneset.  
*Lavøya*, see Lågøya.  
*Lax Sj.*, see Røyetjørna.  
*Laxe Elv*, see Lakselva.  
*Laxevand*, see Laksvatnet.  
*Le 7 Isole*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Le Beren Eylandt ou Isle aux Ours*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Le Chateau*, see Borgen.  
*Le cochon sans tête*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Le cochons sans Teste*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Le Colosse*, see Storingen.  
*Le Diadème*, see Diademet.  
*Le Havre sur*, see Trygghamna.  
*Le havre verd ou Groenharbor*, see Grønfjorden.  
*Le isole Wiches*, see Kong Karls Land.  
*Le Mille Isole*, see Tusenøyane.  
*Le Moine*, see Munken.  
*Le Mur*, see Muren.



*Le Pais du Nord Est*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Le Paroir*, see Hestekoeno.

*Le Rateau*, see Riva.

*Le Roi*, see Kongen.

*Le Sette Isole*, see Sjuøyane.

*Le vallon Mjölner*, see Tommeldalen.

**Lebedevfjellet** 76° 44.7' N 16° 24' E  
About 3 km long mountain between Hilmarfjellet and Olsokbreen in the central, western part of Sørkapp Land. After Lebedev, a Russian sailor, who wintered with Wasiliew in Hornsund 1899-1900. Name transferred from Hilmarfjellet. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Lébedevfjellet*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Lébedevfjellet*, see Lebedevfjellet.

*Lech*, see Krava.

**Lechbotnen** 77° 01.4' N 15° 18.5' E  
Corrie in the southern part of Torbjørnsenfjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987. *Rofjesk-løften*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Ledalen** 78° 15' N 16° 20' E  
Small valley between the crags 398 and 439 m, on the northern side of Botneheia, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the leeward valley. Lynge 1940.

*Ledjanaja buhta*, see Johnstonbukta.

*Lednik Aivori*, see Elfenbeinbreen.

*Lednik Ermak*, see Ermakbreen.

*Lednik Hérbie*, see Hørbye breen.

*Lednik Mihaelis*, see Paulabreen.

*Lednik Udačnyj*, see Lykkebreen.

*Lednik Zonklara*, see Sonklarbreen.

*Lee Sound*, see Isfjorden.

*Leefjellet*, see Leehovden.

**Leefjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 495 m, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. Gabriel Warton Lee, 1880-1928, of the Geological Survey of Scotland. Authority on the fauna of the Carboniferous rocks, described material from Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen, including the material collected by Dr. Bruce on Prins Karls Forland in 1906 and 1907. *Mt Lee*, Bruce 1913.

**Leehovden** 78° 06' N 20° 51' E  
Mountain south of Kapp Lee in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Holmenkollen*, Büdel; *Leefjellet*, Orvin 1964.

*Lees Foreland*, see Kapp Lee.

*Lees Forelandt*, see Kapp Lee.

*Lees Weorland*, see Kapp Lee.

**Legendretoppen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain peak in Chydeniusfjella, Ny-Friesland. After Adrien Marie Legendre, 1752-1833, French mathematician. *Mt Legendre*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 39, Wassiliew 1925.

**Leifbreen** 76° 46.7' N 16° 41.5' E  
About 3 km long, tributary glacier from northwest along the western side of Brattberget west in Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After lieutenant Leif Ragnar Dietrichson, 1890-1928, who took part in Roald Amundsen's flight to the North Pole 1925 and in his relief expedition with "Latham 47",

which met disaster on June 18, 1928. See also Roaldryggen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Leigh Gl.*, see Leighbreen.

**Leighbreen** 80° 00' N 27° 00' E  
Glacier complex in the northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. After B. Leigh Smith, 1828-1913. See Kapp Leigh Smith. *Leigh Gl.*, Ulve 1872.

**Leikholmen** 80° 05' N 22° 20' E  
Islet outside Springarodden in Rijpfjorden, west in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Leinbreen** 77° 27.9' N 15° 21.0' E  
About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier from east in the Finsterwalderbreen complex, between Leinryggen in Heimfjella and Subbhøgda, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the slanting glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Leinefjellet** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain east of the head of Dicksonalen, Dickson Land. L. = the gentle slanting mountain. Lid 1929.

**Leinegga** 77° 43.3' N 15° 38.5' E  
About 3 km long, narrow ridge in Wahlenbergfjellet from the 946 m high peak northeastwards between Leinegggreen and Krylbreen, north in Nathorst Land. L. = the slanting ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Leinegggreen** 77° 43.2' N 15° 37' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier on the eastern side of Wahlenbergfjellet, north in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Leinryggen** 77° 28.4' N 15° 22.5' E  
About 4.5 km long ridge with the heights 765 and 627 m, southwest in Heimfjella, between Leinbreen and Heimbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the slanting ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Leinstranda** 78° 50' N 11° 20' E  
Coastal plain southwest of Brøggerfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. L. = the undulating plain at the shore. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Leinstrandodden** 78° 50' N 11° 20' E  
Point on Leinstranda, on the southern side of Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

*Leirbreen*, see Nathorstbreen.

**Leirdjupet** 74° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Deep of 200 m in the sea east of Bjørnøya. L. = the clay deep. Named after the nature of the bottom. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *S. E. Gullies*, Lee (1956) p. 110; *South-East Gully*, Lee (1952) p. 76.

*Leirelandet*, see Erdmannflya.

**Leirflata** 78° 29.7' N 16° 51' E  
Dried-up, alluvial lake bed in the central part of Gipsdalen, south in Bünsow Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name, Alluvial Lake. *Alluvial Lake*, Mathieson 1922.

*Leirhauan*, see Damesmorenen.

**Leirhaugen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Hill at Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. L = the clay hill. A soft clayshale and a coal bed outcrops here. Orvin 1934 b.

**Leirholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
One of Lovénøyane in Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. L = the clay islet. The island consists of moraine deposits (clay). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Lerholmen*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Leirodden, Søre and Nordre** 77° 30' N 15° 30' E  
Two points at both sides of the head of Van Keulenfjorden, in Nathorst Land and Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 10. *La pointe sud de l'Argile*, Hoel (1922) p. 32.

**Leirsiget** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
Low, wet and clayey plain with many brooks in the westernmost front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L = the clay ground with slow water flow. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Leirsigtjærna** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Tarn in Leirsiget, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Leirtjærna** 77° 55.4' N 13° 54.5' E  
Lake 25 m above sea level in the lower part of Orustdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. L = the clay tarn. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Leirungane** 78° 17.2' N 11° 55.5' E  
Six small lakes on the western side of the northern part of Persiskammen southernmost on Forlandsletta and northernmost on Vestflya, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Leisten** 78° 27.2' N 13° 43.0' E  
Mountain rock on the western side of the Borebreen complex, easternmost in Trollheimen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.

**Leksandfjellet** 78° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain north of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Leksand, a country parish at the southern end of Siljansjöen, Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Leksand*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.

**Lelangen** 74° 26' N 18° 53' E  
Small lake in the western part of Bjørnøya. After a lake in Lier, Norway. Hoel 1925.

*Lemström I.*, see Lemströmøya.

**Lemströmfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain east of Austfjorden, south in Ny-Friesland. After professor Karl Selim Lemström, 1838-1904, Finnish physicist, in Spitsbergen 1868 as a member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition. *Mt Lemström*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.

**Lemströmfonna** 78° 59.5' N 16° 36.0' E  
The snow and ice covered part of Lemströmfjellet south in Ny-Friesland. After professor Karl Selim Lemström, 1838-1904, Finnish physicist, in Spitsbergen 1868 as a member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Lemströmøya** 79° 20' N 19° 30' E  
The northernmost of Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After professor Karl Selim Lemström, 1838-1904, Finnish physicist, in Spitsbergen 1868 as a member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition. *Lemström I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Leonard Névé*. De Geer 1912.

*Lerbukten*, see Kaldbukta.

*Lerholmen*, see Leirholmen.

*Lerner Øyan*, see Lernerøyane.

**Lernerbreen** 79° 32.8' N 12° 51.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier westernmost in Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. After Theodor Lerner, 1866-1931, German writer and traveller who went on several expeditions to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1906, wintering 1907-08, 1913 and 1914. In 1898 the expedition in S/S "Helgoland", which he had organized, visited Kong Karls Land. Liestøl 1990.

*Lerner-Inseln*, see Lernerøyane.

**Lernerneset** 79° 06' N 30° 05' E  
Spit on the northwestern coast of Abeløya, limited by an eastern line about 900 m from the outermost point of the spit, Kong Karls Land. After Theodor Lerner, 1866-1931, German writer and traveller, who went on several expeditions to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1906, wintering 1907-08, 1913 and 1914. In 1898 the expedition in S/S "Helgoland", which he had organized, visited Kong Karls Land. See also Bohemanneset and Kapp Brühl. *Kap Lerner*, German chart 155.

**Lernervegen** 74° 22' N 19° 11' E  
"Road" from Kvalrossbukta to Sørhamna on Bjørnøya. After Theodor Lerner, 1866-1931, German writer and traveller. He visited Bjørnøya in 1898 and 1899 and claimed coal-bearing areas here. Hoel 1925.

**Lernerøyane** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Islands in Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Theodor Lerner, 1866-1931, German writer and traveller, who initiated and organized the expedition in 1907 during which Bock and Poninski mapped the islands. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Lerner Øyan*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Lerner-Inseln*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Les 2 Sæurs*, see To Systrer.

*Les Dents de Scie*, see Sagtindane.

*Les îles Saint-Jean*, see St. Hansholmane.

*Les Montagnes Neigeuses*, see Snøfjella.

*Les Oreilles du Mort*, see Daudmannen.

*Les Reines*, 78° 50' N 13° E. Group name of Pretender and Dronningfjella. Isachsen 1915.

*Les sept Glaciers*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*Les Sept Icebergs*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*Les sept Iles*, see Sjuøyane.

*Les Spitzbergen*, 79° 30' N 10° 30' E. Mountains at Magdalenefjorden. No geographical unit. Bernard (1715) p. 34.

*Les trois Couronnes*, see Tre Kroner.

*Lessets Isles*, see Lisettholmane.

*Lestris Gl.*, see Lestrisbreen.

*Lestris Mt*, see Lestrisfjellet.



- Lestrisbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the ornithological genus *Lestris* (Latin) meaning skua, or Norwegian tyvjo. *Lestris Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Lestrisfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain west of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. *Lestris Mt*, De Geer 1913.
- Letjørnene** 80° 24.2' N 24° 10' E  
Two small tarns on Søre Repøya north of Glenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.
- Letoppen** 78° 23.5' N 13° 43.5' E  
About 660 m high peak in the central part of Dalslandfjella, between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Stora Le, lake on the border between Østfold in Norway and Dalsland in Sweden. *Mt Le*, De Geer 1912.
- Leversteijns Tent*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Leversteijns Tent*. Vingboons 1665 b.
- Levika** 77° 46.3' N 13° 43.5' E  
Small bay on the northeastern side of Diabaspynten constituting the southernmost part of Marvågen south on Nordenskiöldkysten, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the lee bay. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Levinbukta** 77° 32.4' N 15° 17.0' E  
2.5 km wide, open bay between Ålesundneset and Dahlgrenodden, on the southern side of the outermost part of Van Keulenfjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Ernst Ivar Levin, 1868-1934, Swedish physician. *Levin's bukt*, Hamberg 1905.
- Levinhamna** 78° 21.4' N 11° 36.0' E  
Sea-area between Nordøya and the northern point on Midtøya in the west and Forlandsletta in the east, on the southwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Ernst Ivar Levin, 1868-1934, Swedish physician. *Frithiofs Hamn*, Levin 1904.
- Levin's bukt*, see Levinbukta.  
*Lewes P.*, see Kapp Linné.  
*Lewes P.*, 78° N 13° 30' E. Possibly Kapp Linné. Mortier 1693.
- Lewinodden** 78° 04.9' N 13° 44.0' E  
Point 3 km northeast of Kapp Linné on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Arthur Savel Lewin, b. 1891, mining engineer, who worked in coal mines on both sides of Grøn fjorden and carried out research work at Kapp Mineral. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Lewisodden** 80° 00' N 22° 00' E  
Point in the interior of Rippfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Wright had one of his trigonometrical stations here. After William Vaugham Lewis, b. 1907, demonstrator at the Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, UK, 1929, university demonstrator, 1933, lecturer in geography, 1947, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, UK, 1949. *Cape Lewis*, Wright 1939.
- Lexeggen** 77° 50' N 09° 20' E  
Submarine slope of Tampenflaket, towards west. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).
- Lexfjellbreen** 78° 15.7' N 13° 30.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier from the top of Lexfjellet to the valley between Lexfjellet and Cappelenhøgda, south in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1955, Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Lexfjellet** 78° 15.0' N 13° 31.0' E  
Mountain with the heights 997 and 945 m, between Daudmannsøyra, Vetternbreen, Cappelenhøgda, Harriëtreen and Torgnybreen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. L. = the law mountain (lex (Latin) = law). Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Deadman's Ears*, Bienaimé 1894 a; *Mt Lex*, De Geer 1912.
- L'Exilé*, see Exilfjellet.
- Lexryggen** 77° 50' N 10° 20' E  
Submarine ridge on Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).
- Lia** 78° 13' N 15° 39.5' E  
The lowermost part of the slope of Sukkertoppen towards Longyeardalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Also the name of the settlement at this location. L. = the hill. Eldring 1977.
- Libreen** 77° 21.1' N 14° 38.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Lifjellfonna between Lifjellryggen and Haraldhaugen down in Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the mountain slope glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Libreen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier east in Biscayarfonna, east of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. L. = the mountain slope glacier. *Lid Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Lid Gl.*, see Libreen.
- Liddalen** 76° 51.5' N 15° 49.5' E  
About 2.5 km long valley between Lidfjellet and Gavrilovfjellet, the uppermost part also between Gavrilovfjellet and Kovalevskajafjellet, in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After Johannes Lid, 1886-1971, Norwegian botanist, curator at the Botanical Museum of the University of Oslo, member of the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions in 1920 and 1924, and the Norwegian expedition to Jan Mayen in 1930. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Lidelva** 76° 50.8' N 15° 48' E  
About 5.5 km long river from the pass between Liddalen and Lisbetdalen, through Liddalen across Breinesflya to the sea, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Johannes Lid, 1886-1971, Norwegian botanist, curator at the Botanical Museum of the University of Oslo, member of the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions in 1920 and 1924, and the Norwegian expedition to Jan Mayen in 1930. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Lidfjellet** 76° 51.8' N 15° 46.5' E  
The southernmost, 531 m high part of Struvefjella, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Johannes Lid, 1886-1971, Norwegian botanist, curator at the Botanical Museum of the University of Oslo, member of the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions in 1920 and 1924, and the Norwegian expedition to Jan Mayen in 1930. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Lids Fjell*, Lyngø 1924, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Mt Gavrilov*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Lidpasset** 76° 52.2' N 15° 48.5' E  
Pass between Lisbetdalen and Liddalen at the eastern side of Lidfjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Lids Fjell*, see Lidfjellet.

*Liebde Bay*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Liebes bay od. Bay d'amour*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Liefbde-Bay*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Liefde b.*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Liefde Bay*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Liefde Bay*, see Woodfjorden.

*Liefde Bay-bræ*, see Monacobreen.

*Liefde Baytje*, see Mushamna.

*Liefde Baai*, see Woodfjorden.

*Liefde Baay*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Liefde Fj.*, see Liefdefjorden.

**Liefdefjorden** 79° 30' N 13° 00' E

Fiord on the northern coast of Spitsbergen, in the western branch of Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. Liefde (Dutch) = love, possibly the name of a ship ("de Liefde"). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie Liefde ou Wiche*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 322; *Baye d'Amour*, Bernard (1715) p. 34; *Kiærlighed Bay*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Kjærlighedsbuk*, Pettersen 1864; *Kjærlighedsbugten*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *La baie de l'amour*, Orléans (1907) p. 59; *Liebde Bay*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 12; *Liebes bay od. Bay d'amour*, Bellin 1759; *Liebde-Bay*, Orléans (1907) p. 59; *Liefde b.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Liefde Bay*, Chydenius (1865) p. 315; *Liefde Baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Liefde Fj.*, Nansen 1920; *Livdefjorden*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Love Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Lamont 1861; *Milof gavanj*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 35; *Porto detto l'Amato*, Martens (1680) p. 64; *Roo B.*, Moll 1716; *Roode Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Skayersbay*, Hansen (1926) p. 27, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Wilde-Liefde Bay*, Stevenson (1905) p. 615.

**Liertoppen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E

Mountain, 807 m, southeast of Engelskubukta, Oscar II Land. After Lier, country parish near Drammen, Norway, where lieutenant-colonel Hofgaard, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, had his country estate. *Set Lier*, Isachsen 1915.

**Liestølbreen** 77° 25.6' N 16° 48.0' E

Large glacier between Wijkberget and Arrheniusfjellet, the glacier complex also comprises Glasiologbreen and Krøkjebreen, west in Torell Land. After Olav Liestøl, b. 1916, glaciologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Lifjellet** 77° 22.0' N 14° 40.0' E

523 m high mountain between the head of Dunderdalen and Lifjellfonna, on the western side of Dunderdalsbreen northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lifjellfonna** 77° 20.9' N 14° 43.5' E

About 3 km long, tributary glacier east of Lifjellet and Lifjellryggen, in the northwestern part of the Vestre Torellbreen complex, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lifjellryggen** 77° 21.2' N 14° 40.0' E

565 m high mountain at the head of Dunderdalen, between Libreen, Lifjellfonna and Lifjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lihallet** 79° 29.2' N 13° 15' E

Slope of Lihøgda in Germaniahøgdene towards Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. Gjelsvik 1992.

**Lihøgda** 79° 29.3' N 13° 07.0' E

The northeastern part of Germaniahøgdene with the peak Litoppen 743 m, north of Kvamsbreen and east of Gneisfjellet, north in Haakon VII Land. L. = the hillside height. Helle 1990.

**Likholmen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E

Small island in Danskegattet, between Amsterdamøya and Danskøya in Albert I Land. L. = the corpse island. It has numerous graves from the whaling period of the 17th and 18th centuries. *Deadman I.*, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915; *Deadmans I.*, Addison 1904; *Deadman's Island*, Martens (1711) p. 27; *Dodemans Eyl.*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Doodemans Eil.*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Doodemans Eylandt*, Wassenaer (1624) tome 7, p. 109; *Doodmans Eyl.*, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652 b; *Dødmansholmen*, Strindberg 1897; *Het Doot-mannen Eylant*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 16, column 2, l. 28; *Ilot de l'Homme mort*, Orléans (1907) p. 104; *Isola dell' uomo morte*, Běhounek (1930) p. 3; *Isola dell' Uomo morto*, Martens (1680) p. 59; *L' Ile des morts*, Bernard (1715) p. 29; *Ostrově mrtvého mužč*, Běhounek (1928) p. 12; *Todter Mannes Eyland*, Martens (1675) p. 22; *Totemann-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 198.

**Liknausen** 77° 54.8' N 13° 57' E

450 m high mountain on the southern side of Orustdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Likneset** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E

Point on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, northwest in Kennedybukta, Vasahålvøya, Albert I Land. L. = the corpse point. It has many graves from the whaling period of the 17th and 18th centuries. Norwegian Polar Institute 1942. *Grafnåset*, Strindberg 1897; *Grave Point*, British chart 3203; *Kjerregaard-sneset*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 31.

*L'ile du Cap Sud*, see Sørkappøya.

**Liljequisthøgda** 79° 54' N 18° 24' E

Low hill on Gothiahålvøya, on the southern side of the eastern entrance to Murchinsonfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Swedish meteorologist, professor dr. Gösta Liljequist, who took part in the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1949-52, and who was leader of the Swedish-Polish-Finnish geophysical station at Kinnvika, Nordaustlandet, 1957-58. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Liljevalch Quarter*, 77° 50' N 16° E. District between Reindalen and Van Mijenfjorden. De Geer 1912 a.

*Liljevalchbräckan*. De Geer 1919 a.

**Liljevalchfjellet** 77° 54.8' N 16° 40' E

About 10.5 km long mountain ridge, with the highest peak of 941 m, and the northernmost peaks called Deinbolltoppane, between Gustavdalen, Svensbukta and Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl Fredrik Liljevalch, 1837-1909, Swedish business man, patron of science, who gave donations to Stockholms Högskola. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Liljevalchin huippu*, Saraste (1925) p. 309; *Liljevalchin pengermä*, Saraste (1925) p. 307; *Liljevalchin vuoret*, Saraste 1925 b; *Liljevalchs Berg*, Kjellström 1901; *Mt Liljevalch*, De Geer 1912, De Geer 1919 a.

*Liljevalchin huippu*, see Liljevalchfjellet.

*Liljevalchin pengermä*, see Liljevalchfjellet.

*Liljevalchin vuoret*, see Liljevalchfjellet.

**Liljevalchneset** 77° 50.9' N 16° 25.5' E  
Point constituting the outermost part of the delta of Gustavelva, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl Fredrik Liljevalch, 1837-1909, Swedish business man, patron of science, who gave donations to Stockholms Högskola. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Liljevalch*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Liljevalchs Berg*, see Liljevalchfjellet.

*Lilla Gåsön*, see Vesle Gåsøya.

*Lilla Röde bay*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.

*Lilla Taffelön*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

*Lille Bjørndalen*, see Lille Bjørndalen.

*Lille Botnesjøen*, see Lille Botnesjøen.

*Lille Elvedal*, see Bjørndalen.

*Lille Kegle fjell*, see Vesle Kjeglefjellet.

*Lille Laksevann*, see Lakssjøen.

*Lille Rødebai*, see Raudfjorden.

*Lille Rødebaineset*, see Biscayarhuken.

*Lille Rødebaineset*, see Ermaktangen.

*Lille Table Island*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

*Lille Taffeløya*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

*Lille Tavkøya*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

*Lillebai*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

*Lillevatnet*, see Lillevatnet.

*Lilleøen*, see Mariaholmen.

*Lilliehuk-Bay*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

**Lilliehöökbreenn** 79° 23.0' N 11° 43.0' E  
About 22 km long glacier complex, including Forbesbreen, from Lilliehöökfjorden towards Raudfjordenbreen, between Albert I Land and Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Isachsen (1907) p. 3, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Glacier Lilliehöök*, Isachsen 1912 e, *Lillienhoek-gletscher*, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 101.

**Lilliehöökfjorden** 79° 16.0' N 11° 40.0' E  
14 km long, tributary fiord in Krossfjorden, west of Kong Haakon's Halvøy, limited in the south by a line from Cadiopynten to the end moraine by the foot of Schottfjellet, northwest on Spitsbergen. After Commander Gustaf Bertil Lilliehöök, 1836-99, member of the Swedish Spitsbergen expedition under Swedish geologist O. M. Torell in 1861. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Julie Regina bocht*, Muller 1874; *Julie Regina Bucht*, Petermann 1872; *Lillebai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 27; *Lilliehuk-Bay*, Dittmer (1901) p. 234; *Lillien baai*, Zentgraaff (s.a.) p. 100; *Vestfjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 27; *West Cross Bay*, Scoresby (1820) p. 115.

*Lillien baai*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

*Lillienhoek-gletscher*, see Lilliehöökbreenn.

*Lillien-Spitze*, see Kapp Fleur de Lys.

**Lilljeborgfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 744 m, east of Klinckowströmfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Wilhelm Lilljeborg, 1816-1908, Swedish zoologist, professor at the University of Uppsala. Described material collected by Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. *Mt Lilleborg*, British chart 3203; *Mt Lilljeborg*, Isachsen 1915; *Set Lilljeborg*, Guisnez 1904.

*Lime Shore*, see Kalkstranda.

*Limestone Plain*, see Kalkstranda.

*Limpopo Glacier*, see Manchesterbreen.

*Lindbomhøgda*, see Lindholmhøgda.

**Lindemanberget** 78° 09.8' N 23° 07.5' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Blåbukta and Blåbuktflya in

the eastern part of Berrheia, northeast on Edgeøya. After Moritz Lindeman, 1823-1908, of Bremen, Germany, secretary to the Bremen Geographical Society which supported the expedition of Kükenthal in 1889. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Lindemanodden** 79° 20' N 21° 30' E  
On the southern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Moritz Lindeman, 1823-1908, of Bremen, Germany, author of "Die Arctische Fischerei der Deutschen Seestädte 1620-1868", Gotha 1869. Secretary to the Bremen Geographical Society and founder of "Deutsche geogr. Blätter". *C. Lindeman*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Cap Lindeman*, Ulve 1872.

*Lindemanodden*, see Giæverneset.

**Linderothneset** 77° 51.1' N 16° 29' E  
Point 1.5 km east of Liljevalchneset, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Emil Linderot, petty officer of the Royal Swedish Navy. Hydrographic surveyor to the Swedish Spitsbergen expedition 1920, which named the point. Swedish chart 301, 1921. *Kap Linderoth*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Lindhagen Glacier*, see Lindhagenbreen.

**Lindhagenbreen** 80° 10' N 20° 20' E  
Glacier tongue in the inland southwest of Lindhagenbukta, Nordaustlandet. After Daniel Georg Lindhagen, 1819-1906, Swedish geodesist and astronomer, secretary to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science 1866-1901. *Lindhagen Glacier*, Glen (1937) p. 202.

**Lindhagenbukta** 80° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Bay on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Daniel Georg Lindhagen, 1819-1906, Swedish geodesist and astronomer, secretary to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science 1866-1901. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. Lindhagen*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Lindholmhøgda** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
455 m high plateau-shaped corner between Engdalen and Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Joachim Lindholm, 1900-46, mining engineer at Longyearbyen, 1925-41, engaged with Jacob Kjøde, Bergen, 1941-45. Lindholm died in Longyearbyen. Aasgaard 1949, Svalbard map C9 (1950). *Lindbomhøgda*, Heintz, Natascha (1965) p. 162.

**Lindqvistbukta** 76° 52.4' N 15° 31.5' E  
Small bay on the southern side of Suffolkynten at Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Gustaf Lindqvist, 1884-1934, Norwegian trapper and skipper, who wintered several years in Spitsbergen and Greenland. He wintered as a hunter on the southern side of Hornsund 1919-20. Camp Erna is named after his daughter. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Lindstrem*, see Lindströmfjellet.

**Lindstrømbreen** 77° 42.5' N 17° 43.5' E  
About 7.5 km long, northwestern tributary glacier in Moršnevbreenn, southwest in Heer Land. After Harry Garman Lindstrøm, b. 1916, at the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.

**Lindströmfjellet** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 966 m, east of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Gustaf Lindström, 1829-1901, Swedish palaeontologist and zoologist. Described palaeontological material collected

by Swedish expeditions to Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26. *Lindstrem*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22; *Lindströms Bg.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Reindeer Hill*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *Rennthiers Berg*, German chart 155.

*Lindströms Bg.*, see Lindströmfjellet.

**Linenes** 77° 32.7' N 14° 51.0' E  
Small point east of Recherchefjorden, west in Malbukta northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the line point. The naze looks like a line (sandstorm ridge), hence the name. *Linjenäs*, Hamberg 1905.

*Ling Bay*, see Lingbukta.  
*Ling Gl.*, see Lingbreen.

**Lingbreen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier south of Biscayarhuken, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Per Henrik Ling, 1776-1839, founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. *Ling Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Lingbukta** 79° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Open bay west of Biscayarhuken and north of Lingfjellet, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Per Henrik Ling, 1776-1839, founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. *Ling Bay*, De Geer 1913.

**Lingfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain south of Lingbukta, northernmost in Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Per Henrik Ling, 1776-1839, founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. *Mt Ling*, De Geer 1913.

*Linjenäs*, see Linenes.

**Linken** 79° 02.3' N 18° 00.0' E  
Mountain crag at the northern side of Oslobreen, west of Dolorittfjellet, southeast in Ny-Friesland. L. = the link. Orvin 1960.

*Linné Gl.*, see Linnébreen.  
*Linné M:T*, see Griegfjellet.  
*Linné V.*, see Linnédalen.

**Linnébreen** 77° 58' N 13° 55' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Systemafjellet down in Linnédalen, with a tributary glacier from the area between Hermod Petersenfjellet and Christensenfjella, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78, Swedish botanist. *Linné Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

*Linnébåken*, 78° N 13° 30' E. Beacon on Kapp Linné, south of the entrance to Isfjorden. Built in 1912, replaced by a lighthouse in 1933. Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

**Linnédalen** 78° 01.5' N 13° 54' E  
About 10 km long valley from the northern end of Linnévatnet, south-southeastwards on the eastern side of Linné fjella, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78, Swedish botanist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21. *Linné V.*, De Geer 1912; *Russen-Tal*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 140; *Russian Valley*, Conway (1897) p. 47.

**Linnéelva** 78° 04.5' N 13° 46.0' E  
River from Linnébreen through Linnédalen to Russekeila, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78,

Swedish botanist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) p. 25. *Russian River*, Conway (1897) p. 260; *Ørretelven*, Nathorst (1914) p. 3.

**Linné fjella** 78° 00' N 13° 49' E  
Mountain ridge comprising Griegaksla farthest north, Griegfjellet 778 m, Aagaardtoppen and Solryggen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78, Swedish botanist. *Mt Linné*, De Geer 1912.

**Linnévatnet** 78° 02.8' N 13° 49.5' E  
4.5 km long lake filling most of the lower part of Linnédalen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Carl von Linné, 1707-78, Swedish botanist. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21. *Lake Linné*, De Geer 1910 a; *Russevatnet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 16; *Russian Lake*, Conway (1897) p. 260.

**Linsebogen** 79° 06.5' N 20° 20.0' E  
Open bay between Kapp Breusing and Moltkeneset, on the northern side of Wilhelmøya in Hinlopenstretet. L. = the lens bay. Liestøl 1987.

**Linuten** 77° 29.1' N 14° 17.0' E  
736 m high mountain between Grytdalen and the head of Renardbreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the peak on the hillside. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Lion Nunatak*, see Løva.

*Lion's Head*, see Løvehovden.

*Liperttoppen*, 77° 06.2' N 15° 19' E. The southern part of Tonefjellet. After engineer Cezary Lipert, b. 1920, M.Sc., colonel of the Polish Military Geodetic Survey, leader of the photogrammetric party during the Polis IIIrd. I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition 1957-58. Siedlecki 1959.  
*Liperttoppen*.

**Lisbetbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Tributary glacier on the western side of Universitetsbreen, on the divide between Andrée Land and James I Land. Named after Elisabeth (Lisbet) Cathrine Høeg, née Blom, 1898-1927, wife of Ove Arbo Høeg, Norwegian botanist and palaeontologist, curator of the Museum of Trondheim, member of the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1924, colleague of J. Lid who named the glacier. Lid 1929.

**Lisbetdalen** 76° 53.5' N 15° 43' E  
About 5 km long valley between Stuvefjella in the west and Savičtoppen and Kovalevskajafjellet in the east, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Elisabet (Lisbet) Thomson, 1881-1964. Married 1916 to Adolf Hoel, leader of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions and Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser until 1945. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-1925, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Lisbetelva** 76° 54.7' N 15° 42' E  
About 6.5 km long river through Lisbetdalen to Sigfredbogen, in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After Elisabet (Lisbet) Thomson, 1881-1964. Married 1916 to Adolf Hoel, leader of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions and Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser until 1945. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Lisbetkammen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain south of Lisbetbreen, west tributary to Universitetsbreen, northeast in James I Land. Named after Elisabeth (Lisbet) Cathrine Høeg, née Blom, 1898-1927, wife of Ove Arbo Høeg, Norwegian botanist and palaeontologist,

curator of the Museum of Trondheim, member of the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1924. Lid 1929.

**Lisettholmane** 77° 54.2' N 13° 37' E  
Group of small islets and skerries about 3.5 km north of Os-  
odden, on Nordenskiöldkysten on the western side of Norden-  
skiöld Land. *Lessets Isles*, Seller 1671; *Lissets I.*, Scoresby  
1820 b; *Lissets I.*, Edge 1625; *Lizets Ilands*, Baffin 1613; *Lizets  
Rocks*, Conway 1906.

*Lissets I.*, see Lisettholmane.  
*Lissets I.*, see Lisettholmane.

**Litjørna** 77° 55' N 13° 52.5' E  
Small lake 55 m off the coast southwesternmost in Orustdalen,  
west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Little Akseløya*, see Mariaholmen.

**Little Berrheikollen** 78° 06.4' N 22° 52' E  
Height of about 300 m, south in Berrheia, between Store  
Berrheikollen and Ytstekollen, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen  
1981.

**Little Bjørndalen** 78° 11.7' N 15° 13.5' E  
Small valley at the coast between Bjørndalen and Grumant-  
dalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. *Dolina M. Medvežja*,  
Ljutkevič 1937; *Lille Bjørndalen*; *Malaja Medveža dolina*,  
Ljutkevič (1937) p. 11; *Small Bear Valley*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 23.

**Little Botnesjøen** 77° 20.9' N 14° 21' E  
The second largest of three lakes in Botnedalen, northwest in  
Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The largest lake is called Store Botnes-  
jøen. *Lille Botnesjøen*, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Little Sauriedalen** 78° 30.6' N 15° 35' E  
About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier to Sauriedalen towards  
Frostisen, between Frostisryggen and Saurieberget,  
southernmost in Dickson Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Little Skarvatn** 79° 58' N 19° 04' E  
Small lake about 5 km east of Snaddvika, west in Gustav V  
Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Litledalen** 77° 52.8' N 15° 47' E  
About 6 km long valley from Greinbreane southwestwards  
between Litledalsfjellet and Ishøgda, south in Nordenskiöld  
Land. L = the little valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard  
chart S. 3 (1932).

**Litledalsfjellet** 77° 54.4' N 15° 53' E  
About 10 km long mountain ridge with the heights 860, 821,  
930 and 870 m, between the outermost parts of Reindalen and  
Litledalen and the western part of Greinbreane and Gramdalen,  
south in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name.  
Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 7.

**Littleodden** 78° 18.1' N 12° 04.0' E  
Small point southeasternmost on the eastern coast of  
Forlandsletta, about 2.3 km north of Pricepynten, Prins Karls  
Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Litletjørna** 78° 17.2' N 13° 05.0' E  
Lake in the central part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar  
II Land. L = the small tarn. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Littlevatnet** 79° 55' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake east of Heimbukta at the head of Snaddvika, west in  
Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. L = the small lake. Häggblom  
(1963) pp. 80-81. *Lillevatnet*, Häggblom (1963) pp. 80-81.

**Litoppen** 79° 29.8' N 13° 06.5' E  
The northernmost part of Lihøgda, northeast in  
Germaniahøgden, north in Haakon VII Land. L = the hillside  
summit. Helle 1990.

*Little Basque Bay*. Name quoted on the authority of Guérard,  
but there is no such name in Guérard's map. Its position should  
be between Hamburgbukta and Magdalenefjorden, but there is  
no bay there. Conway (1897) p. 356.

*Little Red Bay*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.

*Little Table Island*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

**Littrowneset** 77° 53.2' N 16° 46' E  
Point on the eastern side of Sveasundet innermost in Van  
Mijenfjorden, westernmost in Heer Land. After Heinrich E. von  
Littrow, 1826-95, Austrian naval officer, Fiume. The expeditions  
of Prince Henry of Bourbon to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya  
in 1891 and 1892, which named the point, sailed under the  
Austro-Hungarian ensign. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.  
*Halbinsel Littrow*, Barry 1894 p; *Kap Littrow*, Kjellström 1901.

**Livbreen** 77° 56.3' N 16° 21' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Gustavfjellet northwestwards to  
Røystoppen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Liv Balstad,  
wife of Håkon Balstad, governor (sysselemann) of Svalbard  
1945-55. Orvin 1964.

**Livbåtstranda** 76° 32.0' N 25° 06.0' E  
About 1.5 km long shore close to Kollerfjellet, on the eastern  
side of Hopen. L = the life-boat shore. A life-boat from the  
Russian vessel "Dekabrist" run aground here in November  
1942. Of 19 seamen in the life-boat were only 4 alive the next  
year. Søreide.

*Livdefjorden*, see Liefdefjorden.

**Livdegga** 77° 25.8' N 14° 26.5' E  
Three km long mountain between Döitertoppene and Frontfjellet  
on the northern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel  
Jarlsberg Land. L = the shelter ridge. Svalbardkommissær  
(1927) map 11.

**Livdeggbekken** 77° 25.7' N 14° 22.0' E  
About 2 km long brook from the northwestern side of Livdegga  
south-southwestwards to Dunderelva, northwest in Wedel  
Jarlsberg Land. L = the shelter ridge brook. *Livdeggbekkene*,  
Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Livdeggbekkene*, see Livdeggbekken.

*Lizets Ilands*, see Lisettholmane.

*Lizets Rocks*, see Lisettholmane.

**Ljosfonn** 77° 15' N 16° 40' E  
Large glaciated area east of the uppermost part of  
Nathorstbreen, Torell Land. L = the light glacier. Orvin 1954.

**Ljosodden** 77° 25' N 17° 39' E  
Point at the southern side of Rørenbukta, southwest of  
Kvalvågen, east in Torell Land. L = the lightning glacier,  
because it is partly covered by glacier ice. Sheet 3  
Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Local Dome*, see Lokaldomen.

*Lochannan Cnoc*, see Knocktjørna.

*Locqhoute*, see Sørkapp.

**Loderbreen** 79° 11.5' N 18° 49.5' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Carlheim-Gyllensköldfjellet into Vaigattbogen, west in Ny-Friesland. After the god Loder, who together with Odin and Høner created the first humans in Norse mythology.

*Lodowiec Dailegga*, see Deileggbreen.

*Lodowiec Dobrowolskiego*, see Zawadzki breen.

*Lodowiec Hansa*, see Hansbreen.

*Lodowiec Polaków*, see Polakkbreen.

*Lodowiec Tuv*, see Tuvbreen.

*Loes Foreland*, see Kapp Lee.

**Lofthusbreen** 78° 05' N 16° 40' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Drønbreen, Nordenskiöld Land. After mine-foreman Lind Lofthus, b. 1881, who was engaged by the Arctic Coal Co. and later by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S, from 1916 to 1941. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Logna** 77° 31.3' N 14° 00.0' E  
River from Austre Lognedalsbre through Lognedalen across Lognedalsflya to the sea at Logneskjera, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the calm river. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lognbreen** 77° 49.8' N 17° 10' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier between Majorfjellet and Brodtkorbefjellet west in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.

**Lognedalen** 77° 30.5' N 14° 06.0' E  
5.5 km long valley between Kolven, Ringaren, Storgubben, Gløttnuten and Dalkletten in the northeast and Hamaren, Hamarhø and Dunderfjella in the southwest, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the calm valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lognedalsflya** 77° 31.5' N 13° 59.0' E  
About 8 km long coastal plain from Dunderbukta northwards to Bellsund, 1.5 km from Klokkebekken, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Logneskjera** 77° 31.2' N 13° 55.5' E  
Three skerries outside Lognedalsflya at the outlet of Logna, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lognvika** 74° 24' N 19° 12' E  
Bay with good landing place on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the calm bay. Hoel 1925.

**Lokaldomen** 80° 00' N 21° 40' E  
Ice dome in the eastern part of Vestfonna, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian translation of the original name Local Dome. Glen (1941) p. 68. *Local Dome*, Glen (1941) p. 68.

**Lokeryggen** 79° 25' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain connected with Sigynfjellet west of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Loke was a god and Sigyn was his wife, from Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Lomberget** 78° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain in the eastern part of Barentsøya. L. = the loon bay. *Lommen Berch*, Goos 1660; *Lommen Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Lommenberg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Lommenburg*, Pagès 1786.

*Lome Bay of de Eenhoorens Bay*, see Einhyrningbukta.

**Lomfjella** 79° 20' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain range on the western side of Lomfjorden from Sagnberget to Sistebreen, Ny-Friesland. L. = the loon mountains. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Lomfjordbotnen** 79° 20' N 16° 20' E  
The innermost part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Lynge (1938) p. 29.

**Lomfjorden** 79° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Fiord, 35 km long and 3-7 km wide, on the western side of Hinlopenstretet. L. = the loon fiord. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Bear Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Parry (1828) p. 132, Muller 1874; *Lamber Bay*, Barrington and Beaufoy (1818) p. 156; *Lomme Bay*, Parry 1828, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Lomme Bay of Bear Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Lomme Fj.*, Nansen 1920; *Lommen bajj*, Giles 1724 a; *Loom Bay*, Parry (1828) p. 132, Newton (1865) p. 504, Livesay 1876; *Lumme B.*, Béhounek (1929 a) p. 241; *Zakbocht*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 240.

**Lomfjordhalvøya** 79° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Peninsula between Lomfjorden and Hinlopenstretet, northeast in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. *Lomme Bay Peninsula*, Odell (1923) p. 3; *Margaretas Land*, De Geer 1923 a; *Terre Margareta*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Lomholet** 74° 31' N 19° 06' E  
Small bay on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the loon hole. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

*Lomme Bai Glacier*, see Veteranen.

*Lomme Bay*, see Lomfjorden.

*Lomme Bay of Bear Bay*, see Lomfjorden.

*Lomme Bay Peninsula*, see Lomfjordhalvøya.

*Lomme Berg*, 79° 30' N 18° E. Mountain east of the entrance to Lomfjorden, probably the same as Kapp Fanshawe. Poort 1720.

*Lomme Berg*, see Kapp Fanshawe.

*Lomme Berg of Beere Berg*, see Faksefjellet.

*Lomme Berg of Beere Berg*, 79° 30' N 17° 30' E. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Lomme bergh*, see Lomme Berg.

*Lomme Fj.*, see Lomfjorden.

*Lommebaigletscher*, see Veteranen.

*Lommen bajj*, see Lomfjorden.

*Lommen Berch*, see Lomberget.

*Lommen Berg*, see Lomberget.

*Lommen baai*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*Lommenberg*, see Lomberget.

*Lommenburg*, see Lomberget.

**Lomonosovberget** 78° 00' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain in the northern part of Edgeøya. After Michail Vasiljevich Lomonosov, 1711-65, Russian poet and scientist. *Drei-Kegel-Berg*, Büdel; *Lomonosow B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Lomonossov B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Lomonosovfonna** 78° 50' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier area northeast of Billefjorden, on the divide between Olav V Land and Ny-Friesland. After Michail Vasiljevich Lomonosov, 1711-65, Russian poet and scientist. *Plaine Lomonossov*, Wassiliew 1925.





*Lomonosow B.*, see Lomonosovberget.  
*Lomonosow B.*, see Lomonosovberget.

**Lomtjørna** 76° 30.7' N 16° 31.5' E  
About 500 m long, narrow lake on the northeastern part of Sørkappøya. L. = the loon tarn. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Lomvatnet** 74° 30' N 19° 07' E  
Lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. L. = the loon lake. Hoel 1925.

*Londen Bay*, see Tjuvfjorden.

**London** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mining camp (marble quarries) on the southern side of Blomstrandhalvøya, built in 1911 and the following years by The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd. of London, sold 1932 to the Norwegian government, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. The Norwegians jokingly called the English camp "London", and this name came into general use. Norwegian chart 198, 1926, Italian chart 643 and 645 (1929), British chart 300 (1932). *Marmorbyen*, Oxaas (1955) p. 101; *Neu-London*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 40.

*London Baij*, see Habenichtbukta.

**Loneelva** 77° 52.1' N 13° 45' E  
About 2 km long river from the southernmost of Lonevatna to Orustdalen on Nordenskiöldkysten west in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the river forming ponds. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Lonene** 74° 28' N 19° 10' E  
String of small lakes formed by Engelskelva, Bjørnøya. L. = the deep, gently-flowing, broad stretch of a river. Hoel 1925.

**Lonevatna** 77° 53' N 13° 46.5' E  
Three lakes about 1.5 km east of Orustosen on Nordenskiöldkysten, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Long I.*, see Long Island.

**Long Island** 80° 05' N 22° 00' E  
Small island in Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Wright had one of his surveying stations here. After the locality at New York, USA. *Long I.*, Wright 1939; *Semkat-Insel*, Dege (1949) pp. 80-81, Dege 1954.

*Long Valley*. Upper part of Kjellströmdalen, no separate name necessary. Conway 1897.

*Longiar-citi*, see Longyearbyen.

*Longir*, see Longyearbyen.

*Longnessont*. Probably Van Mijenfjorden or Bellsund. Vrolicq 1635.

*Longstaff Glacier*, see Longstaffbreen.

**Longstaffbreen** 79° 45' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier with outlet in the eastern end of Femmiljøen, east of the northern part of Wijdefjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. After Dr. Tom George Longstaff, 1875-1964, who took part in the following expeditions: Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen 1921, Merton College (Oxford, UK) Expedition to Spitsbergen 1923, Oxford University Expedition to Greenland 1928 (leader), expedition to West Greenland 1931 and East Greenland and Baffin Land 1936. *Longstaff Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 123.

*Longyear*, see Longyearbyen.

*Longyear City*, see Longyearbyen.

*Longyear Valley*, see Longyeardalen.

**Longyearbreen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Glacier at the head of Longyeardalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Longyearbyen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26.

*Longyearbukta*, see Adventfjorden.

**Longyearbyen** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Largest settlement in Svalbard, situated in Longyeardalen south of Adventfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. After John Munro Longyear, 1850-1922, American businessman and mine owner of Marquette, MI, USA. He visited Spitsbergen for the first time in 1901 on board the "Auguste Victoria" of the Hamburg-America Line when he in Recherchefjorden met a Norwegian expedition prospecting for coal, sent out by Chr. Michelsen in Bergen. In 1903 he visited the iron ore deposits in Sørvaranger in North-Norway sailing from there to Spitsbergen. In Adventfjorden he met a Norwegian expedition led by captain Henrik B. Næss, who supplied him with coal samples and information about the coal fields there (see also Næssfjellet). In 1904 he and his associate, Frederick Ayer of Boston, bought Norwegian coal fields on the western side of Adventfjorden and in 1905 the property was considerably extended by large claims executed by an expedition led by his cousin William D. Munroe, d. 1907. The Adventfjord area was transferred in 1906 to the Arctic Coal Co. of Boston, with Longyear and Ayer as the main shareholders. This company built the first houses in Longyearbyen the same year. The mine (No. 1) was opened during the winter of 1906-07, when the dock was also built. The properties of Ayer and Longyear and the Arctic Coal Co. were purchased in 1916 by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap of Oslo, Norway. Longyear also visited Spitsbergen in 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913 and 1914.

Most of the approx. 1400 Norwegians in Svalbard in 2002 live in Longyearbyen, which has developed into a modern, family-based community. While the Norwegian mining company Store Norske AS still is administered from Longyearbyen, most of the mining activities have been transferred to Sveagruva. Tourism, education and scientific research are the main sources of income in addition to coal mining. From 1993, Longyearbyen has hosted The University Centre on Svalbard (UNIS) - established by the Norwegian government and owned by Norway's four universities. L. = Longyear city. The name was originally given by the Arctic Coal Co. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 26 Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Gamblebyen*, Svalbard. En del av Norge 1950; *Longiar-citi*, Ljutkevič 1937; *Longir*, Mihailow 1952; *Longyear*, Balstad (1955) p. 269; *Longyear City*, Aftenposten No. 473 (1909) p. 1, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915; *Longyear-Tal-Stadt*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 150; *Longzajer-Siti*, Stavnicer (1948) map page 87.

**Longyeardal** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district round Longyeardalen south of Adventfjorden. After John Munro Longyear, 1850-1922, American business man and mine owner of Marquette, Mich., USA. He and his associate, Frederick Ayer of Boston, bought in 1904 Norwegian coal fields on the western side of Adventfjorden and in 1905 extended the prop. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 31.

**Longyeardalen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Valley southwest of Adventfjorden. After John Munro Longyear, 1850-1922, American business man and mine owner of

Marquette, Mich., USA. He and his associate, Frederick Ayer of Boston, bought in 1904 Norwegian coal fields on the western side of Adventfjorden and in 1905 extended the prop. Svalbard-kommissær (1927) map 26. *Longyear Valley*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 21.

**Longyearelva** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
River in Longyeardalen. *Longyearälven*, Liljequist (1947) p. 262.

*Longyear-Tal-Stadt*, see Longyearbyen.

*Longyearälven*, see Longyearelva.

*Longžajer-Siti*, see Longyearbyen.

*Longøya*. Certainly meant to be Long Island, but Like erroneously placed on the island just west of Wordieodden. Admiralty chart 2751 1955.

*Look Out Pt*, see Sørkapp.

*Loom Bay*, see Lomfjorden.

**Lorchbreen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Burgerbukta and north of Marietoppen, southwest in Torell Land. After Thomas Lorch who in 1617 was granted the licence to catch whales for seven years. See also Kvalfangarbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Lord Dufferin's Varde*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. In Engelskbukta, can no longer be identified. Passarge (1869) p. 103.

*Lord Nottingham Bay*, see Nottinghambukta.

*Lord Stair's Heights*, see Stairhøgden.

*Lorentzland*, see Barentsøya.

**Lortholmen** 78° 25.3' N 11° 25.0' E  
Small island on the coast of Peachflya, west in the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Lortodden** 79° 55' N 15° 50' E  
Small point on the western side of Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Lorttjørna** 79° 55' N 16° 10' E  
Small tarn on the northern side of Polhemhøgden, Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Lorttjørbekken** 79° 55' N 16° 00' E  
Brook from Lorttjørna westwards to the sea at Lortodden, Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Losbrotet** 74° 26' N 19° 16' E  
Shoal off the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. Los = pilot. Brot = breaker. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Losén** 79° 35.9' N 18° 43.0' E  
Small island north of Tommeløyane in Hinlopenstretet. Lytskjöld.

*Lost Island*, see Coraholmen.

*Lost Island Bay*, see Tolmodbukta.

**Losvikfjella** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain group whose highest peaks are 1091 m, east of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Anders Larsen Losvik, 1860-1927, Lurøy, Norway, surveyor's assistant on the expedition to Spitsbergen organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco and led by Gunnar Isachsen, which mapped and named the mountains in 1906. *Mts Losvik*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Losviktoppen** 79° 32.2' N 11° 26.0' E  
The highest peak, 1097 m, in Losvikfjella, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.

*Lothian Burn*, see Lothianbekken.

**Lothianbekken** 78° 28.3' N 11° 11.5' E  
Brook through Haukedalen across the plain to the western part of Kerrlaguna on the northern side of Haukebukta, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Lothian Burn, small stream in Edinburgh, UK. Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce lived in Edinburgh. *Lothian Burn*, Bruce 1909.

**Loubetfjella** 79° 20' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain group, with peaks of up to 990 m, northeast of Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Emile Loubet, 1838-1929, President of the French Republic 1899-1906. One of the first administrators of Institut Océanographique at Paris, founded by Prince Albert I of Monaco in 1906. *Monts du Président Loubet*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Louisdalen** 78° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Valley between Louisfjellet and Forkastringsfjellet north of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Louis Gerard De Geer, 1818-96. See also Louisfjellet. Lyngé 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

*Louise Richard Mt.*, see Louise Richardfjellet.

**Louise Richardfjellet** 80° 10' N 23° 20' E  
Mountain, 436 m, forming a peninsula in the interior of Duvefjorden. After Louise Cowan Glen and Richard Bartlett, Mr. Glen's parents, who contributed to the funds of the expedition of which Glen was the leader. *Louise Richard Mt.*, Glen 1937 b, Wright 1939.

**Louiseberget** 77° 37.5' N 15° 09.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 707 and 670 m, between Annaberget and Ullaberget on the western side of Ulladalen, southwest in Nathorst Land. After Axel Hamberg's sister, Louise Hamberg, b. 1856, married 1887 to Johannes Joachim Danielsen. *Louise's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Louise's berg*, see Louiseberget.

**Louisfjellet** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 852 m, northeast of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Louis Gerard De Geer, 1818-96, Swedish baron and politician (prime minister), father of professor G. De Geer, whose expedition in 1908 mapped and named the mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Louis*, De Geer 1912.

*Lous I*, see Lusholmen.

*Louvvsønd*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Louvvsøndnes*, see Lågneset.

**Lovberget** 77° 56.4' N 15° 03' E  
775 m high peak on the western side of Sinaiberget, between Tavlebreen and Marstranderbreen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the law mountain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Love Bay*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Lovéinseln*, see Lovénøyane.

*Lóvéinseln*, see Lovénøyane.

*Loven B*, see Planciusbukta.

*Loven B*, see Carolusbukta.

*Lovén Plateau*, see Balderfonna.

*Lovén Ridge*, 78° 10' N 13° 30' E. Several mountains, partly forming a continuation of Vermlandryggen north of Isfjorden. Not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

*Lovén Øyan*, see Lovénøyane.

**Lovénberget** 79° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain, 434 m, east of Lomfjorden, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After Sven Ludvig Lovén, 1809-95, Swedish zoologist, professor and superintendent at the National Natural History Museum in Stockholm. He made a zoological expedition to Spitsbergen in 1937. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Lovénin vuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 102; *Lovén's berg*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Mount Löven*, Skogman (1864) p. 553; *Mt Lovén*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Lovénbreane** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small glaciers south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Sven Ludvig Lovén, 1809-95, Swedish zoologist, professor and superintendent at the National Natural History Museum in Stockholm. He made a zoological expedition to Spitsbergen in 1837. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Lovéns Névээр*, Isachsen 1915; *Névées Lovén*, Isachsen 1915.

*Lovénbreane nr 1*, see Vestre Lovénbreen.

*Lovénbreane nr 2*, see Midre Lovénbreen.

*Lovénbreane nr 3*, see Austre Lovénbreen.

*Lovénin vuori*, see Lovénberget.

*Lovén's berg*, see Lovénberget.

*Lovéns Névээр*, see Lovénbreane.

**Lovénvatnet** 78° 17.2' N 13° 46.0' E  
Lake between Vermlandryggen and Geologyggen south in Oscar II Land. After Sven Ludvig Lovén, 1809-95, Swedish zoologist, professor and superintendent at the National Natural History Museum in Stockholm. He made a zoological expedition to Spitsbergen in 1837. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Lac Lovén*, Isachsen 1915; *Lake Lovén*, De Geer 1912.

**Lovénøyane** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Seven small islands in the inner part of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Lovénbreane. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *Iles Lovén*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Kingsbaiøyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 26; *Kongsøyane*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Lovéeinseln*, Lausberg (1913) p. 442; *Lovéinseln*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 25; *Lovén Øyan*, Isachsen 1912 c.

*Low brocken ground*, see Tusenøyane.

*Low Broken land*, see Tusenøyane.

*Low I.*, see Lågøya.

*Low Point*, see Fuglepynten.

*Low Pt*, see Ermaktangen.

*Low Sondness*, see Lågneset.

*Lowe Fj.*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Lowe Nesse*, see Lågneset.

*Lowe Sound*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Loweness*, see Lågneset.

*Lower Lake*, see Nedretjørna.

*Lowness*, see Lågneset.

*Lowness Iland*, see Lågneset.

*Lowsound*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

**Lowzowfjella** 78° 33.0' N 12° 47.0' E  
About 750 m high mountain on the northern side of the central part of St. Jonsfjorden, between Ankerbreen and Gaffelbreen,

in the central part of Oscar II Land. After major-general Haakon Ditlef Lowzow, 1854-1915, Norwegian cavalry officer and politician, minister of defence 1909. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mts Lowzow*, Isachsen 1915.

**Loüetbreen** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Glacier between Liefdefjorden and Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Louis Ferdinand Loüet, b. 1877, French lt. colonel of the medical service, chief physician from 1905 to Prince Albert I and Louis II of Monaco, in which capacity he accompanied Prince Albert on his expedition to Spitsbergen in 1907. *Glacier Loüet*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Lucerasletta** 78° 15.0' N 20° 50.0' E  
Coastal plain between Barkhamodden and Krefftberget on Barentsøya. Büdel.

*Luchesi Brook*, see Kongresselva.

*Lucia K.*, see Luciakammen.

*Luciafætter*, 77° 03.9' N 158 56' E. South in Luciakammen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Luciakammen** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Ridge north of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Lucia Pálffy, b. 1862, Austrian countess, daughter of Count Hans Wilczek, whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 mapped and named the mountain. *Lucia K.*, Sterneck 1874.

**Luciapynten** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Point south of Luciakammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Luciatoppen** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
950 m high peak northernmost on Luciakammen, southeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Ludolf Schjelderup Glacier*, see Ludolf Schjelderupbreen.

**Ludolf Schjelderupbreen** 79° 40' N 21° 00' E  
The westernmost branch of Sørfonna, south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Ludolf Schjelderup, Norwegian sealing skipper, captain of "Quest", the vessel of the Swedish-Norwegian Svalbard expedition of 1931 under Ahlmann which named the glacier. *Ludolf Schjelderup Glacier*, Ahlmann (1933 e) p. 162.

*Ludwig Phillips ø*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

*Luftröset*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Station in Mosselbukta. Rosén (1913) p. 18.

*Luftskippet*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Trigonometric station east of Mosselbukta to connect the astronomical observatory Treurenberg in Sorgfjorden (of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, Swedish wintering 1899-1900) with the Swedish wintering station of 1872-73 in Mosselbukta. Rosén (1913) p. 19.

**Luftskipodden** 79° 40' N 10° 40' E  
Point on the southern side of Kobbefjorden on the western side of Danskøya, Albert I Land.

*Lugeontoppen*. 692 m high peak in the southern part of Luciakammen. After Jean Lugeon, professor at the Technical University of Zürich, leader of the Swiss party of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss Illrd I.G.Y. Expedition to Murchinsonfjorden, Nordaustlandet 1957-58. When director of the Polish Metero-

logical Institute he organized the Polish IInd PolarYear Bjørnøya Expedition 1932-33. Siedlecki 1959.

**Luitpoldbreen** 78° 20' N 18° 20' E  
Tributary glacier from southwest to Hayesbreen, east in the central part of Sabine Land. After Prince-regent Luitpold of Bavaria, 1821-1912. Originally the name was given to Hayesbreen, but later transferred to retain the name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Luizen Eil.*, see Lusholmen.  
*Luk Obietnicy*, see Godthåppasset.

**Luktvassekken** 76° 42.8' N 16° 19.5' E  
Small river from springs containing sulphuretted hydrogen, along the northern side of the front of Olsokbreen, southwest in Sørkapp Land. L. = the smell-water river. *Luktvasseva*; *Luktvassev*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Luktvasseva*, see Luktvassekken.  
*Luktvassev*, see Luktvassekken.  
*Luktvatnet*, 76° 40' N 16° 20' E. Small lake near the gass spring on the north side of the front of Olsokbreen. L. = the smell lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Lulefjellet** 78° 38.7' N 14° 13.0' E  
About 800 m high horse-shoe-shaped mountain north of Pitefjellet, between Bardebreen, Samebreen and Lappbreen, southwest in JIL. After Lule river in Swedish Lapland. *Mt Lule*, De Geer 1912.

*Lumme B.*, see Lomfjorden.

**Lumpbreen** 78° 13' N 18° 01.5' E  
Small, tributary glacier to Nordmannsfonna towards Fulmardalen on the southern side of Wallenbergfjellet and Lumoen, Sabine Land. Orvin 1964.

**Lumpen** 78° 13.8' N 18° 04' E  
Partly snow covered height east of Wallenbergfjellet, between Skrottbreen and Lumpbreen in the western part of Nordmannsfonna, Sabine Land. L. = the thick, rounded. Orvin 1964.

**Luncke breen** 78° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Glacier on the north slope of Lunkefjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Lunkefjellet** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain with peaks up to 1045 m, south of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Bernhard Luncke, 1894-1963, topographer to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. Since 1923 he participated in a number of expeditions to Svalbard and East Greenland. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

**Lunckevika** 74° 28' N 18° 47' E  
Bay on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Bernhard Luncke, 1894-1963, topographer to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. Since 1923 he participated in a number of expeditions to Svalbard and East Greenland. Hoel 1925.

*Lund Quarter*, 78° 40' N 15° E. On the western side of Dickson-dalen. De Geer 1912.

**Lundbohm fjellet** 78° 35.4' N 14° 27.0' E  
About 500 m high mountain between the lower part of Lappdalen and Ekmanfjorden, southwesternmost in James I Land. After Johan Olof Hjalmar Lundbohm, 1855-1926, Swedish geologist and industrialist, started iron-ore mining in Kiruna in Swedish Lapland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Lundbohm*, De Geer 1912.

**Lundborgneset** 80° 15' N 24° 30' E  
Point in Finn Malmgrenfjorden on the western side of Nordenfalkbukta, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Einar Lundborg, Swedish captain who rescued Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile from the ice 1928.

*Lundbredt fjellet*, see Lundtvedt fjellet.

**Lundbreen** 77° 41.7' N 16° 11' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Juvtinden westwards to Kvitskarvbreen, north in Nathorst Land. After chief constable Egil Lund, b. 1903, who acted as governor clerk (sysselmannsfullmektig) in Svalbard 1933 and 1934. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Lundehuken** 79° 40' N 17° 30' E  
Point on the western shore of Hinlopienstretet north of Lomfjorden. After the bird "lunde" (puffin), also called "sea parrot" (*Fratercula arctica*). Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Papegaie*, De Geer 1923 a; *Papagaien Hook*, Petermann 1864; *Papagaays hoek*, van Keulen 1710; *Papegays Hoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Pappegaje hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Parrot Hook*, Scoresby 1820 b, Conway 1906.

**Lundenæringane** 74° 31' N 19° 05' E  
Cliffs on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After the bird "lunde" (puffin), also called "sea parrot" (*Fratercula arctica*). Hoel 1925.

*Lundgrenberg*, see Lundgrenfjellet.

**Lundgrenfjellet** 77° 45.8' N 16° 18' E  
1050 m high mountain between Danzigdalen in the east and Vengebreen and Rånebreen in the south, in the northern part of Nathorst Land. After Sven Anders Bernhard Lundgren, 1843-97, Swedish geologist and palaeontologist, professor of geology at the University of Lund, who examined and described fossil material from Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. *Lundgrenberg*, Schoener (1902) p. 530; *Lundgrens Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

*Lundgrens Berg*, see Lundgrenfjellet.

**Lundquist fjella** 77° 47.5' N 18° 24' E  
Mountain with the heights Akterholen 551 m, Orlogsmannen 560 m, Blåkvelvet and Baugen 505 m, on the western side of Storfjorden, between Brathengbreen and Bereznikovbreen easternmost in Heer Land. After lieutenant commander Kaare Andreas Zelow Lundquist, 1912-88, hydrographer at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Lundquistskjera** 80° 04' N 32° 20' E  
Group of skerries south of the southwestern point of Kvitøya. After Kaare Z. Lundquist who sailed around Kvitøya with "Sjøvern" in 1958. Orvin 1960.

**Lundryggen** 78° 50' N 11° 40' E  
685 m high mountain ridge between Zeppelinfjellet and



Berteltoppen, south of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After the Norwegian engineer Ove Roll Lund, d. 1946, manager of Kings Bay Kul Company A/S, when he was murdered at Ny-Ålesund. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Lundström river*, see Lundströmelva.

**Lundströmdalen** 78° 02' N 17° 15' E  
About 14 km long, tributary valley from north to Kjellströmdalen, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land and Sabine Land. After Axel Nicolaus Lundström, 1847-1905, Swedish botanist, professor at the University of Uppsala, member of the Swedish expedition to Yenisei in 1875 under A. E. Nordenskiöld. *Lundströms Dal*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Lundströmelva** 78° 02' N 17° 15' E  
River from Slottsreen through Lundströmdalen to Kjellströmelva in Kjellströmdalen, on the divide between Nordenskiöld Land and Sabine Land. After Axel Nicolaus Lundström, 1847-1905, Swedish botanist, professor at the University of Uppsala, member of the Swedish expedition to Yenisei in 1875 under A. E. Nordenskiöld. *Lundström river*, Cöster (1925) p. 110.

*Lundströms Dal*, see Lundströmdalen.

**Lundtvedtfjellet** 79° 14.5' N 11° 17.5' E  
358 m high mountain between Dronningbreen and the northern part of Diesetsletta, north on Mitrahavøya, south in Albert I Land. After Torgeir Lundtvedt, 1857-1929, draughtsman in the Geographical Survey of Norway, who worked on Isachsen's Spitsbergen maps. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Lundbredtfjellet*, Blyth (1951) p. 193, Steen (1960) p. 229; *Mt Lundtvedt*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Luntebreen** 77° 43.6' N 16° 54' E  
About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier in Fagerstaffella from Dynamittoppen and Fenghettene to Scheelebreen in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Lurkebekken** 79° 52' N 17° 22' E  
Brook from Kjeglehaugvatnet at Olympen, across Basissletta to Hinlopenstretet, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Lurken** 79° 51' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain crag south of Olympen in the northeastern part of Ny-Friesland.

**Lurøya** 77° 00' N 21° 55' E  
The largest island in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.

**Lurøybreen** 79° 33.9' N 11° 29.5' E  
Tributary glacier on the northeastern side of Losvikfjella, from east to Smeerenburgbreen, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. See also Losvikfjella. Orvin 1964.

**Lusa** 74° 30' N 18° 59' E  
Very small lake near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the louse, often used in a derogatory sense of something utterly insignificant. Hoel 1925.

**Lusbekken** 74° 30' N 18° 59' E  
Brook from Lusa, Bjørnøya. L. = the louse river. Hoel 1925.

**Lusegrasvika** 80° 15' N 23° 50' E  
Small bay on the southern side of Sætherbukta on the eastern side of Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After *Lycopodium selager*. Neilson 1967.

**Lusholmen** 80° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Islet west of Verlegenuken, Ny-Friesland. L. = the louse islet. The old names were applied to a skerry or islet east of Gråhukuken, and also to one east of Verlegenuken. Norwegian translation of the original name. *Lous I*, Moll 1716; *Luizen Eil.*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Luysen Eylandt*, Goos 1660; *Riff*, Blaeu 1662, Doncker 1663, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Lusitania Glen*, see Lusitaniadalen.

**Lusitaniabreen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Minor Glacier east of Lusitaniafjellet, south of Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Lusitaniadalen. *Glacier Lusitania*, Dubois 1912.

**Lusitaniadalen** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Valley east of Lusitaniafjellet, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Named after the English liner "Lusitania" of the Orient Company, which visited Spitsbergen with tourists in 1894, and in which Gatty was a passenger. *Lusitania Glen*, Gatty 1894; *Val Lusitania*, Dubois 1912.

**Lusitaniafjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 926 m, south of Sassenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. Named after the English liner "Lusitania" of the Orient Company, which visited Spitsbergen with tourists in 1894, and in which Gatty was a passenger. *Mt Lucitania*, De Geer (1912) p. 356; *Mt Lusitania*, Gatty 1895, De Geer 1912, Dubois 1912.

**Lusodden** 80° 00' N 16° 10' E  
Point on the western side of Verlegenuken at Lusholmen, on the northern point of Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

*Lutke Berg*, see Lütkefjellet.

*Lutkefjellet*, see Lütkefjellet.

**Luxbekken** 78° 02.5' N 14° 53.0' E  
3.5 km long brook leading from the foot of Vesle Kjeglefjellet northwestwards to Hollendarelva, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Luxorfjellet** 78° 45' N 16° 40' E  
The northeastern part of the mountain forming Sfinksen on the northwestern side of Ragnarbreen, east in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Harland 1952.

**Luxtoppen** 78° 02.2' N 14° 58.0' E  
809 m high mountain between Noxtoppen and Vesle Kjeglefjellet southernmost in Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Lux (Latin) = light. *Mt Lux*, De Geer 1912.

*Luysen Eylandt*, see Lusholmen.

*Lyckholm V.*, see Lyckholmdalen.

**Lyckholmdalen** 78° 38.5' N 15° 34.0' E  
About 9 km long valley between Gangerolvfjella in the north and west and Bredsdorffberget, Sivfjellet and Friggfjella in the south and east, west in Dickson Land. After David Melcher Lyckholm, 1856-1924, brewer, Göteborg, Sweden. Gave financial support to Swedish expeditions, e. g. Nathorst's expeditions 1898 and

1899. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Guildsdalen; Lyckholm V.*, De Geer 1912.

*Lyckholms ö*, see Lyckholmöya.

**Lyckholmöya** 78° 52.7' N 28° 46' E  
The largest island in Breibukta on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After David Melcher Lyckholm, 1856-1924, brewer, Göteborg, Sweden. Gave financial support to Swedish expeditions, e. g. Nathorst's expeditions 1898 and 1899, of which the former mapped and named the island. *Lyckholms ö*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

*Lydiannas sund*, see Lydiannasundet.

**Lydiannasundet** 78° 57' N 29° 52' E  
Sound between Abeløya and Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. The sound is limited in the north by a line between the point 1 km north of Nordaustpynten and Lernerneset, and in the south by a line between Bremodden and Berrøya. After the sloop "Lydianna", ship of the Norwegian sealing skipper, Nils Johnsen, who visited and explored Kong Karls Land in 1872. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Dét. de Lydianna*, French chart 5375; *Lydiannas sund*, Nathorst (1899) p. 32.

**Lyellstranda** 77° 34.5' N 14° 15.5' E  
3.8 km long coastal plain from the brook from Daltjørna in west, almost to Rochestrepnyten, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Lyftingen** 77° 44' N 18° 20' E  
The northernmost and 597 m high peak in Osbornfjellet, on the northeastern side of Richardsbreen, easternmost in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Lygna** 74° 28' N 19° 06' E  
Lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. L. = the calm and sheltered lake. Hoel 1925.

*Lygtan*, see Lykta.

**Lykkebreen** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier between Ytterpiggen and Lykkehøgda at the northern side of Akademikarbreen. L. = the luck glacier. Norwegian translation of the Russian name. *Lednik Udačnyj*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 101.

*Lykkefjellet*, see Lykkehøgda.

**Lykkehøgda** 78° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain between Lykkebreen and Chimkovfjellet at the northern side of Akademikarbreen. L. = the luck mountain. Norwegian translation of the Russian name. *Lykkefjellet; Mont Oudatchnaia*, Wassiliev (1926) p. 129.

**Lykta** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 855 m, east of Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. L. = the lantern. Named from its resemblance to the lantern of a lighthouse. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Lygtan*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 19; *Lyktan*, Stjernspetz 1891.

*Lyktan*, see Lykta.

**Lykteneset** 78° 36.1' N 16° 22.6' E  
Small point on the western side of Billefjorden, about 4 km south of Mimerbukta, Dickson Land. A light for air-born traffic

navigation was erected on this point in 1977. Kåre Bratlien 1981.

**Lyngebreen** 76° 37.5' N 16° 41' E  
About 4 km long and crooked glacier on the northern side of Kistefjellet, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Bernt Lyngé, 1884-1942, Norwegian botanist, professor at the University of Oslo. Member of Holtedahl's expedition to Novaya Zemlya in 1921, had his own expedition to Sørkapp Land 1926, and was a member of the Norwegian expedition to North-East-Greenland 1929. He examined and described lichens from a large number of Norwegian and foreign Arctic expeditions. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Lyngefjellet** 76° 40' N 26° 00' E  
Mountain in the northern part of Hopen. After Bernt Lyngé, 1884-1942, Norwegian botanist and Arctic explorer, professor at the University of Oslo. Member of Holtedahl's expedition to Novaya Zemlya in 1921, his own expedition to Spitsbergen 1926, and member of the Norwegian expedition to East Greenland 1929. Has examined and described lichens from a large number of Norwegian and foreign Arctic expeditions. Iversen 1926.

**Lyngenhøgda** 79° 35' N 10° 40' E  
Mountain southernmost on Danskøya, Albert I Land. After the steamer "Lyngen".

**Lyngaassteinane** 79° 40' N 10° 40' E  
Two skerries west of Danskøya, Albert I Land. After Reidar Lyngaas, 1910-84, commander-lieutenant Norwegian Navy, hydrographer with Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser 1938-47. Name first used on a preliminary map of Smeerenburgfjorden 1939. Svalbard chart 510 (1946).

**Lynkammen** 78° 55' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain ridge at the upper part of Formidablebreen, south in Ny-Friesland. L. = the lightning comb or rodge. Harland 1952.

**Lyodden** 78° 15.3' N 14° 07.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Flytangen, Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. L. = the shelter point. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Lysalven** 77° 41.6' N 17° 46' E  
685 m high peak southernmost in Lysestaken, between Lindstrømbreen and Moršnevbreen south in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Lysefjellet** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
956 m high, nearly ice covered mountain on the eastern side of Amundsenisen, on the divide between Wedel Jarlsberg Land and Torell Land. L. = the lighting mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Lysentoppen** 76° 48.9' N 16° 17.5' E  
795 m high nunatak between Sergievskijpasset, the northwestern part of Bungebreen, Vitkovskijbreen and Arkfjellet, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Lars Lysen, b. 1894, Lysen Gård, Brandbu, Norway. Assistant with the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1918 during the mapping of Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Lyseren** 79° 13.6' N 11° 10.5' E  
Shallow, small bay north on Diesetsletta, in the northwestern part of Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. Orvin 1964.

**Lysekkardet** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Ice covered pass on the southern side of Lysefjellet, westernmost in Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Lysestaken** 77° 42.3' N 17° 47.5' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain ridge with several heights, among them Kjerten 766 m and Lysalven 685 m, between Lindstrømbreen in the west and Moršnevbreen and Virgilbreen in the east, south in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

**Lysholmen** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Islet in the outermost part of Zeipelbukta, about 2 km north-northwest of RiiserLarsenodden, Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1966.

**Lysingen** 74° 25' N 19° 03' E  
Lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. L. = the shining lake. It gives a bright reflection when seen from below the western slope of Miseryfjellet. Hoel 1925.

*Lütke B.*, see Lütkefjellet.

**Lütkefjellet** 78° 00' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain in the northern part of Edgeøya. After Count Feodor Petrovich Lütke (Litke), 1797-1882, Russian admiral and Arctic traveller. Voyages in the Arctic 1821-24. *Lutke Berg*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 942; *Lutkefjellet*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 942; *Lütke B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Lützw-Holmodden** 80° 05' N 17° 40' E  
Point on the western side of Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian naval officer Finn Lützw-Holm, 1890-1950, leader of an expedition to Svalbard 1925 to assist Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen after the North Pole flight expedition had landed on the ice. He also took part in the search for Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile 1928. In 1929-30 he was a member of the Norwegian Expedition sent out by Christensen. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Lægerneset** 77° 31.5' N 14° 46.5' E  
Point with the height Svarthamaren, on the eastern coast of Recherchefjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the camp point. Norwegian translation of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Camp Point*, Rolleston 1896, Hamberg 1905.

*Länsi-Huippuvuoret*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Lödöse Hill*, see Lödösehögdä.

**Lödösehögdä** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain south of Smeerenburgfjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Lödöse and Nya Lödöse are sites of medieval towns near Göteborg, Sweden. *Lödöse Hill*, De Geer 1913.

**Løktedalshytta** 78° 46' N 15° 27' E  
Hut on the shore south of Kapp Nathorst at the foot of Lykta, Dickson Land.

**Lønøodden** 77° 18' N 23° 00' E  
Point on the northwestern side of Halvmånesundet, Edgeøya. After Odd Lønø who wintered in this area.

**Løva** 78° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Nunatak south of the divide between Kvitbreen and Hinlopenbreen, north of Svarttoppen, Olav V Land. Norwegian translation of the English name "Lion Nunatak". *Lion Nunatak*, Frazer 1922.

**Løvehovden** 78° 40' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain north of Ebbadalen, east of Petuniabukta in Dickson Land. Norwegian translation of Lion's Head, top of the hill, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, UK. *Lion's Head*, Mathieson 1921, Tyrrell 1922 c; *Mt Lion*, Cabanes (1951) pp. 32-33.

**Løveisen** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Isløva, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Løvenskioldfonna** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Glacial region, 10 km long and 6 km wide, at an altitude of about 600 m, north of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Carl Otto Løvenskiold, 1839-1916, landowner, prime minister, patron of science, Vekkerø near Oslo, Norway, contributor to Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, including Isachsen's expedition 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier. Around the glacier are a number of localities bearing the Christian names of members of his family: Carlsfjella, Elisebreen, Eleonorebreen, Haraldfjellet, Ottotoppen and Vekkerøfjella. *Plateau Løvenskiold*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 36 and 1915.

**Løvenskioldstranda** 78° 55.2' N 28° 25' E  
Beach in Bünsowbukta, between Hårfagrehaugen and Nordneset in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Dr. Herman Leopaldus Løvenskiold, who in 1960 visited Kongsøya for ornithological studies. Orvin 1960.

**Løvepasset** 77° 14.5' N 15° 39.5' E  
Pass between Løveungane and Halenuten, leading from the southern part of Amundsenisen to Løveisen, east in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Siedlecki 1959.

**Løveryggen** 79° 15' N 17° 40' E  
Narrow mountain between Kantbreen and Skålbreen, in the central part of Ny-Friesland. L. = the lion's back. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Løvetanna** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Small rock, 685 m, just northeast of Isløva, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the lion's tooth. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Løveungane** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Nunataks, 648, 810.5, 774 and 837 m, northeast of Isløva, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the lion's cubs. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Løvland*, see Løvlandfjellet.

**Løvlandbreen** 79° 03.5' N 12° 07.0' E  
About 4.5 km long, tributary glacier in the Blomstrandbreen complex, from Løvlandfjellet in the southwestern part of Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

**Løvlandfjellet** 79° 05.3' N 12° 07.5' E  
942 m high mountain between Fjortende Julibreen, Maibreen, Svanebreen, Løvlandbreen and Junibreen, south and west in Haakon VII Land. After Jørgen Gunnarson Løvland, 1848-1922, Norwegian politician, president of the Storting (National Assem-

bly) 1913-15. *Løvland*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mt Løvland*, Isachsen 1915.

**Løvliebreen** 78° 28.8' N 13° 02.5' E  
Five km long glacier heading north towards St. Jonsfjorden between Holmsletfjella and Gunnar Knudsenfjella, in the central part of Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. *Gl. Andreas*, Isachsen 1915.

**Løvliefjellet** 78° 27.8' N 13° 03' E  
About 700 m high and 2 km long mountain between Løvliebreen, Vestgøtabreen south of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Andreas Løvlie, 1860-1915, business man, Oslo, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, by which the mountain was mapped and named. *Mt Løvlie*, Isachsen 1915.

*Løynbreen*, see *Løyndbreen*.

**Løyndbreen** 77° 42.9' N 16° 06' E  
About 4 km long glacier with two branches southwards in Bassøfjellet, between Langlifjellet and Bassøefjellet, heading west towards Bromelldalen, in the northern part Nathorst Land. L. = the hidden glacier. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map B10 (1948). *Løynbreen*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Løyndebekken** 76° 57.9' N 16° 00.0' E  
Several brooks hidden in the rock-strewn slope on the western side of the mouth of Körberbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. Orvin 1945.

**Løyndfjellet** 79° 19.6' N 14° 25' E  
Long mountain range in north-south direction on the eastern side of, and hidden behind, Scott Keltiefjellet and Sveigryggen in Andrée Land. L. = the hidden mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Løynodden** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Point on the western side of Burgerbukta, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the hidden point, this because it can only be seen from the inner part of Hornsund. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Løynodden*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Løyndvatna** 78° 18.7' N 11° 55.5' E  
Three small lakes on the southern part of Forlandsletta, 2.5 km north of Persiakammen south on Prins Karls Forland. Np 1983. *Løynvatna*, Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Løynigdalen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Valley north of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. L. = the enigma valley. Norwegian adaption of the German name "Rätsel Tal". *Rätsel Tal*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Løynodden*, see *Løynodden*.

*Løynvatna*, see *Løyndvatna*.

**Løypedalen** 74° 24' N 19° 01' E  
Small valley near Løypevatnet, in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. L. = the furrow valley. The valley is like a furrow down to Ellasjøen. Hoel 1925.

**Løypevatnet** 74° 24' N 19° 01' E  
Small lake in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. After Løypedalen. Hoel 1925.

*Laag gebrooke Landt*, see *Tusenøyane*.

*Laag gebrooken Land, of een menigte van Eylandjes*, see *Tusenøyane*.

*Laag Gebrooken Landt*, see *Tusenøyane*.

*Låg ön*, see *Lågøya*.

*Låga Kullarna*, see *Låggollane*.

**Lågberget** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
525 m high nunatak in the upper part of Paierlbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the low crag. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Lågbergisen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Ice area between Lågberget, Kveisa and Kvitungen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Lågfjorden*, see *Van Mijenfjorden*.

**Låghatten** 80° 20' N 22° 20' E  
Small mountain south of Nordenskiöldvarden northwest in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet.

**Lågheia** 77° 58' N 23° 10' E  
Low mountain area north of Edgeøyjøkulen on the eastern side of Edgeøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

**Låghetta** 78° 19.6' N 13° 27.5' E  
Nunatak with the heights 485 and 418 m, on the divide between Verernbreen and Vetternbreen south in Oscar II Land. L. = the low hood. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Lågholmane** 74° 25' N 18° 51' E  
Small, low islands off the western coast of Bjørnøya. L. = the low islands. Hoel 1925.

**Låghumpane** 79° 55' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain crags on the eastern side of Flåisen, Mosselhalvøya, north in Ny-Friesland.

**Låggollane** 77° 40.2' N 15° 00' E  
Low hills on both sides of Låggolldalen, between Midterhukfjellet, Nodlikollen and Nordlidalen, westernmost in Nathorst Land. L. = the low hills. *Låga Kullarna*, Kjellström 1901.

**Låggolldalen** 77° 40.5' N 15° 00' E  
About 2 km long valley separating Låggollane in an eastern and a western part, westernmost in Nathorst Land. L. = the low hills valley. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Låglandsflaket** 78° 22.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Nine km wide and 12 km long bank from Sørøya in south to Haukesteinen in the north, on the southwestern side of Prins Karls Forland. L. = the lowland bank. Svalbard chart 509 (1946).

*Låglandsvarden*, see *Lågnesvarden*.

**Lågmulen** 77° 28.2' N 16° 39.0' E  
Low mountain at the corner of Liestølbreen and Doktorbreen, north in Torell Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Lågnes** 77° 40' N 13° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim at Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Lågneset. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5.



- Lågneskukta** 77° 44.2' N 13° 51' E  
About 3 km wide, open bay between Kapp Martin and Lågneset, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Lågneset** 77° 44.4' N 13° 46' E  
About 1.5 km long point on the western side of Lågneskukta, outermost on the northern coast of Bellsund, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. The point is low and forms the end of a large coastal plain, hence the name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. di Low Sound*, Dudley 1646; *C. Koudeberber*, Dudley 1636; *L[ord] Northampton*, Fotherby 1613; *Lavlandsodden*, Oxaas (1955) p. 99; *Lavneset*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Louvvsonndnes*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *Low Sondness*, Gerrits 1613; *Lowe Nesse*, Edge 1625; *Lowness*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *Lowness*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Lowness Iland*, Poole (1610) p. 10; *Nore Bellsundhuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.
- Lågneskflaket** 77° 40' N 13° 40' E  
Flat part of Isfjordbanken, southwest of Lågneset, outside Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).
- Lågneskflya** 77° 48.5' N 13° 58' E  
Barren land between the mountains in the east and Marvågen, Lågneskabbane and Van Muydenbukta, between Ytterdalselva in the southeast to Femvatna, Andungen and the foot of Ytterdalsgubben in the north, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948). *Forlandet*, Oxaas (1955) p. 99.
- Lågneskputtane** 77° 44.9' N 13° 51' E  
Seven lakelets on the northern side of Lågneskukta, about 1.5 km northeast of Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Lågneskabbane** 77° 45.8' N 13° 54' E  
Low hills with heights between 25 and Lågneskvarde 55 m, between Lågneset and Kapp Martin in the south and Lågneskflya in the north, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Lågneskjørna** 77° 44.3' N 13° 45.5' E  
About 1 km long lake on Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Lågneskvarde** 77° 45.6' N 13° 54' E  
Cairn on the highest point, 55 m, in Lågneskabbane, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the lowland cairn. Lågneset was used as a trigonometric signal. *Låglandsvarde*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Lågnäset*. On the western shore of Prins Karls Forland, cannot be identified. Heer (1870) p. 23.
- Lågryggen** 77° 24.0' N 15° 44.0' E  
3.5 km long, narrow ridge between Tiorlabreen and Lågryggefonna in the Penckbreen complex, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the low ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Lågryggefonna** 77° 23.7' N 15° 42.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from southeast in the Penckbreen complex, west of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the low ridge glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Lågsletta** 78° 54.5' N 28° 26' E  
Low plain connecting the mountains on the southwestern side of Kongsøya with the hills on the central part, from Pikebukta to the lakes southeast of Nordneset, Kong Karls Land. Sundsbj.
- Lågsnyta** 77° 59.3' N 15° 40' E  
About 5 km long and 880 m high mountain on the northern side of the lower part of Reindalen, limited in the west by Høgsnytbreen, Stuttdalshøgda and Lågsnytbreen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. L. = the low snout. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Lågsnytbekken** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Brook north of Lågsnyta, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Lågsnytbreen** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
About 3 km long glacier between Stuttdalshøgda and Lågsnyta, northeastwards towards Gangdalen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Lågtunga** 79° 07' N 30° 23' E  
Low spit constituting the easternmost part of Abeløya, limited westwards by a line 600 m from the outermost point on Kapp Brühl, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.
- Lågøya** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Low island, 14 km long and 12 km wide, off the northwestern coast of Nordaustlandet. L. = the low island. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Flachinsel*, Amundsen (1925 b) p. 256; *I. Basse*, Bellin 1759, Hoel (1950) p. 451, French chart 5375; *I. Purchas plus ultra*, Edge 1625; *Lav Island*, Arnesen (1929) p. 95; *Lave Ø*, Alme 1895; *Lavøya*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; *Låg ön*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Low I.*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Niedrige I.*, Pagès 1786, German chart 155; *Purchas plus ultra eiland*, Muller 1874; *'t Lage Eyl.*, Giles and Rep 1710.
- Låknes** 78° 14.6' N 12° 08.0' E  
Small point on the southern coast of Austflya south of Forlandsletta, Prins Karls Forland. L. = the frail point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Låkpynten** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small point south of Torbjørnsenfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. L. = the frail point. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Lakpynten*, Jahn (1959) p. 148.
- Långhummelen*, see Langhummelen.  
*Långnäset*, see Langneset.

*M' Laurin*, see Maclaurinryggen.  
*M. Gansten*, see Kapp Hansten.  
*M. Magdalenen Sond*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*M. Perrier*, see Perriertoppen.  
*M:ts Glint*, see Glintfjella.  
*M:ts Rosén*, see Rosénfjella.  
*M:ts Veteran*, see Veteranfjella.  
*Mac Leod Corrie*, see Macleodbotnen.  
*Mac Ritchie Pass*, see MacRitchieskardet.

**Macdonaldryggen** 78° 45' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain ridge between Geebreen and Elbobreen on the western side of Akademikarbreen, west in Olav V Land. After A. S. Macdonald, English surveyer on Harlands expeditions to Svalbard 1952 and 1953. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Macejittoppen*, 77° 01.7' N 15° 31.5' E. Small peak in the northern part of Arikammen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Machdalena-Bahy*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Mackelcouw*. Probably a corruption of Makkelyk hout, cannot be identified. Lindeman (1869) p. 23.  
*Mackelyk Oud*, 79° 40' N 11° E. These names mark on the maps three bays east of Smeerenburfjorden. Neither their position, nor the meaning of the names have been determined with certainty. Makkelyk denotes "convenient, easy", hout (dialect for oud) means "old". Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720.

**Mackenziedalen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Mrs. Jessie Bruce, née Mackenzie, wife of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce. See also Jessiefjellet. *Glen Mackenzie*, Bruce 1913.

*Mackliik Oud*, see Kennedybukta.  
*Mackliik Oud*, see Mackelyk Oud.

**Mackøya** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
One of the southernmost of Rönbeckøyane southwest in Hinlopenstretet. After Fredrich (Fritz) Christian Mack, 1837-76, Norwegian sealing captain to whom several important geographical discoveries in the Arctic are due. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Maclaurinryggen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain ridge northwest of Newtontoppen, Ny-Friesland. After Colin Maclaurin, 1698-1746, Scottish mathematician. *M' Laurin*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 238; *Maclaurintoppen*; *Mt Mac Laurin*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Maclaurintoppen*, see Maclaurinryggen.  
*Macleane Glacier*, see Macleanbreen.

**Macleanbreen** 78° 26.5' N 16° 51' E  
Small glacier on the northwestern side of Sindballefjellet, south in Bünsow Land. After Donald Maclean, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh. Steward on several of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's expeditions to Spitsbergen. A very useful man according to Dr. W. S. Bruce, the leader of the Syndicate's expeditions in 1909 and 1919. J. Mathieson was leader in 1920. *Macleane Glacier*, Mathieson 1922.

**Macleodbotnen** 78° 36.3' N 16° 48' E  
Corrie with a small glacier, surrounded by Teltfjellet, Midterfjellet and the highest part of Campbellryggen, 862 m, in the northern part of Campbellryggen, west in Bünsow Land. After Angus Macleod, b. 1893, minister of the Church of Scotland, Ohiltree,

Ayrshire. "When we landed in Spitsbergen in June 1920, our first journey, I. E. Tyrrell, Macleod, Campbell, Wotherspoon, was made in company from C. Ekholm to Bruce City in Klaas Billen Bay. On the way we passed and skirted the foot of the twin cirques which we afterwards named the Macleod and Wotherspoon Corries after our student-assistants" (Letter from G. W. Tyrrell to A. Hoel of April 28, 1936). *Mac Leod Corrie*, Tyrrell (1922 a) p. 22.

*Macnairbotnen*, see Macnairrabbane.

**Macnairrabbane** 78° 46' N 10° 50' E  
Cirque in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Macnair (McNair), Scottish student member of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's Expedition 1920. *Macnairbotnen*; *Mc Nair's Corrie*, Wordie (1921) p. 41.

**MacRitchieskardet** 78° 28.5' N 11° 27.5' E  
Pass with glacier and lake between Hannayfjellet and Johansenfjellet in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After David MacRitchie, C. A., 1851-1925, Edinburgh, who aided Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Antarctic expedition in 1902-04. *Mac Ritchie Pass*, Bruce 1913.

*Maffen Ø*, see Moffen.

**Magdabreen** 78° 34.0' N 11° 11.5' E  
The easternmost and 3.5 km long glacier from Thomsonfjella, northwards in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Magdalena (Magda) Carolina Bergh, 1868-1926, married 1890 to Alfred Larsen, business man, Oslo, Norway, contributor to Norwegian Svalbard expeditions. *Gl. Magda*, Isachsen 1915.

*Magdalena Bay*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Magdalena fj.*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Magdalena Hoek*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Magdalena Hook*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Magdalena-Bahy*, see Magdalenefjorden.

**Magdalenaafjellet** 79° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain on the western side of the mouth of Sorgfjorden, Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After the sloop "Magdalena" of Tromsø, Norway, one of the vessels of Swedish geologist O.M. Torell's Spitsbergen expedition in 1861. *Magdalenen-Berg*, Rüdiger (1913) p. 54.

*Magdalenaahuken*, see Magdalenehuken.  
*Magdalene bay*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Magdaleneboen*, see Magdalenebåen.

**Magdalenebåen** 79° 35' N 10° 40' E  
Six m deep shoal in the inlet of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After the biblical person, Magdalene. *Magdaleneboen*, Svalbard chart 510 (1944); *Nordkappbåen*, Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

**Magdalenefjorden** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Eight km long and up to 5 km wide fiord between Reuschhalvøya and Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the biblical person, Magdalene. See also Conway (1906) p. 354. *B. de la Madelaine*, Bellin 1764; *B. de la Magdaleine*, French chart 5375; *B. de la Magdeleine*, Malte Brun 1866; *Baia della Maddalena*, Albertini (1929) p. 47; *Baie de la Madeleine*, Pagès 1782; *Baie de Magdaleine*, Marmier (1841 b) p. 215; *Baye de la Magdeleine*, Pagès 1782; *Baye des dents*, Barents 1598; *Dentium sinum*, Gerrits (1619) p. 50; *English Bay*, Scoresby (1820) Vol. II p. 37; *M. Magdalenen Sond*, Doeds 1620, Blaeu 1623;



*Machdalena-Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 34; *Magdalena Bay*, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663, Broke 1807, Scoresby (1820) Vol. II p. 37; *Magdalena fj.*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Magdalena-Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 34; *Magdalene bay*, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710, Zоргdrager 1720; *Magdalenen Bay*, Pagès 1786; *Magdalenen Sond*, H. and M. Jansz 1620; *Malenen-Bai*, Lindeman (1869) p. 53; *Mari magd. Bay*, Carolus 1614; *Maria Magdalenen bay*, Middehoven 1634; *Maudlen Sound*, Fotherby (1614) p. 63, Muller 1874; *Maudlin sound*, Edge 1925; *Porto della Maddalena*, Martens (1680) p. 33; *S. Maria Magdalena Sond*, Caesius 1622, Blaeu 1648; *Tandenbaai*, De Bas (1877) p. 6; *Teeth Bay*, Conway (1906) p. 14; *Tusk Bay*, Conway (1904) p. 18; *Zänkanten*, Gerrits (1618) p. 41.

**Magdalenehuken** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Cape on the southern side of the mouth of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the biblical person, Magdalene. *C. dl Ghebroockland*, Dudley 1636; *Das Schwein ohne Kopf*, Pagès 1786; *Das Schweinchne Kopf*, Bellin 1759; *Dos de la Baleine*, French chart 5375; *Le cochon sans tête*, Pagès 1782; *Le cochons sans Teste*, Bellin 1736; *Magdalena Hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Magdalena Hook*, Beechey 1818 b, Scoresby 1820 b; *Magdalenuhuken*, Isachsen (1908) p. 145; *Maudlen Point*, Fotherby (1614) p. 80; *Swarten Hoeck*, Carolus 1614; *Westhoek*, van Keulen 1717.

*Magdalenen Bay*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Magdalenen Sond*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
*Magdalenen-Berg*, see Magdalenefjellet.

**Magnethøgda** 77° 29.5' N 14° 53.0' E  
805 m high peak in the central part of Martinfjella, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the magnet height. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Maibreen** 79° 06.0' N 12° 12.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier to Fjortende Julibreen, between Løvlandfjellet and Mercantonfjellet, southwest on Haakon VII Land. Named due to May 17, the day of the constitution in Norway, in the locality of Junibreen (June 7) and Fjortende Julibreen (July 14, the National Day of France). Orvin 1964.

*Mainz Pt*, see Mainzodden.

**Mainzodden** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Cape at Ny-Ålesund on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, BHØ, Oscar II Land. After the North German Lloyd steamer "Mainz" of Bremen, Germany, one of the ships of the Hergesell-Zeppelin expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910. *Mainz Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b, German chart 155; *Mainzpynten*, Bay 1913.

*Mainzpynten*, see Mainzodden.  
*Maison Suédoise*, see Svenskehuset.

**Majorfjellet** 77° 49.2' N 17° 11' E  
Mountain with the heights Kvithuva 845 m and Attåtkammen 880 m, between Vallåkrabreen and Mettebreen, west in Heer Land. After Harald Major, b. 1918, geologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Makarobreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Glacier on the western side of Raudfjorden, northeast on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Stephan Ossipovich Makarov, 1848-1904, Russian admiral. The ice-breaker "Ermak" was built

on Makarov's proposal, and on board that ship he visited Spitsbergen waters in 1899. *Glacier Makaroff*, Guissez 1904.

**Makarovtoppen** 79° 00' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain immediately to the north of Newtontoppen, Ny-Friesland. After Stephan Ossipovich Makarov, 1848-1904, Russian admiral. The ice-breaker "Ermak" was built on Makarov's proposal, and on board that ship he visited Spitsbergen waters in 1899. *Gora Admirala Makarova*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 48; *Mt Makarov*, Wassiliev 1925.

*Makhuk*, see Mitra.

*Makkely hout*, see Kennedybukta.

*Makkelyk hout*, see Mackelyk Oud.

*Malafjell*, see Malafjellet.

**Malafjellet** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain between Yggbreen, Bukkebreen and Landingsdalen, on the northwestern side of the inner part of Vestfjorden, André Land. Mala, from Norwegian dialect mol, meaning sandbank, stony ground on the coast. The mountain has deposits of sand (shore-terrace). Lid 1929. *Malafjell*, Lid (1925) p. 316.

*Malaja Medveža dolina*, see Little Bjørndalen.

**Malbukta** 77° 33.2' N 14° 54.5' E  
About 5 km wide, open bay between Reinodden and Richardodden, southeasternmost in Bellsund on the northern point of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Mal (Swedish) = beach-stone. *Mallbkt*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Malenebukta** 80° 42.0' E 14° 10.0' E  
Submarine formation in the edge of the continental shelf north of Spitsbergen. After K/V "Malene Østervold", ship from the Coastguard used by Norwegian Mapping Authority, NKSU, for hydrographic surveying in this area August 1988. NSKU 1988.

*Malenen-Bai*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Mallbkt*, see Malbukta.

*Mallemokkehoek*. Unknown locality on Bjørnøya, perhaps Måkeholmen. Lennep (1877) p. 194.

**Malloryfjellet** 79° 05' N 17° 00' E  
1316 m high mountain east of Irvinefjellet, Ny-Friesland. After the English explorer George Leigh Mallory, 1886-1924, who disappeared on Mount Everest together with A. C. Irvine. See also Irvinefjellet. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Malmberget** 77° 51.9' N 14° 02.5' E  
Mountain with three peaks, the southwesternmost 735 m and the northeasternmost 575 m, between Ytterdalsgubben, Jarndalen, Jarnbreen, the northern part of Lågneshøya and Erdmannbreen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the ore mountain. A deposit of hematite occurs here, hence the name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Malme øy*, see Malmeskjeret.

**Malmeskjeret** 78° 19.7' N 12° 01.5' E  
Skerry 750 m outside the coast of Forlandsletta, 3.5 km south of Davidsonpynten, south in Forlandsundet. After Elbert Ludvig Knudsen Malme, b. 1880, assistant to Isachsen's expedition to Spitsbergen 1909 and 1910 which mapped and named the skerry. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Malme øy*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Walker Rock*, Bruce 1913.

*Malmgren I.*, see Malmgrenøya.  
*Malmgren I.s.*, see Andøyane.

**Malmgrenfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Austfjorden, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After professor Anders Johan Malmgren, 1834-97, Finnish zoologist, in Spitsbergen as a member of the Swedish expeditions in 1861, 1864 and 1868. *Mt Malmgren*, De Geer 1912.

**Malmgrenodden** 78° 48.4' N 26° 22' E  
Point formed by the northwestern corner of Vestsletta, in the northern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After professor Anders Johan Malmgren, 1834-97, Finnish zoologist, in Spitsbergen as a member of the Swedish expeditions in 1861, 1864 and 1868. *Kap Malmgren*, Kükenthal 1890.

**Malmgrenøya** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane, between von Otterøya and Norden-skiöldøya, in Hinlopenstretet. After professor Anders Johan Malmgren, 1834-97, Finnish zoologist, in Spitsbergen as a member of the Swedish expeditions in 1861, 1864 and 1868. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Malmgren I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.

**Malmskaret** 76° 27.7' N 24° 57.0' E  
Gap northeast in Iversenfjellet, in the southernmost part of Hopen. After Per Inge Malm, steward with the meteorological station on Hopen, where he wintered several years. Søreide.

*Maloy Broun*, see Edgeøya.

**Malte Brunfjellet** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E  
920 m high mountain about 20 km northeast of the head of Tempelfjorden, between the head of Petermannbreen and Filchnerfonna in Sabine Land. After Victor Adolphe Malte Brun, 1816-89, French geographer, son of Conrad Malte Brun, Danish geographer. *Maltebrun Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Filchner 1914; *Mt Antonov*, Wassiliew 1926.

*Maltebrun Berg*, see Malte Brunfjellet.

*Malyj Broun*, see Edgeøya.

*Malyji Stolovyji ostrov*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

*Mamelons Harald*, see Haraldknattane.

*Mamore Forest*, 79° 30' N 13° E. Peninsula between Monaco-breen, Liefdefjorden, and Bockfjorden. After Mamore Forest, Inverness, Scotland. Bruce 1900.

**Manbreen** 79° 35' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from north to Gullfaksebreen, northeast in Ny-Friesland. M. = the mane glacier. Gullfakse was the horse of the giant Rugne in Norse mythology. See also Rugnekampen. Orvin 1960.

*Manchester Glacier*, see Manchesterbreen.

**Manchesterbreen** 78° 45' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier southwest of Ålandsvatnet, Dickson Land. After Manchester University. Mr. Brough, senior geologist with the expedition in 1933, came from Manchester University, UK. Harland 1952. *Limpopo Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 187; *Manchester Glacier*, Mann 1933.

*Manczarskipasset*. Pass between Aurkallen and Curie-Sklodowskafjellet. After professor Stefan Manczarski, b. 1899, secretary of the Polish National Committee for the IIIrd I.G.Y. Polish

Expedition. He visited Spitsbergen the first summer season of the expedition. Siedlecki 1959.

**Manga** 77° 55' N 22° 30' E  
River from Storskavlen southeastwards on the western side of Sørrenden to Blåbuktelva, in the central part of Edgeøya. *Etsch*, Büdel.

**Manhøgda** 79° 34' N 17° 08' E  
Mountain on the western side of Manbreen, north of Gullfaksebreen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

*Manjer Bahy*, see Raudfjorden.

*Mannbotnen*, see Mannbreen.

**Mannbreen** 78° 57.3' N 15° 51.0' E  
Three km long glacier between Friendlyggen and Mannkammen, west in Lancasterfjella, north in Dickson Land. After F. G. Mann, who in 1933 did topographical work in Dickson Land. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962. *Mannbotnen*, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Mannkammen** 78° 57.5' N 15° 53.5' E  
About 2.5 km long mountain ridge between Mannbreen and Purpurbreen on the northern side of Lancasterfjella, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

*Mannsfeld-Kamm*, see Mannsfeldkammen.

**Mannsfeldkammen** 76° 58.2' N 16° 24.5' E  
About 1.5 km long mountain ridge with the highest peak Bautæen 473 m, northwesternmost in Bredichinryggen, in the northern central part of Sørkapp Land. After Count Hieronymus Mansfeldt, 1842-81, Austrian minister of agriculture and neighbour of Count Hans Wilczek (at Seebarn castle in Niederösterreich). Count Wilczek equipped and headed in 1872 an expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya, which expedition named the mountain. *Mannsfeld-Kamm*, Höfer (1880) p. 14, pl. III.

**Mansfieldfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain northeast of Orsabreen, west of Vifta, James I Land. After Ernest Richard Mansfield, born in London 1862, died in Leeds December 1, 1924, English mining engineer and explorer, who played a conspicuous part in the mining history of Spitsbergen. *Mansfield's B.*, Wegener 1913 a.

*Mansfield's B.*, see Mansfieldfjellet.

*Maples Island*, see Juttaholmen.

*Mappen Ø*, see Moffen.

*Mar Bay*, see Marbukta.

*Marble Island*. Island in Fuglefjorden. Cannot be identified. Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 57.

*Marble Island*, see Blomstrandhalvøya.

*Marble Point*, see Marmorpynten.

**Marbukta** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasa-halvøya, Albert I Land. M. = the sea bay. *Mar Bay*, De Geer 1913.

*Marchais Lagoon*, see Marchaislaguna.

**Marchaislaguna** 78° 34.3' N 11° 17.0' E  
Lagoon north of Sessflya in front of Magdabreen, on the eastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Château de Marchais, in the

departement de l'Aisne, France. The castle belonged to Prince Albert I of Monaco. *Marchais Lagoon*, Bruce 1913.

*Marcinodden*, 77° N 15° 40.5' E. Point at Oseanograftangen, southeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Marcussenfjellet** 77° 53' N 14° 18' E  
749 m high mountain with a 1.5 km long ridge towards south-east, on the divide between Grønfyordbreane and Fridtjovbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Anders Marcussen, 1840-1913, whaling man of Sandefjord, Norway. Carried on whaling from a shore station at Finneset, Grønfyorden in Spitsbergen, 1909-12. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Marcussen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Marflya** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Coastal plain between Orvinelva and Kokkbekken, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the sea plain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Marflyvatna** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
A group of lakes in the southern part of Marflya, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the sea plain lakes. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Marfyn*, see Edgeøya.

*Margaret Glacier*, see Margaretbreen.

*Margaretas Land*, see Lomfyordhalvøya.

**Margaretbreen** 78° 34.7' N 17° 05' E  
About 7 km long glacier between Meakinsfjellet, Robertfjellet and Urmstonfjellet in the west and Norstrømfjellet in the east, flowing down to the head of Gipsdalen in Bünsow Land. After Mrs. Margaret Mathieson, b. 1875, née Ferguson, married in 1905 to Mr. John Mathieson, H.M. Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh. *Margaret Glacier*, Mathieson 1920.

**Margaretfjellet** 78° 34.7' N 11° 03.0' E  
606 m high mountain between the southern point of Gampianfjella and the northern point of Thomsonfjella, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Mrs. Margaret Mathieson, b. 1875, née Ferguson, married in 1905 to Mr. John Mathieson, H.M. Ordnance Survey, Edinburgh. *Mt Margaret*, Bruce 1913.

**Margaretheberget** 78° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain north of Willybreen, on the northeastern coast of Barentsøya. After Margarethe Kükenthal, née Scheibe, 1870-1900, wife of Willy Kükenthal, whose expedition visited the eastern coast of Barentsøya in 1889. *Margarethen Berg*, Kükenthal 1890; *Mt Margaret*, British chart 2751; *Mt Marguerite*, French chart 5375.

*Margarethen Berg*, see Margaretheberget.

**Margeriefjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
681 m high mountain 7 km east of the head of Smeerenburgfyorden, Albert I Land. After Emanuel de Margerie, b. 1862, French geologist and geographer. *Mt Margerie*, Isachsen 1915.

*Margit Gl.*, see Margitbreen.

**Margitbreen** 78° 00.5' N 17° 49.5' E  
Glacier between the upper part of Kjellströmdalen and Passbreen, Passnuten and Granholmfjellet, northeast in Heer Land. After Margit Louise Granholm, b. 1917, daughter of Bror Granholm, civil engineer, managing director of Svenska Stenkolsak-

tiebolaget Spetsbergen, which had its coal fields in this region. *Margit Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Marhøgda** 78° 20.5' N 16° 08' E  
Mountain between Wimanfjellet in the west and Wimandalen in the south and east, south of Sassenfyorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the sea height. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Mari magd. Bay*, see Magdalenefyorden.

*Maria Antonia Gletscher*, see Antoniabreen.

*Maria Jadwigaisen*. Tributary glacier to Harmensisen, between Kvalfinnen and Tvillingane. After Birkenmajers wife Maria Jadwiga, née Borowiejska. Siedlecki 1959.

*Maria Magdalenen bay*, see Magdalenefyorden.

*Maria mit den Brüsten*, see Marri met de Borsten.

*Maria Theresia Pick*, see Maria Theresiatoppen.

**Maria Theresiatoppen** 77° 31.2' N 14° 52.0' E  
The northernmost and 655 m high mountain in Martinfjella, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Princess Maria Theresia, 1876-1959, of the house of Bourbon-Parma, daughter of Robert Charles Louis Marie de Bourbon, Duke of Parma, brother of Prince Henry of Bourbon, whose expeditions to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1891 and 1892 named the place. *Maria Theresia Pick*, Barry 1894 i, Hamberg 1905; *Pincher Peak*, Rolleston 1896; *Teresiatoppen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.

*Maria ön*, see Mariaholmen.

*Mariaberg*, see Marietoppen.

**Mariaholmen** 77° 40.8' N 14° 48.5' E  
Islet between Akseløya and Måseneset, westernmost in Nathorst Land. After the poem "Axel and Maria" by the Swedish poet Tegnér. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. *Axels öar*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Lilleöen*, Birkeland 1908; *Little Akseløya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15; *Maria ön*, Kjellström 1901; *S. Axelön*, De Geer (1919 a) p. 241.

*Marianskardet*, 76° 51.5' N 16° 35.5' E. Pass between Vest-ernebba and Austernebba. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Mariasundet** 77° 40.6' N 14° 50' E  
Sound between Måseneset and Mariaholmen, the southernmost inlet from Bellsund to Van Mijenfjorden, westernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. *Nordstrømmen*, Oxaas (1955) p. 50; *Südstrom*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 135; *Södra Strømmen*, Kjellström 1901.

**Maribreen** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Mariskardet, north of Dicksondalen, Dickson Land. After Marimesse (Mary's Mass). Lid 1929.

*Marie Gletcher*, see Mariebreen.

*Marie Spitze*, see Marietoppen.

*Maria-Antonien-Gletscher*, see Antoniabreen.

**Mariebreen** 79° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Glacier debouching into Augustabukta in Gustav Adolf Land, at the southwestern corner of Nordaustlandet. *Marie Gletcher*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Marie-Kamm*, see Mariekammen.

- Mariekammen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Ridge rising to 767 m and extending eastwards from Marietoppen at the northeastern corner of Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. After Countess Marie Kinsky, b. 1858, the eldest daughter of the Austrian Count Hans Wilczek, whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1872 named the locality. *Marie-Kamm*, Höfer (1880) p. 14. pl. III.
- Marieneck*, see Marinova.  
*Marien-Gletscher*, see Maritbreen.
- Mariepasset** 76° 55.3' N 16° 44.5' E  
Glacier pass between Fredfonna and the uppermost part of Svalisbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Marie Scott-Ruud, b. 1900, wife of Gunnar Scott-Ruud. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Mariesletta** 77° 01.5' N 16° 05.0' E  
About 1.3 km long coastal plain southwest of Marietoppen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Kuc (1963) p. 298.
- Marietoppen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 480 m, on the northern side of the front of Hornbreen, Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. After Countess Marie Kinsky, b. 1858, the eldest daughter of the Austrian Count Hans Wilczek, whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1872 named the mountain. *Mariaberg*, Bianchi (1902) p. 309; *Marie Spitze*, Sterneck 1874; *Mt Marie*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Marine hl.an*, see Marineholmane.
- Marineholmane** 78° 19.7' N 12° 49.0' E  
Group of islets on the western side of Tromsøya outside the northern part of Daudmannsøyra, Oscar II Land. M. = the navy skerries. The name alludes to "Farm", a vessel of the Norwegian Navy, which was employed by several Norwegian expeditions, including that of Isachsen 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Marine hl.an*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Marinova** 79° 10' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain in the northeasternmost part of Wagnerfjella south of Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. *Marieneck*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Mt Marieneck*, De Geer 1916.
- Mariskardet** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Pass leading from Dicksondalen to Universitetsbreen and Vestfjorddalen at Wijdefjorden, Dickson Land. Lid walked through this pass for the first time on August 15, 1924, and because the day being Marimesse (Mary's Mass), the glen was given this name. Lid 1929.
- Maritbreen** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Tributary glacier from south to von Postbreen, east of the head of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. *Marien-Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.
- Mark Névé*, see Markbreen.
- Markbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Tributary glacier from northeast to Smeerenburgbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Mark, district in Älvsborgs län, Sweden. *Mark Névé*, De Geer 1913.
- Markbreyggen** 79° 39.7' N 11° 39.5' E  
2.5 km long mountain ridge in Markbreen, southernmost
- on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.
- Markham Gl.*, see Markhambreen.
- Markhambreen** 77° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching on the western coast of Storfjorden, southeast in Torell Land. After Sir Clements Robert Markham, 1830-1916, English geographer and Arctic explorer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Markham Gl.*, Petermann-Heugliin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.
- Marlowfjellet** 77° 36.2' N 16° 12.0' E  
About 6 km long mountain with the heights 1011, 917, 1017 and 1045 m, between Sysselemannbreen and Steenstrubreen southeast in Nathorst Land. After Wolmer Tycho Marlow, b. 1881, Norwegian officer, mining engineer, and jurist, governor (sysselemann) of Svalbard 1935-41. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.
- Marmberget** 79° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Low mountain north of Lakssjøen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. Marm means the roar of the sea. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Marmen** 78° 39.2' N 10° 49.0' E  
Lake between Traquairstranda and Landfiya, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Marm means the roar of the sea. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Marmierfjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 709 m, west of the mouth of Sassendalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Xavier Marmier, 1809-92, French author and member of the French expedition to Spitsbergen on board "La Recherche", in 1839. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Marmiers berg*, Nathorst (1884) p. 61; *Mt Marmier*, Dubois 1912; *Pic X. Marmier*, Rabot 1894.
- Marmiers berg*, see Marmierfjellet.
- Marmorbreen** 78° 10.7' N 17° 50' E  
5.5 km long, tributary glacier from Hellefonna eastwards to the southernmost part of Fulmardalen, Sabine Land. M. = the marble glacier. Broch, Fjell and Høygaard (1928) p. 251.
- Marmorbyen*, see London.
- Marmorneset** 76° 59.9' N 15° 28.0' E  
The westernmost, small promontory between Ariebukta and Veslebogen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the marble point. Birkenmajer (1960 e) p. 9.
- Marmorpynten*, see Kapp Lady.
- Marmorpynten** 80° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Cape on the western side of Westmanbukta south of Franklinundet, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. M. = the marble point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Marble Point*, Parry (1828) p. 226, Nordenskiöld 1863; *South Point*, Scoresby 1820 b.
- Marmorsundet** 80° 45' N 20° 32' E  
Sound between Phippsøya and Tavleøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. M. = the marble sound. Hjelle 1980.

*Marri met de Borsten*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Zorgdrager climbed this mountain in 1703 or 1704. "These breasts", says Zorgdrager, "are merely great ice-mounds, as large as a small Dutch sanddune by the sea-shore, or a great haystack." See also Conway (1906) pp. 213-14. Zorgdrager (1720) p. 251. *Marri met de Brosten*, see *Marri met de Borsten*.

**Marsfjellet** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak, 1435 m, between Veteranen and Stubendorffbreen, Ny-Friesland. After the planet Mars. Harland 1952.

**Marsjøbreen** 77° 55.5' N 22° 20.0' E  
About 7.5 km long glacier in the eastern side of Storskavlen, west in the central part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Marsjøen** 77° 57' N 22° 20' E  
Lake on the northern side of Storskavlen, west in the central part of Edgeøya. After Mare, the female creature in folk tales who bothered people in their sleep. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

**Marstrandbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of the southernmost part of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Marstrand, town in the western part of Sweden.

**Marstrandbukta** 79° 39.2' N 11° 24.5' E  
Bay in the front of Marstrandbreen on the northern side of Bjørnfjorden, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Marstranderbreen** 77° 55.5' N 14° 59' E  
Glacier from Lovberget, Kvalhøgda and Vassdalsnuten into Berzeliusdalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Fredrik Kristian Marstrander, 1881-1946, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, managing director of its Arctic-Antarctic Office 1929-34, consul in Marseille from 1934. Member of the Committee for a Spitsbergen Mining Ordinance 1919. He visited Spitsbergen in 1923. See also Ræstadholmen. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Marstranderfjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 896 m, southwest of the head of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Rolf Marstrander, 1885-1936, Norwegian geologist, who visited Spitsbergen as assistant to the Isachsen expedition in 1909. He undertook, with Jakob Ellefsen and Kristian Sørli, an expedition to investigate and claim coalfields in 1911. *Mt Marstrander*, Isachsen 1915; *Mt Mæcenas*, De Geer 1913.

**Marstrandodden** 78° 17.2' N 12° 56.5' E  
Point on the southern side of Tordenskjoldbukta, on the western coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. After the town Marstrand in Sweden, conquered by legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiöld, 1690-1720, in 1719. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Martens ö*, see *Martensøya*.

**Martensøya** 80° 40.5' N 21° 13.0' E  
The easternmost of Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. The island was visited by Swedish geologist O. M. Torell and Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld on August 1, 1861, who ascended its summits. After the German physician Friderich Martens, who visited Spitsbergen in 1671 and wrote

a remarkable book about it in 1675. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Martens ö*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Martins Id*, Livesay 1876; *Mortens ö*, Nordenskiöld (1875) p. 91.

*Martha-Berg*, see *Johnsenberget*.

**Marthabreen** 78° 07' N 16° 43' E  
About 8 km long glacier surrounded by Propsbreen, Lunckefjellet, Nabben, Höggflaket, Gruvehjelmen, Propsen and Skollfjellet, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Martha Luncke, née Lien, b. 1904, married in 1928 to Bernhard Luncke, topographer to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Mrs. Luncke was employed at that office 1921-30. Svalbard MS-map 1934.

*Martin Range*, see *Martinfjella*.

**Martinbreen** 77° 38.5' N 15° 41.0' E  
About 5 km long glacier between the southern part of Breskarvet and Mjelledda, flowing into the head of Davisdalen in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Anton Rolandsson Martin, 1729-86, Swedish scientist, who in 1758, at Linné's request, made a voyage on board a whaler to the Arctic Sea and Spitsbergen. *Martin's Glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

**Martinfjella** 77° 29.0' N 14° 53.5' E  
About 10 km long mountain range comprising Maria Theresiatoppen 655 m, Jarnfjellet 696 m with Okernuten 717 m, Magnethøgda 805 m, Durochertoppen 771 m, Bienaimétoppane 759 and 760 m, and Gavltoppene 878, 805 and 715 m, between Recherchebreen and Antoniabreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *Martin Range*, Rolleston 1896.

**Martinkampen** 77° 50.2' N 17° 01' E  
The southeastermost part of Torellfjellet, westernmost in Heer Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. The glacier was traversed by Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist G. Nordenskiöld and companions in June 1890 and by A. Hoel, J. Gløersen and A. Koller of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition in 1918. Arnesen 1969.

**Martinkollen** 79° 05' N 17° 40' E  
Small nunatak on the eastern side of Chydeniusbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Jean A. Martin, 1912-49, who together with Robert Pommier and Yves Valette visited Ny-Friesland in 1946. He was French, but born in Cape Town, and took part in an expedition to Terre Adélie, Antarctica, in 1948. He died on board the "Commandant Charcot". Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Martinodden** 77° 35' N 20° 55' E  
Point north of Ekrollhamna and south of Russebukta, on the southwestern coast of Edgeøya. After Martin Ekroll. See also Ekrollhamna. *Hochzeits-Halbinsel*, Büdel.

*Martin's Glacier*, see *Martinbreen*.

*Martins Id*, see *Martensøya*.

**Marungen** 77° 58' N 22° 11' E  
Small lake northwest of Marsjøen on the northern side of Storskavlen, west in the central part of Edgeøya. After Mare, the female creature in folk tales who bothered people in their sleep. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

**Marvågen** 77° 48.3' N 13° 46' E  
About 7 km wide, open bay between Kapp Bjørset and Diabaspynten, south on Nordenskiöldkysten, west in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the ocean bay. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Marvågjtjørna** 77° 48.3' N 13° 50' E  
Tarn at the shore of Marvågen, south on Nordenskiöldkysten, in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Massif Golitsyne*, see Golitsynfjellet.

*Massif Swanberg*, see Svanbergfjellet.

*Massiv Kovalskago*, see Koval'skijfjella.

**Massonfjellet** 78° 45' N 17° 40' E  
Snowclad mountain with several nunataks on its eastern side, situated between Transparentbreen and Transporttpasset, west in Olav V Land. After Dr. Masson-Smith, English cartographer, who took part in Harland's Spitsbergen Expedition and together with Harland published maps of Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Mathew Glacier*, see Mathewbreen.

**Mathewbreen** 78° 36.3' N 16° 57' E  
Glacier from Robertfjellet towards Carrondalen and Mathiesondalen, west in Bünsow Land. After Alexander Mathew, 1875-1935, Scottish lawyer, for some years before his death solicitor to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Edinburgh. *Carron Gl.*, Tyrrell (1921) p. 235; *Mathew Glacier*, Slater (1925) p. 430.

**Mathiasbreen** 76° 37' N 16° 50' E  
About 5 km long glacier from Sørkappfonna southwards between Kistefjellet and Keilhaufjellet, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Baltazar Mathias Keilhau, 1797-1858, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo, who visited Spitsbergen in 1827, with the German Barto v. Löwenigh. *Keilhaus glacier*, De Geer (1900) p. 294.

**Mathiesenfjella** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain group, south of Engelsbukta, northwest in Oscar II Land. After Haaken Mathisen, 1858-1930, Norwegian businessman and landowner, contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Haaken Mathiesenfjella*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Mts Mathiesen*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Mathiesenfjellet** 77° 48.5' N 18° 12' E  
About 6.5 km long and partly snow covered mountain ridge comprising 475, 500 and 560 m high peaks, between Arnesenbreen and Bereznikovbreen, east in Heer Land. After Feodor Andrejevich Mathiesen, 1872-1902, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Mt Mathiesen*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Mathiesondalen** 78° 33.3' N 16° 44' E  
About 9 km long valley between Campbellryggen in the north and west and Tyrrellfjellet, Skeltonfjellet, Meakinsfjellet and Robertfjellet in the south and east, west in Bünsow Land. After John Mathieson, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.G.S., b. 1855, Edinburgh, superintendent of H.M. Ordnance Survey. Visited Spitsbergen in 1909 with Dr. W. S. Bruce's expedition, when a large portion of Prins Karls Forland was surveyed. *Ekholtm Valley*, Pye (1939) p. 14, Balchin 1941; *Glen Watson*, Mathieson 1922; *Watsondalen*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Matholmane** 74° 28' N 18° 46' E  
Islets at the northwestern corner of Bjørnøya. M. = the food, grub islets. The Norwegian hydrographic survey in 1928 once halted here for a meal. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Matrosbreen** 77° 10' N 17° 20' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Stepanovfjellet, southeast in Torell Land. After Stepanov, Russian seaman, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. See also Stepanovfjellet. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Matrosen** 77° 11.5' N 17° 16.5' E  
647 m high mountain between Crollbreen and Stepanovfjellet, southeast in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

**Mattikollen** 79° 57' N 19° 02' E  
Mountain at the edge of Vestfonna, southeast of Triodalen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Mattilasodden** 79° 41' N 14° 12' E  
Point north of Mushamna on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, in the northern part of Andrée Land. After the sealing skipper Johan Mattilas, who after 34 trips to the Arctic, died 57 years old during the wintering at Gråhuku 1872-73. A nephew of him, Erik Mattilas, died in Raudfjorden 1908. *Slakkodden*, Orvin 1964.

**Maudbreen** 80° 11' N 21° 10' E  
Wide, glacier tongue from Vestfonna towards Sabinebukta, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After "Maud", the ship of Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen used for expeditions through the North East Passage and the New-Siberian islands 1918-25.

*Maudlen Point*, see Magdalenehuku.

*Maudlen Sound*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Maudlin sound*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Maunoir Berg*, see Maunoirberget.

**Maunoirberget** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern side of von Postbreen, at the head of Potpeschniggbreen in Sabine Land. After Charles Maunoir, 1830-1901, French officer and geographer, secretary-general of Société de Géographie, Paris, 1867-96. *Maunoir Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Filchner 1914; *Mont "Parasol"*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 27; *Mt Parapluie*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Umbrella*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Mauritij Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Mauritius Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Mauritius baai*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Mauritius Island*, see Amsterdamøya.

*Mauritius-Bahy*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Mauritz bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Maus*, see Musfjellet.

*Mauvais Cap ou Cap du Diable*, see Hakluythovden.

*Max Gl.*, see Maxbreen.

**Maxbreen** 79° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. After Max Seliger, 1856-1920, German painter and managing director of Akademie für Kunst und Buchgewerbe in Leipzig, brother of Paul Seliger who constructed the map and put in the names. *Max Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.



*Maxtone Graham Range*, see Grahamkammen.

*May Island*, see Hermansenøya.

*Maydens pappes*. Place on the southern side of Isfjorden. Pellham (1631) p. 259.

**Mayerbreen** 79° 15.0' N 12° 25.0' E  
About 12 km long glacier from the eastern side of Neubauerfjellet along Drygalskikammen, turning south- and westwards around Neubauerfjellet and into Mayerbukta in Möllerfjorden, in the central, western part of Haakon VII Land. After Louis Benoit Joseph Mayer, b. 1867, conseiller privé du Prince Albert I de Monaco 1893-1922, member of the Prince's expedition to Spitsbergen 1907. It was a party from this expedition, headed by G. Isachsen, which mapped the glacier. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Glacier Louis Mayer*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Glacier Mayer*, Isachsen 1915.

**Mayerbukta** 79° 15.8' N 12° 07.0' E  
1.5 km wide bay at the front of Mayerbreen, on the eastern side of Möllerfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1984.

*Mc Gregor Ground*, see Mc Gregorgrunnen.

**Mc Gregorgrunnen** 75° 45' N 17° 00' E  
Fishing ground south of Storfjordrenna. *Mc Gregor Ground*, Close 1938.

*Mc Nair's Corrie*, see Macnairrabbane.

**Mc Whaebreen** 78° 47' N 16° 40' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Hoglandvatnet, Dickson Land. After John R. H. Mc Whae, PhD, English geologist and member of Harland's expedition to Spitsbergen 1949. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**McCabefjellet** 78° 40' N 17° 00' E  
The northeasternmost and 986 m high part of De Geerfjellet, Dickson Land. After Lawrence Hugh McCabe, 1916-41. Educated at Eastborne College, Peterhouse, Cambridge, UK, 1935-38. Leader of the Cambridge Spitsbergen Expedition 1938 to Billefjoden. Colonial service, Hong Kong 1940, and killed in action there. Harland 1952.

**McVitiepynten** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Robert McVitie, 1854-1910, Edinburgh, Scottish business man who gave support to Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Antarctic expedition. *Mount Vitie-Huk*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 31; *Mt Vitie Pt*, British chart 2751; *Point Mc. Vitie*, Bruce 1909; *Pt Charmichael*, Bruce 1913.

**Meakinsfjellet** 78° 33' N 16° 54' E  
Mountain between Gipsdalen in the east and Mathiesondalen in the west, between Stenhousebreen, Skeltonfjellet and Watsonsdalen in the southwest and Fairweatherbreen, Robertfjellet and Margaretbreen in the northeast, in the central part of Bünsow Land. After professor Jonathan Campbell Meakins, M.D., L.I.D., b. 1882, at the University of Edinburgh 1919-21, later at the McGill University, Montreal. *Mount Meakins*, Mathieson 1922.

*Meall an t'-Suidhe*, see Sesshøgda.

*Meberg*, see Mefjellet.

**Medalen** 78° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Valley at the head of Colesdalen in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the middle valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Medalsbreen** 78° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Medalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Medalsnuten** 78° 50' N 15° 40' E  
674 m high mountain at the uppermost part of Zeipeldalen, north in Dickson Land. M. = the crag midway between the valleys. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Medbukta** 79° 00' N 08° 40' E  
Submarine bay on the northern side of Kongsfjordrenna. Svalbard chart 507 (1949).

*Medhl.*, see Meskjeret.

**Mediumbreen** 78° 32.4' N 14° 09.5' E  
Glacier with five branches in the northern part of Mediumfjellet, south in the Sveabreen complex, southeast on Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.

**Mediumfjellet** 78° 31.8' N 14° 11.0' E  
About 8 km long mountain with several peaks, the northernmost Gavlinden at 850 m, constituting the southernmost part of Jemtlandryggen, between Sveabreen and Wahlenbergbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. "Has received its name to indicate that the summit of triangulation-point is the middle one of three", De Geer (1912) p. 360. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Medium*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Medvežij pereval*, see Bjørnskardet.

*Medvežnago ostrova*, see Bjørnøya.

*Meeuwenklip*, see Måkeholmen.

**Mefarfjellet** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Partly snow covered, 870 m high mountain between Vegbreen and Pålsjöbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the midway mountain, i.e. halfway between Kjellströmdalen and Reindalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

**Mefarhaugen** 74° 26' N 19° 07' E  
Minor hill, 158 m, west of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. M. = the midway hill, i.e. halfway between the northern and southern coasts of the island. Hoel 1925.

**Mefaringen** 74° 26' N 19° 08' E  
Lake on the western side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. M. = the midway one. The lake is about halfway between Austervåg and Sørhamna. Hoel 1925.

*Mefjeld*, see Mefjellet.

**Mefjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 993 m, southeast of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the midway mountain. Name because the mountain is halfway between Isfjorden and Van Mijenfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Meberg*, Holmsen 1910 a; *Mefjeld*, Holmsen 1911.

**Mefjordbåen** 77° 45.8' N 19° 55' E  
Sunken rock in the central part of Storfjorden, outside Lundquistfjella in Heer Land. Moen 1982.

**Mefjordgrunnen** 78° 23.5' N 16° 27.5' E  
Shoal in the southern half of Hofstenflaket in the western part of Sassenfjorden. M. = the shoal in the middle of the fiord. See also Hofstenflaket. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Mefjordheia** 80° 12.0' N 22° 45.0' E  
Plain between Rijpfjorden and Duvefjorden in the central part of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Orvin 1960.

**Mefonna** 76° 49' N 16° 28' E  
About 7 km long inland glacier representing the uppermost parts of Samarinbreen and Olsokbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. Norwegian adaption of the French name "Valée Moyenne". *Vallée Moyenne*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Mefonntoppene** 76° 51' N 16° 30' E  
Four km long and partly ice covered mountain with the peaks 453, 613 and 776 m, between Samarinbreen and Mefonna in the west and Vestjøkulen and Vestjøkulpasset in the east, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Megrunnen*, see Farmgrunnen.

**Mehestbreen** 76° 52.5' N 16° 06' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier Mehesten southwards between Flakfjellet and Hestskanka to the uppermost part of Bungebreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Mehesten** 76° 54.3' N 16° 09' E  
1354 m high mountain crest with the 1022 m high, southeastern spur Søraksla, on the southern side of Hornsundtind, northwest in Sørkapp Land. M. = the middle horse. Ascended on July 26, 1938, by Rudolf Bardoděj and Peter Wegener, members of Rieche's expedition. Pillwizer 1939, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Mehestnuten*, see Rova.

**Mehestpasset** 76° 53.6' N 16° 06.0' E  
Pass between the southwesternmost part of Mehesten and the northeasternmost part of Flakfjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Meholmen** 74° 20' N 19° 12' E  
Islet on the eastern side of Sørhamna, southeasternmost on Bjørnøya. M. = the midway islet, i.e. in the middle of the sound between Måkeholmen and the main island. Hoel 1925. *Burgo-master islet*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 209.

*Mehoven*, see Hoven.

**Mehøgda** 78° 27.7' N 14° 05.5' E  
About 620 m high mountain on the northwestern side of Kvævfjellet in the central part of Helsinglandryggen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Arnesen 1983.

**Meinickeøyane** 77° 10' N 21° 30' E  
Islets at the mouth of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. After professor Carl Eduard Meinicke, 1803-76, German geographer. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Meinickie In*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Meinickie In*, see Meinickeøyane.

*Mellan Névéén*, 77° 40' N 17° E. A part of Paulabreen. De Geer 1919 a.

*Mellanryggen*, see Millomryggen.

**Mellbyfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 655 m, northeast of Mushamna on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. Mellby is both a Swedish and a Norwegian farmname. *Mt Mellby*, De Geer 1913.

*Mellvatna*, see Melvatna.  
*Mellvatnet*, see Midtvatnet.

**Melrakkvatnet** 79° 56.7' N 22° 40.4' E  
Lake southeast of Svartrabbane on Helvetesflya, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Melvatna** 74° 26' N 19° 03' E  
Two small lakes in the central of Bjørnøya. M. = the middle lakes. *Mellvatna*, Hoel 1925.

**Mendeleebreen** 76° 57.5' N 16° 36' E  
About 8 km long, tributary glacier from south to Hornbreen, from Fredfonna and Austjøkulen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Dimitri Ivanovich Mendeleev, 1834-1907, Russian chemist (Periodic law). Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Mendeléjevbreem*, Svalbard map C13 (1948); *Plaine Mendeléev*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Mendeléjevbreem*, see Mendeleebreen.

**Menipa** 77° 38.3' N 17° 03.5' E  
969 m high peak in Barlaupen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Me = landmark. Liestøl 1986.

**Menkaurafjellet** 78° 45' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain northwest of Hørbyevebreen, between Cephrenfjellet and Cheopsfjellet, Dickson Land. After the pyramid. Harland 1952.

*Menke I.*, see Menkeøyane.

**Menkeøyane** 77° 10' N 23° 00' E  
Islands south of Halvmåneøya, south of Edgeøya. After Heinrich Theodor Menke, 1819-92, German cartographer and historical geographer, whose publications include the Spruner Atlas. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Menke I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Meodden** 78° 10' N 21° 40' E  
Point on the southern side of Freemansundet, north of Middendorferget, in the northern part of Edgeøya.

*Mer de Wybe Jans*, see Storfjorden.  
*Meran spitze*, see Meranfjellet.

**Meranfjellet** 76° 57.5' N 16° 20' E  
The northernmost mountain with the peaks 475 and 354 m, in Påskefjella, between Samarinbreen and Chomjakovbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Franz Meran, 1839-91, Austrian count, friend of Count Hans Wilczek, whose expedition in 1872 to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya named the mountain. *Meran spitze*, Sterneck 1874; *Sterneck-Grat*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 122.

**Meranpynten** 76° 58.4' N 16° 18' E  
Point on the eastern side of Samarinvågen, just north of Meranfjellet, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Franz Meran, 1839-91, Austrian count, friend of Count Hans Wilczek, whose expedition in 1872 to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya named

the mountain in the neighbourhood. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Merantangen*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Merantangen*, see Meranpynten.

**Mercantonfjellet** 79° 05.7' N 12° 18.0' E  
About 7 km long mountain area with the peaks Svansen 836 m, 927 m, 882 m and Sveitsartoppen 876 m, between Blomstrandbreen and Fjortende Julibreen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After professor Paul Louis Mercanton, 1876-1963, Swiss meteorologist, glaciologist, and Arctic explorer, second in command of the Swiss expedition to Greenland in 1912-13, in Spitsbergen 1910, Jan Mayen 1921 and 1929. *Set Heim*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Merckollfjellet** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 926 m, north of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Hans Ingvald Kristoffer Merckoll, b. 1884, mining inspector of Svalbard 1925-37, of the eastern district of Norway from 1937, Coal exploration in Spitsbergen in 1912 and 1913 on behalf of a Stavanger company, mine manager of Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S 1921-22, member of the Norwegian Svalbard expedition (section Bjørnøya) in 1924 as drilling engineer. In the vicinity Bergmesterbreen and Aasgaardfjellet. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Merkesteinen** 79° 16.9' N 11° 55.5' E  
Large boulder innermost on Regnardneset, west in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian translation of the French name. *Pierre remarquable*, Isachsen 1915.

**Merkurfjellet** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 1295 m, at the upper part of Stubendorffbreen, between Planetbreen and Komettbreen, Ny-Friesland. After the planet. Harland 1952.

**Merraskallen** 79° 00.7' N 12° 32.0' E  
About 910 m high mountain between Feiringbreen and Baronbreen on the northern side of Conwaybreen, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. Arnesen 1984.

*Merton Glacier*, see Hinlopenbreen.

**Mertonberget** 79° 15' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain on the western side of Vaigattbogen, Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. After the Merton College in Oxford, UK, founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester. George Binny was responsible for many Arctic expeditions, including Merton College Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1923 and Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1921. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Meråkerbreen** 78° 58.2' N 14° 34.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from south to the uppermost part of Batteybreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Meråkerfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 1227 m, about 15 km northwest of the head of Dicksonfjorden, between Orsabreen, Venbreen, Venfjellet, Brur-skankbreen, Meråkerbreen and Røsbreen, James I Land. After Meråker, a parish in Trøndelag, Norway. *Mt Meraker*, Isachsen 1915.

**Meskjeret** 76° 33.1' N 16° 25' E  
Islet in the western part of Sommerfeldtbukta, inside Mesundet, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. M. = the midway rock. *Medhl.*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Mesteinane** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Rocks in the western mouth of Sørgattet, outside Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Norwegian translation of the old name. *Middle Rocks*, Beechey 1818 b; *Mittel-Felsen*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 196; *Rers du Milieu*, French chart 5375.

**Mesundet** 76° 32.7' N 16° 22.5' E  
Shallow sound between Tokrossøya and Stjernøya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. M. = the middle sound. This sound is the middlemost of three sounds between Øylandet and Sørkappøya. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Meteorane** 79° 00.0' N 17° 00' E  
Row of nunataks between Veteranen and Maclaurinryggen, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962. *Meteorfjella*, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Meteorfjella*, see Meteorane.

*Methuen Gl.*, see Methuenbreen.

**Methuenbreen** 78° 31.3' N 17° 09' E  
About 5 km long glacier surrounded by Finlayfjellet, Kvitserken, Kaksen, Botnaryggen, Wardropfjellet, Fjellbandet and Pyefjellet, on the eastern side of Gipsdalen in Bünsow Land. After James Methuen, b. 1862, of the firm Aitken and Methuen, Secretaries, Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd. *Methuen Gl.*, Mathieson 1920.

**Methuenfjellet** 78° 25.5' N 11° 39.5' E  
525 m high mountain north of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Harry Thom Methuen, C. A., 1869-1925, of the firm Whitson and Methuen, Edinburgh, treasurers of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-04, the leader of which was Dr. W. S. Bruce. Isachsen 1912 b. *Mount Methuen*, Bruce 1909; *Mt Methuen*, Bruce 1913.

**Mettebreen** 77° 49' N 17° 15.5' E  
About 6.5 km long glacier between Majorfjellet and Winsnesfjellet in the western part of Heer Land. After Mette Major, wife of Harald Major at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

*Meule de Foin*, see Klovningen.

**Meyerbreen** 78° 41.9' N 15° 01.0' E  
Small glacier at the southern side of Meyerfjellet, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Meyerbukta** 80° 15' N 18° 30' E  
Small bay on the eastern coast of Lågøya, off the northwestern coast of Nordaustlandet. After the hunter Meyer Olsen, who wintered on Lågøya.

**Meyerfjellet** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 785 m, on the western side of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. After Hans Abraham Meyer, 1865-1926, merchant, Mo i Rana, and Rasmus Wold Meyer, 1858-1916, merchant and works-owner, Bergen, Norway, both contributors to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Meyer*, Isachsen 1915.

**Mezenryggen** 77° 05' N 16° 20' E  
430 m high ridge south of Cholmfjellet, south in Torell Land. After Cholm, fisherman from Mezen (the White Sea). Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**MF11-breen** 79° 31.2' N 12° 43.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier northernmost in Widerøefjella, north in Haakon VII Land. After MF11, a type of aircraft used by Widerøes Flyselskap A/S in Svalbard, the company taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. Winsnes 1990.

*Mich Renders Revier*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Michael Sars Pt*, see Sarstangen.

**Michajlovfjellet** 79° 08.3' N 18° 45.5' E  
Mountain west of the front of Hinlopenbreen, easternmost in Ny-Friesland. Wassiliew 1925. *Mikhailovfjellet*, Orvin 1964.

**Michelsenhuset** 77° 30' N 14° 30' E  
The oldest house in Calypsobyen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Built by an expedition sent out by Norwegian businessman and politician, later prime minister Christian Michelsen in 1901. Moberg (1959) p. 226.

*Michelson-Kette*, see Christian Michelsenfjella.  
*Michiel Binders Bay*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Michiel Reynders Rivier*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Michiel Reyniersz' rivier*, see Van Keulenfjorden.  
*Michiel Rinders Rievier*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Michiel Rinders Riv.*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Michiel riv.*, see Rindersbukta.  
*Michiel Ryners Rivier*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

**Mickeryholmen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small islet on the western side of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After an islet in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. *Inch Mickery*, Bruce 1909.

**Midbøeryggen** 77° 46.6' N 16° 47' E  
The easternmost of three mountain ridges (the others are Vestranten and Midtranten) from Aspelintoppen down in the northern part of Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. After Finn B. Midbøe, 1918-99, governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard 1960-63. Orvin 1964.

**Middagsskjera** 77° 25.1' N 13° 52.5' E  
Skerries 2 km west of Fløyodden on the southern side of Dunderbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the noon skerries. A part of the Norwegian Svalbard expedition once passed these skerries at noon. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Middel Gat*, see Danskegattet.  
*Middel Hk*, see Midterhukten.  
*Middelbo*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Middelbo*, see Middelborghs Tent.  
*Middelborghs Tent*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. van der Brugge (1635) p. 23.  
*Middelgat of Zuyder Bay*, see Danskegattet.  
*Middelhook*, see Tschermakfjellet.  
*Middelhook*, see Roosneset.  
*Middelhukten i Nordfjorden*, see Kapp Wærn.  
*Middelhukhavnen*, see Midterhukhamna.  
*Middelland*, see Gipshukten.  
*Middendorff B.*, see Middendorffberget.

**Middendorffberget** 78° 10' N 21° 30' E  
The northwesternmost mountain in Edgeøya. After Alexandr Theodor von Middendorff, 1815-94, Russian scientist and traveller, expeditions 1842-45 in northern Siberia. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Middendorff B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

*Middle Gat*, see Danskegattet.  
*Middle Hook*, see Kaldneset.  
*Middle Hook*, see Kapp Guisseez.  
*Middle Hook haven*, see Midterhukhamna.  
*Middle R. Bay* on the western side of Storfjorden, cannot be identified. Lamont 1861.  
*Middle Rivulet*, see Odinelva.  
*Middle Rocks*, see Mesteinane.  
*Middleburg*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Middle-hook*, see Midterhukten.  
*Middle-hook berg*, see Midterhukfjellet.  
*Middle-Hook Hamn*, see Midterhukhamna.

**Midgarden** 79° 05' N 18° 20' E  
Ice area southwest of Vaigattbogen, southeastermost in Ny-Friesland. M. = the home of human beings in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Midifjellet** 76° 53.9' N 15° 59' E  
642 m high mountain between Gåsbreen and Goësbreen in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After the French word *midi* meaning south. *Gory Sofii Kovalevskoj*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 17; *Mt Kovalevskaja*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Midi*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Midle Hook*, see Tschermakfjellet.

**Midre Huklaguna** 78° 58' N 11° 27' E  
The second easternmost of Huklagunane, between Kvadehukten and Kongsfjordneset on Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land.

**Midre Lovénbreen** 78° 53' N 12° 03' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, the largest of Lovénbreane, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A7 (1961). *Lovénbreane nr 2*, Orvin 1934.

**Midtaksla** 77° 52' N 17° 19.5' E  
870 m high mountain ridge projecting northwards in the central part of Halfdan Jacobsenryggen, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1981.

*Midtberg*, see Vesle Kjeglefjellet.

**Midtbreen** 79° 30' N 15° 40' E  
The central glacier of Dei Tri Isfjella, west in Ny-Friesland. M. = the middle glacier. *2e Monte de Gl.*, Bellin 1764; *Astrupbreen*, Ingstad 1936; *Tweede Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Midtbrerabbane** 78° 26' N 21° 26' E  
Mountain ledge in the central part of Barentsjøkulen, Barentsøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

**Midtbåen** 79° 29.5' N 13° 44.5' E  
Sunken rock about 3 km west-northwest of Verdalspynten in Woodfjorden, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Andrée Land. Sjøkart 521, NSKV 1967, Svalbard map B5 (1967).



**Midterfjellet** 78° 36.1' N 16° 51' E  
The eastern part of Campbellryggen, separated from Teltfjellet by Macleodbotnen and Nordbotnen in the north, and from the rest of Campbellryggen by Macleodbotnen and Austbotnen in west, west in Bünsow Land. Ascended by A. Hacker, Günther Freiherr von Saar, and H. Sattler during the summer of 1905. *Zwischenkofel*, Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 114.

**Midterfjord** 77° 30' N 15° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district at Van Keulenfjorden, formerly belonging to The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, bought in 1932 by the Norwegian government. Area 30.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Van Keulenfjorden has also been called Midterfjorden, hence the name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 10.

*Midter-Fjord*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

*Midterfjorden*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

**Midterhuk** 77° 39' N 14° 10' E  
Name of recognized claim at Midterhuk, west in Nathorst Land, formerly belonging to The Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, in 1932 bought by the Norwegian government. Area 14.1 km<sup>2</sup>. After Midterhuk. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9.

**Midterhukbreen** 77° 39.3' N 14° 54.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier in Midterhuk, southeastwards to Forkastningsdalen, westernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. *Rabot's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

**Midterhuk** 77° 39.3' N 14° 53.0' E  
Mountain area with the heights 428, 760, 557, 477 m, Midterhukfjellet 782 m and Gåsberget 309 m, between Forkastningsdalen and Lågkollane, on the western point of Nathorst Land. M. = the middle hook because it divides the two main branches of Bellsund, in Van Mijenfjorden and Van Keulenfjorden. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants on August 25, 1919, by W. Solheim and assistants on July 11, 1920, all of the Hoel Expedition, for geographical surveying. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. *Bel Pt.*, De Geer 1919 b; *Belpoint Particion*, Gerrits 1613; *Die Abfahrt-Spitze*, Dittmer (1901) p. 211; Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Middle-hook*, Hamberg 1905; *Mittel-hook*, Nordenskiöld (1863) p. 23; *Mitter hook*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a; *Partition Pt.*, Conway (1906) p. 346, British chart 2751; *Point de Partage*, Recherche 1840; *Point Partition*, Poole (1610) p. 6, Fotherby 1613, Scoresby 1820 b; *Point Pertition*, Muller 1874, Edge 1925; *Pointe de Milieu*, Malte Brun 1866; *Pointe de Partage*, French chart 5375; *Portition Poynt*, Dudley 1646; *Separation point*, Dittmer (1901) p. 211.

*Midterhuk*, see Kongshamaren.

*Midterhuk*, see Kapp Thordsen.

*Midterhuk*, see Petermannfjellet.

*Midterhuk*, see Narreneset.

**Midterhukfjellet** 77° 39.8' N 14° 54.0' E  
The northernmost and 782 m high part of Midterhuk, west in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. *Middle-hook berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Midterhukhamna** 77° 38.6' N 14° 47.5' E  
Harbour on the southern side of Midterhuk in the innermost part of Bellsund, westernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Qvigstad (1927) p.

13. *Middelhukhavnen*, Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) p. 29; *Middle Hook haven*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 218; *Middle-Hook Hamn*, Hamberg 1905; *Mittel-Huk-Hafen*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 27; *Van Keulens Baaitje*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Midterhuksetta** 77° 39.0' N 14° 46.0' E  
Coastal plain between Gåsbergodden in the north and Midterhuk in the south, on the western point of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Midterøya*, see Midtøya.

**Midtgarden** 77° 16.9' N 21° 32.5' E  
Group of small islands in Kong Ludvigøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Lytskjold 1989.

**Midtholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Islet in Kongsfjorden, one of Lovénøyane, southwest in Haakon VII Land. M. = the middle islet. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2.

**Midtkampen** 77° 47.5' N 17° 25.5' E  
950 m high mountain on the eastern side of Ragna-Mariebreen, between Skjerdaltoppene in the north and Hollertoppen in the south, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Midtknausen** 77° 37.9' N 18° 11.5' E  
507 m high crag in the center of Thomsonbreen, on the southeastern coast of Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

*Midtlandet*. Lundquist 1971.

**Midtneset** 78° 57.8' N 28° 42' E  
Point between Nordneset and Kapp Oscar on the northern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Arnesen.

**Midtranten** 77° 47.6' N 16° 43.5' E  
One of three mountain ridges (the others are Vesttranten and Midbøeryggen) northwards from Asplintoppen north in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Midtre Geikiebrean** 78° 28.4' N 11° 31.5' E  
One of geikiebreane on the central eastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Midtrinden** 78° 06' N 22° 45' E  
About 7 km long, low mountain ridge between Øvsterinden, Pistradalen and Blåbukflya, east on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1968.

**Midtryggen** 79° 13.9' N 12° 07.0' E  
About 650 m high and 3 km long mountain ridge surrounded by Nibba and Fallièresfjella, from Snødomen westwards along Snødombreen towards Möllerfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. Liestøl 1984.

**Midtsundstadbreen** 79° 44.8' N 16° 14.0' E  
About 7 km long glacier west of Valdresflya in the northwesternmost part of Åsgardfonna, north in Ny-Friesland. After chief-engineer Åge Midtsundstad, 1941-87 at Norwegian Mapping Authority. As leader of the mapping authority's Svalbard expedition, he died in a helicopter accident northernmost on Åsgardfonna on August 23, 1987. For five summer seasons he had been conducting gravity measurements in Svalbard. Dahle 1987.

- Midtvatnet** 76° 29.4' N 16° 34' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Sørkapplaguna in the central part of Sørkappøya. M. = the middle lake. *Mellvatnet*, Lyngse 1924.
- Midtøya** 78° 20.4' N 11° 36.0' E  
The largest and central of Forlandsøyane outside the western coast of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. M. = the middle island. *Große Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 170; *Ile Midtøya*, Isachsen 1915; *Midterøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24; *Stor Øya*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Miethe I.*, see Miethelholmen.
- Miethebreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from east to Waggonwaybreen, Albert I Land. After professor Adolf Miethe, 1862-1927, German chemist, member of Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910. *Miethe-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) pp. 30 and 40.
- Miethe-Gletscher*, see Miethebreen.
- Miethelholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small islet at Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After professor Adolf Miethe, 1862-1927, German chemist, member of Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910. *Miethe I.*, German chart 155; *Miethinsel*, Hergesell (1912) p. 67; *Terna*, Bay 1913.
- Miethinsel*, see Miethelholmen.
- Migande** 74° 22' N 19° 10' E  
Stream reaching the sea through an almost vertical fall of 50 m west of Sørhamna, Bjørnøya. M. = pissing. Hoel 1925.
- Migmatittodden** 80° 40.4' N 20° 52' E  
The southern spit of Phippsøya, one of Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.
- Migmatittoppen** 79° 05.7' N 12° 31.0' E  
1065 m high peak southwest in H.U.Sverdrupfjella, west in Haakon VII Land. Hjelle 1984.
- Mikaelbreen** 77° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Ostrogradskijfjella, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Mikael Vasil'evich Ostrogradskij, 1801-61, Russian mathematician and professor at the University of Odessa. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Mikhailovfjellet*, see Michajlovfjellet.
- Mikkel Revbreen** 80° 22.5' N 20° 07' E  
Small glacier innermost in Ekstremfjorden, on the eastern side of Laponiahelvøya, northernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.
- Mikkelberget** 80° 04' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Økseryggen, east of Vestfonna, east in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.
- Milberghøgda** 77° 51.9' N 14° 38' E  
525 m high mountain on the eastern side of Aurdalen, between Aurdalskampen and Jöns Jacobfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian shipowner Olaf Marius Milberg, 1872-1936, who was one of the founders of A/S Svalbard
- Kulgruber, which company was in possession of the land here. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Millarodden** 77° 45.1' N 14° 24' E  
Point on the eastern side of Vårsolbukta, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Millarpasset** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Glen between Lisbetbreen and Ruskbreen, north of Birkelandfjella, on the divide between James I Land and Andrée Land. After Herbert J. Millar, head of the wintering party of The Northern Exploration Co. at London, Kongsfjorden 1912-13. Member of K. Wegener's expedition which searched for the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1913. See also Mansfieldfjellet and Staxrudfonna. *Millars Pass*, Wegener 1913 a; *Millarskardet*.
- Millars Pass*, see Millarpasset.  
*Millarskardet*, see Millarpasset.  
*Mille-Iles*, see Tusenøyane.  
*Miller Glacier*, see Millerbreen.
- Millerbreen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Glacier on the western side of Prins Karls Forland. After Ernest A. Miller, member of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1909. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Glacier Miller*, Isachsen 1915; *Miller Glacier*, Bruce 1913.
- Millingbreen** 78° 50' N 17° 40' E  
Glacier between Lomonosovfonna and Gruzdevbreen, just west of Snømannen and Stonga, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Georg Milling, member of the Merton College (Oxford, UK) Expedition's sledgparty in this district in 1923. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Millomryggen** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Moraine-ridge at Sveagruva, Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the ridge between two other ridges. *Mellanryggen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Milne Edwardsfjellet** 78° 13.3' N 17° 37' E  
Mountain area limited by Vendomdalen, Sassendalen, Fulmardalen and Hellefonna, on the southern side of the head of Sassendalen, Sørkapp Land. The westernmost part of the mountain is called Klufnutane, and the height at the corner of Sassendalen and Fulmardalen is called Elvhøgda. After Alphonse Milne Edwards, 1835-1900, French zoologist, managing director of Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Mt Milne Edwards*, Rabot 1894; *Pic Milne-Edwards*.
- Miløj gavanj*, see Liefdefjorden.
- Mimasknausen** 78° 50' N 17° 20' E  
Nunatak at the head of Gruzdevbreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Mimas, satellite of Saturn. See also Japetusryggen. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Mimer B.*, see Mimerbukta.  
*Mimer Bay plataa*. Probably the upper, flat part of the unnamed mountain south of Mimerdalen, but hardly intended to be the name of the locality. Heritsch (1939) p. 66.  
*Mimer Valley*, see Mimerdalen.
- Mimerbukta** 78° 38.8' N 16° 22.5' E  
About 2.5 km wide and 1 km deep bay on the northwestern side of Billefjorden, between Pyramiden and Yggdrasilkampen, east

in Dickson Land. After the ship "Mimer", which carried supplies to the Swedish phosphorite company at Kapp Thordsen in 1872. *Mimer B.*, De Geer 1912; *Mimers B.*, Nathorst 1884, Conway 1897 a; *Mimesbukta*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Miner's Bay*, Rudmose Brown (1912) p. 569; *Minesbei*, Stepanov (1937) p. 186; *Pyramide Bay*, Cabanes (1951) p. 184.

**Mimerdalen** 78° 39.2' N 16° 14' E  
About 6 km long valley from Mimerbukta in Billefjorden, to Tordalen in the eastern part of Dickson Land. After the ship "Mimer", which carried supplies to the Swedish phosphorite company at Kapp Thordsen in 1872. *Mimer Valley*, De Geer 1912; *Mimers dal*, Nathorst 1884, Conway 1897 a; *Mimesdalen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14; *Mina Valley*, Jourdain (1925) p. 2.

**Mimerelva** 78° 38.8' N 16° 14' E  
River through Mimerdalen into Mimerbukta in the eastern part of Dickson Land. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Mimers B.*, see Mimerbukta.  
*Mimers dal*, see Mimerdalen.  
*Mimesbukta*, see Mimerbukta.  
*Mimesdalen*, see Mimerdalen.

**Mimesvatnet** 79° 24.3' N 18° 01.5' E  
Lake in Glintdalen, east of Geren, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Lytskjöld.

*Mina Valley*, see Mimerdalen.  
*Mine Bay*, see Minebukta.  
*Mine No. 1*, see Gruve 1.  
*Mine No. 2*, see Gruve 2.  
*Mine No. I*, see Gruve I.  
*Mine No. II*, see Gruve II.

**Minebukta** 80° 20' N 23° 00' E  
Bay south of Goodenoughfjellet on the western side of Duvefjorden, Platenhalvøya in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. *Mine Bay*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 254.

*Miner's Bay*, see Mimerbukta.

**Minervahytta** 78° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Remains of a hut at Kokerihamna on the western side of Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Built mainly of material from the cabin of the sealer S/S "Minerva", which was wrecked at Finneset in Grønfjorden early in October 1920. *Hütte "Minerva"*, Gripp and Todtmann 1926.

**Minervaodden** 78° 01.7' N 14° 09.0' E  
Point on the western side of Grønfjorden, between Kokerineset and Sandefjordneset, formed by the outlet of Kongresselva, about 9 km from the inlet to Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After S/S "Minerva", that was wrecked in Grønfjorden in 1920. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Minesbei*, see Mimerbukta.  
*Minister Shoal*, see Ministergrunnen.  
*Ministerbåen*, see Ministergrunnen.

**Ministergrunnen** 78° 24.2' N 16° 26.5' E  
Sunken rock in the central part of Hofsteinflaket in the western half of Sassenfjorden. The shoal was found accidentally, the large Norwegian tourist steamer "Stavangerfjord" touching the bottom here on July 28, 1935. On board was, amongst others,

the Norwegian minister of trade, Alfred Madsen, hence the name. Svalbard chart 509 (1936) and 503 (1937). *Minister Shoal*, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser (1937) p. 64; *Ministerbåen*, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser (1937) p. 64.

**Ministerodden** 79° 16.1' N 12° 03.5' E  
Point on the divide between Kollerfjorden and Mayerbukta in Möllerfjorden, the easternmost branch of Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After Christian Michelsen, 1857-1925, Norwegian businessman and politician, later prime minister. Winsnes 1984.

**Minkebakken** 77° 55' N 11° 40' E  
Submarine slope in the southern part of Isfjordrenna. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

**Minkinfjellet** 78° 37.2' N 17° 22' E  
1015 m high, partly snow and ice covered mountain between Nordenskiöldbreen, Nemtinovfjellet and Florabreen, in the eastern part of Bünsow Land. After Minkin, fisherman from Mezen (the White sea) attached to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, during summer of 1900 and 1901. *Mt Minkin*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Minnaodden** 77° 46.3' N 18° 26.5' E  
Point in Storfjorden at the foot of Båtsmannen, easternmost in Heer Land. After the sealing vessel "Minna" of Brandal, used as expedition vessel by the Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Mirefjellet** 76° 57' N 17° 16.5' E  
Small mountain between Barbarabreen in the north and Daudbjørnfjellet in the south, at the coast northeast in Sørkapp Land. After "Mire", French la mire = the sight point in astronomical or geodetic observations. *Mt Barbara*, Coryell (1920) p. 5; *Mt Mire*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Miseryfjellet** 74° 25' N 19° 20' E  
Mountain in the southeastern part of Bjørnøya. The English whaler Jonas Poole named the nearby mountain Mount-miserie because of various mishaps which he suffered. Subsequent cartographers misunderstood Poole and named his Mount maleperdus Mount Misery. Hoel 1925. *Berg des Missgeschicks*, Centkiewicz (1956) p. 80; *Berg des Missgeschicks*, Centkiewicz (1956) p. 80; *Elendberg*, Dittmer (1901) p. 179, German chart 155; *Elend-Berg*, Dittmer (1901) p. 179; *Gora Nesčastja*, Jakovlev (1921) p. 67; *Gora Niedala*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 29; *Montagna della Miseria*, Marmier (1841 b) p. 184; *Montagne de Misère*, Marmier (1841 a) p. 97; *Mont-misère*, Bernard (1750) p. 270; *Mount maleperdus*, Poole (1605) p. 272; *Mount Misery*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; *Mt de la Misère*, French chart 5375.

**Miserygrunnen** 74° 24' N 19° 14' E  
Shoal off Miseryfjellet on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

*Miserylandet*, see Vesalstranda.  
*Mistake Point*, see Mistakodden.

**Mistakodden** 78° 20' N 20° 00' E  
The westernmost cape of Barentsøya. M. = the mistake point. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Cap Förvexling*, Wassiliew 1925; *Changing Point*, Bruce 1909, British chart 2751; *Channings Point*, Wassiliew (1902) p. 92; *Förvexlingsudden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *La pointe Changeante*, Service Hy-

drographique No. 273 (1922) p. 293; *Mistake Point*, Norden-skiöld (1879) p. 121; *Mys Nedorazumenja*, Černyšev (1902) p. 143, Vasiliev 1915; *Verwechslungs Spitze*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Mistelteinen** 79° 20' N 18° 40' E  
Mountain crag north of Hødbreen on the eastern side of Balderfonna, Ny-Friesland. Loke fooled the blind Hød to shoot Balder with Mistelteinen, in Norse mythology.

**Mitra** 79° 08.8' N 11° 18.5' E  
393 m high mountain southwest of Scoresbyfjellet, south on Mitrahavøya, Albert I Land. M. = the bishop's head-dress (mitre). Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. C. *Collins*, Moxon 1655; C. *di Dear sound*, Dudley 1646; C. *Kocknyz*, Nolin 1708; *Collins Cape*, Hudson (1607) p. 305, Conway (1906) pp. 25 and 353; *Colnis*, Hondius 1611, Pontanus 1611; *La Mitre*, Isachsen 1915; *Makhuk*, Pettersen 1864; *Mock Hook*, Chydenius (1865) p. 348, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b, British chart 2751; *Mokoken*, Eide 1831; *Spott-Huk*, Dittmer (1901) p. 234, German chart 155.

**Mitragrunnen** 79° 07.0' N 10° 20.0' E  
About 24 km long and 14 km wide sea area in Sjubrebanken on the northern side of Kongsfjordrenna, between 79° 04' and 79° 11' N, and 09° 40' and 10° 55' E, on the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. From neighbouring name. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

*Mitrahavøen*, see Mitrahavøya.

**Mitrahavøya** 79° 12.5' N 11° 25.0' E  
About 23 km long and 11 km wide peninsula between Krossfjorden and the sea, limited northwards by Førstebreen and Forbesbreen, southernmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Mitrahavøen*, Isachsen (1908) p. 140; *Signehavøya*, Ullring (1949) p. 12.

**Mitralaguna** 79° 07.0' N 11° 12.5' E  
Lagoon at Kapp Mitra, southernmost on Mitrahavøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Mitraskjeret** 79° 06.8' N 11° 09.5' E  
Skerry outside the inlet to Kongsfjorden, 800 m southwest of Kapp Mitra, southernmost on Mitrahavøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Mitrasnaget** 79° 00' N 08° 40' E  
The southwestern point of Sjubrebanken. From neighbouring name. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Mitratvatna** 79° 08.3' N 11° 12.5' E  
Two small lakes southwest on Mitrahavøya, 2 km southwest of Mitra and 2 km north of Kapp Mitra, southernmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Mitre Cape*, see Kapp Mitra.

**Mittag-Lefflerbreen** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Large glacier debouching into the head of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden, between Dickson Land, Olav V Land and Ny-Friesland. After professor Magnus Gustaf Mittag-Leffler, 1846-1927, Swedish mathematician, member of the Swedish committee of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Grande Montagne*, Bellin 1664; *Great Iceberg*, Hydrographic Office 1835; *Groote*

*Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Mittag-Lefflers Glaciär*, Jäderin 1899.

*Mittag-Lefflers Glaciär*, see Mittag-Lefflerbreen.

*Mittel-Felsen*, see Mesteinane.

*Mittel-hook*, see Midterhukun.

*Mittelhooken*, see Kongshamaren.

*Mittel-Huk-Hafen*, see Midterhukhamna.

*Mitter hook*, see Midterhukun.

*Mitterhook*, see Tschermakfjellet.

**Mittinga** 77° 38' N 22° 50' E  
Wet plain in the lower part of Dyrvalen, innermost in Tjuvfjorden on Edgeøya. M. = the dunghill. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969. *Dyremittinga*.

*Miösa-See*, see Veslemjøsa.

**Mjellegha** 77° 38.9' N 15° 44.5' E  
3.5 km long ridge with the peaks 585 and 779 m, between Martinbreen, Greenbreen and Mjelfonna, in the central part of Nathorst Land. M. = the dry-snow ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Mjelfonna** 77° 38.5' N 15° 46.5' E  
Two km long glacier between Mjellegha and Håviefjellet in the central part of Nathorst Land. M. = the dry-snow glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Mjogsjøen** 74° 26' N 19° 05' E  
Narrow lake in the central of Bjørnøya. After mjog (Norwegian dialect) = narrow. Hoel 1925.

**Mjogsjøhytta** 74° 26' N 19° 05' E  
Hut near Mjogsjøen, in the central part of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Hoel 1925.

**Mjølfjella** 78° 45' N 18° 00' E  
Nunatak west of Macdonaldryggen and Geerbreen, west in Olav V Land. M. = the flour mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Mjølkhumpen** 79° 35.0' N 16° 00.0' E  
Nunatak east of Nordbreen, northwest in Ny-Friesland. M. = the milk crag. Orvin 1960.

**Mjølkollen** 77° 21.1' N 15° 19.5' E  
885 m high nunatak in the eastern end of Gothankammen, on the divide between Bjørnbreen and Høgstebreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the flour mountain, because it is partly covered with ice and snow. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Mjølnarfjellet** 79° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Crag between Lomfjorden and Torsfonna, Lomfjordhavøya, Ny-Friesland. After Mjølnar, the hammer of the god Tor in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Mjøltoppen** 79° 10' N 14° 50' E  
Snow-covered peak in the southern part of Nivlheim, Andrée Land.

*Mjøsa*, see Veslemjøsa.



**Mobergtoppen** 77° 44.8' N 18° 02' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Stakken, in the uppermost part of Richardsbreen, southeast in Heer Land. After Arvin Moberg. Orvin 1960.

*Mock Hook*, see Mitra.

**Moefjellet** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1067 m, north of Aavatsmarkbreen on the eastern side of Forlandsundet, Oscar II Land. After Jakob Moe, Fåberg, Norway, surveyor-assistant, and storekeeper of Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions in 1909 and 1910, which mapped and named the mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Set Moe*, Isachsen 1915.

*Moer met de borst*, see Marri met de Borsten.

**Moffen** 80° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Small and low island north of the mouth of Wijdefjorden. Named after a Dutch term for disapproving of Germans, now seldom used. Moffen is a very important haul-out (resting) area for walrus, and an important nesting site for birds. Isachsen 1919. *I. des Verdiars*, de Reste 1801; *I. Moffen*, Pagès 1782; *Maffen Ø*, Skilling Magazin (1870) p. 60; *Mappen Ø*, Skilling Magazin (1870) p. 60; *Moffen eyl.*, Colom 1650; *Moffen Eylandt*, Jansz 1651 a, Goos 1660, Blaeu 1662, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Moffen saari*, Saraste (1925) p. 87; *Moffin Island*, Beechey (1843) p. 266; *Muffen Eyland*, Martens (1675) p. 82; *Muffen-saari*, Saraste (1925) p. 87; *Muffin's Island*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; *Mufs Island*, Martens (1711) p. 120; *'t Moffen Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Walrus Eylandt*, Colom 1662.

*Moffen eyl.*, see Moffen.  
*Moffen Eylandt*, see Moffen.

**Moffen naturreservat** 80° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Nature reserve, comprising of Moffen and an area stretching 300 m out to sea from the island and from any of the rocks surrounding it. From May 15th through to September 15th all traffic - including non-motorised - is strictly prohibited within or over the protected zone. This ban applies both to traffic on land, at sea, and in the air lower than 500 m altitude. The nature reserve was established in 1983 after traffic had increased substantially in the area.

*Moffen Pl.*, see Moffenflaket.  
*Moffen Platån*, see Moffenflaket.  
*Moffen saari*, see Moffen.

**Moffenflaket** 80° 04.0' N 14° 32.0' E  
Shallow part of Norskebanken around Moffen, between 79° 58' and 80° 10' N, and between 14° 10' and 15° 50' E. From neighbouring name. *Moffen Pl.*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933; *Moffen Platån*, De Geer 1923 b.

*Moffin Island*, see Moffen.

**Mogilnickibreen** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Waweltoppen in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. After Henryk Mogilnicki, b. 1906, photographer and wireless operator with the Polish expedition 1934, which mapped this area. Mogilnicki was an eminent alpinist and leader of the Laboratory of 'Fotochemiques' in Warsaw. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Mohn Bai*, see Mohnbukta.

**Mohnbukta** 78° 18.6' N 18° 55' E  
Bay limited by a line from the point about 1 km south of Teistpynten to the northern part of the wet plain in front of Usherbreen, on the western side of Storfjorden and outside Hayesbreen in Sabine Land. After Henrik Mohn, 1835-1916, Norwegian meteorologist, professor at the University of Oslo, founder and the first managing director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. Mohn encouraged the Norwegian sealing skippers to make geographical and meteorological observations and he published their results in Petermanns Mitteilungen. Mohn was one of the leaders of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876-78, which visited Spitsbergen in 1878, and he worked on the meteorological results of the expeditions of Nansen and Sverdrup. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Buhta Mona*, Černyšev (1902) p. 148; *Cul de Sac*, de Reste 1801; *Haarfagrehaugen*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 440; *Keer Weer*, Conway 1907; *Keer-weer*, van Keulen 1682, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Mohn Bai*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Mohns Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Möhn B.*, Wordie 1921 b.

**Mohnhøgda** 78° 49.8' N 26° 32' E  
285 m high, northernmost peak on Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. After Henrik Mohn, 1835-1916, Norwegian meteorologist, professor at the University of Oslo, founder and the first managing director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. See also Mohnbukta. *Haarfagrehaugen*, Kükenthal 1890.

*Mohns Berg*, see Mohnbukta.  
*Mokoken*, see Mitra.

**Molanderryggen** 80° 10' N 18° 40' E  
Narrow rock ridge, a continuation of the layers in Vestre Tvillingneset towards north, between Claravågen and the sea, west on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After S. Molander, b. 1925, Swedish engineer and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss Expedition to Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist and Schytt 1960.

**Mollbukta** 80° 15' N 18° 30' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Lågøya, north of Meyerbukta, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Herman Moll, Dutch cartographer. Orvin.

*Moller bay*, see Möllerfjorden.

**Moloen** 76° 35.2' N 16° 54' E  
Narrow, stony point between Grunnvågen and Molovika, on the coast south of Keilhaufjellet, southwesternmost on the coast in Sørkapp Land. M. = the break-water. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Molovika** 76° 35.1' N 16° 53.5' E  
Bay west of Moloen, south of Keilhaufjellet, southeasternmost on the coast of Sørkapp Land. M. = the break-water bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Molryggen** 79° 07.3' N 15° 17' E  
Mountain ridge between Bukkebreen, Yggbreen and Malafjellet, southeast in Andrée Land.

*Moltke Glt.*, see Moltkebreen.

**Moltkebreen** 79° 00' N 20° 00' E  
Glacier on the eastern coast of Spitsbergen, off Wilhelmøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Field-Marshal Count Helmuth von Moltke, 1800-91, German Army. *Moltke Gl.*, German chart 155.

**Moltkeneset** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
Cape in the extreme north of Wilhelmøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Field-Marshal Count Helmuth von Moltke, 1800-91, German Army. *C. Moltke*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Monaco*, see Monacofjellet.  
*Monaco Gl.*, see Monacobreen.  
*Monaco Glacier*, see Buchananisen.  
*Monaco Glacier*, see Murraybreen.

**Monacobreen** 79° 20' N 12° 30' E  
Large glacier debouching into the head of Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Prince Albert I of Monaco. See also Fyrst Alberts Topp. Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce was a member of the Prince's expedition in 1899 and he probably then saw the glacier, which was mapped by the expeditions in 1906 and 1907 organized by the Prince and led by G. Isachsen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Glacier de Monaco*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Liefde Bay-bræ*, Isachsen (1907) p. 12; *Monaco Gl.*, Bruce 1909.

**Monacofjellet** 78° 39.5' N 10° 56.5' E  
The northernmost and 1084 m high mountain in Grampianfjella, west of Nordre Buchananisen, north on Prins Karls Forland. The mountain was named and surveyed by the expeditions of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce in 1906 and 1907, organized by Prince Albert I of Monaco. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Monaco*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mount Monaco*, Bruce (1907) fig. p. 153; *Mt Monaco*, Bruce 1913.

**Monacoflaket** 78° 44.0' N 10° 20.0' E  
17 km long, submarine plateau, 20-100 m deep, between 78° 69' and 78° 49' N in the northeastern part of Forlandsbanken, on the northwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart 507 (1941) and 510 (1946).

**Monarken** 79° 13.3' N 12° 29.0' E  
1273 m high mountain west of Isachsenfonna between Mayerbreen and Tinayrebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. Winsnes 1984.

**Moncureaksla** 78° 05' N 16° 00' E  
778 m high ridge at the head of Tverrdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Thomas H. Moncure, who in 1912 mapped the area surrounding Longyearbyen. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Monfjellet** 78° 25.3' N 13° 39.5' E  
About 750 m high peak easternmost in Trollheimen and northernmost in Dalslandfjella, southeast in Oscar II Land. After the railway station in Dalsland, Sweden. See also Dalslandfjella. *Mt Mon*, De Geer 1912.

*Moniers Bay*, see Raudfjorden.  
*Moniers Baai*, see Raudfjorden.  
*Moniers-baai*, see Fuglefjorden.  
*Mont "Parasol"*, see Maunoirberget.  
*Mont Aigu*, see Syltoppen.  
*Mont Amberg*, see Ambergtoppen.  
*Mont Bezglavaia*, see Ramsayfjellet.  
*Mont Biélaia*, see Kvitberget.  
*Mont Chateau-Fort*, see Skansen.

*Mont de la Reine Maud*, see Dronning Mauds Fjell.  
*Mont du Prince Olav*, see Kronprins Olavs Fjell.  
*Mont Extrême*, see Ytterpiggen.  
*Mont Général Perrier*, see Perriertoppen.  
*Mont Golizin*, see Golitsynfjellet.  
*Mont Kamelen*, see Amadeusberget.  
*Mont Ostrokonetchnaia*, see Mt Bonsdorff.  
*Mont Oudatchnaia*, see Lykkehøgda.  
*Mont Priamoougolnaya*, see Urmstonfjellet.  
*Mont Stratifié*. The three westernmost peaks of Ellevepigpane. Wassiliew (1926) p. 37.  
*Mont Thor*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Mountain on the western side of Sorgfjorden, cannot be identified. Westman (1905) Pl. I.  
*Mont Tschebyshev*, see Čebysev-fjellet.  
*Mont Wainflete*, see Wainfletefjellet.  
*Mont Zoubtchataia*. Mountain peak south of Hornsundtind, cannot be identified. Wassiliew (1909) p. 32.  
*Montagna della Miseria*, see Miseryfjellet.  
*Montagne de Misère*, see Miseryfjellet.  
*Montagne de neige*, see Snøtoppen.  
*Montagne del Tempio*, see Templet.  
*Montagne des Ours*, see Heclahuken.  
*Montagne Grise*, see Gråfjellet.  
*Montagne Noir*, see Svartberget.  
*Montagne Rayée*, see Stripfjellet.  
*Montagne W. Ceraski*, see Ceraskijtoppen.  
*Montagnes N. Joukovsky*, see Žukovskijfjella.  
*Montagnes N. Zinger*, see Zingerfjella.

**Montblanc** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 485 m, between Biscayarfonna and Breidbøgen, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. *Mt Blanc*, Guissez 1904.

*Monte du Président Fallières*, see Fallièresfjella.  
*Monte Lardy*, see Lardyfjellet.  
*Mont-misère*, see Miseryfjellet.  
*Monts Biélya-Blancs*, see Blankfjella.  
*Monts de l'Empereur Guillaume*, see Keisar Wilhelmhøgda.  
*Monts du Président Loubet*, see Loubetfjella.  
*Monts Pakhtousov*, see Pachtusovfjellet.  
*Monts Stubendorff*, see Finlandsveggen.

**Montsouristoppen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 795 m, south of Raudfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After the Montsouris observatory near Paris, France. *Pic Montsouris*, Guissez 1904.

*Moosinsel*, see Moseøya.  
*Mora Névé*, see Morabreen.

**Morabreen** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Glacier between Høltedahlfonna, Morabreen and Holmströmbreen, James I Land. After the town Mora at Lake Siljan, Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mora Névé*, De Geer 1912.

**Morafjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain between Morabreen, Rakryggen, Orsabreen and Siljanfjellet, northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden in James I Land. After the town Mora at Lake Siljan, Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Mora*, De Geer 1912.

*Moraine Lagune*, see Morenelaguna.

- Morenedalen** 78° 03.3' N 18° 47' E  
Small valley between the southern parts of Myklegardfjellet and Agardhfjellet in the southern part of Sabine Land. After the moraine at the mouth of the valley. *Morändalen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Morenekilen** 78° 17.2' N 14° 04.5' E  
About 2 km long and narrow cove between the southern part of Esmarkmorenen and Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Morenelaguna** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Lagoon on the western side of Breidbogen, east on Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. The lagoon has probably been dammed by a moraine. *Moraine Lagune*, De Geer 1913.
- Morenestranda** 77° 02.9' N 16° 03.5' E  
3.2 km long shore southwards from Wibeveka southwestmost in Torell Land. M. = the moraine shore. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Morenetangen** 76° 49.7' N 17° 04' E  
Spit of morainic material on the northern side of Isbukta, in the northern part of Vasil'evbreen, east in Sørkapp Land. M. = the moraine spit. Svalbard chart 509 (1946), Svalbard map C13 (1948), Orvin 1948.
- Morensöns ö*, see Indre Russøya.  
*Morensön*, see Indre Russøya.
- Moritzbreen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier on the eastern coast of Woodfjorden, off Mushamna, north in Andrée Land. In this region is also Maxbreen, and Moritzbreen was named to commemorate "Max und Moritz", the well-known rogues in the drawings of Wilhelm Bursch. *Moritz-Glacier*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Moritz-Glacier*, see Moritzbreen.  
*Mornier Bay*, see Raudfjorden.  
*Morsche Zinne*. Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 132.  
*Morsche Zinne*. Mountain peak on De Geerfjellet, cannot be more closely identified. Heritsch (1929) p. 3.  
*Morsjnevbreem*, see Moršnevbreem.
- Moršnevbreem** 77° 39' N 17° 39' E  
About 15 km long, tributary glacier from north to Strongbreen at Søkkfjellet and Hillfjella, south in Heer Land. After Moršnev, petty officer, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1899-1900. *Morsjnevbreem*; *Vallée Morchnev*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Mortens ö*, see Martensøya.
- Mortensenodden** 78° 45' N 12° 40' E  
Moraine point on the northern side of the front of Aavatsmarkbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After the Norwegian seaman Herman Mortensen, 1893-1959, who took part in the hydrographic work of the Norwegian Polar Institute in 1948 and 1949 in Spitsbergen. Hornbæk 1959.
- Morändalen*, see Morenedalen.  
*Moscovit mont*, see Hornsundtind.
- Mosehjellen** 78° 52.8' N 10° 30.5' E  
About 2.5 km long shelf formation at the foot of the western side of Fuglehukfjellet, northernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After the moss-covered formation plateau. Fjeld 1988.
- Mos-eiland*, see Moseøya.
- Mosevatnet** 74° 30' N 19° 10' E  
Small lake near Kapp Forsberg, Bjørnøya. M. = the moss lake. Hoel 1925.
- Moseøya** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Island in Sørگattet, south of Danskøya, Albert I Land. M. = the moss island. *Bjørnbaiaøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; *Ile de la Mousse*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 376; *Isle Basse*, Bellin 1764; *Moosinsel*, Amundsen (1925 b) p. 43; *Mos-eiland*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 35; *Moss I.*, Beechey 1818 b; *Mossøen*, Amundsen (1925 a) p. 45; *Niedrige Insel*, Bellin 1759; *Vlak Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710.
- Moseøya fuglereservat** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Moseøya, island in Sørگattet, south of Danskøya in Albert I Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.
- Mosiel Bajj*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Moskouig Mound*, see Hedgehogfjellet.  
*Moskovia Mound*, see Hedgehogfjellet.  
*Moskovia mound*, see Hornsundtind.
- Moskusdalen** 78° 18.8' N 17° 40' E  
About 11 km long valley on the northern- and western side of Stensiöfjellet, into Sassendalen, Sabine Land. M. = the Ovibos moschatus valley. Orvin 1960.
- Moskusflanken** 78° 20.3' N 18° 11.4' E  
780 m high nunatak north of Moskushornet and east of Rabotbreen in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Moskushamn*, see Hiorthhamn.  
*Moskushavn*, see Hiorthhamn.
- Moskushornet** 78° 18.6' N 18° 10' E  
Minor mountain between Rabotbreen and Klauvbreen in Sabine Land. M. = the Ovibos moschatus horn. Orvin 1960.
- Moskuslaguna** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Lagoon at Moskushamn, Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the Ovibos moschatus lagoon. 17 musk-oxen were seen ashore here in 1929. Lyngge 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941, Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Moskusryggen** 78° 19.5' N 17° 59' E  
About 8 km long and about 2.5 km wide, flattende mountain hill on the western side of Rabotbreen in Sabine Land. M. = the Ovibus moschatus back. Orvin 1960.
- Moss I.*, see Moseøya.  
*Mossel of Halve-maans Baay*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Mossel-B.*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Mossel-Bai-Haus*, see Polhem.  
*Mossel-bay*, see Mosselbukta.
- Mosselbukta** 79° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Five km long and up to 8 km wide bay on the eastern side of the mouth of Wijdefjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. "Mossel may be a mistake for mussel, or it may be the name of some Dutch skipper", Conway (1906) pp. 359-60. It may also be a derivation of mors(ch) = marsh. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie des Coquilles*, Beaumont (1838) p. 26; *Baye des Moules ou du Croissant*, de Reste 1801; *Deer Bay*, Martens (1711) p. 14; *Der*

*halbe Mond od. Muschelbay*, Bellin 1759; *Haelfmoons Bay*, Moll 1716; *Halve Maans Bay, of Mossel Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Halvemaens baj*, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663, van Keulen 1680; *La Demie Lune ou B. des Moules*, Bellin 1764; *Mossel of Halve-maans Baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Mossel-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Mossel-bay*, Martens (1685) p. 157; *Muschel-Bay*, Martens (1675) p. 13; *Muschelhafen*, Adelung (1768) p. 412; *Muscle Bay*, Martens (1711) p. 14; *Muscle-Harbour*, Martens (1711) p. 11; *Mussel Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Blomstrand 1864; *Porto delle Conchiglie*, Martens (1680) p. 39.

**Mosseldalen** 79° 45' N 16° 10' E  
Valley southeastwards to Mosselbukta in the northern part of Ny-Friesland.

**Mosselhalvøya** 79° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Peninsula between Sorgfjorden and Mosselbukta, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. *Presqu'île Mossel*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Mossellaguna** 79° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Lagoon innermost in Mosselbukta, northwest in Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.

**Mosselvatnet** 79° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Lake east of Mosselbukta on the eastern side of the mouth of Wijdefjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. *L. Mossel*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Mosskilen** 80° 15' N 24° 10' E  
Small cove southwest of Glenhalvøya in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Moss, who was a member of R. A. Glen's wintering expedition on Nordaustlandet in 1935-36.

*Mossøen*, see *Moseøya*.

**Mosvatnet** 76° 29.6' N 16° 35' E  
About 900 m long and narrow lake south of Sørkapplaguna in the central part of Sørkappøya. M. = the moss lake, due to the amount of moss at the location. Lynge 1924.

**Mosøysundet** 79° 38.7' N 10° 55.0' E  
Small sound between Moseøya and Danskøya, west in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Motalafjella** 78° 26.4' N 12° 59.0' E  
Mountain range with heights up to 850 m, between Vestgötabreen and Austgötabreen, on the northern side of the lower part of Eidembreen, in the western part of Oscar II Land. After Motala, town in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Motala*, De Geer 1912; *Mts Motala*, Isachsen 1915.

*Mottle Bay*, see *Isbjørnhamna*.

*Mouettes I.*, see *Måkeøyane*.

*Moulin Rouge*, see *Raudfossen*.

*Mound Edge*, see *Hornsundtind*.

*Mound Edge*, see *Mount Edge*.

*Mount Balfour*, see *Balfourfjellet*.

*Mount Edge*. Probably identical with *Keilhaufjellet*, on later maps the name has been moved northwards along the eastern coast and cannot be further identified. Edge 1625, Wit 1680.

*Mount Egle*, see *Mount Edge*.

*Mount Finlay*, see *Finlayfjellet*.

*Mount Fox*, see *Bohlinryggen*.

*Mount Hegdehog*, 76° 50' N 16° E. Portion of *Hornsundtind*. "At the northern end of the range is the highest point, a needle of

rock very similar to the *Aiguille du Dru* in form. This is separated by a deep depression from the larger, but, as we afterwards learnt, lower mountain-mass to which we have attached the old name, *Mount Hedgehog*, originally given to the whole range by its English discoverers." As there is a *Hedgehogfjelleit* on the eastern coast, it is not desirable to apply Conway's name to another locality. See also *Hornsundtind*. Conway (1898 a) p. 172.

*Mount Hull*, see *Hultberget*.

*Mount Jean*, see *Gipshuken*.

*Mount Löven*, see *Lovénberget*.

*Mount maleperdus*, see *Miseryfjellet*.

*Mount Meakins*, see *Meakinsfjellet*.

*Mount Methuen*, see *Methuenfjellet*.

*Mount Misery*, see *Miseryfjellet*.

*Mount Monaco*, see *Monacofjellet*.

*Mount Parnassus*, see *Parnasset*.

*Mount Patterson*, see *Pattersonfjellet*.

*Mount Robert*.

*Mount Robert*, see *Robertfjellet*.

*Mount Siltoppen*, see *Syltoppen*.

*Mount Skelton*, see *Skeltonfjellet*.

*Mount Starashchin*, see *Griegfjellet*.

*Mount Vesuv*, see *Vesuv*.

*Mount Vitie-Huk*, see *McVitiepynten*.

*Mount Walrus*, see *Edlundfjellet*.

*Mount Wardrop*, see *Wardropfjellet*.

*Mount-miserie*. Probably the cliff at *Norskehamna* on the eastern side of *Bjørnøya*. The name has later been transferred to *Miseryfjellet*. Poole (1605) p. 272.

*Mt Advent*, see *Adventtoppen*.

*Mt Agardh*, see *Agardhfjellet*.

*Mt Aitken*, see *Aitkenfjellet*.

*Mt Albert Brun*, see *Albert Bruntoppen*.

*Mt Aldegonda*, see *Uvigstadjfellet*.

*Mt Allan*, see *Allanfjellet*.

*Mt Anna*, see *Annafjellet*.

*Mt Antonov*, see *Malte Brunfjellet*.

*Mt Archer*, see *Archernabbane*.

*Mt Arctowski*, see *Arctowskifjellet*.

*Mt Arrhenius*, see *Arrheniusfjellet*.

*Mt Arrhenius*, see *Skavlefjellet*.

*Mt Asker*, see *Askerfjellet*.

*Mt Aspelin*, see *Aspelintoppen*.

*Mt Backlund*, see *Backlundtoppen*.

*Mt Balck*, see *Balckfjellet*.

*Mt Baldhead*, see *Hallwylfjellet*.

*Mt Balfour*, see *Balfourfjellet*.

*Mt Barbara*, see *Mirefjellet*.

*Mt Bard*, see *Bairdfjellet*.

*Mt Barents*, see *Barentsfjellet*.

*Mt Bates*, see *Batesfjellet*.

*Mt Bear*, see *Bërberget*.

*Mt Belcher*, see *Stepanovfjellet*.

*Mt Bergman*, see *Bergmanfjellet*.

*Mt Bertil*, see *Bertilryggen*.

*Mt Binney*, see *Binnefjellet*.

*Mt Birger*, see *Birgerfjellet*.

*Mt Birka*, see *Birkafjellet*.

*Mt Biscayer*, see *Biscayarhaugen*.

*Mt Bjelbo*, see *Bjelbofjellet*.

*Mt Bjufkampen*, see *Bjufkampen*.

*Mt Bjørnson*, see *Bjørnsonfjellet*.

*Mt Blanc*, see *Kvitberget*.

*Mt Blanc*, see *Montblanc*.

*Mt Blanche*, see *Kvitberget*.

*Mt Blessing*, see *Blessingberget*.

*Mt Bonsdorff*. Cannot be identified, but at about the same place as *Mt Hult*, De Geer 1912, is situated. Wassiliew 1925.  
*Mt Bourée*, see Bouréfjellet.  
*Mt Brahehus*, see Brahehus.  
*Mt Brogniard*, see Brogniartfjella.  
*Mt Broms*, see Bromsfjellet.  
*Mt Bull*, see Bulltinden.  
*Mt Bunge*, see Bungefjellet.  
*Mt Burmeister*, see Burmeisterfjellet.  
*Mt Burn Murdoch*, 78° 30' N 11° 30' E. Cannot be identified. After J. V. Burn Murdoch. See also Isachsenfjellet. Bruce 1909.  
*Mt Bydal*, see Bydalsfjellet.  
*Mt C. Torell*, see Torellnesfjellet.  
*Mt Cadell*, see Cadellfjellet.  
*Mt Capitolium*, see Kapitol.  
*Mt Carlheim Gyllensköld*, see Carlheim-Gyllensköldfjellet.  
*Mt Caroline*, see Carolinefjellet.  
*Mt Casque*, see Hohenlohefjellet.  
*Mt Castel*, see Borgen.  
*Mt Castle*, see Kastellet.  
*Mt Celsius*, see Celsiusberget.  
*Mt Chameau*, see Amadeusberget.  
*Mt Charapov*, see Charapovfjellet.  
*Mt Charles*, see Charlesfjellet.  
*Mt Cheops*, see Cheopsfjellet.  
*Mt Chernishev*, see Černyševfjellet.  
*Mt Chisholm*, see Laurantzofjellet.  
*Mt Christie*, see Wiechertfjellet.  
*Mt Christophersen*, see Christophersenfjellet.  
*Mt Chun*, see Chunfjellet.  
*Mt Citadel*, see Citadellet.  
*Mt Clairaut*, see Clairauttoppen.  
*Mt Cloven Cliff*, see Klovningsknatten.  
*Mt Collett*, see Colletthøgda.  
*Mt Colonnade*, see Kolonnadane.  
*Mt Congress*, see Kongressfjellet.  
*Mt Conqueror*, see Conquerorfjellet.  
*Mt Conus*, see Konusen.  
*Mt Conway*, see Fuglehukfjellet.  
*Mt Conway*, see Conwayfjellet.  
*Mt Corrie Dome*, see Botneheia.  
*Mt Coulisses*, see Kulissene.  
*Mt Cox*, see Coxfjellet.  
*Mt Crioceras*, see Criocerasaksla.  
*Mt Curva*, see Krokfjellet.  
*Mt Cöster*, see Cösterfjellet.  
*Mt Daghem*, see Dagheimryggen.  
*Mt Dana*, see Dana.  
*Mt Dauphin*, see Palasset.  
*Mt de la Brise*, see Blåshaugen.  
*Mt de la Limite*, see Grensefjellet.  
*Mt de la Misère*, see Miseryfjellet.  
*Mt de la Princesse Alice*, see Prinsesse Alicefjellet.  
*Mt De la Table*, see Alteret.  
*Mt de la Table*, see Tavlefjellet.  
*Mt de l'Observatoire*, see Observatoriefjellet.  
*Mt de l'Observatorie*, see Observatoriefjellet.  
*Mt de St. Nicolas*, see St. Nikolausfjellet.  
*Mt Deception*, see Poincarétoppen.  
*Mt Dellen*, see Dellenfjellet.  
*Mt des Houilles*, see Kolffjellet.  
*Mt des Oiseaux*, see Fuglefjellet.  
*Mt des Oiseaux*, see Kongshamaren.  
*Mt des rennes*, see Tschermakfjellet.  
*Mt Deux Soeurs*, see Systertoppene.  
*Mt Ditlov*, see Ditlovtoppen.  
*Mt Dodds*, see Doddsfjellet.  
*Mt Drott*, see Drottenfjellet.  
*Mt Drottningholm*, see Kongsvegsåta.  
*Mt du Charbon*, see Kolffjellet.  
*Mt du Président du Storting*, see Stortingspresidenten.  
*Mt Dufferin*, see Rjurikaksla.  
*Mt Duo*, see Foxtoppen.  
*Mt Ed*, see Edfjellet.  
*Mt Edlund*, see Edlundfjellet.  
*Mt Edy*. Probably in mistake for *Mt Edge*, but cannot be more closely identified. Mount and Page 1699.  
*Mt Eidsvoll*, see Eidsvollfjellet.  
*Mt Ekman*, see Ekmanfjellet.  
*Mt Ekman*, see Strindbergfjellet.  
*Mt Elfdalen*, see Elvdalfjellet.  
*Mt Elfsborg*, see Elfsborgtoppen.  
*Mt Eremite*, see Eremitten.  
*Mt Ergomychev*, see Ergomyševfjellet.  
*Mt Errol White*, see Errol Whitefjellet.  
*Mt Extreme hook*, see Ekstremfjellet.  
*Mt Falsen*, see Falsenslottet.  
*Mt Falun*, see Falunfjellet.  
*Mt Farwood*, see Farwoodtoppen.  
*Mt Fatum*. Southwestern peak on Pretender. De Geer 1912.  
*Mt Faxe*, see Faksefjellet.  
*Mt Feiring*, see Feiringfjellet.  
*Mt Felsen*, see Falsenslottet.  
*Mt Ferrier*, see Ferrierfjellet.  
*Mt Filchner*, see Hilgardfjellet.  
*Mt Finsen*, see Finsenfjellet.  
*Mt Fjellbacka*, see Fjellbackaryggen.  
*Mt Forsius*, see Forsiustoppen.  
*Mt Fortuna*, see Fortunafjellet.  
*Mt Fotkulla*, see Fotkollen.  
*Mt Fowl Pt*, see Fuglepyntfjellet.  
*Mt Franklin*, see Franklinfjellet.  
*Mt Friedrich*, see Friedrichfjellet.  
*Mt Fries*, see Vøringen.  
*Mt Frænkel*, see Frænkeltoppen.  
*Mt Frösö*. Mountain on Jemtlandryggen. The locality cannot be identified. After the island Frösö in Jemtland, Sweden. De Geer 1913.  
*Mt Gange-Rolv*, see Gangerolvfjella.  
*Mt Garborg*, see Garborgnuten.  
*Mt Garwood*, see Garwoodtoppen.  
*Mt Gavrilo*, see Lidfjellet.  
*Mt Geddes*, see Geddesfjellet.  
*Mt Ghédéonov*, see Gedenovfjellet.  
*Mt Gjerstad*, see Gjerstadfjellet.  
*Mt Glace*, see Glasberget.  
*Mt Goodenough*, see Goodenoughfjellet.  
*Mt Gourlay*, see Gourlayfjellet.  
*Mt Grafen*, see Grevefjellet.  
*Mt Granholm*, see Granholmfjellet.  
*Mt Green Harbour*, see Grønfjordfjellet.  
*Mt Gripsholm*, see Gripsholmfjellet.  
*Mt Grytefjell*, see Grytefjellet.  
*Mt Grænsefjell*, see Grensefjellet.  
*Mt Gullstrand*, see Gullstrandfjellet.  
*Mt Gustaf*, see Gustavfjellet.  
*Mt Gyldén*, see Gyldénfjellet.  
*Mt Göteborg*, see Göteborgnuten.  
*Mt Haitand*, see Haitanna.  
*Mt Hallwyl*, see Hallwylfjellet.  
*Mt Hallwyl*, see Skolten.  
*Mt Halvdan*, see Halvdanpiggen.

*Mt Hamberg*, see Ahlmannfjellet.  
*Mt Hampus*, see Hampusfjellet.  
*Mt Hannay*, see Hannayfjellet.  
*Mt Hansteen*, see Hansteenfjellet.  
*Mt Harald Løvenskiold*, see Haraldfjellet.  
*Mt Hardie*, see Hardiefjellet.  
*Mt Hecla Hoek*, see Heclahuken.  
*Mt Hegdehog*, see Hornsundtind.  
*Mt Heidenstam*, see Heidenstamtoppen.  
*Mt Heimen*, see Heimenfjellet.  
*Mt Helland*, see Hellandfjellet.  
*Mt Hellwald*, see Hellwaldfjellet.  
*Mt Helvetia*, see Helvetiafjellet.  
*Mt Hierta*, see Lars Hierta fjellet.  
*Mt Hilgard*, see Hilgardfjellet.  
*Mt Hird*, see Hirdfjellet.  
*Mt Hollandar*, see Hollendarberget.  
*Mt Holmgren*, see Holmgrenfjellet.  
*Mt Holmgård*, see Holmgardfjellet.  
*Mt Holmia*, see Holmiafjellet.  
*Mt Homo*, see Homofjellet.  
*Mt Hope*, see Laplacetoppen.  
*Mt Hope*. Probably Laplacetoppen. Odell 1923.  
*Mt Hult*, see Hultberget.  
*Mt Humberts*, see Hambergfjellet.  
*Mt Hunne*, see Sparrefjellet.  
*Mt Husby*, see Husebyfjellet.  
*Mt Höganloft*, see Høgeloftet.  
*Mt Högflaket*, see Högflaket.  
*Mt Högkulla*, see Høgkollen.  
*Mt Högplana*, see Högplana.  
*Mt Högskolan*, see Högskulefjellet.  
*Mt Högstadius*, see Högstadiusberget.  
*Mt Haag*, see Haagfjellet.  
*Mt Haavimb*, see Haavimb fjellet.  
*Mt lakimowitch*, 78° 50' N 19° E. Mountain between Billefjorden and Hinlopenstretet, cannot be identified. After Jan Kazimirovich lakimovich, captain of the ice-breaker "Ledokol II", ship of the Russian division of the Swedis-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition in the summers of 1899, 1900 and 1901. Wassiliew 1925.  
*Mt Idre*, see Idrefjellet.  
*Mt Idun*, see Idunfjellet.  
*Mt Infant*, see Infanten.  
*Mt Inkäglan*, see Innkjegla.  
*Mt Irvine*, see Irvinefjellet.  
*Mt Isachsen*, see Isachsenfjellet.  
*Mt Ispallen*, see Ispallen.  
*Mt Jacobi*, see Jacobitoppen.  
*Mt Janus*, see Janusfjellet.  
*Mt Jarl*, see Jarlfjellet.  
*Mt Jessie*, see Jessiefjellet.  
*Mt Johansen*, see Johansenfjellet.  
*Mt Johnson*, see Birger Johnsonfjellet.  
*Mt Karlsborg*, see Karlsborgfjellet.  
*Mt Karsten*, see Karstenfjellet.  
*Mt Katz*, see Kattefjellet.  
*Mt Keilhau*, see Keilhaufjellet.  
*Mt Khazine*, see Chanzinfjellet.  
*Mt Khimkov*, see Chimkovfjellet.  
*Mt Kholm*, see Cholmfjellet.  
*Mt Kinander*, see Kinanderfjellet.  
*Mt Kinne*, see Kinnefjellet.  
*Mt Kiær*, see Kiærfjellet.  
*Mt Kjellberg*, see Kjellbergfjellet.  
*Mt Klementiew*, see Klement'evfjellet.  
*Mt Klementjeff*, see Klement'evfjellet.

*Mt Knoff*, see Knoffberget.  
*Mt Knorring*, see Knorringfjellet.  
*Mt Koldrommen*, see Koldrommen.  
*Mt Kolhamaren*, see Kolhamaren.  
*Mt Kolthoff*, see Jegerfjellet.  
*Mt Komarov*, see Komarovfjellet.  
*Mt Konen*, see Konusen.  
*Mt Koster*, see Kosterfjellet.  
*Mt Kostinsky*, see Kostinskijfjellet.  
*Mt Kostromyzyne*, see Ferrierfjellet.  
*Mt Kovalevskaia*, see Midifjellet.  
*Mt Krapotkin*, see Krapotkinfjellet.  
*Mt Kristineberg*, see Kristineberg.  
*Mt Krogh*, see Kroghfjellet.  
*Mt Kronprinz*, see Kronprins høgda.  
*Mt Kroppkullen*, see Kroppkollen.  
*Mt Kross*, see Krossfjellet.  
*Mt Krümmel*, see Krümmelfjellet.  
*Mt Kungshättan*, see Kongshetta.  
*Mt Kupffer*, see Kupfferberget.  
*Mt Kärnan*, see Kjernen.  
*Mt Köping*, see Köpingfjellet.  
*Mt Labor*, see Laborfjellet.  
*Mt Lagercrantz*, see Lagercrantz fjellet.  
*Mt Lagercrantz*, see Lagercrantzberget.  
*Mt Lagerlöf*, see Lagerlöfhøgda.  
*Mt Laplace*, see Laplacetoppen.  
*Mt Laponia*, see Laponiafjellet.  
*Mt Larsin*, see Larsséntoppen.  
*Mt Larsson*, see Larssonfjellet.  
*Mt Laube*, see Laubefjellet.  
*Mt Laurantzon*, see Laurantzonfjellet.  
*Mt Le*, see Letoppen.  
*Mt Lébedev*, see Hilmarfjellet.  
*Mt Lee*, see Leefjellet.  
*Mt Legendre*, see Legendretoppen.  
*Mt Leksand*, see Leksandfjellet.  
*Mt Lemström*, see Lemströmfjellet.  
*Mt Lex*, see Lexfjellet.  
*Mt Liljevalch*, see Liljevalchfjellet.  
*Mt Lilleborg*, see Lilljeborgfjellet.  
*Mt Lilljeborg*, see Lilljeborgfjellet.  
*Mt Ling*, see Lingfjellet.  
*Mt Linné*, see Linnéfjella.  
*Mt Lion*, see Løvehovden.  
*Mt Louis*, see Louisfjellet.  
*Mt Louis Olivier*, see Oliviertoppen.  
*Mt Lovén*, see Lovénberget.  
*Mt Lucitania*, see Lusitaniafjellet.  
*Mt Lule*, see Lulefjellet.  
*Mt Luna*, see Karl Bayfjellet.  
*Mt Lundbohm*, see Lundbohm fjellet.  
*Mt Lundtvedt*, see Lundtvedtfjellet.  
*Mt Lusitania*, see Lusitaniafjellet.  
*Mt Lux*, see Luxtoppen.  
*Mt Løvland*, see Løvlandfjellet.  
*Mt Løvlie*, see Løvliefjellet.  
*Mt Långstacken*, see Langstacken.  
*Mt Mac Laurin*, see Maclaurinryggen.  
*Mt Makarov*, see Makarovtoppen.  
*Mt Malmgren*, see Malmgrenfjellet.  
*Mt Manchester*, see Kinanderfjellet.  
*Mt Marcussen*, see Marcussenfjellet.  
*Mt Margaret*, see Margaretheberget.  
*Mt Margaret*, see Margaretfjellet.  
*Mt Margerie*, see Margeriefjellet.

*Mt Marguerite*, see Margaretheberget.  
*Mt Marie*, see Marietoppen.  
*Mt Marieneck*, see Marinova.  
*Mt Marmier*, see Vikinghøgda.  
*Mt Marmier*, see Marmierfjellet.  
*Mt Marstrander*, see Marstranderfjellet.  
*Mt Mathiesen*, see Mathiesenfjellet.  
*Mt Mathieson*, see Phippsfjellet.  
*Mt Mathieson*, see Grampianfjella.  
*Mt Medium*, see Mediumfjellet.  
*Mt Mellby*, see Mellbyfjellet.  
*Mt Meraker*, see Meråkerfjellet.  
*Mt Methuen*, see Methuenfjellet.  
*Mt Meyer*, see Meyerfjellet.  
*Mt Middelhuk*, see Tschermakfjellet.  
*Mt Midi*, see Midifjellet.  
*Mt Miklagård*, see Myklegardfjellet.  
*Mt Milne Edwards*, see Milne Edwardsfjellet.  
*Mt Minkin*, see Minkinfjellet.  
*Mt Mire*, see Mirefjellet.  
*Mt Mon*, see Monfjellet.  
*Mt Monaco*, see Monacofjellet.  
*Mt Mora*, see Morafjellet.  
*Mt Motala*, see Motalafjella.  
*Mt Muller*, see Müllerberget.  
*Mt Müller*, see Thorkelsenfjellet.  
*Mt Mæcenias*, see Marstranderfjellet.  
*Mt Nacka*, see Nacka.  
*Mt Nadejda*, see Håpfjellet.  
*Mt Nathorst*, see Nathorstfjellet.  
*Mt Natrud*, see Natrudfjellet.  
*Mt Neilsen*, see Nielsenfjellet.  
*Mt Nemtinov*, see Nemtinovfjellet.  
*Mt Nielsen*, see Nielsenfjellet.  
*Mt Nils*, see Nilsfjellet.  
*Mt Nilsson*, see Sven Nilssonfjellet.  
*Mt Nisser*, see Nisserfjellet.  
*Mt Nobel*, see Sinaiberget.  
*Mt Nora*, see Nora.  
*Mt Nordenskiöld*, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.  
*Mt Nordeskiöld*, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.  
*Mt Nordfallet*, see Nordfallet.  
*Mt Nordkulla*, see Nordkollen.  
*Mt Norrby*, see Nordbyfjellet.  
*Mt Norstorm*, see Norströmfjellet.  
*Mt Norstrom*, see Norströmfjellet.  
*Mt Norström*, see Norströmfjellet.  
*Mt Nox*, see Noxtoppen.  
*Mt O'Dell*, see Odelfjellet.  
*Mt Oden*, see Odinfjellet.  
*Mt Oioseau*, see Fugleberget.  
*Mt Okapi*, see Vivienberget.  
*Mt Olsen*, see Hans Olsenfjellet.  
*Mt Olsson*, see Olssonfjellet.  
*Mt Omma*, see Ommafjellet.  
*Mt Ommanney*, see Ommanneyfjellet.  
*Mt Onze-Sommets*, see Ellevepigane.  
*Mt Opera*, see Operafjellet.  
*Mt Orsa*, see Orsafjellet.  
*Mt Ossian Sars*, see Ossian Sarsfjellet.  
*Mt Oswald*, see Jöns Jakobfjellet.  
*Mt Otto*, see Ottofjellet.  
*Mt Ounkovsky*, see Unkovskijfjellet.  
*Mt Palatium*, see Palatiumfjellet.  
*Mt Papegaie*, see Lundehuken.  
*Mt Parapluie*, see Maunoirberget.  
*Mt Pax*, see Paxfjellet.  
*Mt Perrier*, see Perriertoppen.  
*Mt Phipps*, see Grampianfjella.  
*Mt Phipps*, see Phippsfjellet.  
*Mt Pic Blanc*, see Gipshuken.  
*Mt Pite*, see Pitefjellet.  
*Mt Poincaré*, see Poincarétoppen.  
*Mt Posche*, see Pöschefjellet.  
*Mt Poudingue*, see Puddingen.  
*Mt Pretender*. The northwestern peak of Pretender. De Geer 1912.  
*Mt Primates*, see Primatesfjella.  
*Mt Princeps*, see Stortinden.  
*Mt Protector*, see Protektorfjellet.  
*Mt Pteraspis*, see Pteraspistoppen.  
*Mt Purpura*, see Purpurfjellet.  
*Mt Pyramidal*, see Pyramiden.  
*Mt Queen*, see Dronningfjella.  
*Mt Rabot*, see Botnehaugen.  
*Mt Ragunda*, see Ragundafjellet.  
*Mt Ramm*, see Ramfjellet.  
*Mt Ramsay*, see Ramsayfjellet.  
*Mt Relict*, see Reliktfjellet.  
*Mt Renaud*, see Renaudfjellet.  
*Mt Reusch*, see Reuschfjellet.  
*Mt Reuterskiöld*, see Reuterskiöldfjellet.  
*Mt Riviera*, see Rivieratoppen.  
*Mt Robert*, see Robertfjellet.  
*Mt Robertson*, see Robertsonfjellet.  
*Mt Rogatchev*, see Rogačevryggen.  
*Mt Roslagen*, see Roslagenfjellet.  
*Mt Rotges*, see Alkekongen.  
*Mt Rotunda*, see Rotundafjellet.  
*Mt Rubin*, see Rubinfjellet.  
*Mt Rudmose*, see Rudmosefjellet.  
*Mt Rurik*, see Rjurikfjellet.  
*Mt Rypefjell*, see Rypefjellet.  
*Mt Rättvik*, see Rättvikfjellet.  
*Mt Röhss*, see Röhssberget.  
*Mt Røros*, see Rørosfjellet.  
*Mt Rösklumpen*, see Røysklumpen.  
*Mt Saether*, see Sætherfjellet.  
*Mt Sars*, see Ossian Sarsfjellet.  
*Mt Saurie*, see Saurieberget.  
*Mt Schdanov*, see Ždanovfjellet.  
*Mt Schetelig*, see Scheteligfjellet.  
*Mt Schmidt*, see Šmidtberget.  
*Mt Schoenrock*, see Schönrockfjellet.  
*Mt Schott*, see Schottfjellet.  
*Mt Schwedenstein*, see Svenskesteinen.  
*Mt Scoresby*, see Scoresbyfjellet.  
*Mt Scotia*, see Scotiafjellet.  
*Mt Scott Keltie*, see Scott Keltiefjellet.  
*Mt Scott-Hansen*, see Scott-Hansenfjellet.  
*Mt Sederholm*, see Sederholmfjellet.  
*Mt Sedgwick*, see Sophus Liefjellet.  
*Mt Sedgwick*, 78° 40' N 15° 30' E. Mountain north of Dicksonfjorden, possibly Triungen, but cannot be identified with certainty. Glen 1934.  
*Mt Sedgwick*, see Triungen.  
*Mt Sefström*, see Palatiumfjellet.  
*Mt Sergheiev*, see Sergeevfjellet.  
*Mt Serghievsky*, see Sergievskijfjellet.  
*Mt Serghievsky*, see Amadeusberget.  
*Mt Sidorov*, see Rotjesfjellet.  
*Mt Siegel*, see Zigel'fjellet.

*Mt Sigurd*, see Sigurdfjellet.  
*Mt Siljan*, see Siljanfjellet.  
*Mt Sir Thomas*, see Sir Thomasfjellet.  
*Mt Sköldkulla*, see Skjoldkollen.  
*Mt Slottet*, see Slottet.  
*Mt Smyslov*, see Smyslovfjellet.  
*Mt Snellius*, see Amadeusberget.  
*Mt Snellius-Mire*, see Snelliusfjellet.  
*Mt Snövålen*, see Snøvola.  
*Mt Sokolov*, see Plogen.  
*Mt Solander*, see Solanderfjellet.  
*Mt Solna*, see Solnafjellet.  
*Mt Sparre*, see Sparrefjellet.  
*Mt Stadion*, see Stadionfjellet.  
*Mt Starostin*, see Starostinfjellet.  
*Mt Steinhäuser*, see Steinhäuserfjellet.  
*Mt Stelling*, see Stellingfjellet.  
*Mt Stenbrohult*, see Productustoppen.  
*Mt Stépanov*, see Belcherfjellet.  
*Mt Stigaren*, see Stigaren.  
*Mt Stjernspetz*, see Stjernspetzfjellet.  
*Mt Stolovaia*, see Stolovajafjellet.  
*Mt Storbullen*, see Storbullen.  
*Mt Storknösen*, see Storknausen.  
*Mt Storlien*, 78° 40' N 13° E. Probably identical with Gjerstadfjellet. De Geer 1912.  
*Mt Storlien*, see Gjerstadfjellet.  
*Mt Storlängan*, see Storlengja.  
*Mt Strökärr*, see Strökärrfjellet.  
*Mt Strömberg*, see Lardyfjellet.  
*Mt Stugun*, see Stugunfjellet.  
*Mt Sture*, see Sturefjellet.  
*Mt Stäket*, see Stäket.  
*Mt Sundevall*, see Sundevalltoppen.  
*Mt Svanberg*, see Chimkovfjellet.  
*Mt Svanberg*, see Svanbergfjellet.  
*Mt Svea*, see Svea.  
*Mt Sven*, see Svenfjellet.  
*Mt Sverre*, see Sverrefjellet.  
*Mt Sverresborg*, see Sverresborg.  
*Mt Syd*, see Sørfjellet.  
*Mt Syltoppen*, see Syltoppen.  
*Mt Systema*, see Systemafjellet.  
*Mt Särna*, see Särnafjellet.  
*Mt Säter*, see Säterfjellet.  
*Mt Sörbullen*, see Sörbullen.  
*Mt Sörby*, see Sørbyfjellet.  
*Mt Sörkulla*, see Sørkollen.  
*Mt Sørli*, see Sørliifjellet.  
*Mt Søstrene*, see Systemafjellet.  
*Mt Table Taage*, see Tåkefjellet.  
*Mt Tatiana*, see Tat'janafjellet.  
*Mt Taylor*, see Taylorfjellet.  
*Mt Tchebychev*, see Čebyševfjellet.  
*Mt Tchernaiia*, see Černajafjellet.  
*Mt Tchernyschef*, see Černyševfjellet.  
*Mt Teist*, see Teistberget.  
*Mt Telge*, see Telgefjellet.  
*Mt Tessin*, see Tessinfjellet.  
*Mt Tillberg*, see Tillbergfjellet.  
*Mt Timert*, see Timertfjellet.  
*Mt Tjosaas*, see Tjosaasfjellet.  
*Mt Toil*, see Ekstremfjellet.  
*Mt Tolstad*, see Tolstadfjellet.  
*Mt Tor*, see Torfjellet.  
*Mt Tora*, see Torafjellet.

*Mt Torgersrud*, see Torgersruudfjellet.  
*Mt Torne*, see Tornefjellet.  
*Mt Tretaggen*, see Tretaggen.  
*Mt Triabas*, see Grønsteinfjellet.  
*Mt Tricolor*, see Trikorolfjellet.  
*Mt Triplex*, see Triungen.  
*Mt Trollhättan*, see Trollhättan.  
*Mt Trollstädet*, see Trollsteet.  
*Mt Tschernyschef*, see Černyševfjellet.  
*Mt Tschernyschef*, see Černyševfjellet.  
*Mt Tschernyschew*, see Černyševfjellet.  
*Mt Tydalen*, see Tydalsfjellet.  
*Mt Tyrrell*, see Tyrrellfjellet.  
*Mt Uddevalla*, see Uddevallaryggen.  
*Mt Umbrella*, see Maunoirberget.  
*Mt Urme*, see Umeffjellet.  
*Mt Urmston*, see Urmstonfjellet.  
*Mt Vallot*, see Vallotfjellet.  
*Mt Varjag*, see Væringen.  
*Mt Vasa*, see Vasafjellet.  
*Mt Venjan*, see Venjanfjellet.  
*Mt Vestal*, see Vestalfjellet.  
*Mt Vestplana*, see Vestplana.  
*Mt Vestvalla*, see Vestvallaafjellet.  
*Mt Vesuvius*, see Vesuv.  
*Mt Visingsö*, see Holtedahlvarden.  
*Mt Vitie Pt*, see McVitiepynten.  
*Mt Vivian*. Mountain east of Billefjorden, cannot be identified. Wassiliew 1925.  
*Mt Vlak-Hoek*, see Flathukfjellet.  
*Mt Volger*, see Volgerberget.  
*Mt Volkovitch*, see Volkovičfjellet.  
*Mt Vortefjell*, see Vortefjellet.  
*Mt Väderhatt*, see Väderhattfjellet.  
*Mt Varend*, see Vardeborg.  
*Mt Varingen*, see Wagnerfjella.  
*Mt Väsby*, see Vestbyfjellet.  
*Mt Wallenberg*, see Wallenbergfjellet.  
*Mt Walrus*, see Edlundfjellet.  
*Mt Wargentín*, see Wargentinfjellet.  
*Mt Wassiliew*, see Vasil'evfjellet.  
*Mt Waygat*, see Vaigattfjellet.  
*Mt Whales Head*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Mt Whales Point*, see Kvalpyntfjellet.  
*Mt Wijk*, see Bredsdorffberget.  
*Mt Wille*, see Willeberget.  
*Mt William*, see Wilhelmberget.  
*Mt Wiman*, see Wimanfjellet.  
*Mt Wulff*, see Wulffberget.  
*Mt Zebra*, see Vivienberget.  
*Mt Zébre*, see Vivienberget.  
*Mt Zerasky*, see Ceraskijtoppen.  
*Mt Ziel*, see Siktefjellet.  
*Mt Zorn*, see Zornfjellet.  
*Mt Æolus*, see Hallberget.  
*Mt Østby*, see Østbyfjellet.  
*Mt Östplana*, see Austplana.  
*Mt Aagaard*, see Aagaardtoppen.  
*Mt Åre*, see Årefjellet.  
*Mt Aase*, see Aasefjellet.  
*Mt. Wainflete*, see Wainfletefjellet.  
*Mt. Watson*, see Watsonstoppen.  
*Mt. Westbye*, see Westbyfjellet.  
*Mts Anker*, see Ankerfjella.  
*Mts Bouvier*, see Bouvierfjella.  
*Mts Carl*, see Carlsfjella.



*Mts Coupole de Neige*, see Snøkuppelen.  
*Mts de Poulkovo*, see Pulkovofjella.  
*Mts de Ste Olga*, see St. Ol'gafjella.  
*Mts Dovre*, see Dovrefjell.  
*Mts du mathémat. Somov*, see Somovfjella.  
*Mts Fred Olsen*, see Fred Olsenfjellet.  
*Mts Goldschmidt*, see Goldschmidtfjella.  
*Mts Grevefjell*, see Grevefjellet.  
*Mts Graarud*, see Graarudfjella.  
*Mts Hansen*, see Ole Hansenkammen.  
*Mts Heer*, see Heerfjellet.  
*Mts Holmeslet*, see Holmesletfjella.  
*Mts Holmsen*, see Holmsenfjellet.  
*Mts Holta*, see Holtafjella.  
*Mts Ibsen*, see Ibsenfjella.  
*Mts Jacobsen*, see Jacobsenfjella.  
*Mts Karpinsky*, see Karpinskijfjella.  
*Mts Kholm*, 77° N 16° 30' E. Mountain east of Hornsund, situated near Cholmfjellet, not a natural geographical unit. Was-siliew 1925.  
*Mts Klingsberg*, see Klingsbergfjellet.  
*Mts Knudsen*, see Gunnar Knudsenfjella.  
*Mts Konow*, see Konowfjellet.  
*Mts Kovalsky*, see Koval'skijfjella.  
*Mts Larsen*, see Thomsonfjella.  
*Mts Losvik*, see Losvikfjella.  
*Mts Lowzow*, see Lowzowfjella.  
*Mts Mathiesen*, see Mathiesenfjella.  
*Mts Mikhailov*, see Carlheim-Gyllensköldfjellet.  
*Mts Motala*, see Motalafjella.  
*Mts Munthe*, see Munthefjella.  
*Mts Nicolas Joukovsky*, see Žukovskijfjella.  
*Mts Nicolas Zinger*, see Zingerfjella.  
*Mts Nissen*, see Nissenfjella.  
*Mts Ostrogradsky*, see Ostrogradskijfjella.  
*Mts Prince Heinrich*, see Prins Heinrichfjella.  
*Mts Rekstad*, see Rekstadfjella.  
*Mts Risefjell*, see Risefjella.  
*Mts Roos*, see Roosfjella.  
*Mts Russes*, see Russefjella.  
*Mts Rykachev*, see Rykačevfjella.  
*Mts Ræder*, see Ræderfjella.  
*Mts Sejersted*, see Sejerstedfjella.  
*Mts Sigurd*, see Sigurdfjellet.  
*Mts Sutor*, see Stairhøgdene.  
*Mts Svartfjell*, see Svartfjella.  
*Mts Teistefjell*, see Trollfuglfjella.  
*Mts Trollheim*, see Trollheimen.  
*Mts Trondheim*, see Trondheimfjella.  
*Mts Tronfjell*, see Wagnerfjella.  
*Mts Vegard*, see Vegardfjella.  
*Mts Vesteraalen*, see Vesterålfjella.  
*Mts Vækerö*, see Vekkerøfjellet.  
*Mts vækter*, see Vaktaren.  
*Mts W. Struve*, see Struvefjella.  
*Mts Wergeland*, see Wergelandfjella.  
*Mts Wittenburg*, see Vittenburgfjella.  
*Mts Zebra*, see Sebrafjella.  
*Mud Bank*, see Mudderbanken.

**Mudalen** 77° 49.8' N 21° 30.0' E  
 About 5 km long valley between Karlsenfjellet and the coast, in the western part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Büdel 1960. *Hüttetal*, Büdel.

**Mudderbanken** 74° 50' N 16° 20' E  
 Fishing ground northwest of Bjørnøya. *Mud Bank*, Close 1938.

**Mudderbukta** 78° 43.5' N 14° 45.0' E  
 The innermost part of Ekmannfjorden, southernmost in James I Land. M. = the mud bay. Arnesen 1987.

*Mueller Berg*, see Müllerberget.

**Muen** 77° 49.8' N 21° 30.5' E  
 Dome-shaped mountain between Mudalen and Rakkardalen, on the western part of Edgeøya. After Muen in Ringebu-fjellet in Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Muffen Eyland*, see Moffen.

*Muffen-saari*, see Moffen.

*Muffin's Island*, see Moffen.

*Mufs Island*, see Moffen.

**Mulefjellet** 78° 00' N 21° 32' E  
 Long mountain between Drivdalen and Raddedalen, on the eastern side of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Snøhetta*, Orvin 1964.

**Mullerneset** 79° 45' N 14° 00' E  
 The easternmost point on Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After the Dutch historian S. Muller, who wrote a book which is a good source of information as to older Svalbard names. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Mumien** 78° 42.0' N 16° 20.0' E  
 Three km long mountain north of Pyramiden, east in Dickson Land. M. = the mummy. Liestøl 1987.

*Munch-Berge*, see Framslengja.

*Munin Gl.*, see Muninbreen.

*Munin River*, see Muninelva.

*Munin V.*, see Munindalen.

**Muninbreen** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
 Small glacier north of Mimerdalen, on the western side of Billefjorden, Dickson Land. After Munin, one of Odin's ravens in Norse mythology. *Munin Gl.*, Stensiö 1918.

**Munindalen** 78° 41' N 16° 08' E  
 Tributary valley from north to Mimerdalen, between Reuter-skiöldfjellet and Odinfjellet, in the central part of Dickson Land. After Munin, one of Odin's ravens in Norse mythology. *Munin V.*, De Geer 1912.

**Muninelva** 78° 41' N 16° 08' E  
 River through Munindalen to Mimerelva in the central part of Dickson Land. After Munin, one of Odin's ravens in Norse mythology. *Munin River*, Vogt 1941; *Northern Rivulet*, Nilsson (1941) p. 44.

**Munkehetta** 79° 25' N 11° 50' E  
 Mountain peak south of Munken, northeast of the uppermost part of Lilliehöök-breen, Haakon VII Land.

**Munken** 78° 42' N 10° 58' E  
 Small and very distinctive crag in Bouréefjellet on the southern side of Murraybreen, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. M. = the monk. Hoel 1909.

- Munken** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
1223 m high mountain with a snow cap, half-way between the head of Lilliehöökfjorden and Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. The black mountain with the snow cap resembles a tonsured monk, hence the name. *Le Moine*, Isachsen 1912 a, British chart 2751.
- Munroe Point*, see Adventpynten.
- Munthebreen** 79° 28.6' N 11° 02.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from north to the lower part of Sjettebreen, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Munthefjella** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 707 m, north of Sjettebreen on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After major-general Carl Oscar Munthe, b. 1861, Norwegian Army, head of departement of the Geographical Survey of Norway 1902-07. *Mts Munthe*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Murbreen** 77° 58.9' N 17° 08' E  
About 2 km long glacier from Murtoppane and Langstakken to Pålsjöbreen, southeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin 1964.
- Murchinsons Bugt*, see Murchisonfjorden.  
*Murchison B.*, see Murchisonfjorden.
- Murchison Bay** 80° 05' N 18° 20' E  
Swedish station at Kinnvika, southwest on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Liljequist (1959) p. 82.
- Murchisonfjorden** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Fiord towards Hinlopenstretet, in the extreme west of Nordaustlandet. After Sir Roderick Murchison, 1792-1871, English geologist and geographer. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *De boght met de Eijlanden*, Giles 1724; *De bogt met de Eylanden*, Loots 1720; *Murchinsons Bugt*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Murchison B.*, British chart 2751; *Murichson-Bai*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 49; *Russebaien*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 56; *Russefjord*, Alme 1895; *Russefjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 56; *Ryssöbayan*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 167; *Øyffjorden*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926.
- Murdoch river*, see Murdochelva.
- Murdochelva** 78° 26' N 17° 02' E  
River from Burn Murdochbreen through Fuhmeisterdalen to the northern coast of Tempelfjorden, southeast in Bünsow Land. After William Gordon Burn Murdoch, 1862-1939. See also Burn Murdochbreen. *Murdoch river*, Feyling-Hanssen and Jørstad (1950) p. 28.
- Murdochtoppen** 78° 27.8' N 11° 31.0' E  
575 m high mountain between Midtre Geikiebreenn and Archibald Geikiebreenn on the eastern side of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After William Gordon Burn Murdoch, 1862-1939. See also Burn Murdochbreen. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Mureflöta** 77° 18' N 22° 50' E  
Plain with many rivulets northeast of Negerfjellet in the southeastern part of Edgeøya. After the flower Polarmure. Neilson 1968. *Renn-Bahn*, Büdel.
- Muren** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Rock-wall with almost perpendicular sides, south of Seligerbreen, a tributary glacier from the west to Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. M. = the wall. *Le Mur*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Murfjellet** 78° 48.3' N 15° 53.5' E  
Mountain east of Citadellet and south of the upper part of Nathorstaldalen, west in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.
- Murichson-Bai*, see Murchisonfjorden.  
*Murray Ness*, see Murraypynten.  
*Murray Pt*, see Murraypynten.
- Murraybreen** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier south of Murraypynten, on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir John Murray, 1841-1914, Scottish oceanographer and limnologist, in Spitsbergen on board a sealer in 1868, member of the Challenger Expedition December 1872-76. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Glacier Murray*, Isachsen 1915; *Monaco Glacier*, Bruce 1913.
- Murraypynten** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Cape at Forlandsrevet, on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir John Murray, 1841-1914, Scottish oceanographer and limnologist, in Spitsbergen on board a sealer in 1868, member of the Challenger Expedition December 1872-76. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Murray Ness*, Bruce 1908; *Murray Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Pte J. Murray*, Isachsen 1915.
- Murraytjørnene** 78° 44.0' E 11° 10.5' E  
Four lakes near Murraypynten on the eastern side of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir John Murray, 1841-1914, Scottish oceanographer and limnologist, in Spitsbergen on board a sealer in 1868, member of the Challenger Expedition December 1872-76. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Mursteinen*, see Seligernabbane.
- Murtoppane** 77° 59.5' N 17° 10.5' E  
Three peaks on the ridge westwards from Dalkjegla, southeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin 1964.
- Muschel-Bay*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Muschelhafen*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Muscle Bay*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Muscle-Harbour*, see Mosselbukta.  
*Muscouie mount*, see Hedgehogfjellet.  
*Muscovy Berg*, see Stellingfjellet.  
*Muscovy Companies Mount*, see Hornsundtind.  
*Muscovy Mount*, see Hedgehogfjellet.
- Musfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 405 m, on the eastern side of the mouth of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. M. = the mouse mountain, translation of the German name. *Maus*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Mushamna** 79° 35' N 14° 00' E  
Bay on the eastern side of the northern part of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. M. = the mouse bay. Norwegian translation of the oldest name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie Svendsen*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Liefde Baytje*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Muys haven*, Blaeu 1662, Conway 1906; *Svendsenbukta*, Ritter (1938) p. 55; *Svendsen-Bai*, Schenk (1937) p. 16.

*Mushroom Harbour*, see Worsleyhamna.

*Muskowy Mt*, 77° 10' N 17° E. On the western side of Storfjorden, cannot be identified. Malte Brun 1866.

**Muslingodden** 78° 30.7' N 14° 25.0' E  
1.5 km long point formed by the southern lateral moraine of Sveabreen, on the northern side of Yoldiabukta, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Yoldiabukta is named after the Arctic mussel *Yoldia* (*Portlandia arctica*) found here. Arnesen 1983.

**Muspellvidda** 79° 20' N 16° 00' E  
The southwestern part of Åsgardfonna, west in the central part of Ny-Friesland. After Muspell, the home of Surt in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Mussel Bay*, see Mosselbukta.

*Muydens Bay*, see Vårsolbukta.

*Muyens haven*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*Muys Haven*, 80° N 18° E. Bay on the northwestern side of Nordaustlandet. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Muys haven*, see Mushamna.

**Myadalen** 78° 33.5' N 16° 04' E  
About 5 km long, tributary valley from north to Skansdalen, between Gyntfjellet and Fonnosa to Skansen in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. After *Mya truncata* found here. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

**Myadalselva** 78° 30' N 16° 00' E  
River through Myadalen, southeast in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Myggdalen** 78° 37.6' N 15° 30' E  
About 2.3 km long valley on the western side of Bredsdorffberget in the western part of Dickson Land. M. = the gnat valley. Name originally used by Johs. Lid. Harland 1952.

**Myggrabben** 74° 30' N 19° 04' E  
Ridge of hills on the northern side of Laksvatnet, Bjørnøya. M. = the gnat hill. Hoel 1925.

**Myggvatna** 78° 15.7' N 13° 13.5' E  
Three small lakes in the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. M. = the gnat lakes. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Mühlbacher Gletscher*, see Mühlbacherbreen.

**Mühlbacherbreen** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Glacier debouching into the sea in the northeastern corner of Hornsund, on the divide between Wedel Jarlsberg Land and Torell Land. After the Austrian, Ferdinand Mühlbacher, 1840-1913, chief ranger, member of Count Wilczek's expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya, by which the glacier was named. *Burgerbreen*, Pillewizer 1938; *Gl. Mühlbach*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mühlbacher Gletscher*, Sterneck 1874; *Mühlenbachbre*, Heintz (1953) p. 9.

*Mühlenbachbre*, see Mühlbacherbreen.

*Myhres top*, see Myhretinden.

**Myhretinden** 79° 20' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 1021 m, 12 km east-southeast of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Haakon Julius Myhre, b. 1872, Tromsø, Norway, topographer-assistant on the expedition to Spitsbergen in

1906 which Prince Albert I of Monaco organized and G. Isachsen led, and which mapped and named the mountain. *Myhres top*, Isachsen (1907) p. 96; *Set Myhre*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Myklegardfjellet** 78° 04' N 18° 45' E  
Mountain on the northeastern side of Agardhbukta, limited in the west by Væringsdalen, in the north by Daudbreen and in the east by Agardhfjellet and Morenedalen, southeasternmost in Sabine Land. After the Viking name of Constantinople. *Mt Miklagård*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Mylingen** 79 19.7' N 11° 00.0' E  
606 m high mountain southernmost in Ræderfjella, between Andrebreen and Tredjebreen, west in Albert I Land. Arnesen 1984.

**Mylla** 79° 47.0' N 13° 10.0' E  
Small lake east of Skjoldkollen, between Reinsdyrflya and Norddalsflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After lake in Nordmarka, Oslo, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Müller*, see Thorkelsenfjellet.

*Müller Berg*, see Müllerberget.

**Müllerberget** 77° 30' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain in the Peninsula northwest of Tjuvfjorden, southwest on Edgeøya. After Johann W. Baron von Müller, 1824-66, German zoologist and explorer. It was Müller who induced Heuglin to go to Africa. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Mt Muller*, Wassiliew 1925, British chart 2751; *Mueller Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Müller Berg*, German chart 155.

**Müllerneset** 78° 29.2' N 12° 22.5' E  
About 1 km wide cape just south of the inlet to St. Jonsfjorden, westernmost in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Samuel Harris Müller, 1849-1930, naval officer, 1893-1912 leader of the hydrographical section of the Norwegian Geographical Survey, and 1912-15 of the Hydrographic Survey of Norway, which published the charts of the Isachsen expedition of 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Müller*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Münchentoppen*, see Småen.

*Münzenberg*, see Krefftberget.

**Myrkberget** 79° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Mountain, 258 m, on the northern side of Augustabukta, on the eastern side of Hinlopenstretet, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. M. = the dark mountain. *Mörkberget*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Myrktjørna** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Lake in Bratteggdalen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. M. = the dark tarn. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Myrktjørna*, Løvenskiold (1954) p. 15.

*Myrktjørna*, see Myrktjørna.

**Myrvatna** 77° 05.8' N 15° 05.5' E  
Two small tarns at Elveflya, near the coast south of Torellbreen in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Mys Južnyj*, see Sørkapp.

*Mys Krepost*, see Festningen.

*Mys Lejela*, see Kapp Laila.

*Mys Li*, see Kapp Lee.

*Mys Nedorazumenja*, see Mistakodden.

*Mys Severnyj*, see Nordkapp.

*Mys Starostin*, see Kapp Starostin.  
*Mys Tošen*, see Kapp Thordsen.

**Myteberget** 79° 30' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain south of Faksevågen, west of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. M. = the myth mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Mytilusbekken** 78° 28.2' N 16° 26' E  
Brook westwards through the central part of Gipshuken into Billefjorden about 3 km north of Gåsodden, southwest in Bünsow Land. After *Mytilus edulis*. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

**Mälarbreen** 78° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier at the head of Mälardalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Mälardalen*, see Mälardalen.

**Mälardalen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Valley on the northern side of the mouth of Adventelva, Nordenskiöld Land. After Mälaren, lake in Sweden. *Mälardalen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17; *Ren Dalen*, Kuylenstjerna in Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b; *Vallée Pettit*, Richard (1899) p. 77.

*Mælarskrenten*. Probably the beach or gravel cone in front of Mälardalen. Jackson (1935) p. 335.

**Mænane** 74° 27' N 18° 59' E  
Small tarn in the central part of Bjørnøya. Name of Norwegian lake in Etnedal, Valdres. The name suggests tarns that are small compared with those around it. Hoel 1925.

*Märjelbreen*, see Märjelenbreen.  
*Märjelelva*, see Märjelenelva.

**Märjelenbreen** 77° 27.0' N 15° 29.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier northeastwards from Saussureberget to Ny-Märjelen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *Märjelbreen*, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Märjelenelva** 77° 30.2' N 15° 33.0' E  
About 5 km long river from Ny-Märjelen northwards to Storbukta on the southern side of Van Keulenfjorden, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *Märjelelva*, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Möhn B.*, see Mohnbukta.

**Møkkalasset** 74° 26' N 18° 55' E  
Large heap of stones (glacial deposit) about 6 m high, in the western part of Bjørnøya. M. = cart-load of dung, usually of conical form. Hoel 1925.

*Möll*, see Kvitra.

**Möllerfjorden** 79° 14.0' N 11° 58.0' E  
About 9 km long fiord in the inner part of Krossfjorden, limited in the south by a line from Cadiopynten to a small point 2 km west of Fanciullipynten, in the north towards Kollerfjorden by a line from Regardneset to a point 1.3 km south of Speidarneset, northwest on Spitsbergen. After Didrik Magnus Axel Möller, 1830-96, Swedish astronomer, professor at Lund University. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Karl Möllersbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 27; *Moller bay*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 237; *Möllers-B.*,

Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Østfjorden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 27.

**Möllerhamna** 79° 16.8' N 11° 52.0' E  
Bay west in the innermost part of Möllerfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Port Möller*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Möllers-B.*, see Möllerfjorden.

**Mønsåsen** 76° 40.1' N 16° 45' E  
408 m high nunatak on the top of Sørkappfonna, south in Sørkapp Land. M. = the ridge-piece. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Mørebekken** 78° 56' N 11° 50' E  
Brook from Mørebreen to Kolhamna at Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Mørebreen** 78° 56' N 11° 41' E  
Glacier in the northern slope of Scheteligfjellet, west of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Møre, district in the western part of Norway, from where Brandal and Knudsen started Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Møregrunnen** 74° 27' N 18° 48' E  
Shoal on the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Møre, district in the western part of Norway, now called Møre og Romsdal, which took a prominent part in Arctic hunting and fishing. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Møringa** 78° 19.7' N 12° 51.5' E  
About 900 m long spit of Hamnetangen on the northern coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Møringa (Møringen), sandy spit north of Karl Johansværn at Horten, Norwegian naval base. *Møringen*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Møringen*, see Møringa.  
*Mørkberget*, see Myrkberget.

**Mørkbogen** 77° 35.1' N 17° 41.5' E  
About 6.5 km long, horse-shoe shaped ridge with the heights 690 and 660 m, southernmost in St. Ol'gafjella, southwest in Heer Land. M. = the dark bay. Winsnes 1986.

**Mørkodden** 77° 27.5' N 17° 42.5' E  
Point between Kvalvågen and Rørenbukta, in the eastern part of Torell Land. M. = the dark point. Arnesen 1969.

**Mössberget** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain south of Claravågen, north of the mouth of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Mösseberg in Vestergötland, Sweden. Kulling 1934 b. *Socker-toppen*, Ringertz 1899.

*Möven Inseln*, see Måkeøyane.  
*Möven Säule*, see Måkestauren.  
*Mövenberg*, see Måkeberget.

*Möwensattel*. Glacier pass northwest of the head of Billefjorden, cannot be identified. Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 124.

**Møydalen** 79° 38' N 15° 03' E  
Tributary valley on the southern side of Forkdalen, between Gevjonfjellet and Seidfjellet, Andrée Land. M. = the virgin valley. Orvin 1960.

**Møysalbreen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier south of Møysalen, Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the virgin saddle glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Møysalen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain south of Skolten, with two peaks, 1147 and 1068 m, Nordenskiöld Land. M. = the virgin saddle. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Maagestøtten*, see Måkestauren.  
*Maake Öyan*, see Måkeøyane.

**Måkeberget** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern coast of Barentsøya. M. = the gull mountain. *Mövenberg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Måkeholmen** 74° 22' N 19° 11' E  
Long, steep and narrow islet about 50 m high, on the eastern side of Sørhamna, Bjørnøya. Norwegian translation of the old name Gull-Iland. Hoel 1925. *Guld Eiland*, Kolderup 1899; *Guleholmen*, Heer 1871; *Gull Eiland*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; *Gullholmen*, Hoel, Kvalheim, Schive 1918; *Gull-Iland*, Poole (1609) p. 285; *Meeuwenklip*, Willem Barents (1880) p. 66.

**Måkeodden** 76° 55.1' N 15° 38.0' E  
Small point at Kulmstranda northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. M. = the gull point. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Polarmåkeodden*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Måkestauren** 74° 30' N 19° 10' E  
Stack off the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. M. = the gull stack. Norwegian translation of the German name. Hoel 1925. *Möven Säule*, Kessler 1900; *Maagestøtten*, Kessler 1901.

**Måketjørna** 74° 27' N 19° 15' E  
Lake at the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. M. = the gull tarn. Hoel 1925.

*Måkevatnet*. Lake at the front of Werenskioldbreen. B12 1984.

**Måkeøyane** 79° 30' N 13° 30' E  
Islands at the mouth of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. M. = the gull islands. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Iles des Mouettes*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Mouettes I.*, British chart 2751; *Möven Inseln*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Maake Öyan*, Isachsen 1912 d.

**Målarbreen** 78° 51.2' N 14° 36.5' E  
Small glacier on the western side of Larssonfjellet east of the lower part of Orsabreen in James I Land. After the Swedish artist Carl Larsson. See also Larssonfjellet. Orvin 1964.

**Målarryggen** 79° 11.7' N 12° 29.0' E  
Three km long mountain ridge between Tinayrebreen in the north and Hakebreen, in the central, western part of Haakon VII Land. After Jean Paul Louis Tinayre, French painter who took part in expeditions to Svalbard in 1906 and 1907. See also Tinayrebukta. Orvin 1960.

**Månebreen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Veteranen and south of Solfjellet, Ny-Friesland. M. = the moon glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Månedalen** 79° 58' N 18° 52' E  
Small valley in the east-west direction, to Heimbukta innermost in Snaddvika, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Månevatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Pond at Zeppelinhamna, Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. M. = the moon lake. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

**Måseneset** 77° 40.5' N 14° 50.5' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Mariasundet, westernmost in Nathorst Land. M. = the gull point. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Måsnäset*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Måsnäset*, see Måseneset.  
*Måspynten*, 74° 23' N 19° 13' E. Aurivillius (1900) p. 1140.

**Måsungen** 80° 08.7' N 21° 21.6' E  
Mountain south of Colomhøgda, northeast of Ismåsetoppen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Maasz-Halbinsel*. Peninsula innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege 1954.

*N. Advokaten Mine, Gl. Advokaten M.* See Advokatgruva, Nye and Gamle. Orvin 1934 b.  
*N. Axelön*, see Akseløya.  
*N. Halland Ridge*, see Hallandkammen.  
*N. Korsön*, see Nordre Russøya.  
*N. Mid Cape*, see Nordre Midtodden.  
*N. Midtkap*, see Nordre Midtodden.  
*N. Pynten*, see Kvalrosspynten.  
*N. Repsøya*, see Nordre Repøya.  
*N. Salaetberch*, see Nordre Salatberget.  
*N. Salaet-bergh*, see Nordre Salatberget.  
*N. V. udden*. Point near Bohemanneset. Cannot be exactly identified. Hägg (1951) p. 21.  
*N. W. Gully*, see Kveitehola.  
*Na Ryssö Sd*, see Nordre Russøysundet.

**Nabben** 78° 00' N 16° 53' E  
 1047 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Lunckefjellet in the north and Högflaket in the south, between Marthabreen in the west and Vegbreen in the east, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the peg. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

*Nabbsjön N. & S.*, see Nabbvatna.

**Nabbvatna** 77° 50' N 16° 40' E  
 Two small lakes on Barryneset near Sveagruga, southeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the lakes on the cape. *Nabbsjön N. & S.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Nacka** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
 Nunatak in Hamiltonbreen, western side of Raudfjorden, Vasa-halvøya, Albert I Land. After Nacka, parish east of Stockholm, Sweden. *Mt Nacka*, De Geer 1913.

*Naeuwe fioert*, see Bjørnsundet.

**Naglebreen** 77° 33.5' N 17° 13.5' E  
 Tributary glacier to Nuddbreen north of Splittnaglen, westernmost in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Naglen** 77° 10' N 16° 40' E  
 819 m high nunatak about 5 km north of Flatbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Naglisen** 77° 10' N 16° 40' E  
 Glacier west of Naglen in the central part of Torell Land. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

*Naie de Hollande*, see De Hollantsche Haven.

**Namnlausvatnet** 80° 05' N 23° 20' E  
 Lake south of Louise Richardfjellet innermost in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Flood 1966.

**Namnløysa** 76° 33.0' N 25° 02.5' E  
 About 1 km long shore near Kollerfjellet on the western side of Hopen. N. = the nameless (shore). Sørøide.

**Nannafjellet** 79° 20' N 17° 40' E  
 Nunatak between Glintbreen and Kantbreen on the western side of Balderfonna, Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. After Nanna, wife of Balder in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Nannbreen** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
 Glacier on the southern side of Solheimfjellet, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Nann (Johanne) Solheim, b. 1889, married to Wilhelm Solheim. See also Solheimfjellet. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nanndammen** 77° 07.8' N 15° 13.0' E  
 Lake in the front of Nannbreen, south of Austre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Lytskjold 1991.

**Nannestadelva** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
 River east of Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, northernmost in Oscar II Land. After Fredrik Sebastian Nannestad, 1880-1957, Norwegian mining engineer who headed an expedition organized by Chr. Anker, Halden, Norway, in 1909, in order to occupy and explore the coal-field on the southern side of Kongsfjorden. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

*Nansen Gl.*, see Nansenbreen.  
*Nansen Gl.*, see Willybreen.  
*Nansen Gletscher*, see Johansenbreen.  
*Nansen Ridge*, see Nansenryggen.

**Nansenbreen** 78° 22.0' N 14° 00.1' E  
 About 14 km long glacier from the eastern part of Trollheimen southeastwards on the western side of Gestriklandkammen to Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. After professor Fridtjof Nansen, 1861-1930, Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Nansen Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 264, and 1910 a.

**Nansenpasset** 78° 25.8' N 13° 40.5' E  
 Glaciated pass from Nansenbreen to Eidembreen, between Monfjellet in Dalslandfjella and Korkhatten east in Trollheimen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1964.

*Nansenryggen*, 80° 30' N 05° E. Submarine ridge northwest of Spitsbergen and stretching towards Greenland, separating the Polar and the Norwegian Sea. This submarine ridge does not exist. After professor Fridtjof Nansen, 1861-1930, Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat. Ahlmann and Friberg 1933, Nansen 1941.

*Napfkuchenform*, see Sentinelknausen.

**Narefjellet** 79° 15' N 14° 40' E  
 Mountain in Nivlheim, Andrée Land. After Nare, the son of Loke in Norse mythology.

**Narkvalholmen** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
 Small island in Bragebukta, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Narkval = narwhal. Gjertz 2002.

**Narreset** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
 The northern point of Buchananhalvøya, between Ayerfjorden and Klinckowströmfjorden at the head of Raudfjorden, north in Albert I Land. Norwegian translation of the oldest name, Point Deceit. *C. Beijer*, Guisnez 1904; *Kap Beijer*, Nordenskiöld 1892 a; *Midterhukun*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35; *Point Deceit*, Fotherby (1614) p. 78, Edge 1625, Addison 1904, Conway 1906.

**Narveneset** 78° 33.8' N 16° 18' E  
 Small point about 6.8 km northeast of Kapp Fleur de Lys southeast in Dickson Land. Narve is synonym of the god Mimer



in Norse mythology. See also Alvrekaldalen, Brimerpynten, Nidedalen and Asvindalen. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

*Nasen*, see *Nosa*.

**Nashornet** 78° 24.4' N 17° 55.2' E  
620 m high nunatak east of Maritbreen, between Fimbulisen and von Postbreen, Sabine Land. Barstad and Lytskjold.

**Nataschabreen** 77° 41.5' N 17° 33' E  
About 6 km long, tributary glacier from east between Siggerudfjella and Skaget to the uppermost part of Paulabreen, southwest in Heer Land. After Natascha Heintz, b. 1930, geologist at the Norwegian Polar Institute, married to Thor Siggerud. Orvin 1960.

*Nathorst Bay*, see Haukebukta.

*Nathorst Berg*, see Sindballefjellet.

*Nathorst Glacier*, see Nathorstbreen.

**Nathorst Land** 77° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Peninsula between Van Mijenfjorden and Van Keulenfjorden, limited in the west from Rindersbukta through Paulabreen, between Kjølberget and Skaget across the lower part of Moršnevbreen to the upper part of Strongbreen, turning westwards between Sökkfjellet and Sökkelen to Doktorbreen, through Doktorbreen to Van Keulenfjorden. After professor Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, 1850-1921, Swedish Arctic explorer, geologist, and palaeobotanist, professor at Riksmuseet, Stockholm, led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1870, 1882 and 1898, to Greenland in 1899. *Nathorsts Land*, De Geer 1900.

*Nathorst Range*, 77° 40' N 16° E. Mountains south of Van Mijenfjorden, not a geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

*Nathorst V.*, see Nathorstdalen.

*Nathorstberg*, see Sandsteinfjellet.

**Nathorstbreen** 77° 20.0' N 16° 26.0' E  
About 35 km long glacier with several tributary glaciers; Zawadskibreen, Kuvbreen, Polakkbreen, Kamryggbreen, Blankfjellbreen, Dominantbreen, Besshøbreen, Dobrowolskibreen, Ljosfonn and Knokisen, debouching into the head of Van Keulenfjorden, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land and west in the central part of Torell Land. After professor Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, 1850-1921, Swedish Arctic explorer, geologist, and palaeobotanist, professor at Riksmuseet, Stockholm, led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1870, 1882 and 1898, to Greenland in 1899. *Leirbreen*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Nathorst Glacier*, Nathorst 1900, Hamberg 1905; *Nathorst-Gletscher*, Gripp (1929) Tafel 24.

**Nathorstdalen** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Wide valley east of Dicksonfjorden, Dickson Land. After professor Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, 1850-1921, Swedish Arctic explorer, geologist, and palaeobotanist, professor at Riksmuseet, Stockholm, led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1870, 1882 and 1898, to Greenland in 1899. *Great Valley*, Conway 1897 a; *Nathorst V.*, De Geer 1912.

**Nathorstelva** 78° 45' N 15° 30' E  
Brook in Nathorstdalen, Dickson Land. Harland 1952. *Red River*, Mann 1933.

**Nathorstfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
887 m high mountain south of Colesdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Alfred Gabriel Nathorst, 1850-1921,

Swedish Arctic explorer, geologist, and palaeobotanist, professor at Riksmuseet, Stockholm, led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1870, 1882 and 1898, to Greenland in 1899. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Nathorst*, De Geer 1910 a; *Nathorsts berg*, Nordenskiöld 1892 b; *Pic de la Baie du Charbon*, French chart 5225; *Sandsten-Berg*, Holmsen 1910; *Sandstensfjeld*, Holmsen 1911 a.

*Nathorst-Gletscher*, see Nathorstbreen.

*Nathorsts berg*, see Sandsteinfjellet.

*Nathorsts berg*, see Nathorstfjellet.

*Nathorsts Land*, see Nathorst Land.

**Natrudfjellet** 79° 15.6' N 11° 14.5' E  
647 m high mountain between Førstebreen and Dronningbreen, northwesternmost on Mitrahølvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Johan Natrud, 1855-1921, draftsman at the Geographical Survey of Norway. Took part in the drawing of Isachsen's map of 1915. *Mt Natrud*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Natthøgda** 79° 25' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain north of Dagthøgda west of Muspellvidda, west in Ny-Friesland. After Natt, the mother of Dag in Norse mythology. See also Dellingstupa. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Nauckhofføya** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane just west of von Otterøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Dr. Ernst Gustaf Reinhold Nauckhoff, 1847-1919, Swedish mining man and geologist, member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1868 and to Greenland in 1871. *Nauckoff I.*, Koldewey 1871.

*Nauckoff I.*, see Nauckhofføya.

*Navafjellet*, see Tåkefjellet.

*Navarhaugen*, see Haugen.

*Naylor Ground*, see Naylorgrunnen.

**Naylorgrunnen** 73° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Fishing ground south of Bjørnøya. *Naylor Ground*, Close 1938.

**Nea** 77° 52.9' N 21° 51.5' E  
River through Tydalen to Gula in Guldalen, in the western part of Edgeøya. After Nea in Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Nebben** 77° 51.2' N 15° 10' E  
365 m high, southernmost part of Rypefjellet, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the beak. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Nebbodden** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Small point on the northern side of Sørbukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the beak point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nebbrotta** 79° 22.5' N 12° 07.0' E  
Mountain east of Nebbryggen, southeasternmost in Lapparentryggen east in Lilliehöökreen, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

**Nebbryggen** 79° 22.9' N 12° 00.0' E  
Mountain ridge southwest in Lapparentryggen on the eastern side of Lilliehöökreen, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Nebbvatnet** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Lake near Nebbodden, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Nebel joch*, see Skoddepasset.  
*Nebel-Insel*, see Bjørnøya.

**Nebulapasset** 78° 55' N 18° 20' E  
Pass on the western side of Andromedafjellet, northwest in Olav V Land. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Nedre Rabotvatnet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Lake south of Rabotlaguna, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Charles Rabot, 1856-1944, French geographer and explorer, expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1882 and to Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen in 1892. *Lac Rabot*, Guissez 1904; *Rabotvatnet*.

**Nedre Rijpvatnet** 79° 54.6' N 22° 21.0' E  
The lowermost of two lakes in Rijpdalen at the southern end of Rijpsletta, on the divide between Gustav V land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

*Nedretjørna*, 78° 50' N 12° E. Tarn in Blomstrandhalvøya, Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Cannot be identified. Norwegian translation of the English name; Lower Lake. N.E.C. (1913) p. 19.  
*Nedrevag I.*, see Nedrevågøya.

**Nedrevågøya** 78° 50' N 21° 30' E  
Small island, one of the Rönbeckøyane, Hinlopenstretet. After A. O. Nedrevaag, Norwegian sealing skipper who made geographical and meteorological observations in Novaya Zemlya and the Kara Sea in 1870 on board the sealer "Johanne Marie" of Bergen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Nedrevag I.*, German chart 155.

*Needle*, see Sylen.  
*Needle Rock*, see Sylen.  
*Neger Pt*, see Negerpynten.

**Negerdalen** 77° 10' N 22° 30' E  
Valley crossing the peninsula at Negerpynten, southernmost on Edgeøya. Norwegian adaption of Negro Vale. *Halvmånedalen*, Lönn (1959) p. 48; *Könings-Stieg*, Büdel; *Negro Vale*, Michelson 1934.

**Negerfjellet** 77° 16' N 22° 40' E  
Mountain north of Negerpynten on the southern point of Edgeøya. *Negerpyntlaguna*, Orvin 1964.

**Negerpynten** 77° 10' N 22° 00' E  
Two km long, 2 km wide and 326 m high, southernmost summit of Negerfjellet, consisting of dark Triassic shales, on the southern point of Edgeøya. Norwegian translation of the English name Negro Point. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Black Point*, Doncker 1663, Scoresby 1820 b; *Blackpynten*, Christie (1851) p. 9; *C. Noir*, de Reste 1801; *De Swarten hoeck*, Blaeu 1662; *Dictus punt*, Middelhoven 1634; *Plat Point*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Platpynten*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *Neger Pt*, Iversen (1926) p. 6, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Negro Point*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Edge 1925; *Swart hoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Swarte hoec of Black point*, van Keulen 1682; *Swarte hoeck*, Doeds 1620, Goos 1660; *Swarte hoeck of Black point*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Swarte hoeck ofte Black point*, Jansz 1651 a; *Swarthoeck*, H. and M. Jansz 1621.

*Negerpyntlaguna*, see Negerfjellet.

**Neglene** 78° 39.8' N 11° 01.0' E  
Two nunataks near Klørne and Djeveltommelen, in Nordre Buchananisen, northernmost in Grampianfjella on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Negri Gletscher*, see Negribreen.

**Negribreen** 78° 30' N 19° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching at the western side of Storfjorden, northeast in Sabine Land and southwest in Olav V Land. After Baron Cristoforo Negri, 1809-96, Italian geographer, who in 1867 founded the Reale Società Geografica Italiana, and was president the first five years. The extreme front of the glacier front is Kapp Antinori, also named after an Italian. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Ghiacc. di Cr.Negri*, Hugues 1901 b; *Negri Gletscher*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Negrigletscher*, van der Brugge (1907) p. 237; *Negrygletscher*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 61.

*Negrigletscher*, see Negribreen.  
*Negro Point*, see Negerpynten.  
*Negro Vale*, see Negerdalen.  
*Negrygletscher*, see Negribreen.  
*Neilson glacier*, see Pedersenbreen.

**Nekknuten** 78° 54.9' N 11° 32.5' E  
603 m high peak west in Kiærffjellet, Brøggerhalvøya north in Oscar II Land. N. = the reindeer calf peak. The area is used in the calving season. Liestøl 1988.

*Nelsch Steinert Gl.* Probably the two small glaciers on each side of Sentinelknausen. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Herrmann 1942.  
*Nelsons-ø*, see Nelsonøya.

**Nelsonøya** 80° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Small island, one of the Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. After Viscount Horatio Nelson, 1758-1805, English admiral, served as midshipman on board the "Carcass" under captain Lutwidge, second in command of the Phipps expedition in 1773, which visited this part of Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Nelsons-ø*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

**Nemtinovfjellet** 78° 37.4' N 17° 28' E  
Partly snow and ice covered mountain in the corner of Nordenskiöldbreen and Tunabreen in Bünsow Land. After Nemtinov, fisherman from Mezen (White Sea) attached as handyman to the Russian section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, during summerwork in 1901. *Mt Nemtinov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Nepa*, see Knausen.

**Nepbreen** 79° 31.3' N 10° 52.5' E  
Small glacier west of Knausen on Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Orvin 1964.

*Neppebreen*, see Nipilbreen.  
*Neppealdalen*, see Nipildalen.  
*Neppeleen*, see Nipilen.  
*Neppe lodden*, see Nipilodden.

**Neptunfjellet** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
1524 m high mountain between Veteranen and the head of



Stubendorffbreen, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Nesbukta** 76° 33.9' N 16° 19' E  
Bay between Øyrlandsodden and Nesodden on the southern part of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. N. = the nose bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Neset*, see Hotellneset.

**Nesodden** 76° 33.7' N 16° 20' E  
The southernmost point of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. N. = the nose point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Nesungen** 78° 16.0' N 11° 48.0' E  
Lake at Aitkenodden on the western coast of Vestflya, south on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Nesvatna** 76° 34.2' N 16° 20' E  
Group of nine lakes, the largest is Nesvatnet, forming the southern part of Øyrlandsvatna, southernmost on Øyrlandet in Sørkapp Land. N. = the nose lakes. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Neu Friesland*, see Ny-Friesland.

**Neubauerfjellet** 79° 16.0' N 12° 26.0' E  
About 1260 m high mountain surrounded by Mayerbreen, Alpebreen and Kongen, west in Haakon VII Land. After Michail Neubauer, leader of the Deutsche Spitzbergenkundfahrt 1960. Orvin 1960.

*Neu-Bayer-Land*, see Berrfløta.

*Neue Klippe*, see Nyflua.

*Neues Cap*, see Hakluythovden.

**Neufeldttoppen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain peak, 959 m, south of Kongsfjorden, north in Oscar II Land. After Carl Neufeldt, 1838-1921, Norwegian-Swedish consul-general in Vienna, Austria, in 1890-1905, and Norwegian consul-general in the same city in 1905-21. Contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, who mapped and named the mountain. *Set Neufeldt*, Isachsen (1912 c) p. 15, and 1915.

*Neuk Peak*, see Neukpiggen.

**Neukpiggen** 78° 27.5' N 11° 26.0' E  
668 m high mountain between the northern part of Peachflya and the western corner of Archibald Geikiebreen, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After the house in Perthshire, Scotland, belonging to J. V. Burn Murdoch, d. 1924, Scottish traveller. Burn Murdoch took part in Bruce's Spitsbergen expeditions in 1907, 1909 and 1914. *Neuk Peak*, Bruce 1913.

*Neu-London*, see London.

*Neumark*. Büdel.

**Neumayerberget** 77° 24.2' N 15° 52.5' E  
About 5 km long and 933 m high mountain southwest in Friherrefjella, between Suessbreen, Tirolarbreen and Langrygbreen, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Georg Balthasar von Neumayer, 1826-1909, German meteorologist and oceanographer, founder and managing director of Deutsche Seewarte, Hamburg, 1876-1903. He promoted polar exploration. President of the German Polar Commission, and published

some of the results of the German polar stations during the international polar year 1882-83. *Neumayr's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Neumayr's berg*, see Neumayerberget.

**Neutronfjellet** 79° 05' N 16° 40' E  
1159 m high mountain east of Ekstremfjellet on the southern side of Tryggvebreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Neu-Aalesund*, see Ny-Ålesund.

*Névé dôme Asgård*, see Åsgardfonna.

*Névé dôme Balder*, see Balderfonna.

*Névé dôme Bifrost*, see Bivrostfonna.

*Névé dôme Gimle*, see Vestfonna.

*Névé dôme Glitne*, see Glitnefonna.

*Névé dôme Oden*, see Odinjøkulen.

*Névé dôme Tor*, see Torsfonna.

*Névé dôme Valhall*, see Valhallfonna.

*Névé Goës*, see Gåsbreen.

*Névé Knorring*, see Knorringbreen.

*Névées Lovén*, see Lovénbreane.

**Nevlingen** 79° 45' N 15° 40' E

Lake on the southern side of Femmilsjøen in Vassfaret, northwest in Ny-Friesland. After Nevlingen in Vassfaret, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*New Amsterdam Island*, see Amsterdamøya.

*New Friesland*, see Ny-Friesland.

*New Friesland Ice Cap*. There is no ice cap in Ny-Friesland, and a name comprising all the different sheets of inland ice and glaciers is unnecessary. Pye (1939) p. 16.

*New Iceland*, see Kvitøya.

*New Aalesund*, see Ny-Ålesund.

*Newland*, see Spitsbergen.

*Newton*, see Newtontoppen.

*Newton Cove*, see Newtonvika.

**Newtontoppen** 79° 00' N 17° 30' E

The highest mountain, 1713 m, in Spitsbergen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Sir Isaac Newton, 1643-1727, English mathematician and physicist. A number of localities have been named after various other mathematicians and physicists. The mountain was first ascended by H. G. Backlund of the Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition on August 4, 1900. Ascended by members of the Merton College (Oxford, UK) Expedition to Spitsbergen on August 19, 1923. See also Chydeniusfjella. *Newton*, De Geer 1900, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 238.

**Newtonvika** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E

Bay north of Ginevrabotnen, south in Olav V Land. After professor Alfred Newton, 1829-1907, Cambridge, UK, who visited Spitsbergen in 1864 with E. Birkbeck in the yacht "Sultana". *Newton Cove*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Nibba** 79° 14.7' N 12° 08.0' E

About 750 m high mountain northwest of Snødomen towards Möllerfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

*Niches Cove*, see Trygghamna.

*Niches Cove*, see Trygghamna.

*Niche's Cove*, see St. Jonsfjorden.

**Nicolaytoppen** 79° 22.0' N 11° 07.0' E

Peak northernmost in Ræderfjella, between Fjerdebreen and

Stabbebreen, south in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Nidarstoppen** 78° 48.3' N 12° 15.0' E  
757 m high peak in Trondheimfjella, between Uvêrsbreen and Nordenfjeldskebreen, north in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Nidaros is an old name for the Norwegian city of Trondheim. Helle 1988.

**Nidedalen** 78° 35.3' N 16° 17' E  
About 3 km long valley between Garmaksla, Jotunrabbane and Feyling-Hanssenfjellet, southeast in Dickson Land. Nide is synonym of the god Mimer. See also Alvrekdalen, Asvindalen, Narveneset and Brimerpynten. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

**Nidedalselva** 78° 35.3' N 16° 17' E  
River through Nidedalen in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. Nide is synonym of the god Mimer. See also Alvrekdalen, Asvindalen, Narveneset and Brimerpynten. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Nidhogg** 79° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Mountain in the western part of Nivheim, in the central part of Andrée Land. After the worm in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Niedrige I.*, see Lågøya.

*Niedrige Insel*, see Moseøya.

*Niedriges und versunkenes Land*, see Tusenøyane.

*Nielsen Gl.*, see Nilsenbreen.

**Nielsenfjellet** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 877 m, south of the head of Kongsfjorden, northeast in Oscar II Land. After Edvard Nielsen of Vesterålen, Norway, who participated in Conway's Spitsbergen expedition of 1897. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Neilsen*, Conway 1898 a; *Mt Nielsen*, Conway (1898 a) p. 76, Isachsen 1915.

*Nieu Friesland*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Nieu Friesland*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Nieu land al Spits Bergher*, see Spitsbergen.

*Nieu Lant*, see Edgeøya.

*Nieu Lant autrement dit Spitsberghe*, see Spitsbergen.

*Nieuw Mackelyk Oud*, see Mackelyk Oud.

*Nieuw Vriesland*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Niger Gl.*, see Nigerbreen.

**Nigerbreen** 76° 56.7' N 15° 58.5' E  
Small glacier in the western side of Čebysev-fjellet in the north-western part of Sørkapp Land. A surface-moraine covering the glacier gives a dark appearance, hence the name. *Niger Gl.*, De Geer 1923 c.

**Niggbukta** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small bay on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Nigg, village near Cromarty Firth, Scotland, birthplace of Mrs. Bruce. See also Jessiefjellet, Mackenziedalen and Brucebreen. *Bay of Nigg*, Bruce 1909.

**Niggdalen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small valley near Nigghaugen and Niggbukta, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Nigg, village near Cromarty Firth, Scotland, birthplace of Mrs. Bruce. See also Jessiefjellet, Mackenziedalen and Brucebreen. *Glen Nigg*, Wordie 1921 a.

**Nigghaugen** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Low mountain north of Niggdalen, on the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Nigg, village near Cromarty Firth, Scotland, birthplace of Mrs. Bruce. See also Jessiefjellet, Mackenziedalen and Brucebreen. *Hill of Nigg*, Bruce 1909 and 1913.

*Nils Pt*, see Nilspynten.

**Nilsebu** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Old hunters hut, built in 1908, in Husdalen, Hopen. After Vilhelm Nielsen. Søreide.

**Nilsenbreen** 80° 10' N 25° 00' E  
Glacier in Orvin Land, the northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. After Johannes Nilsen, 1842-1929, Norwegian sealing skipper and explorer of the Spitsbergen archipelago. In company with Skipper Sebulonsen he discovered Victoriaøya (1898), which island is situated between Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. See also Schweigaardbreen. *Nielsen Gl.*, Ulve 1872.

**Nilsfjellet** 79° 15.2' N 11° 35.5' E  
About 500 m high mountain between Signedalen and Lilliehöökfjorden on the eastern side of Mitrahallvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Nils Høgh Isachsen, 1908-71, Norwegian ship's officer, son of the Spitsbergen explorer, Gunnar Isachsen and his wife Signe. *Mt Nils*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 56.

**Nilspollen** 79° 16.0' N 11° 33.5' E  
Bay on the southern side of Signehamna east on Mitrahallvøya, southeast in Albert I Land. After Nils Høgh Isachsen, 1908-71, Norwegian ship's officer, son of Gunnar Isachsen and his wife Signe. Liestøl 1984.

**Nilspynten** 79° 16.0' N 11° 35.5' E  
The northeastern spur of Nilsfjellet on the eastern part of Mitrahallvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Nils Høgh Isachsen, 1908-71, Norwegian ship's officer, son of the Spitsbergen explorer, Gunnar Isachsen and his wife Signe. *Nils Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Pte Nils*, Bourée 1912.

**Nimrododden** 78° 05.1' N 13° 46.5' E  
Point between Russekeila and Soloveckijbukta, northwesternmost on Nordenskiöld Land. After the whaling company Nimrod, which built a hut here in 1912. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Ninavarden** 78° 12' N 15° 32' E  
Cairn in the slope of Næssfjellet to Platåberget in the valley west of Sverdrupbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Cairn erected by the citizens of Longyearbyen in the memory of Nina Jeanette Olaussen, Oslo, Norway, who was killed by a polar bear at this locality on Mars 30, 1995.

**Nipenosa** 78° 38.4' N 11° 01.5' E  
837 m high mountain ridge from the eastern side of Phippsfjellet into Søre Buchananisen, Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Nipilbreen** 77° 40.8' N 15° 18' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Knøsen west- and northwestwards to Nipildalen, in the northwestern part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring names. *Neppelbreen*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

- Nipildalen** 77° 41.8' N 15° 15' E  
About 3 km long valley between Réaumurfjellet and Cronstedtkollen in the northwestern part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring names. *Neppeldalen*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Nipilen** 77° 40.3' N 15° 17' E  
695 m high peak between Skiferryggen in Réaumurfjellet and Knåsen, northwest in Nathorst Land. N. = the beak. *Neppelen*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Nipilodden** 77° 42.5' N 15° 09.5' E  
Wide point northwest of Réaumurfjellet, between Frysjaodden and Måseneset, northwest in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring names. *Neppelodden*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Nischen Gletscher*. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1954) p. 161.
- Nisjakollen** 78° 23.2' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain ridge between the upper part of Nøisdalen, Fimbulisen and Kalotten west in Sabine Land. After the Norwegian hunter Lars Nisja, who wintered in Sassendalen. Orvin 1960.
- Nisseberget** 78° 27.7' N 13° 27.5' E  
Small nunatak in the northern part of Trollheimen and Eidembreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. N. = the brownie mountain. Orvin 1960.
- Nissenfjella** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain range with peaks reaching an altitude of 651 m, south of Femtebreen on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After major-general Per Schelderup Nissen, 1844-1930, Norwegian Army, managing director of the Geographical Survey of Norway 1900-06. *Mts Nissen*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Nisserfjellet** 78° 40' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 653 m, in Sefströmbreen, west of Ekmanfjorden, south in James I Land. After William Patrick Nisser, b. 1882, Swedish business man, contributor to Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. *Mt Nisser*, De Geer 1912.
- Nivlheim** 79° 13.8' N 14° 51.5' E  
About 6 km long, partly snow and ice covered mountain between Ginnungagap and Uggbreen, south in Andrée Land. After Nivlheim, the dark world in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Njordfjellet** 78° 36.5' N 15° 46' E  
Partly ice covered mountain southwest of Torfjellet, between the head of Tverrelvdalen, Sivfjella, Tredalspasset, Tordalen, the head of Sauriedalen and Bredsdorffberget, in the central part of Dickson Land. After the giant Njord in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Njoten** 76° 36.9' N 16° 19.5' E  
Low hill in at Njotneset in Sørkapp Land. N. = the hill. *Klubben*, Lyngre 1924.
- Njotneset** 76° 36.9' N 16° 19' E  
Small point on the western side of Øyrlandet, south in Sørkapp Land. N. = the hill point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Nobelbreen** 77° 44.5' N 16° 43' E  
About 5.5 km long glacier in Fagerstafjella from Dynamittoppen to Fagerstadalen, east in Nathorst Land. After Alfred Bernhard Nobel, 1833-96, Swedish engineer, chemist, inventor and philanthropist, founder of the Nobel Foundation. Orvin 1964.
- Nobeltoppen** 77° 44.6' N 16° 39.5' E  
1065 m high peak between Nobelbreen and Filantropbreen, west in Fagerstafjella, between Aspelintoppen and Digrekampen, east in Nathorst Land. After Alfred Bernhard Nobel, 1833-96, Swedish engineer, chemist, inventor and philanthropist, founder of the Nobel Foundation. Orvin 1960.
- Nobilefjellet** 78° 55' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain peak about 850 m, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Umberto Nobile, 1885-1978, Italian general and designer of airships, during the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile transarctic expedition 1926 captain of the airship "Norge", leader of the polar expedition in the airship "Italia" in 1928. Both expeditions had their bases in Ny-Ålesund on the southern side of Kongsfjorden. Nobile constructed both airships (dirigible). *Picco Nobile*, Albertini (1929) p. 32.
- Nois-Tal*, see Nøisdalen.  
*Nona Gl.*, see Nonabreen.
- Nonabreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahelvøya, Albert I Land. Fancy name of a small glacier previously overlooked. *Nona Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Noord Bank*, see Nordgrunnen.  
*Noord Bay*, see Nordgattet.  
*Noord Baai*, see Nordgattet.  
*Noord-Bahy*, see Nordgattet.  
*Noorder gat*, see Nordgattet.  
*Noordhoeck*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Noort bay*, see Nordgattet.  
*Noorthbaaij*, see Nordgattet.  
*Noorwegen*, see Fugløya.
- Nora** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E  
The central peak, 1226 m, of the range Tre Kroner east of the head of Kongsfjorden, west in James I Land. After Nora, poetical name for Norway. *Mt Nora*, De Geer 1912.
- Norberg Fjell*, see Norbergfjellet.
- Norbergfjellet** 77° 54.2' N 14° 36' E  
About 4 km long and 610 m high mountain between Baalsrudbreen and Janssonbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Hans Larsen Norberg, 1861-1917, hunter and Spitsbergen explorer, Tromsø, Norway. Made geological surveys in Spitsbergen in 1901, with Ernest Mansfield wintered in 1908-09 on the northern side of Bellsund, making geological investigations. *Norberg Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.
- Norbäcken*, see Nordbekken.  
*Nord Bay*, see Nordgattet.  
*Nord Cap*, see Nordkapp.  
*Nord Fjord*, see Van Mijenfjorden.  
*Nord Östliches Land*, see Nordaustlandet.
- Nordalfjellet** 77° 10' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain between Gmeinerryggen, Buggefjellet, Kokkbreen and Vestre Torellbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Sigurd Nordal, Målselv, Norway, assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard expedition 1917. *Nordals Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Nordals Fjell*, see Nordalfjellet.

**Nordautlandet** 80° 00' N 20° 00' E  
The second largest island in the Svalbard archipelago with an area of 14 467 km<sup>2</sup>. Norwegian translation of the old name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Côtes du Nord-Est*, de Reste 1801; *Het Land van Noord Oosten*, Poort 1750; *Kaillismaa*, Saraste 1925 a; *Le Pais du Nord Est*, Bellin 1764; *Nieu Friesland*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Nord Östliches Land*, Pagès 1786; *Nordauturlandið*, Arnason (1931) p. 72; *Nordost Land*, Keilhau 1831; *Nordostlandet*, Christie (1851) p. 8; *North East Land*, Phipps 1774 a, Scoresby 1820 b; *North-east I*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Ooster lant*, Colom 1652 a; *Oostlandt*, Blaeu 1662; *Serovychodni země*, Běhounek (1928) pp. 256-57; *Severo Wostochnaja Zemlja*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *Smyths land*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 264; *Ziemia Pólnocno-Wschodnia*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 49; *Soud-Westland*, Bernard (1715) p. 34; *Sr. Thomas Smyths lland*, Edge 1925; *Süd-Osten-Land*, Martens (1675) p. 24; *Terre de Sud-Oüest*, Bernard (1715) p. 34.

**Nordautpynten** 78° 54.8' N 29° 37.5' E  
The northeastern point of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. N. = the northeastern point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Nordost-Kap*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 247; *Nordostpynten*, Mohn 1873, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Nordostspitze*, Mohn 1873 (German).

**Nordaut-Svalbard naturreservat**  
Nature reserve, comprising Kvitøya, Kong Karls Land and Nordautlandet with surrounding islands, the land on the western side of Hinlopenstretet limited in the west by a line from the position 79° 54' N 16° 48' E in Sorgfjorden straight north to the territorial frontier and southeastwards to the southernmost bay in Sorgfjorden, further in straight line over the top of Svingfjellet to Kapp Mühry. The nature reserve includes adjacent territorial waters. There are permanent stocks of Arctic fox and Svalbard reindeer in the reserve, and Kong Karls Land is a core area for polar bears. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

*Nordauturlandið*, see Nordautlandet.  
*Nordbaien*, see Zörgdragerfjorden.

**Nordbekken** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Stream on the northern side of the mouth of Kjellströmdalen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the northern river. *Norbäcken*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Nordbotnen** 78° 36.5' N 16° 52.5' E  
Small glacier corrie surrounded by Teltfjellet and Midterfjellet, in Campbellryggen, west in Bünsow Land. N. = the northern corrie. Harland 1952. *North Corrie*, McCabe 1939.

*Nordbre*, see Nordfallbreen.

**Nordbreen** 79° 30' N 15° 30' E  
The northernmost of Dei Tri Isfjella, northwest in Ny-Friesland. N. = the northern glacier. *Ahlmannsbreen*, Ingstad 1936; *Eerste Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Ire Monte de Glace*, Bellin 1764.

**Nordbukta** 77° 23.0' N 14° 04.5' E  
3.9 km wide, open bay in the central part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the northern bay. Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25.

**Nordbyfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of the outer part of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. Norrby = Swedish farm-name, Norwegian Nordby. *Mt Norrby*, De Geer 1913.

**Norddalsbukta** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Open bay east of Breidbogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. N. = the north valley bay. *Norddala Bay*, De Geer 1913.

**Norddalsflya** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Beach plain south of Norddalsbukta, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. N. = the north valley plain. *Norddala Tundra*, De Geer 1913.

**Norddammen** 78° 38.3' N 16° 44' E  
Pond on the northern side of Brucebyen, northwest in Bünsow Land. N. = the north pond. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Norddomen** 79° 50.0' N 23° 40.0' E  
The northernmost of two ice domes in the central part of Austfonna, Nordautlandet. N. = the north dome. Norwegian Polar Institute 1985.

*Nordelva*, see Reindalselva.

**Nordenfalkbukta** 80° 10' N 24° 30' E  
Bay on the northeastern part of Nordautlandet. After Nordenfalk, Swedish noble family. *Nordenfalks B.*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

*Nordenfalks B.*, see Nordenfalkbukta.

**Nordenfjeldskebreen** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small tributary glacier from the east to Comfortlessbreen, Engelskbukta, Oscar II Land. After Det Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab, Trondheim, Norway, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions in 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier, and to a number of later Norwegian Spitsbergen expeditions. *Glacier Nordenfjeldske*, Isachsen 1915.

*Nordens Batavia*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Nordenskiöld Bay*, see Hartogbukta.  
*Nordenskiöld Cairn*, see Nordenskiöldvarden.  
*Nordenskiöld Coast*, see Nordenskiöldkysten.  
*Nordenskiöld I.*, see Nordenskiöldøya.

**Nordenskiöld Land** 77° 40' N 13° 30' E  
Peninsula between Isfjorden, Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden, limited in the east by a line through Braganzavågen and parts of Kjellströmdalen, further through Lundströmdalen, between Slottet and Tronfjellet to the head of Adventdalen, turning east through Eskerdalen to Sassendalen and through Sassendalen to Sassenfjorden innermost in Isfjorden. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. *Isfjordhalvøya*, Aasgaard (1951) p. 224; *Nordenskiölds land*, De Geer (1896) p. 7, and 1900; *Terre Nordenskiöld*, Isachsen 1915.

*Nordenskiöld Quarter*, 78° 10' N 15° E. Land between Colesbukta and Adventfjorden, not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1910 a.  
*Nordenskiöld Range*, 78° N 15° 30' E. Group-name of the mountains southwest of Adventdalen, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

*Nordenskiöld V.*, see Gustavdalen.

**Nordenskiöldbreen** 78° 40' N 17° 10' E  
25 km long and 11 km wide glacier debouching into Adolfbukta innermost in Billefjorden, on the divide between Dickson Land and Bünsow Land. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Nordenskiöldferner*, Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 110; *Nordenskiölds glacier*, Nathorst 1884.

**Nordenskiöldbukta** 80° 20' N 21° 00' E  
Bay east of Nordkapp, Nordaustlandet. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland; in Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. *Baie Nordenskiöld*, De Geer 1923 a; *Norra Issjön*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Storbaien*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 59.

*Nordenskiölddalen*, see Gustavdalen.

*Nordenskiöldelva*, see Gustavelva.

*Nordenskiöldferner*, see Nordenskiöldbreen.

**Nordenskiöldfjellet** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 1050 m, southwest of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Nordenskiöld*, De Geer 1910 a; *Mt Nordenskiöld*, Tottie 1892; *Nordenskiölds berg*, Nathorst (1883) p. 53; *Nordenskiöld-vuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 110.

*Nordenskiöldin laakso*, see Gustavdalen.

**Nordenskiöldkysten** 77° 54' N 13° 40' E  
About 60 km long coastal region from Lewinodden at the inlet to Isfjorden to Steinneset in Bellsund, on the western side of Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. *Costa Sale*, Bellin 1764; *Een Vüijle Kust*, Giles 1725; *Nordenskiöld Coast*, De Geer 1912; *Salz Küste*, Bellin 1759.

*Nordenskiölds berg*, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.

*Nordenskiölds Berg*, see Kükenthalfjellet.

*Nordenskiölds Dal*, see Gustavdalen.

*Nordenskiölds glacier*, see Nordenskiöldbreen.

*Nordenskiölds hus*, see Svenskehuset.

*Nordenskiölds land*, see Nordenskiöld Land.

*Nordenskiölds Älv*, see Gustavelva.

**Nordenskiöldvarden** 80° 20' N 22° 20' E  
Cairn, 461 m, on the mountain south of Kapp Wrede, northwest in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. *Nordenskiöld Cairn*, Wright 1939.

*Nordenskiöld-vuori*, see Nordenskiöldfjellet.

**Nordenskiöldøya** 79° 10' N 19° 00' E  
One of the Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After professor Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1832-1901, Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer, born in Helsinki, Finland. In Spitsbergen in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1872-73, Greenland 1870 and 1883, Yenisei and Siberia 1875 and 1876, the North East Passage in 1878-79. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Nordenskiöld I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.

**Nordfallbreen** 76° 55.5' N 15° 59.5' E  
About 2.2 km long and narrow glacier between Čebysevffjellet and Nordfallet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. N. = the northern precipice glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Nordbre*, Pillewizer 1937.

**Nordfallet** 76° 55.2' N 16° 00.5' E  
About 2.3 km long, 900 m wide and 825 m high mountain between Nordfallbreen and the 668 m high peak on the northern side of Gåsbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. The northern side is precipitous, hence the name. *Mt Nordfallet*, De Geer 1923 c.

**Nordfjord** 78° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim at Nordfjorden, belonging to Arthur S. Lewin of Oslo, the northernmost branch of Isfjorden. After Nordfjorden. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 20.

*Nord-Fjord*, see Nordfjorden.

**Nordfjorden** 78° 30' N 15° 00' E  
The largest, northernmost branch of Isfjorden, limited in the south by a line between Bohemanneset and Kapp Thorsden, in a northwards direction with the tributary fiords Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden. N. = the northern fiord. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a. *Nord-Fjord*, French chart 5375, German chart 155; *North Branch*, De Geer 1910 a, British chart 2751; *North Fiord*, Conway 1906; *North-Frith*, Grad (1866) p. 39.

*Nordfjorden*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Nordfjorden*, see Klinckowströmfjorden.

**Nordflaket** 75° 00' N 16° 00' E  
The western part of Spitsbergenbanken, situated between Bjørnøya and Storfjordrenna. N. = the northern bank. *Nord-Flaket*, Iversen (1906) map 3; *Nordre Bjørnøybanken*; *North Bear Island Bank*, Lee (1956) p. 110.

*Nord-Flaket*, see Nordflaket.

**Nordfløya** 77° 53.5' N 14° 09' E  
630 m high mountain between Haroldfjellet, Christoffersenfjellet, Erdmannbreen and Vestre Grønfjordbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the northern wing. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Nord-Fohrland*, see Fuglehuken.

*Nordgaten*, see Nordkappsundet.

**Nordgattet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
The inlet and northern part of Smeerenburgfjorden, northwest in Albert I Land. N. = the northern gate. *Baie du Nord*, Hamy (1901) p. 41; *Baye du Nord*, Bernard (1715) p. 23, Zorgdrager 1720; *Noord Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Noord Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Noord-Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 8;

*Noorder gat*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Noort bay*, Colom 1662; *Noorthbaaij*, Letter from Cracauw 1638 in Ræstad (1912) p. 161; *Nord Bay*, Martens (1675) p. 18; *Nordlicher Hafen*, Martens (1675) p. 18; *North Gat*, British chart 2751; *Porto del Nord*, Martens (1680) p. 52; † *Noorder gat*, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652 b, Blaeu 1662.

**Nordgrunnen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Shoal east of the northern point of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. N. = the northern bank. *Banc du Nord*, Isachsen 1915; *Noord Bank*, Giles and Rep 1710; *North bank*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 246.

**Nordhallet** 78° 06.3' N 14° 46.0' E  
5.5 km long, northern slope of Vestalaksla in Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the northern slope. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Nord-hamn i Bell-sund*, see Fridtjovhamna.

**Nordhamna** 74° 30' N 18° 58' E  
Open bay with good anchorage on the northern shore of Bjørnøya. N. = the northern bay. Hoel 1925. *Nordhamnen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Nordhavn*, Keilhau (1831) p. 111; *Norhavn*, Marmier (1838) p. 334; *North Harbour*, British chart 2751; *Port du Nord*, Berr (1914) p. 69; *Severnaja butha*, Jakovlev (1921) p. 66.

*Nordhamnen*, see Nordhamna.

**Nordhausen** 77° 50' N 13° 00' E  
Shoal in the extreme northern part of Røvigflaket, south of the mouth of Isfjorden. N. = the north skull. Svalbard MS-map 1913, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Nordhavn*, see Nordhamna.  
*Nordhavn*. Possibly Virgohamna. Keilhau (1831) p. 229.  
*Nordhorn*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Nordhuken*, see Knattodden.  
*Nordhuken*, see Fuglehuken.

**Nordhytta** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Old hunters hut, built in 1908, and used during World War II by shipwrecked seaman from the Russian steamer "Dekabrist", in Hermansskaret, Hopen. Søreide.

**Nordhøgda** 74° 28' N 18° 57' E  
Hill on the northern part of Bjørnøya. N. = the north hill. Hoel 1925.

*Nord-Insel*, see Nordøya.

**Nordishavet**  
Comprising Grønlandshavet, the northern part of Norskehavet and the Barents Sea (See Barentshavet). N. = the northern ice sea. NGO, Isachsen.

*Nordjökeltoppen*, 76° 53.8' N 16° 32' E. Peak in Bredichinryggen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Nordkap*, see Nordkapp.  
*Nordkap*, see Nordkapp.  
*Nordkap-Insel*, see Chermsideøya.

**Nordkapp** 74° 31' N 19° 06' E  
The northernmost point of Bjørnøya. N. = the north cape. Hoel 1925. *Nordkap*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

**Nordkapp** 80° 30' N 20° 00' E  
The northernmost point of Nordaustlandet. N. = the north cape. *Cape Tabin*, Conway 1906; *Black Point*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Cap le plus Nord*, Bellin 1764; *Dasnördlichste Cap*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Mys Severnyj*, Samoilovič (1913 a); *Nord Cap*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Nordkap*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 58; *Nordost-landets Nordkap*, Alme (1895) p. 4; *North Cape*, Conway 1906; *Point Purchas*, Edge 1625; *Pte Noire*, Phipps 1775 b; *Sever mys*, Béhounek (1928) p. 256-57; *Sorte Pynt*, Pettersen 1864.

**Nordkappbukta** 80° 30' N 19° 40' E  
Small bay on the western side of Nordkapp, Nordaustlandet. After Nordkapp. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Nordkappbåen*, see Magdalenebåen.

**Nordkappsundet** 80° 35' N 20° 15' E  
Strait between Sjuøyane and Nordkapp on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Nordkapp. Pettersen 1846, Isachsen (1919) p. 196. *Nordgaten*, Isachsen (1919) p. 196; *Nordre Port*, Pettersen 1864.

*Nordkapsundet*, see Beverlysundet.  
*Nordkapøya*, see Chermsideøya.

**Nordkollen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 528 m, west on Reinsdyrflya, between Liefdefjorden and Breidbogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. N. = the north hill. *Mt Nordkulla*, De Geer 1913.

*Nord-Lehm Spitze*, see Nordre Leirodden.

**Nordlibreen** 77° 39.5' N 15° 07.0' E  
Minor glacier between Svedenborgfjellet, Gunnarberget and Nordlikollen, west in Nathorst Land. N. = the glacier on the northern slope. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Nordlicher Hafen*, see Nordgattet.

**Nordlidalen** 77° 40.5' N 15° 03' E  
About 2.5 km long valley northwards from Nordlibreen between Svedenborgfjellet and Låggollane, westernmost in Nathorst Land. N. = the valley on the northern slope. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Nordlikollen** 77° 35' N 15° 00' E  
690 m high crag between Låggollane, Dalskilsåta, Gunnarberget, Nordlibreen and Svedenborgfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. N. = the crag on the northern slope. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Nordlysøyane** 80° 15' N 18° 40' E  
Three small islands on the eastern side of Lågøya in Lady Franklinfjorden, on the western coast of Nordaustlandet. N. = the northern lights (*Aurora borealis*) islands. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Nordmanbukta** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Bay at Normanbreen, between Viglierberget and Saraberget in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. Flood 1966.

*Nordmannsdalen*. The upper part of Reindalen.

**Nordmannsfonna** 78° 16' N 18° 25' E  
Large glacier between Indre Sassendalen and Storfjorden



in Sabine Land. The glacier includes Isrosa, Ulvbreenn, Domisen, Usherbreenn, Königsbergbreenn, the ice area north to Jebensfjellet and Hildegardfjellet with Luitpoldbreenn, Klauvbreenn, Knapeisen, Skrottbreenn, Lumpbreenn, Veitbreenn, Dolkbreenn, Elfenbeinbreenn, Klunsbreenn and the glacier between Roslagenfjellet and Eistraryggen. Nordmann = the Norwegian. Orvin 1960.

**Nordmarka** 80° 00' N 27° 00' E  
Barren land at Kapp Laura, easternmost on Nordaustlandet. *North Land*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 268; *Northern Land*, Sanford (1950) p. 467.

*Nordnase*, see Nordneset.

**Nordneset** 78° 57.6' N 28° 24.5' E  
Spit with Teistpynten in the northern part, on the eastern side of Bünsowbukta, on the northern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. N. = the northern spit. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Kap Lijevalch*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Nordnase*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 208.

*Nordost Land*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Nordost-Kap*, see Nordaustpynten.

*Nordostlandet*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Nordostlandets Nordkap*, see Nordkapp.

*Nordostlandets Sydkap*, see Kapp Mohn.

*Nordostpynten*, see Nordaustpynten.

*Nordostspitze*, see Nordaustpynten.

*Nordoststrædet*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Nordost-ön*, see Het Noord Ooster Land.

*Nordpolhotellet*. House at Ny-Ålesund. The house was named Nordpolhotellet since the hotel was started in 1936. Later the house was used by the Kings Bay Kul Company A/S and then again taken into use as a hotel. Aasgaard 1949.

**Nordporten** 80° 01' N 17° 30' E  
The northernmost part of Hinlopenstretet, limited in the north by a line between Verlegenhuken and Langgrunnodden and in the south by a line from Basisodden via Kongsøya and Depotøya to Tvillingneset. N. = the north gate. *North Channel*, Lamont 1861.

*Nordre Aucellaisen*. Glacier between Fonnryggen, Glashaugen, Somovfjella and Spikarhovudet, tributary to Mühlbacherbreenn. Birkenmajer (1960) p. 28.

**Nordre Aurdalsbre** 77° 52.6' N 14° 31.5' E  
Glacier between the head of Aurdalen and the uppermost part of Fridtjovbreenn, north of Søre Aurdalsbre and Romnæstoppen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Nordre Basalttjørna** 78° 57.1' N 28° 37.5' E  
The northernmost of two lakes in the northern part of Basaltflya, in the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Nordre Bellsundpasset** 78° 02.6' N 17° 51.5' E  
Pass between Ladyfjellet and Kjellbergfjellet on the divide between Kjellströmdalen and Agardhdalen, in the northeastern part of Heer Land. From neighbouring name. *Norra Bellsundpasset*, Hagerman 1925.

*Nordre Bjørnøybanken*, see Nordflaket.

**Nordre Bolleneset** 78° 42.7' N 15° 28.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Dicksonfjorden outside Oxåsdalen in Gangerolvfjella, west in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Nordre Breia** 76° 49' N 15° 49.5' E  
The northernmost of two brooks who is a continuation of the brook from the highest part of Wiederfjellet, across Breinesflya into the sea on the northern side of Breineset, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

*Nordre Buchananisen*, see Buchananisen.

**Nordre Castrénøya** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
The northernmost of Castrénøyane, north of Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Castréns ö*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 4; *Ile Bastrén*, Grad (1866) p. 32.

**Nordre Condevintoppen** 77° 03.6' N 16° 13.0' E  
510 m high peak on the northern side of Condevintoppen, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.

**Nordre Deilbekken** 76° 51.5' N 15° 40.5' E  
The northernmost of two brooks who is a continuation of the brook from Sergeevskardet, across Breinesflya into the sea at Vestvika, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Nordre Diesetvatnet** 79° 13.5' N 11° 21.5' E  
The northernmost of Diesetvatna in the central part of Mitrahelvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Hanna Marie Dieset, née Resvoll-Holmsen, 1873-1943, Norwegian botanist, lecturer at the University of Oslo. Nils Gullestad 1972.

**Nordre Dunøya** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
The northernmost of Dunøyane, off the southwestern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. *Norra Dunön*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 6; *Norøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11.

**Nordre Flogtoppen** 77° 04.5' N 15° 46.0' E  
873 m high peak in Flogtoppane, Sofiekammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Nordre Franklinbreenn** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
The northernmost of Franklinbreane, debouching into Lady Franklinfjorden with a 500 m wide front, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name.

*Nordre Gerdøya*, see Gerdøya.

**Nordre Isøya** 77° 05' N 14° 40' E  
The largest one of Isøyane, off the southwestern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nordre Joklevatnet** 78° 55.1' N 28° 53' E  
The northernmost of Joklevatna on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Nordre Kneikbreenn** 76° 53.4' N 16° 15' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier with a sharp bend, west in Samarbreenn from Mehesten and Hestskanka between Austryggen

and Kneikfjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Kneikbreen, nordre*.

*Nordre Kvasseggja*, 76° 56.8' N 16° 09' E. The northernmost part of Kvasseggja. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Nordre Leirodden** 77° 32.8' N 15° 57.5' E  
Point formed by Nordre Nathorstmorenen, on the northern coast of the inner part of Van Keulenfjorden, southernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1984. *Nord-Lehmospitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 134; *Norra Ierudden*, Hamberg 1905.

**Nordre Lågfjord** 77° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district on the northern side of Van Mijenfjorden, south in Nordenskiöld Land. An older name of Van Mijenfjorden was Low Sound (Lågfjorden), hence the name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 7.

*Nordre Mehesten*, 76° 54.4' N 16° 08.5' E. The northernmost peak in Mehesten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Nordre Midtodden** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Cape on the southern side of Danskøya, off the northwestern coast of Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *N. Mid Cape*, Isachsen 1915; *N. Midtkap*, Strindberg 1897.

**Nordre Mjølbreen** 79° 12.5' N 15° E  
Glacier from the northeastern side of Mjøltoppen, flowing together with Søre Mjølbreen into Landingsdalen in André Land. From neighbouring name.

**Nordre Nabbvatnet** 77° 50' N 16° 40' E  
The northernmost of the Nabbvatna near Sveagruva, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name.

*Nordre Nathorstmorena*, see Nordre Nathorstmorenen.

**Nordre Nathorstmorenen** 77° 31.0' N 16° 07.0' E  
About 12.5 km long moraine from Doktorbreen in south to Nordre Leirodden in the northwest, at the lower part of Nathorstbreen along the northern side of the inner part of Van Keulenfjorden, southernmost in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. *Nordre Nathorstmorena*, Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Nordre Nunatak** 77° 24.1' N 14° 50.0' E  
475 m high nunatak in the uppermost part of Recherchebreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the northern nunatak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Nordre Ny-Märjelen** 77° 29.0' N 15° 35.0' E  
The northeastern lake, that is all that is left of Ny-Märjelen, between Penckbreen and Heimfjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After lake in Switzerland.

*Nordre Port*, see Nordkappsundet.

**Nordre Randberget** 76° 45.2' N 17° 04.5' E  
305 m high mountain between the southern part of Vasil'evbreen and the sea, on the eastern side of Sørkapp Land.

**Nordre Repøya** 80° 30' N 24° 00' E  
The northernmost of Repøyane, north of Glenhalvøya, Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch whaler, Commander Outger Rep van Oostzaan, who with Giles published a map of Spitsbergen

about 1710. *N. Repsøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Rheenen Eijland*, Giles 1724 a; *'t Reene Eyl.*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Nordre Rushavn*, see Ekrollhamna.

**Nordre Russøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
The northernmost of Russøyane in Murchinsonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *N. Korsön*, Ringertz 1899; *Norra Ryssön*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900.

**Nordre Russøysundet** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Sound between Søre Russøya and Krossøya in Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Arandasundet*, Liljequist (1960) p. 29; *Na Ryssö Sd*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900.

**Nordre Salatberget** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain in Amsterdamøya, off the northwestern coast of Albert I Land. *N. Salaetberch*, van der Brugge (1635) pp. 7 and 34; *N. Salaet-bergh*, van der Brugge (1635) pp. 7 and 34; *North Salad Hill*, Addison 1904; *Salatberget*.

*Nordre Sergeijevfjellet*, 76° 52.9' N 158 40.5' E. Peak north in Sergejevfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Nordre Seterdalbekken*, 77° 02.9' N 15° 10.5' E. Brook east of Sæterdalneset. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Nordre Slyngfjellet*, 77° 06.2' N 15° 29.5' E. The northern part of Slyngfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Nordre Smalegga*, 76° 57.6' N 16° 29' E. The northernmost part of Smalegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Nordre Steinvikbekken** 77° 02.4' N 15° 12.0' E  
Brook through Steinvikdalen to the central part of Steinvika, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Nordre Stordal*, see Verdalen.

**Nordre Vasskilbreen** 78° 54.5' N 15° 40.5' E  
3.5 km long glacier between Vasskilfjellet and Vasskilryggen, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962. *Vasskilbreen*, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Nordre Vifteneset** 78° 43.1' N 15° 11.5' E  
Point on the western side of Dicksonfjorden formed by the river delta from Rasmusdalen, east in James I Land. Arnesen 1987.

**Nordrindane** 80° 21' N 24° 15' E  
Several ridges northernmost on Glenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Nordroksen** 77° 52.3' N 13° 38' E  
Skerries west of Osodden on Nordenskiöldkysten, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Roksen is a Norwegian adaptation of the English word rocks. Qvigstad (1927) p. 16.

**Nordryggen** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Moraine ridge near Sveagruva at Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the north ridge.

**Nordskaten** 77° 50' N 16° 50' E  
Area of river deposits in front of Nordbekken north of the outlet of Kjellströmelva into Braganzavågen, on the divide between



Nordenskiöld Land and Heer Land. After "skate", Swedish dialect word meaning cape.

**Nordspissen** 80° 11' N 18° 00' E  
Long, pointed point on the northern side of Wargentinflya, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Nordstein*, see Nordsteinen.

*Nordsteinen*, 79° N 11° E. Shoal at the mouth of Krossfjorden, cannot be recognized. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

*Nordstrom*, see Akselsundet.

**Nordstrypet** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
A narrow pass leading from Nannbreen to Vrangpeisbreen, south of Solheimfjorden, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the northern gap. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Nordstrædet*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Nordström I.*, see Nordstrømmøya.

*Nordstrømmen*, see Mariasundet.

**Nordstrømmøya** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Carl Fredrik Theodor Nordström, 1843-1920, governor of the county Örebro, Sweden, who participated as a geologist in Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Greenland. *Nordström I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1881.

**Nordsysselbreen** 77° 51' N 17° 48' E  
About 13 km long, tributary glacier from west to Inglefieldbreen in the central part of Heer Land. After the vessel "Nordsyssel" used by the governor (sysselmann) of Svalbard. Orvin 1960.

**Nordvakta** 78° 25.7' N 18° 08.4' E  
790 m high nunatak southwest of Panoramaberget between the upper parts of Hayesbreen and von Postbreen, Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

**Nordvestbukta** 74° 30' N 18° 50' E  
Small bay in the northwestern corner of Bjørnøya. N. = the northwestern bay. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Nordvest-Spitsbergen nasjonalpark**  
The national park includes Moffen, Albert I Land and Haakon VII Land. The demarcation to the south is made up by a line from the innermost bay in Woodfjorden, the top of Laborfjellet, the southernmost peak of Tre Brøer, the highest peak in H.U.Sverdrupfjella, Grimalditoppen to Kapp Guisnez. From Kapp Guisnez along the tangent of a circle with the radius 4 nautical miles around Mitraskjeret (base line point 35), the circular arc to the territorial border. Further the territorial border northwards to 15° 00' E, further along a line in Woodfjorden through the positions 79° 32' N 17° 38' E and 79° 20' N 14° 02' E to the innermost bay in Woodfjorden. Numerous colonies of seabirds, Svalbard reindeer and Arctic foxes are found in the national park. Here are also denning areas for polar bears and haul-outs for walrus. Remains after whaling stations and graves from the 1600s are found here, plus remains from several Arctic expeditions, including the Swedish engineer Andréas attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon in 1897. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Nordvestøyane** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Group name of some islands at the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, northernmost in Albert I Land. N. = northwestern

islands. *Nordvästöarna*, Andree 1930 a; *Northwest Islands*, De Geer 1913.

**Nordvika** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
The innermost branch of Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. N. = the north bay. *Nordvika*, Kulling 1934 b.

*Nordvorland*, see Fuglehuken.

*Nordvästöarna*, see Nordvestøyane.

**Nordvågen** 79° 00.7' N 12° 04.5' E  
Bay on the northern side of Blomstrandhamna between the western front of Blomstrandbreen and Nordvågffjellet, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. Isachsen 1912 b.

**Nordvågffjellet** 79° 01.4' N 12° 04.5' E  
Three km long and 462 m high mountain on the northern side of Nordvågen, west of the lower part of Blomstrandbreen, south and west in Haakon VII Land. After Nordvågen. Orvin 1934 a. *Austriafjellet*, Pillewizer and voigt.

**Nordøya** 78° 21.5' N 11° 32.5' E  
The northernmost of Forlandsøyene, outside the coast of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. N. = the north island. Isachsen 1912 b. *Ile Nordøya*, Isachsen 1915; *Nord-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 170.

*Nore Bellsundhuken*, see Lågneset.

*Noren-eilanden*, see Norskøyane.

*Nores Glacier*, see Borebreen.

**Norgekollen** 80° 10' N 19° 20' E  
Mountain east of Lady Franklinfjorden and south of Franklinfjellet, on the western coast of Botniahalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the dirigible "Norge". Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Norge-masta** 78° 50.0' N 11° 30.0' E  
Mooring-mast used by Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen at Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition's dirigible (airship) "Norge". The mooring-mast was built in 1926. Svalbard chart 513, 1959.

*Norhavn*, see Nordhamna.

*Norjan s:ret*, see Norskøyane.

*Norman Gl.*, see Normanbreen.

**Normanbreen** 80° 00' N 25° 30' E  
Glacier on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Johannes Museus Norman, 1823-1903, Norwegian forester and botanist. *Norman Gl.*, Ulve 1872.

**Normanndalen** 78° 30.0' N 11° 08.0' E  
Two km long valley on the southern side of Scotiafjellet, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After the hunter Normann Andersen, b. 1896, Tromsø, Norway, who wintered several years in Svalbard and Greenland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Nornebreen** 77° 10.0' N 15° 40.0' E  
About 10 km long and 2 km wide glacier leading from Amundsenisen to Paierlbreen, on the divide between Wedel Jarlsberg Land and Torell Land. After Nornene, the sisters of destiny in Norse mythology. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nornekampen** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
914 m high mountain east of the upper part of Nornebreen, westernmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nornepasset** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Pass leading from Nornebreen to Polakkbreen on the northern side of Nornekampen, westernmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Norra Belsundpasset*, see Nordre Bellsundpasset.  
*Norra Borgmästareporten*, see Borgmesterporten.  
*Norra Dunön*, see Nordre Dunøya.  
*Norra Fornlandet*, 78° 10' N 10° 30' E. Land north and northwest of Isfjorden, and west of Wijdefjorden. De Geer 1919 b.  
*Norra Issjön*, see Nordenskiöldbukta.  
*Norra Ierudden*, see Nordre Leirodden.  
*Norra Ryssön*, see Nordre Russøya.  
*Norra Strømmen*, see Akselsundet.  
*Norrdala Bay*, see Norddalsbukta.  
*Norrdala Tundra*, see Norddalsflya.  
*Norselius Depth*, see Norseliusdjupet.

**Norseliusdjupet** 78° 15.0' N 14° 25.0' E  
About 12 km long depth, more than 300 m deep, outside Erdmannflya in Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. After captain Carl Gustaf Norselius, b. 1864, Swedish naval officer, who, as lieutenant on board "Svenskesund", was in Spitsbergen with the Swedish Andrée expedition in 1897, and in 1908 participated in De Geer's expedition when he sounded Isfjorden. See also Karlskronadjupet, Svenssunddjupet and Kapp Schoultz.  
*Norselius Depth*, De Geer 1912.

*Norske Hamna*, see Norskehamna.  
*Norske Øer*, see Norskøyane.

**Norskebanken** 80° 12.0' N 14° 30.0' E  
Bank north of Moffen, between 79° 57' N, 80° 29' N and 13° 25' E, 15° 45' E, north of Haakon VII Land. N. = the Norwegian bank. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Norskedalen** 78° 29.7' N 15° 44' E  
About 3.5 km long valley in the southern side of Saurieberget, southernmost in Dickson Land. N. = the Norwegian valley. *Norweg Thal*, Drasche (1874 a) p. 37; *Norwegian Valley*, Tyrrell and Sandford (1933) p. 303.

**Norskehamna** 74° 24' N 19° 12' E  
Bay on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. N. = the Norwegian harbour. Hoel 1925. *Norske Hamna*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Norskehavet**  
The northernmost extension from Jan Mayen to Sørkapp in Spitsbergen, further to Nordkapp on the mainland in Norway. N. = the Norwegian ocean.

*Norsksundet*, see Norskøysundet.  
*Norskøarne*, see Norskøyane.  
*Norskösundet*, see Norskøysundet.  
*Norskö-sundet*, see Norskøysundet.

**Norskøyane** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Two islands, Indre Norskøya and Ytre Norskøya at the north-western corner of Spitsbergen, northernmost in Albert I Land. N. = the Norwegian islands. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Isole dei Norvegesi*, Hugues (1901) p. 131; *Kvitøya*, Hoel 1936; *Noren-*

*eilanden*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 181; *Norjan s:ret*, Saraste 1925 a; *Norske Øer*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Norskøarne*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Norways*, Phipps 1774 b, Beechey 1818, Scoresby 1820 b, Keilhau (1831) p. 243; *Norweger-Inseln*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 11; *Ostrova Norvežkie*, Vasiliev 1915.

**Norskøysundet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Sound between Norskøyane, northernmost in Albert I Land. N. = the Norwegian island sound. *De Hollantsche haven*, Carolus 1614; *Fair Haven*, Barry 1894 f; *Norsksundet*, Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 45; *Norskösundet*, Nordenskiöld (1892) p. 49; *Norskö-sundet*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 19; *Norway Gat*, De Geer 1913; *Norway Sound*, British chart 3203; *Norwegischer Sund*, Rüdiger (1913) p. 27.

**Norströmfjellet** 78° 34.8' N 17° 51' E  
About 7 km long and 1025 m high mountain between the head of Gipsdalen, Margaretbreen and Florabreen in Bünsow Land. After Claës Gustaf Norström, 1854-1929, contributor to Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. Married to Alma Cecilia Bünsow, daughter of F. Bünsow. *Mt Norstorm*, Mathieson 1922; *Mt Norstrom*, Mathieson 1920; *Mt Norström*, De Geer 1912.

*North bank*, see Nordgrunnen.  
*North Bear Island Bank*, see Nordflaket.  
*North Branch*, see Nordfjorden.  
*North Cape*, see Nordkapp.  
*North Channel*, see Nordporten.  
*North Corrie*, see Nordbotnen.  
*North East Land*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*North Fiord*, see Nordfjorden.  
*North Gat*, see Nordgattet.  
*North Harbour*, see Fair Haven.  
*North Harbour*, see Nordhamna.  
*North Haven*, see Fair Haven.  
*North Land*, see Nordmarka.  
*North Point*, see Knattodden.  
*North Point*, see Brandalpynten.  
*North Ripp Peninsula*, see Platenhalvøya.  
*North Salad Hill*, see Nordre Salatberget.  
*North Torell Glacier*, see Vestre Torellbreen.  
*North-east I*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*North-east I.*, see Het Noord Ooster Land.  
*Northern Gate*. The waters north of Spitsbergen. Markham (1873) p. 107.  
*Northern Grampians*, see Grampianfjella.  
*Northern Land*, see Nordmarka.  
*Northern Plateau*. The northern part or ridge of Ben Nevis, but hardly used as a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 22.  
*Northern Ridge*. The northern part or ridge of Ben Nevis, but hardly used as a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 22.  
*Northern Rivulet*, see Muninelva.  
*North-Frith*, see Nordfjorden.  
*North-West Gully*, see Kveitehola.  
*Northwest Islands*, see Nordvestøyane.  
*Norton Ground*, see Forlandsbanken.

**Norvargodden** 80° 10.7' N 27° 39' E  
The northern point of Storøya east of Nordaustlandet. After "Norvarg" which was used as expedition vessel during work here in 1979. Hjelle 1980.

*Norvika*, see Nordvika.  
*Norway Gat*, see Norskøysundet.  
*Norway Sound*, see Norskøysundet.

Norways, see Norskøyane.

Norweg Thal, see Norskedalen.

Norweiger-Inseln, see Norskøyane.

Norwegian Valley, see Norskedalen.

Norwegian valley, see Reindalen.

Norwegischer Sund, see Norskøysundet.

Norøya, see Nordre Dunøya.

**Nosa** 79° 18' N 16° 32' E

Mountain nose between Heimdalskampen and Ringhornet west in Ny-Friesland. N. = the nose. Norwegian Polar Institute 1992. *Nasen*.

**Noskovskardet** 76° 54.5' N 16° 28.5' E

Pass southernmost in Påskefjella on the northern side of Tverraksla, between Samarinbreen and Chomjakobreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Noskov, Russian seaman, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. He wintered at Hornsund 1899-1900 and participated in Wassiliew's sledge-journey to Hegdehogfjellet in the spring 1900. See also Vasil'evbreen. *P. Noskov*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pereval Noskova*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 25.

*Nottingbukta*, see Nottinghambukta.

*Nottingham Bay*, see Nottinghambukta.

**Nottinghambukta** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E

Small bay inside of the Dunøyane, off the southwestern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Earl of Nottingham, UK. *L. Notthingams bay*, Fotherby 1613; *Lord Nottingham Bay*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 214; *Nottingbukta*, Szupryczynski (1965) p. 101; *Nottingham Bay*, Conway 1906.

*Nouvelle Frise*, see Ny-Friesland.

**Növa** 77° 10' N 16° 40' E

825 m high mountain north of Flatbreen, forming the corner between Isbroddbreen and Növbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. N. = the corner of a logbause. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Novaksla** 79° 14.6' N 15° 32.8' E

Mountain south of Kistefjell, between Kartdalen and Sjettedalen in Andrée Land.

**Novatnet** 80° 00' N 19° 26' E

Small lake towards Vestfonna, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1958.

**Növbreen** 77° 10' N 16° 40' E

Small glacier west of Növa and tributary from the north to Flatbreen, in the central part of Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Novdammane** 78° 24.7' N 11° 42.0' E

Seven minor lakes on the northern part of Forlandsletta at the southern corner of Methuenfjellet, south on Prins Karls Forland. N. = the corner of a logbause lakes. Svalbard map A8 (1957). *Növdammane*.

*Növdammane*, see Novdammane.

**Novsteinen** 79° 19.9' N 11° 12.0' E

748 m high peak northernmost in Sejerstedfjella in the upper

part of Andrebreen, west in Albert I Land. N. = the corner-stone. Arnesen 1984.

*Nowej Fryzji*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Nox Fjell*, see Noxtoppen.

**Noxtoppen** 78° 02.8' N 14° 57.0' E

800 m high peak in the southern part of Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the night peak, from the Latin word nox meaning night. *Mt Nox*, De Geer 1912; *Nox Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Nubbane** 78° 00.5' N 28° 39.5' E

Two small skerries 3.5 km south of Tirpitzøya, Kong Karls Land. N. = the shoe tacks. Arnesen 1986.

**Nubben** 77° 29.9' N 17° 06.5' E

824 m high, partly snow covered crag in the uppermost part of Liestølbreen, on the southern side of Nudden in the northern part of Torell Land. N. = the brad, sprig. Helle 1986.

**Nuddbreen** 77° 32.0' N 17° 21.0' E

Tributary glacier from southwest to Strongbreen, northeast in Torell Land. Orvin 1960.

**Nudden** 77° 30.7' N 17° 06.0' E

Small nunatak uppermost in Nuddbreen, south of Splittnaglen, northeast in Torell Land. Orvin 1960.

**Nupen** 77° 23.4' N 15° 25.0' E

911 m high peak on the eastern side of Nuppasset, between Sveitsarfonna in the Penckbreen complex and Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the high peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Nuppasset** 77° 23.4' N 15° 23.5' E

Glacier pass from Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex to Sveitsarfonna in the Penckbreen complex, between Kiselnutane and Nupen, in the northern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Nurken** 78° 05' N 16° 40' E

867 m high nunatak on the divide between Bergmesterbreen and Drønbreen, Nordenskiöld Land. N. = the dapperling, the pygmy. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Nusser-Bucht*. Bay on the eastern side of Duvefjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1946) p. 80, Dege 1954.

*Nuten*, see Passnuten.

*Ny Friesland*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Ny Frisland*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Ny Island*, see Kvitøya.

*Nya Märjelen*, see Ny-Märjelen, Søre and Nordre.

**Nybyen** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E

Part of Longyearbyen, former mining town of Longyeardalen, erected 1945-46 by the coal mining company. Also called Østre Sverdrupbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Liljequist (1947) p. 562. *Østre Sverdrupbyen*, Aasgaard (1951) p. 227.

*Nye Grube I*, see Nye Gruve I.

**Nye Gruve I** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Former mine at Sverdrupbyen on the western side of Longyearbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. *Nye Grube I*, Aasgaard (1951) p. 227.

**Nye Gruve II** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Former mine on the eastern side of Longyearbyen at Nybyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Balstad (1955) p. 138.

*Nyflua*, 78° 40' N 11° 30' E. Half-tide rock in the eastern part of Forlandsundet south of the entrance to Engelsbukta. N. = new tidal rock. Isachsen 1912 b, Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934).

**Ny-Friesland** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Peninsula between Wijdefjorden and Hinlopenstretet, limited by a southern line from Austfjorden through Mittag-Lefflerbreen, turning north on Lomonosovfonna through Keplerbreen, across Kvitbreen through Oslobreen to Vaigattbogen at the mouth of Hinlopenbreen. After district in Holland. *Bangen hoeck*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Neu Friesland*, German chart 155; *New Friesland*, Scoresby 1820 b, British chart 2751; *Nieu Friesland*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Nieuw Vriesland*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, De Geer 1923 a; *Nouvelle Frise*, French chart 5375; *Nowej Fryzji*, Kosiba (1958) p. 97; *Ny Friesland*; *Ny Frisland*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; *Penisola di Friesland*, Ministero della Marina (1930) p. 105; *'t Land van Zuyd oosten*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Verlegen hoeck*, Valk and Schenck 1690.

**Nygaardbreen** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Glacier west of the head of Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After William Martin Nygaard, 1865-1952, Norwegian publisher, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, who mapped and named the glacier, and later to other Norwegian Svalbard expeditions. *Glacier Nygaard*, Hoel 1911 b, Isachsen 1915.

*Nygaards Lagune*, see Kolhamnlaguna.

**Nyholmen** 79° 31.6' N 12° 31.5' E  
Small islet at the front of Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. N. = the new islet. Gjelsvik 1991.

**Nyken** 79° 39' N 14° 44' E  
Mountain northwest of Vatnedalen in the northern part of André Land. After mountain in Norway.

**Ny-Märjelen, Søre and Nordre** 77° 28.4' N 15° 33.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier-dammed lake, 164 m above sea level, on the eastern side of Heimfjella, between Märjelenbreen and the lower part of Penckbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Märjelen, ice-dammed lake at the Aletschgletscher in Switzerland. *Nya Märjelen*, Hamberg 1905.

*Nürnberg Pass*, see Nürnbergpasset.

**Nürnbergpasset** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Pass between Miethbreen and Smeerenburgbreen, east of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After the German city of Nürnberg. *Nürnberg Pass*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 40.

*Nyström I.*, see Nyströmøya.

**Nyströmøya** 79° 20' N 19° 30' E  
The second northernmost of Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Carl Ludvig Hippolyt Nyström, 1839-1913, Swedish physician and politician, who visited Spitsbergen with Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition in 1868 as a physicist, and Greenland with Nordenskiöld in 1871. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Nyström I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.

**Nytangen** 77° 01.4' N 16° 17.5' E  
About 500 m long point west of Selbukta in the inner part of Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Nyøen*, see Kvitøya.

**Ny-Ålesund** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Former mining community, established in 1917 by Kings Bay Kul Company A/S, on the southern coast of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. The name was given by the company, which was headquartered in Ålesund, Norway. British whalers first discovered coal over 300 year earlier at this site. In 1925 starting point for Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen's unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole with two sea planes, N-24 and N-25. The following year, the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile Expedition reached the Pole after having left Ny-Ålesund on the airship "Norge". In 1928 Italian polar explorer Nobile attempted to overfly the north pole with his airship "Italia". Mining was discontinued in 1929 due to several minor accidents, but resumed in 1945. The following years the community had up to 200 inhabitants. Coal mining was closed down in 1963, after a major accident. From 1967 research activities took over, and Ny-Ålesund developed into a unique research village due to its variety of marine and terrestrial environments. In 2002 the following countries had research stations in Ny-Ålesund: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway and United Kingdom. *Neu-Aalesund*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 2; *New Aalesund*, Arnesen (1929) p. 23.

**Nærgrunnen** 78° 28.7' N 12° 22.5' E  
1.5 km long shoal outside Müllerneset on the southeastern coast of Forlandsundet, west in Oscar II Land. N. = the near shoal. Isachsen 1912 b.

*Næringsshø*, see Næringstuva.

**Næringstuva** 77° 19' N 23° 00' E  
Large mountain north of Murefløta southernmost on Edgeøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969. *Næringsshø*.

*Næss Pt*, see Næsspynten.

**Næssfjellet** 78° 12' N 15° 33' E  
Small mountain on the western side of the head of Longyeardalen at Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Henrik Bergethon Næss, 1868-1950, sealing skipper of Trondheim, Norway. Initiator and leader of an expedition to Spitsbergen in 1900 sent out by a group of persons in Trondheim to clam coal land. Næss claimed land at Bohemanneset and on the western side of Adventfjorden. He went to Spitsbergen again in 1901, and in 1904 when he met the American John M. Longyear. Later the claims were sold to Longyear and his associate Frederick Ayer. The claim at Adventfjorden was transferred to the Arctic Coal Company of Boston in 1906. The final contract transferring the claims to Ayer and Longyear was signed October 15, 1904. See also Longyearbyen, Pedersenbreen and Zachariassendalen. Orvin.



**Næsspynten** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Cape on the northern side of Vulkanhamna, on the eastern shore of Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Marinus Næss, b. 1870, boat swain on board S/S "Farm" during Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions in 1909-10, which named and mapped the point. *Næss Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Næssøynten** 79° 35' N 13° 10' E  
Point on the southern side of Liefdefjorden, north of Roosfjella, north in Haakon VII Land. After Ole Næssø, Norwegian skipper and hunter. Orvin 1960, Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Nøisbreen** 76° 45.7' N 16° 20.5' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier in the northern slope of Hilmarfjellet, in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. After Hilmar Andreas Nilsen Nøis, 1891-1975, Norwegian hunter and skipper, who wintered a number of years in Svalbard. See Nøisdalen and Hilmarfjellet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Nøisbåen** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Sunken rock northwest of Dunøyane, off the southwestern coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hilmar Andreas Nilsen Nøis, 1891-1975, Norwegian hunter and skipper, who wintered in Spitsbergen several years since 1909, skipper of the motor cutter "Snadden", expedition vessel of the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1919. Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Nøisdal*, see Nøisdalen.

**Nøisdalen** 78° 22.3' N 17° 11' E  
About 12 km long, narrow valley from the lower part of Sasendalen, east-northeastwards to Nisjakollen, westernmost in Sabine Land. After Hilmar Andreas Nilsen Nøis, 1891-1975, Norwegian hunter and skipper, who wintered in Spitsbergen several years since 1909, skipper of the motor cutter "Snadden", expedition vessel of the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1919. *Nois-Tal*, Dege (1940) p. 9; *Nøisdal*, Aasgaard 1941.

*Nøisvannet*, see Vårfluesjøen.

**Nøkken** 78° 27.4' N 13° 11.5' E  
Small nunatak in Vestre Trollheimen uppermost in Austgötabreen in the Eidembreen complex, southwest in Oscar II Land. N. = the river sprite. Orvin 1964.

*Nördlicher Hafen*, see Fair Haven.

**Nördstebreen** 77° 05.2' N 15° 42.5' E  
Small twin-glacier, tributary to Hansbreen, between Nördstetinden and Vardpiggen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Siedlecki 1959.

**Nördstefjellet** 76° 40' N 25° 30' E  
The northernmost mountain in Hopen. N. = the northernmost mountain. Iversen 1926.

**Nördstenuten** 77° 42.8' N 18° 07.5' E  
The northernmost of Sørentoppene northwest of Richterfjellet and on the southern side of Richardsbreen southeast in Heer Land. N. = the northernmost mountain peak. Arnesen 1969.

**Nördstetinden** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
777 m high, northernmost peak in Sofiekammen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. N. = the northernmost peak. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Nördstetjørna** 74° 31' N 19° 06' E  
Small lake in the northern part of Bjørnøya. N. = the northernmost lake. Hoel 1925.

**Nøtta** 78° 50' N 13° 40' E  
Nunatak between Diademmet and Vortefjellet south of Holtedahlfonna, James I Land. N. = the nut.

**Nåla** 79° 15' N 14° 58' E  
Small ridge with a peak on the northeastern side of Nivlheim in Andrée Land. N. = the needle.

O. *Bolšoi*, see Storøya.

**Oberonhamaren** 78° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak at the upper part of Sedgwickjøkulen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Oberon, the satellite of Uranus. Harland 1952.

**Obertsbreen** 79° 20' N 12° 40' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Schivefjellet, Haakon VII Land. After Jacob Henrik Schive, b. 1899, colonel. See also Schivefjellet.

**Observasjonsholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
One of Lovénøyane in the innermost part of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Astronomical observations for determination of longitude and latitude were carried out here by Isachsen's expedition in 1909. *Beobachtungs-Inseln*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 177.

*Observationsfjället*, see Observatoriefjellet.  
*Observatoire*, 77° 30' N 14° 30' E. West of the inner part of Recherchefjorden where the French expedition in "La Recherche" in 1838 had an observatory. Recherche 1840.

**Observatoriefjellet** 77° 29.0' N 14° 39.0' E  
565 m high mountain innermost in Recherchefjorden, on the peninsula between Fagerbukta and Vestervågen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. O. = the observatory mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 19. *Glaadberg*, French chart 5225; *Mt de l'Observatoire*, Recherche 1840; *Mt de l'Observatoire*, French chart 5225; *Observationsfjället*, Swedish chart 301, 1921; *Observatory Mt*, British chart 2751; *Slaadberg*, Grad (1866) p. 12.

*Observatory Mt*, see Observatoriefjellet.

**Oddholmene** 77° 24.1' N 13° 59.0' E  
Five islets at Holmodden outside the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. O. = the islets at the point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Oddholmen** 79° 40' N 10° 40' E  
Small skerry of Søre Midtødden in Danskegattet, where the line from Fuglesteinen to Oddholmen forms the bearing for southward approach to Danskegattet from Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. O. = the point skerry. *Oddskj*, Svalbard chart 510 (1944) and (1946); *Oddskjeret*.

**Oddneset** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Headland north of the outer part of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. O. = the odd point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). C. *Odd*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Oddskj*, see Oddholmen.  
*Oddskjeret*, see Oddholmen.

**Oddvatnet** 77° 52.3' N 13° 40' E  
Lake near the shore of Osodden, between Orustosen and Gravsjøen on Nordenskiöldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. O. = the lake on the point. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Odellfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain northwest of Ålandsvatnet, east in Dickson Land. After Noel Edwart Odell, b. 1890, English geologist, Cambridge, UK, member of the Oxford Expedition to Spitsbergen 1921, Merton College, Oxford, UK, Expedition to Spitsbergen 1923.

Also member of expeditions to Greenland, 1933, Arctic Canada, 1931 and 1944, Mt. Everest, 1938, etc. From 1950 professor of geology Otago University, New Zealand. Harland 1952. *Mt O'Dell*, Mann 1933.

**Odessabreen** 77° 00.5' N 16° 55' E  
About 2 km long glacier in the eastern side of Ostrogradskijfjella, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Odessa, city in Russia. Ostrogradskij was professor at the University of Odessa. See also Ostrogradskijfjella, Mikaelbreen and professorbreen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

*Odin Glacier*, see Hårbardbreen.

**Odindalen** 78° 39.8' N 16° 00' E  
About 4 km long, tributary valley to the upper part of Mimerdalen, between Odinfjellet and Friggfjella in the north, and Torfjellet in the south, in the central part of Dickson Land. After Odin, god in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Odinelva** 78° 39.8' N 16° 00' E  
River through Odindalen with the 60 m high water-fall Sjursetfossen, to Mimerelva in the central part of Dickson Land. After Odin, god in Norse mythology. *Middle Rivulet*, Nilsson (1941) pp. 43-44.

**Odinfjellet** 78° 40.5' N 16° 03' E  
About 816 m high mountain with the southeastern part called Planteryggen, between Friggfjella, Munindalen, Mimerdalen and Odindalen, in the central part of Dickson Land. After Odin, god in Norse mythology. *Mt Oden*, Stensjö 1918.

*Odinjøkelen*, see Odinjøkulen.

**Odinjøkulen** 79° 33' N 18° 23' E  
A large glacier debouching on the western side of Hinlopenstretet, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After Odin, god in Norse mythology. *Névé dôme Oden*, De Geer 1923 a; *Odinjøkelen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

*Oestliche norwegische Insel*, see Ytre Norskøya.  
*Ohr des todten Mannes*, see Alkhornet.

**Okerhaugen** 78° 48.3' N 10° 43.5' E  
Small, 82 m high, hill west of Sildresletta in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. O. = the ocher hill. Hjelle 1988.

**Okernuten** 77° 30.1' N 14° 52.5' E  
717 m high, southernmost peak in Jarnfjellet, north in Martinfjella, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. O. = the ochre crag. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Okseryggen** 80° 04' N 21° 51' E  
Gentle mountain ridge on the northeastern side of Vestfonna, Nordaustlandet. O. = the ox's back.

**Okstindane** 79° 20' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain with several peaks south of Stjørdalen on the eastern coast of Woodfjorden, west in Andrée Land. After mountains in the northern part of Norway. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Olafberg*, see Kronprins Olavs Fjell.

**Olafsonbukta** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Small bay west of Grisryggen, north of Storvika on the western

coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Swedish trapper August Olofson, 1871-1929. Olofson was born in Virestad, Småland, went to Spitsbergen as workman in Advent City 1906-07, wintered for Claus Anderson, Tromsø, Norway, in Hornsund 1907-08, worked in the mines and lived as a trapper 1914-18 and after 1918 he wintered as a trapper in various locations and in 1920-21 in a hut situated at Olafsonbukta. He drowned in September 1929 while landing in Bellsund. He has also been commemorated by the name Olafsonhøgda. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Olafsonhøgda** 79° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Pass south of the head of Woodfjorden, between the heads of Vonbreen, Abrahamsenbreen and Orsabreen, southwesternmost in Andrée Land. After Swedish hunter in Spitsbergen, member of K. Wegener's relief expedition for Schröder-Stranz 1913. See also Olafsonbukta. *Olafsonpasset*, Wegener 1913 a.

*Olafsonpasset*, see Olafsonhøgda.

**Olainuten** 77° 48.1' N 17° 30' E  
The central and highest peak, 860 m, in Skjerdaltoppene between Ragna-Mariébreen and Bakaninbreen, west in Heer Land. After Karl Olai Skjerdal, 1911-89, secretary in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Arnesen 1981.

*Olaph river*, see Olavbekken.

**Olajtjørna** 74° 29' N 19° 00' E  
Small lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After Olav (Ola) Haabeth, 1891-1941, Norwegian civil engineer. Claimed Bjørnøya in 1915 jointly with K. Sandve. The name of the first company I/S Bjørnøens kulkompani. In 1918 Bjørnøen A.S was founded, which worked the coal. Hoel 1925.

**Olav V Land** 78° 50' N 19° 30' E  
Land area in the eastern part of Spitsbergen limited by the southern part of Hinlopenstretet, Ginevrabotnen, Negribreen, Akademikarbreen, Transparentbreen, Opalbreen, Nordenskiöldbreen, Lomonosovfonna, Keplerbreen, Oslobreen, the mouth of Hinlopenbreen and Vaigattbogen. After Olav V 1903-91, King of Norway 1957-91. Norwegian Polar Institute 1958.

**Olavbekken** 78° 05.0' N 14° 16.0' E  
Brook from Olavsvarden on Grøn fjordfjellet through Zachariasendalen to Selisbukta on the southern side of Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. *Olaph river*, Stepanov (1937) p. 191; *R. Olafa*, Stepanov (1937) p. 127; *Reka Olaf*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 109.

*Olavs Varde*, see Olavsvarden.

**Olavsvarden** 78° 00' N 14° 00' E  
522 m high cairn on the summit of Grøn fjordfjellet, on the eastern side of Grøn fjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Olav Staxrud, 1892-1960, assistant and topographer to the Norwegian Svalbard and Greenland expeditions between the years 1910 and 1932, including Isachsen's expedition in 1910, when he built the cairn. Member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition in 1931. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 16. *Olavs Varde*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Olbogedalen** 77° 30.2' N 21° 04.0' E  
Tributary valley to Årdalen in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. O. = the elbow valley. Neilson 1967.

**Olbogtjørna** 74° 27' N 18° 57' E  
Small lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. O. = the elbow tarn. Hoel 1925.

*Old Whale Fishing Station*. Supposed to be situated on the southeastern coast of Edgeøya, but it cannot be determined from the maps whether it is on an island here or on the mainland. Scoresby 1820 b.

*Old Whaling Station*, see Old Whale Fishing Station.

*Ole Hansen*, see Ole Hansenkammen.

**Ole Hansenkammen** 79° 09.3' N 12° 00.0' E  
5.5 km long mountain with the heights 685 and 818 m, in Generalfjella on the northern side of D'Arodesbreen, in the central western part of Haakon VII Land. After general Ole Hansen, 1842-1922, Norwegian army, Commander-in-chief 1903-10. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 1. *Mts Hansen*, Isachsen 1915; *Ole Hansen*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Olebreen** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Small tributary glacier from the south to Kongsvegen, north in Oscar II Land. After Ole Halvorsen Holta, 1851-1928, contributor to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Gl. Ole*, Isachsen 1915.

*Olenellusbreen*. Small glacier between Flogtoppane and Vardepiggen, tributary to Hansbreen. Olenellus found by Birkenmajer in Vardepiggen. Birkenmajer (1969) p. 28.

**Olenidsletta** 79° 58' N 17° 50' E  
Plain south of Lundehuken, Ny-Friesland. After the many fossils of the Olenidae genus in the rock bed. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Olenij ostrov*, see Reinsdyrflyta.

*Olga Bassin*, see Olgastretet.

*Olga Hafen*, see Kvalrossbukta.

*Olga Strasse*, see Olgastretet.

**Olgastretet** 78° 28' N 24° 40' E  
The sea between Svenskøya in Kong Karls Land in the east and Barentsøya and Edgeøya in the west, limited in the north by a line between Arnesenodden on Svenskøya and Kapp Bessels on Barentsøya, and in the south by a line between Kapp Hammerfest on Svenskøya and Kapp Melchers on Edgeøya. After Olga, 1822-92, queen of Württemberg, married 1846 to Karl I, King of Württemberg, 1864-91. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Olga Bassin*, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 959; *Olga Strasse*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Oliverbreen** 78° 36.3' N 12° 22.5' E  
2.5 km long glacier south in Jacobsenfjella between Hump-ryggen and Bjørneskanka, west in Oscar II Land. After Oliver Jacobsen, 1865-96, business man of Fredrikstad, Norway, brother of A. J. Jacobsen who contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. *Gl. Oliver*, Isachsen 1915.

*Olivertoppen*, see Oliviertoppen.

**Oliviertoppen** 78° 15.5' N 16° 35' E  
Mountain, 910 m, south of Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Dr. Louis Olivier, 1854-1910, managing director of Revue générale des Sciences. Visited Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1910 as one of the leaders of an excursion on board the steamer "Ile de France", organized by Revue générale des Sciences. See also Rouletegga and Duboisbreen. *Mt Louis*

*Olivier*, Dubois 1912; *Olivertoppen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32.

*Olsen Mine*, see Olsensynken.

*Olsensynken*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Pit in the coal-field south of Kongsfjorden. After Olsen ('Alaska-Olsen'), a miner who worked this pit.

**Olsholmen** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Islet off the western coast of Spitsbergen between Kapp Borthen and Kapp Klaveness, just off Marflya on the western coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Olsen, helmsman of the hydrographic surveyors' motorboat during the sounding operations carried out here in 1923 by the Norwegian Svalbard expedition. Olsen went ashore on the islet to gather eiderduck eggs. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Olsholmen fuglereservat** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Olsholmen, just off Marflya on the western coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Olsokbreen** 76° 42' N 16° 28' E  
About 17 km long glacier from the central part of Sørkapp Land southeast to Stormbukta. The upper part of Olsokbreen and Samarinbreen has the name Mefonna. Named in 1920 during a visit which the Norwegians A. Hoel, W. Werenskiold and J. Lid paid to this region. They arrived at the glacier on Olsok Day (St. Olav's Day), July 29. *Gl. Belopolsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Sørbreen*, Bizozzero (1939) p. 414.

**Olsokflaket** 76° 41' N 15° 25' E  
Bank from Hornsund to Øyrlandet, along the west coast of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart 509 (1946).

**Olsokflya** 76° 43' N 16° 18' E  
Plain between Bjørnbeinflya and Fisneset in the west to the lateral moraine of Olsokbreen in the east, southwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. *Olsokflyan*, Lyngø 1924; *Olsokflyane*.

*Olsokflyan*, see Olsokflya.  
*Olsokflyane*, see Olsokflya.

**Olsokneset** 76° 40.1' N 16° 17' E  
Point formed by the spit of the southern front of Olsokbreen, southwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Olsokvatnet** 76° 39.6' N 16° 22.0' E  
Former cone-shaped lake on the southern side of Olsokbreen, on the northwestern side of Øyrlandet, south in Sørkapp Land. Olsok is the Norwegian name for July 29, the day of St. Olav. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Olsøen*, see Olsønfjellet.

**Olsønbreen** 79° 03.6' N 11° 57.5' E  
2.7 km long glacier between Kappfjellet in the west and Olsønfjellet and Knølen in the east, southwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Olsønfjellet** 79° 03.7' N 12° 01.0' E  
924 m high and 7 km long, narrow mountain ridge between Kappfjellbreen, Olsønbreen and Knølen in the west, and Junibreen in the east, south and west in Haakon VII Land. After

general Christian Wilhelm Engel Bredal Olssøn, 1844-1915, Norwegian officer and politician. Commander-in-chief of the army 1910. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18. *Mt Olssøn*, Isachsen 1912 a, and 1915; *Olssøn*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Olufnuten** 77° 37.0' N 18° 04.0' E  
The highest, 732 m high peak in Kolsrudfjella, between Indrebøbreen and the uppermost part of Thomsonbreen, southernmost in Heer Land. After Oluf Kolsrud, professor at the University of Oslo, Norway. Arnesen 1969.

*Olympe*, see Olympen.

**Olympen** 79° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain east of Sorgfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. *Olympe*, Westman (1905) p. 1.

**Omanneybreen** 77° 15' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Omanneyfjellet, southeast in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Ombranten** 80° 17.1' N 23° 15.9' E  
Mountain between Wrighttoppen and Dorotheabukta, east of Reinsdyrvidda, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1996.

**Omdalkilen** 80° 20' N 19° 40' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, Laponiahalvøya west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Oskar Omdal, 1895-1927, who took part in the "Maud" expedition 1922-23, in the North Pole flight of Amundsen 1925 and in the transpolar flight with "Norge" 1926. Omdal perished on an attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean by air. See also Amundsenodden. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Ommadalen** 78° 17.5' N 13° 16.5' E  
About 3 km long valley between Ommafjellet and Holtedahlvæarden, southwest in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Ommafjellet** 78° 18.3' N 13° 18.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 664 and 557 m, between Vetternbreen and Auldalen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After mythical being, associated with Omberget in Östergötland, Sweden. *Mt Omma*, De Geer 1912.

**Ommannefjellet** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain west of Storfjorden, north of Davisbreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Sir Erasmus Ommanney, 1814-1904, English naval officer and Arctic explorer. *C. Ommanney*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Mt Ommanney*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Omond Crags*, see Omondryggen.  
*Omond Ridge*, see Omondryggen.

**Omondryggen** 78° 29.4' N 11° 10.0' E  
Four km long mountain with the heights 477 and 419 m, between Normandalen and Geddesflya in the west, and Haukedalen, in the central western part of Prins Karls Forland. After Robert Trail Omond, LL.D., 1858-1914, leader of Ben Nevis Meteorological Observatory 1883-95. Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce was in charge of the observatory 1895-96. *Omond Crags*, Bruce 1909; *Omond Ridge*, Bruce 1913.

*Onale I.*, see Qvaleøya.  
*Onbekende Cust*, see Edgeøya.



*Ondiepe R.*, see Reindalen.  
*Ondiepe Rivier*, see Reindalen.  
*Ondiepe Tal*, see Reindalen.  
*Ondiepe Valley*, see Reindalen.

**Ongulbekken** 78° 26.5' N 11° 45.5' E  
Brook from a tarn at the foot of Tjørnberget flowing eastwards through the drained lake, formerly called Ongullsjøen, to Brucebukta, southeast on Prins Karls Førland. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1991. *Ongulsjøen*, Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Ongulfjellet** 79° 10' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain between Vinkelen and Klumpen, west of Chydeniusbreen, Ny-Friesland. O. = the fishhook mountain. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Ongulsjøen*, see Ongulbekken.  
*Ooster lant*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*Oosterwyc*, see Woodfjorden.  
*Oosthoek*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Oostlandt*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*Oostwyck*, see Woodfjorden.

**Opalbreen** 78° 40' N 17° 40' E  
Glacier along the western side of Rogačevryggen, on the divide between Olav V Land and Sabine Land. O. = the opal glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Operafjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 951 m, on the northern side of Adventfjorden east of Mälardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. On the western side the mountain has the form of an amphitheatre. In this cirque a small mountain peak Tenoren rises. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Mt Opera*, De Geer 1912.

**Oppdalen** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary valley from northeast to Lundströmdalen, southwest in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Oppdalsbreen** 78° 05.4' N 17° 26' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier westwards between Oppdalssåta and Strömbergfjellet to Oppdalen, southwest in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Oppdalssåta** 78° 04.6' N 17° 27' E  
Mountain with the heights 810 and 785 m, between Oppdalsbreen and Såtebreen on the western side of Oppdalen, southwest in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Oppgangsdalen** 74° 25' N 19° 10' E  
Valley south of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. O. = the ascent valley, because the valley gives access to Miseryfjellet. Hoel 1925.

**Oppkuvbekken** 78° 05.2' N 14° 30.0' E  
Three km long brook from Oppkuven in Kjeglefjella westwards to Hollendarelva, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Oppkuven** 78° 04.5' N 14° 35.0' E  
398 m high, westernmost mountain in Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After a hill in Nordmarka near Oslo, Norway. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Ordonnansbreen** 78° 44.0' N 19° 04.0' E  
About 2.3 km long, tributary glacier from north to Negribreen,

between Chimkovfjellet and Snelliustfjellet in Olav V Land. Ordonnans = orderly, referring to King Olav V of Norway 1993-91. Lytskjöld 1989.

*Ore Sond of baai*, see Hornsund.  
*Orenfjorden*, see Agardhbukta.  
*Orlogshavnen*, see Signehamna.

**Orlogsmannen** 77° 47.5' N 18° 20.5' E  
The highest peak, 560 m, in Lundquistfjella between Bereznikovbreen and Storfjorden, easternmost in Heer Land. O. = the seaman. Arnesen 1969.

**Ormbreen** 78° 42.8' N 18° 08.0' E  
About 2 km long, tributary glacier from north to Petrovbreen, between Ormen and Slangen, west in Olav V Land. From neighbouring name. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Ormemorenen** 80° 10' N 24° 35' E  
Long, snake-like moraine west of Schweigaardbreen and Austfonna, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

**Ormen** 78° 42.8' N 18° 07.0' E  
Two km long mountain ridge between Petrovbreen and Ormbreen, west in Olav V Land. O. = the snake, worm. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Ormevatnet** 80° 11.9' N 23° 40' E  
Lake near Ormemorenen, west of Schweigaardbreen, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

*Ormholet*, see Heleysundet.

**Ormholet** 78° 38' N 21° 13' E  
Strait between Kükenthalhalvøya and Barentsøya.

*Ormhullet*, see Bjørnsundet.  
*Ormhullet*, see Heleysundet.  
*Ormsundet*, see Heleysundet.  
*Ormen l.*, see Ørneøya.  
*Orsa Névé*, see Orsabreen.

**Orsabreen** 78° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Glacier north of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After the village of Orsa in Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Orsa Névé*, De Geer 1912.

**Orsadalén** 78° 53.6' N 14° 33.5' E  
About 2.5 km long valley between Orsafjellet and Zornfjellet in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Orsafjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain east of Orsabreen, between Zornfjellet, Tydalsfjellet and Rørosfjellet, James I Land. From neighbouring name. *Mt Orsa*, De Geer 1912.

*Ort Névé*, see Ortbreen.

**Ortbreen** 77° 56' N 16° 46' E  
Small glacier from Deinbolltoppane in Liljevalchfjellet down to Höganäsreen in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Ort is an underground passage called drift in mining terminology. See also Borbreen. *Ort Névé*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Orust V.*, see Orustdalen.

**Orustdalen** 77° 56' N 13° 57' E  
About 5 km long and 2 km wide valley on the southern side of Systemafjellet, Christensenfjella and Qvigstadfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After island off the coast of Bohuslän, Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Orust V.*, De Geer 1912.

**Orustelva** 77° 54' N 13° 43.5' E  
River from Dahlfonna through Orustdalen to Orustosen on Nordenskiöldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Orustosen** 77° 52.6' N 13° 42.5' E  
Lake-formed outlet of Orustelva on Nordenskiöldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Orvin Fjell*, see Orvinfjellet.

**Orvin Land** 80° 11' N 24° 40' E  
The easternmost part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. Limited by a line through Duvefjorden, Fotherbyfjorden, Innvika, Innvikdalen, across Fondalen into the lower part of Austfonna, then following the lower part of Austfonna eastwards, including Nordmarka and Sørmarka. After Anders Kristian Orvin, PhD, 1889-1980, geologist attached to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions and Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, managing director of Norwegian Polar Institute 1957-60. He has participated in and led a number of expeditions to Svalbard and Greenland between the years 1913 and 1936. Gjelsvik 1960.

*Orvin Land*, see Wedel Jarlsberg Land.

**Orvindalen** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Valley west of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Anders Kristian Orvin, PhD, 1889-1980, geologist attached to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions and Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, managing director of Norwegian Polar Institute 1957-60. He has participated in and led a number of expeditions to Svalbard and Greenland between the years 1913 and 1936. In the neighbourhood Evafjellet, named after his wife. *Orvins Dal*, Werenskiöld 1920.

**Orvinelva** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
River in Orvindalen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Orvinfjellet** 77° 20' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 796 m, northeast of Torellbreen, east of Orvindalen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. *Orvin Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Orvins Dal*, see Orvindalen.  
*Orvins dal*, see Berglidalen.  
*Osborne Glacier*, see Osbornebreen.  
*Osborne Inlet*, see St. Jonsfjorden.

**Osbornebreen** 78° 37.0' N 13° 17.0' E  
21 km long glacier with several tributary glaciers, among them Devikbreen, Klampebreen and Vintervegen, debouching into the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden in the central part of Oscar II Land. The glacier was named by Conway after the old name of St. Jonsfjorden, Osborne Inlet, after an early English whaler. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Osborne Glacier*, Conway 1898 a.

**Osbornfjellet** 77° 43.8' N 18° 18' E  
About 6 km long mountain range with the peaks Høgesyn 626 m, Lyftingen 597 m and Ufsenipa 460 m, on the northern side

of Richardsbreen, easternmost in Heer Land. After Sherard Osborn, 1822-75, British naval officer (admiral) and polar explorer. *C. Osborn*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

*Osburns Inlett*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*Oscar II Coast*, 78° 10' N 12° 30' E. The coast from Isfjorden towards St. Jonsfjorden. No geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

**Oscar II Land** 78° 10' N 11° 30' E  
The district between Isfjorden and Kongsfjorden west of Kongsvegen. The northeastern limit follows a straight line from Nordfjorden through Sveabreen and Kongsvegen to Kongsfjorden. After Oscar II, 1829-1907, King of Norway and Sweden 1872-1905, King of Sweden 1905-07. *Oscar II's Land*, De Geer (1896) p. 263; *Terre Oscar II*, Isachsen 1915.

*Oscar II's Land*, see Oscar II Land.

**Oseanograftangen** 77° 00.0' N 15° 41.0' E  
Low point south of Kamavika and east of Hausbukta, on the northern coast of Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. O. = the oseanographer point. Polish map 1977.

**Oskarøya** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Islands in Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Oskar Hjalmar Kulling, b. 1898, Swedish geologist, member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition in 1931, which named the place. Kulling 1934 b, Scholander 1934 b.

**Oskeladden** 79° 34.3' N 14° 07.0' E  
Seven km long and 4.5 km wide mountain between Woodfjorden and Junkerdalen, northwest in Andrée Land. Oskeladden is a figure in Norwegian fairy-tales. Helle 1988.

**Oskeladden** 78° 42' N 13° 02' E  
Small mountain northeast of Løvenskiöldfonna, Oscar II Land. Oskeladden is a figure in Norwegian fairy-tales. Orvin 1960. *Askeladden*, Orvin 1960.

**Oslobreen** 79° 00' N 17° 40' E  
About 30 km long glacier from the eastern side of Newtontoppen to the lower part of Hinlopenbreen, on the divide between Olav V Land and Ny-Friesland. After Oslo, the capital of Norway. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

*Osmund Gl.*, see Osmundbreen.

**Osmundbreen** 77° 46.7' N 16° 33.5' E  
Small glacier in the northern side of Birketvedttoppen, northwest in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. After a method (the Osmund method) for the production of iron. See also Fagerstafjella. *Osmund Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Osodden** 77° 52.4' N 13° 39' E  
Point on Nordenskiöldkysten between Orustosen and Gravsjøen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Ossian Sarsfjellet** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
362 m high mountain facing Kongsfjorden between the mouth of Conwaybreen, Kronebreen and Kongsvegen, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Georg Ossian Sars, 1837-1927, Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Oslo, member, and with H. Mohn, leader of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition 1876-78, which visited Spitsbergen in 1878. Svalbardkom-

missær (1927) map 3. *Mt Ossian Sars*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Mt Sars*, Isachsen 1915.

**Ossianbekken** 78° 30.9' N 11° 03.5' E  
Brook from Ossianvatna between Scotiafjellet and Conquerorfjellet, southwestwards to the southern part of Utnesflya to the sea, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Ossian, Celtic legendary bard. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Ossian's Lochs*, see Ossianvatna.

**Ossianvatna** 78° 31.5' N 11° 06.0' E  
Two lakes in the valley between Conquerorfjellet and Scotiafjellet in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Ossian, Celtic legendary bard. *Lacs Ossian*, Isachsen 1915; *Ossian's Lochs*, Bruce 1909.

**Osstranda** 78° 03.2' N 13° 35.5' E  
About 150 m long shore on both sides of the mouth of Fyrsjøen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. O. = the river mouth shore. Hagelund and Norderhaug (1975) p. 143.

*Ost Fjord*, see Austfjorden.

*Ost Iscap*, 79° 40' N 27° E. On the eastern coast of Nordaustlandet, cannot be identified. Johannessen 1890.

*Ost Spitsbergen*, see Edgeøya.

**Osten** 74° 25.2' N 19° 13.5' E  
Limestone rock at the crest above Vesalstranda, between Urd and Verdande in Miseryfjella, at the eastern corner of Bjørnøya. O. = the cheese, owing to the yellow top of the mountain. Mørk 1984.

**Osten** 78° 59' N 15° 20' E  
Mountain on the western side of the uppermost part of Universitetsbreen, east in James I Land. O. = the cheese.

*Ostensacken B.*, see Osten-Sakenfjellet.

**Osten-Sakenfjellet** 78° 08.3' N 22° 42.5' E  
Mountain south of Berrflöta between Semenovfjella, Flatberget and Berrheia with Store Berrheikollen, in the northeastern part of Edgeøya. After Fedor Romanovich Osten-Saken, 1832-1910, Baltic baron, Russian geographer, managing director of the departement of the interior of the Russian Foreign Office. Vice-president of the Russian Geographical Society. His publications include geographical work on the polar regions and Northern Russia. See also Lomonosovberget. *Gailbg.*, Büdel; *Ostensacken B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Osterwyk off Wyde Bay*, see Woodfjorden.

*Ostfjorden*, see Austfjorden.

*Ost-Gletscher*, see Recherhebreen.

*Ostra Brama*, see Ostra Bramatoppen.

**Ostra Bramatoppen** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Peak, 1033 m, in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. After the symbol of the Lithuanian-Polish town of Wilno. Ostra Brama = the pointed (ogive) gate. The gate belongs to the old city wall of Wilno, above the gate is a picture of the Virgin Mary, and the street leading up to the gate is on certain occasions crowded with kneeling people. The gate is not pointed at present, but may have had that shape formerly. The Lithuanians use the name Ausros vartai = the gate of the red of dawn (aurora). Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Ostra Brama*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

*Ostrogradskifjella*, see Ostrogradskifjella.

**Ostrogradskifjella** 77° 00.8' N 16° 50' E  
Mountain area between Hornbreen in the northwest, Svalisbreen in the southwest, Tat'janapasset in the south and Sykorabreen in the east, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Mikael Vasilevich Ostrogradskij, 1801-61, Russian mathematician, professor at the University of Odessa. *Mts Ostrogradsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Ostrogradskifjella*.

*Ostrov Alekseevskij*, see Edgeøya.

*Ostrov Belyj*, see Kvitøya.

*Ostrov Nadeždy*, see Hopen.

*Ostrov Velikago Knjaza Konstantina*, see Sørkappøya.

*Ostrova Norvežkie*, see Norskøyane.

*Ostrove Anzer*, see Gåsøyane.

*Ostrové mrtvého muzč*, see Likholmen.

*Ost-Spitzbergen*. Comprises Nordaustlandet, Barentsøya and Edgeøya. Not a geographical unit. Quennerstedt (1862) p. 1.

*Ost-Spitzbergen*, see Edgeøya.

*Ostwyck ofte Wyde Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Ostøerne*, see Frostøyane.

**Osvatnet** 74° 27' N 19° 10' E  
Small lake in the eastern part of Bjørnøya. Os = the outlet of a river from a lake. Hoel 1925.

*Oswald Quarter*, 77° 50' N 14° 30' E. Mountains east of Grøn-fjordalen. Not a geographical unit. De Geer 1912.

**Oswaldfjellet** 74° 24' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain, 165 m, in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After Oswald Heer, 1809-83, Swiss botanist and palaeontologist. Hoel 1925. *Oswalds Förberg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a, Nathorst 1910.

*Oswalds Förberg*, see Oswaldfjellet.

*Oterholman*, see Ytterholmane.

*Otilie Gruve 1 and 2*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Former mines in the coal-field at Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden. After Otilie Knutsen, née Andersen, b. 1864, married 1891 to Michael Julius Bretanius Knutsen, b. 1863, Ålesund, Norway, one of the founders and principal share-holders of Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S, which worked this mine.

*Otilie Mine*. See Otilie Gruve 1 and 2. Hoel (1925) p. 31.

*Otter I.*, see Von Otterøya.

*Otterøya*, see Von Otterøya.

**Otto Pettersonfjellet** 77° 32.8' N 16° 14.5' E  
About 7 km long mountain with the heights 727, 900, 975 and 1070 m, on the eastern side of Steenstrupdalen, southeast in Nathorst Land. After professor Sven Otto Petterson, 1848-1941, Swedish oceanographer, member of the Swedish expedition to Spitsbergen in 1882 which brought the wintering party of 1882-83, during the International Polar Year. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Otto Pettersson's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Otto Pettersson's berg*, see Otto Pettersonfjellet.

**Ottobreen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier southeast of Mushamna on the eastern shore of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. The glacier was traversed by Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist G.

Nordenskiöld and companions in June 1890 and by A. Hoel, J. Gløersen and A. Koller of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition in 1918. *Gl. Otto*, De Geer 1913.

**Ottofjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 801 m, west of De Geerdalen, south of Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Otto Wilhelm von Knorring, 1863-1933, Swedish officer and member of two of De Geer's Spitsbergen expeditions. *Mt Otto*, De Geer 1912.

**Ottoneset** 77° 50.5' N 16° 49.5' E  
Cape between Sveabukta and Rindersbukta, in the innermost part of Van Mijenfjorden, westernmost in Heer Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. The glacier was traversed by Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist G. Nordenskiöld and companions in June 1890 and by A. Hoel, J. Gløersen and A. Koller of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition in 1918. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Kap Otto*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Ottotoppen** 78° 38.7' N 12° 36.5' E  
About 660 m high, partly snow covered nunatak in the uppermost part of Dahlbreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Otto Løvenskiöld, 1871-1903, Norwegian jurist and governmental secretary, son of Carl Løvenskiöld, prime minister, who contributed to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions of 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier. *Set Otto*, Isachsen 1915.

*Ou Grenlant*, see Spitsbergen.

*Our Lady of the Snows*, see Snøfrua.

*Outer Islets*, see Ytterholmane.

*Outer Norway I.*, see Ytre Norskøya.

*Outer Russian Island*, see Søre Russøya.

*Outger Reps Eyland*, see Karl XII-øya.

*Outger Reps I.*, see Karl XII-øya.

*O-va Karla*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Ovala Iskalotten*, see Langrundisen.

**Ove Dahlfjellet** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain west of Vestfjorddalen southeasternmost in André Land. After Ove Christian Dahl, 1862-1940, Norwegian botanist, curator at the Botanical Museum of the University of Oslo. Lid 1929, Scholander (1934) p. 102.

**Overgangshytta** 78° 54' N 16° 23' E  
Hut at the head of Austfjorden, northeast in Dickson Land. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Oxford Glacier*, see Oxfordbreen.

*Oxford Peninsula*, see Oxfordhalvøya.

**Oxfordbreen** 78° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from south to Hinlopenbreen, west in Olav V Land. Frazer, who named the glacier, was a member of the First Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1921. *Oxford Glacier*, Frazer 1922.

**Oxfordhalvøya** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Peninsula at the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. George Binney, who named the peninsula, was the leader of the Merton College (Oxford, UK) Arctic Expedition, 1923 and the Oxford University Arctic Expedition, 1924. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Oxford Peninsula*, Binney 1925 a.

**Oxfordkjegla** 79° 40' N 22° 00' E  
Nunatak south of Etonbreen at the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Original name given by the Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen 1924, led by George Binney. *Cone Mt*, Binney 1925 a, Sandford 1926; *Etonkjegla*, Orvin.

**Oxåsdalen** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Valley east of Dicksonfjorden between Hugindalen and Lyckholmdalen, Dickson Land. After Arthur Oxås, b. 1888, Lofoten, Norwegian hunter. Oxås had his hunting cabin in this area. Named by Lid, member of the Norwegian Svalbard expedition of 1924. Scholander (1934) p. 102.

*Oxaasfjell*. The northernmost part of Kongressfjellet on the western side of Idodalen. Rønning (1959) p.54.  
*Oxåsfjellet*. Sunding (1962) p. 50.

*P. Tinney*. North of Hamburgbukta, cannot be identified. Lamont 1861.

*P. Wellcome*, see Velkomstpynten.

*P. Akhmatov*, see Achmatovskaret.

*P. Andersson*, see Anderssonbukta.

*P. Charles Iland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*P. Fridriksman*, see Fridrichsmanskaret.

*P. Koke*. Cannot be identified. Blome 1670.

*P. Look out*, see Sørkapp.

*P. Medvéji*, see Bjørnskardet.

*P. Monier*, see Sørkapp.

*P. Noskov*, see Noskovskardet.

*P. Oreille*, 78 00.0 N 13° 30.0 E. In the western coast of Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Coronelli 1691.

*P. Tinney*, 79° 30' N 10° E. North of the entrance to Hamburgbukta. Lamont 1861.

*P.st Pierre apelle par les danois copen haure baies*, see Kobbe fjorden.

**Pachtusovfjellet** 78° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain area between Hinlopenbreen, Alexandrbreen, Akademikarbreen and Ordonnansbreen, in the central part of Olav V Land. After Peter Kuzmich Pachtusov, 1799-1835, Russian naval officer and polar explorer, expedition to Novaya Zemlya in 1834. *Gora Pahtusova*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 101; *Monts Pakhtoussov*, Wassiliev 1925.

**Padda** 74° 31' N 19° 06' E  
Small islet on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. P. = the toad. Hoel 1925.

*Paese di Bern*, see Bjørnøya.

**Pagesbreen** 79° 10' N 18° 20' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Cepheusfjellet, west of Vaigattbogen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Pagetbreen** 79° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Tributary glacier to Sanderbreen south of Thomsonryggen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After Sir George Paget Thomson, 1892-1975, son of the late Master of Trinity College. See Thomsonryggen. He worked together with his father with the election. Later master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, UK. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1937, for experimental discovery of the diffraction of electrons by crystals. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Pagoden** 77° 25.8' N 15° 53.0 E  
773 m high, rounded summit in the central part of Friherrefjella, between Tvillingbreane and Suessbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The summit is shaped like a pagoda, hence the name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Paierbre*, see Paierlbreen.

*Paierl Gletscher*, see Paierlbreen.

**Paierlbreen** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Glacier debouching into Burgerbukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Georg Paierl (properly Bäuerle), Austrian alpine guide, member of Count Hans Wilczek's expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1872, which named the glacier. *Bäuerl-Gletscher*, Höfer (1880) p. 10; *Gl. Payer*, Wassiliev 1925; *Paierbre*, Heintz (1953) p. 9; *Paierl Gletscher*, Höfer (1874) p. 228, Sterneck 1874.

*Pakalanuten*, 77° 05' N 15° 34.5' E. Small nunatak in Hansbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Palace*, see Palasset.

*Palander Gl.*, see Palanderbreen.

*Palander Valley*, see Palanderdalen.

**Palanderbreen** 79° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Small glacier south of the inner part of Palanderbukta, Andrée Land, Nordaustlandet. After Baron Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of Vega, 1842-1920, Swedish naval officer (admiral), Arctic explorer and politician. Member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, 1872-73, the "Vega" expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79. To Spitsbergen 1882. *Palander Gl.*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4.

**Palanderbukta** 79° 30' N 20° 20' E  
Bay on the southern shore of Wahlenbergfjorden, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Baron Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of Vega, 1842-1920, Swedish naval officer (admiral), Arctic explorer and politician. Member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, 1872-73, the "Vega" expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79. To Spitsbergen 1882. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie Palander*, De Geer 1923 a; *Vega Bay*, Dalgetty (1932) p. 89.

**Palanderdalen** 79° 30' N 20° 30' E  
Valley between Palanderbukta and Augustabukta, in the southwestern part of Nordaustlandet. After Baron Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of Vega, 1842-1920, Swedish naval officer (admiral), Arctic explorer and politician. Member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, 1872-73, the "Vega" expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79. To Spitsbergen 1882. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Palander Valley*, Ahlmann (1933 c) p. 57, map; *Vallée Palander*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Palanderfjellet** 77° 27.0' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain with the heights 725, 653 and 629 m, between Chamberlindalen and Recherchebreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Baron Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of Vega, 1842-1920, Swedish naval officer (admiral), Arctic explorer and politician. Member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, 1872-73, the "Vega" expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79. To Spitsbergen 1882. Ascended by H. Holst with assistants, of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition, on August 31, 1918, for geographical surveying. *Palander's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Palanderisen** 79° 36' N 21° 35' E  
Glaciated area about 35 km in an east-west direction in the southwestern part of Austfonna, between Ericadalen and Etonbreen, Andrée Land, Nordaustlandet. After Baron Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of Vega, 1842-1920, Swedish naval officer (admiral), Arctic explorer and politician. Member of Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, 1872-73, the "Vega" expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79. To Spitsbergen 1882. Norwegian Polar Institute 1985.

*Palander's berg*, see Palanderfjellet.

**Palanderøya** 79° 10' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Baron Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of Vega, 1842-1920, Swedish naval officer (admiral), Arctic explorer and politician. Member of Swedish

geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, 1872-73, the "Vega" expedition through the North East Passage 1878-79. To Spitsbergen 1882. *Iles Palander*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Palasset** 78° 50' N 13° 30' E  
1097 m high mountain between Holmströmbreen and Infantfonna, westernmost in James I Land. P. = the palace. *Mt Dauphin*, De Geer 1912; *Palace*, Conway 1898 a; *Queen's Palace*, Isachsen (1907) p. 14.

*Palassfonna*. The upper easternmost part of Infantfonna, south of Palasset. Orvin 1964.

**Palasskrona** 78° 51.2' N 13° 32.0' E  
1106 m high westernmost part of Palasset, west in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Palatiumfjellet** 78° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 887 m, northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. Palatium (Latin) = palace. Palatium name of hill in Rome where the emperor lived. *Mt Palatium*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Sefström*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Palatiumfløya** 78° 44.6' N 14° 20.5' E  
The easternmost part of palatiumfjellet, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Paleontologfjella** 79° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain area north of Kartdalen, on the western side of Wijdefjorden, southeast in Andrée Land. P. = the palaeontologist's ridge. Norwegian Polar Institute 1992. *Paleontologryggen*, Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Paleontologryggen*, see Paleontologfjella.  
*Paleontologstranda*, 77° 01.5' N 16° 09.5' E. Northern side of Adriabukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Palfy Cap*, see Suffolkpynten.

**Palfyodden** 76° 53.4' N 15° 31' E  
Small point on Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After a relative of Count Wilczek. Name transferred from Suffolkpynten. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Palibinranten** 78° 08.4' N 21° 02.0' E  
3.5 km long, mountain ridge between Snaueia and the sea, northwesternmost on Edgeøya. After Ivan Vladimirovic Palibin, 1872-1949, Russian botanist who worked in Svalbard and Franz Josef Land. Büdel 1960, Neilson 1968. *Flügel-Berg*, Büdel 1960.

**Pallasfjellet** 79° 05' N 16° 40' E  
1600 m high mountain at the head of Tryggvebreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After the asteroid Pallas. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Pallbukta** 77° 34.9' N 15° 39.5' E  
Open bay at the foot of Pallen in Pallfjellet, on the northern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, south in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Pallen** 77° 35.3' N 15° 41.0' E  
321 m high crag forming a platform in the extreme eastern part of Pallfjellet and Törnebohmfjella, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Pallfjellet** 77° 35.6' N 15° 36.0' E  
About 5 km long mountain with the heights 750 and 695 m, and the 321 m high easternmost crag Pallen, southeast in Törnebofjella, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Palmebai*, see Tinayrebukta.  
*Palosuobukta*, see Van Dongenbukta.  
*Palosuofonna*. After Dr. Erkki Palosuo, Finnish professor in geophysics. Schytt and Blake.  
*Panofsky-Berg*, see Panofskyfjellet.

**Panofskyfjellet** 78° 19.7' N 18° 40' E  
Mountain on the corner of Köningsbergbreen and Hayesbreen in Sabine Land. After Eugen Panofsky, 1855-1922, a Berlin banker, treasurer to the Verein Deutscher Antarktischen Expedition, founded to aid Filchner's South Pole expedition, for which his Spitsbergen expedition was a preparation. *Panofsky-Berg*, Filchner 1914.

*Panorama-Berg*, see Panoramaberget.

**Panoramaberget** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain south of the upper part of Hayesbreen in Sabine Land. P. = the panoramic view mountain. *Panorama-Berg*, Filchner 1914.

*Papagaien Hook*, see Lundehuken.  
*Papagaays hoek*, see Lundehuken.  
*Papegays Hoek*, see Lundehuken.

**Papegøyeneset** 79° 47.5' N 17° 53.5' E  
Point on the western side of Hinlopenstretet, 3 km south of Lundehuken, Ny-Friesland. After the bird "lunde" (puffin) also called "sea parrot" (*Fratercula artica*), which is observed at this location, but is not common in the surrounding area. Helle 1971.

*Pappegaje hoek*, see Lundehuken.  
*Par les holandois apelle Robesbaies*, see Kobbefjorden.

**Paradisbreen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Small glacier between Raudfjorden and Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. P. = the paradise glacier. *Adam Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Parbreane** 77° 40.2' N 16° 26' E  
Short, wide glacier from Kvitskarvet, Snøkuven and Kassen down to Svalbreen in the southeastern central part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1964.

**Parholmane** 74° 22' N 19° 01' E  
Two small islets on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. Hoel 1925.

**Parisbreen** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from southwest to Veteranen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Paris, the capital of France. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Parksfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 40' E  
Mountain between Formidablebreen, Fairbairnbreen, Edmondsbreen and Sentralisen, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. After P. C. Parks, member of the Harland's expedition to Svalbard 1952 and 1953, the last year as surveyor. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Parlagunene** 79° 55.5' N 17° 22' E  
Lagoons on Basisodden, in the northeastern part of Ny-Friesland. P. = the pair lagoons. Orvin 1964.

*Parma Felsen*, see Parmaholmen.

**Parmaholmen** 77° 34.1' N 15° 00.0' E  
Islet outermost in Van Keulenfjorden on the northern point of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Parma, until 1860 a duchy in the northern part of Italy. *Parma Felsen*, Barry 1894 i.

**Parnassbreen** 78° 37.7' N 10° 58.0' E  
2.5 km long glacier in Grampianfjella between Phippsfjellet and Phippsaksla in the north and Parnasset in the south, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Parnasset** 78° 37.2' N 11° 00.0' E  
999 m high mountain south in Grampianfjella between Parnassbreen and Stigbreen, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After the Greek mountain Parnassos. *Mount Parnassus*, Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 36; *Parnassus*, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1915.

*Parnassus*, see Parnasset.

*Parrot Hook*, see Lundehuken.

*Parry Pl.*, see Parryflaket.

*Parry Platån*, see Parryflaket.

**Parryfjellet** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain ridge in the western part of Lågøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sir William Edward Parry, 1780-1855, English naval officer and polar explorer, who headed expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. *Parry's Quarz-Rock*, Passarge (1869) p. 170.

**Parryflaket** 80° 24.0' N 17° 30.0' E  
Submarine plateau off the western coast of Lågøya, northwestwards to about 80° 17.0' N 16° 15.0' E, Nordaustlandet. After Sir William Edward Parry, 1780-1855, English naval officer and polar explorer, who headed expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. *Parry Pl.*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933; *Parry Platån*, De Geer 1923 b.

*Parryn saari*, see Parryøya.

*Parry's Quarz-Rock*, see Parryfjellet.

**Parryvarden** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Cairn on the eastern side of Sorgfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After Sir William Edward Parry, 1780-1855, English naval officer and polar explorer, who headed expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. *Cairn de Parry*, Westman (1905) p. 1.

**Parryøya** 80° 38.5' N 20° 40.0' E  
The southernmost of the three large island in Sjuøyane, north of the western part of Nordaustlandet. After Sir William Edward Parry, 1780-1855, English naval officer and polar explorer, who headed expedition to Spitsbergen in 1827. The ship of the expedition, H.M.S. "Hecla" cruised west of Sjuøyane. His highest latitude was 82° 45 'N, the highest gained before 1876. On the island, a trigonometric station of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902 is situated at 373 m. The island was visited by Torell and Nordenskiöld on July 29, 1861, and the following day Torell ascended the highest peak of the island. Laitude determination was done by V. Carlheim-Gyllensköld of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition on July 17,

1898. Topographical observations done by Rubín on September 7, 1902. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Parryn saari*, Saraste (1925) p. 105; *Tafel Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Taaffelbergh*, van Keulen 1682.

*Partition Pt.*, see Midterhukén.

*Partnach*, see Veitdalen.

*Pasberg*, see Passfjellet.

*Pasdalen*, see Passdalen.

*Pasfjeld*, see Passfjellet.

*Pass Dalen*, 78° N 17° 30' E.

*Pass Wassiliew*, see Vasil'evskaret.

*Pass. Serghievsky*, see Sergievskijpasset.

*Passage Iglin*, see Russebreen.

**Passbreen** 78° 01.5' N 17° 59' E  
6.5 km long glacier between Kjellbergfjellet and Bjarmeskolten, east of Nordre Bellsundpasset and Søre Bellsundpasset in the northeastern part of Heer Land. From neighbouring name. See also Nordre Bellsundpasset and Søre Bellsundpasset. Orvin 1964.

**Passdalen** 77° 59.2' N 15° 13' E  
About 3 km long, tributary valley from west to Semmeldalen, between Passfjellet in the north and Sinaiberget in the east, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. P. = the pass valley. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Pasdalen*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Pastal*, Holmsen 1910.

*Passe Bolter*, see Gangskaret.

*Passe de la Tente*, see Teltpasset.

*Passe du Prince*, see Prinsepasset.

*Passe du Roi*, see Kongsvegen.

*Passe du Sud*, see Sørøgtattet.

**Passet** 78° 51' N 28° 05' E  
Pass between Sjögrenfjellet and Tordenskjoldberget westernmost on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. P. = the pass. Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Passfjellbreen** 78° 00.8' N 15° 00.0' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Passfjellet and Bjørnsonfjellet, between Hollendardalen and Istjørndalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. P. = the pass mountain glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Passfjellet** 77° 59.6' N 15° 03' E  
780 m high mountain comprising the peaks 580, 555 and 475 m, between Passfjeldalen, Istjørndalen, Passdalen, Tavlebreen to Grøndalspasset, the head of Grøndalen and Bjørnsonfjellet, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. P. = the pass mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Pasberg*, Holmsen 1910; *Pasfjeld*, Holmsen 1911 a.

**Passhatten** 77° 20' N 15° 20' E  
919 m high nunatak on the western side of Engadinerpasset, between Sveitsarfonna and the upper part of Penckbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the pass hat. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Passhetta** 78° 50' N 17° 20' E  
Nunatak on the western side of Millingbreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Passhytta** 78° 10' N 16° 40' E  
Hut in Barentskardet between Adventdalen and Eskerdalen,

Nordenskiöld Land. P. = the pass hut. Built and named by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Lyngre 1940.

**Passivbreen** 78° 50' N 16° 54' E  
Glacier along the southeastern side of Ramsayfjellet, north of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. P. = the passive glacier. It is advancing very slow, hence the name. See also Aktivbreen on the northwestern side of Ramsayfjellet. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Passnuten** 78° 01' N 17° 48' E  
About 2 km long mountain between Granholmfjellet and Kjellbergfjellet, on the eastern side of the head of Kjellströmdalen in the northeastern part of Heer Land. P. = the pass peak. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980. *Nuten*, Orvin 1964.

**Passnuten** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E  
Nunatak, 883 m, situated between Svineggpasset and Snøklettpasset, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Passvaktaren** 77° 49' N 17° 33' E  
Nunatak, 730 m, on the western side of Brepasset, on the divide between Nordsysselebreen and Bakaninbreen, west in Heer Land. After Brepasset. Arnesen 1981.

*Pastal*, see Passdalen.

*Paterson & Speirs' Lagoons*, see Patersonlagunene.

*Paterson & Speirs' Lagoons*, see Speirslagunene.

*Patersonlagunane*, see Patersonlagunene.

**Patersonlagunene** 78° 21.5' N 11° 38.5' E  
Two minor lagoons east of Levinhamna on the western side of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Mrs. Paterson, Speirsfield, Scotland, a relative of W. S. Bruce. See also Brucebreen. *Paterson & Speirs' Lagoons*, Bruce 1913; *Patersonlagunane*.

*Patiencstrandene*, see Ahlstrandodden.

**Patronen** 78° 37.5' N 13° 00.5' E  
About 740 m high mountain west in the central part of Carlsfjella, in the central part of Oscar II Land. P. = the patron (rich supporter). Arnesen 1984.

**Pattersonfjellet** 78° 33.8' N 17° 23' E  
Mountain between the upper part of Gipsdalen and Tunabreen, Kvitserken, Serkaksla, Gipsdalskongen and Jacksontoppen, in Bünsow Land. After William David Patterson, who rendered service as cashier to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate for which Mathieson also worked. See also Mathiesondalen. *Mount Patterson*, Mathieson 1922.

*Paula Gletscher*, see Paulabreen.

**Paulabreen** 77° 45' N 17° 16' E  
About 15 km long glacier from Kjølberget to Rindersbukta on the divide between Nathorst Land and Heer Land. After Paula, née Baroness Hagen, b. 1871, married 1893 to the then k.u.k. Linienschiffsleutnant Richard Ritter von Barry, who was master of the ship of Prince Henry of Bourbon's expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1891 and 1892. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Glacier Serghievsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Lednik Mihaelis*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 15; *Paula Gletscher*, Barry 1894 p, Kjellström 1901; *Paula-jäätikkö*, Saraste 1925 b.

*Paula-jäätikkö*, see Paulabreen.

**Paulamorenen** 77° 48' N 17° 06' E  
About 9.5 km long moraine on the northern side of Rindersbukta and the lower part of Paulabreen, west in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Paulbreen** 78° 33.7' N 13° 27' E  
Four km long, narrow glacier in Vittenburgfjella, separating the mountain area in a northern and a southern part, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Paul Vittenburg. Orvin 1964.

*Paulytoppen*, 77° 01.8' N 15° 19' E. Peak north in Torbjørnsenfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Paulsputtane** 74° 26' N 18° 51' E  
Small lakes near the western coast of Bjørnøya. After Paul Egede, b. 1896, Norwegian engineer, assistant with the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions on Bjørnøya 1923. Wintered on the island in 1923-24 in the service of Bjørnøen A.S. Hoel 1925.

*Pax Gl.*, see Paxbreen.

**Paxbreen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier south of Mushamna, east of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. The name Pax used to rhyme with Max from Maxbreen on the northern side. *Pax Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Paxbreen** 78° 02.4' N 14° 41.0' E  
About 2 km long glacier on the northern slope of Paxfjellet, northwesternmost in Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Pax (Latin) = peace. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Paxfjellet** 78° 02.2' N 14° 40.0' E  
812 m high mountain northwesternmost in Kolspissfjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Pax (Latin) = peace. *Mt Pax*, De Geer 1912.

*Pays bas et noyé qu' on croit une multitude de Petite Isles*, see Tusenøyane.

*Peach Beaches*, see Peachflya.

**Peachflya** 78° 26.0' N 11° 27.0' E  
Nine km long and about 2 km wide coastal plain from Rotbekken in the north, on the southwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Benjamin Neeve Peach, F.R.S., LL.D., 1842-1926, Geological Survey, Scotland. *Peach Beaches*, Bruce 1913; *Pl. Peach*, Isachsen 1915.

**Pedašenkobreen** 78° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier debouching on the northern shore of Heleysundet, southeasternmost in Olav V Land. After Aleksei Dmitrivich Pedašenko, d. 1909. Russian astronomer at Pulkovo, member of the Russian division of the Swedish Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, took part in the work during the summer of 1899. *Gl. Pedachenko*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pedasjenkobreen*.

*Pedasjenkobreen*, see Pedašenkobreen.

*Peder Kok Bg.*, see Peder Kokkfjellet.

*Peder Kok Fjell*, see Peder Kokkfjellet.

*Peder Kokfj.*, see Peder Kokkfjellet.



**Peder Kokkfjellet** 77° 10' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain, 580 m, near the coast northwest of Torellbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Peder Nikolai Johansen, b. 1873, Tromsøysundet, Norway, cook (kokk) on board the ship of the Svalbard expeditions 1911, 1916 and 1917. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Buggefjell*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Peder Kok Bg.*, German chart 155; *Peder Kok Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25; *Peder Kokfj.*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919.

**Pedersenbreen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Bertinus Pedersen, 1838-1920, Tromsø, Norway, who was with Sir Martin Conway on Spitsbergen in 1896, and for many years ice-pilot on ships bound for Spitsbergen. He was among the first (in 1901) to claim coal-land in Spitsbergen (the eastern side of Adventfjorden). *Neilson glacier*, Garwood (1899) pl. 42.

*Peer Gynt Firnkuppe*, see Per Gyntslottet.

*Peer Gyntdomen*, see Per Gyntslottet.

**Peirsonhamna** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small bay at London in Blomstrandhalvøya, Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Sidney T. Peirson, one of the directors of The Northern Exploration Company, Ltd., London. Blomstrandhalvøya and the mining camp of London were the property of this company. *Baie du Marbre*, Mathey-Dupraz 1915; *Port Peirson*, N.E.C. (1913) p. 19, Isachsen 1915; *Port Pierson*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 238.

**Peisbreen** 77° 44.5' N 17° 08.5' E  
Small glacier, about 3 km long, in Vriompeisen, towards Paulabreen in the northwest, northeasternmost in Nathorst Land. After Vriompeisen. Orvin 1964.

**Peisen** 77° 43.8' N 17° 08.5' E  
605 m high nunatak uppermost in Peisbreen in Vriompeisen, northeast in Nathorst Land. After Vriompeisen. Orvin 1964.

*Pelarberget*, see Hunnberget.

*Pelarberget*, see Pilarberget.

*Pelarberget*, see Hampusfjellet.

*Pelittfjellet*, see Gneisfjellet.

*Pemmican Pt*, see Pemmikanpynten.

**Pemmikanpynten** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Cape in Oxfordhalvøya near the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Pemmican, a food consisting chiefly of dried beef and fat, an excellent food on polar expeditions. *Pemmican Pt*, Binney 1925 a.

*Penck-Berge*, 78° 30' N 17° 30' E. Mountains in the interior, northeast of Tempelfjorden, not a geographical unit. Filchner 1914.

**Penckbreen** 77° 26.0' N 15° 39.0' E  
22 km long glacier with the largest tributary glaciers Sveitsarfonna, Tirolarbreen and Suessbreen, on the western side of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Albrecht Penck, 1858-1945, German geographer. In Spitsbergen in 1910 with the Geological Congress. Professor in Vienna, Austria, and later in Berlin, Germany. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Penck's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Penckbreen*, see Bjørlykkebreen.

*Penckbræen*, see Bjørlykkebreen.

*Penck's glacier*, see Penckbreen.

**Pencktoppen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 896 m, east of the head of Magdalenefjorden, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Albrecht Penck, 1858-1945, German geographer. In Spitsbergen in 1910 with the Geological Congress. Professor in Vienna, Austria, and later in Berlin, Germany. *Penck-Gipfel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 36; *Spänglerspitze*, Untersteiner 1932.

**Pendelholmene** 80° 13' N 21° E  
Islands and skerries in Sabinebukta, separating Vestre Sabinevågen and Austre Sabinevågen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Penisola delle Renne*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Penisola delle Tombe*, see Gravnaset.

*Penisola di Friesland*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Penisola di Hoel*, see Hoelhalvøya.

*Penisola di Re Oscar*, see Prins Oscars Land.

*Penck-Gipfel*, see Pencktoppen.

**Pentavika** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Small bay west of Westmanbukta, in the northwestern corner of Nordaustlandet. After the Swedish Penta outboard-motor, used by the geological-botanical division of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1931, of which Kulling was a member. Kulling 1934 a.

**Per Gyntslottet** 78° 20' N 21° 20' E  
Ice dome on the inland ice of Barentsøya. After Peer Gynt, leading character in the drama by Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen. See also Ibsenfjella. Büdel. *Peer Gynt Firnkuppe*, Büdel; *Peer Gyntdomen*.

**Perdalen** 78° 34.5' N 15° 57' E  
Small, tributary valley from north to Skansdalen, between Gyntflya and Gyntfjellet, in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. After Peer Gynt, leading character in the drama by Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen. See also Ibsenfjella. Arnesen 1981.

*Pereval Noskova*, see Noskovskardet.

*Pereval Vasilieva*, see Vasil'evskaret.

*Périerkammen*, see Casimir-Périerkammen.

*Periskopet*. Proposal on islet in Tusenøyane. New map disabled the name. Orvin 1964.

*Perkunhukken*, 76° 58.4' N 16° 09' E. Hook at the western side of Petersbukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Perlebandet** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Eight km long mountain ridge on the western side of the upper part of Mühlbacherbreen, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the string of pearls. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Perlebreen** 77° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Small glacier between Perlebandet and Ismøya, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the pearl glacier. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Perleporten** 74° 21' N 19° 07' E  
Wave-cut tunnel, 170 m long, through Kapp Kolthoff, Bjørnøya. P. = the pearly gate. Fancy name derived from a shanty sung by members of the expedition. The name is originally from the Book of Revelations. Hoel 1925.

- Permskuten** 78° 40.2' N 15° 34.0' E  
The southernmost part of Gangerolvfjella west in Dickson Land. Perm = permian. Winsnes 1987.
- Perriertoppen** 79° 05' N 16° 40' E  
1712 m high mountain peak on the northern side of the upper part of Tryggvebreen, Ny-Friesland. Named by the French expedition 1946 (Pommier, Valette, Martin) after general Georges Perrier, d. 1946. "Chef du Service Géographique de l'Armée Française, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences. President de la Société de Géographie. 1899 - 1906 chef de la Mission Géodesique du Service Géographique de l'Armée", which has measured an Arc-of-Meridian in Peru. *M. Perrier*, Cabanes 1951; *Mont Général Perrier*, Cabanes (1951) p. 105; *Mt Perrier*, Pommier 1947.
- Persberget** 80° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain west of the outer part of Lady Franklinfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Per Fredrik Scholander, 1905-80, Norwegian, physician and botanist. Member of the Norwegian expeditions to East Greenland 1930 and 1932, and of the Swedish-Norwegian expedition to Svalbard 1931, which named the mountain. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling (1934) p. 194.
- Persch riff*. Probably identical with Haukesteinen. van Keulen 1682.  
*Persch riff*, see Haukesteinen.  
*Perschrev*, see Haukesteinen.  
*Perseibreen*, see Persejbreen.
- Persejbreen** 77° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier west of Storfjorden, northeast in Torell Land. After the ship "Persej", used by the Russian expedition to Spitsbergen in 1924. *Gl. Persey*, Obrutschew 1927; *Perseibreen*.
- Perseusisen** 78° 59.7' N 18° 09.5' E  
About 9 km long glaciated area between Hinlopenbreen and Oslobreen, north and east of Aleksejbreen, northwest in Olav V Land. After the constellation Perseus. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 67.
- Persis Crest*, see Persiskammen.  
*Persis kam*, see Persiskammen.
- Persiskammen** 78° 16.7' N 11° 58.5' E  
About 2.5 km long mountain with the heights 334 and 318 m, in the northern part of the mountain area southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. Ascended by Norwegian geologist Adolf Hoel on July 7, 1909, by Arve Staxrud and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on June 30, 1910, for surveying. The height of the trigonometric station 320 m. After Persch Riff described by van Keulen 1682. In this map Persch Riff is to be found near Haukesteinen (Goshawk Rock), but Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce, who carefully conserved old names, transferred the anglicized form of Persch, Persis, to the mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Crest*, Bruce 1908; *Persis Crest*, Isachsen 1915, Norwegian chart 303, 1920; *Persis kam*, Norwegian chart 303, 1925.
- Persisvatna** 78° 17.7' N 11° 57.5' E  
Two lakes, 33 m above sea level, southernmost on Forlandsletta at the northern point of Persiskammen, south on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Perskjeret** 79° 35' N 11° 00' E  
Skerry in Sørgattet, off Bluffodden, northwest on Reuchhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Per Lyngaas, b. 1939, son of Reidar Lyngaas, see Lyngaassteinane. *Persskj.*, Svalbard chart 510 (1946).
- Persodden** 80° 11' N 18° 55' E  
Point 2 km east of Persberget, on the western side of Lady Franklinfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Persputtane** 74° 26' N 18° 57' E  
Small lakes in the western part of Bjørnøya. After Per Hoel, b. 1883, assistant to the topographers of the Norwegian Svalbard expedition to Bjørnøya in 1922. Hoel 1925.
- Persskj.*, see Perskjeret.  
*Perthes I.*, see Perthesøya.
- Perthesfjella** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain between Johansenbreen and Petermannbreen, about 18 km northwest of Wichebukta, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. After Perthes, German family of publishers, particularly known as the publishers of Dr. A. Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes Geographische Anstalt, Gotha. The firm was founded in 1785 by Johann Georg Justus Perthes, 1749-1816. *Bosleyfjella*.
- Perthesøya** 79° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Island in the southern part of Augustabukta, southwest in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Perthes, German family of publishers, particularly known as the publishers of Dr. A. Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes Geographische Anstalt, Gotha. The firm was founded in 1785 by Johann Georg Justus Perthes, 1749-1816. *Perthes I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.
- Pertisau*, see Slakbekken.
- Pervatnet** 79° 23.7' N 10° 57.5' E  
Lake in the valley between Nissenfjella and Krossfjellet, west in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Pescheløya** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
One of Bastianøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Oskar Peschel, 1826-75, German geographer.
- Peter Winter B.*, see Peter Winterbukta.  
*Peter Winter Bay*, see Peterbukta.  
*Peter Winter Cove*, see Peterbukta.  
*Peter Winter-B.*, see Selvågen.
- Peter Winterbukta** 78° 35.5' N 11° 15.5' E  
1.8 km wide, open bay on the western side of the central part of Forlandssundet, on the northern side of Innerodden, Prins Karls Forland. After Pieter Pietersz. Winter, a Dutch "commandeur" of about 1700 mentioned by Zordrager (1720) p. 279. *Peter Winter B.*, Scoresby 1820 b, Conway 1898 b; *Pieter Winters Baaytje*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Piter Winters Baaytje*, Giles 1724 c.
- Peterbukta** 78° 30.7' N 11° 30.0' E  
1.5 km wide, open bay in front of the northern part of James Geikiebreen and the southern part of Ferrierstranda, on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Pieter Pietersz. Winter, a Dutch "commandeur" of about 1700 mentioned by Zordrager (1720) p. 279. Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S.

Bruce placed the name wrongly and called the real Peter Winter Bay Ferrier Haven (= Selvågen) and in this he was followed by Isachsen. *Peter Winter Bay*, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1912 b; *Peter Winter Cove*, Bruce 1913.

**Petermannbreen** 78° 30' N 18° 30' E  
Tributary glacier from west towards Negribreen, west of Ginevrobotnen, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. After Dr. August Petermann, 1822-78, German geographer, founder of Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen, Gotha. Promotor of German polar exploration.

**Petermannfjellet** 79° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain south of Kapp Petermann, northernmost in Dickson Land. After Dr. August Petermann, 1822-78, German geographer, founder of Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen, Gotha. Promotor of German Polar exploration. *Midterhukun*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 13, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

**Petersbreen** 76° 57.5' N 16° 09.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier on the western side of Traunkammen towards Petersbukta, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Karl Ferdinand Peters, 1825-81, Austrian geologist, professor at Pest, Vienna and Graz. The glacier was named by Hans Höfer, Austrian geologist, member of Count Wilczek's expedition in 1872 to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya, which also worked in Hornsund. *Peters-Gletscher*, Höfer (1880) p. 13.

*Petersbucht*, see Petersbukta.

**Petersbukta** 76° 58.2' N 16° 10' E  
Bay formed by the retreating front of Petersbreen, on the southern side of the inner part of Hornsund, north in Sørkapp Land. After Karl Ferdinand Peters, 1825-81, Austrian geologist, professor at Pest, Vienna and Graz. *Petersbucht*, Bizozzero (1939) p. 417.

*Petersen-Hansen*, see Jørgenfjellet.

*Peters-Gletscher*, see Petersbreen.

*Petit Glacier*, see Veslebreen.

*Petit Glacier Whales*, see Kvalbreen.

*Petit Mont*, 78° 50' N 12° 30' E. Mountain at the head of Kongsfjorden, cannot be identified. Bellin 1764.

*Petit Spizbergue*, see Edgeøya.

*Petite Baie Red*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.

*Petite Baie Rouge*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.

*Petite Montagne*, see Prins Heinrichfjella.

**Petrellskaret** 78° 31.1' N 13° 25.5' E  
The lowest part of Tårnkanten east in Vegardfjella, Oscar II Land. P. = the petrell pass. Gobett (1963) p. 30.

**Petrovbreen** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Svanbergfjellet, southwest in Olav V Land. After the Russian fisher, Nikolai Petrov, from Mezen, who was craftsman in Spitsbergen during the summers of 1899 and 1900 to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *Dolina Petrova*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 112.

*Petter Vinters bai*, see Selvågen.

*Petter Vinters hamn*, see Selvågen.

*Petersen Gletscher*, see Pettersenbreen.

**Pettersenbreen** 77° 20' N 23° 30' E  
Glacier in the southeastern part of Edgeøya. After Karl Johan Pettersen, 1826-90, Norwegian geologist, collector of customs at Tromsø. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Pettersen Gletscher*, Kükenthal 1890.

*Petunia Bay*, see Petuniabukta.

*Petunia pass*, see Petuniaskaret.

**Petuniabukta** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
The northwestern branch of Billefjorden, Dickson Land. After S/S "Petunia", ship of the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate in 1919 of which Mathieson was a member. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Petunia Bay*, Mathieson 1920.

**Petuniaskaret** 78° 32.7' N 11° 07.5' E  
Mountain pass between Thomsonfjella and Conquerorfjellet in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After S/S "Petunia", ship of the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate in 1919 of which Tyrell was a member. *Petunia pass*, Tyrrell 1921.

*Peura-maa*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Phantom Point*, see Phantomodden.

**Phantomodden** 78° 31.9' N 16° 27.5' E  
Cape about 10 km north of the inlet to Billefjorden, on the western side of Bünsow Land. After the Norwegian sealer "Phantom", used by the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1919. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Phantom Point*, Mathieson 1920; *Skrymtodden*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14.

**Phantomvika** 78° 32.1' N 16° 29' E  
Cove on the northern side of Phantomodden on the eastern side of Billefjorden, Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 19.

**Philippbreen** 78° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier about 10 km east of the head of Tempelfjorden, between von Postbreen, Bøgebreen, Potpeschniggbreen and Filchnerfonna, northwest in Sabine Land. After Hans Philipp, b. 1878, German geologist, professor at the University of Cologne, member of the Filchner expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910. *Phillipp Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.

*Philippi Gl.*, see Philippbreen.

**Philippibreen** 77° 43' N 21° 50' E  
Glacier between Firneheia and Digerfonna on Edgeøya. After Rudolf Amandus Philippi, 1808-1904, German botanist and southern American explorer. *Philippi Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Phillipp Gletscher*, see Philippbreen.

*Phipps I.*, see Cummingøya.

*Phipps ö*, see Phippsøya.

**Phippsaksla** 78° 37.9' N 11° 01.5' E  
About 860 m high mountain on the eastern side of Phippsfjellet, between Brotbreen and Isveggen in Søre Buchananisen, Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Phippsfjellet** 78° 38.3' N 10° 58.0' E  
1015 m high mountain in Grampianfjella, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Constantine John Phipps, second

Baron Mulgrave, 1744-92, British naval officer, leader of the expedition in 1773 to Spitsbergen in the bomb vessels "Racehorse" and "Carcass", himself in command of the former. A latitude of 80° 50' was reached. See also Cummingøya, Nelsonøya and Waldenøya. *Mt Mathieson*, Bruce 1913; *Mt Phipps*, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1915.

**Phippsøya** 80° 43.0' N 20° 47.0' E  
11 km long and largest island in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. After Constantine John Phipps, second Baron Mulgrave, 1744-92, British naval officer, leader of the expedition in 1773 to Spitsbergen in the bomb vessels "Racehorse" and "Carcass", himself in command of the former. A latitude of 80° 50' was reached. See also Cummingøya, Nelsonøya and Waldenøya. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Hooy Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Hooy bergh*, Doncker 1685; *Phipps ö*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

**Phippsøyhorga** 80° 03.0' N 20° 41.0' E  
350 m high mountain on the central part of Phippsøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1984.

**Phoebefjellet** 78° 55' N 17° 20' E  
The third nunatak north of Saturnfjellet, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Phoebe, the satellite of Saturn. Harland 1952.

*Phyllite Knoll*, see Fyllittknausen.

*Pian delle Renne*, see Reinsdyrvidda.

*Pic Blanc*, see Kvitsåta.

*Pic Couronné*, see Pyramiden.

*Pic de la Baie du Charbon*, see Nathorstfjellet.

*Pic de l'homme mort*, see Daudmannen.

*Pic de Neige*, see Snøtoppen.

*Pic du Horn-Sound*, see Hornsundtind.

*Pic du Signal*, see Signalpiggen.

*Pic Fourchu*, see Tvihyrningen.

*Pic Grimaldi*, see Grimalditoppen.

*Pic Milne-Edwards*, see Milne Edwardsfjellet.

*Pic Montsouris*, see Montsouristoppen.

*Pic Prince Albert*, see Fyrst Alberts Topp.

*Pic Prince Charles*, 78° 30' N 11° E. Comprises four peaks among which are Jessiefjellet, Charlesfjellet and Parnasset, not a geographical unit. Bienaimé 1894.

*Pic Svartpiggen*, see Svartpiggen.

*Pic X. Marmier*, see Marmierfjellet.

*Picco Nobile*, see Nobilefjellet.

*Pierre remarquable*, see Merkesteinen.

*Pieter Winters bay*, see Selvågen.

*Pieter Winters Baaytje*, see Peter Winterbukta.

*Piggfjellet*, see Auefjellet.

*Pigmy Glacier*, see Dvergbreen.

**Pikebukta** 78° 53.5' N 28° 33' E  
1.5 km wide bay about 1.5 km south of Kapp Åkerhjelms, on the southern central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Arnold Pike, who visited Spitsbergen in his ship S/S "Victoria", with skipper Nilsen, 1896 and 1897. *Pikes Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

*Pikedammen*, 77° 03.8' N 15° 09.5' E. East on Kvarstittsletta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Pikes Bay*, see Pikebukta.

*Pike's Bay*, see Virgohamna.

*Pike's Head*, see Kapp Pike.

*Pikes Hus*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. House near Virgohamna, built by the Englishman Arnold Pike in 1888-89. Taken down and

moved to Barentsburg in 1925. Mr. Pike visited Spitsbergen in his ship S/S "Victoria", skipper Nilsen, 1896 and 1897 (see also Victoriabukta). The house of Pike was used by the balloon expedition of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée in 1896 and 1897. Nathorst 1900.

*Pikes Udde*, see Kapp Pike.

**Pilarberget** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 400-500 m, at the coast between Adventfjorden and Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Disintegration has formed a row of pillars in the rock consisting of horizontal strata. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 26. *Pelarberget*, Nathorst (1910) p. 376.

**Pilgrimvatna** 80° 21' N 18° 18' E  
Group of small lakes northernmost on Lågøya, west on Nordaustlandet. P. = the pilgrim lakes. Orvin 1964.

*Pillewizerfjellet*, 76° 57.5' N 16° 01' E. Peak north in Čebysev-fjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Pillewizerknatten*, 76° 54.7' N 16° 02.5' E. The southeasternmost crag in Siberiafjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Pillewizertoppen** 76° 57.3' N 16° 07.0' E  
520 m high peak east of Körberbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Wolfgang Pillewizer, professor in Dresden. He carried out scientific research in Svalbard, among other places, on Körberbreen. Orvin 1945.

**Pilsudskifjella** 77° 19.0' N 16° 06.0' E  
About 14 km long mountain area comprising Waly Hetmanskiefjellet 715 m, Skiferkammen 564 m, Waweltoppen 935 m, Fotografryggen 742 m, Kuven 620 m, Bernadzikiewiczfjellet 751 m, Lansa 616 m, Ostra Bramatoppen 1033 m, Sigdfjellet 580 m, Armstolen 952 m, Warzawaryggen 835 m and Belvederetoppen 881 m, between Zawadskibreen and Polakkbreen, westernmost in the central part of Torell Land. After Jozef Pilsudski, 1867-1935, Polish marshal. The Polish expedition 1934 named some of the peaks: Belvederetoppen, Ostra Bramatoppen, Waweltoppen and Waly Hetmanskiefjellet. The names are symbols of the largest Polish cities; Warsaw, Wilno, Krakow and Lwow. *Góry Piłsudskiego*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 186; *Pilsudski-Mountains*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

*Pilsudski-Mountains*, see Pilsudskifjella.

**Pilten** 77° 20.7' N 14° 49.0' E  
518 m high, small nunatak northernmost in Vestre Torellbreen on the southern side of Varderyggen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the nipper. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Pilten** 79° 34.8' N 19° 18.8' E  
The northernmost of Fosterøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Lytskjöld.

*Pincher Peak*, see Maria Theresiatoppen.

*Pingoflyta*, 76° 52.7' N 15° 37' E. Small expanse northeast of Ømmervatna. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Pinsetoppen** 76° 54.8' N 16° 25' E  
621 m high peak in the southern part of Påskefjella, on the southern side of Påsketoppen, north in Sørkapp Land. P. = the Withsun peak. Withsun is here commemorated together with Christmas and Easter. See also Påsketoppen and Julhøgda. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

- Piriepynten** 78° 31.0' N 13° 04.5' E  
Small point on the southern coast of St. Jonsfjorden, in front of Gunnar Knudsenfjella in Oscar II Land. After Lt. R. P. Pirie, captain of the expedition ship "Miss Mabel". He rendered Dineley's expedition great services. Dineley (1953) p. 506, Dineley (1954) p. 2.
- Pirievatnet** 78° 49.5' N 16° 56' E  
Small, ice-dammed lake where Conwayjøkulen flows into Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After N. W. Pirie, English biochemist, who was member of the party of Jackson in Spitsbergen 1930. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Piræus Valley*, see Piræusdalen.
- Piræusdalen** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Valley 6 km south of the head of Woodfjorden, southwest-ernmost in Andrée Land. After the harbour of Athens. *Piræus Valley*, De Geer 1916.
- Pisla** 74° 22' N 19° 10' E  
Water falling almost vertically 60 metres on the western side of Sørhamna, Bjørnøya. P. = the pissing. Hoel 1925.
- Pistra** 78° 02.1' N 22° 50' E  
River from the pass towards Raundalen through Pistradalen, across the southwestern part of Blåbuktflya to Blåbuktelva, northeast on Edgeøya. Orvin 1964. *Eisack*, Büdel.
- Pistradalen** 78° 03' N 22° 40' E  
Valley west-northwestwards from Blåbuktflya to the pass towards Raundalen, between Semenovfjella, Berghausen and Tusseberget in the north, Raundalsfjella, Øvsterinden and Midtrinden in the south, northeast on Edgeøya. After Pistra. Norwegian Polar Institute 1981.
- Pitefjellet** 78° 37.9' N 14° 14.0' E  
About 860 m high mountain between Lulefjellet in the north and Umefjellet in the south, between Samebreen in the west and Lappbreen and Lappdalen in the east, southwest in James I Land. After area in Swedish Lapland. *Mt Pite*, De Geer 1912.
- Piter Winters Baaytje*, see Peter Winterbukta.
- Pitnerodden** 77° 33.7' N 15° 01.5' E  
Small headland on the southern side of Fleur de Lyshamna, outermost on the southern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, north-ernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Maximilian R. v. Pitner, 1833-1911, who at the time of Prince Henry's expedition was "Hafenadmiral and Festungskommandant in Pola". See also Polahaugen and Barryneset. *Cap Pitner*, Barry 1894 i.
- Pjalten** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
762 m high nunatak north of Reindalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. P. = the contemptible fellow, because it is very insignificant. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Pjusken** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
Nunatak, 687 m, on the southern side of Høgstebreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the small and shabby person. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Pjuskiisen** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
Ice between Pjusken, Svinegga, Tustfjellet and Taggfjellet, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Pl. Aberdeen*, see Aberdeenflya.  
*Pl. Geddes*, see Geddesflya.  
*Pl. Horne*, see Horneflya.  
*Pl. Peach*, see Peachflya.  
*Plage des Rennes*, see Reinsdyrflya.  
*Plage Enjalbal*, see Enjalbalstranda.
- Plaggbreen** 79° 26.8' N 11° 20.0' E  
Tributary glacier from east to Sjettebreen on the northern side of Brura, Albert I Land. P. = the garment glacier, referring to the brides' garment. See Brura. Helle 1988.
- Plaine de la Base Russe*, see Grunnlinesletta.  
*Plaine de la Base Suédoise*, see Basissletta.  
*Plaine des Rennes*, see Reinsletta.  
*Plaine des Rennes ou Renneveld*, see Reinsdyrflya.  
*Plaine Dieset*, see Diesetsletta.  
*Plaine du Café*, see Kaffiøyra.  
*Plaine du Foreland*, see Forlandsletta.  
*Plaine Lomonossov*, see Lomonosovfonna.  
*Plaine Mendeléev*, see Mendeleevbreen.  
*Plaine Radde*, see Raddesletta.  
*Plaine Sars Øyra*, see Sarsøyra.  
*Plaine Traquair*, see Traquairstranda.  
*Plaine Æolus*, see Eolussletta.
- Plananeset** 79° 47.2' N 11° 56.0' E  
Point near Austplana at the southern side of Hamiltonbukta, Vasahalvøya, northeast in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.
- Planci B.*, see Planciusbukta.  
*Plancii B.*, see Planciusbukta.  
*Plancius B.*, see Planciusbukta.  
*Plancius Bay*, see Planciusbukta.  
*Plancius Valley*, see Planciusdalen.
- Planciusbukta** 80° 10' N 21° 20' E  
Small fiord, 8 km long, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch theologian and geographer Petrus Plancius, who died in 1622 at the age of 70 years. He was one of the organizers of the three Dutch voyages to the North in 1594, 1595 and 1596-97 and prepared instructions for these voy-ages. On the last voyage in 1596, Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen were discovered. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *East Lovén Bay*, Glen (1937) p. 205; *Loven B*, Glen 1937; *Planci B.*, British chart 2751; *Plancii B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Plancius B.*, Glen 1937; *Plancius Bay*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Planciusdalen** 80° 10' N 21° 40' E  
Valley from the head of Planciusbukta to Rijpfjorden, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch theologian and geographer Petrus Plancius, who died in 1622. See also Planciusbukta. *Plancius Valley*, Wright 1939.
- Planckbreen** 79° 10.5' N 16° 28' E  
Glacier south of Reinsbukkdalen, east of Rutherfordfjellet, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After the German physicist Max Karl Ernst Ludvig Planck, 1858-1947, professor of physics, Munich 1885, Berlin 1889, permanent secretary of the Prussian Academy of Science from 1912, and president of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft 1930. His research on heat radiation resulted in his quantum theory. In 1919 he got the 1918 Nobel prize. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

- Planetbreen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier between Merkurfjellet and Marsfjellet, southwest in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.
- Planetfjella** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
A range of mountains extending along the western side of Veteranen from Harkebreen to Pallasfjellet, Ny-Friesland. P. = the planet mountains. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.
- Plankehl.*, see Plankeholmane.  
*Plankeholman*, see Plankeholmane.
- Plankeholmane** 78° 12.6' N 11° 58.0' E  
About 20 skerries and islets 1 km south of the southern point of Ruklestranda, on the southern side of Prins Karls Forland. After the vessel coming from Pretoria with a cargo of wood that drifted ashore at this point and was wrecked in 1864. Later planks were found on the islets, hence the name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Is Plankehl.*, Isachsen 1915; *Plankehl.*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Plankeholman*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24.
- Plankeholmane fuglereservat** 78° 12.6' N 11° 58.0' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Plankeholmane and some other islets south and east of these. Kgl.res. June 1, 1973.
- Plant Ravine*, see Plantekløfta.
- Plantekløfta** 78° 39.8' N 16° 07' E  
Ravine southeasternmost in Planteryggen in the central part of Dickson Land. P. = the plant ravine, due to the fossiliferous Devonian plants found here. Høeg (1942) p. 220. *Plant Ravine*, Vogt (1941) p. 3.
- Planteryggen** 78° 40' N 16° 05' E  
About 2 km long, southeastern part of Odinfjellet in the central part of Dickson Land. P. = the plant ridge, due to the fossiliferous Devonian plant fossils found here. Høeg (1942) p. 218.
- Plaskowyż Amundsena*, see Amundsenisen.  
*Plat Point*, see Negerpynten.  
*Plateau Gallopin*, see Gallopingrunnen.  
*Plateau Høltedahl*, see Høltedahlfonna.  
*Plateau Isachsen*, see Isachsenfonna.  
*Plateau Løvenskiöld*, see Løvenskiöldfonna.  
*Plateau Staxrud*, see Staxrudfonna.  
*Plateau Zeipel*, see Zeipelfjella.  
*Platen Peninsula*, see Platenhalvøya.
- Platenhalvøya** 80° 15' N 22° 20' E  
The northeastern part of Prins Oscars Land, forming the peninsula between Zorgdragerfjorden and Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Kapp Platen. *Platen Peninsula*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 254; *North Rijn Peninsula*, Glen (1937) p. 301.
- Plato Edlunda*, see Edlundfjellet.  
*Plato Gelvalda*, see Hellwaldfjellet.  
*Platpynten*, see Negerpynten.
- Platåberget** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 480 m high, between Adventfjorden and Bjørndalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Like other mountains here, this one has a marked plateau shape. Nathorst (1910) p. 376. *Kolberget*, Nordenskiöld 1866.
- Plogbreen** 76° 47.2' N 16° 12.5' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier between Plogen and Sokolovfjellet in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. P. = the plough glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Plogbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier in upper Tverrdalen, a tributary valley from north to Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian translation of the English name Plough Glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27. *Plough Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.
- Plogen** 76° 46.5' N 16° 12' E  
Mountain with the heights 768, 691 and 676 m, and Plogknatten 389 m, between the lower part of Bungebreen and Vitkovskjibreen in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. P. = the plough. Svalbard MS-map 1919, Lyngge 1924. *Mt Sokolov*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Plogfjellet*, 76° 46.8' N 16° 14.5' E. The northeasternmost part of Plogen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Plogjernet** 76° 46.9' N 16° 12.0' E  
676 m high part north in Plogen, between Bungebreen and Vitkovskjibreen, west in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Plogknatten** 76° 47' N 16° 09.5' E  
389 m high crag in the extreme northeastern part of Plogen, in the central western part of Sørkapp Land. P. = the plough crag. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Plognuten** 77° 56.7' N 17° 58' E  
Small mountain between Furebreen and Braastadfjella north in Heer Land. P. = the plough peak. Arnesen 1981.
- Plomben** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
831 m high peak in Tanngarden, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the tally. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Plotusbergen*, see Rotjesfjellet.  
*Plough Glacier*, see Plogbreen.
- Pluggane** 78° 16.1' N 18° 38.5' E  
Small crags in Nordmannsfonna on the western side of Usherbreen in Sabine Land. P. = the plugs. Orvin 1960.
- Plura** 77° 42.5' N 21° 27.5' E  
About 20 km long river from Philippibreen, through Plurdalen and Grunnlinesletta to Storfjorden, on the southwestern part of Edgeøya. After Plura in Nordland, Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Plurdalen** 77° 41.5' N 21° 24.5' E  
Valley between Burmeisterfjellet and Digerfonna west on Edgeøya. *Jungferntal*, Büdel.
- Pluto** 77° 53.7' N 15° 39.5' E  
Hut on the ridge between Drygsletta and Stormyra in the lower part of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Built in 1948, and is owned by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. After Pluto, the planet in the solar system. Engelskjøn, Kramer and Schweitzer (1972) p. 192.
- Plutfjellet** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 1462 m, at the head of Stubendorfbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the planet Pluto. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Plaats van 't Engels huysje*, 77° 30' N 14° 30' E. English whaling factory near Ahlstrandodden. It no longer exist. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Pocock Point*, see Pocockodden.

**Pocockodden** 77° 32.9' N 14° 34.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide cape on the northern side of the front of Renardbreen towards Recherchefjorden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *Pocock Point*, Rolleston 1896, Hamberg 1905.

*Poincaré*, see Poincarétoppen.

**Poincarétoppen** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 1677 m, between Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden and Vaigattbogen in Hinlopenstretet, south in Ny-Friesland. After professor Henri Poincaré, 1854-1912, French mathematician. *Mt Deception*, Odell 1923; *Mt Poincaré*, De Geer 1923 a; *Poincaré*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 239.

*Pointe du Su*, see Sørkapp.

*Point Aitken*, see Aitkenodden.

*Point Black*, see Salpynten.

*Point Crozier*, see Crozierpynten.

*Point Davidson*, see Davidsonpynten.

*Point de Partage*, see Midterhuken.

*Point de Schénrock*. Point on the northern side of Kvalvågen, on the western side of Storfjorden, where Kosinsky carried out magnetic investigations in 1900 as a member of the Russian Arc-of-Meridian expedition. Cannot be identified. Kostinsky 1925.

*Point Deceit*, see Narreneset.

*Point Desir*. Probably Langgrunnodden. Edge 1625.

*Point Desir*, see Langgrunnodden.

*Point Desire*, see Verleghenhuken.

*Point Gibson*, see Gibsonpynten.

*Point Loockhoute*, see Sørkapp.

*Point Look out*, see Sørkapp.

*Point looke out*, see Sørkapp.

*Point Mc. Vitie*, see McVitiepynten.

*Point Partition*, see Midterhuken.

*Point Pertition*, see Midterhuken.

*Point Platte*, see Flathuken.

*Point Poole*, see Poolepynten.

*Point Price*, see Pricepynten.

*Point Purchas*, see Purchasneset.

*Point Purchas*, see Nordkapp.

*Point Puychas*, see Purchasneset.

*Point Welcome*, see Ermaktangen.

*Point Wellcome*, see Velkomstpynten.

*Pointe Basse*, see Daudmannsodden.

*Pointe de Galles*, see Kvalhovden.

*Pointe de la Bienvenue*, see Ermaktangen.

*Pointe de Milieu*, see Midterhuken.

*Pointe de Partage*, see Midterhuken.

*Pointe Déjeuner*, see Dugurdneset.

*Pointe des Morses*, see Kvalrosspynten.

*Pointe des Oiseaux*, see Fuglehuken.

*Pointe des Phoques*, see Selpynten.

*Pointe des Renards*, see Renardodden.

*Pointe des Rennes*, see Reinodden.

*Pointe du Déjeuner*, see Dugurdneset.

*Pointe du Yermack*, see Ermaktangen.

*Pointe Nord*, see Revneset.

*Pointlooke*. Probably Sørkapp.

*Pointlooke*, see Sørkapp.

*Pola Hügel*, see Polahaugen.

**Polahaugen** 77° 33.4' N 15° 01.5' E  
One km long hill inside Kapp Madrid at Ahlstranshalvøya, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the town of Pola on the Adriatic. *Pola Hügel*, Barry 1894 i, Hamberg 1905.

**Polakkbreen** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Great glacier on the southern side of Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. P. = the glacier of Poles. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Glacier of Poles*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Lodowiec Polaków*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 186.

**Polakkfjellet** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 793 m, on the southern side of Polakkbreen, Torell Land. The Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition took place in 1934, but as the name 1934 Peak is impractical in use, the mountain was named after the Poles. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *1934 Peak*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Szczyt Roku 1934*, Polska wyprawa polorna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166.

**Polakkskaret** 76° 56.0' N 16° 23.5' E  
Pass between Julhøgda and Påsketoppen in Påskefjella, in the northern part of Sørkapp Land. Polakk = Pole. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Polarisbreen** 79° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Large, tributary glacier from south to the front of Chydeniusbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. After the star Stella Polaris. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Polarklubben** 80° 16.8' N 24° 01' E  
Mountain forming a small peninsula between Sætherbukta and Godfreybukta east of Duvefjorden, northwest in Orvin Land on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After Norsk Polarklubb (Norwegian Polar club).

*Polarmåkeodden*, see Måkeodden.

**Polarstarodden** 80° 10.5' N 27° 42' E  
Point about 1 km southeast of the northern point of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. After "Polarstar" used as expedition vessel during work here in 1976. Hjelle 1980.

**Polheim** 79° 53' N 16° 03' E  
Hut innermost in Mosselbukta, northwest in Ny-Friesland. Built by the Svalbard governor (sysselmann) in 1972, about 4-500 m north of the remains of the building of the Swedish Polheim expedition 1872-73. P. = the home at the Pole. Sysselmannen 1972.

**Polhem** 79° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Swedish observatory and wintering house 1872-73, near Mosselbukta, east of the mouth of Wijdefjorden, northwest in Ny-Friesland. The Swedish expedition under A. E. Nordenskiöld of 1872-73 used the steamer "Polhem" for its voyage to Spitsbergen. As Polhem means the home at the Pole, literally translated, it was an extremely good name for the wintering station. Nordenskiöld 1875. *Mossel-Bai-Haus*, Güdiger (1913) p. 77.

**Polhemflya** 79° 55' N 16° 00' E  
Coastal plain at Polhem northeast of Mosselbukta, northwest in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Polhemhamna** 79° 53.0' N 16° 05.5' E  
Bay at the Swedish station Polhem innermost in Mosselbukta,

northwest in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Polhemhøgden** 79° 55' N 16° 00' E  
Hills east of Polhemfya, Mosselbukta, northwest in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Polhemøya** 79° 53' N 16° 04' E  
Small island near the Swedish station Polhem at Mosselbukta, northwest in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Georg Bjørnnes.

**Polhøgda** 78° 20.6' N 13° 51.5' E  
About 560 m high mountain on the southern side of Frønskaret, between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. After the house of Norwegian scientist, Arctic explorer and diplomat Fridtjof Nansen at Lysaker near Oslo, Norway. Orvin 1960.

*Pollberget*, see Conwayfjellet.

**Pollen** 80° 17' N 24° 19' E  
Bay innermost in Adlersparrefjorden in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet.

*Pollock Glacier*, see Pollockbreen.

**Pollockbreen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Adolfbukta, between De Geerfjellet and Wordiekammen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After James Pollock, Edinburgh, geologist with the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's expedition in 1919. *Pollock Glacier*, Mathieson 1921, Tyrrell 1922 c.

**Polska Stacja Polarna** 77° 00.0' N 15° 33.5' E  
Polar station of the Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, situated at Isbjørnhamna, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Karezewski 1984.

*Poluostrov Brodzer*, see Brøggerhalvøya.

*Pommern-Platte*, see Reinsdyrfya.

**Pommierryggen** 79° 05' N 17° 20' E  
Nearly snow covered mountain ridge on the western side of Chydeniusbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Robert Pommier, 1919-61, born in Fraige (Vosges). He visited Ny-Friesland, Spitsbergen in 1946 together with J. A. Martin and Yves Valette, and made a sketch map of a part of Ny-Friesland. He also visited Spitsbergen in 1947, Adélie Land, Antarctica, 1948, wintered in Adélie Land in 1949-51, took part in the Expedition Française Americaine Trans Greenland 1952, and visited again Adélie Land in 1956. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Pomorsteinane** 76° 53.3' N 15° 30.0' E  
Group of rocks outside Palfyodden, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Pomor is the name of the Russian people from the coast of Murmansk and White Sea. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Pongtongen** 77° 23.3' N 22° 34.5' E  
About 1 km long point southwesternmost on Andréetangen, on the southeastern side of Tjuvfjorden, south on Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.

*Poninski Grund*, see Poninskiøya.

*Poninski Range*, 79° 10' N 14° E. Mountains southeast of Poninskiøya. Not a geographical unit. De Geer 1916.

**Poninskiøya** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Flat bottom of a valley consisting of clay and sand, and being the lower part of Woodfjorddalen, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Andrée Land. After the ober-lieutenant Bernhard Graf von Poninski, b. 1872, who with von Bock did the first stereophotogrammetrical mapping work in Spitsbergen, Woodfjorden and Liefdefjorden were mapped by their expedition in 1907. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Delta Poninski*, Isachsen 1915; *Inferno*, Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 9; *Inferno Bay*, De Geer 1916; *Poninski Grund*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Poole Pt*, see Poolepynten.

*Poolefjellet*, 76° 56.1' N 15° 48' E. Peak northernmost in Wurmbrandegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Poolepynten** 78° 26.5' N 11° 53.0' E  
1.5 km long, projecting point forming the northeastern part of Forlandsletta, on the western coast of the southern part of Forlandsundet, Prins Karls Forland. After the English whaler, Jonas Poole, who repeatedly visited Spitsbergen early in the 17th century. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Point Poole*, Isachsen (1908) p. 143; *Poole Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Pt Poole*, Bruce 1908.

*Poopy Bay*, see Trygghamna.

**Poortsundet** 80° 27.2' N 24° 11.0' E  
Sound between Nordre Repøya and Søre Repøya on the northern coast of Nordaustland. After commander William Poort, who made discoveries on the eastern part of Spitsbergen.

**Porfyrknausen** 80° 12.4' N 20° 28.5' E  
Rock in the northern part of Sverdrupisen, northwest of Sabinebreen, Nordaustlandet. After quartz porphyry found here. Hjelle 1966.

*Pormestarin porti*, see Borgmesterporten.

*Port de houille*, see Kolhamna.

*Port de la Sureté*, see Trygghamna.

*Port de Salut*, see Trygghamna.

*Port de St. Jean*, see Engelskbukta.

*Port du Nord*, see Nordhamna.

*Port du Sud*, see Sørhamna.

*Port Froid*, see Kaldbukta.

*Port Harwig*, see Herwighamna.

*Port Houillier*, see Kolhamna.

*Port louis ou Refuge français*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Port Møller*, see Möllerhamna.

*Port Nick*, see Trygghamna.

*Port Peirson*, see Peirsonhamna.

*Port Pierson*, see Peirsonhamna.

*Port Signe*, see Signehamna.

**Portalen** 79° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Deep valley ravine between to steep mountains on the northeastern end of Lakssjøen, on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. P. = the portal. Ingstad 1936.

**Portbreen** 76° 53' N 15° 57.5' E  
1.3 km long glacier between Brevassfjellet and Robitzschfjellet northwards to Goësbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. P. = the gate glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).



**Portierbreen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Glacier west of the head of Raudfjorden, northeast in Albert I Land. After Paul Jules Portier, 1866-1962, professor of physiology at Sorbonne and at L'Institut 'Oceanographique in Paris. He participated in several of Prince Albert I of Monaco's cruises, including his Spitsbergen expeditions in 1899 and 1906. It was the former expedition which mapped and named the glacier. *Gl. Portier*, Guissez 1904.

*Portition Poynt*, see Midterhukun.

*Portnick*, see Trygghamna.

*Porto Bello*. The outer coast, north of Kongsfjorden, cannot be identified. Dudley 1636.

*Porto chiamato Sicuro*, see Trygghamna.

*Porto de 'Danesi*, see Kobbekbukta.

*Porto de gli Amburghesi*, see Hamburbukta.

*Porto de gli Orsi*, see Sorgfjorden.

*Porto de gl'Inglese*, see English Bay.

*Porto de Grouen*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Porto del Nord*, see Nordgattet.

*Porto del Sud*, see Danskegattet.

*Porto della Maddalena*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Porto della meza Luna*, see Breibogen.

*Porto delle Conchiglie*, see Mosselbukta.

*Porto detto il Waigaz*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Porto detto l'Amato*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Porto di Schoom*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Poselek Konstantinnovskiy*, see Konstantinovka.

**Posseneset** 80° 42.0' N 21° 17.5' E  
Cape formed by the northern point of Brathovden on the north-eastern corner of Martensøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. After Count Arvid Rutger Fredriksson Posse, 1820-1901, Swedish politician. *Cap Posse*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

*Postenfelsen*. Crag near the station of the expedition "Haudegen". Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1954) p. 161.

**Postholmen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small island in Kobbefjorden, Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. Post was deposited here during the old whaling periods in Spitsbergen, hence the name. Conway 1906.

*Potpeschnigg Gletscher*, see Potpeschniggbreen.

**Potpeschniggbreen** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Tributary glacier from the north to von Postbreen north of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. After Karl Potpeschnigg (later von Holtei), b. 1875, M.D., Graz, Austria, member of Filchner's Spitsbergen expedition in 1910, which mapped and named the glacier. *Potpeschnigg Gletscher*, Filchner and Seelheim 1911.

*Potty harbour*. Cannot be identified. Conway (1911) p. 541.

*Pr. Albert pk*, see Fyrst Alberts Topp.

*Pr. Alberts Högland*, 79° 10' N 12° 30' E. Region between Krossfjorden-Lilliehöökbreene and Monacobreen. Not a geographical unit. After Prince Albert I of Monaco. De Geer 1919 b.

*Pr. Charles Forel.*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Pr. Charles Foreland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Pr. Charles Foreland-saari*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Pr. Wilhelm Berge*, see Wilhelmberget.

*Pr. William Mts*, see Wilhelmberget.

**Preikestolen** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
625 m high crag in the southeasternmost part of Stolryggen, southeasternmost in Torell Land. P. = the pulpit. Orvin 1955.

*Première Pointe*, see Sørkapp.

*Preservation Harbour*, see Trygghamna.

**Presidentbreen** 79° 13.2' N 12° 19.5' E  
Tributary glacier from north in the Tinayrebreen complex, between Fallièresfjella, Snødomen, Kiliantoppen, Monarken and Presidenten, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Presidenten** 79° 13' N 12° 23' E  
1100 m high mountain between Tinayrebreen and the eastern part of Presidentbreen, in the central western part of Haakon VII Land. P. = the president. Orvin 1960.

**Presidentryggen** 79° 17.8' N 13° 10' E  
Mountain ridge south in Loubetfjella, between Monacobreen and Karlsbreen, Haakon VII Land. After the French President Emile Loubet. See also Loubetfjella.

*Presqu'île Albert I*, see Vasahalvøya.

*Presqu'île Blomstrand*, see Blomstrandhalvøya.

*Presqu'île Botnia*, see Botniahalvøya.

*Presqu'île Buchanan*, see Buchanahalvøya.

*Presqu'île de Pierre*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Presqu'île de Tombeaux*, see Gravneset.

*Presqu'île des Rennes*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Presqu'île du Roi Haakon*, see Kong Haakons Halvøy.

*Presqu'île Gotia*, see Gotiahalvøya.

*Presqu'île Hoel*, see Ghebrockland.

*Presqu'île Laponia*, see Laponiahalvøya.

*Presqu'île Mossel*, see Mosselhalvøya.

*Presqu'île Reusch*, see Reuschhalvøya.

*Presqu'île Scania*, see Scaniahalvøya.

*Presqu'île Suecia*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

**Pretender** 78° 50' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain, 1245 m, about 14 km east of the head of Kongsfjorden, westernmost in James I Land. Ascended by Sir Martin Conway and E. J. Garwood on August 3, 1897. Conway 1898 a. *Il Pretendente*, Hoel (1950) p. 462.

*Pretender Pass*, see Pretenderskaret.

*Pretenderskardet*, see Pretenderskaret.

**Pretenderskaret** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Pass between Garwoodfjellet and Pretender, westernmost in James I Land. From neighbouring name. *Pretender Pass*, Conway (1898 a) p. 95; *Pretenderskardet*.

**Pricepynten** 78° 17.0' N 12° 06.0' E  
Point forming the northern limit of Sandbukta, on the eastern coast of Austflya south of Prins Karls Forland. After Charles Edward Price, 1857-1934, M.P. for Central Edinburgh, 1906-18. He helped Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce to obtain a grant from the Treasury to publish the scientific results of his Antarctic expedition. *Point Price*, Bruce 1913.

**Pricetjørna** 78° 16.9' N 12° 05.5' E  
Lake on Pricepynten on the eastern side of the northern part of Austflya, south on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Prikken** 77° 32' N 17° 02' E  
Small nunatak between Splittnaglen and Doktorbreen in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. P. = the spot, dot. Orvin 1960.

**Prillarhornet** 78° 48.4' N 14° 02.0' E  
960 m high peak in Qvarnströmbreen, north of Palatiumfjellet in James I Land. After Prillarhornet in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Primatesfjella** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain about 8 km east of the inner part of Raudfjorden, comprising Homofjellet, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After primates (Latin), an order of mammals including man, the apes, monkeys, and lemurs. *Mt Primates*, De Geer 1913.

*Prince Charles his Iland*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Princesses Cove*. Harbour in Woodfjorden of Wijdefjorden, cannot be identified. Lamont 1861.

*Princesse Alicefjellet*, see Prinsesse Alicefjellet.  
*Prinds Karls Forland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Prins Heinrichfjella** 78° 40.4' N 12° 11.0' E  
Mountain range with the heights Gråfjellet 344 m, Prinsesseryggen 454 and 510 m, Bolken 560 m, Istappane 611 and 681 m and Brattskarvet 870 and 932 m, between Aavatsmarkbreen and Elisebreen west in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Emperor William II's brother, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, Admiral of the Fleet, 1862-1929, who visited Spitsbergen in 1910 as a member of the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition, which met Isachsen's expedition in Kongsfjorden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mts Prince Heinrich*, Isachsen 1915; *Petite Montagne*, Bellin 1764.

**Prins Heinrichøya** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small island near Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Prins Heinrichfjella. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 2. *I. Pce Heinrich*, Isachsen 1915; *Ito Principe Enrico*, Italian chart 645 (1929); *Prinz-Heinrich-Insel*, Hergesell (1912) pl. 17, German chart 155.

**Prins Karls Forland** 78° 33.0' N 11° 10.0' E  
86 km long, narrow islands on the western side of Spitsbergen. Area 615 km<sup>2</sup>. After Charles I, 1600-49, Prince of Wales 1616, King of Great Britain and Ireland 1625. Svalbardkommissær (1927) part 1 p. 15, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Carls-øen*, Hermoder (1824) p.314; *Black Pointe Ile*, Poole (1610) p. 7, De Bas (1877) p. 5; *Charles Foreland*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Charles I*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Charles's Island*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774; *Das Voorland*, Pagès 1786; *Forland*, Mullers (1739) p. 43; *Forlandet*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Forlandsøen*, Pettersen 1864; *Het Voorlandt*, Giles and Rep 1710; *I. Caroli*, Hasius 1739, Lowitz 1746; *I. Charles*, Hondius 1636; *Isle de Kijn*, Gerrits (1613) p. 13; *Isle de Vorland ou avant Terre*, Pagès 1784; *Isle de Worland*, Pagès (1782) p. 139; *Isola de Kijn*, Dudley 1636; *Isola del Principe Carlo*, Marmier (1841) p. 200, Albertini (1929) p. 23; *King Charles Foreland*, Conway (1920) p. 201; *L' Isle de Prince Charles*, Gerrits (1613) p. 12; *P. Charles Iland*, Edge 1925; *Pr. Charles Forel.*, Kelhau 1931; *Pr. Charles Foreland*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Pr. Charles Forelandsaari*, Saraste (1925) p. 128; *Prince Charles his Iland*, Fotherby 1613; *Prinds Karls Forland*, Keilhau (1931) p. 240; *Prinz Karl-Vorland*, German chart 155; *Prinz-Carl-Vorgebirge*, Amundsen (1925 b) p. 211; *Promontoire du Prince Charles*, French chart 5375; *Promontorio*, Martens (1680) p. 33; *Zemlja Karolja Karla*, Mihailow 1952; *Żimie Ksiecia Karola*, Zagrajski and Zawadski (1935) p. 51; *Spitsbergen Voorland*, Jansen (1865) p. 169; *t Lang Eylandt*, Blaeu 1662; *t Lang I*, Schenk 1700; *t Langh*

*Eijlandt*, Vingboons 1665 b; *T' voer landt*, Carolus 1614; *t Voorlandt*, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651; *T' voorlant*, Middelhoven 1634; *Voerland*, Martens 1675.

**Prins Oscars Land** 80° 07' N 22° 40' E  
Peninsula limited in the west by Rijpfjorden, through Rijpdalen, across Helvetesflya to Winsnesbreen, eastwards on the lower part of Austfonna, following the lower part of Austfonna to a line northwestwards across Fondalen, through Innvikdalen, Innvika, Fortherbyfjorden and Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Prince Oscar, later King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden 1872-1905. Nordenskiöld 1863. *Penisola di Re Oscar*, Albertini (1929) p. 97; *Rijps Pena*, Glen 1937; *Rijps Peninsula*, Wright 1939.

**Prinsen** 78° 40.8' N 12° 10.0' E  
771 m high peak in Prins Heinrichfjella, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.

**Prinsepasset** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Pass northeast of Krossfjorden, between Kollerbreen and Bjørlykkebreen, Haakon VII Land. After Prince Albert I of Monaco. The expedition which he organized, and G. Isachsen led in 1906 and 1907, mapped and named the pass. *Passe du Prince*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Prinsessa** 77° 37.6' N 17° 53.5' E  
679 m high peak north in St. Ol'gafjella, between Karibreen and Indrebøbreen, south in Heer Land. After Princess Ol'ga, wife of Igor, the Prince of Kiev. Winsnes 1986.

**Prinsesse Alicefjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 271 m, on the eastern coast of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After two yachts belonging to Prince Albert I of Monaco; "Princesse Alice", 1891-97, and "Princesse Alice II", 1898-1910, in which he made oceanographical cruises, including those to Spitsbergen in 1898, 1899, 1906 and 1907. *Mt de la Princesse Alice*, Guissez 1904; *Princesse Alicefjellet*, Guissez 1904.

**Prinsessebreen** 77° 02.0' N 15° 50.0' E  
Small glacier on the western slope of Sofiekammen between Prinsessetoppen and Kamkrona, southeasternmost on Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d.

**Prinsesseryggen** 78° 39.3' N 12° 08.0' E  
2.5 km long ridge southwest in Prins Heinrichfjella, from Brattskarvet southwestwards between Irenebreen and Elisebreen, west in Oscar II Land. After Princess Irene of Hessen, 1866-1953, married 1888 to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, member of the Zeppelin-Hergesell expedition to Spitsbergen 1910. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Prinsessetoppen** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
763 m high peak on Sofiakammen, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Sophie Öttingen-Öttingen, née Princess Metternich, 1857-1941, daughter of Count Hans Wilczek's oldest lady friend, Pauline Metternich-Sándor. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Prinsetoppen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 701 m, northwest in Oskeladden, on the southern side of Jakobsenbukta, west on Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Norwegian adaption of the German name. Ascended by K. Haavimb with assistant of the Isachsen's expedition on August 4, 1910, for geographical surveying. *Prinsekopf*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Prinz Elias Pick*, see Fuglepyntfjellet.

*Prinz Karl-Vorland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Prinz Olaf-B*, see Kronprins Olavs Fjell.

*Prinz-Carl-Vorgebirge*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Prinzeckopf*, see Prinsetoppen.

*Prinzessin Aldegonda-Gletscher*, see Buchanbreen.

*Prinzessin Marie Berg*, see Drottenfjellet.

*Prinz-Heinrich-Insel*, see Prins Heinrichøya.

*Prinzregent Luitpold Gletscher*, see Hayesbreen.

*Prinzregent-Luitpold-Gletscher*, see Tunabreen.

**Prismefjella** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
895 m high mountain at Kapp Auguste Victoria, Andrée Land. The name derives from the fact that the upper part of the mountain consists of basalt exhibiting columnar structure, i.e. it is composed of a series of closely fitted vertical prisms. *Auguste Viktoria Höhe*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Prismefjellet*, Isachsen 1912 d.

*Prismefjellet*, see Prismefjella.

*Productusfj.*, see Productustoppen.

**Productustoppen** 77° 59' N 14° 04' E  
525 m high mountain peak on the northern side of Aldegondabreen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After *Productus*, characteristic fossil (brachiopod) in the Carboniferous and Permian systems of which this mountain consists. Isachsen 1912 c. *Mt Stenbrohult*, De Geer 1912; *Productusfj.*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Set Productus*, Isachsen 1915.

**Professorbreen** 77° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Small glacier in the northeastern part of Ostrogradskijfjella, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After professor M. V. Ostrogradskij. See also Mikaelbreen. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Professorryggen** 77° 01.5' N 16° 51.0' E  
About 1.5 km long ridge in Ostrogradskijfjella, between Professorbreen and Mikaelbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Profeten** 77° 56.3' N 15° 18' E  
663 m high, southeastern peak in Sinaiberget, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Profilbekken** 79° 50' N 17° 42' E  
Brook southernmost on Basissletta in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. P. = the cross section brook. Henningsmoen.

**Profilbreen** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
About 12 km long and 2.5 km wide tributary glacier from east to Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Along the glacier are good profiles of sedimentary rocks from the Hecla Hoek formation. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Profilstranda** 79° 52' N 17° 40' E  
Shore between Holmboeodden and Ækallneset, the southeastern part of Basissletta, Ny-Friesland. P. = the cross section shore. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Prohod Vasilieva*, see Aleksandrbreen.

*Proliv Ginlopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Proliv Timen*, see Freemansundet.

*Prom. Keilhau*, see Kikutodden.

*Promontoire du Prince Charles*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Promontoire Suedois*, see Svenskøya.

*Promontorio*, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Proppen** 76° 58.3' N 21° 56.5' E  
Small islet in Sluket between Langåra and Rullesteinøta in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. P. = the plug. Gjertz 1990.

**Proppen** 79° 24' N 11° 13' E  
Small nunatak uppermost in Fjerdebreen, Albert I Land. P. = the plug.

**Propsbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 43' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Marthabreen, north of Propsen and east of Skollfjellet, east in Nordenskiöld Land. After Propsen. Orvin 1964.

**Propsen** 77° 59.4' N 16° 44' E  
Small nunatak, 792 m, between Gruvfonna and Propsbreen in the eastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. P. = the mine timber. Orvin 1964.

*Prospect Camp*, 79° 50' N 20° E. Camping place presumably east of Prospektpasset, north of Wahlenbergfjorden. Binney (1925 c) p. 156.

*Prospect Col.*, see Prospektpasset.

*Prospect Point*, 78° 10' N 18° E. Point on Prospektryggen. Conway 1897 b.

*Prospect Ridge*, see Prospektryggen.

**Prospektpasset** 79° 50' N 20° 00' E  
Pass north of Wahlenbergfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *Prospect Col.*, Binney (1925 c) p. 155.

**Prospektryggen** 78° 10.2' N 18° 06.5' E  
Mountain ridge between Veitbreen and Elfenbeinbreen in Sabine Land. *Prospect Ridge*, Conway (1897) p. 173.

**Protektoraksla** 78° 14.1' N 13° 45.5' E  
749 m high, northern part of Protektorfjellet, southernmost in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Protektorbreen** 78° 14.9' N 13° 42.5' E  
About 5 km long glacier from Daudmannen and Protektorfjellet to Trygghamna south in Oscar II Land. The uppermost part of the glacier on the eastern side of Daudmannen is called Daudmannsbreen, with a small branch in Daudmannsdalen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Protektorfjellet** 78° 13.3' N 13° 46.0' E  
849 m high mountain with the northern height Protektoraksla and the southeastern part Alkhornet 428 m, on the western side of Trygghamna, southernmost in Oscar II Land. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Den*, Bienaimé 1894 a; *Mt Protector*, De Geer 1912.

**Pruvostbreen** 79° 00' N 16° 45' E  
Small, tributary glacier from east to Smutsbreen between Westbyfjellet and Jelstrupfjellet, south in Ny-Friesland. After professor Pierre Eugène Marie-Joseph Pruvost, b. 1890, at Sorbonne, Paris, France. Pruvost had during a long period connections with Cambridge, UK. Harland 1952.

*Przelec K.*, see Kosibapasset.

*Przelecz Dobrego Poczcatku*, see Godthåppasset.

*Przeleczy Bergskardet*, see Bergskaret.

*Przybyllok-Berg*, see Przybyllokkfjellet.

**Przybyllokfjellet** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain south of von Postbreen east of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. After Dr. Erich H. G. Przybyllok, 1880-1954, German astronomer and managing director of the Observatory at Königsberg. He participated as a geodesist and astronomer in Filchner's Spitsbergen expedition 1910, and accompanied Filchner to the Antarctic in 1911-13. *Przybyllok-Berg*, Filchner 1914.

*Przyl. Wilczka*, see Wilczekodden.  
*Pt Andenes*, see Andeneset.  
*Pt Angus*, see Andeneset.  
*Pt Charmichael*, see McVitiepynten.  
*Pt Charmichael*, see Carmichaelpynten.  
*Pt Crioceras*, see Criocerasaksla.  
*Pt des Oies*, see Gåshamna.  
*Pt du Charbon*, see Kolhamna.  
*Pt du gars*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Pt Glace*, see Ispynten.  
*Pt Hecla*, see Kokerihamna.  
*Pt Look Out*, see Sørkapp.  
*Pt Napier*, see Dawespynten.  
*Pt Poole*, see Poolepynten.  
*Pt Purchas*, see Purchasneset.  
*Pt Rottenburg*, see Rottenburgpynten.  
*Pt Sud*, see Kapp Hansteen.  
*Pt Sword*, see Reinhardpynten.  
*Pt Vergelen*, see Verlegenhukun.  
*Pt Vert*, see Grønfjorden.  
*Ptarmigan Hill*, see Skarvrypehøgda.  
*Pte Baleine*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Pte Baleine*, see Kvalpynten.  
*Pte Black*, see Gibsonpynten.  
*Pte Bourée*, see Bouréeneset.  
*Pte Bruce*, see Bruceneset.  
*Pte Carmichael*, see Carmichaelpynten.  
*Pte de la Croix*, see Krosspynten.  
*Pte de la Selle*, see Salpynten.  
*Pte de la Séparation*, see Forsbladodden.  
*Pte de l'Œuil*, see Langgrunnodden.  
*Pte de l'Hirondelle*, see Hirondelepynten.  
*Pte des Aucelles*, see Aucellatoppen.  
*Pte des Rennes*, see Reinodden.  
*Pte Dr. Regnard*, see Regnardneset.  
*Pte du Chien de mer*, see Selpynten.  
*Pte Escarpée*, see Bratthuken.  
*Pte Fanciulli*, see Fanciullipynten.  
*Pte Fridtjov*, see Fridtjovneset.  
*Pte Gunnar*, see Gunnarpynten.  
*Pte Hofer*, see Suffolkpynten.  
*Pte J. Murray*, see Murraypynten.  
*Pte Knotty*, see Knattodden.  
*Pte Larvik*, see Larvikpynten.  
*Pte Lookout*, see Utkikpynten.  
*Pte Nils*, see Nilspynten.  
*Pte Noire*, see Nordkapp.  
*Pte Noire*, see Salpynten.  
*Pte Nord*, see Kapp Rubin.  
*Pte Pouce*, see Tumlingodden.  
*Pte Ronde*, see Rundodden.  
*Pte Smeerenbourg*, see Knattodden.  
*Pte Sud*, see Bjonapnyten.  
*Pte Thoulet*, see Kapp Thoulet.  
*Pte Welcome*, see Velkomstpynten.  
*Pte Wigdehl*, see Wigdehlpnyten.  
*Pte Willkommen*, see Velkomstpynten.  
*Pte Wilzceck*, see Ahlstrandodden.

*Pte Yermack*, see Ermaktangen.

**Pteraspistoppen** 79° 36' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain peak, 800 m, north of the head of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After fish fossil of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which was found by A. Staxrud in 1906 in this mountain. *Mt Pteraspis*, Isachsen 1915; *Set Pteraspis*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 18.

*Puchowaja Guba*. Fjord on the western coast of Spitsbergen. Cannot be more definitely identified. P. = The downy bay. Muller (1893).

*Pudding Bay*. Probably in Storfjorden. State Papers 1657.  
*Puddingen*, see Høgsnyta.

**Puddingen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain peak east of Raudfjorden, just south of Richardvatnet, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After the rock, French poudingue = conglomerate. *Mt Poudingue*, Guisez 1904.

**Pukkelen** 77° 25.1' N 15° 17.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 993 and 860 m, between Saussureberget in the east, Pukkelyggen in the west and Kiselnuten in the south, between Tverrbreen, Finsterwalderbreen and Sveitsarfonna, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the hump. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Pukkelkammen** 78° 45' N 16° 40' E  
The extreme northeastern part of Hultberget, northeast in Dickson Land. P. = the hump ridge. Harland 1952.

**Pukkelyggen** 77° 25.5' N 15° 33.0' E  
About 3.5 km long mountain ridge with the heights 951 and 875 m, from Pukkelen in the east northwestwards to Erdmannberget, between Tverrbreen and the uppermost part of Finsterwalderbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. P. = the humpback. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Pukkesteinen** 79° 25.8' N 11° 23.5' E  
Nunatak between Brura and Huriefjellet, Albert I Land. P. = the crushed rock. Orvin 1964.

**Pulkovobreen** 76° 53.5' N 16° 48' E  
Glacier northernmost in Vasil'evbreen between Fredkollen, Pulkovfjella and Øydenuten northeast in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian Astronomical Observatory of Pulkovo. See also Pulkovofjella. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Pulkovofjella** 76° 53.7' N 16° 51' E  
3.5 km long, partly ice covered mountain ridge with the heights 530, 520 and 495 m, northernmost in Vasil'evbreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian Astronomical Observatory of Pulkovo, where A. S. Vasil'ev was astronomer. *Mts de Pulkovo*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pulkovskaja Vozvyyšennost*, Černyšev (1901) p. 275; *Pulkovsky gory*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 23.

*Pulkovskaja Vozvyyšennost*, see Pulkovofjella.  
*Pulkovsky gory*, see Pulkovofjella.

**Pullen** 80° 15.6' N 25° 13.0' E  
Small mountain between Bremhetta and Firkantbukta, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. P. = the crown (on hats). Lytskjold 1985.

- Pullerten** 79° 17.4' N 19° 54.5' E  
Islet east of the northern point of von Otterøya, Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. P. = the bollard. Lytskjold 1990.
- Punt Monier*, see Suffolkpynten.  
*Punta Bluff*, see Bluffodden.  
*Punta degli Olandesi*, see Hollendarneset.  
*Purchas plus ultra øiland*, see Lågøya.
- Purchasneset** 80° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Northernmost headland of Lågøya which is situated west of Nordaustlandet. After the Rev. Samuel Purchas, 1577-1626, English compiler of works on travel and discovery. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Carlheim-Gyllensköld*, De Geer 1923 a; *Point Purchas*, Sæller 1621, Edge 1625, Laurie and Whittle 1799; *Point Puychas*, Vingboons 1665 a; *Pt Purchas*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751, French chart 5375, German chart 155.
- Purkeryggen** 78° 33' N 12° 02' E  
About 3 km long submarine ridge 3.5 km west of the northern point of Hermansenøya, on the eastern side of the central part of Forlandsundet, west in Oscar II Land. P. = the sow ridge. Arnesen 1983.
- Purple Valley*, see Purpurdalen.
- Purpurbreen** 78° 57.5' N 15° 55.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Lancaster toppen northwards in Lancasterfjella, northwest in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.
- Purpurdalen** 79° 20' N 15° 30' E  
Valley west of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. Named after the red rock ("Old Red", Devonian) which builds up the mountains around the valley. *Purple Valley*, Conway 1897 a.
- Purpurdalselva*, see Purpurelva.
- Purpurelva** 79° 20' N 15° 30' E  
Brook in Purpurdalen, Andrée Land. *Purpurdalselva*; *Purpurthalbach*, Jung (1939) p. 124.
- Purpurfjellet** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain west of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. The mountain consists of red Devonian rocks, hence the name. *Mt Purpura*, De Geer 1912.
- Purpurthalbach*, see Purpurelva.
- Puslingane** 79° 14.9' N 19° 41.5' E  
Two islets between Nordenskiöldøya and von Otterøya in Vaigattøyane, Hinlopenstretet. P. = the manikins. Lytskjold 1990.
- Pückler Hafen*, see Pücklerhamna.
- Pücklerhamna** 79° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Bay on the southern part of Franzøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Prince Hermann Ludwig Heinrich von Pückler-Muskau, 1785-1871, German traveller in North Africa and other countries. Supporter of German polar expeditions. *Pückler Hafen*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.
- Pyefjellet** 78° 31' N 17° 03' E  
975 m high mountain between Gipsdalen, Methuenbreen, Fjellbandet and Boltonbreen in Bünsow Land. After N. Pye, English surveyor of Manchester University, member of McCabe's expedition to Spitsbergen 1938, when he did a plane table survey of the upper part of Gipsdalen. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Pyntberget*, see Kinnberget.
- Pyntbreen** 79° 32.7' N 18° 29.9' E  
The lower part of Odinjökulen from Alkefjellet to Tommelpynten, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland.
- Pyntlaguna** 78° 26.6' N 11° 53.0' E  
Lagoon on Poolepynten in the eastern end of Lagunestranda, south and east on Prins Karls Forland. After Poolepynten. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Pyramidbergsfältet*, see Pyramiden.  
*Pyramide*, see Bikuben.  
*Pyramide Bay*, see Mimerbukta.  
*Pyramiden*, see Bikuben.
- Pyramiden** 78° 40.5' N 16° 22' E  
About 935 m high mountain in the eastern and central part of Dickson Land. Nordenskiöld 1874. *Mt Pyramidal*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pic Couronné*, Bienaimé 1894 e.
- Pyramiden** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, coalbearing (Carboniferous system) district, just south of the mountain Pyramiden, Dickson Land. After the mountain Pyramiden. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 23. *Pyramidbergsfältet*, Andersson (1917) p. 18; *Pyramidevuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 227.
- Pyramiden** 78° 39.3' N 16° 20' E  
Russian mining town on the claim Pyramiden on the eastern part of Mimerdalen on the southern side of the mountain Pyramiden, Dickson Land. Coal mining until 1998 when the settlement was closed down. Aasgaard (1949) p. 39.
- Pyramide-vuori*, see Pyramiden.
- Pytten** 79° 40' N 10° 50' E  
Small lake north of Lyngenhøgda, on the southern part of Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. P. = the pool. Orvin 1964.
- Pyttholmen** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Small island with a pond north of Nottinghambukta, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Pytthuken** 77° 06.2' N 15° 03.5' E  
Small hook inside Pyttholmen on the southern side of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Pyttodden** 77° 26.0' N 13° 58.5' E  
Point with a lakelet on the southern side of Hamnbukta, northernmost on Fløysletta in the northwestern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Pyttsiget** 78° 22.7' N 11° 45.0' E  
12 tarns and small lakes with brooks on the central part of Forlandsletta south on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Pølen** 80° 07' N 21° 30' E

Small lake on the northeastern side of Vestfonna, north of Rijpbreen, Gustav V Land on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. P. = the puddle.

**Pølsa** 74° 30' N 18° 56' E

Small lake near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. P. = the sausage. Hoel 1925.

*Pösche B.*, see Pöschefjellet.

**Pöschefjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E

Mountain north of Hayesbreen west of Storfjorden, east in Sabine Land. After Theodor Pösche, 1824-99, German-American ethnologist and geographer, employed as a statistician in Washington. He procured rich material for Petermann's new maps of the USA in Stieler's Handatlas, and also kept Petermann informed about the plans for American polar expeditions. See also Bairdfjellet. *Mt Posche*, Wassiliew 1925, British chart 2751; *Pösche B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Pål Névé*n, see Pålbreem.

**Pålbreem** 77° 59.2' N 16° 59' E

Glacier from Högflaket to Pålshjöbreen southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. *Pål Névé*n, De Geer 1919 a.

*Pålshjö Gl.*, see Pålshjöbreen.

**Pålshjöbreen** 77° 59.3' N 17° 03' E

About 6 km long glacier from north to Kjellströmdalen, between Trollstedet, Trollslegga, Pålbreem, Mefarfjellet, Kvitryggen, Murtoppane and Landstakken, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Pålshjö, old coal mine in Skåne, Sweden. *Pålshjö Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Pålshkefjella** 76° 56' N 16° 23' E

About 9 km long mountain ridge comprising Meranfjellet 354 m, Julhøgda 657 m, Pålshketoppen 809 m, Pinsetoppen 621 m and Tverraksla 681 m, between Samarinbreen and Chomjakobreen, north in Sørkapp Land. P. = the Easter mountains, a translation of the original name. *Chaîne de Paques*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Pålshketoppen** 76° 55.6' N 16° 24' E

809 m high peak in the central part of Pålshkefjella, between Julhøgda and Pinsetoppen, north in Sørkapp Land. P. = the Easter peak. See also Pålshkefjella. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Quade Hk.*, see Kvadehuken.

*Quade hoeck*, see Hakluythovden.

*Quade hoek*, see Hakluythovden.

*Quade hoek*, see Kvadehuken.

*Quade Hook*, see Kvadehuken.

*Quade of Duyvels hoek*, see Hakluythovden.

*Quadehoek button*, 78° 50' N 11° E. Northwestern peak of Kiærfjellet, 589 m. Isachsen (1908) p. 250.

*Quadehoekknappen*, 78° 50' N 11° E. Northwestern peak of Kiærfjellet, 589 m. Isachsen (1908) p. 250.

*Queens*, see Dronningfjella.

*Queen's Palace*, see Palasset.

*Queen's Palace*, see Dronningfjella.

*Quest Channel*, see Questrenna.

**Questrenna** 81° 00' N 17° 00' E

Deep channel north of Hinlopenstretet and a continuation of the latter. After the Norwegian vessel S/S "Quest" of Skånland, Norway, expedition-ship of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition 1931, which named the channel. *Quest Channel*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933.

*Quigstad Fjell*, see Qvigstadjellet.

*Quaade hook*, see Kvadehuken.

*Qval de huk*, see Kvadehuken.

*Qvale I.*, see Qvaleøya.

**Qvaleøya** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
Island in Rønnebeckøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Per Pedersen Qvale (Kvale), 1822-1912, Norwegian sealing skipper, born at Kinsarvik, Hardanger. *Onale I.*, Rüdiger 1898; *Qvale I.*, Ulve 1872.

**Qvarnströmbreen** 78° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Glacier along the northern side of Palatiumfjellet northeast of Ekmanfjorden, southeast in James I Land. After the Swedish hunter Anders Qvarnström, 1864-1945, née in Orsa, died in Vora. Qvarnström wintered many years on Spitsbergen, partly as handyman and partly as free hunter. Moberg 1959.

**Qvigstadjellet** 77° 57.3' N 14° 04.0' E  
770 m high mountain on the southern side of Aldegondabreen, between Orustdalen and Vestre Grønfjordbreen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Just Knud Qvigstad, 1853-1957, Norwegian philologist (Sami languages) and teacher. Minister of education and ecclesiastical affairs 1910-12. As minister he proposed grants to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expeditions. Qvigstad also published a paper on the place-names of Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Aldegonda*, De Geer 1912; *Quigstad Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.

*R. Carron*, see Carronelva.  
*R. de Sardam*, see Van Keulenfjorden.  
*R. di Beare Ilande*. Bay on the western coast of Edgeøya, cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.  
*R. di Dear Sound*. In the Kongsfjorden area, cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.  
*R. di Lee Sound*. Probably Adventdalen. Dudley 1646.  
*R. di Nicks Coue*. Bay east of Trygghamna, cannot be identified. Dudley 1646.  
*R. du havre*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*R. Gerrit*, see Gerritelva.  
*R. Helias*, 78° 30' N 20° 30' E. Bay towards the north in the vicinity of Heleysundet. Dudley 1646.  
*R. Olafa*, see Olavbekken.  
*Rabot Glacier*, see Rabotbreen.  
*Rabot Lagune*, see Rabotlaguna.  
*Rabot V.*, see Rabotdalen.

**Rabotbreen** 78° 19' N 18° 06' E  
 Large, tributary glacier to Fimbulisen limited in the north by a line from the northern point of Moskusryggen to Bairdfjellet, in the inner part of Sassendalen in Sabine Land. After Dr. Charles Rabot, 1856-1944, French geographer and explorer, member of expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1882 and to Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen in 1892. *Rabot Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.

**Rabotdalen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
 Valley on the eastern side of Raudfjorden leading to nedre Rabotvatnet, Biscayarhalvøya, northwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Charles Rabot, 1856-1944, French geographer and explorer, member of expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1882 and to Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen in 1892. *Rabot V.*, De Geer 1913.

*Rabotfjellet*, see Botnehaugen.

**Rabotlaguna** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
 Lagoon south of Vesle Raudfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Charles Rabot, 1856-1944, French geographer and explorer, member of expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1882 and to Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen in 1892. *Rabot Lagune*, De Geer 1913.

**Rabotryggen** 79° 45.4' N 12° 26.0' E  
 Four km long mountain ridge between Rabotdalen and Richarddalen, northwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

*Rabot's glacier*, see Midterhukbreen.  
*Rabotvatnet*, see Nedre Rabotvatnet.  
*Radde Thal*, see Raddedalen.

**Raddedalen** 77° 50' N 21° 30' E  
 Wide valley inland from Diskobukta in the western part of Edgeøya. After Gustav Ferdinand Richard Radde, 1831-1903, German explorer (Caucasus) and scientist. Director of the Caucasian Museum at Tiflis. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Radde Thal*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Raddesletta** 77° 50' N 21° 30' E  
 Plain at the coast south of Raddedalen, in the western part of Edgeøya. After Raddedalen. *Plaine Radde*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Radiumfjellet** 79° 10' N 16° 45' E  
 Mountain in Atomfjella, between Reinsbukkbreen and Borrbreen, Ny-Friesland.

**Rafenodden** 76° 50.5' N 15° 41' E  
 450 m wide point on the northern part of Breinesflya between Bjørnskaubukta and Rudibukta, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Birger Rafen, b. 1889, Norwegian shipowner, Tønsberg. Contributor to the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition 1917. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Raffeluddene*. Must be some points along the shore of Tempelfjorden, perhaps Kapp Schoultz and the point in the vicinity. Cannot be identified. Heritsch (1939) p. 2.

**Raggfjellet** 78° 09.8' N 17° 52' E  
 Mountain on the eastern side of Hellefonna including also the icecovered part between the central parts of Marmorbreen and Skruisbreen, in Sabine Land. Ragg = goat's hair. Orvin 1960. *Fekampen*, Orvin 1964.

**Ragna-Mariebreen** 77° 47' N 17° 20' E  
 About 7 km long glacier on the eastern side of Winsnesfjellet west in Heer Land. After Ragna-Marie Winsnes, married to Thore Winsnes, geologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

*Ragnar Glacier*, see Ragnarbreen.

**Ragnarbreen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
 Glacier north of Petuniabukta, at the head of Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Ragnar Hult, 1857-99, Finnish plant-geographer, brother of Ebba, wife of G. De Geer. *Gl. Ragnar*, De Geer 1912; *Ragnar Glacier*, Mathieson 1920.

**Ragnardalen** 78° 40' N 16° 20' E  
 Tributary valley to Hørbyedalen from the east, the upper part is occupied by Ragnarbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. Harland 1952.

*Ragnhild Gruve*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Mine at Ny-Ålesund, Worked in 1921 for prospecting purposes. After Ragnhild Helene Mercoll, née Fjellbu, b. 1892, married in 1915 to Hans Mercoll, manager of the coal-mines at Ny-Ålesund 1921-22. Name given by Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S. See also Mercollfjellet and Otilie Grube. Gram (1923) p. 22, Hoel (1925) p. 31.  
*Ragnhild Mine*, see Ragnhild Gruve.

**Ragnhildtoppen** 78° 45' N 13° 00' E  
 The highest peak in Dronningfjella, west in James I Land. After Queen Ragnhild.

**Ragundafjellet** 78° 35.3' N 14° 00.5' E  
 About 760 m high mountain in the central part of Jemtlandryggen, between Stugunfjellet and Triryggtoppen, east in Oscar II Land. After Ragunda, judicial district, parish and lake in Jämtland, Sweden. *Mt Ragunda*, De Geer 1912.

*Rakakniven*, see Rakekniven.

**Rakbreen** 79° 36.6' N 11° 49.0' E  
 About 3.5 km long, tributary glacier from east to the lower part of Smeerenburgbreen, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

**Rakdalen** 80° 10' N 21° 38' E  
 About 5 km long, tributary valley to Planciusdalen east of the outer part of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. R. = the straight valley. Orvin 1960.





- Rakekniven** 78° 01.5' N 16° 58.5' E  
Mountain ridge, 514 m, between Kjellströmdalen and Reindalen north of Van Mijenfjorden, south in Nordenskiöld Land. R. = the razor. *Rakakniven*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.
- Rakkardalen** 77° 47.8' N 21° 21.5' E  
About 6 km long, narrow valley between Muen and Watkinsfjellet on the western side of Edgeøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1985. *Rakkerdalen*, Orvin 1964.
- Rakkerdalen*, see Rakkardalen.
- Rakpasset** 79° 36.7' N 11° 53.5' E  
Pass between Tjukktarmen and Rakbreen, northeast in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Rakryggen** 78° 55' N 14° 16' E  
Mountain ridge between Morabreen and Orsabreen in James I Land. R. = the straight back.
- Rakryggen** 80° 12.7' N 21° 31' E  
Mountain ridge between Skardhø and Colomhøgda, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjöld 1996.
- Raksene*. Name of a group of small islands north of Nordaustlandet. Not a natural geographical unit. The Norwegian name is a corruption of "rocks", usually employed by Norwegian hunters in the form "roks", plur. "roksan". Ulve 1872.
- Raksodden** 76° 51' N 15° 38.5' E  
About 700 m long point between Vestvika and Bjørnskaubukta, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. R. = the rock point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Ralstoranda*, see Rålstranda.
- Ramfjeldalen** 78° 19.5' N 14° 00.0' E  
About 2 km long valley between Ramfjellet and Sten De Geerfjellet, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Ramfjellet** 78° 19.0' N 14° 03.0' E  
614 m high mountain comprising the southernmost part Labben, limited by Esmarkmorenen, Ramfjeldalen, Sten De Geerfjellet and Straumhallet, southeast in Oscar II Land. After the shape of the southern spur of the mountain, to which locality Mt Ramm of De Geer was originally applied. *Mt Ramm*, De Geer 1910 a, Isachsen 1915; *Rammfj.*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Rammfjellet*.
- Ramme Gletscher*, see Hornbreen.  
*Rammfj.*, see Ramfjellet.  
*Rammfjellet*, see Ramfjellet.
- Ramondbreen** 77° 26.5' N 14° 42.5' E  
Two km long, tributary glacier from west in the Recherchebreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Gontaud (Georges) Ramond, member of the "La Manche"-Expedition to Spitsbergen 1892. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Ramsan*, 78° 17' N 21° 41' E. Small valley on the western side of Freemanbreen, Barentsøya. After valley in the alps of Bavaria. Büdel 1960.
- Ramsayfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain between Sentralisen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southwesternmost in Ny-Friesland. After professor Wilhelm Ramsay, 1865-1928, Finnish geologist. *Mont Bezglavaia*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 32; *Mt Ramsay*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.
- Randberget*, see Traunkammen.
- Randberget, Søre and Nordre** 76° 45' N 17° 00' E  
Two small mountains, 305 and 186 m, at the southeastern border of Vasil'evbreen, on the eastern side of Sørkapp Land. R. = the border mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Randbreen** 76° 43.3' N 17° 05.5' E  
About 3 km long, southernmost part of Vasil'evbreen into the sea between Dumskolten and Søre Randberget, southeast in Sørkapp Land. R. = the border glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Randvika** 78° 04.0' N 13° 39.5' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Kapp Linné, at the inlet to Isfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Randvik near Sandefjord, Norway. *Ranvika*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Randvikodden** 78° 04.3' N 13° 41.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Randvika, south of the inlet to Isfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Randvik near Sandefjord, Norway. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Raneset** 77° 29.7' N 18° 04.0' E  
Point in the eastern part of Kvalvågen, southernmost in Heer Land. R. = the moraine point. Arnesen 1969.
- Ranfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 54' E  
Mountain north of Vatnedalen in the northern part of Andrée Land. After Ran, wife of Ægir in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Rantebreen** 79° 02.5' N 12° 24.5' E  
Three km long tributary glacier from south in the Blomstrandbreen complex, between Skreifjellet and Ranten south in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1985.
- Ranten** 79° 02.6' N 12° 30' E  
Five km long mountain ridge with the highest peak of 1065 m, between Blomstrandbreen and Feiringbreen, south in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1985.
- Ranunkeløya** 80° 10' N 19° 01' E  
Island in the southern part of Lady Franklinfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Ranvika*, see Randvika.  
*Rapedalen*, see Endalen.  
*Rasch I.*, see Raschøya.
- Raschøya** 80° 10' N 26° 00' E  
Island in Orvin Land, off the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After professor Halvor Heyerdahl Rasch, 1805-83, Norwegian zoologist. *Kap v. Otter*, Ahlmann 1933 c; *Rasch I.*, Ulve 1872; *V. Otter I.*, Ahlmann 1933 c; *V. Otters ö*, Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 81.

**Raskluffa** 74° 21' N 19° 03' E  
Cleft descending to Hornvika in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. R. = the landslide cleft. *Raskløfta*, Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

*Raskløfta*, see Raskluffa.

**Rasmusdalen** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Valley west of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. After Rasmus Wold Meyer, 1858-1916, Norwegian factory-owner, Bergen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Vallée Rasmus*, Isachsen 1915.

**Raspa** 79° 14' N 12° 37' E  
Notched mountain ridge west of the northern end of Isachsenfonna, Haakon VII Land. R. = the rasp.

**Rasstupet** 76° 57.6' N 16° 00' E  
Two km long, steep northern precipice of Čebysevffjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. R. = the rock fall precipice. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Rastisen** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Ice area northeast of Raudfjellet, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the resting ice. A party of the Norwegian expedition 1936 had their tent on this ice below Rastknausane. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Rastknausane** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain ridge with three peaks, 736, 724 and 865 m, between Rastisen and Salisen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Rastisen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Ratangen** 78° 22.5' N 14° 25.5' E  
Two km long point formed by the southernmost part of Boremorenen, separating Borebukta and Øienbukta on the western side of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. R. = the moraine spit. Arnesen 1983.

**Ratjørna** 77° 57.6' N 17° 36' E  
Lake at the front of Edvardbreen in the upper part of Kjellströmdalen north in Heer Land. R. = the moraine tarn. Arnesen 1969. *Aurtjørna*.

**Ratjørna** 79° 30.4' N 10° 49.5' E  
Small lake east of Rekvedbukta northwest of Sjubreen, Hoelhalvøya in Albert I Land. R. = the moraine tarn. Orvin 1964.

*Raud Fd*, see Raudfjorden.

**Raudbergbreen** 79° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Small glacier on the western side of Raudberget, north of Chydeniusbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Red Crag Glacier*, Odell (1927) p. 151.

**Raudberget** 79° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Chydeniusbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Red Crags*, Odell (1927) pl. VII.

*Raudbergryggen*, see Raudryggen.

**Raudbukta** 80° 15' N 18° 30' E  
Bay southernmost in Lågøya, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the red bay. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Raudelva*, see Bayelva.

**Raudfjellbreen** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Small glacier between Raudfjellet and Høgsetet, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the red mountain glacier. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Raudfjellet** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 1015 m, between Bellsund and Hornsund, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the red mountain. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Raufj.*, Svalbard MS-maps 1918-25, Norwegian chart 303 (1926); *Raufjell*, Knothe (1931) p. 21.

**Raudfjordbreen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Glacier 18 km long and 3 km wide at the head of Klinckowströmfjorden, the eastern branch of Raudfjorden, on the divide between Albert I Land and Haakon VII Land. The glacier was visited by William Smith in 1899. Traversed by A. Staxrud and companions in 1906 and by A. Hoel and O. Holtedahl in August 1909. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Grand Glacier*, Bruce 1900, Guisnez 1904, Isachsen 1915; *Great Glacier*, British chart 3203; *Red Bay Gl.*, De Geer 1913; *Stor glacier*, Nordenskiöld 1892 a.

**Raudfjorden** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
20 km long and 5 km wide fiord with two branches, Klinckowströmfjorden and Ayerfjorden, on the northern coast of Spitsbergen, on the divide between Albert I Land and Haakon VII Land. R. = the red fiord. On the eastern side of the fiord there are red-coloured rocks of Devonian age. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. au monier*, Vrolicq 1635; *B. Rossa*, Hugues 1901 b; *Baia Red*, Ministero della Marina (1930) p. 88; *Baie Rouge*, de Reste 1801, French chart 5375; *Creo Rode*, Dudley 1646; *Krasnaja gavan*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 9; *Lille Rødebai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 35; *Manjer Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 6; *Moniers Bay*, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Blaeu 1623 a and b; *Moniers Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1929; *Mornier Bay*, Addison 1904, Conway 1906; *Raud Fd*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Red B.*, Beechey 1818 b, Scoresby 1820 b; *Red Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Red cliffe-Sound*, Fotherby (1614) p. 71; *Redcliffe Sound*, Addison 1904, Conway 1906; *Red-vuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 88; *Roo Bay*, Colom 1662, Zorgdrager 1720; *Rood Bay*, Chydenius (1865) p. 68; *Roodebaay*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 194; *Rothe Bay*, German chart 155; *Rotklippen-Sund*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 215; *Røde Bugt*, Keilhau (1931) p. 229; *Rødebay*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *S. Laurens Bay*, Carolus 1634; *Stora Rødebay*, Nathorst (1900) p. 306.

*Raudfossen*, 78° 50' N 12° 30' E. Water-fall in the glacier at the base of the mountain Pretender east of Kongsfjorden. R. = the red fall. The river is coloured by red sandstone, hence the name. Conway (1898 a) p. 112.

**Raudhøgda** 79° 57.3' N 22° 29' E  
Height east of Rijpdalen, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. R. = the red height, because of the red granite. Ohta 1980.

**Raudkollen** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Hill south of Borgen, on the western side of Dicksonfjorden, James I Land. After red rocks of the Devonian system. *Red Hill*, Conway 1898.



- Raudnuten** 74° 25' N 19° 00' E  
The northernmost ridge in Oswaldfjellet, Bjørnøya. R. = the red peak, because of the red rocks of the Carboniferous age. Hoel 1925.
- Raudryggen** 79° 15' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain on the corner between Chydeniusbreen and Raudbergbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. R. = the red back. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 277. *Raudbergryggen*, Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.
- Raudskjeret** 77° 22.6' N 13° 59.5' E  
Skerry 2.5 km west of the central part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the red skerry. The rock is of a reddish colour. *Röskj.*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Raudstranda** 79° 50' N 13° 30' E  
The coast on the northern side of Reinsdyrfliya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. R. = the red beach. Strongly red-coloured rocks of the Devonian. *Côte Rouge*, French chart 5375; *Grève Rouge*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 322; *Red Beach*, Sellar 1671, Scoresby 1820 b; *Red-beach*, Fotherby (1614) p. 69; *Redd beach*, Edge 1625; *Rotes Ufer*, German chart 155; *Röde-Strand*, Pettersen 1864.
- Raudstupet** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Rocky wall north of Murchisonfjorden on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the red precipice. The rock consists of red slate, hence the name. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b.
- Raudtoppen** 79° 57' N 18° 52' E  
Small peak north of Triodalen, Nordaustlandet. R. = the red peak. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Raudufsa** 78° 27.4' N 18° 43.3' E  
405 m high nunatak in Langhansbreen, west of Wichbukta northeasternmost in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Raudvatnet** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Lake uppermost in Nathorst dalen, Dickson Land. Name from the red color of fine sediment from the Devonian rocks in the water. Harland 1952. *Red Lake*, Mann 1933, Glen (1935) p. 186.
- Raudvika** 78° 55' N 12° 31' E  
Bay between Ossian Sarsfjellet and Kongsvegen, innermost in Kongsfjorden, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. Gjelsvik 1970.
- Raudøyra** 79° 30.9' N 13° 13.0' E  
The foreshore flat in Sjøverbukta, on the western side of Woodfjorden, Germaniahelvøya, Haakon VII Land. R. = the red plain. Built up of red-coloured mud. Gjelsvik 1991.
- Raufj.*, see Raudfjellet.  
*Raufjell*, see Raudfjellet.
- Raundalen** 78° 08' N 22° 03' E  
Valley between Lomonosovberget and Semenovfjella in the northern part of Edgeøya. R. = the bare mountain valley. Orvin 1964.
- Raundalsbreen*, see Raundalsfonna.
- Raundalselva** 78° 08' N 22° 23' E  
River from Raundalsfonna through Raundalen northwards to Walter Thymensbukta, in the northern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Raundalsfjella** 78° 03' N 22° 25' E  
Mountain area south of Raundalen and Pistradalen, between Lomonosovberget and Øvsterinden, in the northern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.
- Raundalsfonna** 78° 03.5' N 22° 18.5' E  
Glacier in Raundalsfjella, in the northern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Raundalsbreen*.
- Raunhallet** 78° 09.6' N 18° 44' E  
Slope eastwards from Isrosa in Nordmannsfonna to Ulvedalen, in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960. *Isrosehallet*, Orvin 1964; *Raunåsen*, Orvin 1960.
- Raunåsen*, see Raunhallet.
- Ravedalen** 80° 20' N 20° 20' E  
Valley between Rüdiger toppen and Schröder-Stranzfjellet, on the eastern side of Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. After Friedrich Christopher Rave, 1881-1933, German seascape painter from Hamburg, member of the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13. Rave and Dr. Hermann Rüdiger stayed at the hut in Andredalen on the western side of Wijdefjorden from October 5 to November 23, 1912, when they tried to reach Longyear City after Schröder-Stranz had disappeared and his ship had been shut up by ice in Nordaustlandet. See also Ravehytta.
- Ravehytta*, 79° 30' N 15° E. Hunter's hut at Andredalen on the western side of Wijdefjorden. After Friedrich Christopher Rave, 1881-1933, seascape painter from Hamburg, member of the ill-fated German Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13. Rave and Dr. Hermann Rüdiger stayed at this hut from October 5 to November 23, 1912. The hut is now in ruins.  
*Ravin Belvédère*, see Belvederedalen.  
*Ravin de Fuhrmeister*, see Fuhrmeisterdalen.  
*Ravin de Neuville*, see Bjonadalen.
- Ravlbekken** 77° 24.7' N 14° 00.0' E  
Brooks from Fløykalven and the area northwest of Fløykalven to the sea in the northern part of Ravlbukta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Ravlbukta** 77° 24.4' N 14° 00.0' E  
Bay at Holmodden in the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the scrap bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Ravlodden** 78° 26.2' N 11° 22.5' E  
Point on the coast of Peachflya, west in the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. R. = the scrap tarn. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Ravltjørna** 77° 24.8' N 14° 02.0' E  
Small lake in the southern part of Ravlbekken, in the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Ravndalen** 78° 04.3' N 14° 54.5' E  
Small, tributary valley to Lailadalen, on the northern side of Ravnhøgda in Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Ravnhøgda** 78° 03.7' N 14° 54.5' E  
460 m high mountain on the southern side of Ravndalen east in Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Danish palaeontologist Jesper Peter Johansen Ravn, 1866-1951, who described Tertiary fossils from Spitsbergen. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Rduldownskikammen*, 77° 06' N 15° 16.5' E. Part of Tonefjellet and Jens Erikfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Réaumurfjellet** 77° 41' N 15° 12' E  
Mountain with the heights 488, 486 and Skiferryggen 660 m, between Kolkdalen and Kolkbreen in the west, and Nipildalen and Nipilen in the east, northwest in Nathorst Land. After René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, 1683-1757, French scientist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Celsius' Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

**Rebbingen** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain east of Dicksondalen, Dickson Land. After a mountain at Voss, Norway, Lid's domicile. Lid 1929.

*Rechberg*, see Høgflya.

*Rechbergknipa*. Narrow part of Kvistdalen south of Høgflya (Rechberg). Büdel (1960) p. 77.

*Recherche Bay*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Recherche glacier*, see Recherchebreen.

*Recherche buono*, see Recherchefjorden.

**Recherchebreen** 77° 25.5' N 14° 51.0' E  
About 16 km long glacier with the tributary glaciers Ramondbreen, Dollfusbreen, Foldnutfonna, Varderyggfonna, Bjørnbreen and Tverrbreen, in the northern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *East Glacier*, Rolleston 1896; *Glacier de l'Est*, Bienaimé 1894 b; *Grand glacier de Bell-Sound*, Martins (1838 a) p. 139; *Ost-Gletscher*, Wallsee; *Recherche glacier*, Hamberg 1905; *Östra Gl.*, Nathorst 1900.

**Recherchefjorden** 77° 31.5' N 14° 40.0' E  
About 8 km long fiord on the southern side of Bellsund, limited in the north by a line from Pocockodden to Reinodden. After the corvette "La Recherche", which carried a French expedition ("Commission scientifique du Nord") to northern waters and countries in the years 1838-40. In 1838 the "La Recherche" also came to Spitsbergen (Bellsund), and in 1839 to Bjørnøya and Magdalenefjorden. The names of several members of the expedition are found in the place-names: Bravaisberget, Boeckøya, Lilliehöökibreen, Marmierfjellet, Siljeströmkammen and Sundevallfjellet. Artists joining "La Recherche" made detailed drawings from the journey, and in 2002 a selection of these were re-published after having been published for the first time 1842-55. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baie de la Recherche*, Recherche 1840, French chart 5375; *Beauport*, Gerrits (1613) p. 22; *Bel Sond*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Clean Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Fagerfjorden*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11; *Fair Haven ou Baie de la Recherche*, Durocher (1838) p. 316; *Faire H.*, Moll 1716; *Josephs bay*, Fotherby 1613; *Ice Bay*, Chambers 1619; *Klean Bay*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 125; *Porto di Schoom*, Dudley 1636; *R. du havre*, Guerard 1628; *Recherche Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Conway 1906, Norwegian chart 198 and 303, 1919-25, British chart 2751, German chart

155; *Recherche buono*, Saraste (1925) p. 21; *Research Bay*, Scott Keltie 1892; *Schoone Haven*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Schoonhaven*, Gerrits (1613) p. 22, Blaeu 1623, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1664, van Keulen 1682, Bennet and van Wijck 1829, Muller 1874; *Schoonhoven*, Conway 1906; *Sør Bay*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Sørbaien*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 12; *Sørfjord*, Keilhau (1831) p. 237; *Venebukta*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198 and 303, 1926.

*Récif du Foreland*, see Forlandsrevet.

*Recker Säule*, see Taggen.

*Rectangulaire*, see Urmstonfjellet.

*Red B.*, see Raudfjorden.

*Red Bay*, see Raudfjorden.

*Red Bay Gl.*, see Raudfjordbreen.

*Red Beach*, see Raudstranda.

*Red Cliff*. East of Raudfjorden. Cannot be identified. Phipps (1774) p. 52.

*Red cliffe-Sound*, see Raudfjorden.

*Red Crag Glacier*, see Raudbergbreen.

*Red Crags*, see Raudberget.

*Red Currant Bay*, see Rijpfjorden.

*Red Hill*, see Skjoldkollen.

*Red Hill*, see Raudkollen.

*Red Lake*, see Raudvatnet.

*Red River*, see Nathorstelva.

*Red sea*, 78° 40' N 15° E. The inner part of Dicksonfjorden.

The water is stained red from mud derived from red Devonian sandstones and shales. Kjellman (1875) p. 36.

*Red-beach*, see Raudstranda.

*Redcliffe Sound*, see Raudfjorden.

*Redd beach*, see Raudstranda.

**Reddikeidet** 77° 42' N 21° 15' E

Cleft that separates Zigel'fjellet from Burmeisterfjellet on the western side of Edgeøya. After the plant polarreddik, meaning the polar radish. Neilson 1968. *Jungfern-Stieg*, Büdel; *Reddikseidet*.

*Reddikseidet*, see Reddikeidet.

*Redinger Pt*, see Redingerpynten.

**Redingerpynten** 79° 08.3' N 11° 50.0' E

Cape on the northern inlet from Krossfjorden to Fjortende Julibukta, west in Haakon VII Land. After Jean Redinger, 1874-1925, laboratory assistant on board the Prince of Monaco's yacht "Princesse Alice" from 1896. He participated in all the Prince's later cruises, also in the expeditions to Spitsbergen 1906 and 1907, where a division of the expedition, led by Gunnar Isachsen, mapped and named the locality. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Redinger Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Red-vuono*, see Raudfjorden.

*Reeland*, see Rheelant.

*Reen Eijlandt*, see Reinholmen.

*Reene Eyland of Reene Veldt*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Reene Velt*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Reeneveldt Tundra*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Reenevelt*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Reevelt*, see Rheelant.

*Reffel-Spitze*, see Rifleodden.

*Reffeludden*, see Rifleodden.

*Refuge Français*, see Hamburgbukta.

*Regardneset*, see Regnardneset.

*Région Glacée Russe*, see Russkajas Ledjanaja Zemlja.

*Région montagneuse de Lomonossov*, 78° 40' N 17° 30' E.  
Region northeast of the head of Billefjorden. Wassiliew 1925.

**Regnardneset** 79° 16.8' N 11° 56.0' E  
Point in the inner part of Krossfjorden on the divide between Kollerfjorden, Möllerfjorden and Möllerhamna, west in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Paul Regnard, 1850-1927, French physician and physiologist, one of the principal members of the Board of Directors of Institut Océanographique in Paris, established by Prince Albert I of Monaco in 1906. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Pte Dr. Regnard*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Regardneset*.

*Rehbock Land*, see Rheelant.

*Rehenfelt*, see Reinsdyrflya.

**Reidbreen** 77° 37.3' N 15° 49.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier between Wittrockfjellet in the south and Håviefjellet in the north, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After professor Harry Fielding Reid, 1859-1944, American geologist and student of glaciers. *Gl. Reid*, Wassiliew 1925; *Reid's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

*Reid's glacier*, see Reidbreen.

**Reinbogbekken** 79° 50' N 17° 10' E  
Brook from Reinbogbreen northwards to Hinlopenstretet, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Reinbogbreen** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small glacier near the Swedish wintering camp at Sorgfjorden 1899-1900. R. = the reindeer bow glacier. *Glacier du Renbogen*, Westman (1905) p. 32.

*Reinbokkdalen*, see Reinsbukkdalen.

**Reinbukta** 80° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Small bay in the peninsula east of Sabinebukta, Nordaustlandet. R. = the reindeer bay. *Reindeer B.*, Wright 1939.

*Reindalen*, see Reinsbukkdalen.

**Reindalen** 78° 00' N 16° 10' E  
About 38 km long, wide valley from Reindalspasset westwards, southwestwards and southwards in Nordenskiöld Land. R. = the reindeer valley. "Bysa" or "Byssa" was a hunter's hut situated on the western bay of the shore between Stormyra and Kaldbukta. Munsterhjelm may also have meant Kalvdalen, the westernmost tributary valley to Reindalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 7. *Bysadalen*, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 21; *Conway Valley*, De Geer 1912; *Conway-Jaakso*, Saraste (1925) p. 21; *Drooge Rivier*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Dry Fiord*, Scoresby 1820 b, Conway 1906; *Dry Valley*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 17, USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 885; *Norwegian valley*, Isachsen 1915; *Ondiepe R.*, Colom 1650, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663; *Ondiepe Rivier*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Ondiepe Tal*, Holmsen 1910; *Ondiepe Valley*, Conway 1906; *Rendal*, Nathorst 1884, Kjellström 1901, Holmsen 1911; *Riviere Sèche*, de Reste 1801; *Stordal*, Conway 1897 b, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 17; *V. Nordmannsdalen*, Isachsen 1915; *V. Ondiepe*, Wassiliew 1925, French chart 5375; *Vallée Conway*, Isachsen 1915.

**Reindalselva** 77° 57' N 15° 49' E  
River from Reindalspasset through Reindalen to Kaldbukta, in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Clock Fluß*, Barry 1894 p; *Isfjellelva*, Qvigstad (1927) p.

15; *Nordelva*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15; *Shallow River*, Conway 1897 b; *Storrelva*, Isachsen (1919) p. 240.

**Reindalspasset** 78° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Pass between Lundströmdalen and Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Reindalssetta** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Plain in Reindalen south of Brattfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Reindeer B.*, see Reinbukta.

*Reindeer Hill*, see Rennthiers Hügel.

*Reindeer Hill*, see Lindströmfjellet.

*Reindeer Pena*, see Reinhalvøya.

*Reindeer Pt*, see Reinodden.

*Reindeer Valley*, see Flowerdalen.

*Reindeer Valley*, see Dyrdalen.

*Reindeerland*, see Reinsdyrflya.

*Reinflyvatna*. Orvin 1964.

**Reinhalvøya** 80° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Peninsula between Sabinebukta and Carolusbukta, Nordaustlandet. *Reindeer Pena*, Glen 1937.

**Reinhardpynten** 78° 33.6' N 11° 19.5' E  
Small point on the western side of the inlet to Selvågen, on the eastern coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Reinhard Petter Andreas Johansen, b. 1886, Beiarn, Norway, assistants with Gunnar Isachsen's expedition to Spitsbergen, 1909-10, which mapped and named the headland. He also accompanied Hoel and Staxrud's expedition in 1911. *Pt Sword*, Bruce 1913; *Reinhardt Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Reinhardt Pt*, see Reinhardpynten.

**Reinholmen** 77° 29.7' N 14° 34.0' E  
Islet in Vestervågen, the westernmost bay in the inner part of Recherchefjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Ilot*, Bienaimé 1894 b; *Reen Eijlandt*, Vingboons 1665 b; *Rheen Eylandt*, Blaeu 1662; *Training Squadron Island*, Rolleston 1896; *Übungs geschwader-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 127.

**Reinhornet** 79° 25' N 15° 20' E  
Small mountain at Laguneneset on the western side of Wijdefjorden, in the central eastern part of Andrée Land. R. = the reindeer antler. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964. *Sandsteinberget*, Orvin; *Sandstone Mt.*, Vogt.

*Reinius' öar*, see Reiniusøyane.

**Reiniusøyane** 77° 44.8' N 14° 14.5' E  
Group of islands comprising Bellsundholmen, Sinkholmen and some smaller islets and skerries on the northern side of Bellsund, southeast on Nordenskiöldkysten, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After captain Gustaf Paul Reinius, 1874-1949, Swedish naval officer, managing director of the Swedish Hydrographique Survey 1921-31, leader of the Swedish Spitsbergen expedition in 1920, which sounded Bellsund and named the locality. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5. *Reinius' öar*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Reinodden** 77° 32.6' N 14° 48.0' E

One km long, deep point on the divide between Bellsund, Recherchefjorden and Malbukta, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the reindeer point. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Pointe des Rennes*, Hamberg 1905; *Pte des Rennes*, Bienaimé 1894 b; *Reindeer Pt*, Rolleston 1896; *Renntier-Huk*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 63; *Renudden*, Nathorst (1900) p. 157.

**Reinsbukkbreen** 79° 12.5' N 16° 46.5' E

Glacier from Perriertoppen debouching in Reinsbukkdalen, Ny-Friesland. R. = the reindeer buck glacier. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Reinsbukkdalen** 79° 10' N 16° 00' E

Valley east of Wijdefjorden, just north of Kapp Petermann, Ny-Friesland. R. = the reindeer buck valley. *Reinbokkdalen*; *Reindalen*, Oxaas (1955) p. 142; *Rendalen*, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 31.

**Reinsdyrflya** 79° 40' N 13° 00' E

Peninsula between the Arctic ocean, Woodfjorden and Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. R. = the reindeer plain. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Campagna de Cerui*, Martens (1680) pp. 42 and 63; *Campo de' Cerui*, Martens (1680) pp. 42 and 63; *Deer Field*, Phipps 1774; *Olenij ostrov*, Rabot and Wittenburg (1924) p. 60; *Penisola delle Renne*, Albertini (1929) p. 47, map; *Peura-maa*, Saraste (1925) p. 120; *Plage des Rennes*, de Reste 1801; *Plaine des Rennes ou Renneveld*, Pagès 1782; *Pommern-Platte*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Presqu'île des Rennes*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Reene Eyland of Reene Veldt*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Reene Velt*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Reeneveldt Tundra*, De Geer 1913; *Reeneveldt*, Goos 1660, Muller 1874; *Rehenfelt*, Martens (1675) p. 13; *Reindeerland*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Ren-Lann*, Nansen 1920; *Rennes Peninsula*, British chart 2751; *Rensdyrlandet*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Rensdyrland*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Rensdyrlandet*, Kjellman (1875) p. 83.

**Reinsdyrvidda** 80° 10' N 22° 30' E

Plain south of Kapp Platen, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian translation of the Italian name. *Capo Platen*, Albertini (1932) p. 141; *Campo delle Renne*, Albertini (1932) p. 141; *Pian delle Renne*, Albertini (1931) p. 29.

**Reinsletta** 77° 32.3' N 14° 49.5' E

Plain at Reinodden on the northern side of Martinfjella north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the reindeer plain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Plaine des Rennes*, Recherche 1840, Hamberg 1905.

**Reinstranda** 79° 40' N 13° 40' E

The southeast shore of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. R. = the reindeer shore. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Reinstrandodden** 79° 44.1' N 13° 52.5' E

Point southeast in Reinsdyrflya, northeasternmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Reirmarka** 77° 42' N 14° 44.5' E

The southern part of Akseløya where eiders have their nests. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Reischach Spitze*, see Čebysevffjellet.  
*Reischach-Spitze*, see Reischachtoppen.

**Reischachtoppen** 76° 57.9' N 16° 07' E

439 m high peak on the eastern side of the lower part of Körberbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Gabriele Wilczek, 1802-90, daughter of Judas Thaddaeus, Freiherr von Reischach, married in 1822 to Count Stanislaus-Graf Wilczek, mother of Count Hans Wilczek, whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 named the peak. *Reischach-Spitze*, Höfer (1880) p. 13, pl. I.

*Rejmyre Berge*, see Rejmyrefjellet.

*Rejmyre Range*, see Rejmyrefjellet.

**Rejmyrefjellet** 78° 23.7' N 17° 17' E

614 m high mountain area between Nøisdalen and the inner part of Tempelfjorden, westernmost in Sabine Land. After Rejmyre Glass Works, where Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist H. A. von Post was manager. *Rejmyre Berge*, Filchner 1914; *Rejmyre Range*, De Geer 1912.

*Rek Adventure*. Probably meant Adventelva in Adventdalen. Stavnicer (1948) p. 80.

*Rek Garrit*. Probably Gerritelva. Stavnicer (1948) p. 80.

*Reka Olaf*, see Olavbekken.

**Rekesøyla** 78° 16' N 12° 30.0' E

Submarine lane channel in Forlandsundet between 78° 11' N and 78° 21' N. R. = the shrimp ground. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

*Rekis-Øyane*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Reklisøya*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

**Rekstadjella** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E

Mountain group, maximum height 1262 m, east of Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After John Bernhard Rekstad, 1852-1934, Norwegian geologist and glaciologist. *Mts Rekstad*, Isachsen 1912 a, and 1915.

**Rekstentoppen** 77° 54.4' N 16° 25' E

838 m high mountain on the southern side of Gustavfjellet, between Gustavdalen and Urdkolldalen in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. After shipowner Hilmar Reksten, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Rektangelen*. Name used on snowdrift on the northern side of Rundisen, Kongsøya. Holmgren.

*Rektangelisen*. Name used on snowdrift on the northern side of Rundisen, Kongsøya. Holmgren.

**Rekvedbukta** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E

Small bay south of Hamburgbukta, southwest on Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. R. = the drift-wood bay. After wood which drifts ashore here. *Baie des Épaves*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Baye de S. Jean*, de Reste 1801; *Drivtammerbukten*, Isachsen (1908) p. 145; *Hamburger B.*, Petermann 1869; *St. Jans baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Wrack B.*, German chart 155; *Wreck Bay*, British chart 2751.

**Rekvedstranda** 79° 20' N 17° 30' E

Beach at Lomfjorden, west on Lomfjordhalvøya in Ny-Friesland. Drift-wood was found here by the Swedish expedition in 1861. *Côte du Bois-Flotté*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 325; *Drift wood Shore*, British chart 2751; *Drifvedstranden*, Nordenskiöld (1863) p. 4; *Grève du bois flotté*, Grad (1866) p. 33.

**Rekvik** 80° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Hunters station at Rekvikodden, north of Rekvika, on the western side of Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Rekvika** 79° 55' N 16° 00' E  
Small bay with a hunting station called Rekvik, between Mosselbukta and Verlegenhuken, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the driftwood in the bay. *Russebukta*, Oxaas (1955) p. 163.

**Rekvikbekken** 79° 55' N 16° 00' E  
Brook on the western side of Mosselhalvøya to Rekvika, just south of the hunting station Rekvik, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Rekvikodden** 80° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Point north of Rekvika on the western side of Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. The hunting station Rekvik is situated on the point. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Relic Bay*, see Reliktbukta.  
*Relict Gl.*, see Reliktreen.

**Reliktreen** 79° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Small glacier in the eastern part of Lomfjordhalvøya, north in Ny-Friesland. A relict fauna is a fauna that has adapted itself to a changed habitat, cf. Lovénberget. *Relict Gl.*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Reliktbukta** 80° 20' N 23° 00' E  
Bay south of Minebukta on the western side of Duvefjorden, Platenhalvøya, Prins Oscars Land on Nordaustlandet. A relict fauna is a fauna that has adapted itself to a changed habitat. *Relic Bay*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 254.

**Relikt fjellet** 79° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain north of Reliktreen, Lomfjordhalvøya, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Relict*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Rembeebreen** 78° 32.3' N 18° 11.9' E  
Glacier between Akademikarbreen and the southern part of Filchnerfonna, south and east of Malte Brunfjellet, north in Sabine Land. Barstad and Lytskjold.

**Remjoberget** 77° 35' N 21° 10' E  
Mountain south of Remjedalen, between Grunnlinesletta and Kvalpyntfonna in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. Büdel. *Ringberg*, Büdel.

**Remjedalen** 77° 35' N 21° 10' E  
Valley between Remjoberget and Müllerberget in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. Büdel. *Sigurdstal*, Büdel.

*Ren Dalen*, see Mälardalen.  
*Ren Thal*, see Dianadalen.

**Renardbreen** 77° 31.0' N 14° 25.0' E  
About 8 km long glacier between Bohlinryggen and Activekammen with the front in Recherchefjorden, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the fox glacier. Norwegian translation of the French name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Fox Glacier*, Rolleston 1896, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 216; *Fox-jäätikkö*, Saraste (1925) p. 150; *Glacier de la pointe aux Renard*, Martins (1838 a) p. 139; *Glacier des Renards*, Bienaimé 1894 b, Hamberg 1905; *Räfglacieren*,

Nathorst (1900) p. 95; *West glacier*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 216.

**Renardodden** 77° 34.2' N 14° 30' E  
About 1 km wide point west of Recherchefjorden on the southern side of Bellsund, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Fox Point*, Rolleston 1894; *Fuchs-Huk*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 125; *Pointe des Renards*, Recherche 1840, Hamberg 1905; *Sørhuken*, Lyng (1936) p. 314.

**Renaudfjellet** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 798 m, south of Raudfjorden, Albert I Land. After Marie Joseph-August Renaud, 1854-1921, French hydrographer. Director of the Service Hydrographique de la Marine from 1913. Vice-president of Société de Géographie of Paris. Assisted Isachsen in fixing the French form of the names for his map of 1915. *Mt Renaud*, Isachsen 1915.

*Rendal*, see Reindalen.  
*Rendal*, see Sassendalen.  
*Rendalen*, see Sauriedalen.  
*Rendalen*, see Grøndalen.  
*Rendalen*, see Sassendalen.  
*Rendalen*, see Reinsbukkdalen.  
*Rendalriver*, see Sassanelva.  
*Renefelts bay*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.  
*Renfjellet*, see Kongressfjellet.  
*Ren-Lann*, see Reinsdyrflya.

**Renna** 80° 12.9' N 25° 08.0' E  
About 2 km long lake on the eastern side of Schweigaardbreen, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. R. = the drain. Lytskjold 1985.

*Renn-Bahn*, see Mureflöta.  
*Rennes Peninsula*, see Reinsdyrflya.  
*Rennthier Thal*, see Sauriedalen.  
*Rennthiers Berg*, see Lindströmfjellet.  
*Rennthiers Hügel*, 78° N 15° E. On the maps the name has been placed in the same spot as Lindströmfjellet south of Isfjorden, but sometimes the altitude has been stated to be 250 m, while Lindströmfjellet is 966 m. The name was possibly intended to indicate a plateau of Lindströmfjellet, but in this case it is unnecessary. Barry 1894 b.  
*Renntier-Huk*, see Reinodden.  
*Renntier-Sund*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Renntier-Tal*, see Stjørdalen.  
*Rensdyrlandet*, see Reinsdyrflya.  
*Rensdyrsland*, see Reinsdyrflya.  
*Rensdyrslandet*, see Reinsdyrflya.  
*Rensdyrslandsodden*, see Velkomstpynten.  
*Rental*, see Semmeldalen.  
*Renudden*, see Reinodden.

**Reppingen** 79° 05.2' N 11° 55.5' E  
663 m high mountain northwards from Grimalditoppen on the southern side of the lower part of Fjortende Julibreen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. R. = the neighbour. Arnesen 1984.

*Repsøyan*, see Repøyane.  
*Repsóyan*, see Repøyane.

**Repøyane** 80° 20' N 24° 00' E  
Two islands, Søre Repøya and Nordre Repøya, off the mouth of Duvefjorden, north of Glenhalvøya in Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch whaler, captain Outger Rep van Ootzaan, who, with Giles (see Kvitøya) published a map of Spitsbergen about 1710. *Repsøyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 60; *Repsøyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 60.

*Rer Angéle*, see Engelske Staur.

*Rer Elevé*, see Håøya.

*Rers du Milieu*, see Mesteinane.

*Research Bay*, see Recherchefjorden.

*Residensen*. Probably Hiorthamn or Moskushamn, or perhaps one of the houses at this location. Jackson (1935) p. 335.

**Retrettøya** 78° 39.4' N 16° 55' E  
Small gravel island innermost in Adolfbukta in the retreating front of Nordenskiöldbreen, on the divide between Bünsow Land and Dickson Land. R. = the retreat island. Harland 1952.

**Rettkvalbogen** 76° 59.9' N 15° 32.5' E  
Bay between Rettkvalneset and Wilczekodden, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the whale species *balanida*. Birkenmajer (1960 c) p. 9.

**Rettkvalneset** 76° 59.9' N 15° 31.0' E  
Short promontory situated between Veslebogen and Rettkvalbogen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the whale species *balanida*. Birkenmajer (1960 c) p. 9.

*Retzius Berg*, see Retziusfjellet.

**Retziusbreen** 79° 45' N 10.8° 00' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Amsterdamøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After professor Gustaf Retzius, 1842-1919, Swedish anatomist and author, who described material from Swedish polar expeditions.

**Retziusfjellet** 78° 53.5' N 28° 08' E  
Mountain between Hårfagrehaugen and Tordenskjoldberget in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After professor Gustaf Retzius, 1842-1919, Swedish anatomist and author, who described material from Swedish polar expeditions. *Retzius Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.

**Reuschfjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 738 m, south of Sør-gattet, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Dr. Hans Henrik Reusch, 1852-1922, Norwegian geologist, managing director of the Geological Survey of Norway 1888-1921. Participated in the excursion of the International Geological Congress in Stockholm to Spitsbergen in 1910. *Mt Reusch*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Reuschhalvøya** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Peninsula between Smeerenburgfjorden, Bjørnfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Reuschfjellet. *Presqu'île Reusch*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Reuterskiöldfjellet** 78° 41' N 16° 13' E  
Mountain between Bertilbreen and Munindalen in the central part of Dickson Land. After Adam Reuterskiöld, b. 1890, M.Ph., member of Stensjö's Spitsbergen expedition in 1917. *Mt Reuterskiöld*, Stensjö 1918.

**Revbotnen** 77° 02.7' N 15° 20.0' E  
The upper part of Revdalen, between Gangpasset,

Trulsenfjellet, Brattegga, Eimfjellet and Torbjørnsenfjellet, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the fox corrie. Kuc (1963) p. 298.

**Revdalen** 74° 21' N 19° 07' E  
Valley in the southern part of Bjørnøya. R. = the fox valley. Hoel 1925.

**Revdalen** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Torbjørnsenfjellet north of Hornsund, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the fox valley. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Revdalstoppen** 77° 01.9' N 15° 19.5' E  
Small peak north in Torbjørnsenfjellet, west of Revdalen in the southern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Revegrandane** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
River banks below Hagendalen innermost in Vestfjorden, Dickson Land. R. = the fox neighbours. Lid (1929) p. 458.

**Reveknatten** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain north of the central part of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Norwegian adaption of the German name. *Fuchsschrofen*, Untersteiner 1932.

**Revelva** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
River in Revdalen, running through Revvatnet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Revflaket** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Part of the sea-bottom of a depth of 6-8 m, south of Forlandsrevet. R. = the riff bank. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Revflakket*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Revflakket*, see Revflaket.

**Reveholmen** 76° 28.8' N 16° 41' E  
The largest islet northwesternmost on Austrevet, on the southern side of Sørkappøya. R. = the bar islet. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Revelneset** 76° 29.1' N 16° 37.5' E  
The easternmost point of Sørkappøya. R. = the bar point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Reveleodden*, see Rifleodden.

**Reveleodden** 78° 03.0' N 13° 36.0' E  
Small point north on Nordenskiöldkysten, 1.5 km south of Kapp Linné, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. R. = the bar point. *Kap Staratshin*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Revelestranda** 78° 03.1' N 13° 36' E  
About 200 m long shore on the northern side of Reveleodden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Hagelund and Norderhaug (1975) p. 143.

**Revneset** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Cape northeast of the mouth of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *C. Louis*, De Geer 1912; *Fox Point*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 37; *Pointe Nord*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 306; *Revnisset*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.



*Revneset*, see Revneset.

**Revnosa** 78° 01.8' N 18° 46' E  
Point south of Myklegardfjellet and Agardhfjellet in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Foksnæs*, Christie (1851) p. 9; *Fox Ness*, British chart 2751; *Fox Nose*, Edge 1625, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, De Geer 1919 a; *Foxnes*, Jansz 1651 a, Colom 1662, Doncker 1663, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b, Conway 1906; *Fuchs-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 254.

**Revtanna** 77° 28.1' N 15° 30.5' E  
940 m high mountain on the northern side of Erdmannberget, between Revtannbreen and Finsterwalderbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the fox tooth. *Räftanden*, Hamburg 1905.

**Revtannbreen** 77° 28.7' N 15° 09.5' E  
Three km long, tributary glacier west in the Finsterwalderbreen complex, west and north of Revtanna, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the fox tooth glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Revvatnet** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Lake in Revdalen north of Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the fox lake. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Reyer Insel*. Island on the eastern side of Duvefjorden, northwest of Ahlmannfonna. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) pp. 80-81.

*Reyer Insel*. Island on the eastern side of Duvefjorden, northwest of Ahlmannfonna. Dege 1954.

**Reymondbreen** 78° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Glacier in the eastern part of Barentsøya. After Emil du Bois-Reymond, 1818-96, German physiologist, since 1867 permanent secretary of Akademie d. Wissenschaften in Berlin. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Rheanuten** 78° 53.7' N 17° 32.5' E  
Nunatak at the southern side of Japetusryggen, westernmost in Olav V Land. After Rhea, the satellite of Saturn. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Rhede des H. Kreuzes*, see Krossfjorden.

*Rhee lant*, 77° N 14° E. Land north of Hornsund is indicated, a part of the present Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Name superfluous. Goos 1657.

*Rheelant*, 77° 30' N 14° E. Land south of Bellsund. Jansz 1651 a, Goos 1660, Colom 1662, Doncker 1664.

*Rheen Eylandt*, see Reinholmen.

*Rheenen Eijland*, see Nordre Repøya.

*Richard Lagoon*, see Richardlaguna.

*Richard Lagune*, see Richardlaguna.

*Richard V.*, see Richarddalen.

**Richarddalen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Valley east of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Jules Richard, 1863-1945, managing director of the Musée Océanographique Monaco, which Prince Albert I of Monaco established in 1910. He has been associated with Prince Albert's scientific work since 1887, and has participated in all the Prince's cruises including those to Spitsbergen in 1898, 1899, 1906 and 1907. *Richard V.*, De Geer 1913.

**Richardlaguna** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Lagoon, about 7 km long, on the eastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. Jules Richard, 1863-1945, managing director of the Musée Océanographique Monaco, which Prince Albert I of Monaco established in 1910. He has been associated with Prince Albert's scientific work since 1887, and has participated in all the Prince's cruises including those to Spitsbergen in 1898, 1899, 1906 and 1907. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Lagune Richard*, Isachsen 1915; *Richard Lagoon*, Bruce 1908; *Richard Lagune*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Richards lagune*, Isachsen (1908) p. 138, Hoel 1909; *Vlack Water*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Richardodden** 77° 34.1' N 14° 59.5' E  
Point on the divide between Bellsund and Van Keulenfjorden, on the northern point of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Richard von Barry. See also Barryneset. *Cap Barry*, Barry 1894 i.

*Richards Gletscher*, see Richardsbreen.

*Richards lagune*, see Richardlaguna.

**Richardsbreen** 77° 43.5' N 18° 11' E  
About 13 km long glacier with several tributary glaciers, among them Virgilbreen and Ingerbreen, between Osbornefjellet and Richterfjellet into Storfjorden, easternmost in Heer Land. After Sir George Henry Richards, 1820-96, English admiral and Arctic explorer. *Gl. Richard*, Wassiliew 1925; *Richards Gletscher*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Richardvatnet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Lake east of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Jules Richard, 1863-1945, managing director of the Musée Océanographique Monaco, which Prince Albert I of Monaco established in 1910. He was associated with Prince Albert's scientific work since 1887, and participated in all the Prince's cruises including those to Spitsbergen in 1898, 1899, 1906 and 1907. He discovered the lake in 1899. The lake was mapped and named by the Prince's expedition the same year. *Lac Richard*, Guissez 1904, Isachsen 1915.

**Richarzfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain between Morabreen, Orsabreen and Rakryggen, northwest of Ekmanfjorden in James I Land. After Franz Richarz, 1860-1920, German physicist, professor at Marburg. He was keenly interested in Kurt Wegener's meteorological work during his wintering in Spitsbergen in 1912-13, and also gave aid to Alfred Wegener's work in Greenland.

**Richterbreen** 77° 38.7' N 15° 30.0' E  
Six km long glacier from Breskarvet westwards between Kjellmanberget and Törnebohm fjella to Richterdalen, south in Nathorst Land. After Eduard Richter, 1847-1905, Austrian geographer and glaciologist. Professor at the University of Graz, Austria. *Richter's Glacier*, Hamburg 1905.

**Richterdalen** 77° 37.7' N 15° 20.0' E  
About 4 km long, tributary valley to the head of Richterbreen, from northeast to the lower part of Ulladalen, southwest in Nathorst Land. After Eduard Richter, 1847-1905, Austrian geographer and glaciologist. Professor at the University of Graz, Austria. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Richterelva** 77° 37.6' N 15° 19.0' E  
River from Richterbreen through Richterdalen til Ulla in Ulladalen, southwest in Nathorst Land. After Eduard Richter, 1847-1905, Austrian geographer and glaciologist. Professor at the University of Graz, Austria. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Richterfjellet** 77° 40.6' N 18° 15.5' E  
About 3 km long mountain with the highest peak of 533 m, between Richardsbreen, Thomsonbreen, Innifonna and Sørentoppane, southeast in Heer Land. After Søren Richter, 1903-70, librarian at the Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

*Richter's Glacier*, see Richterbreen.

**Richthofenberget** 77° 21.6' N 15° 42.0' E  
3.5 km long mountain with the heights 950 and 892 m, between Penckbreen and Zawadzki breen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Ferdinand, Freiherr von Richthofen, 1833-1905, German geographer and explorer. *Richthofen's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Richthofenpasset** 77° 20.1' N 15° 41.5' E  
Ice-covered pass between the uppermost part of Penckbreen in the west and Zawadzki breen in the east, about 2 km south of Richthofenberget, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Ferdinand, Freiherr von Richthofen, 1833-1905, German geographer and explorer. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Richthofen's berg*, see Richthofenberget.

**Riddarborga** 79° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain west of Austfjorden, in Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. R. = the Knight's castle. After its shape. *Riddarborgen*, Jäderin 1899; *Ridderborgen*.

*Riddarborgen*, see Riddarborga.

*Ridderborgen*, see Riddarborga.

*Rieche-Bucht*. The innermost, southern branch of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II, Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) p. 92, Dege 1954.

*Riechebukta*, 76° 58.2' N 16° 04' E. Bay in front of Körberbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Riegdammen** 78° 12.4' N 21° 00.0' E  
Tarn southernmost in Talaveraflya, southwest on Barentsøya. After Riegsee in Upper Bavaria. Büdel 1960.

*Rieper Glacier*, see Rieperbreen.

**Rieperbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Rieper is a corruption of ryper, the Norwegian name for ptarmigans. *Rieper Glacier*, Conway (1897) p. 100.

*Riesen-Berg*, see Rise fjella.

*Riff*, see Lusholmen.

*Riff*. On the western shore of Wijdefjorden, four sandy spits are indicated. Cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

**Rifleodden** 74° 27' N 19° 17' E  
Cape on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. R. = the groove point. Hoel 1925. *Reffel-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 104; *Reffeludden*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Reveodden*, Hoel, Kvalheim, Schive 1918; *Striated Pt*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 c.

*Rift van de Uytiky*. Shoals east of the mouth of Raudfjorden, cannot be identified. Zorgdrager 1720.

**Riiser-Larsenodden** 80° 20' N 19° 40' E  
Point on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, north of

Omdalkilen at Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian naval officer, major-general Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, 1890-1965, second in command of the Amundsen-Ellsworth flight towards the North Pole in 1925 and of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile transpolar flight with the dirigible "Norge" in 1926, leader of Louise Boyd's expedition searching for Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen and Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile in 1928 and Lars Christensen's "Norvegia" expeditions to the Antarctic 1929-30 and 1930-31. See also Amundsenodden. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Rijck Isse Eijlanden*, see Ryke Yseøya.

*Rijk Yse Islands*, see Ryke Yseøya.

*Rijp Glacier*, see Rijpbreen.

*Rijp Glaciers*, see Rijpbreen.

*Rijp valley*, see Rijpdalen.

**Rijpbreen** 80° 00' N 21° 40' E  
Glacier debouching into Bengtssenkukta, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch navigator Jan Cornelisz. Rijp, born about 1570, member of the Dutch expeditions to the Arctic in 1595, 1596 and 1597, on the second of which Spitsbergen was discovered. Rijp was captain and super-cargo on one of the two vessels used. *Rijp Glacier*, Glen (1941) p. 67; *Rijp Glaciers*, Glen (1941) p. 67.

**Rijpdalen** 79° 50' N 22° 00' E  
Valley between the head of Rijpfjorden and the head of Wahlenbergfjorden, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch navigator Jan Cornelisz. Rijp, born about 1570, member of the Dutch expeditions to the Arctic in 1595, 1596 and 1597, on the second of which Spitsbergen was discovered. Rijp was captain and super-cargo on one of the two vessels used. Scholander 1934 a. *Rijp valley*, Ahlmann (1933 c) p. 53.

*Rijp-District*. Hardly intended to be a geographical name. Dege (1946) p. 81.

**Rijpelta** 79° 55' N 22° 10' E  
River flowing through Rijpdalen, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch navigator Jan Cornelisz. Rijp, born about 1570, member of the Dutch expeditions to the Arctic in 1595, 1596 and 1597, on the second of which Spitsbergen was discovered. Rijp was captain and super-cargo on one of the two vessels used. Neilson 1966. *Øyrelva*, Hjelle 1966.

**Rijpfjorden** 80° 10' N 22° 00' E  
Long fiord on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch navigator Jan Cornelisz. Rijp, born about 1570, member of the Dutch expeditions to the Arctic in 1595, 1596 and 1597, on the second of which Spitsbergen was discovered. Rijp was captain and super-cargo on one of the two vessels used. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Red Currant Bay*, Arnesen (1929) p. 138; *Rijps fjord*, Ahlmann and Malmberg 1931; *Rijps-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Rijpsbukten*, Arnesen and Lundborg (1928) p. 135; *Ripsbai*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 18; *Rypefjorden*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

*Rijps fjord*, see Rijpfjorden.

*Rijps Pena*, see Prins Oscars Land.

*Rijps Peninsula*, see Prins Oscars Land.

*Rijps-B.*, see Rijpfjorden.

*Rijpsbukten*, see Rijpfjorden.

**Rijpsletta** 79° 57' N 22° 17' E  
Plain in the lowest part of Rijpdalen, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch navigator Jan Cornelisz. Rijp, born about 1570, member of the Dutch expeditions to the Arctic in 1595, 1596 and 1597, on the second of which Spitsbergen was discovered. Rijp was captain and super-cargo on one of the two vessels used. Ohta 1980.

*Rimbow Point*, see Sørkapp.

**Rimfaksebreen** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Lomfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. From Norse mythology. Rimfakse = the horse of Night (personified). *Gl. Rimfaxe*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Rimfonna** 77° 39.3' N 16° 53' E  
About 6 km long and 2.5 km wide glaciated area from Svalhøgda and Harefjellet along Rimfonnkammen to the upper part of Scheelebreen and Doktorbreen, east in Nathorst Land. R. = the white frost glacier. Orvin 1960.

**Rimfonnkammen** 77° 40' N 16° 55' E  
About 3.5 km long and partly snow covered mountain ridge with the peak Kamtinden 870 m, from Harefjellet southeastwards between Rimfonna and Scheelebreen, east in Nathorst Land. R. = the white frost ridge. Arnesen 1969.

**Rimsteinane** 79° 56.6' N 27° 18.5' E  
Group of islets and rocks in Frostøyane, south of the northeastern corner of Nordaustlandet. R. = the white frost rocks. Lytskjold 1985.

**Rimåsen** 78° 21.1' N 13° 40.5' E  
About 705 m high partly snow covered mountain with two peaks, between Esmarkbreen and Venernbreen southwest in Oscar II Land. R. = the white frost hill. Orvin 1960.

**Rinda** 78° 04' N 22° 35' E  
River from Semenovfjella on the western side of Rindhovden, south-southeastwards to PISTRA, northeast on Edgeøya. After Rind, one of the concubines of Odin in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1981.

**Rinddalen** 78° 39.4' N 15° 44' E  
About 3.5 km long, tributary valley to Lyckholmdalen, between Friggfjella and Sirfjella in the central part of Dickson Land. After Rind, one of the concubines of Odin in Norse mythology. Frigg was the wife of Odin. See also Odinfjellet and Odindalen. Arnesen 1981.

**Rindeaksla** 78° 14.9' N 21° 17.5' E  
Projecting mountain southeastwards from Høgrinden, southwesternmost on Barentsøya. R. = the mountain ridge crag. Arnesen 1987.

**Rindedalen** 78° 15' N 21° 20' E  
Valley northwestwards from Freemansundet towards Duckwitzbreen, Barentsøya. R. = the mountain ridge valley. *Jachenau*, Büdel 1960.

**Rindedøla** 78° 15' N 21° 20' E  
River from Duckwitzbreen through Rindedalen to Freemansundet, Barentsøya. R. = the mountain ridge river. *Jachenau*, Büdel 1960.

*Rinder-lahti*, see Rindersbukta.

*Rinders Bukten*, see Rindersbukta.

**Rindersbukta** 77° 48.5' N 16° 56' E  
The southernmost branch of Van Mijenfjorden at Scheelebreen and Paulabreen, limited in the west by a line between Ottoneset and Fagerstaneset, between Heer Land and Nathorst Land. After Michiel Rinders, Dutch whaling skipper. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *B. Michael Rinders*, Isachsen 1915; *Baie Michel Rinders*, Wassiliew 1925; *Buhta Mihæelis*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 8; *Klok river*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 219; *Mich Rendres Revier*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Michiel Binders Bay*, Dole (1922) p. 63; *Michiel Reynders Rivier*, van Keulen 1682; *Michiel Rinders Rievier*, Carolus 1634; *Michiel Rinders Riv.*, Blaeu 1623 a, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a; *Michiel riv.*, Doncker 1663; *Rinder-lahti*, Saraste 1925 b; *Rinders Bukten*, De Geer 1919 a; *Rinders-pohjukka*, Saraste (1925) p. 266; *Rynieres River*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Ryniers Bay*, Chydenius (1865) p. 406.

*Rinders-pohjukka*, see Rindersbukta.

**Rindhovden** 78° 05.5' N 22° 37' E  
About 320 m high, southeasternmost part of Semenovfjella, between Rinda, Berghausen and Flatberget, northeast on Edgeøya. After Rind, one of the concubines of Odin in Norse mythology. Arnesen 1981.

*Ring Bay*, see Kongsfjorden.

**Ringarbreane** 77° 31.6' N 14° 10.5' E  
About 3 km wide glaciated area on the southern side of Dyrstaddalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Ringaren** 77° 31.1' N 14° 09.0' E  
868 m high mountain between Lognedalen and Ringarbreane, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the campanologist. Here in connection with bell (klokke). Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Ringberg*, see Remjeberget.

**Ringbreen** 77° 35.5' N 15° 55.0' E  
About 5.5 km long glacier from Ringfjellet around Balstادنuten to the lower part of Sysselembreen, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Ringdalen** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
The eastern, tributary valley to Colesdalen in Nordenskiöld Land. The valley has a semi-circular shape. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30.

**Ringdalsfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 1007 m, east-southeast of Colesbukta, south of Ringdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30.

*Ringertz Névé*, see Ringertzbreen.

**Ringertzbreen** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E  
Small glacier southwest of Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Nils Conrad Ringertz, 1859-1926, Swedish officer, lieutenant-colonel, topographer of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899, 1900, 1901. *Ringertz Névé*, De Geer 1916.

- Ringertzfjellet** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 879 m, west of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Nils Conrad Ringertz, 1859-1926, Swedish officer, lieutenant-colonel, topographer of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899, 1900, 1901. *Zinnen-Berg*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Sommet Ringertz*, Guissez 1904.
- Ringertzøya** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Northernmost island in Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Nils Conrad Ringertz, 1859-1926, Swedish officer, lieutenant-colonel, topographer of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899, 1900, 1901. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *I. Ringertz*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Ringfjellet** 77° 36.8' N 15° 58.5' E  
Curved mountain ridge with four peaks of 805, 850, 860 and 865 m, around the upper part of Ringbreen, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Ringgåsdaalen** 80° 05' N 22° 50' E  
Valley southwestwards from Innvika, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the brent goose valley. Norwegian Polar Institute 1967.
- Ringgåsvatnet** 80° 05' N 22° 50' E  
Lake west of the bottom of Innvika in Ringgåsdaalen, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the brent goose lake. Flood 1966.
- Ringholmen** 79° 41.5' N 13° 20.0' E  
Islet northernmost in Andøyane in the northern part of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.
- Ringhornbreen** 79° 20' N 16° 30' E  
Tributary glacier from the north to Royal Societybreen on the western side of Ny-Friesland. After Balder's ship Ringhorne in Norse mythology.
- Ringhornaldalen** 79° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Valley between Ringhornet and Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Balder's ship Ringhorne in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Ringhornet** 79° 15' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain in the southern part of Åsgardfonna, Ny-Friesland. After Balder's ship Ringhorne in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Ringnestinden** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 1281 m, northeast of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After the brothers Amund Andersen Ringnes, 1840-1907, and Ellef Ringnes, 1842-1929, Norwegian brewery-owners, who made great contributions to Norwegian polar expeditions, particularly to the Second Fram Expedition 1898-1902 led by Otto Sverd. *Set Ringnes*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Ringpollen** 79° 50' N 16° 40' E  
Small, almost closed bay on the western side of Sorgfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1964.
- Rink Gl.*, see Rinkbreen.
- Rinkbreen** 78° 32.9' N 17° 15' E  
Small glacier between Finlayfjellet and Kvitserken on the eastern side of the head of Gipsdalen, east in Bünsow Land. After Dr. Hinrich Johannes Rink, 1819-93, Danish geologist and Greenland explorer, managing director of Kgl. Grønlandske Handel (the Royal Greenland Trading Company). *Rink Gl.*, De Geer 1912.
- Ripfjället*, see Rypefjellet.  
*Ripsbai*, see Rijpfjorden.
- Risefjella** 79° 20' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 1308 m, west of the inner part of Woodfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. R. = the giant's mountains. Isachsen 1912 d. *Mts Riseffell*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Riesen-Berg*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Risen** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Small island north of Klovningen, Albert I Land. R. = the giant. The name is a translation of the Dutch name, and is ironically meant. Risen is very small in comparison with Klovningen. *Andrée I.*, De Geer 1913; *De Reus*, Carolus 1614; *Dunerøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 34.
- Risetrappa** 77° 28.6' N 21° 17.5' E  
Slope between the easternmost part of Vogelberget and the southwesternmost part of Øhmanfjellet with beach ridges, southwesternmost on Edgeøya. R. = the giants' stairs. Büdel.
- Rissa Gl.*, see Rissabreen.
- Rissabreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier west of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After rissa (Latin) = sea gull. *Rissa Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Ristehø** 77° 40.3' N 17° 06' E  
The southernmost and 882 m high peak in Langrista on the eastern side of the upper part of Scheelebreen, northeast in Nathorst Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Ristolathi*, see Krossfjorden.
- Ristingfjellet** 77° 30.6' N 17° 18.5' E  
Mountain between Nuddbreen and Vindeggbreen, west of Kvalvågen, north in Torell Land. After Sigurd Risting, 1870-1935, editor of Norsk Hvalfangsttidende from 1913, secretary of Hvalfangerforeningen from 1918. He wrote several papers on Norwegian whaling. Orvin 1960.
- Ritchie Lochs*, see Ritchiekilane.
- Ritchiekilane** 78° 13.6' N 11° 58.0' E  
Several, narrow bays, the longest 1.4 km, on the divide between Vestflya and Salfjellsletta, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. James Ritchie, b. 1882, later Regius professor, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. Authority on hydrozoa. *Ritchie Lochs*, Bruce 1913; *Ritchiekilene*.
- Ritchiekilene*, see Ritchiekilane.  
*Ritter I.*, see Ritterøya.  
*Ritter-Eis*, see Hübnerbreen.
- Ritterflya** 78° 20' N 22° 00' E  
The easternmost coastal plain formed by the gravel from Hübnerbreen and Raymondobreen, Barentsøya. After the German geographer Carl Ritter. *Ritter-Vorland*.

*Ritters v.*, see Rittervatnet.  
*Ritters vann*, see Rittervatnet.

**Rittervatnet** 79° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Lake north of Femmilsjøen, in the inland south of Bangenhuk, Ny-Friesland. After the Austrian captain Hans Karl Ritter, b. 1891, who lived as a hunter at Bangenhuk and on the western side of Wijdefjorden for several years. He travelled with Helge Ingstad in this district. *Ritters v.*, Ingstad 1936; *Ritters vann*, Ingstad 1936.

*Ritter-Vorland*, see Ritterflya.  
*Ritteröya*, 78° 20' N 22° E. Island on the eastern side of Barentsøya, cannot be identified. After Dr. Paul von Ritter. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Riva** 79° 20' N 11° 50' E  
The northernmost mountain in Lapparentryggen east of Lillehöökreen in Haakon VII Land. R. = the rake. Club Alpin França 1966. *Le Rateau*, Club Alpin Francia 1966.

*Rivalen sd*, see Rivalensundet.  
*Rivalen Sund*, see Rivalensundet.

**Rivalensundet** 78° 48' N 27° 20' E  
Sound between Kongsøya and Svenskøya, limited in the north by a line between Arnesenodden on Svenskøya to Kennedyneset on Kongsøya, and in the south by a line from Kapp Weissenfels on Svenskøya to Kapp Altmann on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After the ship "Rivalen", belonging to the Norwegian sealing skipper Hemming Andreassen, who was the first to sail through the sound 1889, though the strait was discovered already in 1859 by the sealing skipper E. Eriksen of Tønsberg, Norway. *Bremer Sund*, Kükenthal 1890; *Rivalen sd*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Rivalen Sund*, Pettersen 1889; *Rivaler Sund*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955.

*Rivaler Sund*, see Rivalensundet.  
*River Gip*, see Gipsdalselva.  
*River Thomson*, see Thomsonelva.

**Rivieratoppen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 194 m, east of Raudfjorden, just south of Kapp Svensksund, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. Prince Albert I of Monaco mapped Raudfjorden in 1899. Monaco is on the Riviera, hence the name. *Mt Riviera*, De Geer 1913.

*Rivière du Cratère*, see Kraterelva.  
*Rivière du Cratère*, see Kraterelva.  
*Riviere Queerweicq*, see Keerwyck.  
*Riviere Séche*, see Reindalen.

**Rivnedalen** 79° 50' N 16° 50' E  
Valley towards southeast from the head of Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. R. = the gorge valley. Orvin 1960.

**Rjurikaksla** 77° 57' N 18° 22.5' E  
The southernmost and 573 m high part of Rjurikfjellet northeast in Heer Land. After Rjurik, who, according to historical tradition was the founder of the Russian Empire and who came across the sea from west as the chief of a number of Varjager and subdued Russia, probably in the year 862. The name was also used on a Swedish steamer used for several transports by the Russians as well as the Swedish Arc Measuring Expedition. Ascended by G. W. Tyrell and A. McLeod in 1919. De Geer

1919 a. *Mt Dufferin*, Wassiliew 1925; *Rurikaksla*; *Ruriks Förberg*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Rjurikbreen** 78° 00.4' N 18° 13' E  
Small glacier in the northernmost part of Rjurikfjellet into Rjurikdalen, northeast in Heer Land. After Rjurik, who, according to historical tradition was the founder of the Russian Empire and who came across the sea from west as the chief of a number of Varjager and subdued Russia, probably in the year 862. The name was also used on a Swedish steamer used for several transports by the Russians as well as the Swedish Arc Measuring Expedition. *Rurik Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a; *Rurikbreen*.

**Rjurikdalen** 78° 00.8' N 18° 18' E  
Small valley between Klement'evfjellet and Rjurikfjellet on the western side of Agardhbukta, in the northeastern part of Heer Land. After Rjurik, who, according to historical tradition was the founder of the Russian Empire and who came across the sea from west as the chief of a number of Varjager and subdued Russia, probably in the year 862. The name was also used on a Swedish steamer used for several transports by the Russians as well as the Swedish Arc Measuring Expedition. *Rurik Dal*, De Geer 1919 a; *Rurikdalen*.

**Rjurikfjellet** 77° 58.5' N 18° 20' E  
Mountain area on the western side of Storfjorden, north of Blokkøyra, east of Ådalen, Åbreen, Bjarmebreen and south of Klement'evfjellet and Rjurikdalen, northeast in Heer Land. After Rjurik, who, according to historical tradition was the founder of the Russian Empire and who came across the sea from west as the chief of a number of Varjager and subdued Russia, probably in the year 862. The name was also used on a Swedish steamer used for several transports by the Russians as well as the Swedish Arc Measuring Expedition. *Mt Rurik*, De Geer 1919 a; *Rurikfjellet*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

*Roach Hill*, see Alkekongen.  
*Roald Amundsens halvøy*, see Botniahelvøya.

**Roaldryggen** 76° 45.5' N 16° 39.5' E  
3.5 km long mountain ridge with the heights 645, 719 and 653 m, on the southwestern side of Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Norwegian polar explorer Roald Engebregt Gravning Amundsen, 1872-1928, who met disaster heading for Spitsbergen with his relief expedition to rescue the Italian Nobile-Expedition, on June 18, 1928. The names of the other members who perished on the "Latham 47"-Expedition, are found in the area by Roaldryggen; Leifbreen, Guilbaudtoppen, Cuvervillefjellet, Brazybreen, Valettebreen, in addition to Lathambreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Roalds Top*, see Roaldtoppen.

**Roaldtoppen** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain peak south of Murchisonfjorden, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Roald, nickname given by the expedition to Ludvig Rosenbaum, b. 1889, Swedish topographer, because of his resemblance to Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen. He was a member of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition in 1931, who named the mountain. Kulling 1934 b. *Roalds Top*, Ahlmann and Malmberg (1931) p. 107.

*Robbe Bay*, see Kobbefjorden.  
*Robbe gat*, see Kobbefjorden.  
*Robben Baai*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Robben Eyland*, see Kobbeøya.

*Robbenap*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Probably in Danskøya, but cannot be more closely identified. Husvennen 1829.

*Robertdal*. Originally given as name on the depression between Martinfjella and Recherhebreen. Nordenskiöld 1875 b.

*Robertdalen*, 77° 30' N 14° 30' E. Small valley northwest of Maria Theresiatoppen, east of Recherchefjorden. After Dr. Eugène Robert, French geologist and mineralogist, member of the French expedition that sailed in "La Recherche" to Spitsbergen in 1838. Nordenskiöld 1875 b.

*Robertelva*, 77° 30' N 14° 30' E. River in Robertdalen. Rolleston 1896.

**Robertfjellet** 78° 35.7' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain between Mathiesondalen, Mathewbreen, Cadellfjellet, Gerritbreen, Urmstonfjellet, Margaretbreen, Meakinsfjellet and Fairweatherbreen in Bünsow Land. After Robert Campbell, CD. Sc., b. 1881, member of Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1920, reader in petrology at the University of Edinburgh. *Mount Robert*, Mathieson 1922; *Mt Robert*, Tyrrell (1921) p. 235; *Weißwand*, Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 114.

*Roberts Älf*, see Robertelva.

*Roberts Älf*. Originally given as name on the river in the depression between Martinfjella and Recherhebreen. Nathorst (1900) p. 157.

*Robertsdal*, see Robertdalen.

**Robertsonbreen** 78° 47' N 15° 58' E  
Glacier at the head of Kulmdalen, between Murfjellet and Gonvillebreen in Dickson Land. After Robert Hugh Stannus Robertson, English geologist, member of the Oxford Spitsbergen Expedition 1933, when he worked in Dickson Land. Member of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Robertsonfjellet** 78° 29.5' N 13° 25.5' E  
About 710 m high mountain in the upper part of Charlesbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Charles Robertson, b. 1875, Hammerfest, Norway, business man, owner of sealing vessels, minister of trade 1926-28, contributed to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, including Isachsen's expedition of 1909-10 which mapped and named the mountain. *Mt Robertson*, Isachsen 1915.

**Robitzchfjellet** 76° 53.1' N 15° 59' E  
631 m high mountain on the southern side of Goësbreen, between Flakdalen and Portbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Max Robitzsch, 1887-1952, professor at the University of Berlin, Germany. He wintered in Krossfjorden 1912-13 and procured the meteorological equipment for Rieche's expedition. Pillewizer 1939.

*Rocher fendu*, see Klovningen.

*Rocher rouge*. Locality near Raudstranda. Cannot be identified. Phipps (1775) p. 34.

*Rocherfourchu*, see Klovningen.

**Rochesterpynten** 77° 34.8' N 14° 20.5' E  
Point south of Bellsund, west of Recherchefjorden, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Lord Rochester. The name is transferred from Kapp Lyell. Svalbard map B11 (1952). *L. Rochester po.*, Fotherby 1613.

**Rodahlfjellet** 79° 51.5' N 16° 37.5' E  
458 m high mountain at the western side of Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Kaare Rodahl, b. 1917, MD, he has been in the Antarctic. He wrote several books on the Arctic. Norwegian Polar Institute 1960.

*Roebuck Land*, see Rheelant.

*Roefeld*, see Velkomstpynten.

**Rogačevryggen** 78° 40' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain ridge west of Svanbergfjellet, between Lomonosovfonna, Transparentbreen and Opalbreen, Olav V Land. After Nicolas and Michael Rogačev, fishermen from Mezen (White Sea) attached as craftsmen to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, during the summers of 1900 and 1901. *Mt Rogatchev*, Wassiliew 1925; *Rogatsjevryggen*.

*Rogahorn*, see Buklerimen.

*Rogatsjevryggen*, see Rogačevryggen.

*Rohlf's B*, see Rohlf'sberget.

**Rohlf'sberget** 78° 20' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain in the western part of Barentsøya. After Gerhard Rohlf's, 1831-96, German African explorer. *Rohlf's B*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Rokkbreen** 77° 30' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier from the western side of Rokkhøgdene to Doktorbreen, east in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Rokkhøgdene** 77° 30' N 16° 20' E  
Craggs on the divide between Salbreen and Rokkbreen, east in Nathorst Land. Rokk refers to the very strong wind and snowdrift. Orvin 1960.

**Rokksveigen** 77° 38.8' N 16° 41.0' E  
1140 m high, southernmost part of Rokkhøgdene, between Rokkbreen and Rondebreen, east in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1986.

**Rokotjørnene** 74° 27' N 18° 54' E  
Small lakes in the western part of Bjørnøya. After its shape. Roko = shovel. Hoel 1925.

*Roksan*. Name of a group of small islands north of Nordaustlandet. Not a natural geographical unit. The Norwegian name is a corruption of "rocks", usually employed by Norwegian hunters in the form "roks", plur. "roksan". Ulve 1872.

*Roksan*, see Raksene.

*Rokspynten*, see Ermaktangen.

**Rolfelva** 80° 06' N 19° 05' E  
River on the eastern side of Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Rolleston Point*, see Rollestonpynten.

**Rollestonpynten** 77° 31.3' N 14° 35.5' E  
Point formed by ice and the moraine of Renardbreen in Recherchefjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After John Phillip Rolleston, b. 1859, English admiral, who visited Spitsbergen in 1895 as navigating lieutenant of H.M.S. "Active" of the Training Squadron, which surveyed Recherchefjorden and named the point. *Rolleston Point*, Rolleston 1896.

*Rolstorande*, see Rålstranda.

*Rommen Lagune*, see Brandallaguna.

**Romnæstoppen** 77° 52.1' N 14° 29' E  
665 m high peak in the western side of Fridtjovbreen, between Nordre Aurdalsbre and Søre Aurdalsbre, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After lieutenant Nils Romnæs, 1902-43, flight leader and wireless operator during the mapping of Svalbard 1938. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Rondalsberget** 80° 04' N 18° 56' E  
Small mountain at Wargentindalen, Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Ronde Klip*, see Sørkappøya.

*Ronde Klip Insel*, see Sørkappøya.

**Rondebreen** 77° 36.5' N 16° 45.0' E  
Glacier between Rokkhøgdene, Ronden and Rondekammen, southeast in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Rondekammen** 77° 36.7' N 16° 48.5' E  
Eight km long ridge north of Ronden, including the peak Høgronden 987 m, east of Rondebreen in the upper part of the Doktorbreen complex, southeast in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Ronden** 77° 34.4' N 16° 43.5' E  
910 m high peak in the central part of the Doktorbreen complex, south of Rondekammen, southeast in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

*Roo B.*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Roo bay*, see Vesle Raudfjorden.

*Roo Bay*, see Raudfjorden.

*Roo Berg*, see Skjoldkollen.

*Rood Bay*, see Raudfjorden.

*Roode Baai*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Roode-baay*, see Raudfjorden.

*Roon Glt.*, see Roonbreen.

*Roon I.*, see Roonøyane.

**Roonbreen** 79° 00' N 19° 30' E  
Glacier south of Karpinskijfjellet, east in Olav V Land. After Albrecht von Roon, 1803-79, Prussian fieldmarshal and minister of war. Roon was also a geographer. *Roon Glt.*, German chart 155.

*Roonøya*, see Roonøyane.

**Roonøyane** 79° 00' N 19° 30' E  
Small islands in Bjørnsundet, Hinlopenstretet. After Albrecht von Roon, 1803-79, Prussian fieldmarshal and minister of war. Roon was also a geographer. *I. Roon*, De Geer 1923; *Roon I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Roonøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Roosfjella** 79° 30' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain, 765 m, west of Roosneset in the peninsula between Liefdefjorden and Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Adolf Wilhelm Roos, 1824-95, Swedish government official, postmaster general. The Swedish Mail Department lent its steamer "Sofia" to the Spitsbergen expedition of Nordenskiöld in 1868, and to his Greenland expedition in 1883. *Mts Roos*, Isachsen (1912 a) p. 47, and 1915.

**Roosfjellelva** 79° 33.3' N 13° 20.0' E  
About 6 km long river from the top of Roosfjella eastwards to Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1990.

**Roosflya** 79° 30' N 13° 10' E  
Expanse on the eastern side of Roosfjella, Haakon VII Land. After Adolf Wilhelm Roos, 1824-95, Swedish government official, postmaster general. The Swedish Mail Department lent its steamer "Sofia" to the Spitsbergen expedition of Nordenskiöld in 1868, and to his Greenland expedition in 1883.

**Roosneset** 79° 30' N 13° 30' E  
Point between Liefdefjorden and Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Adolf Wilhelm Roos, 1824-95, Swedish government official, postmaster general. The Swedish Mail Department lent its steamer "Sofia" to the Spitsbergen expedition of Nordenskiöld in 1868, and to his Greenland expedition in 1883. *Cape Roos*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 142; *Cape Ross*, Arnesen and Lundborg (1928) p. 69; *Cap Roos*, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 122; *Kap Roos*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Middelhook*, Fries and Nyström (1869) p. 122, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 142.

*Rosenberg Th.*, see Rosenbergdalen.

**Rosenbergdalen** 78° 00' N 21° 00' E  
Valley south of Kapp Lee in the western part of Edgeøya. After Karl Benjamin Hermann v. Rosenberg, 1817-88, German zoologist and explorer (Dutch East Indies). Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Rosenberg Th.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Rosenberget** 78° 04.5' N 21° 14.0' E  
365-445 m high, mountainous area on the southern side of Rosenbergdalen, northwest on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Rosénfjella** 79° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain south of Sorgfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After professor Per Gustaf Rosén, 1838-1914, Swedish geodesist, member of the committee of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition and member of the expedition itself in 1901. *M:ts Rosén*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Rosenthal Gletscher*, see Rosenthalbreen.

**Rosenthalbreen** 79° 20' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier in the southern part of Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Friedrich Wilhelm Albert Rosenthal, 1828-82, business man and shipowner of Bremerhaven, Germany. Organized hunting and scientific expeditions to the Arctic in 1869, 1870 and 1871. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Rosenthal Gletscher*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

**Roslagenfjellet** 78° 08.2' N 18° 15' E  
Mountain north of the head of Agardhdalen, east of the lower part of Elfenbeinbreen, Sabine Land. After Roslagen, coastal district in Uppland, Sweden. *Mt Roslagen*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Ross Heights*, see Rosshøgdene.

*Ross I.*, see Rossøya.

**Rosshøgdene** 78° 15.7' N 12° 00.0' E  
Mountain hills from the southern part of Persiskammen, 1.5 km south-southeastwards along the eastern side of Donaldhumpane, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Stewart

Ross, member of Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's Spitsbergen expedition in 1907. *Ross Heights*, Bruce 1908.

*Rossmålbukta*, see Brucebukta.

**Rossøya** 80° 49.5' N 20° 20.5' E  
Svalbards' northernmost island on the northern side of Vesle Tavleøya, northernmost in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. After Sir James Clark Ross, 1800-62, English polar explorer, took part as a lieutenant in Parry's polar expedition to Spitsbergen and the Arctic in 1827. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Ross I.*, Parry 1828.

**Rostoskytoppen** 79° 18.4' N 11° 44.5' E  
The northernmost peak of 667 m, at Kong Haakons Halvøy, west in Haakon VII Land. After Leopold Emil Alexander Rostosky, b. 1877, Ph.D. and chemist, Chemnitz, Saxony. As a tourist he ascended the mountain on July 31, 1911. *Set Rostosky*, Isachsen 1915.

**Rota** 79° 20.2' N 11° 08.5' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain between Sjubreen, Gullybreen, Knottbreen, Jambreen and Atgeirbreen, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the mountain's root-like shape. Helle 1988.

**Rotbekken** 78° 28.3' N 11° 20' E  
Brook from the glacier in the valley between Alasdairhornet and Hannayfjellet, along the northern end of Peachflya and with an outlet in Haukebukta, Prins Karls Forland. R. = the root brook. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Rotbreen** 79° 18.3' N 12° 19.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from south to Kollerbreen in the Kollerbreen complex, east of Christian Michelsenfjella and north of Sagtindane, west in Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.

*Rotes Ufer*, see Raudstranda.

**Rotfjellet** 78° 55' N 18° 30' E  
Mostly snow covered mountain between Oslobreen and Hinlopenbreen, Olav V Land.

*Rotgans eylandt*, see Fuglesongen.  
*Rotgans Eyl.* Island at the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. It can be identified with certainty as Fuglesangen only in Colom's map. Blaeu 1662.

**Rotgansfjellet** 79° 50.8' N 11° 20.0' E  
387 m high mountain in the southern part of Fuglesongen, northernmost in Albert I Land. Rotgans = Branka bernicla = brent goose (Norwegian: ringgås). Liestøl 1988.

*Rotganzenberg*, see Alkekongen.  
*Rotges Hill*, see Alkekongen.  
*Rotges Mt.*, see Rotjesfjellet.  
*Rotgesfjällen*, see Rotjesfjellet.  
*Rothe Bay*, see Raudfjorden.

**Rotjesfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Mountain, 394 m, north of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After rotjes meaning rotge or little auk (*Plotus alle*), nesting here in large numbers. *Mt Sidorow*, Wassiliew 1925; *Plotusbergen*, Tiedemann (1943) p. 253; *Rotges Mt.* Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *Rotgesfjällen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Sidorow Kamm*, Sterneck 1874.

*Rotjeskloftbekken*, 77° 01.1' N 15° 19' E. Brook from Lechbotnen to Låkpynten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Rotjeskløften*, see Lechbotnen.

**Rotjespynten** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Small point west of Rotjesfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Rotklippen-Sund*, see Raudfjorden.

**Rotta** 78° 39.5' N 18° 46.6' E  
485 m high mountain between Lykkebreen and Ordonnansbreen, just north of Chimkovfjellet, southwest in Olav V Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

**Rottenburgpynten** 78° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Headland on the eastern side of Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. Paul Rottenburg, 1846-1929, merchant of Glasgow. A friend of Dr. W. S. Bruce and contributor to his expedition to the Antarctic in 1902-04. *Pt Rottenburg*, Bruce 1913.

**Rotundafjellet** 78° 29' N 15° 49' E  
Mountain south of the eastern part of Saurieberget, southernmost in Dickson Land. R. = the round hill. *Mt Rotunda*, De Geer 1910 b; *Rundelen*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Rotvoldodden** 80° 15' N 18° 00' E  
Point on the western coast of Lågøya, Gustav V Land in Nordaustlandet. After Einar Rotvold, Norway, member of the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13.

**Roulettegga** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain ridge west of Sassendalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Lucien Roulet, secretary of Revue générale des Sciences, Paris, which organized a voyage to Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1910. Dubois took part in these voyages. See also Duboisbreen, Ile de Francekollen and Oliviertoppen. *Crête Lucien Roulet*, Dubois 1912.

*Round Hill*, see Rundhaugen.  
*Round Island*, 77° 10' N 21° 30' E. Near Kong Ludvigøyane. Cannot be identified. Newton (1865) p. 217.  
*Round Point*, see Rundodden.

**Rova** 76° 53.9' N 16° 11.5' E  
About 1 km long spur from Mehesten southeastwards in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. R. = the tail. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Mehestnuten*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Royal Societypreen** 79° 19' N 16° 26' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Austfjorden, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After the Royal Society, London, UK. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Rozyckibreen** 77° 22.2' N 15° 53.0' E  
3.5 km long, tributary glacier to Zawadskibreen in the Nathorstbreen complex, on the southern side of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Stephan Spigniew Rozycki, 1906-88, who took part in the Polish expedition 1934 as a geologist. Profesor in quaternary geology at the University of Warsaw, member of Polish Academy of Science, 1952-54 managing director of the Polish Geological Investigations in Warsaw. Svalbard map B11 (1952).





*Rubachbogen*, 77° 00.6' N 15° 19' E. Open bay south of Låkepynten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Rubin Névé*, see Rubinbreen.

*Rubin Range*, 79° 40' N 11° 30' E. Name of a group of mountains west of Raudfjorden. De Geer 1913.

**Rubinbreen** 79° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Glacier south of Woodfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Sven Tryggve Salomon Rubin, b. 1874, Swedish geodesist, member of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1900, 1901 and 1902. *Rubin Névé*, De Geer 1916.

**Rubinfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 742 m, west of Raudfjorden, between Hirdfjellet and Gripsholmfjellet, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Dr. Sven Tryggve Salomon Rubin, b. 1874, Swedish geodesist, member of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1900, 1901 and 1902. *Mt Rubin*, De Geer 1913; *Set Rubin*, Guissez 1904.

*Ruby Point*, see Rubypynten.

**Rubypynten** 77° 29.7' N 14° 38.0' E  
Small moraine-formed cape between Vestervågen and Fagerbukta, innermost in Recherchefjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After H.M.S. "Ruby" of the Training Squadron which visited Spitsbergen in 1895 and mapped and sounded Recherchefjorden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Ruby Point*, Rolleston 1896, Hamberg 1905.

*Ruche à Miel*, see Bikuben.

**Rudibukta** 76° 50.4' N 15° 42' E  
Bay in the northern part of Breinesflya on the southern side of Rafenodden, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Henry Rudi, 1889-1970, Norwegian fur trapper, who wintered several years as a hunter in Svalbard and Greenland, on the south side of Hornsund 1923-24 and 1925-26. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Rudieaksla** 78° 05' N 16° 40' E  
890 m high ridge between Drønibreen and Skoltbreen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Sigurd Rudie, b. 1887, Norwegian mining engineer, mine manager at Longyearbyen 1916-25 and 1929-30. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Rudmosefjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 735 m, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Robert Neale Rudmose Brown, D.Sc., 1879-1957, English geographer and polar explorer, professor at the University of Sheffield, member of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-04, and of the Scottish Spitsbergen expeditions led by Bruce in 1909, 1912, 1919 (led by Rudmose on the return of Bruce) and 1920 (leader J. Mathieson). *Mt Rudmose*, Bruce 1909, Isachsen 1915.

**Rudmosepynten** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Headland between Petuniabukta and Adolfbukta. After Robert Neale Rudmose Brown, D.Sc., 1879-1957, English geographer and polar explorer, professor at the University of Sheffield, member of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-04, and of the Scottish Spitsbergen expeditions led by Bruce in 1909, 1912, 1919 (led by Rudmose on the return of Bruce) and 1920 (leader J. Mathieson). Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Cape Rudmose*, Mathieson 1920.

**Rudmosepynten Lykt** 78° 40' N 16° 40' E  
Light on Rudmosepynten in Billefjorden, erected 1947 by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. After Robert Neale Rudmose Brown, D.Sc., 1879-1957, English geographer and polar explorer, professor at the University of Sheffield, member of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-04, and of the Scottish Spitsbergen expeditions led by Bruce in 1909, 1912, 1919 (led by Rudmose on the return of Bruce) and 1920 (leader J. Mathieson). Svalbard chart 507 (1949).

**Ruggbreen** 79° 05' N 15° 04' E  
TrIBUTARY glacier from the north to Lisbetbreen and on the eastern side of Ruggen, southernmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name.

**Ruggen** 79° 40.0' N 21° 50.1' E  
330 m high, steep mountain between Etonbreen and Palanderisen, innermost in Wahlenbergfjorden, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold and Ingulfsvann 1996.

**Ruggen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
1210 m high mountain north of Lisbetbreen, southernmost in Andrée Land. R. = the thumber. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Rugla** 76° 57' N 21° 54' E  
The southernmost of Tiholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya.

**Rugaasfonna** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Ice-covered area north of Merckollfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. After Julian Rugaas, 1886-1957, who was mine foreman at Longyearbyen for 35 years, 1915-50. He arrived in Spitsbergen for the first time in 1907 and he wintered 37 years in Longyearbyen. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Ruka** 78° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Small and low nunatak on the northwestern side of Conwayjøkulen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. R. = the heap. Orvin 1960.

*Rukkelstranda*, see Ruklestranda.

**Ruklestranda** 78° 14.4' N 11° 52.5' E  
Five km long and crooked rock coast in the southern part of Vestflya, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. R. = the crooked shore. Norwegian Polar Institute 1983. *Rukkelstranda*, Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Rullesteinøya** 76° 58.0' N 21° 56.0' E  
Small island between Langåra and Rugla in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. R. = the boulder island. Gjertz 1990.

**Rumpetrollet** 76° 53.4' N 21° 01.4' E  
Sunken rock west-southwest of Tiholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. R. = the tadpole.

*Runa Gl.*, see Runebreen.

*Runbai*, see Grønfjorden.

*Runda Iskalotten*, see Rundisen.

*Runde Huk*, see Rundodden.

- Rundehovd** 77° 56.2' N 18° 10' E  
The southernmost, about 520 m high part of Askheimfjellet between Andrinebreen and Ådalen northernmost in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Rundelen*, see Rotundafjellet.
- Rundemannen** 78° 56.5' N 19° 44.0' E  
Low mountain between the upper part of Moltkebreen and Hochstetterbreen, northeast in Olav V Land. Lytskjold 1989.
- Rundfjellet*, see Flatkollen.
- Rundhaugen** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian translation of the English name. Kulling (1934) p. 213. *Round Hill*, Binney 1925 a.
- Rundhl.*, see Skjoldholmane.
- Rundholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Islet in Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. R. = the round islet. Norwegian chart 198, 1925.
- Rundingen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
921 m high, rounded mountain between Nannbreen and Tonefjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the rounded mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Rundisdammen** 78° 53.7' N 29° 07' E  
Lake on the western side of Rundisen on the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name.
- Rundisen** 78° 53.5' N 29° 10' E  
Small glacier field on Rundisflya on the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. Norwegian adaption of the English and Swedish names. *Runda Iskalotten*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d; *The Circular Ice Cap*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d.
- Rundisflya** 78° 53' N 29° 10' E  
Area higher than 50 m west of Johnsenberget, in eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.
- Rundkollbekken** 78° 05.8' N 14° 35.5' E  
Three km long brook from Rundkollen in Kjeglefjella, northwards to Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Rundkollen** 78° 05.1' N 14° 39.0' E  
365 m high hill northwest in Kjeglefjella, between Oppkuven and Vestalaksla, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. R. = the rounded hill. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Rundodden** 78° 29' N 15° 57' E  
About 1.5 km wide and 300 m deep cape about 4 km southwest of Skansbukta, southeast in Dickson Land. Norwegian translation of the original name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Pte Ronde*, Bienaimé 1894 d; *Round Point*, British chart 2751; *Runde Huk*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 161.
- Rundodden Lykt** 78° 29' N 15° 57' E  
Beacon on Rundodden, southeast in Dickson Land, erected in 1947 by Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Svalbard chart 507 (1949).
- Rundtuva** 76° 41.5' N 16° 56' E  
594 m high, rounded mountain between Vasil'evbreen and Svartkuvbreen on the eastern side of Kvitingspasset, in the southeastern part of Sørkapp Land. R. = the rounded hillock. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Rundvatnet** 79° 55' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake southeast of Heimbukta at the head of Snaddvika, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the rounded lake. Häggblom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.
- Rundvika*, 77° 00.9' N 15° 53' E. Cove at the western side of Grålodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Rundön*, see Round Island.
- Rundøya** 80° 08' N 19° 05' E  
Island on the western side of the innermost part of Lady Franklinfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. R. = the round island. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Runebomma** 78° 23.9' N 13° 28.5' E  
About 710 m high mountain between Heksebreen in the Eidembreen complex and the upper part of Venernbreen, south in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.
- Runebreen** 79° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier south of the head of Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. According to De Geer, after the stone lion in Piraeus, on which Runic inscriptions were engraved by Norse vikings in the 11th century. *Runa Gl.*, De Geer 1916.
- Rungnekampen** 79° 35' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Gullfaksebreen, east in Ny-Friesland. After the giant Rungne, the owner of the horse Gullfakse in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Rurik bräckan*, see Rurik Range.  
*Rurik Dal*, see Rjurikdalen.  
*Rurik Gl.*, see Rjurikbreen.  
*Rurik Range*, 78° N 18° E. Group name of several mountains divided by valleys, southwest of Agardhdalen. De Geer 1912.  
*Rurikaksla*, see Rjurikaksla.  
*Rurikbreen*, see Rjurikbreen.  
*Rurikdalen*, see Rjurikdalen.  
*Rurikfjellet*, see Rjurikfjellet.  
*Ruriks Förberg*, see Rjurikaksla.
- Rusanovodden** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Rounded point on the eastern side of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Vladimir Aleksandrovich Rusanov, 1875-1913, a Russian geologist, who visited Novaya Zemlya every year from 1907 to 1911, and who claimed the property at Grumantbyen in 1912. He left Spitsbergen early in the summer on board the "Hercules" for Novaya Zemlya at the North East-Passage, but was later never heard from. Rusanov's expedition erected a house on Rusanovodden. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Rusbach*, see Hollendarelva.  
*Ruselven*, see Hollendarelva.  
*Rushamna*, see Habenichtbukta.
- Ruskbreen** 79° 00' N 14° 20' E  
Tributary glacier from east to Abrahamsenbreen, on the southern side of Rusken, between Andrée Land and James I Land. From neighbouring name.

- Rusken** 79° 05' N 14° 20' E  
Mountain between Abrahamsenbreen and Lisbetbreen, south in Andrée Land. R. = the bouncer. Orvin 1960.
- Russ* Ö, see Russeholmane.  
*Russe Elva*, see Russeelva.  
*Russebaien*, see Murchisonfjorden.
- Russebanken** 75° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Fishing bank southwest of Sørkapp.
- Russebreen** 78° 50' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier south of Chydeniusfjella, westernmost in Olav V Land. R. = the Russian glacier. *Défilé Russe*, Wassiliew 1925; *Passage Iglin*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 40.
- Russebuholmane** 77° 17.0' N 21° 22.5' E  
The four westernmost of Kong Ludvigøyane, of which the largest is called Ækongen, northwest in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Ruins of old Russian huts are located on the island. Svalbard map E12 (1968).
- Russebukta** 77° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Open bay in the western part of Edgeøya. R. = the Russian bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Baie Basisnaia*, Wassiliew (1905) p. 87; *Baie Russe*, Wassiliew 1925; *Golfe Russe*, Wassiliew (1905) p. 85; *Russen-Bucht*, Büdel.
- Russebukta*, see Rekvika.  
*Russebukten*, see Gåshamna.
- Russebuodden** 77° 50.7' N 13° 38.5' E  
Point about 1 km north of Kapp Bjørset on Nordenskiöldkysten, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Remnants of an old Russian hunting station is located on the point north of Marvågen, hence the name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Russedalen** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Small valley on the southern side of Kolberget near Grumantbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. *Dolina Russkaja*, Ljutkevič 1937.
- Russeelva** 74° 24' N 19° 10' E  
River in the southern part of Bjørnøya. R. = the Russian river. There was once a Russian trapper's hut at the mouth of the river. Hoel 1925. *Russe Elva*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Russen-Bach*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 104; *Russian R.*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 c; *Rysselfven*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Ryssälven*, Forsberg 1900.
- Russeelvnæsset*, see Kapp Dresselhuys.
- Russefjella** 76° 55.3' N 16° 59.5' E  
About 5 km long, partly ice covered mountain ridge with the heights 571, 544 and 560 m, on the eastern side of Skilfonna, northeast in Sørkapp Land. R. = the Russian mountains. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Mts Russes*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Russefjellpasset** 76° 55.2' N 17° 01.5' E  
Glacier pass between the central part of Russefjella and the northern part of Hagerupfjellet, northeast in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Russfjellpasset*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Russefjord*, see Murchisonfjorden.  
*Russefjorden*, see Murchisonfjorden.
- Russehamna** 74° 24' N 19° 11' E  
Small bay at the head of Russeelva, Bjørnøya. R. = the Russian bay. There was once a Russian trapper's hut here. Isachsen 1912. *Baie Des Russes*, Berr (1914) p. 69; *Russenhafen*, Andersson 1900; *Sydhamnen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b; *The Cove*, Poole 1605.
- Russeholmane** 77° 17' N 21° 20' E  
The outermost three islands of Kong Ludvigøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. R. = the Russian islets. After a Russian trapper's hut that was found on the island. *Russ* Ö, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.
- Russekeila** 78° 04.9' N 13° 45.0' E  
One km wide, open bay on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, between Lewinodden and Nimrododden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Remains of a Russian trapper hut in the neighbourhood. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21. *Kejlan*, Nathorst (1883) p. 73; *Russekeilen*, Conway 1906; *Starostinskaja gavan*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 38.
- Russekeila** 78° 05.5' N 13° 45' E  
Name of recognized claim at Russekeila, formerly belonging to Arthur S. Lewin, Oslo, Norway. Original claim 1914. Sold in 1933 to the Norwegian government who that summer had a light and radio station built at Kapp Linné, the western extremity of the property. Area 68.7 km<sup>2</sup>. R. = the Russian, narrow bay. Isachsen 1912 b.
- Russekeilen*, see Russekeila.
- Russekolldalen** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Valley between Håberget and Russekollen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Russekollen** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
550 m high, rounded hill east of Colesbukta, and situated on the Russian property Grumant, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Russelaguna** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Harbour with a narrow inlet on the eastern side of Søre Russøya in Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. R. = the Russian lagoon. The Russians used to have a hunting station here. *Rysshamnen*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 168.
- Russels b.* Small bay between Bellsund and Isfjorden. Cannot be identified. After John Russel, English whaling skipper, who visited Spitsbergen in 1612. Fotherby 1613.
- Russeltvedtoden** 77° 41.3' N 14° 47.5' E  
The southeastern point on Akseløya, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. After the Norwegian meteorologist Nils Russeltvedt, 1875-1946, who wintered in the hut on Akseløya 1902-03, erected by the Norwegian Aurora Borealis-Expedition with Kristian Birkeland as its originator. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Russelvdalen*, see Hollendardalen.  
*Russen-Bach*, see Russeelva.  
*Russen-Bucht*, see Russebukta.  
*Russenhafen*, see Russehamna.  
*Russenstrømen*, see Store Russebustrømen.  
*Russen-Tal*, see Linnédalen.
- Russepasset** 76° 53.9' N 16° 02' E  
Pass from the upper part of Gåsbreen to Goësbreen, between

Midifjellet and Flakfjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. R. = the Russian pass. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Russeplatået*. Five km long ledge in the slope south of Russekollen, northern side of Colesdalen. Norwegian Polar Institute Øritsland 1987.

**Russepynten** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small point west of Torbjørnsenfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Name given because remnants of a Russian hut were found on this point. Svalbard chart 509 (1944) and (1946), Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Russerbanken** 75° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965. *Russian Bank*, Close 1938.

*Russevatnet*, see Linnévatnet.

**Russevika** 76° 34.0' N 25° 09.5' E  
Small bay on the eastern side of the central part of Hopen. A hunting hut in this bay was used as resort of the members of a Russian steamer which was wrecked during World War II. Svalbard map G14 (1989).

*Russfjellpasset*, see Russefjellpasset.

*Russian Bank*, see Russerbanken.

*Russian ice land*, 78° 50' N 19° E. District covered with glaciers, northeast of the head of Billefjorden. No geographical unit.

Wassiliew (1912) p. 10, Vassiliev (1915) p. 99, Frazer 1924.

*Russian Lake*, see Linnévatnet.

*Russian R.*, see Russeelva.

*Russian River*, see Linnéelva.

*Russian Valley*, see Linnédalen.

*Russkaja ravnina*, 77° N 16° 30' E. Vasiliev (1915) p. 16.

*Russkajas Ledjanaja Zemlja*, 78° 50' N 19° E. District covered with glaciers, northeast of the head of Billefjorden. No geographical unit. Wassiliew (1912) p. 10, Vassiliev (1915) p. 99, Frazer 1924.

*Russøyane*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

**Russøyane** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Three islands in Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. R. = the Russian islands. In the northern part of Russøya there was a Russian cross, and a hut built by the Russian trappers. Due to this, the Norwegian sealers called these islands *Russøyane*. *île Russe*, Grad (1866) p. 71; *Isola di Rys*, Nobile (1930) p. 380; *Ryss Is*, British chart 2751; *Ryssöarne*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Ryss-öarne*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b.

**Rusthamaren** 79° 37.8' N 12° 35' E  
Small crag easternmost in Konglomeratryggen, Wulffberget, north in Haakon VII Land. After the very marked rust-colour of the crag. Gjelsvik 1991.

**Ruten** 77° 54.0' N 21° 57.0' E  
Mountain between Kupfferberget and Storskavlen in the western part of Edgeøya. After mountain in Tydalen, Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Rutenberg Gl.*, see Rutenbergbreen.

**Rutenbergbreen** 77° 50' N 23° 30' E  
Glacier east of Albrechtbreen, south of Blåbukta, on the eastern part of Edgeøya. After Diedrich Christian Rutenberg, 1851-78, M.D., of Bremen, Germany. Killed on exploring expedition in Madagascar. Kükenenthal's expedition to Spitsbergen was a

Bremen enterprise. See also Wolkenhauerfjellet. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Rutenberg Gl.*, Kükenenthal 1890.

**Rutherfordfjellet** 79° 10' N 16° 21' E  
Mountain east of Austfjorden and south of Reinsbukkdalen, south in Ny-Friesland. After the English physicist Ernest Rutherford, 1871-1937, professor of physics at Cambridge, UK. Nobel Prize winner in 1908. Pioneer work in atomic research and radium research. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

*Ryck Ises Eyl.*; see Ryke Yseøyane.

**Rüdiger toppen** 80° 20' N 20° 10' E  
Peak at Lindhagenbukta, north of Revedalen on the eastern side of Laponiahavøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the German Dr. Hermann Rüdiger, member of the Schröder-Stranz Expedition 1912-13. See also Ravedalen.

**Ryggbreen** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier between Skjermen and Stolryggen and tributary to Markhambreen, southeasternmost in Torell Land. R. = the ridge glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Ryggkollbreen** 77° 39.6' N 16° 04' E  
About 3 km long, narrow glacier from Ryggkollen and Zimmerfjellet northwards to Kvitskarvbreen, north in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Ryggkollen** 77° 39.7' N 16° 01' E  
890 m high mountain on the eastern side of Ingstadfjellet, west of Ryggkollbreen and south of Kvitskarvbreen, north in Nathorst Land. R. = the ridge knoll. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Ryggneset** 79° 24.0' N 19° 37.3' E  
Point northwesternmost on Wahlbergøya, Vaigattøyane in Hinlopenstretet. Liestøl.

**Ryggsekken** 78° 30' N 17° 40' E  
Small nunatak between Tunabreen and Filchnerfonna, Olav V Land. R. = the rucksack. In the neighbourhood is Kaffikjelen, Bikkja and Flaska.

*Ryggvatnet*. Schytt and Blake.

*Ryk Ises Eil.*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Ryk Ises Eylanden*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Ryk Isles*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

**Rykačevfjella** 79° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain chain east of Hinlopenbreen, north in Olav V Land. After Rykačev, Russian meteorologist, member of the Academy of Science and of the Russian Arc-of-Meridian Spitsbergen Expedition committee. *La Crête de Rykatschew*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 55; *Mts Rykachev*, Wassiliew 1925; *Rykatsjevffjella*.

*Rykatsjevffjella*, see Rykačevfjella.

*Ryke Yse Is.*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Ryke Yse Islands*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Ryke Yse-Eilanden*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Ryke Yses öar*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

**Ryke Yseøyane** 77° 40' N 25° 00' E  
Several small islands east of Edgeøya. After the Dutch whaler Ryke Yse of Vieland, who discovered the islands about 1640-45. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Drivisöarne*, Moberg (1959) p. 133; *Rekis-Øyane*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Reklisøya*, Oxaas (1955) p. 12; *Rijck Isse Eijlanden*,

Doncker 1663; *Rijk Yse Islands*, Conway (1897) p. 256; *Ryck Ises Eyl.*; Goos 1660; *Ryk Ises Eil.*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Ryk Ises Eylanden*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Ryk Isles*, Laurie and Whittle 1799; *Ryke Yse Is.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Ryke Yse Islands*, Keilhau 1831; *Ryke Yse-Eilanden*, Zorgdrager (1720) p. 170, and (1727) p. 204; *Ryke Yses öar*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Rykisse Eylanden*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Rykissen Eilanden*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 195; *Rækis-øyen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 53; *Witches Land*, Scoresby 1820 b.

*Rykisse Eylanden*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Rykissen Eilanden*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

*Rynbovka*, see Grønfjorden.

*Rynieres River*, see Rindersbukta.

*Ryniers Bay*, see Rindersbukta.

**Rypefjellbreen** 77° 53.9' N 15° 11' E  
About 4 km long glacier in Rypefjellet, between Kjuklingtoppane and Vengen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Rype = grouse, ptarmigan. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Rypefjellet** 77° 53.5' N 15° 08' E  
Mountain area comprising Nebben 365 m, the peaks 720, 760 and 750 m, Vengen and Kjuklingtoppane 685 and 680 m, between Vassdalen, Kalvdalsbreen, Kalvdalen, the lower part of Reindalen and Vengsletta, Nordenskiöld Land. Rype = grouse, ptarmigan. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Der Krokodilkiefer*, Nathorst (1910) p. 381; *Mt Rypefjell*, Isachsen 1915; *Ripfjället*, Kjellström 1901.

*Rypefjorden*, see Rippfjorden.

**Rypesteinen** 78° 43' N 14° 07' E  
405 m high nunatak south of Sefströmbreen and east of Isrypebreen, south in James I Land. Rype = grouse, ptarmigan. Orvin 1960. *Tippen*, Orvin 1964.

**Ryptind** 79° 20' N 13° 10' E  
Peak between Nygaardbreen and Schjelderupbreen, south of Bockfjorden in Haakon VII Land.

*Ryss Is*, see Russøyane.

*Rysselfven*, see Hollendarelva.

*Rysselfven*, see Russeelva.

**Ryssen** 78° 12.2' N 17° 59' E  
Mountain between Nordmannsfonna and Fulmardalen, between Wallenbergfjellet and Storfjellet, in Sabine Land. R. = the little boy. Arnesen.

*Rysshamnen*, see Habenichtbukta.

*Rysshamnen*, see Russelaguna.

*Ryssälven*, see Russeelva.

*Ryss-öarna*, see Kong Ludvigøyane.

*Ryssöarne*, see Russøyane.

*Ryss-öarne*, see Russøyane.

*Ryssöbayan*, see Murchisonfjorden.

**Ræderbreen** 79° 21.4' N 11° 05.0' E  
Small, tributary glacier from east to Tredjebreen, Albert I Land. After captain Nicolay Caspary Ræder, 1870-1921, Norwegian officer and topographer, leader of the topographical division of the Geographical Survey of Norway 1910-16 and co-worker on Isachsen's maps of Spitsbergen (from the expeditions 1906-07 and 1909-10). Orvin 1964.

**Ræderfjella** 79° 20.0' N 11° 01.0' E  
Seven km long mountain ridge with the peaks Mylingen 606 m in the south and Nicolaytoppen 650 m in the north, between Andrebreen and Tredjebreen on the western coast of Andrée Land. After captain Nicolay Caspary Ræder, 1870-192, Norwegian officer and topographer, leader of the topographical division of the Geographical Survey of Norway 1910-16 and co-worker on Isachsen's maps of Spitsbergen (from the expeditions 1906-07 and 1909-10). See also Klingenbergfjellet. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mts Ræder*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Ræfjglacieren*, see Renardbreen.

*Ræftanden*, see Revtanna.

*Rækis-øyen*, see Ryke Yseøyane.

**Ræstadholmen** 79° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Islet at the mouth of Vestfjorden, Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. After Dr. Arnold Christopher Ræstad, 1878-1945, Norwegian jurist and politician. He published papers on the constitutional status of Spitsbergen in older times. Rendered expert advice when the Spitsbergen Treaty of 1920 was prepared. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Ile Ræstad*, Isachsen 1915; *Insel Corspynten*, Ritter (1938) p. 59; *Vestfjordholmen*, Lid 1924.

*Rättsel Tal*, see Løyningdalen.

**Rättvikfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain north of Holmströmmorenen, between Gufsdalen and Målarbreen, James I Land. After Rättvik, a judicial district and parish in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Rättvik*, De Geer 1912.

*Röda havet*, 78° 40' N 15° E. The inner part of Dicksonfjorden. The water is stained red from mud derived from red Devonian sandstones and shales. Kjellman (1875) p. 36.

*Røde Bugt*, see Raudfjorden.

*Rødebay*, see Raudfjorden.

*Røde-Strand*, see Raudstranda.

*Rødholmen*, see Juttaholmen.

*Rødsten*, see Rødstenskjeret.

**Rødstenskjeret** 76° 36.5' N 16° 14' E  
Skerry about 2 km west of Strandbogen on the western coast of Øylandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Johan Rødsten, leadsman of the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition in 1923, which hydrographed these waters. The name was no doubt suggested because of the reddish colour of the skerry. *Rødsten*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Røedvika** 74° 24' N 19° 12' E  
Bay on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Ole Røed, 1879-1937, Norwegian barrister, chairman of the committee of shareholder representatives of Bjørnøen A.S from 1918. Visited Spitsbergen in 1923 with Ræstad and Marstrander. Hoel 1925.

*Röhss Ö*, see Röhssøya.

**Röhssberget** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 691 m, east of the northern entrance to Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, north in Albert I Land. After Johan August Anders Röhss, 1836-1904, Swedish business man, contributor to Swedish Arctic expeditions. Strindberg 1897. *Mt Röhss*, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915.

- Röhssøya** 78° 53.8' N 28° 44' E  
Island outside Keipodden in Bredbukta, on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Johan August Anders Röhss, 1836-1904, Swedish business man, contributor to Swedish Arctic expeditions. *Röhss Ö*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.
- Røkenestjønna** 74° 28' N 19° 14' E  
Small lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After Johan Bertheus Johnsen Røkenes, b. 1890, office manager 1918-25 with Bjørnøen A.S which worked the coal mines on the island. Hoel 1925.
- Røkensåta** 76° 46.7' N 16° 22' E  
Partly ice covered ridge with the heights 554 and 530 m, between Olsokbreen and Vitkovskjibreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Petter Røken, b. 1894, Brandbu, Norway, assistant with the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1919 during the mapping of Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Røykensåta*, Solle (1935) p. 56.
- Rölsd.*, see Rålstranda.  
*Römbäks I.*, see Rønnebeckøyane.
- Römerneset** 78° 59.2' N 30° 06.5' E  
Minor cape about 3 km south of Lernerneset in the southwestern corner of Abeløya, Kong Karls Land. After Dr. Fritz Römer, 1866-1909, custodian at the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt, member of the German "Helgoland" expedition in 1898, which also visited Kong Karls Land. *Kap Römer*, German chart 155.
- Rømlingane** 80° 14.1' N 25° 24.0' E  
Four small islands in the front of Nilsenbreen in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. R. = the deserters. Lytskjold 1985.
- Rønnebeckøyane** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
The southernmost of the large group of islets east and southeast of Wilhelmøya in Hinlopenstretet. This region was visited by the Norwegian sealing skipper, Nils Fredrik Rønnebeck, 1814-91, of Hammerfest, in 1867, and in the following year by the First German North Pole Expedition under Koldewey, which named the northern group of islands (Bastian Inseln) and each island of this group (see Bastianøyane). In 1871 the same region was visited by Leigh Smith and Erik A. Ulve. In Ulve's map (publ. By Petermanns Mitt. 1872, Taf. 6) the southern group is called Rönnebeck In, and each island named after Norwegian sealing skippers who distinguished themselves in the exploration of Arctic regions: Carlsen, Qvale, Mack, Tobiesen, Simonsen, Nedrevåg, Torkildsen and Isaksen (as proposed by professor Mohr). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Römbäks I.*, Rüdiger 1898; *Rönnebeck In.*, Ulve 1872.
- Rönnebeck In.*, see Rønnebeckøyane.
- Rørenbukta** 77° 26.5' N 17° 38.5' E  
Bay just south of Kvalvågen, easternmost in Torell Land. After Røren, captain on "Minna". See also Minnaodden.
- Rørosfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
1065 m high mountain between Barmfjellbreen, Venbreen and Zornfjellet, north of Ekmanfjorden in James I Land. After Røros, mining town in Norway. *Mt Røros*, Isachsen 1915.
- Røsbreen** 78° 58.4' N 14° 27.5' E  
About 4 km long, tributary glacier from east to Orsabreen, at the northern side of Meråkerfjellet, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.
- Røshaugen** 78° 57.2' N 14° 29.5' E  
Ice-covered top west in Meråkerfjellet, James I Land. After mountain in Meråker, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway. Winsnes 1987.
- Röskj.*, see Raudskjeret.  
*Røverholmen*, see Hermansenøya.
- Røvigflaket** 77° 50' N 13° 00' E  
Shoal off the western coast of Spitsbergen between Isfjorden and Bellsund. After commander Sverre Røvig, b. 1878, Norwegian naval officer and member of Norwegian Svalbard expeditions in 1913 and 1914, co-leader in 1917 and 1918. He sounded the shoal in 1913. *Røvigsfake*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919; *Røvigsfaket*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Røvigsfake*, see Røvigflaket.  
*Røvigsfaket*, see Røvigflaket.
- Røyessjøen** 79° 40' N 15° 40' E  
Lake west of, and connected with, Lakssjøen, Ny-Friesland. After røye (norwegian), meaning red char (*Salmo alpinus*). *Lakse v.*, Ingstad 1936.
- Røyetjønna** 79° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Lake east of Dirksbukta, Wijdefjorden, northwest in Ny-Friesland. After røye (norwegian), meaning red char (*Salmo alpinus*). *Lachs Teiche*, German chart 155; *Lax Sj.*, Tottie 1892; *Salmon lake*, Wells (1876) p. 301; *Salmon Lakes*, Conway 1897 a; *Salomons Seen*, Wegener 1913 a.
- Røyevatnet** 74° 26' N 18° 58' E  
Large lake in the southwestern part of Bjørnøya. After røye (norwegian), meaning red char (*Salmo alpinus*). Hoel 1925.
- Røykensåta*, see Røkensåta.
- Røysa** 78° 54' N 11° 40' E  
560 m high peak northwest of Brøggertinden, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. R. = the heap of stones. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Røysbreen** 78° 54' N 11° 40' E  
Minor glacier between Røysa in Brøggerfjellet and Stöllnuten in Scheteligfjellet, limited eastwards by a line between Røysa and Kloten, on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Røysfjellet** 77° 29.6' N 15° 09.0' E  
Mountain with the heights 765 and 635 m, between Hessbreen and Revtannbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Røys is here used in the meaning of cairn. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Røysaugen** 78° 31.9' N 11° 09' E  
364 m high mountain between Scotiafjellet, Conquerorfjellet and Thomsonfjella in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. R. = the heap of stones. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Røysholmen** 76° 57.7' N 21° 55.5' E  
Islet between Rullesteinøya and Rugla in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. R. = the heap of stones islet. Gjertz 1990.

**Røysklumpen** 77° 54.7' N 17° 31' E  
Mountain with the heights 857 and 822 m, between Billesholmbreen, the uppermost part of Vallåkrabreen and Bjuvbreen, northwest in Heer Land. Norwegian adaption of the name of a Swedish mountain. *Mt Rösklumpen*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Røysneset** 76° 46' N 15° 56.5' E  
Point northernmost on Tørrflya, on the southern side of the outlet of Vinda in front of Bungebreen, west in Sørkapp Land. At this location, a cairn was erected by Wilhelm Solheim and assistants 1919, hence the name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Røystoppdalen** 77° 57.2' N 16° 12' E  
About 3.5 km long valley on the southwestern side of Johan Ankerfjellet, in the southeastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Røystoppen** 77° 55.5' N 16° 18' E  
1118 m high mountain with a cairn, between Gustavfjellet and Skalken in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. R. = the peak with a cairn. Orvin 1960.

**Røystoppnosa** 77° 56.6' N 16° 14' E  
About 3 km long mountain ridge from Røystoppen towards the southern side of Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. Arnesen 1981.

*Råbukklandsodden*, see Kapp Borthen.  
*Raabukland*, see Rheelant.

**Rålbekkene** 77° 01.2' N 15° 15.0' E  
Two small brooks across the northernmost part of Rålstranda, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Rålabbane** 77° 01.1' N 15° 18.0' E  
About 1 km long area of small crags between Rålstranda and Torbjørnsenfjellet, southwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Rålstranda** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Shore west of Torbjørnsenfjellet and Rotjesfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. R. = the shrieking shore. Thousands of little auks are nesting in the mountains here, and in the summer they keep chirping going incessantly. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Ralstoranda*, Jahn (1959) p. 148; *Rolstorande*, Jahn (1959) p. 159; *Rölsd.*, Kuc (1963) p. 329.

**Rålvatnet** 77° 45.1' N 13° 46.5' E  
1.7 km long lake 10 m above sea level, on the northern side of Lågneset, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Rål = noise or shriek. Here from birds nesting in the vicinity. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Rånebreen** 77° 45.1' N 16° 14' E  
Small glacier between Lundgrenfjellet and Rånekampen in the northern part of Nathorst Land. R. = the hog glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Rånekampen** 77° 44.5' N 16° 15' E  
1178 m high mountain between Langlidalen, Langlibreen, Steindolptoppen, Steindolpbreen, Vengefjellet, Vengebreen, Lundgrenfjellet and Rånebreen, north in Nathorst Land. R. = the hog ridge. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 8.

**Råneodden** 77° 46.3' N 16° 09' E  
Point at the outlet of the brook from Rånebreen, between Blixodden and Svendsenodden, on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. R. = the hog point. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Råsen** 79° 55' N 16° 50' E  
The westernmost pond of Bollane, westernmost on Basissletta, Ny-Friesland. After lake in Norway. Orvin 1964.

S. *Axelön*, see Mariaholmen.  
S. *Cape Depression*, see Storfjordrenna.  
S. *E. Gullies*, see Leirdjupet.  
S. *Halland Ridge*, see Ytterdalsveggen.  
S. *Jans hoeck*, see Verlegenuken.  
S. *Korsön*, see Krossøya.  
S. *Laurens Bay*, see Raudfjorden.  
S. *Maria*, 79° 30' N 11° E. Area south of Magdalenefjorden. Dudley 1636.  
S. *Maria Magdalena Sond*, see Magdalenefjorden.  
S. *Mid Cape*, see Søre Midtoden.  
S. *Midtkap*, see Søre Midtoden.  
S. *Pynten*, see Sørpynten.  
S. *Repsøya*, see Søre Repøya.  
S. *Torell Glacier*, see Austre Torellbreen.  
S. *tus Petrus*, see Kobbefjorden.  
S. *obs.*, see Sabineobservatoriet.

**Sabelryggen** 79° 27.7' N 13° 01.5' E  
Ridge from Krona eastwards between Takkryggbreen and Kovebreen, south in Germaniahøgden, north in Haakon VII Land. S. = the sabre ridge. Arnesen 1990.

*Sabine B.*, see Sabinebukta.  
*Sabine Glacier*, see Sabinebreen.  
*Sabine Hill*, see Sabinehaugen.

**Sabine Land** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Region bounded by Lomonosovfonna and Negribreen in the north, Storfjorden and Agardhbukta in the east, the upper part of Kjellstrømdalen to the mouth of Lundstrømdalen in the south, and from Lundstrømdalen, Brentskardet and Eskerdalen and the mouth of Sassanelva in the west. Area 1900 km<sup>2</sup>. "Sabine Land, as I have called this region, situated near the midst of the territory of the Russo-Swedish Arch-measurement triangulation, which had finally succeeded in realizing the audacious idea of Sabine" (De Geer (1912) p. 353). See also Sabineberget. *Sabines Land*, De Geer 1900.

*Sabine Massif*, see Sabineberget.

**Sabineberget** 80° 10' N 20° 40' E  
570 m high crag east of Sabinebreen, Nordaustlandet. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist; the countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen. *Sabine Massif*, Glen (1939) p. 7.

**Sabinebreen** 80° 10' N 20° 40' E  
Glacier from southwest into Sabinebukta, Nordaustlandet. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist; the countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *Sabine Glacier*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 321, Wright 1939.

**Sabinebukta** 80° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Bay south of Sabineøyane, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist. The countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of

measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen. *Sabine B.*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Sabinehaugen** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Hill near Sabineobservatoriet on Indre Norsøkøya, north in Albert I Land. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist. The countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen. *Sabine Hill*, De Geer (1913) p. 246.

**Sabineobservatoriet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Observatory on Indre Norsøkøya, used by Sir Edward Sabine for pendulum observations in 1823, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist. The countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen, and in 1823 he made pendulum observations here. *Sab. obs.*, De Geer 1913; *Sabines observatorium*, Kjellman (1875) p. 49.

**Sabineodden** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
The southern point on Indre Norsøkøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist. The countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen. C. *Sabine*, De Geer 1913.

*Sabiner Island*, see Sabineøyane.  
*Sabines Land*, see Sabine Land.  
*Sabines observatorium*, see Sabineobservatoriet.  
*Sabine's öar*, see Sabineøyane.

**Sabineøyane** 80° 10' N 21° 00' E  
Islands in Sabinebukta in the northern part of Nordaustlandet. One of the islands was visited by Swedish geologist O. M. Torell and Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld on August 10, 1861 (Chydenius (1965) p. 243. After Sir Edward Sabine, 1788-1883, English artillery general and physicist. The countries in which he made his pendulum observations included Norway, Spitsbergen, and East Greenland in 1823. In 1826 he put forward the idea of measuring an arc-of-meridian in Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Sabiner Island*, Ahlmann (1933 b) p. 19; *Sabine's öar*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Saddle Iland*, see Klovningen.  
*Saddle Mt.*, see Salfjellet.  
*Saddle Pt.*, see Salpynten.  
*Saddle-Island*, see Klovningen.  
*Saether B.*, see Sætherbukta.  
*Saether Bay*, see Sætherbukta.  
*Safe Harbour*, see Trygghamna.  
*Saga Rock*, see Sagaskjeret.

**Sagabreen** 77° 46.7' N 14° 25' E  
About 2 km long glacier from west in the lower part of Fritjovbreen, between Kleivnuten, Hanekammen, and Ingeborgfjellet, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Saga is a record of the past, and the name is used here in connection with Ingeborgfjellet, which name has been taken from Fritjov's saga. Svalbard map B10 (1948).





- Sagaskjeret** 78° 12.9' N 13° 57.5' E  
Small skerry about 1.2 km south of Selmaneset, on the northern side of the outermost part of Isfjorden, southernmost in Oscar II Land. After Selma Otiliana Lovisa Lagerlöf, 1858-1940, Swedish authoress and Nobel Prize winner who was a modern writer of sagas. See also Sagabreen. *Saga Rock*, De Geer 1910.
- Sagbrukvika*, 76° 53.3' N 15° 31' E. Bay south of Palffyodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Sagkrakken** 77° 10.3' N 16° 55.0' E  
728 m high mountain east of the upper part of Flatbreen, Torell Land. S. = the saw-horse. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Sagnberget** 79° 30' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain north of Lomfjella on the western side of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. S. = the legend mountain.
- Sagtakkerne*, see Sagtindane.
- Sagtindane** 79° 17.0' N 12° 15.0' E  
3.5 km long and 1130 m high mountain on the eastern side of Christian Michelsenfjella, between Mayerbreen, Sagtinden, Rotbreen and Alpebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the saw peaks. *Les Dents de Scie*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Sagtakkerne*, Isachsen (1907) p. 99; *Sägezähne*, Wegener 1913.
- Sagtindbreen** 79° 17' N 12° 15' E  
About 2.5 km long, tributary glacier from north to Mayerbreen in the Mayerbreen complex, between Christian Michelsenfjella and Sagtindane, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Saksbreen** 77° 21.9' N 14° 28.0' E  
Glacier with two branches from Trinutane, about 1.5 km long branch to the south to Slettfjelldalen, and about 2 km long branch towards the head of Dunderdalen, resembling an open pair of scissors, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the scissors glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Saksedal** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district, south of Sassenfjorden. After Sassendalen, corrupted by Norwegian trappers to Saksendalen. Saks is the Norwegian word for the sas, meaning sluice, basin or entrance from the sea. (Referring to Sas van Gent, Belgium). The claim (230 km<sup>2</sup>) was originally claimed by Ayer and Longyear of Boston in 1905. Purchased in 1916 by the Norwegian company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap, Oslo. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 32. *Sassen Bay Tract*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 29.
- Saksefjorden*, see Sassenfjorden.  
*Saksen*, see Sassenfjorden.  
*Saksenbai*, see Sassenfjorden.  
*Saksendalen*, see Sassendalen.  
*Sal Pt.*, see Salpynten.  
*Sal Pt.*, see Salpynten.  
*Saladgebirge*, see Slaad Berg.  
*Salatberget*, see Søre Salatberget.  
*Salatberget*, see Nordre Salatberget.
- Salatodden** 79° 41.4' N 11° 14.5' E  
Point on the southern side of Slaadbukta, on the eastern shore of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.
- Salatvatnet** 79° 45' N 10° 40' E  
Lake between Nordre Salatberget and the western part of Hollendarberget on Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Schnell 2003.
- Salen** 77° 50.9' N 14° 04' E  
Saddle-shaped mountain with two peaks, 600 and 575 m, between Jarndalen, Jarnbreen, Skardkampen, Sartoriusbreen, Erdmannbreen and Lågnesflya, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the saddle. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Salfjellet** 78° 14.4' N 12° 02.0' E  
About 2.5 km long mountain with the heights 430 and 204 m, southernmost in the mountain area south on Prins Karls Forland. S. = the saddle mountain. Ascended by Gunnar Isachsen and assistants, on June 30, 1910, and by Alfred Koller and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on July 23, 1910, for geographical surveying. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *La Selle*, French chart 5375; *Saddle Mt*, Conway 1906; *Sattel Bg.*, German chart 155; *Sommet du Sud*, Bienaimé 1894 a; *Saal Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Zaalberg*, van Keulen 1707.
- Salfjellrabben** 78° 13.5' N 12° 06.5' E  
45 m high, stony ridge southeast of and in the extension of Salfjellet, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Salfjellsletta** 78° 13.5' N 12° 04' E  
About 6 km long, coastal plain on the southern side of Salfjellet and Salfjellrabben, from Vestflya and Ritchiekilane to Salpynten, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Salhukun*, see Salpynten.  
*Salisbury Crags*, 78° 20' N 16° E. Jagged edge of the mountain plateau west of Gipsvika. After Salisbury Crags on Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh. Mathieson 1920.
- Salisbury Plain** 80° 00' N 26° 40' E  
Plain part of Austfonna, situated just west of Nordmarka, Nordaustlandet. Possibly after Salisbury Plain in southern England. Glen and Croft (1937) p. 270.
- Salisen** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Ice north of Steinsdalen, in the upper, western part of Austre Torellbreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Steinsalen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Salisknappen** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E  
Nunatak, 765m, at the head of Salisen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Salknappen** 79° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Nunatak in the uppermost part of Stubendorffbreen, Ny-Friesland. S. = the saddle button. Harland 1952.
- Sallyhamna** 79° 45' N 11° 20' E  
Small bay, harbour and Waldemar Kræmer's hut on the eastern side of the entrance to Holmiabukta, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the wife of Waldemar Kræmer, Sally Konstanse Kræmer, née Larsen, 1902-87, Tromsø, Norway. After Kræmer's death she remarried, and took the name Jenssen. She wintered in Sallyhamna with Kræmer. Løvenskiöld (1954) p. 4. *Sallyhamnen*, Liljequist (1947) p. 574.

*Sallyhamnen*, see Sallyhamna.  
*Salmon Lake*, see Laksvatnet.  
*Salmon lake*, see Røyetjørna.  
*Salmon Lakes*, see Røyetjørna.

**Salomonbreen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Small glacier at the head of Grennadalen, northernmost in Andrée Land. *Salomon-Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Salomon-Gl.*, see Salomonbreen.  
*Salomons Seen*, see Røyetjørna.

**Salpynten** 78° 12.4' N 12° 10.0' E  
600 m long peninsula constituting the southern point of Prins Karls Forland. S. = the saddle point. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Black Point*, Poole (1610) p. 7, Gerrits 1613, Phipps and Lutwidge 1774, Scoresby 1820 b, Parry (1828) p. 12; *Black Pt*, Phipps 1774 a; *Blak point*, Edge 1625; C. *Kynnae*, H. and M. Jansz 1620, Carolus 1634; C. *scirocco*, Dudley 1636; *Förlandsnäset*, Kolthoff (1901) p. 60; *Kijnae*, Blaeu 1662; *Point Black*, Conway 1906, Bruce 1909; *Pte de la Selle*, French chart 5375; *Pte Noire*, Phipps 1775 a; *Saddle Pt*, Phipps 1774 a; *Sal Pt*, Isachsen 1912; *Sal Pt.*, British chart 2751; *Salhuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *Sattel Landspitze*, Phipps 1777 a; *Sattel Sp.*, German chart 155; *Sattelkap*, Miethe (1923) p. 62; *Schwarze Landspitze*, Phipps 1777 a; *Zuijd hoek of Kinnas*, Doncker 1663; *Zuyd hoek of Kynnae*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Sorte-Pint*, Drasche (1874 a) p. 50; *Sydhuk*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Syd-Huk*, Keilhau (1831) p. 239; *Synder-Hücken*, Bentsen (1745) p. 297; *Sørhuken*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *Zuydhoeck*, Goos 1660; *Zuydhoeck of Kynnae*, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a.

**Salryggen** 77° 50' N 17° 26' E  
About 2 km long mountain ridge with the peaks, 785 m and 755 m, uppermost in Edvardbreen, in the central part of Heer Land. S. = the saddle ridge. Arnesen 1969.

**Salskjera** 78° 12.1' N 12° 07.0' E  
Three skerries 1.2 km west of Salpynten, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Ils Salskjær*, Isachsen 1915; *Sattel-Inseln*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 170.

*Salz Küste*, see Nordenskiöldkysten.

**Salzburgbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier between Pencktoppen and Jomsborga, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Traversed by member of the "Österreichische Spitzbergen-Fahrt 1931" on July 15. After Salzburg, city in Austria, the home of three of the five members of the Austrian Spitsbergen expedition of 1931. *Salzburger Gletscher*, Untersteiner 1932.

*Salzburger Gletscher*, see Salzburgbreen.  
*Samariebreen*, see Samarinbreen.

**Samarinbreen** 76° 54.5' N 16° 20' E  
About 14 km long glacier from its upper part Mefonna northwards to Samarinvågen in Hornsund, Sørkapp Land. After Samarin, fisher from Mezen (the White Sea), attached as craftsman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, summer work in 1900 and 1901. *Gl. Samarin*, Wassiliew 1925; *Samariebreen*, Bizozzero (1939) p. 413.

**Samarinvågen** 76° 57.7' N 16° 15' E  
Bay between Traunkammen and Meranfjellet formed by the retreat of Samarinbreen on the southern side of the inner part of Hornsund, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Samebreen** 78° 38' N 14° 08.5' E  
3.5 km long, tributary glacier from east in the lowest part of the Sveabreen complex, southwesternmost in James I Land. S. = the Sami glacier. In the area several localities have been named in connection with the Sami people. Orvin 1964.

*Samieberg*, see Saurieberget.  
*Samuelsonbreen*, see Samuelssonbreen.

**Samuelssonbreen** 77° 55.5' N 16° 09.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier from Gramryggen and Skalken to the southern side of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After the Swedish geologist, Fil. dr. Carl S. Samuelsson, 1892-1927, who visited Spitsbergen in 1917 and once later on. He wrote several papers about wind erosion in Arctic regions. *Samuelsonbreen*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Sandbreen** 78° 27.2' N 16° 50' E  
Small glacier in the northwestern slope of Storholen with a branch southwestwards to the valley between Aitkenfjellet and Sindballefjellet, and another branch northeastwards to Aitkendalen, southernmost in Bünsow Land. After Thomas Sand, miner and member of several Scottish Spitsbergen expeditions. *Sand's Glacier*, Mathieson 1922.

**Sandbukta** 78° 16.3' N 12° 05.5' E  
2.5 m wide, open bay between Pricepynten and Austflyodden on the eastern coast of Austflya, southernmost on Prins Karls Forland. After Thomas Sand, miner and member of several Scottish Spitsbergen expeditions. Isachsen 1912 b, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Sandbukten*, see Fleur de Lyshamna.  
*Sandefjord Pt*, see Sandefjordneset.

**Sandefjordneset** 78° 00.4' N 14° 12.0' E  
Cape on the western side and about 12 km from the inlet to Grønnfjorden, near Kokerihamna, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sandefjord, town in Norway, which was the home town of the floating factory Hecla, which used Kokerihamna as its anchorage in 1909. *Sandefjord Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Sanderbreen** 79° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier on the northeastern side of Einsteinfjellet, east of Austfjorden, southwest in Ny-Friesland. After the Austrian geologist and professor, Dr. Bruno Sander, 1884-1979. Schwarzacher.

*Sandford Gl.*, see Idunbreen.

**Sandfordfjella** 78° 33.8' N 18° 40.0' E  
12 km long, partly ice covered row of mountains between Akademikarbreen, Negribreen and Johansenbreen, northernmost in Sabine Land. Skr. 122 map I.

*Sandfordhøgda*, see Sandfordhøgdene.

**Sandfordhøgdene** 80° 10' N 22° 30' E  
Mountain on the western side in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After the English geologist Kenneth Stuart



Sandford, who visited Spitsbergen and worked up geological material from Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.  
*Sandfordhøgda*.

**Sandhamna** 76° 34.7' N 16° 17' E  
Bay between Øyrlandsodden and Flintskjera in the south and west and Sandhamnoddan in the north, southwest on the coast of Øyrlandet, Sørkapp Land. S. = the sandy harbour. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sandhamnoddan** 76° 35.2' N 16° 17' E  
Point between Ålvika and Sandhamna on the southern part of the western coast of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sandodden** 78° 13.6' N 13° 11.5' E  
Point in Wilkinsbukta on the northern side of the outer part of Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Sandrevet** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Shoal off Torellbreen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the sand riff. Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25.

*Sand's Glacier*, see Sandbreen.  
*Sandsteinberget*, see Reinhornet.

**Sandsteinfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain about 10 km southeast of Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sandstone mountain. *Nathorstberg*, Holmsen 1910; *Nathorsts berg*, Holmsen 1911 a.

**Sandsteinkløfta** 79° 20' N 15° 12' E  
Valley in the eastern side of Kronprins Haralds Fjell, Andrée Land. Vogt. *Sandstone Gorge*, Vogt.

*Sandsten-Berg*, see Nathorstfjellet.  
*Sandstensfjeld*, see Nathorstfjellet.  
*Sandstenskammaren*, see Festningen.  
*Sandstenskammen*, see Festningen.  
*Sandstone Gorge*, see Sandsteinkløfta.  
*Sandstone Mt.*, see Reinhornet.  
*Sandudden*, see Blautneset.

**Sandvatnet** 78° 25.2' N 12° 51.5' E  
Lake in the northern part of the end moraine of Eidembreen, 500 m south of Grussjøen, southwest in Oscar II Land. Arnesen 1983.

**Sandvika** 80° 39.5' N 20° 41' E  
Bay on the northern side of Parryøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. S. = the sandy bar. Hjelle 1980.

**Sandvikodden** 80° 40' N 20° 39' E  
Point on the northern side of Parryøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1984.

**Sandålen** 76° 35.6' N 16° 17.5' E  
Small, narrow spit between Sandbogen and Ålvika on the western coast of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the sand eel. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Sant Jons bai*, see St. Jonsfjorden.  
*Sant Jonsbayøya*, see Hermansenøya.  
*Santhansholman*, see St. Hansholmane.  
*Sardam Bay*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

*Sardammer R.*, see Van Keulenfjorden.  
*Sardammer Rivier*, see Van Keulenfjorden.  
*Sardammer Rivier*. Either the outer part of Van Keulenfjorden or the inner part of Recherchefjorden. Cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

**Sarkofagen** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Low mountain innermost in Longyeardalen between Longyearbreen and Larsbreen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Name used by the coal mining company. Balstad (1955) p. 120.  
*Kistefjellet*, Balstad (1955) p. 120.

*Sars I.*, see Sarsholmen.

**Sarsbukta** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Bay south of Sarstangen, Forlandsundet. After Michael Sars, 1805-69, Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Oslo. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baie Sars*, Isachsen 1915.

**Sarsholmen** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small islet in the bay east of Kapp Bruun in Orvin Land, north of the eastern part of Nordaustlandet. 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, which visited Spitsbergen in 1878. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Sars I.*, Ulve 1871.

**Sarstangen** 78° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Sandy point east of Forlandsrevet north of Sarsbukta, Forlandsundet. After Michael Sars, 1805-69, Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Oslo. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 27. *Banc de Sable*, Bellin 1764; *C. di Keerwick*, Dudley 1636; *Langøren*, Pettersen 1864; *Langøven*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Michael Sars Pt*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Øren*, Isachsen (1919) p. 10.

**Sarsvatnet** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Small lake immediately north of Ossian Sarsfjellet, east of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. 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, which visited Spitsbergen in 1878. Orvin 1934 a.

**Sarsøya** 78° 40' N 11° 20' E  
Coastal plain east of Forlandsrevet, Oscar II Land. After Michael Sars, 1805-69, Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Oslo. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29. *Plaine Sars Øyra*, Isachsen 1915; *Øra*, Oxaas (1955) p. 104.

**Sartoriusbreen** 77° 50.6' N 14° 07' E  
About 2 km long glacier from the northern side of Skardkampen down towards Erdmannbreen and Ytterdalen, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the German Dipl.-Ing. Jacob Sartorius, b. 1897, topographer to the expeditions of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser 1923-24 and 1925. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Sarvisalmi*, see Hornsund.  
*Sassele bay*, see Sassenfjorden.  
*Sassele of Sassen Bay*, see Sassenfjorden.  
*Sassen*. Abbreviation for Sassenfjorden and the district at Sassenelva. Also indicated the house Fredheim in Sassendalen, built by Hilmar Nøis, and later owned by the Norwegian government. Nøis (1953) p. 94, Balstad (1955) p. 116.

*Sassen Area*. Hardly meant to be a geographical name. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 9.

*Sassen bay*, see Sassenfjorden.

*Sassen Bay Tract*, see Saksedal.

*Sassen baay*, see Sassenfjorden.

*Sassen Hut*, see Fredheim.

*Sassen Quarter*, 78° 10' N 16° E. Area south of Sassenfjorden, from Adventfjorden to Sassendalen. De Geer 1910 a.

*Sassen Range*, 78° 10' N 16° 30' E. Mountains south of Sassendalen. De Geer 1912.

*Sassen Riv.*, see Sassanelva.

*Sassen River*, see Sassanelva.

*Sassen-Bay*, see Sassenfjorden.

*Sassendal*, see Sassendalen.

**Sassendalen** 78° 15.5' N 17° 20' E

Large, open valley from Sassenfjorden southeastwards and then eastwards to Rabotbreen in Sørkapp Land. The lower part of Sassendalen represents parts of the divide between Sabine Land and Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. It is one of the most beautiful valleys on Spitsbergen. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 32. *Rendal*, Rabot 1894; *Rendalen*, Nathorst 1883; *Saksendalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18; *Sassendal*, Conway 1897 b.

**Sassanelva** 78° 15.5' N 17° 20' E

River running through Sassendalen, Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25. *Rendalriver*, Brun (1903) p. 119; *Sassen Riv.*, Dubois 1912; *Sassen River*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 37, Mathieson 1920.

**Sassenfjorden** 78° 23' N 16° 30' E

Part of Isfjorden between Nordenskiöld Land and Bünsow Land. The fiord is limited in the west by a line between Diabasodden and Gåsodden, in the east by a line between Bjonapynten and a small point about 400 m west of Fredheim. Meteorological observations carried out by the Nowegian hunting expedition of L. G. Nisja from June 1900 to August 1901 (at the mouth of Sassanelva). "The word sas means sluice, basin or something like that, or entrance from the sea". Letter from Dr. F. C. Wieder of May 12, 1936. The origin of the name is, however, not certain. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 14. *East Branch*, De Geer 1910 a; *Golfo Grande*, Dudley 1636; *Saksefjorden*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Saksen*, Lumholtz (1896) p. 151; *Saksenbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 18; *Sassele bay*, van Keulen 1717; *Sassele of Sassen Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Sassen bay*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Sassen baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Sassen-Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Sasson Bay*, Lumholtz (1896) p. 151; *Saasen-bej*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 103.

*Sassentalebene*. Probably identical to the outermost part of Sassendalen. Dege (1941) p. 97.

*Sasson Bay*, see Sassenfjorden.

**Satellittane** 79° 30' N 11° 40' E

Ridge with several peaks south of Staxrudfonna in Albert I Land. S. = the satellites.

**Satellitthøgda** 80° 06' N 31° 28' E

Small mountain north on Andréeneset, westernmost on Kvitøya. Station for position determination belonging to the Norwegian Polar Institute. Hjelle 1980.

**Satellitpasset** 79° 30.1' N 11° 45.5' E

Pass between Smeerenburgbreen and Lilliehöökibreen,

southwest of Satellittane, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Sattel Bg.*, see Salfjellet.

*Sattel Landspitze*, see Salpynten.

*Sattel Sp.*, see Salpynten.

*Sattel-Inseln*, see Salskjera.

*Sattelkap*, see Salpynten.

**Saturnfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 20' E

Nunatak between Sentralisen and Kvitbreen, on the divide between Ny-Friesland and Olav V Land. After the planet. Harland 1952.

*Sauehavna*, see Trygghamna.

*Sauhamna*, see Trygghamna.

*Sauhamnen*, see Trygghamna.

*Saurie Berg*, see Tschermakfjellet.

*Saurie Hook*, see Saurieberget.

*Saurie River*, see Saurieelva.

*Saurie Tal*, see Sauriedalen.

**Saurieberget** 78° 30.5' N 15° 44' E

Mountain range with the highest, snow covered peak of 660 m that is a part of Frostisen, between Litle Sauriedalen, Studentdalen, Rotundafjellet and Siklarhallet, southernmost in Dickson Land. After Triassic sauria (fossil reptiles) which have been found here. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Saurie*, De Geer 1912; *Samieberg*, Lamont (1876) p. 272; *Saurie Hook*, De Geer 1910 b; *Saurie-Bg.*, Nordenskiöld 1875 b; *The Saurian Mountains*, Nordenskiöld (1879) p. 139.

*Saurie-Bg.*, see Saurieberget.

**Sauriedalen** 78° 31' N 15° 26' E

About 16 km long valley from Nordfjellet and Gyntflya to Tschermakfjellet and Siklarhallet, through the central, southern part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. *Frustrationhulvei*; *Haga V.*, De Geer 1912; *Rendalen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 40; *Renntier Thal*, Drasche (1874 a) p. 37; *Saurie Tal*, De Geer 1910 b; *Saurieklyftan*, Klinckowström (1891) p. 84.

**Saurieelva** 78° 31' N 15° 26' E

River from Njordfjellet through Sauriedalen to Nordfjorden, south in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. *Saurie River*, Conway (1897) p. 240.

*Saurieklyftan*, see Sauriedalen.

*Saurietal*, see Øgledalen.

**Saussureberget** 77° 25.9' N 15° 22.5' E

About 3 km long mountain with the heights 394, 1039, 765, 917 and 904 m, between the upper part of Finsterwalderbreen and Sveitsarfonna, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Horace Bénédict (Benoit) de Saussure, 1740-99, Swiss naturalist. *Saussure's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Saussure's berg*, see Saussureberget.

**Savičbekken** 76° 55.3' N 15° 45.0' E

Brook through Sacičdalen to Sigfredbogen, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian astronomer Alexei Nikolayevich Savič, 1810-83. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Savičdalen** 76° 54.7' N 15° 47' E  
About 2.5 km long valley between Wurmbrandegga in the east and Savičtoppen, in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After the Russian astronomer Alexei Nikolayevich Savič, 1810-83. *Savitsjdalen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Savičtoppen** 76° 54.1' N 15° 46.5' E  
464 m high peak between Savičdalen and Lisbetdalen, in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After the Russian astronomer Alexei Nikolayevich Savič, 1810-83. Name transferred from Wurmbrandegga. The original name included Wurmbrandegga, Kovalevskajafjellet and Gavrilovtoppen. *Chaine Savitch*, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliev 1925; *Savitsjtoppen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Savičvatnet** 76° 54.7' N 15° 45' E  
Small lake at the northern point of Savičtoppen, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian astronomer Alexei Nikolayevich Savič, 1810-83. *Savitsjvatnet*, Svalbard map C13 (1948); *Savitsjvn*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Savitsjdalen*, see Savičdalen.  
*Savitsjdalgangen*, 76° 55' N 15° 47' E. Small valley west of Wurmbrandegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Savitsjfellet*, 76° 53.9' N 15° 50' E. Peak southernmost in Wurmbrandegga. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Savitsjtoppen*, see Savičtoppen.  
*Savitsjvatnet*, see Savičvatnet.  
*Savitsjvn*, see Savičvatnet.  
*Scania Glacier-cap*, see Vegafonna.

**Scaniahalvøya** 79° 30' N 20° 00' E  
Peninsula south of Wahlenbergfjorden in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Scania (Skåne), province in Sweden. *Presqu'île Scania*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Schakt Névéén*, see Sjaktbreen.  
*Schansberg*, see Skansen.

**Schareholmane** 76° 59.6' N 22° 14.5' E  
Group of three larger and some smaller islets, east of Tiholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Five men, among them Schare, were forced to winter here when they lost their ship September 3, 1833. Four of them were saved on June 22, 1834, one man died. Orvin 1964.

*Scharfreiter*, see Skarpryttaren.

**Scheelebreen** 77° 43.8' N 17° 00' E  
About 16 km long north-southwards glacier between Fagerstafjella and Vriompeisen northeast in Nathorst Land. After Carl Wilhelm Scheele, 1742-86, Swedish chemist. Orvin 1960. *Scheeles Névéér*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Scheelefjellet** 77° 45.5' N 16° 55.5' E  
The northeasternmost and 1206 m high mountain area, with Hyllebrekka, in Fagerstafjella, northeast in Nathorst Land. After Carl Wilhelm Scheele, 1742-86, Swedish chemist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Scheeles Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

**Scheelemorenen** 77° 48' N 16° 51' E  
About 8 km long, old moraine on the southern side of Rindersbukta, west of the lowest part of Scheelebreen, Nathorst Land. After Carl Wilhelm Scheele, 1742-86, Swedish chemist. Orvin 1964.

*Scheeles Berg*, see Scheelefjellet.  
*Scheeles Névéér*, see Scheelebreen.

**Scheibreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier in the northern part of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Per Schei, 1875-1905, Norwegian geologist, member of the Second Norwegian Arctic Expedition in the vessel "Fram" 1898-1902, of which Isachsen also was a member. *Gl. Schei*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Schlei-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 206.

**Scheibukta** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Bay off Scheibreen, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Groote Vogel Baai*, Bennet and van Wijck 1829.

**Scheteligelva** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
River, the head of which is situated south of Scheteligfjellet south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Jakob Grubbe Cock Schetelig, 1875-1935, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo. He worked up geological material of Norwegian polar expeditions, including those from Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907. Orvin 1934 a.

**Scheteligfjellet** 78° 55.5' N 11° 42' E  
Mountain comprising the east-westwards mountain ridge and the southwestwards ridge with Stollnuten, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 27, 1928, for geographical surveying. After Jakob Grubbe Cock Schetelig, 1875-1935, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo. He worked up geological material of Norwegian polar expeditions, including those from Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mt Schetelig*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Scheteligtoppen** 78° 55.6' N 11° 41.5' E  
718 m high peak in Scheteligfjellet, west of Ny-Ålesund at Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. After Jakob Grubbe Cock Schetelig, 1875-1935, Norwegian geologist, professor at the University of Oslo. He worked up geological material of Norwegian polar expeditions, including those from Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907. Liestøl 1988.

*Schildburg*, see Grimheia.  
*Schildwach-Bank*, see Sentinelleflaket.  
*Schillisodden*, 76° 59.9' N 15° 40.5' E. Point at Oseanografodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Schivebukta** 74° 27' N 19° 17' E  
Bay on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Claus Schive, Norwegian civil engineer, on Spitsbergen in 1916, for the coal-mining company Adventdalens Kullfelt, and on Bjørnøya in 1918, for the company Bjørnøen A.S. Hoel 1925.

**Schivefjellet** 79° 20' N 12° 40' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. After Jakob Henrik Schive, b. 1899, colonel and chief of the Army Map Service. Air Photography of Svalbard 1960 and 1961 was performed on the initiative of Schive. Orvin 1960.

**Schivesporen** 79° 26.6' N 12° 53' E  
Small mountain ridge projecting eastwards from the northern part of Schivefjellet, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Gjelsvik 1991.

- Schjelderupbreen** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Glacier from the western ending near the head of Bockfjorden. After Thorleif Fredrik Schjelderup, 1859-1931, Norwegian business man from Oslo, contributor to Isachsen's expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1909-10, which mapped and named the glacier. *Glacier Schjelderup*, Hoel 1911 b, Isachsen 1915.
- Schlehenberg*, see Sla-berg.  
*Schlei-Gletscher*, see Scheibreen.  
*Schlimmes od. Teufels Cap*, see Hakluythovden.  
*Schloß*, see Borgen.  
*Schlösser-Insel*. The largest island west of Wordiebukta, Rijpfjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) pp. 80-81.  
*Schmerenburg*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Schmerenborg*, see Smeerenburg.  
*Schmidtberget*, see Šmidberget.  
*Schmutz-Gletscher*. Glacier west of Duvefjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1954) p. 255.  
*Schneble-Berg*. Mountain (385 m) south of Adlersparrefjorden. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1954) p. 252.  
*Schnee Kuppe*, see Snøtoppen.  
*Schnee-dom*, see Snødomen.  
*Schneekuppe*, see Snøtoppen.  
*Schneider Berg*, see Schneiderberget.
- Schneiderberget** 77° 20' N 22° 30' E  
Mountain in the peninsula east of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. After Hans Jakob Sparre Schneider, 1853-1918, Norwegian zoologist, curator at the museum at Tromsø and colleague of Kükenthal. He worked up materials from Arctic regions. *Schneider Berg*, Kükenthal 1890.
- Schneider-Insel*, see Wordieodden.
- Scholandervika** 80° 15' N 23° 50' E  
Small bay south in Sætherbukta in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After P. F. Scholander, member of Norwegian expeditions to North East Greenland in 1930, to South East Greenland, and to Nordaustlandet in 1931. He wrote the first modern critical account of the flora of Nordaustlandet and was the first to suggest the richness of the northern and eastern parts of the island. Neilson 1967.
- Schoone Bay*, see Fagerbukta.  
*Schoone Haven*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Schoonhaven*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Schoonhoven*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Schoorland*, 79° 20' N 10° 30' E. Part of the coast near Dei Sju Isfjella. Dudley 1636.
- Schottfjellet** 79° 12.4' N 11° 39.0' E  
554 m high mountain on the eastern side of Mitrahallvøya, north and east of Trongdalen, south in Albert I Land. After professor Paul Gerhard Schott, 1866-1961, oceanographer, Deutsche Seewarte, Hamburg. Member of the German "Valdivia" expedition 1898-99. The mountain was mapped by Isachsen's expeditions of 1906 and 1907, sent out by Prince Albert I of Monaco, himself an oceanographer. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mt Schott*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Schulzbanken** 73° 50' N 07° 20' E  
Bank west of Bjørnøya. Sjøkart 515, 1962.
- Schoultzhamna** 78° 23.5' N 17° 06' E  
Bay on the southern side of Kapp Schoultz and on the southern coast of Tempelfjorden, Sabine Land. After Ernst Gustaf Wilhelm Axelson von Schoultz, b. 1881, Swedish naval officer, member of De Geer's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1908 when soundings were made in Isfjorden. See also Norseliusdjupet. Aasgaard (1949) p. 49. *Schoultzhavna*, Aasgaard (1949) p. 38; *Schultzhavna*, Aasgaard 1941.
- Schoultzhavna*, see Schoultzhamna.  
*Schrammskardet*, 76° 56.9' N 16° 07.5' E. Pass from Körberbreen to Petersbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Schröder-Stranzeidet** 80° 16.5' N 24° 23' E  
Isthmus between Pollen in Adlersparrefjorden and Finn Malmgrenfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.
- Schröder-Stranzfjellet** 80° 18' N 20° 20' E  
Gentle mountain ridge southeast in Laponiahallvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the leader of Schröder-Stranzekspedisjonen 1912-13, who perished on Nordaustlandet.
- Schrödingerbreen** 79° 08.4' N 16° 23' E  
About 4.5 km long east-west-going glacier between Rutherfordfjellet and Grøssfjellet southeast in Ny-Friesland. After Erwin Rudolf Josef Alexander Schrödinger, 1887-1961, Austrian Nobel Prize winner in physics 1933. Schramm.
- Schultzhavna*, see Schoultzhamna.
- Schulzbanken** 73° 50' N 07° 20' E  
Sjøkart 515, 1962.
- Schwänenhals*. Used on ridge west of Sidorovberget. Büdel.  
*Schwarz Cap*, see Kaldneset.  
*Schwarz Eck*, see Kaldneset.  
*Schwarze Landspitze*, see Salpynten.  
*Schwarze Sp.*, see Svartneset.  
*Schwarze Vorgebürge*, see Kaldneset.  
*Schwarzer Berg*, see Svartberget.  
*Schwarztoppen*. Hochrainer and Bieler 1966.  
*Schwarzwand-Massiv*. Group name of the mountains from Gipshuken northwards to Tjosås-fjellet. Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 119.  
*Schwedishes Vorland*, see Svenskøya.  
*Schweigaard Gl.*, see Schweigaardbreen.
- Schweigaardbreen** 80° 10' N 24° 30' E  
Glacier debouching into Albertinibukta in the northeastern part of Austfonna, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Anton Martin Schweigaard, 1808-70, Norwegian jurist and politician, professor at the University of Oslo. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Schweigaard Gl.*, Ulve 1872.
- Schweinfurth B.*, see Schweinfurthberget.
- Schweinfurthberget** 78° 20' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Barentsøya. After Georg August Schweinfurth, 1836-1925, German Scientist and African explorer like Heuglin himself. Heuglin named a number of localities in Spitsbergen after African explorers. *Schweinfurth B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.
- Schweitzer-Gletscher*, see Bogebreen.  
*Schweizer Névé*, see Sveitsarfonna.

*Schwerdt Gl.*, see Schwerdtbreen.

**Schwerdtbreen** 77° 40' N 22° 00' E  
Glacier north of Müllerberget, in the western part of Edgeøya. After Heindrich Schwerdt, 1810-88, Oberpfarrer in Gräfontonna (Thür), author of popular geographical works (North Pole etc.). *Schwerdt Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Schübeler I.*, see Schübelerøya.

**Schübelerøya** 80° 20' N 26° 00' E  
Island north of the eastern part of Nordaustlandet. Visited by S. van Dongen (the Nobile relief expedition) on June 27, 1928. After Fredrik Christian Scübeler, 1815-92, Norwegian botanist, professor at the University of Oslo. *Schübeler I.*, Ulve 1872, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

*Schyttnunataken*. No indication of locality. Schytt and Blake. *Schønninghline*, see Schønningholmane.

**Schønningholmane** 76° 57' N 15° 47.5' E  
Six skerries between Höferpynten and Gåshamna on the southern coast of Hornsund, north in Sørkapp Land. After Schønning Hansen, Lofoten, Norway, d. 1939, who wintered as a hunter in Gåshamna 1927-29, 1931-37 and 1938-39. In the autumn of 1939 his motor boat was wrecked in Forlandssundet, and he drowned. *Schønninghline*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Schönrock*, see Point de Schénrock.

**Schönrockfjellet** 77° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain south of Emiljanovbreen west of Storfjorden, east in Torell Land. After Alexander Mikhailovich Schönrock, b. 1853, participated in 1900 as a magnetician in the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, which mapped and named the place. *Mt Schoenrock*, Wassiliev 1925.

**Scoresbyfjellet** 79° 09.6' N 11° 22.5' E  
604 m high mountain between Mitra and Taulusfjellet south on Mitrahålvøya, Albert I Land. After William Scoresby Jun., 1789-1857, English whaler, scientist and clergyman, who ascended the mountain on July 23-24, 1818 (Scoresby (1820) vol. I, p. 119 ff.). Later ascended by G. Isachsen and A. Hoel with assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 2, 1907, and by W. Solheim of the Hoel Expedition on August 13, 1928, for geographical surveying and geological work. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Scoresby*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Vørterkaka*, Isachsen (1908) p. 140.

**Scoresbygrotta** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Small limestone cave on the eastern shore of Blomsterhamna, Kongsfjorden, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After William Scoresby Jun., 1789-1857, English whaler, scientist, and clergyman. *Scoresbygrotten*; *Scoresbys Grotta*, Kuylenstierna in Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 b, Chydenius (1865) p. 367 (picture).

*Scoresbygrotten*, see Scoresbygrotta.  
*Scoresbys Grotta*, see Scoresbygrotta.  
*Scoresbys ø*, see Scoresbyøya.

**Scoresbyøya** 80° 20' N 21° 00' E  
About 10 km<sup>2</sup> large island off Sabinebukta, north of Nordaustlandet. Visited by A. E. Nordenskiöld in 1861 and the Albertini expedition on June 14, 1929 (Albertini (1932) p.

62). After William Scoresby Jun., 1789-1857, English whaler, scientist, and clergyman. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Scoresbys ø*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Storbai-øya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 59.

*Scot Gl.*, see Scottbreen.  
*Scotia*, see Scotiafjellet.  
*Scotia Glacier*, see Scotiabreen.  
*Scotia Glen*, see Scotiadalen.

**Scotiabreen** 78° 31.3' N 11° 10.5' E  
Small glacier in the northern side of Scotiafjellet, in the central, western part of Prins Karls Forland. After "Scotia", the ship used by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce on his Antarctic expedition of 1902-04. *Scotia Glacier*, Bruce 1909.

**Scotiadalen** 78° 31.0' N 11° 13.0' E  
About 3.5 km long north-southwards valley between Scotiafjellet in the west and Baklia in the east, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After "Scotia", the ship used by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce on his Antarctic expedition of 1902-04. *Scotia Glen*, Bruce 1913; *Vallée Scotia*, Isachsen 1915.

**Scotiafjellet** 78° 30.8' N 11° 09.0' E  
3.5 km long mountain with the heights 540, 481 and Allanfjellet 410 m, west of Scotiadalen and north of Normandalen in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Ascended by J. M. Wordie and D. A. Allan in 1919 (Tyrell (1924) p. 446). After "Scotia", the ship used by Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce on his Antarctic expedition of 1902-04. *Mt Scotia*, Bruce 1908; *Scotia*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Skottefjellet*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Scots I*, 77° 10' N 23° E. Small island south of Edgeøya. Cannot be identified. Edge 1625.  
*Scott Hansens Berg*, see Scott-Hansenfjellet.

**Scott Keltiefjellet** 79° 20' N 14° 15' E  
Mountain with the highest peak of 1367 m, and the ridge west-southwestwards from this peak, comprising a peak of 1070 m, Andrée Land. Ascended by members of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition on August 21, 1924 (Binney (1925 c) p. 237). After Sir John Scott Keltie, 1840-1927, British geographer, secretary to the Royal Geographical Society in London 1892-1915. *Keltiefjellet*, Birkenmajer (1965) p. 138; *Mt Scott Keltie*, Isachsen 1915.

**Scott Turnerbreen** 78° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Glacier on the western side of Bolterdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Scott Turner, b. 1880, American geologist, general manager of Arctic Coal Co., Arctic Steamship Co. and Ayer & Longyear, 1911-16. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Scottbreen** 77° 33.0' N 14° 23.0' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier between Wijkanderberget and Bohlirnyggen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Possibly named after Robert Henry Scott, 1833-1916, British geologist and meteorologist. Among other subjects, he wrote about native iron, in which Nordenskiöld too was keenly interested. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11. *Scot Gl.*, Bienaimé 1894 b, Rolleston 1896, Hamberg 1905.

**Scott-Hansenfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain 763, on the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, between Sellströmbreen and Frambreen, Vasahålvøya, Albert I Land. After captain Sigurd Scott-Hansen, 1868-1937,

Norwegian naval officer, member of The Norwegian North Pole Expedition under Fridtjof Nansen 1893-96, as leader of the meteorological, astronomical and magnetic observations. See also Frambreen. *Mt Scott-Hansen*, Isachsen 1915; *Scott Hansens Berg*, Strindberg 1897.

**Scott-Ruudfjellet** 76° 55.6' N 16° 41.5' E  
Bow-shaped and partly ice covered mountain with the heights 639 and 525 m, between Mendeleevbreen, Fredfonna and Svalisbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After the painter Gunnar Scott-Ruud, 1897-1953, who was engaged with the Norwegian Polar Institute as a designer and who drew the first Svalbard maps on the scale 1:100 000. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Scottvika** 78° 36.9' N 16° 40' E  
Small bay on the northern side of Kapp Scott, on the eastern side of Billefjorden, northwest in Bünsow Land. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

*Sea Horse I.*, see Hopen.  
*Seahorse B.*, see Selvågen.  
*Seahorse Bay*, see Brucebukta.  
*Sea-horse Bay*, see Selvågen.  
*Seahorse I.*, see Kvalrossøya.  
*Seahorse Island*. Island in Hinlopenstretet. Cannot be identified. Woodfall (1865) p. 310.  
*Seal bay*, see Kobbefjorden.  
*Seal I.*, see Kobbøya.  
*Seal I.*, see Anderssonøyane.  
*Seal Point*, see Selpynten.

**Sebrafjella** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain group comprising the peaks Skjoldkollen, Nordkollen and Sørkollen, in the western part of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. The mountains are built up of almost horizontal strata of Devonian sandy rocks with alternating colours, red and green. Hence the name meaning the zebra mountains. *Mts Zebra*, Isachsen 1915; *Zebra Plateau*, De Geer 1913; *Zebra-Berge*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Second Glacier*. On the western slope of Ben Nevis. Hardly meant to be a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 20.  
*Second Reef*, see Laguneneset.  
*Second valley*, see Andredalen.

**Sederholmfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain near the head of Austfjorden, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Ater Dr. Jakob Johannes Sederholm, 1863-1934, Finnish geologist, managing director of the Finnish Geological Survey. See also Finlandsveggen. *Mt Sederholm*, De Geer 1912.

*Sedgwickjøkelen*, see Sedgwickjøkulen.

**Sedgwickjøkulen** 78° 45' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from east to the upper part of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the British geologist Adam Sedgwick, 1758-1873. Harland's Cambridge expeditions were organized at the Sedgwick Museum. Harland 1952. *Sedgwickjøkelen*, Harland 1952.

*Sedm ostrovù*, see Sjuøyane.  
See *Thal*, see Vatnedalen.  
*Seehunds-Bai*, see Kobbefjorden.  
*Seehund-Spitze*, see Selpynten.  
See *Landungs-Tal*, see Vatnedalen.

*Seelheim Berg*, see Seelheimfjellet.

**Seelheimfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain on the northern side of eastern part of von Postbreen, between von Postbreen and Hayesbreen, Sabine Land. After Dr. Heinrich Gustav Seelheim, b. 1884, member of Filchner's German Spitsbergen expedition in 1910. On August 15 (Seelheim's birthday) the expedition camped near this mountain, which was named by Filchner. Seelheim was in 1930 appointed German consul for Western Canada, residing at Winnipeg. *Seelheim Berg*, Filchner and Seelheim 1911.

**Seelisberg** 78° 13.6' N 21° 08.0' E  
Low, plateau mountain near the coast north of Talaverafya on the southwestern part of Barentsøya. After the Swiss mountain Seelisberg. Büdel (1960) p. 83.

*Seepferd I.*, see Hopen.  
*Seeusche uytkyck*, see Utkiken.  
*Seeuwsche Eylandt*, see Ytre Norskøya.  
*Seeuwse I.*, see Ytre Norskøya.  
*Seewsche Baij*. Perhaps Holmiabukta. Blaeu 1662.  
*Sefström Gl.*, see Sefströmbreen.  
*Sefström Ridge*, see Sefströmkammen.

**Sefströmbreen** 78° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Large glacier debouching into the inner part of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. The front of the glacier visited by the Swedish geologist G. De Geer in 1882 and surveyed by him in 1896 (De Geer (1910 a) p. 16), traversed by A. Staxrud and others of the Isachsen expedition in July 1910. After Nils Gabriel Sefström, 1787-1845, Swedish mining scientist, chemist and geologist, well-known for his investigations of glacial stria, and for his "boulder flood" theory as an explanation of the deposits of the ice-age. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Sefström Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 264, and 1910 a; *Sefströmin jäätikkö*, Saraste (1925) p. 146; *Sefström-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 164; *Splendid Glacier*, Trevor Battye (1897 a) p. 249.

*Sefströmin jäätikkö*, see Sefströmbreen.

**Sefströmkammen** 77° 50' N 14° 34' E  
About 6 km long mountain ridge with the heights Hamretoppen 527 m, 410, 547, 540 and 505 m, from Søre Aurdalsbre southeastwards along Aurdalen in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition, on August 2, 1921, for geographical surveying. After Nils Gabriel Sefström, 1787-1845, Swedish mining scientist, chemist and geologist, well-known for his investigations of glacial stria, and for his "boulder flood" theory as an explanation of the deposits of the ice-age. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Sefström Ridge*, De Geer 1912; *Sefströms Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

**Sefströmmorenen** 78° 41.8' N 14° 33.0' E  
Peak in the front moraine of Sefströmbreen, at the foot of Kolosseum, James I Land. After Nils Gabriel Sefström, 1787-1845, Swedish mining scientist, chemist and geologist, well-known for his investigations of glacial stria, and for his "boulder flood" theory as an explanation of the deposits of the ice-age. Helle 1987.

*Sefströms Berg*, see Sefströmkammen.





- Seidbreen** 77° 45' N 22° 47' E  
Glacier from Edgeøyjökulen southwestwards towards Dyrdalen, north of Gandbreen, Edgeøya. S. = the sorcery glacier.
- Seidfjellet** 79° 25' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain north of Tavlefjellet on the western side of Wijdefjorden, east in the central part of Andrée Land. S. = the sorcery mountain. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Seip Fjell*, see Seipfjellet.
- Seipfjellet** 77° 55.4' N 14° 08.5' E  
Mountain with the peaks 720 and 710 m, between Orustdalen, Vestre Grønnfjordbreen and Dahlfonna, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition, on July 16, 1911, for geographical surveying. After Karl Seip, 1850-1909, Norwegian clergyman, educationalist and politician, minister for church affairs and education 1908-09, in which capacity he proposed a government grant for Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Seip Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.
- Seitsemän jäävuorta*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.  
*Seitsens.*, see Sjuøyane.
- Sejerstedfjella** 79° 18.5' N 11° 09.5' E  
Seven km long mountain ridge with the heights Diggersknatten 534 m and Novsteinen 748 m, between Førstebreen and Andrebreen on the western coast of Albert I Land. After Nils Johannes Sejersted, 1865-1921, Norwegian army officer, managing director of the Geographical Survey of Norway 1914-21. Member of the Government Advisory Spitsbergen Committee 1918-21. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mts Sejersted*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Sekkebreen** 79° 25' N 12° 20' E  
Tributary glacier to Monacobreen, between Strengenhagenfjellet and Alvrøggen, Haakon VII Land. S. = the sack glacier. Orvin 1964.
- Sekken** 74° 30' N 18° 53' E  
Lake near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the bag. Hoel 1925.
- Selanderneset** 79° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Headland south of the mouth of Wahlenbergfjorden, westernmost in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After professor Nils Haquin Selander, 1804-70, Swedish astronomer. With Sven Lovén he drew up the recommendation which the Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm gave Torell's expedition of which A. E. Nordenskiöld was a member. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Selander*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Cap Selander*, Grad (1866) p. 35.
- Selbukta** 77° 01.5' N 16° 19.5' E  
Bay between Selodden and Hornholmen, limited in the north and northeast by Storbreen and Hyrnebreen, southwest in Torell Land. S. = the seal bay. Siedlecki 1959.
- Selfström-Gletscher*, see Sefströmbreen.  
*Seliger Gl.*, see Seligerbreen.
- Seligerbreen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from west toward Monacobreen, near its front in Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Paul Seliger, 1863-1935, German topographer of the Topographische
- Abt. der Preuss. Landesaufnahme. He constructed the stereophotogrammetrical map of Woodfjorden from Bock and Poninski's survey in 1907, and put the names on the map, naming various localities after the Christian names of a number of acquaintances and relatives. *Seliger Gl.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.
- Seligerknatten*, see Seligernabbane.
- Seligernabbane** 79° 28.9' N 12° 08.5' E  
Crag in the upper part of Seligerbreen, west in the Monacobreen complex, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Mursteinen*, Orvin; *Seligerknatten*, Orvin 1964.
- Selisbukta** 78° 06.3' N 14° 17.0' E  
2.5 km wide bay between Heerodden and Kapp Dresselhuys, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the sealer "Selis" which was bombed along with "Isbjørn" by German aircrafts on May 14, 1942. 14 Norwegians were killed. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Seljehaugdalen** 77° 23.5' N 14° 15.0' E  
1.5 km long, tributary valley to Slettelfjeldalen, between Dørdalsnuten and Seljehaugfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Seljehaugfjellet** 77° 22.6' N 14° 16.5' E  
637 m high mountain between Slettelfjeldalen, Fløysletta, Seljehaugdalen and Thiisdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Werenskiöld and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on August 22, 1917, and by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 20, 1919, for geological and topographical work. After Olav Meyer Ingebrigtsen Seljehaug, b. 1888, Målselv, Norway, who on several occasions served as assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions between 1916 and 1928. He wintered as a watchman in Adventdalen in 1917-18 and 1918-19, for the company A/S Svalbard Kulgruber. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Seljehaugs Fjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25; *Seljehaugsfj.*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919.
- Seljehaugs Fjell*, see Seljehaugfjellet.  
*Seljehaugsfj.*, see Seljehaugfjellet.
- Sellströmbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier east of Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. After Oscar Emil Sellström, b. 1845, from 1864 to 1877 Swedish officer, later lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Argentine republic, leader of the Military Academy in Buenos Aires. Contributor to Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's polar expedition of 1897, of which Strindberg was a member. *Sällströms Glacier*, Strindberg 1897.
- Selmaneset** 78° 13.6' N 13° 56.0' E  
The southern spit of the peninsula between Trygghamna and Ymerbukta in the southern part of Oscar II Land. After Selma Ottilliana Lovisa Lagerlöf, 1858-1940, Swedish authoress and Nobel Prize winner. The cape is the extreme spur of Vermlandryggen, so named after the home district of Selma Lagerlöf. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Cape Selina*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 229; *C. Selma*, De Geer 1910 a.
- Selneset** 78° 51.0' N 10° 31.5' E  
Small point northernmost in Hornesflya at the western coast of the northernmost part of Prins Karls Forland. The only colony of common seal between Fuglehuken and Kapp Sietoe is

situated at Selneset and the islet 200 m north-northeast of it. Gjertz 1990.

**Selodden** 77° 01.7' N 16° 17.5' E  
Small promontory in the front of Hyrnebreen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. The point was exposed some time between 1949 and 1956. Siedlecki 1959.

**Selpynten** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Point north of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the seal point. *Pointe des Phoques*, Grad (1866) p. 32; *Pte du Chien de mer*, French chart 5375; *Seal Point*, Grad (1866) p. 32, British chart 2751; *Seehund-Spitze*, Dittmer (1901) p. 255; *Säl Pt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Sälodden*, Kullin 1934 b; *Säludden*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Sölpynt*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955.

**Selungane** 79° 40' N 14° 20' E  
Crags south of Gråhuku, northernmost in Andrée Land. S. = the seal pups. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Selvågen** 78° 33.1' N 11° 20.0' E  
3.5 km long bay on the western side of the central part of Forlandsundet, limited by a line from Reinhardpynten to Dawespynten, the innermost part of the bay is called Kulpen, Prins Karls Forland. S. = the seal bay. *B. des Chiens Marins*, de Reste 1801; *Ferrier Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Ferrier Haven*, Bruce 1908, Isachsen 1912 a; *Peter Winter-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Petter Vinters bai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *Petter Vinters hamn*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *Pieter Winters bay*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Seahorse B.*, Conway 1906; *Seahorse Bay*, Baffin (1613) p. 56; *Zealand B.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Zeehonde Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710, Bennet and van Wijk 1829, Muller 1874, Conway 1898; *Zeehonde baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Zeehonden Bay*, Giles 1724 c; *Zeelands Baij*, van Keulen 1710; *Vinterhamna*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

**Selvågflya** 78° 30.7' N 11° 24' E  
Four km long coastal plain on the southern side of Selvågen in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Sem ostrovov*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Semenov Be*, see Semenovfjella.

**Semenovfjella** 78° 06.5' N 22° 33' E  
Mountain area about 300-350 m high comprising Kravnuten and Rindhovden, surrounded by Raundalen, Berrflöta, Osten-Sakenfjellet, Flatberget, Berghausen and Pistradalen, in the northern part of Edgeøya. After Peter Petrovich Semenov, (later: Semenov-Tjan-Shanski), 1827-1914. Russian geographer, president of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society from 1873. Authority on the geography of Asia. *Semenov Be*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Semkat-Insel*, see Long Island.

**Semmeldalen** 77° 58' N 15° 24' E  
About 8 km long valley from north to the outer part of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the reindeer cow valley. *Rental*, Holmsen 1910; *Stordalen*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Stortal*, Holmsen 1910.

**Semmeldalselva** 77° 56' N 15° 25.5' E  
15 km long river from the divide between Istjørnelva and the

river from Skiferdalen, through Semmeldalen, passing Stormyra in Kaldbukta, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Semmelryggen** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Ridge at the upper part of Semmeldalen, leading up to top 746 m in Nathorstfjellet, north in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the reindeer cow ridge. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Semužje ozera*, see Laksvatnet.  
*Senta-Bucht*, see Sentabukta.

**Sentabukta** 78° 38.6' N 16° 46' E  
Bay on the southern side of Adolfbukta, east of Kapp Napier, northwest in Bünsow Land. After "Senta", the ship used by the Duke of Sachsen-Altenburg's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1911. *Senta-Bucht*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 159.

*Sentinel*, see Sentinelknausen.  
*Sentinel Rock*, see Sentinelknausen.  
*Sentinel Rock*, see Skiltvaktan.

**Sentinfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain just southwest of Ålandsvatnet, east in Dickson Land. Harland 1952.

**Sentinelknausen** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Rock in Cambridgebreen, near Ålandsvatnet, east in Dickson Land. From its shape, a detached upright pinnacle. Harland 1952. *Kuchenform Kuchenform*, Herrmann (1942) p. 105; *Napfkuchenform Napfkuchenform*, Herrmann (1942) p. 105; *Sentinel*, Glen (1935) p. 189; *Sentinel Rock*, Mann 1933.

*Sentinel Bank*, see Sentinelleflaket.  
*Sentinellebanken*, see Sentinelleflaket.

**Sentinelleflaket** 77° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Bank 20 km from the coast between Isfjorden and Bellsund. This bank is very characteristic and soundings taken here enable navigators to find their way into Isfjorden in foggy wather, hence the name. *Banc de la Sentinelle*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 21; *Schildwach-Bank*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 137; *Sentinelle Bank*, British chart 2751; *Sentinellebanken*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Sentinellosa** 78° 50.2' N 16° 17.0' E  
The northernmost, projecting part of Sentinfjellet, east in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.

**Sentralbanken** 74° 00' N 34° 00' E  
Bank in the central part of the Barents Sea (See Barentshavet). *Central Bank*, Lee (1936) p. 110.

**Sentralisen** 78° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Ice area between Conwayjøkulen and Formidablebreen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

**Sentralishetta** 78° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Ice dom in the northeastern part of Sentralisen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

**Sentralpiggen** 79° 07.6' N 12° 29.5' E  
1025 m high, partly snow covered peak in H.U.Sverdrupfjella and on the northern side of the upper part of Konsulbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the central peak. Winsnes 1984.

S

*Separation point*, see Midterhukun.  
*Sept Montagne de glace*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

**Septeret** 79° 16.5' N 11° 46.5' E  
711 m high peak on the central part of Kong Haakons Halvøy, west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the sceptre. Orvin 1964.

*Sept-Iles*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Seraskitoppen*, see Ceraskijtoppen.

**Sergeevfjellet** 76° 52.5' N 15° 42' E  
437 m high mountain constituting the central area of Struvefjella, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After A. M. Sergeev, second-in-command of the "Bakan", Russian Navy, one of the vessels used by the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, summer cruise 1899. *Mt Sergeiev*, Wassiliew 1925; *Sergejevffjellet*.

**Sergeevskaret** 76° 52.4' N 15° 44.5' E  
Pass with two small lakes in the northern part, between Lidfjellet and Sergeevfjellet in Struvefjella, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After A. M. Sergeev, second-in-command of the "Bakan", Russian Navy, one of the vessels used by the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, summer cruise 1899. *Sergejevskaret*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Sergejevffjellet*, see Sergeevfjellet.  
*Sergejevskaret*, see Sergeevskaret.  
*Sergievskifjellet*, see Sergievskifjellet.

**Sergievskifjellet** 77° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain west of Strongbreen about 12 km from its front in Kvalvågen, west of Storfjorden, northernmost in Torell Land. After Dmitrij Dmitrievich Sergievskij, 1867-1920, Russian geodetic surveyor, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen of 1899-1902, chief of the Russian wintering party in 1899-1900, at Hornsund. Later chief of the Geodetic Survey of Russian Turkestan. *Mt Serghievsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Sergievskifjellet*.

**Sergievskijpasset** 76° 49.8' N 16° 18' E  
Glaciated pass between the northeastern part of Bungebreen and Mefonna, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Dmitrij Dmitrievich Sergievskij, 1867-1920, Russian geodetic surveyor, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen of 1899-1902, chief of the Russian wintering party in 1899-1900, at Hornsund. Later chief of the Geodetic Survey of Russian Turkestan. *Pass. Serghievsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Sergievskipasset*.

*Sergievskipasset*, see Sergievskijpasset.

**Serkaksla** 78° 32.6' N 17° 23' E  
The mountain shoulder from the eastern side of Kvitserken towards Tunabreen, easternmost in Bünsow Land. After Kvitserken. Arnesen 1981.

*Serla Gl.*, see Serlabreen.

**Serlabreen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. *Serla* (old Swedish) = late, in the neighbourhood Arlabreen, *arla* (old Swedish) = early. *Serla Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

*Serovychodni země*, see Nordaustlandet.

**Sessflya** 78° 34.3' N 11° 17.5' E  
Three km long coastal expanse on the northeastern side of Sesshøgda, between Selvågen and Marchaislaguna, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Sesshøgda** 78° 33.5' N 11° 15.0' E  
2.5 km long mountain with the heights 431 and 409 m, easternmost in Thomsonfjella, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian adaption of the Gaelic name Meall an t-Suidhe, spur of Ben Nevis in Scotland, meaning the resting hill. *Meall an t'-Suidhe*, Bruce 1908.

*Set Abel*, see Abeltoppen.  
*Set Alexander*, see Alexanderfjellet.  
*Set Aurivillius*, see Aurivilliusfjellet.  
*Set Blanc*, see Kvittoppen.  
*Set Brøgger*, see Brøggertinden.  
*Set Bull Simonsen*, see Bull Simonsenfjellet.  
*Set Carr*, see Carrfjellet.  
*Set Conway*, see Conwaytoppen.  
*Set de la Patience*, see Tolmodryggen.  
*Set de Seue*, see De Seuetinden.  
*Set du Café*, see Kaffitoppen.  
*Set Eleonore*, see Eleonoretoppen.  
*Set Engström*, see Engströmtoppen.  
*Set Finsterwalder*, see Finsterwaldertoppen.  
*Set Forel*, see Foreltinden.  
*Set Fraenkel*, see Frænkeltoppen.  
*Set Fulmarus*, see Havhestfjellet.  
*Set Giard*, see Giardtinden.  
*Set Gjerstad*, see Gjerstadfjellet.  
*Set Harald*, see Haraldfjellet.  
*Set Heiberg*, see Heibergtinden.  
*Set Heim*, see Mercantonfjellet.  
*Set Hoel*, see Hoelfjellet.  
*Set Hofgaard*, see Hofgaardtoppen.  
*Set Horneman*, see Hornemantoppen.  
*Set Haaken*, see Haakentoppen.  
*Set Jäderin*, see Jäderinfjellet.  
*Set Karl Pettersen*, see Karl Pettersenfjellet.  
*Set Kilian*, see Kiliantoppen.  
*Set Kregnes*, see Kregnestoppen.  
*Set Larssén*, see Larsséntoppen.  
*Set Lie*, see Sophus Liefjellet.  
*Set Lier*, see Liertoppen.  
*Set Liljeborg*, see Liljeborgfjellet.  
*Set Moe*, see Moefjellet.  
*Set Myhre*, see Myhretinden.  
*Set Neufeldt*, see Neufeldttoppen.  
*Set Otto*, see Ottotoppen.  
*Set Pettersen*, see Karl Pettersenfjellet.  
*Set Productus*, see Productustoppen.  
*Set Pteraspis*, see Pteraspistoppen.  
*Set Ringnes*, see Ringnestinden.  
*Set Rostosky*, see Rostoskytoppen.  
*Set Rubin*, see Rubinfjellet.  
*Set Stregehagen*, see Stregehagenfjellet.  
*Set Teiste*, see Trollfuglfjella.  
*Set Torgersrund*, see Torgersruudfjellet.  
*Set Triangle*, see Triangelen.  
*Set Taalmodigheten*, see Tolmodryggen.  
*Set Westman*, see Westmanfjellet.  
*Set With*, see Trollhåttan.  
*Set With*, see Withfjellet.  
*Seterdalsneset*, see Sæterdalsneset.

**Setevatnet** 78° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Small subglacial lake in the glacier Kongsvegen, between Grensefjellet and Gåvetoppen in James I Land. The name is connected with "sete", a Norwegian term for terraces deposited by lakes which have been dammed by glaciers. *Lac Setesjø*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 37, and 1915.

*Setie taeij*, see Kapp De Geer.  
*Sette Isole*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Sette montagne di ghiaccio*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.  
*Sever mys*, see Nordkapp.  
*Severnaja butha*, see Nordhamna.  
*Severo Wostočnaja Zemlja*, see Nordaustlandet.

**Sevrinberget** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain west of the inner part of Lady Franklinfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Sevrin Andreas Jakobsen Skjeltan, b. 1905, member of the Norwegian expedition to Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land in 1930, and of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition of 1931 under Swedish professor and geographer H. Ahlmann, which named the mountain. Kulling 1934 a.

*Sexe Gl.*, see Sexebreen.

**Sexebreen** 80° 00' N 25° 30' E  
Glacier on the northeastern side of Nordaustlandet. After Sjur Aamundssøn Sexe, 1808-88, Norwegian geologist (ice age) and mining man, professor at the University of Oslo. *Sexe Gl.*, Ulve 1872.

**Sfinksen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain near Petuniabukta, northeast of the head of Billefjorden, easternmost in Dickson Land. After its shape. *Sphinxen*, Nordenskiöld 1875 a.

*Sfinxudden*. Point in Billefjorden, cannot be identified with certainty. Hägg (1951) p. 243.  
*Shallow River*, see Reindalselva.

**Shannonbåen** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Rock in Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After H.M.S. "Shannon", British frigate, one of captain Broke's ships on his expedition to Spitsbergen in 1807. Broke 1807.

*Sharp Peak*, see Kvasstoppen.  
*Shefferdes orcales*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Sheila Burn*, see Sheilabekken.

**Sheilabekken** 78° 38' N 16° 47' E  
Brook about 700 m east of Brucebyen, northwest in Bünsow Land. After Sheila, daughter of the Scottish polar explorer W. S. Bruce, after whom Brucebyen, The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate's settlement was named. Slater, who named the brook, was in Spitsbergen in 1921 as glaciologist with the Oxford University Expedition. Brucebyen was the headquarter of the expedition. *Sheila Burn*, Slater (1925) p. 430.

**Sherdahlfjellet** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 438 m, on the southern side of Kongsfjorden south of the coal-field at Ny-Ålesund, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Bertel Kristoffer Arnesson Sherdahl, b. 1878, Norwegian mining engineer, 1917-29 manager of the coal mines at Ny-Ålesund belonging to Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. See also Sofie Grue. Orvin 1934 a. *Kolfjellet*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 29.

*Shoal Point*, see Langgrunnodden.  
*Shoal-Point-Land*, see Storsteinhalvøya.  
*Short Valley*, see Skamdalen.  
*Shrewsbury po.*, see Kapp Linné.  
*Sichelberg*, see Sigden.  
*Sicherheits-Hafen*, see Trygghamna.

**Sidebeinet** 79° 21.6' N 13° 13.5' E  
About 6.5 km long mountain ridge between Karlsbreen and Stjertbreen in Haakon VII Land. S. = the rib. Helle 1988.

**Sidevegen** 78° 46.0' N 12° 58.0' E  
About 9 km long glacier southwest in the upper part of the Kongsvegen complex, north in Oscar II Land. S. = the side-way, a side-way to Kongsvegen. Helle 1987.

**Sidorovberget** 78° 13.2' N 22° 54' E  
Height northernmost in Berrheia, northeasternmost of Edgeøya. After Michael Konstantinovich Sidorov, 1823-87, Russian business man and zoologist. Explored northern Russia, and advocated the opening up of a sea route to Siberia. *Geyer-Schnabel*, Büdel; *Ssidoroff B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Sidorow Kamm*, see Rotjesfjellet.  
*Sieben Inseln*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Sieben-Schwestern*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

**Siedleckibreen** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Glacier in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. After the Pole, Dr. Stanislaw Emil Michael Siedlecki, 1912-2002, b. in Krakow. He wintered as a meteorologist on Bjørnøya 1932-33 and was member of the Polish expedition 1934, which mapped this area. In 1936 he crossed Spitsbergen from the south to Ny-Friesland with S. Bernadsikiewicz and K. Narkiewicz Jodko. In 1937 he took part in a Polish expedition to Greenland. Later leader of a station in upper Silesia belonging to the Geological Institute. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Siegelfjellet*, see Zigel'fjellet.

**Siegerbreen** 77° 27.2' N 15° 53.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier from Sukkertoppen northwards to Siegerdalen in the eastern side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Robert Sieger, 1864-1926, Austrian geographer. Professor at the University of Graz. See also Becketoppane. *Sieger's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

**Siegerdalen** 77° 28.0' N 15° 55.5' E  
About 2 km long valley on the eastern side of Friherrefjella at the mouth of Siegerbreen, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Robert Sieger, 1864-1926, Austrian geographer. Professor at the University of Graz. See also Becketoppane. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Sieger's glacier*, see Siegerbreen.

**Sietoeholmen** 78° 46.6' N 10° 30.0' E  
Small islet just off Kapp Sietoe, northernmost on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Gjertz 1990.

**Sigdbreen** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Sigdfjellet, westernmost in Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).



**Sigden** 78° 23' N 21° 15' E  
Nunatak, 546 and 552 m, on Barentsjøkulen north of Freemanbreen, Barentsøya. S. = the sickle. Büdel. *Gjelsvikind*, Büdel; *Sichelberg*, Büdel.

*Sigden*, see Hæljarnet.

**Sigdfjellet** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
680 m high mountain in Pilsudskifjella, Torell Land. S. = the rieping hook mountain. Name owing to the shape. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Sigfredborg** 76° 55.6' N 15° 42.5' E  
Open bay on the western side of Kviveodden on the southern side of the outer part of Hornsund, Sørkapp Land. After Sigfred Anton Nordby Kristoffersen, b. 1899, Norway, assistant at Tromsø Museum and Fiskeridirektoratet, Bergen. He wintered a number of years as a trapper in Svalbard. From the winterings at Hornsund and Sørkapp he wrote about the birdlife. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Siggerudfjella** 77° 43' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain area with Krokberget, Skjermtoppen 835 m and Skjermnosa 615 m, between Paulabreen, Nataschabreen and Bakaninbreen, southwest in Heer Land. After Thor Hamburg Siggerud, b. 1928, Norwegian geologist and leader of the expeditions with the Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Sigjordalen** 74° 26' N 19° 08' E  
Valley or depression northwest of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = the solifluction valley. Hoel 1925.

**Signalpiggen** 79° 20' N 11° 30' E  
Nunatak 332m, in Lilliehöökreen, Albert I Land. S. = the signal peak. *Pic du Signal*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Signedalen** 79° 15.7' N 11° 31.0' E  
Wide valley east on Mitrahalvøya between Dronning Mauds Fjell, Nilsfjellet and Chunfjellet, from Signehamna and Nilspollen southwestwards to the watershed, south in Albert I Land. After Signe Amalie Isachsen, née Eide, 1876-1911, married in 1903 to the polar and Spitsbergen explorer, Gunnar Isachsen. *Vallée Signe*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Vallée Zeppelin*, Mathey-Dupraz (1915) p. 18.

*Signehalvøya*, see Mitrahalvøya.

**Signehamna** 79° 16.4' N 11° 33.0' E  
Bay on the western side of Lilliehöökfjorden, limited by a line between Fritjovneset and Gunnarpynten, Mitrahalvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Signe Amalie Isachsen, née Eide, 1876-1911, married in 1903 to the polar and Spitsbergen explorer, Gunnar Isachsen. The bay was mapped and named by the expedition to Spitsbergen which Prince Albert I of Monaco organized and Gunnar Isachsen led in 1906 and 1907. North of Signehamna is Fritjovneset, south of it are Gunnarpynten and Nilspynten, and farther inland is Erlingvatnet, all these names connected with members of the Isachsen family. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Orlogshavnen*, Isachsen (1907) p. 113; *Port Signe*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Signes havn*, Isachsen (1908) p. 137.

*Signes havn*, see Signehamna.

**Signybreen** 76° 58.2' N 16° 41' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier between Kinnhøgda and Elsenuten, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Signy Bang, b. 1891,

Bagn, Valdres, Norway. Engaged with Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser from 1936. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sigridholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
One of Lovénøyane, Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Sigrid Elisabeth Frödin, née Larson, b. 1883, married in 1914 to J. Frödin, Swedish geographer, professor at the University of Uppsala, an acquaintance of Gunnar Isachsen's. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Ile Sigrid*, Isachsen 1915.

**Sigurdfjellet** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E  
Extinct volcano, 1162 m, between Karlsbreen and Frænkelbreen, west of the head of Woodfjorden, east in Haakon VII Land. After the famous Norwegian Viking king Sigurd the Crusader. *Mt Sigurd*, Hoel 1911 b; *Mts Sigurd*, Isachsen 1915.

*Sigurdstal*, see Remjedalen.

**Sigynfjellet** 79° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain south of Lokeryggen at the head of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Sigyn, wife of Loke in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Siklarhallet** 78° 28.5' N 15° 33' E  
Slope between the lower part of Sauriedalen, Saurieberget and Kapp Thordsen, southernmost in Dickson Land. S. = the murmur slope, from the sound of the brooks. Arnesen 1981.

*Siksaken*, see Geitene.

**Siktefjellet** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 836 m, on the northern side of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. S. = the aim mountain, for survey purposes. *Mt Ziel*, De Geer 1913; *Ziel-B.*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Silderåa** 77° 47.9' N 13° 53' E  
Brook from the foot of Ytterdalssåta through the northernmost of Tetingvatna into Marvågen, about 300 m north of the northern part of Flosjøen, at Lågnesflya southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the rippling rivulet. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Sildresletta** 78° 49' N 10° 52' E  
Plain with many small brooks north of Richardlaguna, Prins Karls Forland. S. = the rippling plain. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Sildretjørna** 78° 55.5' N 28° 42' E  
Lake in the southern and central part of Basaltflya on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After the plant purple saxifrage which grows here.

*Silen*, see Sylen.

**Silesiabreen** 76° 54.8' N 16° 00.0' E  
Small glacier between Silesiafjellet and Nordfallet at the northern side of Gåsbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Silesiafjellet** 76° 54.7' N 16° 01.5' E  
670 m high mountain on the northern side of Gåsbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. After Silesia, a province in Poland. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Siljanfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain between Morabreen and Orsabreen on the northern side of Holmströmbreen, northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Siljan, lake in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Siljan*, De Geer 1912.

*Siljeström Névé*, see Grønfjordbreane.  
*Siljeström Ridge*, see Siljestrømkammen.

**Siljestrømkammen** 77° 54.5' N 14° 24.5' E  
About 6 km long mountain ridge with the heights 692 and 500 m, between Grønfjordbreane in the west and Grønfjorddalen and Janssonbreen in the east, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Per Adam Siljeström, 1815-92, Swedish physicist and schoolmaster. Took part in the French expedition in "La Recherche" 1938-39 (wintering at Bossekop in Norway). *Chaîne Siljeström*, Isachsen 1915; *Siljeström Ridge*, De Geer 1912.

**Sillhøgda** 79° 00' N 18° 20' E  
Mountain between Blårevbreen and Kvitrevbreen on the northern side of Oslobreen, southeastermost in Ny-Friesland. After sills of dolerite, which occur here. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Sillhøgda** 78° 32.4' N 18° 18.5' E  
Mostly ice covered mountain between the northern part of Perthesfjellet and Malte Brunfjellet, north in Sabine Land. Holland 1961. *Silltoppane*, Holland 1961.

*Silltoppane*, see Sillhøgda.

**Siloodden** 74° 29' N 19° 12' E  
Cape immediately north of Tunheim on Bjørnøya. The coal-loading plant ("silo") stood here at the time the mines were in operation (1916-25). *Silo-odden*, Kjær (1929) p. 18.

*Silo-odden*, see Siloodden.

**Simledalen** 79° 00' N 15° 50' E  
Valley leading from Dyrskardet down to Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. S. = the reindeer cow valley. Lid 1929 p. 458.

**Simlestupet** 78° 54.2' N 11° 33.5' E  
The southernmost part of Kiærfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. The area is used by the reindeers in the calving season. Liestøl 1988.

*Simonsen I.*, see Simonsenøya.

**Simonsenøya** 78° 50' N 21° 30' E  
One of the Rønnbeckøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After W. Simonsen, Norwegian sealing skipper, who contributed to the exploration of the Kara Sea. *Simonsen I.*, Ulve 1872.

**Sinaiberget** 77° 57' N 15° 15' E  
Mountain range with the heights Profeten 663 m, 844, 665, 690, 595, 820, 685, 665 and 675 m, between Semmeldalen, Kalvdalen, Tavlebreen and Passdalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition on August 7, 1912, for geographical surveying. After one of the assistants to the expedition of the Norwegian geologist Gunnar Holmsen in 1909, nicknamed Moses, ascended this mountain and brought back some sandstone slabs. Hence the mountain was named Sinai. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Mt Nobel*, De Geer 1912.

**Sindballefjellet** 78° 25.5' N 16° 54' E  
825 m high mountain on the northern side of Tempelfjorden, between Bjonadalen, Cooperbreen, Storholen and Fuhrmeisterdalen, south in Bünsow Land. Ascended by K. Gleditsch and assistants on August 25, 1923, by A. Koller and assistants on August 11, 1924, and by A. Koller and assistants on July 18, 1932, all of the Hoel Expedition, for geographical surveying. After Kristian Sindballe 1884, Danish jurist, professor at the University of Copenhagen, commissioner nominated to examine the territorial claims in Svalbard 1925-27. See also Templet. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Nathorst Berg*, Filchner 1914; *Temple Mount*, Mathieson 1920.

**Sindrebreen** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier west of the northern part of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After the dwarf Sindre in Norse mythology. *Gl. Siner*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Sindreryggen** 79° 36' N 17° 20' E  
Small mountain ridge on the northern side of Sindrebreen, on the southern side of Valhallfonna, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

*Singerfjella*, see Zingerfjella.

**Sinkholmen** 77° 44.7' N 14° 15.5' E  
Small skerry about 200 m southeast of the southern point of Bellsundholmen in Reniusøyane, southeastermost on Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the zink skerry, because of the occurrences of zinc-blende. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5. *Zinkholman*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Sir Martindalen** 78° 04.8' N 17° 53.5' E  
About 6 km long valley on the northern side of Lardyfjellet, on the divide between Sabine Land and Heer Land. After Sir Martin Conway, English alpinist and Spitsbergen explorer. *Sir Martins dal*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Sir Martins dal*, see Sir Martindalen.

*Sir T. Smith Bay*, see Keerwyck.

*Sir Thomas Smiths bay*, see Forlandsundet.

*Sir Thomas Smith's Bay*. "Beyond Red Beach", the locality cannot be identified. Beechey (1818) p. 292.

*Sir Thomas Smiths Inlet*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Sir Thomas Smith's Inlet*, see Hinlopenstretet.

**Sir Thomasfjellet** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain south of the head of Vestfjorden in Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. After Sir Thomas Smith, d. 1625, one of the governors of the Muscovy Company, London. *Mt Sir Thomas*, Conway 1897 a; *Tomasfjellet*, Lid 1929.

**Sirkelvatnet** 80° 10' N 22° 40' E  
Lake in the eastern part of Mefjordheia, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the circle lake.

**Sistebreen** 79° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from the west to Veteranen west of the head of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. S. = the last glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Sivertsenfjellet** 77° 53.5' N 14° 31.5' E  
Small, 510 m high, mountain between Janssonbreen, Wendelbofjellet, Nordre Aurdalsbreen and Flygarfonna, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian lieutenant Sigurd Wilhelm Sivertsen, b. 1907, flight pilot during

the mapping of Svalbard from the air in 1936. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Sivertøya*, see Kiepertøya.

**Sivfjella** 78° 38.5' N 15° 43' E  
Mountain west of Torfjellet between Lyckholmdalen, Rinddalen, Njordfjellet and Tverrelvdalen in the central part of Dickson Land. After Siv, wife of Tor in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960. *Gravelfjella*, Imperial College Spitsbergen Expedition 1959.

**Sjaktbreen** 77° 57' N 16° 37' E  
About 6 km long glacier from the eastern side of Gustavfjellet down to Slakbreen and Gruvfonna, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the shaft glacier. See also Borbreen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Schakt Névéén*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Sjakttårnet** 77° 56' N 16° 36' E  
921 m high peak on the southern side of Sjaktbreen, east of Gustavfjellet in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Sjdanovfjellet*, see Ždanovfjellet.  
*Sjeneverbai*, see Ginevratnén.

**Sjettebreen** 79° 20' N 11° 00' E  
The second from the north of the mountains on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. S. = the sixth glacier. *Glacier No. 6*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Sjettedalen** 79° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Valley on the western side of Wijdefjorden, east in Andrée Land. S. = the sixth valley. *6th Valley*, Conway 1897 a.

**Sjoa** 78° 28' N 20° 30' E  
River through Sjodalen in the northwestern part of Barentsøya. Orvin 1964.

**Sjodalen** 78° 25' N 20° 30' E  
Valley in the northwestern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name.

**Sjodalsflya** 78° 27.5' N 20° 29.0' E  
About 4.5 km long plain between Sjodalen and Storfjorden, northwesternmost on Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

*Sju öarne*, see Sjuøyane.

**Sjubrebanken** 79° 18.0' N 09° 40.0' E  
Sea area with depths from 50 to 200 m, between a westwards line from Magdalenuken, southwards to Kongsfjordrenna, outside the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Sjubrebukta** 79° 29.8' N 10° 51.5' E  
Bay in front of Sjubreen, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

**Sjubreen** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
The northernmost glacier on the coast between Krossfjorden and Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. S. = the seventh glacier. *Glacier No. 7*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Sjubreflaket** 79° 28.0' N 10° 35.0' E  
Level elevation from Magdalenuken southwards to 79° 19' N, outside the northwestern coast of Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

*Sjukovskifjella*, see Žukovskijfjella.

**Sjursethfossen** 78° 39.6' N 15° 54.5' E  
60 m high waterfall in the upper part of Odinelva, north of Torfjellet, in the central part of Dickson Land. After A. Sjurseth, one of the directors of Kavli Cheese Company in England, one of the leading supporters of the Imperial College Spitsbergen Expedition 1959. Smith 1960.

*Sjuøyane*, see Sjuøyane.

**Sjuøyane** 80° 41.0' N 20° 57.0' E  
Group of islands comprising Parryøya, Nelsonøya, Martensøya, Phippsøya, Tavleøya, Vesle Tavleøya and Rossøya in addition to several small islets and skerries, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. Visited by Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition in 1861 (Nordenskiöld (1863) p. 13). S. = the seven islands. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *7 Eylanden*, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663, van Keulen 1680; *Broeders*, Plancius 1612; *De 7 Eylanden*, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720; *De 7 Öer*, Pettersen 1864; *Die 7 Inseln*, Pagès 1786; *Isole Sju*, Hoel (1950) p. 451; *Le 7 Isole*, Albertini (1929) p. 156; *Le Sette Isole*, Martens (1680) p. 65, Hugues 1901 b; *Les sept Iles*, Bernard (1715) p. 34; *Sedm ostrovů*, Andrée (1931) p. 308; *Seitsens.*, Saraste 1925 a; *Sem ostrovov*, Vasiliev 1915; *Sept-Iles*, Grad (1866) p. 18; *Sette Isole*, Andrée (1930 d) p. 78; *Shefferdes orcadés*, Fox 1635; *Sieben Inseln*, Petermann 1864; *Sju öarne*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Sjuøyane*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919; *Sjöeyjar*, Árnason (1931) p. 71; *Zeven eilanden*, Muller 1874; *Syv Öerne*, Spitsbergen Gazette (1897) p. 29; *Syvöer*, Alme (1895) p. 4; *Syvöyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 59; *The Seven Islands*, Phipps 1774 a, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Sjuøyflaket** 80° 45.0' N 21° 00.0' E  
Bank surrounding Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. S. = the seven islands bank. *Tafel Pl.*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933.

*Sjælland Plateau*, 79° 30' N 10° 30' E. The southern part of Danskøya. De Geer 1913.

*Sjæringa*, see Skjeringa.  
*Sjöeyjar*, see Sjuøyane.

**Sjøflya** 79° 45' N 15° 40' E  
Barren area south of Mosselbukta, north in Ny-Friesland. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Sjögrenfjellet** 78° 51' N 27° 58' E  
Mountain west of Passet, westernmost on Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After professor Sten Anders Hjalmar Sjögren, 1856-1922, Swedish mineralogist and geologist, professor at the University of Uppsala, where Hamberg also was professor. *Sjögrens Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899.

*Sjögrens Berg*, see Sjögrenfjellet.

**Sjøhamaren** 80° 43.2' N 20° 47' E  
Small mountain on the northern half of Phippsøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. S. = the sea crag. Hjelle 1980.

- Sjølivhaugane** 80° 20' N 19° 40' E  
Two hills between Zeipelbukta and Omdalkilen on the eastern side of Brennevinsfjorden, west on Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the motor cutter "Sjøliv" which brought the members of the expedition of Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen from Brennevinsfjorden. Orvin 1964.
- Sjønabben** 79° 45' N 15° 50' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Femmilsjøen, Ny-Friesland. After Femmilsjøen.
- Sjøværnbukta** 79° 30' N 13° 00' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Bockfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. After the ship "Sjøværn", used for sounding at Svalbard. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964. *Flyvika*, Orvin 1960.
- Sjaallpynten*, see Langgrunnodden.  
*Sjåtílneset*, see Kapp Sietoe.
- Skafet** 79° 23.9' N 11° 56.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, narrow mountain ridge west in Lapparentryggen, Haakon VII Land. S. = the handle, refers to Riva = the rake, in the neighbourhood. Arnesen 1988.
- Skafet** 74° 30' N 18° 57' E  
Small lake near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the handle. After its shape. Hoel 1925.
- Skaget** 77° 41' N 17° 34' E  
830 m high mountain area comprising Skagsnipa, Skagskampen and Skagsmulen, between Nataschabreen, Moršnevbreenn and Lindstrømbreen, southwesternmost in Heer Land. After mountain in Norway. Orvin 1960.
- Skagskampen** 77° 40.7' N 17° 38.5' E  
The northeastern peak in Skaget, southwesternmost in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.
- Skagsmulen** 77° 39.4' N 17° 31.5' E  
The southernmost part of Skaget, between the Paulabreen complex and the Strongbreen complex, southwest in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.
- Skagsnipa** 77° 40.3' N 17° 31' E  
The northwesternmost peak in Skaget, southwesternmost in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.
- Skaierhamna*, see Worsleyhamna.  
*Skaiersbai*, see Woodfjorden.  
*Skaiersbaihamna*, see Worsleyhamna.  
*Skaiersbai-øyan*, see Andøyane.
- Skakkbu** 76° 15' N 25° 00' E  
Storehouse for skin, built in 1963 on Egsetstranda, Hopen. Søreide.
- Skakken** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
760 m high mountain between Ismøybreen and Paierlbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the log-sided or unsymmetrical. Here because the western side towards Paierlbreen is steep and barren, whereas the eastern part is covered by Ismøybreen, reaching the same height as the top of the mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Skalfjellet*, see Skålfjellet.
- Skalken** 77° 55' N 16° 15' E  
1040 m high mountain peak between Gramryggen and Røystoppen in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the first cut of a loaf. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Skallen** 80° 15' N 24° 30' E  
Small mountain easternmost in Glenhalvøya, the western side of Finn Malmgrenfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the scull. After the shape seen from the south. Neilson 1967.
- Skalpellen** 77° 29.6' N 16° 49.0' E  
Three km long and 860 m high mountain on the eastern side of Doktorbreen and south of Sporebreen, north in Torell Land. S. = the scalpel. Arnesen 1986.
- Skamdalen** 79° 20' N 15° 00' E  
Valley west of Wijdefjorden in Andrée Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name Short Valley. *Kurzes Thal*, German chart 155; *Short Valley*, Conway 1897 a.
- Skammelen** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
575 m high mountain east of Stolryggen, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the foot stool. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Skanken** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain ridge between Aavatsmarkbreen and Erikkabreen, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the shank. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Skansbukta** 78° 31.5' N 16° 02' E  
About 2.2 km long bay southeast in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt bay. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Skansviken*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 53, Nordenskiöld 1875; *Skas Bay*, British chart 2751.
- Skansdalen** 78° 33' N 15° 58' E  
About 6 km long valley from Skansbukta northwest towards Frostisen, southeast in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt valley. *Grande Vallée*, Bienaimé 1894 d.
- Skansdalsbreen** 78° 33.5' N 15° 46' E  
The northernmost branch in Frostisen down to Skansdalen, southeasternmost in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt valley glacier. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.
- Skansdalselva** 78° 33' N 15° 58' E  
River through Skansdalen from Skansdalsbreen to Skansbukta, southeast in Dickson Land. S. = the redoubt valley river. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.
- Skansebogen** 79° 32.2' N 14° 40.0' E  
9 km long mountain ridge comprising Gardisten, between Forkdalen and Hisdalfjellet, north in Andrée Land. S. = the entrenchment bow. Liestøl 1988.
- Skansen** 78° 33' N 16° 08' E  
About 6 km long mountain between Skansbukta, Myadalen, Fonnosa and Alvrekaldalen in the southeastern part of Dickson Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 28, 1924, for geographical surveying. S. = the redoubt. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Festungs-Berge*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 161; *Gora Fanton*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 77; *Mont Chateau-Fort*, Bienaimé 1894 d; *Schansberg*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.



*Skansen Quarter*, 78° 30' N 16° E. Area between Skansbukta and Mimerbukta. De Geer 1912.

*Skansviken*, see Skansbukta.

**Skanoörodden** 77° 52' N 16° 42' E  
Cape on the western side of Sveabukta, 1 km northeast of Kapp Amsterdam, innermost in Van Mijenfjorden, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Skanör, small town on a promontory in Skåne, Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Kap Skanör*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Skar Thal*, see Skarddalen.

**Skaraberget** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain west of Lady Franklinfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Skara, town in Västergötland, Sweden. Kulling 1934 a.

**Skaraodden** 80° 09' N 18° 58' E  
Point east on Storsteinhalvøya, towards Lady Franklinfjorden in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Skarberget** 79° 58' N 19° 03' E  
Mountain east of Snaddvika, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Skardalen*, see Skarddalen.

**Skarddalen** 77° 58' N 14° 45.5' E  
About 3.5 km long valley from Skardalspasset northwestwards between Skardalsnuten, Gullstrandfjellet and Skavlefjellet to Grøndalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Skar Thal*, Holmsen 1910; *Skardalen*, Holmsen 1911 a, Svalbardkommissær 1927, map 30.

**Skarddalsnuten** 77° 56.7' N 14° 44.5' E  
Crag between Skarddalspasset, Gullstrandfjellet and Lacmannbreen, on the southern side of Grøndalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skarddalspasset** 77° 56.9' N 14° 48.5' E  
Pass between Skarddalen and the northernmost, tributary valley to Berzeliusdalen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skardhø** 80° 14' N 21° 28' E  
Mountain northeast of Maudbreen on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet.

**Skardkampen** 77° 50' N 14° 07' E  
615 m high mountain between Ytterdalen, Lågnesfya, Salen and Ytterskardet, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the pass crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Skardsrimen*, see Skarsrimen.

**Skardtjørna** 77° 57.7' N 13° 49' E  
Lake 55 m above sea level just west of Tjørnskardet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the pass tarn. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skaret** 78° 52.4' N 11° 52.5' E  
Pass between Skarsnuten and Steenfjellet at Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. S. = the pass. Liestøl 1988.

**Skarfjellet** 80° 41.3' N 21° 10' E  
Small mountain northwesternmost on Martensøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. S. = the pass mountain. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.

**Skarpegga** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Sharp mountain crest in the extreme west of Reuschhalvøya north of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. Ascended by members of the "Österreichische Spitzbergen-Fahrt 1931" on July 15 (Machek and Untersteiner, Spitzbergen-Fahrt (1933) p. 43). S. = the sharp edge. After its shape. Norwegian adaption of the German name. *Wildgrat*, Untersteiner 1932.

**Skarpeggbreen** 79° 35.9' N 11° 03.0' E  
Small glacier east of Skarpegga on the northern side of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Austriabreen*, Hochrainer and Bieler 1966; *Österrikebreen*, Hochrainer and Bieler 1966.

**Skarpryggen** 78° 40.1' N 12° 20.5' E  
The easternmost part of Prins Heinrichfjella, between the upper part of Aavatsmarkbreen and Elisebreen, Oscar II Land. S. = the sharpe ridge. Hjelle 1988.

**Skarpryttaren** 78° 10' N 21° 00' E  
The second mountain west of the front of Freemanbreen, near the southern coast of Barentsøya. S. = the keen horseman. After a mountain in the alps of Bavaria, Scharfreiter. Büdel 1960. *Scharfreiter*, Büdel 1960.

**Skarsnuten** 78° 52.5' N 11° 50.5' E  
615 m high peak northeast in Bjørvigfjellet at Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.

**Skarsrimen** 78° 17.2' N 21° 34.0' E  
Small mountain ridge between Rindedalen and Freemanbreen, southeast at Barentsøya. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969. *Köningsschild*, Büdel; *Skardsrimen*.

**Skarstjørna** 80° 41.1' N 21° 12' E  
Small tarn between Skarfjellet and Sølvberget on Martensøya in Sjuøyane, Nordaustlandet. Hjelle 1980.

**Skarvbreen** 77° 36.5' N 22° 10.5' E  
About 5 km long glacier between Tjuvfjordskarvet and Veidemannen, on the southernmost part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Skarven** 77° 25.9' N 15° 05.5' E  
750 m high nunatak on the western side of Tverrbrepasset on the divide between Tverrbreen and Antoniabreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the scamp or good-for-nothing. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Skarvenosa** 77° 38.8' N 16° 20.0' E  
1118 m high mountain between Kvitskarvbreen, Sysselmannbreen, Steenstrubreen and Svalbreen, south in Nathorst Land. After Kvitskarvet. Liestøl 1985.

**Skarvholmen** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Islet in Isfjellbukta, in front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Skarv is here used in the meaning of small and insignificant. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Skarvisen** 77° 41.2' N 15° 42' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Breskarvet, east towards

Greenbreen, north in Nathorst Land. S. = the insignificant glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skarvnes** 78° 28.7' N 11° 03' E  
Small point on the northern part of Geddesflya, west in the central of Prins Karls Forland. Skarv means here insignificant. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Skarvnesbukta** 78° 28.9' N 11° 03.5' E  
Small bay on the coast of Geddesflya on the northern side of Skarvnes, west in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1987).

**Skarvpasset** 77° 25.5' N 15° 03.5' E  
Glaciated pass between Dolomittfjellet, Skarven and Tverrbrenuten, south of Antoniabreen in the northern part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the insignificant pass. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Skarvrype** 78° 40' N 13° 00' E  
Nunatak south of the upper part of Kongsvegen, Oscar II Land.

**Skarvrypehøgda** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain ridge, 259 m, south of the mouth of Sassendalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Skarvrype = fjellrype = mountain ptarmigan. Ascended by V. H. Gatty on August 12, 1894 (Gatty (1895) p. 311), and by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 16, 1920, for geographical surveying. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. *Ptarmigan Hill*, Gatty 1894, Dubois 1912.

*Skas Bay*, see Skansbukta.

**Skaugumbreen** 79° 33' N 14° 47' E  
Glacier uppermost in Andredalen, André Land. After Skaugum near Oslo, Norway, where members of the the Royal family live. In the neighbourhood Kronprinsesse Märthas Fjell and Kronprins Haralds Fjell.

**Skavheia** 80° 10' N 21° 40' E  
Hilly height between Rakdalen and Planciusdalen, north of Bengtssenkubta in Rijpfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Skavl Berg*, see Skavlefjellet.  
*Skavlefeld*, see Skavlefjellet.

**Skavlefjellbreen** 77° 57.5' N 15° 53.5' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from the southern part of Skavlefjellet northwards between Skavlefjellet and Tungebreknausen to the head of Grøndalen in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skavlefjellegga** 77° 57.8' N 14° 51.5' E  
About 4 km long north-northwestwards ridge in Skavlefjellet, between Grøndalen and Berzeliusdalen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skavlefjellet** 77° 57' N 14° 51.5' E  
Mountain range with the heights 845 and 755 m and Skavlefjellegga, between Grøndalen, Skarddalen, Skarddalspasset, Marstrandbreen, Tungebreen and Tungebreknausen in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Mt Arrhenius*, De Geer 1912; *Skavl Berg*, Holmsen 1910; *Skavlefeld*, Holmsen 1911 a.

**Skavltjørna** 80° 21' N 20° 10' E  
Lake on Laponiahelvøya, just south of Ekstremfjorden, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.

*Skayersbay*, see Liefdefjorden.  
*Skayers-bay*, see Woodfjorden.  
*Skedvi Range*, see Skedvifjella.  
*Skedvie-Berge*, see Skedvifjella.

**Skedvifjella** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain east of Tempelfjorden, in Sabine Land. After Skedvi, parish in Östergötland, Sweden, where gravel from Quaternary glaciers was described for the first time. *Skedvi Range*, De Geer 1912; *Skedvie-Berge*, Filchner 1914.

**Skeltonfjellet** 78° 31.5' N 16° 44' E  
About 7.5 km long mountain ridge between Mathiesondalen, Watsondalen, Meakinsfjellet, Stenhousebreen, Grahamkammen, Usherfjellet, Tverrådalen, Tjosaasfjellet and Tyrellfjellet, in the southwestern part of Bünsow Land. After Archibald Noel Skelton M.P., 1850-1935, advocate at the Scottish Bar. He was greatly interested in the Arctic regions, and accompanied the directors of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate on their first visit to Spitsbergen in 1920. *Mount Skelton*, Mathieson 1922.

*Skerry Gat*, see Fugleholmgattet.

**Skiferdalen** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Valley leading from Semmeldalen to Colesdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the shale valley. The mountains around the valley consist of Tertiary shale. Holmsen 1911 a, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Skifertal*, Holmsen 1910.

*Skiferfeldene*, 77° 50' N 15° E. Group name of mountains west of the lower part of Reindalen. S. = shale mountains. Holmsen 1911.

**Skiferhøgda** 77° 21.2' N 14° 34.5' E  
388 m high mountain at the mouth of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Skiferkammen** 77° 19.9' N 15° 59.5' E  
About 1.5 km long and 564 m high mountain ridge northwards from Waweltoppen, between Zawadzki breen and Biernawskibreen west in Pilsudskifjella, westernmost in Torell Land. S. = the slate crest. Winsnes 1984. *Jurakammen*, Rózycki 1959.

**Skiferpasset** 76° 52.5' N 15° 52.5' E  
Small pass in the southeastern part of Kovalevskajafjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. S. = the slate pass. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Skiferpynten** 80° 07' N 19° 06' E  
Point on the western side of the inner part of Lady Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the slate point. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Skiferryggen** 77° 40.6' N 15° 13.5' E  
About 2 km long and 660 m high ridge in the southern part of Réaumurfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. S. = the slate ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Skifertal*, see Skiferdalen.

- Skifertoppen** 78° 51.8' N 12° 00.5' E  
761 m high peak in Welderyggen, Brøggerhalvøya, north in Oscar II Land. S. = the slate peak. Winsnes 1988.
- Skifferudden*. Probably the point west of Bohemanneset, but cannot be identified with certainty. Hägg (1951) p. 241.
- Skilfonna** 76° 56' N 16° 56.5' E  
Glaciated divide from Vasil'evbreen in south to Hedgehogfonna, on the western side of Russefjellet in the northeastern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the divide glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Skilhøgden** 79° 53.3' N 22° 21.0' E  
Heights between Rijpdalen and Flaumdalen, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.
- Skilisen** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Ice on the divide between Drevbreen and Blåklettisen, west in Torell Land. S. = the ice on the divide. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Skilnuten** 77° 15' N 17° 00' E  
685 m high nunatak on the divide between Krokisen and Davisbreen, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the divide peak. Svalbard map C12 (1957).
- Skilryggbreen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Glacier from Skilryggen to Werenskioldbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Skilryggen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
A mountain ridge dividing Nannbreen from Skilryggbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the dividing ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Skiltoppen** 77° 25.5' N 15° 56.0' E  
790 m high peak in central part of Friherrefjella, dividing the upper part of Tvillingbreane, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the dividing peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Skiltvaken** 78° 25.1' N 16° 37' E  
Pinnacle westernmost in Templet on the southern point of Bünsow Land. S. = the sentinel. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Sentinel Rock*, Conway (1897) p. 127.
- Skilvika** 77° 34.0' N 14° 52.0' E  
Bay on the southern coast of Bellsund, west of Renarodden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the divide bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Skimebreen** 77° 15' N 17° 00' E  
Nine km long glacier leading down to Storfjorden between Ommaneyfjellet and Belling, in the central eastern part of Torell Land. S. = the skimming glacier. Orvin 1955.
- Skimenutane** 77° 17' N 17° 06' E  
Nunataks west of Skimebreen, between Storfjorden and Ljosfonn in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1955.
- Skinfaksebreen** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier southwest of the head of Faksevågen on the western side of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Skinfakse (the horse of the sun, with shining mane) in Norse mythology. *Gl. Skinfaxe*, De Geer 1913 a.
- Skinkevatna** 74° 29' N 18° 55' E  
Two lakes near the northern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the ham lakes. Hoel 1925.
- Skinlluva** 78° 25' N 18° 10' E  
Nunatak in the uppermost part of Hayesbreen, Olav V Land. S. = the fur cap.
- Skipperbreen*, see Hydrografbreen.
- Skipperryggen** 78° 28' N 12° 50.5' E  
Four km long ridge in Holmesletfjella, between Hydrografbreen and Vestgötabreen, Oscar II Land. After Hans Holmeslet, b. 1881, captain and owner of M/S "Laila", one of the expedition vessels of Isachsen's expedition 1910. S. = the captain ridge. Teberňkov and Korago (1991). *Chrebet Skiper*, Teberňkov and Korago (1991).
- Skipperøya** 78° 56' N 21° 20' E  
One of Rønnbeckøyane, in Hinlopenstretet. S. = the skipper island. Nearly all of Rønnbeckøyane are named after Norwegian sealing skippers. Orvin 1964.
- Skirshorg** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain on the western side of Vestfjorddalen, south of Wijdefjorden, southeast in Andrée Land. Skir means clean, pure. Horg is a dialect word in Hordaland, Norway, and means mountain. Lid 1929.
- Skjelpadda** 78° 55' N 15° 40' E  
Mountain at the upper part of Høegdalen, north in Dickson Land. S. = the tortoise. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Skjelvatna** 80° N 18° E  
Small lakes on the eastern side of Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Skjemmebekken** 76° 34.2' N 16° 35.5' E  
Small brook to Skjemmeneset, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1945.
- Skjemmenes*, see Skjemmeneset.
- Skjemmeneset** 76° 33.9' N 16° 36' E  
Small cape on the western part of Sørfly, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. After a trapper's hut located here. From Old Norwegian skemma meaning small room, cage, hut. *Skjemmenes*, Lyng 1924.
- Skjerbogen*, 76° 59.9' n 15° 24.5' E. Open bay west of Worchesterpynten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Skjerdaltoppene** 77° 48.1' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain peaks comprising Karlnuten 835 m, Olainuten 860 m and Fløyemannen 780 m, on the southern side of Kvamskammen, between Ragna-Mariebreen and Bakaninbreen, in the western part of Heer Land. After Karl Olai Skjerdal, 1911-89, permanent secretary in the Norwegian Department of Industry. Orvin 1960.
- Skjereggen*, 76° 20' N 16° 30' E. Row of skerries and shoals south of Sørkappøya. S. = skerry ridge. Svalbard MS-maps 1920-25.

**Skjeringa** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Part of the city Longyearbyen where the house of the district governor (sysselmannen) is situated, Nordenskiöld Land. Name used for many years by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S for the cutting on the road from the quay to the old Longyearbyen. *Sjæringa*, Balstad (1955) p. 408.

**Skjermen** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
608 m high ridge dividing Skjermisen from Ryggbreen, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the screen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Skjermisen** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Glaciated area northeast of Skjermen, southeast in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Skjermnosa** 77° 42.2' N 17° 31' E  
The southernmost, 615 m high peak in Siggerudfjella southwest in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

**Skjermtoppen** 77° 43.7' N 17° 32' E  
The northeasternmost, 835 m high peak in Siggerudfjella southwest in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

**Skjernes** 78° 37.5' N 10° 51' E  
Point in Traquairstranda just inside Krykkjeskjera, on the northwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Krykkjeskjera. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Skjernesvatna** 78° 37.2' N 10° 52.5' E  
Three minor lagoons on Traquairstranda, the northernmost partly on Skjernes and the others on the southern side of Skjernes, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Skjerodden** 76° 33.9' N 16° 22' E  
The southeasternmost point of Øylandet, on the southwestern point of Spitsbergen, Sørkapp Land. S. = the skerry point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Skjerpnuten** 77° 55.2' N 14° 30.5' E  
Mountain peak innermost in Grønfordalen, between the front of Baalsrubreen and Janssonbreen, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the prospect hole crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skjerpodden** 77° 45.4' N 14° 15.5' E  
Point between Van Muydenbukta and Vårsolbukta, southeasternmost on Nordenskiöldkysten, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Skjerstranda** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Shore west of Gullichsenfjellet and Trondsenfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the skerry shore. Name given because many rocks and skerries are found off the coast line. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Skjersundet** 77° 41.1' N 14° 47.5' E  
About 600 m wide sound between Akseløya and Mariaholmen, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Skjerva*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Test pit (first opened in 1913) in the coal-bearing district south of Kongsfjorden, at Ny-Ålesund. After Skjerva at Ålesund, estate with shore-house belonging to Mr. M.

Knutsen, one of the directors of Kings Bay Kul Company A/S. Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S.

**Skjervika** 78° 59.8' N 30° 13' E  
Bay in the central part of Abeløya, limited towards south by a line on the inside of a group of islets about two km from the inner part of the bay, Kong Karls Land. S. = the skerry bay, because of several islets and rocks in the bay. Sundsby.

**Skjolddalen** 78° 07.5' N 18° 54' E  
Valley between Væringen and Skjoldet in the west and Fleinskallen in the east, southeasternmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Skjoldet** 78° 09.2' N 18° 52.5' E  
Low and wide mountain south of the lowest part of Ulvebreen in the eastern part of Sabine Land. S. = the shield. Orvin 1960.

**Skjoldfonna** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Ice area on the divide between Hornbreen and Markhambreen, southeasternmost in Torell Land. S. = the shield glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Skjoldholmane** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Islet off Kapp Klaveness, on the western coast of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the shield islet. *Rundhl.*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Skjoldholmen*.

*Skjoldholmen*, see Skjoldholmane.

**Skjoldkoldalen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Valley west of Skjoldkollen, in the western part of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. S. = the shield hill valley. *Sköldkulla V.*, De Geer 1913.

**Skjoldkoldammen** 79° 45.9' N 13° 08.5' E  
Small lake westernmost at Reinsdyrflya, east of Skjoldkollen, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Skjoldkollen** 79° 40' N 13° 00' E  
482 m high mountain in Sebrafjella, in the western part of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 29, 1909, for geographical surveying. Norwegian adaption of the Swedish name meaning shield hill. *Mt Sköldkulla*, De Geer 1913; *Red Hill*, Phipps 1774, Beechey 1818 a, Scoresby 1820 b; *Roo Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Skjoldpynten*, see Langgrunnodden.

*Skjæreggen*, see Skjereggen.

*Skjærlokkstupet*, see Skjærlokkstupet.

**Skjærlokkstupet** 78° 20.6' N 16° 17' E  
Precipice east of Grønsteinfjellet towards Elveneset, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After skjærlokk (*Cyrtosis fragilis*) growing here. Lyngge 1940. *Skjærlokkstupet*, Lyngge 1940.

**Sklia** 79° 41.5' N 11° 57.0' E  
3.5 km long glacier eastwards from the upper part of Svitjodbreen to Ayerfjorden, southeast on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the slide. Winsnes 1988.

**Skobreen** 77° 42.5' N 17° 13.5' E  
About 7.5 km long glacier between Sokken and Langrista in the



west, and Votten and Skoen in the east, northeast in Nathorst Land. S. = the shoe glacier. Orvin 1960.

**Skoddebreen** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Tributary glacier to Vestre Torellbreen from east and on the southern side of Tanngarden, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the foggy glacier. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Skoddebukta** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Bay at the front of Austre Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the foggy bay. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Skoddefjellbreen** 77° 02.9' N 15° 26.0' E  
Small glacier between Skålfjellet and Skoddefjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the foggy mountain glacier. Birkenmajer 1959 d.

**Skoddefjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 733 m, between Hornsund and Torellbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Werenskiöld and H. Holst on July 13, and W. Solheim and assistants on July 25, 1918, all of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition, for geological and topographical work. S. = the foggy mountain. Svalbard MS-maps 1918-25.

**Skoddepasset** 79° 36.2' N 11° 05.0' E  
Pass between Skarpeggbreen and the western part of Scheibreen, Reuchhalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the foggy pass. Hochrainer and Bieler 1966. *Fog-saddle*, Hochrainer and Bieler 1966; *Nebel joch*, Hochrainer and Bieler 1966.

**Skoen** 77° 42' N 17° 17' E  
About 4.5 km long mountain ridge comprising Hælegga, between the upper part of Paulabreen and Skobreen, northeast in Nathorst Land. S. = the shoe. In the neighbourhood Våtten, Sokken and Sokkbreen. Orvin 1960.

**Skogulfjellet** 79° 25' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain between Forkdalen and Tavlefjellet, Andrée Land. After Skogul, a goddess (valkyrie) in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Skollfjellet** 78° 00' N 16° 38' E  
Partly snow covered, 1111 m high mountain north of Skollfjellhallet and west of Propsbreen in the eastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by B. Luncke and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 30, 1925, for geographical surveying. S. = the expand mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

**Skollfjellhallet** 77° 59.4' N 16° 38' E  
Snow-covered slope between Skollfjellet, Slakbreen and Gruvfonna east in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Skolpen** 78° 28.8' N 18° 15.8' E  
Nunatak between Hayesbreen and Petermannbreen, just north of Skinnluva, north in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute.

**Skoltbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier on the southern side of the upper part of Adventdalen and east of Skolten, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Baldhead Glacier*, Conway 1897 b; *Galdhead Glacier*.

**Skoltdalen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Small valley southwest of Skolten, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Skolten** 77° 41.9' N 17° 38.5' E  
875 m high mountain north of Skagskampen in Skaget, between Nataschabreen and Lindstrømbreen, south in Heer Land. S. = the noodle. Arnesen 1969.

**Skolten** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 1112 m, south of the upper part of Adventdalen and west of Skoltbreen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by E. J. Garwood during the summer of 1896 (Conway (1897) p. 110), and by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition on July 31, 1925, for geographical surveying. Norwegian adaption of Conway's name. *Baldhead*, Conway 1897 b; *Mt Hallwyl*, De Geer 1912.

**Skolteneset** 76° 31.1' N 16° 30.5' E  
About 1 km long, northern point of Sørkappøya. S. = the scull cape. After human skulls found here in 1920 by Hoel's expedition. *Skoltnes*, Lynge 1924.

**Skolthuken** 76° 42.4' N 17° 09' E  
309 m high part of Dumskolten towards the sea, southeast in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Skoltnes*, see Skolteneset.

**Skoltsletta** 76° 41' N 17° 04' E  
About 4 km long coastal plain between Svartkuven, Dumskolten and the northern part of Bettybukta, southeast in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Skonrokkbreen** 78° 24.9' N 13° 53' E  
2.5 km long tributary glacier from west in the Borebreen complex, on the southern side of Kavringen and Skonrokken northernmost in Gestriklandkammen, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Skonrokken** 78° 25.8' N 13° 50.5' E  
About 600 m high mountain northeasternmost in Gestriklandkammen at the side of Kavringen, on the northern side of Skonrokkbreen west in the Borebreen complex, southeast in Oscar II Land. S. = the ship's biscuit. Orvin 1964.

**Skonuddane** 77° 57.3' N 16° 39' E  
Two small nunataks, 653 and 630 m high, on the divide between Sjøktbreen, Höganäsbreen and Gruvfonna, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin 1964.

**Skorpa** 79° 39.6' N 10° 44.0' E  
Islet west of Harpunodden on the eastern coast of Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. S. = the crust. Orvin 1964.

**Skorpa fuglereservat** 79° 39.6' N 10° 44' E  
Bird reserve, comprises the islets at Harpunodden, south of Danskøya, Albert I Land. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

**Skorpehøgda** 77° 24.2' N 16° 49.5' E  
About 560 m high, partly snow covered mountain in the southern part of the Liestølbreen complex, northwest in Torell Land. S. = the crust height. Arnesen 1985.

*Skottefjellet*, see Scotiafjellet.

- Skottehytta** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
House east of Petuniabukta, Billefjorden, east in Dickson Land. Belongs to The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., Edinburgh. *Base Hut*, Glen (1934) p. 106.
- Skotteknusen** 78° 55' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak south of the upper part of Fantastiquebreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.
- Skotteneset** 77° 22' N 23° 12' E  
Point in Dianabukta, southeast in Edgeøya. After the Scotsman James Lamont. See also Dianabukta. Orvin 1964.
- Skratteberget** 80° 15' N 23° 10' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Reinsdyrvidda, north of Wrighttoppen, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet.
- Skratteskjær** 74° 31' N 19° 09' E  
Low skerries off the northern coast of Bjørnøya. After name of rock in Olav Tryggvason's Saga. Hoel 1925.
- Skredberget** 79° 06.6' N 12° 28.5' E  
1158 m high, partly snow covered mountain southwest in H.U.Sverdrupfjella and on the southern side of the upper part of Konsulbreen, west in Haakon VII Land. After the many landslides which are seen on the northern side of the mountain. Norwegian Polar Institute 1984.
- Skredneset** 74° 22' N 19° 00' E  
Cape on the southernwestern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the landslip naze. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).
- Skreifjellbreen** 79° 01.5' N 12° 19.5' E  
Three km long glacier between Skreifjellet and Feiringfjellet, south in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Skreifjellet** 79° 02.3' N 12° 19.0' E  
4.5 km long and 1023 m high mountain between the lower part of Blomstrandbreen and Skreifjellbreen, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Skreifjella west of the lake Mjøsa in Norway. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18.
- Skrekkjjuvet*, see Skrekkjuvet.  
*Skrekkjuvoddan*, see Skrekkjuvoddan.
- Skrekkjuvet** 74° 24' N 19° 11' E  
Steep precipice on the southern side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = the fright-inspiring gorge. It was here one of the assistants of the expedition came walking along in foggy weather and suddenly found himself on the edge of an abyss. Hoel 1925. *Skrekkjjuvet*, Hoel 1925.
- Skrekkjuvoddan** 74° 24' N 19° 13' E  
Point near Skrekkjuvet north of Røedvika, on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929). *Skrekkjuvoddan*, Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).
- Skrentbreen** 77° 31' N 21° 35' E  
Outcrop southwards from Kvalpyntfonna towards Keilhaubukta, on the southwestern part of Edgeøya. S. = the precipice glacier. Orvin 1964.
- Skrenthøgda** 77° 05' N 17° 20' E  
453 m high crag on the southern side of the front of Markhambreen, situated on the precipice towards Storfjorden, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the precipice crag. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Skrentvatnet** 77° 05' N 17° 20' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Skrenthøgda, situated on the precipice towards Storfjorden, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the precipice lake. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Skrikholmane** 80° 38.5' N 20° 51' E  
Four small islets on the eastern side of Parryøya in Sjuøyane on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. S. = the shriek islets, because of the shrieking of sea-swallows. Hjelle 1980.
- Skrikodden** 78° 12.0' N 13° 44.0' E  
Small point at Protektorfjellet, on the northern side of the outer part of Isfjorden, southernmost in Oscar II Land. S. = the shrieking point, because of the birds nesting in the mountains nearby. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Skrinndalen** 78° 27' N 20° 40' E  
Small valley in the northwestern part of Barentsøya. S. = the barren valley. Orvin 1964.
- Skrinnfjellet** 78° 05' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain with the highest peak of 917 m, at the head of Vendomdalen in Sabine Land. S. = the barren mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Skrinnhovden** 77° 33' N 21° 37' E  
Projecting mountain between Ruhrbreen and Skrentbreen, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya.
- Skrinnmulen** 78° 27.5' N 20° 40' E  
Mountain ridge westwards from Haastberget, between Skrinndalen and Sjodalen in the northwestern part of Barentsøya.
- Skrivefjellet** 78° 30.1' N 13° 32.5' E  
About 810 m high mountain northernmost in Trollheimen, between the upper part of Borebreen and Charlesbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. Dineley 1964.
- Skromberga Gl.*, see Skrombergabreen.
- Skrombergabreen** 77° 52.7' N 16° 59' E  
Small glacier east of Braganzavågen, between Snøvola and Ispallen, west in Heer Land. After coal-mine in Skåne (Scania), Sweden. *Skromberga Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a; *Skrombergabreen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.
- Skrombergbreen*, see Skrombergabreen.
- Skrottbreen** 78° 14.6' N 18° 06' E  
Glacier branch on the western side of Nordmannsfonna northwards towards Rabotbreen, between Wallenbergfjellet and Skrottnuten in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.
- Skrottnuten** 78° 15.5' N 18° 07' E  
Mountain between Rabotbreen and Nordmannsfonna, and between Wallenbergfjellet and Glyntnosa in Sabine Land. After the mountain Skrott in Norway. Arnesen.
- Skruisbreen** 78° 09.1' N 17° 49' E  
About 7.5 km long glacier arm of Hellefonna eastwards to Jökulvatnet in Sabine Land. S. = the pack ice glacier. Aasgaard 1957. *Krapotkin-Gletscher*, Gripp (1927) Tafel 24.

- Skrukkebreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small tributary glacier from the west towards Universitetsbreen, Vestfjorddalen south of Wijdefjorden, southeast in Andrée Land. S. = the pucker glacier, after its appearance. Lid 1929.
- Skrukkedalen** 78° 09.6' N 21° 31.5' E  
About 7 km long valley east of Skrukkefjellet in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Skrukkefjellet** 78° 05' N 21° 10' E  
Mountain northwest of Langjøkulen, in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. S. = the wrinkle mountain. Orvin 1964. *Doppelberg*, Büdel.
- Skrukketoppen** 79° 07.7' N 12° 02' E  
804 m high mountain in Casimir-Périerkammen between D'Aradesbreen and Fjortende Julibreen west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the wrinkle peak. After the many small passes in the mountain. Hjelle 1984.
- Skruvledalen** 74° 25' N 19° 00' E  
Valley with heaps of large stones in the southern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the uneven, stony valley. Hoel 1925.
- Skrymtodden*, see Phantomodden.
- Skrømtodden** 80° 12.4' N 25° 39' E  
1.1 km long point on the eastern side of Normanbukta, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. S. = the ghost point. Lytskjold 1985.
- Skrøslingen** 74° 21' N 19° 02' E  
Small islet on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. After locality in Nøtterøy, Norway. Hoel 1925.
- Skråbreen** 78° 55.2' N 15° 48.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier in the northeastern side of Vasskilfjellet, north in Dickson Land. S. = the sloping glacier. Winsnes 1987.
- Skråholmen** 77° 00.8' N 22° 21.5' E  
Island 3 km northeast of Schareholmane, south in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. S. = the sloping island. Lytskjold 1989.
- Skråmedalen** 78° 15' N 17° 20' E  
Narrow valley between Koldalsnosa and Brattlihøgda, west in Sabine Land. S. = the scratched valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Skråmefjellet** 78° 55' N 18° 40' E  
Mountain between Forbesfjellet and Kjegla on the western side of Hinlopenbreen, northwesternmost in Olav V Land. S. = the scratched mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Skuggefjellet** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain on the western side of Vestfjorddalen, south of Wijdefjorden, southeast in Andrée Land. S. = the shadow hill. Situated in shadow, hence the name. Lid 1929.
- Skuggevatnet** 80° 25.5' N 20° 00' E  
Small lake north of Kjetta on Laponiahelvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the shadow lake. Hjelle 1980.
- Skuld** 74° 26' N 19° 13' E  
The northernmost and 454 m high peak of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. After Skuld, one of the three Norns in Norse mythology. The Norns are sometimes compared to the greek fates, three supernatural women who tend the Yggdrasil and determine fate. Andersson 1900.
- Skumskjera** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Skerries at the southern point of Hopen. S. = the foam skerries. Iversen 1926. *Foam skerries*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.
- Skumvika** 77° 45.7' N 13° 43.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide, open bay between Diabaspynten and Grønsteinodden, south on Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the foam bay. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Skurvedalen** 74° 24' N 19° 03' E  
Valley west of Skurven, north of Ellasjøen, Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Hoel 1925.
- Skurven** 74° 24' N 19° 04' E  
Mountain crest, about 130 m, extending northwards from Alfredfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = the naked, barren mountain. Hoel 1925.
- Skurvodden** 78° 44' N 10° 20' E  
Point on Langflya on the western side of Prins Karls Forland. S. = the scabby point. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Skutbreen** 78° 02.5' N 17° 33' E  
About 5 km long glacier in the extension of Skutdalen and on the western side of Storlengja, south in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Skutdalen** 78° 00' N 17° 30' E  
About 4.5 km long, tributary valley from north to the upper part of Kjellstrømdalen, in Sabine Land. After Dalskuten. De Geer 1919 a.
- Skutdalselva** 78° 00' N 17° 30.5' E  
River through Skutdalen, Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. *Skut-river*, Cöster (1925) p. 110.
- Skutelen** 79° 46.2' N 11° 31.5' E  
About 800 m long point at the head of Fuglefjorden, north in Albert I Land. S. = the harpoon. Winsnes 1988.
- Skutilen** 74° 24' N 19° 03' E  
Small lake north of Ellasjøen, Bjørnøya. S. = the weaver's shuttle. After its oblong form. Hoel 1925.
- Skut-river*, see Skutdalselva.
- Skutryggen** 77° 51' N 17° 52.5' E  
About 4 km long ridge with the heights 567 and 558 m, on the eastern side of the lower part of Nordsysselebreen, in the central part of Heer Land. S. = the projecting ridge. Arnesen 1969.
- Skvalpeskjer** 78° 30.8' N 16° 23' E  
Skerry between Gåsodden and Phantomodden, about 1.7 km off the coast in the southern part of Billefjorden. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Tide Breakers*, De Geer 1912, Mathieson 1920.
- Skvalpodden** 78° 30.1' N 11° 01' E  
Point on the border between Geddesflya and Utnesflya on the western coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. S. = the ripple point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Skyttelodden** 80° 11.0' N 17° 59.5' E  
About 3 km long cape at the northern coast of Wargentinflya, Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the shuttle. Helle 1990.

*Sköldkulla V.*, see Skjoldkollidalen.  
*Skølfj.*, see Skålfjellet.

**Skövdeodden** 80° 10' N 18° 00' E  
Cape west of Westmanbukta, northernmost on Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Skövde, town in Västergötland, Sweden. Kulling (1934) p. 194.

**Skåkfjellet** 77° 28.0' N 17° 35.5' E  
580 m high mountain between Persejbreen, Rørenbukta and Kvalvågen, east in Torell Land. S. = the shaft mountain. Arnesen 1985.

**Skåla** 79° 01.6' N 15° 51.5' E  
Partly snow covered mountain south of Gråkammen, between Sir Thomasfjellet and Riddarborga, northernmost in Dickson Land.

**Skålbreen** 79° 16.7' N 17° 33.5' E  
About 9 km long glacier debouching in Skålvatnet, between Svingfjellet and Løveryggen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1959.

*Skålfjellbreen*, see Austre Skålfjellbreen.  
*Skålfjelldalbreen*, see Vestre Skålfjellbreen.

**Skålfjellidalen** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Small valley leading from Skålfjellet to Revdalen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Skålfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
670 m high mountain forming half a bowl, between Werenskioldbreen and Tuvbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the bowl mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).  
*Skålfjellet*, Jahn (1959) p. 144; *Skølfj.*, Kuc (1963) p. 303.

**Skålhaugen** 80° 15' N 19° 40' E  
Small mountain on Amundsenodden between Feuchtbukta and Dietrichsonbukta, Laponiahelvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the bowl hill. Hjelle 1966.

**Skålvatnet** 76° 30.6' N 16° 31' E  
About 1 km long lake between Sørkapplaguna and Skolteneset, on the northern part of Sørkappøya. S. = the bowl lake. Lynge 1924.

**Skålvatnet** 79° 18.2' N 17° 36.5' E  
Small glacier-dammed lake between Bjørnfjellet and Svingfjellet in Ny-Friesland. S. = the bowl lake. Orvin 1959.

**Skårungen** 76° 28' N 16° 34' E  
Islet about 500 m west of Sørkapp, on the southern point of Sørkappøya. S. = the young glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*). Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Sla-berg*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Probably Hollendarberget in Amsterdamøya. The plant which is alluded to is an anti-scorbutic herb, *Cochlearia officinalis*. van der Brugge (1635) p. 30.

**Slakbekken** 78° 20' N 22° 00' E  
River that flows through Slakdalen on the western side of Jeppeberget, southeast on Barentsøya. S. = the gentle brook. Norwegian Polar Institute 1968. *Benda*, Orvin 1964; *Pertisau*, Büdel.

**Slakbreen** 77° 59.2' N 16° 27' E  
Glacier from Gruvfonna and Sjaktbreen westwards to Reindalen, on the southern side of Slaknosa and the northern side of Johan Ankerfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Slakkbreen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 7; *Slanting Glacier*, Conway 1897 b.

**Slakdalen** 78° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Valley on the western side of Jeppeberget, southeast on Barentsøya. S. = the gentle valley. Norwegian Polar Institute 1968.

*Slakkbreen*, see Slakbreen.  
*Slakknosa*, see Slaknosa.  
*Slakkodden*, see Mattilasodden.

**Slakkuvbotnen** 78° 19.9' N 21° 54.0' E  
Short valley, tributary to Slakdalen from west, between Sakkuvu and Buklerimen, southeast on Barentsøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Slakkuven** 78° 19' N 21° 55' E  
Mountain between Freemanbreen and Slakdalen in the southeastern part of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name.

**Slaklidalen** 76° 51.3' N 15° 54' E  
About 4 km long valley from Gråkallbreen, between Wiederfjellet, Gavrilovfjellet and Brevasfjellet to Breinesflya in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the valley with gently sloping hillside. Orvin 1948, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Slaklielva** 76° 51' N 15° 53' E  
River from Gråkallbreen through Slaklidalen to Breinesflya in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Slakliputten** 74° 26' N 19° 06' E  
Small lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. S. = the gently sloping hillside lakelet. Hoel 1925.

**Slaknosa** 78° 00.2' N 16° 24' E  
Mountain ridge on the northern side of Slakbreen, limited eastwards by a line between the peaks 652 and 710 m, on the southern side of Reindalen in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Slakknosa*, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Slakstranda** 79° 42.5' N 14° 19.0' E  
Seven km long shore north of Mattilasodden, northwest in Andrée Land. S. = the gentle shore. Orvin 1964.

**Slambekken** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Brook along Slamøyra in front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Slambukta** 77° 45.5' N 15° 57.5' E  
Bay on the southern side of Van Mijenfjorden, on the western side of Blixodden, Nathorst Land. S. = the mud bay. Svalbard map B10 (1948).





- Slamtangen** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
Spit on Slamøyra in front of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Slamøyra** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Plain between Slambekken and the moraine of Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the mud plain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Slangen** 78° 42.8' N 18° 09.0' E  
Two km long, narrow mountain ridge between Ormbreen and Gropbreen, west in Olav V Land. S. = the serpent. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Slangeryggen** 79° 30' N 10° 40' E  
Mountain ridge in Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the snake ridge. Orvin 1964.
- Slanting Glacier*, see Slakbreen.
- Slatertoppene** 78° 48' N 17° 13' E  
Three small nunataks in the border between Lomonosovfonna, Nordenskiöldbreen and Mittag-Lefflerbreen, in the western part of Olav V Land. After Slater, English Svalbard geologist.
- Slegga*, see Sleggja.
- Sleggja** 78° 25' N 18° 20' E  
Nunatak between Hayesbreen and Langhansbreen, south in Olav V Land. S. = the sledgehammer. *Slegga*.
- Sleggjebreen** 78° 25.4' N 18° 26.9' E  
Glacier between Trisetet, Sleggja and Aagaardfjellet, north of Hayesbreen in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Sleipnerhaugane** 79° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Crag between Lomfjorden and Odinjøkulen, Ny-Friesland. After Sleipner, the horse of Odin in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Slettangen** 77° 24.2' N 14° 02.0' E  
Lake in the northern part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the lake on the plain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Slettebogen*, see Whitsonbukta.
- Slettebu** 77° 32.2' N 15° 21' E  
Liestøl's hut on Dahlgrenodden in front of Finsterwalderbreen north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Liestøl 1972.
- Sletteneset*, see Slettneset.
- Slettevatna** 78° 19.9' N 11° 44.5' E  
Three lakes on the western coast of the southern part of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. S. = the lakes on the plain. Svalbard map A8 (1957). *Slettvatna*.
- Sletteøya** 76° 58.6' N 22° 04.5' E  
Island between Tiholmane and Schareholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. S. = the plain island. Gjertz 1990.
- Slettfjell*, see Slettfjellet.
- Slettfjelldalen** 77° 23.6' N 14° 22.0' E  
About 6 km long, tributary valley to Dunderdalen, on the southern side of Slettfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Orvin 1952, Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Slettfjellelva** 77° 24.7' N 14° 15.5' E  
River from Saksbreen through Slettfjelldalen to Dunderelva, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Slettfjellet** 77° 23.4' N 14° 27.5' E  
About 6 km long mountain with the heights 420, 520 and 469 m, between Dunderdalen and Slettfjelldalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The surface of the mountain is even, making walking easy. *Slettfjell*, Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25.
- Slettfjelltjørna** 77° 24.8' N 14° 21.0' E  
Small lake by the foot of the western part of Slettfjellet, in the central part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Sletthø** 79° 35' N 15° 40' E  
Flat topped mountain north of Nordbreen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Slettnesbukta** 77° 44.4' N 13° 59.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide, open bay on the southern side of Slettneset, on the northern coast of Bellsund southernmost on Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Slettneset** 77° 44.9' N 14° 01' E  
Point between Van Muydenbukta and Slettnesbukta on the northern side of Bellsund, southernmost on Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948). *Sletteneset*, Løvenskiöld (1954) p. 51.
- Slettnesvatna** 77° 45' N 14° 01' E  
Three small lakes on Slettneset in the southwestern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Slettungane** 78° 16.0' N 13° 02.5' E  
Four tarns in the central part of Daudmannsøyra at the mouth of Slettungbekken, southwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the tarns on the plain. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Slettungbekken** 78° 14.5' N 13° 04.5' E  
Brook from Slettungane in the central part of Daudmannsøyra southwards to Wilkinsbukta, southwest in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Slettvatna*, see Slettevatna.
- Slettvika** 77° 51.4' N 16° 20' E  
Bay on the northern side of Van Mijenfjorden, west of Lijewalchneset, south in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the bay on the coastal plain. Orvin 1960.
- Slettvoldgrunnen** 78° 00' N 20° 00' E  
Shoal in Storfjorden. After M/C "Slettvold" of Tromsø. Skipper Gustav Jensen discovered the shoal in September 1923 and reported it to the Hydrographic Survey of Norway. Norwegian chart 303, 1923, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Slipesteinen** 78° 32' N 18° 50' E  
Mountain east in Sandfordfjella, between Johansenbreen and Negribreen northeast in Sabine Land. Barstad and Lytskjöld.

**Slora** 79° 48.0' N 13° 07.5' E  
Large lake at Flytjørnene, easternmost at Norddalsflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After lake in Nordmarka in Oslo, Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Slottet** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 814 m, facing Lundströmdalen, northeast of Braganzavågen, west in Sabine Land. S. = the palace. Because of its shape and dominating position it is in many ways suggestive of the Royal Palace in Stockholm, Sweden, hence the name. *Mt Slottet*, Hagerman 1925.

**Slottsbeen** 78° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier on the northern side of Slottet, westernmost in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Slottsjökulen** 79° 04.0' N 19° 20.0' E  
Glacier dome about 28 km long, east of Hinlopenbreen northernmost in Olav V Land. S. = the palace glacier. Referring to Olav V Land, after King Olav V of Norway. Lytskjold 1989.

**Slottsmøya** 78° 00' N 17° 20' E  
867 m high, partly ice covered mountain southeast of Slottet, southwest in Sabine Land. S. = the castle maiden. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Sluket** 76° 58.4' N 21° 56.5' E  
Sound between Langåra and Rullesteinøya in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. S. = the gully. Gjertz 1990.

*Slykige Inham*. Probably at the mouth of Storfjorden.  
*Slykige Inham*, see Storfjorden.

**Slyngbreen** 79° 22.5' N 12° 27.0' E  
About 3 km long, tributary glacier from west to Monacobreen, between Storingen and Karl Schmidtfjellet, Haakon VII Land. S. = the winding glacier. Arnesen 1988.

**Slyngfjellbreen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Small glacier in Slyngfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Slyngfjellet** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
788 m high mountain with two branches, one on each side of Slyngfjellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the winding mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Slørbreen** 79° 17' N 11° 28' E  
Glacier north and east of Dronning Mauds Fjell, northeast on Mitrahavøya, south in Albert I Land. Slør = veil. The glacier hangs like a veil down the mountain. Orvin 1964.

**Slørøya** 80° 11' N 22° 22' E  
Small island on the northeastern side of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. S. = the veil island, after the shape. Hjellev 1966.

**Slåa** 77° 43.3' N 21° 13.5' E  
2.5 km long, narrow mountain ridge southwest in Burmeisterfjellet on the western part of Edgeøya. S. = the boll or bar. Orvin 1964.

*Slaaberg*, see Sla-berg.  
*Slaad Berg*. Placed on the western coast of Spitsbergen, between Hornsund and Bellsund. Conway (1906) p. 348 identified Slaad Berg with Torellbreen, but this can hardly be

right, because the name indicates a mountain and not a glacier. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Slaadberg*. Probably Observatoriefjellet. Grad (1866) p. 12.  
*Slaadberg*, see Torellbreen.  
*Slaadberg*, see Slaad Berg.  
*Slaadberg*, see Observatoriefjellet.

**Slaadbukta** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Bay in front of Sellströmbreen, on the western side of Vasahavøya, Albert I Land. From Dutch dialects, in Friesland they use slaed for sla which is the usual Dutch abridgment of the word salad (letter from Dr. F. C. Wieder of April 21, 1942, after consultation with professor Dr. G. G. Kloeke, authority on Dutch dialects).

**Slåttofjellet** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 580 m, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhavøya, Oscar II Land. After Einar Slåtto, b. 1898, Norwegian mining engineer, Ministry of Trade, Oslo, on Spitsbergen for Kings Bay Kul Company A/S 1923-29. The company worked the coal mines on the southern side of Kongsfjorden. Orvin 1934 a.

**Smalegga** 76° 57.2' N 16° 30' E  
Three km long mountain ridge with the heights 557 and 519 m, from Starostinfjellet to Bjørnskardet in the northern part of Bredichinryggen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the narrow ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Smaleggubreen** 76° 57.7' N 16° 31' E  
Glacier between Starostinfjellet and the northern part of Smalegga, northeast in Bredichinryggen, in the northern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the narrow ridge glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Smaleggknatten** 76° 57.5' N 16° 32.5' E  
One km long spur northeastwards from Smalegga in Mendeleevbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Smalfjellbreen** 78° 45' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier along the northern side of Smalfjellet, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the narrow mountain glacier. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Smalfjellet** 78° 45' N 12° 00' E  
577 m high mountain ridge on the northern side of Comfortlessbreen, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the narrow mountain. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Smalgangen** 78° 33.5' N 13° 02.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier between Konowfjellet and Wollertoppen on the northern side of the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. S. = the narrow walkway. Orvin 1964.

*Small Bear Valley*, see Little Bjørndalen.  
*Small Hummock*, see Småhumpen.

**Smalvatnet** 78° 16.7' N 13° 02.0' E  
Lake in the central part of Daudmannsøya, southwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the narrow lake. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Smalåsen** 78° 24.4' N 13° 40' E  
Two km long and narrow mountain, about 660 m high, north in Dalslandfjella between Nansenbreen and Esmarkbreen southeast in Oscar II Land. S. = the narrow hill. Orvin 1960.

**Smaubreen** 77° 39.3' N 15° 11.5' E  
About 2 km long, narrow glacier between Svedenborgfjellet and the eastern part of Gunnarberget, in the western part of Nathorst Land. S. = the right-of-way glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Smearingbourg Harbour*, see Isfjorden.

*Smearingborough Harbour*. Probably Smeerenburgfjorden, but it cannot be identified. Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 43.

*Smeeren Bay*, see Smeerenbukta.

*Smeerenbay*, see Smeerenbukta.

*Smeerenberg*, see Smeerenburg.

*Smeerenborgh*, see Smeerenburg.

**Smeerenbukta** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Bay off Smeerenburgsletta in Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Smeeren Bay*, Addison 1904; *Smeerenbay*, van Keulen 1717.

**Smeerenburg** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Old Dutch whaler's camp, on the southeastern cape of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. From *smeer* (Dutch), meaning speck or blubber, accordingly the name means blubber town. In 1614 the Dutch for the first time appropriated the site afterwards occupied by their great whaling station, Smeerenburg, founded in 1617. By 1633 all the chambers (branch of general organization) had "tents" there, and perhaps warehouses too. Amsterdam had two great "tents", next to the west came Middelburg and probably Veere, then Flushing, Enkhuizen, Delft and Hoorn. Rotterdam also had a "tent". Perhaps in these early days the whalers lived in canvas tents. This may be the origin of the later name of tent for the storehouses. In its great days in the ten years following 1633, Smeerenburg was a busy and populous place for a couple of months each year, and its frequenters in a full season may have numbered 1000 to 1200 at the outside. Soon after the charter of the "Noordsche Compagnie" expired, in 1642, the regular settlement at Smeerenburg was abandoned (the company was founded in 1614, with the help of the States government, for whaling in the north). The whales were in steady retreat, and had to be followed along the north coast. In 1646 the season was only opened at Smeerenburgfjorden (Mauritius Bay). Finally the whales foresook the coast altogether, and could be taken only at sea. Smeerenburg was still used for some years as a storing-place, but it ultimately became valueless even for that purpose, and it then sank to be a mere harbour of shelter for damaged ships requiring refitment, for which purpose we know from Martens that it was used in 1671. Before that time, however, the furnaces had all been pulled down, the coppers taken away, the coolers destroyed and the buildings emptied. It was a sign that the Dutch bay fishery had ended (from Conway (1906) and Wieder (1919 pp. 37-39). Muller (1874) p. 133, Conway (1906) p. 69, Isachsen 1915. *Amsterdam*, Addison 1904; *Amsterdamsch Tent*, Vingboons 1665 b; *Amsterdamsche Tent*, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652 b; *Blubbortown*, Conway (1920) p. 202; *Bourg de la graisse*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 318; *Burgo grasso*, Martens (1680) p. 60; *Danes*, Addison 1904; *Deensche*, Jansz 1651 b; *Deensche Tent*, Jansz 1651 b, Vingboons 1665 b; *Delft*, Jansz 1651 b, Addison 1904; *Flushing*, Addison 1904; *Leversteijns Tent*, Vingboons 1665 b; *Hoorn*, Jansz 1651 b, Addison 1904; *Middelbo*, Jansz 1651 b; *Middleburg*, Addison 1904; *Nordens Batavia*, Moberg (1959) p. 94; *Schmeremburg*, Martens (1711) p. 27; *Schmerenborg*, Martens 1675; *Smeerenberg*, Keilhau (1831) p. 243; *Smeerenborgh*, Martens (1675) p. 184; *Smerenburg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Smeerenburg*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Smeerenburg Bay*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Smeerenburg bræ*, see Smeerenburgbreen.

*Smeerenburg Gl.*, see Smeerenburgbreen.

*Smeerenburg Islands*. Group name of Amsterdamøya and Danskøya. De Geer (1913) p. 274.

**Smeerenburgbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Large glacier debouching into the head of Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. Traversed by G. Isachsen and companions on July 22, 1906 (and the following days), and later the same summer by A. Staxrud with A. Koller and others, all of the Isachsen expedition. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Smeerenburg bræ*, Isachsen (1907) p. 94; *Smeerenburg Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

*Smeerenburg-Ebene*, see Smeerenburgsletta.

*Smeerenburgfjord*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

**Smeerenburgfjorden** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
20 km long and about 4 km wide fiord on the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Towards west, the fiord is connected with the sea by Danskegattet between Amsterdamøya and Danskøya, and Sørgattet between Danskøya and the mainland, Albert I Land. On the southern point of Amsterdamøya was the Dutch whaling station Smeerenburg. The name Smeerenburgfjorden was introduced by Nordenskiöld and came into general use, hence it is retained. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Amsterdamsche baaij*, Letter from van Cracau to Christian IV 1638 in Ræstad (1912) p. 160; *B. Hollandoise*, Bellin 1764; *B. des hollandois*, Vrolicq 1635; *Baie de hollande*, Guérard 1628, Marmier (1841 a) p. 110; *Baja d'Olanda*, Marmier (1841 b) p. 217; *Christianshaffen*, Christian IV 1631 in Ræstad (1912), appendix 23, p. 146; *De Hollantsche Haven*, Carolus 1614; *Détroit de Smeerenburg*, Isachsen 1915; *Dutch B.*, Moll 1716; *Fischtranbucht*, Bëhounek (1929 a) p. 13; *Golfo largo et Fredissimo*, Dudley 1636; *Holla bay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Holland Bay*, Bruce 1900; *Hollandsche bay*, Carolus 1634; *Hollandsche Bay of Mauritius bay*, Giles 1724 c; *Hollandsche ofte Mauritius Bay*, Jansz 1651 b; *Hollandtsche Bay*, Blaeu 1662; *Hollansche bay*, Goos 1660; *Hollanter bay*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Hollantsche bay*, Blaeu 1623 a and b, Middelhoven 1634; *Hollantsche Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Holländer Bai*, Petermann 1869; *Holländische Bay*, Bellin 1759; *Mauritij Bay*, Christian IV 1623 in Ræstad (1912), appendix 20, p. 136; *Mauritius Bay*, Valk and Schenck 1690, Addison 1904; *Mauritius baai*, Muller 1874; *Mauritius-Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 8; *Mauritz bay*, Wassenauer (1624); *Smeerenburg*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Smeerenburg Bay*, De Geer 1913; *Smeerenburgfjord*, Bëhounek (1929 a) p. 13; *Smeerenburg-Sund*, Schenk (1937) p. 15; *Zátoce tuku*, Bëhounek (1828) p. 11.

*Smeerenburg-Halbinsel*, see Hollendarneset.

**Smeerenburgodden** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
The extreme southeastern cape in Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. *Amsterdam-neset*, Oxaas (1955) p. 130; C. *Smeerenburg*, De Geer 1913.

**Smeerenburgsletta** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Plain at Smeerenburg in Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. *Smeerenburg-Ebene*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 45.

*Smeerenburg-Sund*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.

*Smeeringburghafen*, see Süd-Hafen.

**Smelledalen** 77° 55' N 21° 40' E  
Tributary glacier from the east to Raddedalen, on the western side of Edgeøya. After Fjellsmelle (*Silene acantis*) = Moss campion. Neilson 1967. *Gudbrandstal*, Büdel.

*Smerenberg-Ankerplatz*. Anchorage south of Smeerenburgodden on Amsterdamøya. Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 205.

*Smerenberg-Reede*. Anchorage south of Smeerenburgodden on Amsterdamøya. Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 205.

*Smerenburg*, see Smeerenburg.

**Smerudknausen** 76° 47.1' N 16° 23' E  
About 560 m high, partly ice covered crag between Vitkovskjibreen, Olsokbreen, Røkensåta and Eggetoppen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Kolbjørn Smerud, b. 1901, Smerud gård, Brandbu, Norway. Assistant to the Norwegian expedition 1919 during the mapping of Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Šmidtberget** 78° 04.6' N 18° 06' E  
Mountain limited by Bellsunddalen, Passbreen, Lardyfjellet and Friedrichfjellet, northeast in Heer Land. After Friedrich Bogdanovich Šmidt, 1832-1908, Russian-Baltic palaeontologist and explorer. The mountain was ascended by members of the Stoll expedition (Hermann Stoll, Hermann Ritter, and Meyer) in August, 1913. *Mt Schmidt*, De Geer 1919 a; *Schmidtberget*.

*Smith In.*, see Thomas Smithøyane.

*Smith Plateau*, 79° 40' N 11° 30' E. Plateau in the mountain south of Smithbreen, west of Raudfjorden. De Geer (1913) p. 264.

*Smith River*, see Smithbekken.

**Smithbekken** 77° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Small brook in the southern part of Calypsostranda, on the western shore of the entrance to Recherchefjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *Smith River*, Rolleston 1896.

**Smithbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Glacier debouching on the western side of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After W. Smith, Scottish artist whom Prince Albert I of Monaco took with him on his cruise to Spitsbergen in 1899 to draw the marine animals in their natural colours. This expedition mapped and named the glacier. *Gl. Smith*, Guissez 1904.

**Smithelva** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
River east of Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Simon Olaus Smith, 1875-1951, Norwegian officer and mining engineer, who investigated the coal fields here in 1910, for a company of which Chr. Anker, of Halden, was the managing director. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

*Smiths doortogt*, see Keerwyck.

*Smiths lles*, see Thomas Smithøyane.

*Smiths Inlet*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Smitt I.*, see Smittøya.

**Smittøya** 79° 20' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane, between Nystrømøya and Wahlbergøya, in Hinlopenstretet. After Fredrik Adam Smitt, 1839-1904, Swedish zoologist, who was a member of the Swedish

Spitsbergen expeditions in 1861 under Swedish geologist O. M. Torell and in 1868 under Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld. *Smitt I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.

*Smoland Ridge*, 78° N 13° 30' E. Mountains east of Linnévatnet. Not a natural geographical unit. After Småland, region in Sweden. De Geer 1910 a.

**Smutsbreen** 79° 00' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier between Lemstrømfjellet and Einsteinfjellet, Ny-Friesland. After the South-African statesman Jan Christian Smuts, 1870-1950. Harland 1952. *Amann Gl.*, Herrmann 1942.

**Smutsdalen** 79° 00' N 16° 20' E  
Valley with the upper part occupied by Smutsbreen, between Lemstrømfjellet and Einsteinfjellet on the eastern side of Austfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.

**Smuttvatnet** 80° 11' N 20° 51' E  
Lake south of Vestre Sabinevågen, Gustav V Land on Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

**Smyslovfjellet** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain north of von Postbreen, northeast in Friedrichsenfjella in Sabine Land. After Smyslov, fisher from Mezen (the White Sea) who served as handy-man with the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen, 1899-1902. Summer work 1900 and 1901. *Mt Smyslov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Smyths land*, see Nordaustlandet.

**Smørstabben** 79° 25' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain between Friedrichbreen and Adolfbreen in Haakon VII Land. After a mountain in Lom in Oppland, Norway.

**Småbreen** 79° 33.2' N 13° 01.0' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier east in Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. S. = the tiny glacier. Liestøl 1990.

*Smaadalen*, see Gustavdalen.

**Småen** 79° 21.8' N 12° 17.0' E  
Small mountain 3 km west of Storingen, between Lilliehöökibreen and Storingen in Haakon VII Land. S. = the little one. Orvin 1964. *Münchentoppen*, Orvin.

**Småhumpen** 76° 35' N 25° 00' E  
Hill between Johan Hjortfjellet and Blåfjell, in the central part of Hopen. Translation of the English name. Iversen 1926. *Small Hummock*, Iversen (1926) p. 24.

*Småhumpen Airport*, 76° 35.3' N 25° 12' E. Landing strip at the eastern side of Småhumpen. Chared by Norske Fina 1973. Søreide.

*Småputtane*, see Småpyttane.

**Småpyttane** 74° 29' N 18° 50' E  
Small lakes in the northwestern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the small pools. *Småputtane*, Hoel 1925.

*Småskja*, see Småskjera.

*Smaaskjan*, see Småskjera.

- Småskjera** 78° 23.4' N 12° 35.5' E  
Two skerries 500 m outside the eastern coast in the southern part of Forlandssundet, 3.5 km north of Eidempynten, southwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the small skerries. *Småskja*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932); *Smaaskjan*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Småtrolla** 78° 24.8' N 13° 33.5' E  
Two small nunataks on the southern side in the Eidembreen complex, 2 km east of Stortrollet southeast in Trollheimen, south in Oscar II Land. S. = the little trolls. Orvin 1964.
- Snadden** 78° 22.5' N 11° 35.5' E  
Small island southernmost in Antarcticbogen, 300 m north of Inchcolmodden, on the western coast of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. After ringsel or snadd (*Phoca hispida*) = ringed seal. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Snadden Bay*, see Stormbukta.
- Snaddvika** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Branch of Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After snadd (*Phoca foetida*) = ringed seal. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b.
- Snaget*, see Flisa.  
*Snatcher Point*, see Snatcherpynten.
- Snatcherpynten** 77° 30.8' N 14° 35.0' E  
Cape on the western coast of Recherchefjorden, about 1 km south of Renardbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. *Snatcher Point*, Rolleston 1896.
- Snauheia** 78° 08' N 21° 15' E  
Mountain area between Rosenbergdalen and Skrukkefjellet in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. S. = the barren or bare hill. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.
- Snauodden** 78° 18.9' N 12° 52.5' E  
Point on the northern side of Dynekilen, north on the western part of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. After the small ship "Snau", used by legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiold, 1690-1720. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Snauskjera** 78° 08.3' N 20° 37.5' E  
Group of rocks 5.3 km northwest of Kapp Lee, the northern part of Storfjorden, northwest on Edgeøya. S. = the barren or bare rocks. Lytskjold 1991.
- Snautangen** 79° 55' N 15° 50' E  
Point on the western side of Mosselhalvøya, north in Ny-Friesland. S. = the barren or bare point. Orvin 1964.
- Snauvola** 80° 10' N 23° 00' E  
Mountain, 349 m, west of the interior of Duvefjorden, one of Wright's trigonometrical stations, Nordaustlandet. S. = the barren mount. *Barren Hill*, Wright 1939.
- Snefeldene*, see Snøfjella.  
*Sneholmen*, see Snøholmen.
- Snekkevika** 77° 36.3' N 14° 55.5' E  
Small bay on the northern shore of Eholmen between Bellsund and Van Keulenfjorden, westernmost in Nathorst Land. Snekke is a kind of small, Norwegian sailing boat. *Kahnhafen*, Hamberg 1905.
- Snekolle*, see Snøkollen.
- Snelliusfjellet** 78° 30' N 19° 00' E  
Mountain north of Negribreen west of Storfjorden, Olav V Land. After Willebrod van Roijen Snellius, 1591-1626, Dutch mathematician. Inventor of triangulation (1615). Name given by the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902, which carried out triangulation work. *Mt Snellius-Mire*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Snespurvfjellet*, see Breinosa.
- Snipeodden** 78° 39.8' N 11° 51' E  
Point on the northern part of Kaffiøyra, outside Snipetjørna, west in Oscar II Land. S. = the snipe point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Snipestranda** 78° 03.5' N 13° 36.5' E  
About 500 m long beach on the southern side of Kapp Linné northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the snipe beach. Hagelund and Norderhaug (1975) p. 143.
- Snipetjørna** 78° 00.1' N 11° 51.5' E  
1.6 km long lake on the eastern side of Snipeodden, on the northern part of Kaffiøyra, west in Oscar II Land. S. = the snipe lake. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Snipevatna** 76° 53.2' N 15° 32' E  
Two lakes on Hornsunsneset southwards from Palffyodden, northwest in Sørkapp Land. S. = the sand peep lakes. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Snippen** 78° 49.2' N 13° 58.0' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Holmströmbreen in James I Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987. *Snipptoppen*, Orvin 1964.
- Snippen** 78° 35.5' N 12° 13' E  
Point southernmost on Kaffiøyra on the divide between Farmsundet and Dahlbrebukta, westernmost in the central part of Oscar II Land. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Snipptoppen*, see Snippen.  
*Snittstranda*, 77° 01' N 16° 13' E. East of Adriabukta. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.
- Snofjellet** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain east of Lapparentryggen, Haakon VII Land. S. = the biting wind mountain. Sheet 3 Spitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Snow Dome*, see Snøkuppelen.  
*Snow Hill*, see Snøhatten.  
*Snowtop*, see Snøtoppen.
- Snyta** 74° 30' N 18° 48' E  
Low, narrow cape on the northwestern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the nose. Hoel 1925.
- Snødombreen** 79° 13.4' N 12° 08.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier from Snødomen westwards on the northern side of Fallièresfjella, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Snødomen** 79° 14.2' N 12° 14.5' E  
1215 m high, mountain with snow covered top, between Mayerbreen and Tinayrebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. S. =

the snow dome. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Dôme Neigeux*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Schnee-dom*, Miethe (1923) Taf. 9 a.

**Snøfjella** 79° 00' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain ridge, 1273 m east of Isachsenfonna, between the head of Kongsfjorden and Woodfjorden, in the central part of Haakon VII Land. S. = the snow mountains. The mountains were surveyed and named by the expeditions of Isachsen in 1906 and 1907. His map was printed in 1910, but was not published till 1912. *Die Schneeberge*, Wegener 1913; *Les Montagnes Neigeuses*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Sneffeldene*, Holtedahl 1911.

**Snøfrua** 78° 40' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain northeast of Billefjorden, between Lomonosovfonna, Gruxdevbreen and Oxfordbreen, west in Olav V Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Our Lady of the Snows*, Frazer 1922.

**Snøhatten** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Mountain east of Brennevinsfjorden, Laponiahelvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Ascended by members of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition on August 4, 1924 (Binney (1925 c) p. 134). Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Snow Hill*, Binney (1925 c) p. 136.

**Snøhetta** 79° 00.0' N 17° 53.5' E  
Snow- and ice covered mountain at the northern side of Černyševfjellet, northwest in Olav V Land. After mountain in Dovre, Norway. Norwegian Polar Institute 1989.

*Snøhetta*, see Mulefjellet.

**Snøholmen** 79° 50' N 27° 00' E  
Islet, one of Frostøyane, east of the northern part of Nordaustlandet. S. = the snow islet. *Sneholmen*, Johannessen 1890.

**Snøkampbreen** 77° 53.9' N 14° 54' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Brattnuten in the western part of Snøkampen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the snow crag glacier. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Snøkampen** 77° 53.7' N 14° 57' E  
760 m high mountain with Brattnuten, between the head of Berzeliusdalen, Vassdalen and Vassdalsbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the snow crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Snøkletten** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E  
928 m high nunatak southwest of Amundsenisen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the snow crag. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Snøklettasset** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E  
Ice covered pass between Snøkletten and Passnuten, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Snøkollen** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Nunatak in the eastern part of Holtedahlfonna, on the divide between Holtedahlfonna, Morabreen and Orsabreen, northwest in James I Land. S. = the snow hill. *Snekolle*, Holtedahl 1911.

**Snøkrossen** 76° 49' N 16° 36' E  
Mostly ice covered, cross shaped mountain with the heights 722, 607, 711, 631 and 759 m, between Mefonna and

Vasil'evbreen in the central part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the snow cross. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Snøkulen** 78° 54.8' N 17° 30' E  
Ice dome between Gruzdevbreen and Keplerbreen on the divide between Ny-Friesland and Olav V Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987. *Høgisen*, Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Snøkuppelen** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain east of the head of Wijdefjorden, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Mts Coupole de Neige*, Wassiliew 1925; *Snow Dome*, Conway 1906.

**Snøkuvbreen** 77° 43' N 16° 23' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Juvtinden, Snøkuven and Kassen, northeastwards to Danzigdalen north in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Snøkuven** 77° 58.5' N 17° 50' E  
About 650 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Storbullen, Brorbreen, Furebreen, Sørbullen and Stuttdalen, north in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Snøkuven** 77° 41' N 16° 22' E  
1030 m high, partly snow covered mountain between Kvitskarvet, Juvbreen, Juvtinden, Snøkuvbreen, Kassen and Parbreane in the central part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Snøkvit** 78° 35' N 18° 00' E  
Nunatak north of Dvergane, south of Svanbergfjellet, northernmost in Sabine Land. S. = Snowwhite, in connection with Dvergane (the dwarfs) in the same area. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Snømannen** 78° 50.2' N 17° 43.5' E  
Snowclad mountain between the uppermost part of Oxfordbreen and Millingbreen, westernmost in Olav V Land. S. = the snowman. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Snøploegen** 78° 59.0' N 15° 36.0' E  
The southernmost part of Sir Thomasfjellet, separating Hodsbreen and Arbobreen, northwest in Dickson Land. S. = the snow-plough. Liestøl 1987.

**Snøsalsbreen** 77° 55.4' N 14° 44.5' E  
Glacier on the eastern slope of Snøsalen towards the head of Berzeliusdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Snøsalen** 77° 55.8' N 14° 42' E  
Mountain with the peaks of 680 and 714 m, between Gleditschfonna and Jamdalsbreen, on the western side of the head of Berzeliusdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Snøskaret** 78° 06.1' N 21° 00.5' E  
Pass between Leehovden and Snauheia at the northern side of Rosenbergdalen, northwesternmost on Edgeøya. S. = the snow pass. Neilson 1968.

**Snøskorvene** 77° 24.9' N 17° 01.0' E  
Mostly snow covered mountains with the highest summit of 665 m, between Liestølbreen and Krøkjebreen, in the Liestølbreen complex, northwest in Torell Land. Helle 1986.

- Snøsporven** 78° 55' N 12° 50' E  
Nunatak in Kronebreen, Haakon VII Land. S. = the snow bunting. Hovda 1967.
- Snøsporvstranda** 78° 51.3' N 28° 13' E  
Six km long beach on the southern side of Tordenskjoldfjellet in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. S. = the snow bunting beach. Thor Larsen.
- Snøtinden** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 626 m, between Arneliusbreen, Teiknarbreen and Smithbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Ascended by J. Laurantz and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 14, 1909, for geographical surveying. Norwegian adaption of the French name. *Sommet Neige*, Guissez 1904.
- Snøtoppbreen** 80° 24' N 19° 35' E  
Small glacier from Snøtoppen southwards towards Hundodden in the western part of Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land on Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Neilson.
- Snøtoppen** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Mountain, 620 m, northeast of the entrance to Brennevinsfjorden, Laponiahelvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Ascended by A. E. Nordenskiöld and companions in 1861 (nordenskiöld (1863) p. 11). S. = the snow top. *Montagne de neige*, Grad (1866) p. 35; *Pic de Neige*, Grad (1866) p. 25; *Schnee Kuppe*, Petermann 1864; *Schneekuppe*, German chart 155; *Snowtop*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *Snøtoppen*, Nordenskiöld 1863, Grad (1866) p. 35; *Sommet neigeux*, French chart 5375.
- Snøtoppen*, see Snøtoppen.
- Snøugla** 79° 40' N 14° 20' E  
Mountain at the head of Vogtdalen, northernmost in Andrée Land. S. = the snowy owl. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Snøugledalen*, see Krosspyntdalen.
- Snøungen** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Small lake, 350 m above sea-level, in the ice of Vestre Torellbreen, south of Rastknausane, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Snøvika** 80° 12' N 25° 45' E  
Small bay south of Čuchnovskijodden in Orvin Land, on the northeastern coast of Nordaustlandet. S. = the snow bay. Hjelle 1980.
- Snøvola** 77° 52.3' N 16° 57' E  
About 710 m high mountain with snow covered top, east of Braganzavågen between Stabbarpbreen, Skrombergabreen and Ispallen, westernmost in Heer Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 15, 1925, for geographical surveying. S. = the snow hill. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Mt Snövålen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Sockertoppen*, see Sukkertoppen.  
*Sockertoppen*, see Mössberget.  
*Sofia Deep*, see Sofiadjupet.
- Sofiadjupet** 80° 30' N 10° 00' E  
Deep from 200 to 2000 m, north of Spitsbergen. After S/S "Sofia", the expedition ship of A. E. Nordenskiöld in 1868 to Spitsbergen and in 1883 to Greenland. See also Roosneset and von Otterøya. *Sofia Deep*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933; *Sophia Djupet*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Sofiaøya** 79° 14.9' N 20° 09.0' E  
Three km long island on the eastern side of von Otterøya in Vaigattøyane, Hinlopenstretet. After the expedition ship S/S "Sofia", where von Otter was a captain during Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition 1868. Arnesen 1990.
- Sofie Gruve*, 78° 50' N 11° 30' E. Mine at Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden. Belongs to Kings Bay Kul Comp. A/S and was worked in 1923-29. After Sofia Maria Sherdahl, née Hallsberg, born 1880 at Karlstad, Sweden, married in 1919 to B. A. Sherdahl, mining engineer, manager of the coal mines at Ny-Ålesund, 1917-29. See also Sherdahlfjellet and Otilie Gruve. Name given by the company. Hoel (1925) p. 31.  
*Sofie Mine*, see Sofie Gruve.
- Sofiebogen** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Open bay at Sofiekammen, Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Sofiebreen** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Sofiekammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Rieche 1937, Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Sofiekammen** 77° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain ridge, 919 m, north of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The crest (not the summit) ascended by A. Hoel and J. Gløersen of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on July 29, 1918, for geographical surveying. After Sophie Öttingen-Öttingen, née Princess Metternich, 1857-1941, daughter of Count Hans Wilczek's oldest lady friend, Pauline Metternich-Sándor. Wilczek's expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 named the mountain. *Chaine de S-te Sophie*, Wassiliew 1925; *Sophie Kamm*, Sterneck 1874; *Sophiekamm*, Höfer (1880) p. 5.
- Sokkbreen** 77° 43.3' N 17° 12.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier between Vriompeisen and Sokken in the northeastern part of Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Sokkelbreen** 77° 35.5' N 17° 15.5' E  
Glacier between Søkkfjellet and Sokkelen, on the divide between Torell Land and Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.
- Sokkelen** 77° 34.7' N 17° 14.0' E  
Mountain at the head of Strongbreen, northernmost in Torell Land. Orvin 1960.
- Sokken** 77° 42.7' N 17° 11.5' E  
About 3.5 km long and narrow mountain ridge between Sokkbreen and Skobreen in the northeastern part of Nathorst Land. S. = the sock. Orvin 1964.
- Sokolovbreen** 76° 47.7' N 16° 11.5' E  
About 2 km long glacier on the eastern side of Bungebreen, between Arkfjellet, Sokolovfjellet and Plogen, west in Sørkapp Land. After Sokolov, d. 1905, Russian astronomer at Pulkovo Observatory. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Sokolovfjellet** 76° 47.5' N 16° 14' E  
726 m high, partly ice covered mountain between Sokolovbreen, Plogbreen and Vítovskijbreen, on the western side of Sørkapp

Land. After Sokolov, d. 1905, Russian astronomer at Pulkovo Observatory. Name transferred from Plogen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sokolovtoppen** 78° 02.3' N 13° 55.0' E  
541 m high mountain between Linnédalen and Vøringen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Russian palaeontologist Dimitri Nikolaevich Sokolov, 1867-1922, who with W. Bodylevski described Mesozoic fossils from the Festning Section, Svalbard. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Solanderfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain between Raudfjorden and Richardvatnet, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Emil Otto Solander, 1858-1933, Swedish physicist and schoolmaster, member of the Swedish Spitsbergen expedition in the Polar year 1882-83, and in 1899 of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. *Mt Solander*, Guissez 1904.

**Solanderneset** 79° 45.7' N 12° 11.5' E  
Point near Solanderfjellet on the eastern side of Raudfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Eiken 1988.

**Solbjørg** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Precipitous rocky wall of Sir Thomasfjellet towards Vestfjorddalen south of Wijdefjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. It was named Solbjørg because every night (while Lid stayed there) it shone golden-brown in the midnight sun. Lid 1929.

**Soleietoppen** 78° 05' N 16° 00' E  
802 m high peak between Burraltoppen and Bolterskardet, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the butterflower peak. Sunding (1962) p. 35.

**Solfjellet** 79° 05' N 17° 00' E  
1504 m high mountain at the head of Stubendorffbreen, southwest in Ny-Friesland. S. = the sun mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Solfonna** 77° 59' N 13° 47.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier in Linnéjella, between Solryggen and Aagaardtoppen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sun glacier. *Gl. Sol*, De Geer 1912.

**Solfonnbekken** 77° 59.5' N 13° 41.5' E  
Brook from Solfonna in Linnéjella westwards to Nordenskiöldkysten, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sun glacier brook. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Solheimbreen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Solheimfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Solheimfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 931 m, east of Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Wilhelm Solheim, 1890-1964, topographer to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Since 1918 he was a member of a number of expeditions to Svalbard and East Greenland. He worked in this area in 1918. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1935.

**Solhøgda** 77° 28.2' N 14° 39.0' E  
663 m high peak between Recherchbreen, Chamberlindalen, Observatoriefjellet and Bøckmanbreen, northwest in Wedel

Jarlsberg Land. S. = the sun height, but also altitude of the sun. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Solihøgda*, see Strandsåta.

**Solkampen** 79° 30' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain west of Faksevågen, in the central eastern part of Ny-Friesland. S. = the sun mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Solnafjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain west of the mouth of Raudfjorden, between Markovfjellet and Hamiltonbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After parish district north of Stockholm, Sweden. *Mt Solna*, De Geer 1913.

**Solveckijbukta** 78° 05.3' N 13° 48.5' E  
1.5 km wide, open bay between Nimrododden and Kapp Starostin on the southern side of the mouth of Isfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Russian monastery on Solveckij island at the mouth of Onega in the White Sea. Many of the Russian trappers who wintered in Spitsbergen, came from this monastery, so also Emil Starostin who wintered a number of years in Russekeila. *Solvjetskiubukta*, Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Solvjetskiubukta*, see Solveckijbukta.

**Solryggen** 77° 58.5' N 13° 48' E  
About 5 km long ridge with the heights 760 and 635 m, south in Linnéjella, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sun ridge. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Solskinstjørnene** 74° 30' N 19° 06' E  
Small lakes in the extreme northeast of Bjørnøya. S. = the sunshine tarns. Hoel 1925.

**Soltjernet** 79° 55' N 18° 40' E  
Tarn southeast of Heimbukta at the head of Snaddvika, southwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the sun tarn. Hægglom (1963) pp. 80 and 81.

**Solvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small lake near the quay at Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. S. = the sun lake. After its rounded shape. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1935 b.

**Solveigdomen** 78° 20' N 20° 40' E  
Firn dome northeast of Per Gyntslottet, on the inland ice of Barentsøya. After Solveig in the drama Peer Gynt by Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen. See also Ibsenfjella. Norwegian Polar Institute 1968.

*Somer Baij*, see Fuglefjorden.  
*Sommar Hill*, see Sumarhaugen.

**Sommerfeldtbukta** 76° 34.5' N 16° 28' E  
About 8.5 km long bay limited by a line from Sørneset to Skolteneet on Sørkappøya, further to Stjernøya and Skjerodden. After Søren Christian Sommerfeldt, 1794-1838, Norwegian clergyman and botanist. He has described the botanical material brought home from this region by the Norwegian geologist B. M. Keilhau 1827. *Kiel Bay*, von der Brügger (1907) p. 237; *Sommerfelt Buktt*, Resvoll-Holmsen (1921) p. 31, Lyng 1924.

*Sommerfelt Buktt*, see Sommerfeldtbukta.





*Sommet Buchanan*, see Buchanantoppen.

*Sommet du Sud*, see Salfjellet.

*Sommet fourchu*, see Tvihyrningen.

*Sommet Lagercrantz*, see Lagercrantzjellet.

*Sommet Neige*, see Snøtinden.

*Sommet neigeux*, see Snøtoppen.

*Sommet Noir*, see Svartberget.

*Sommet Ringertz*, see Ringertzjellet.

*Sommet ronde*, see Johansenfjellet.

**Somovaksla** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
678 m high mountain in the northern part of Somovfjella, southwest in Torell Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Somovbreen** 77° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier in Somovfjella, southwest in Torell Land. After Josef Ivanovich Somov, 1815-76, Russian mathematician. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Somovfjella** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain group east of Mùhlbackerbreen, whose southern part lies about 8 km from Burgerbukta, southwest in Torell Land. After Josef Ivanovich Somov, 1815-76, Russian mathematician. *Mts du mathémat. Somov*, Wassiliew 1925.

**Sonklarbreen** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Large glacier north of Ginevratbotnen, south in Olav V Land. After Karl Albrecht Sonklar, Edler von Innstädten, 1816-85, Austrian officer and geographer (Eastern Alps). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Lednik Zonklara*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 95.

*Sophia Djupet*, see Sofiadjupet.

*Sophie Kamm*, see Sofiekammen.

*Sophiekkamm*, see Sofiekammen.

**Sophus Liefjellet** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 961 m, east of the head of Dicksonfjorden, west in Dickson Land. After Marius Sophus Lie, 1842-99, Norwegian mathematician, professor at the University of Oslo. *Mt Sedgwick*, Mann 1933; *Set Lie*, Isachsen 1915.

**Sophusbreen** 78° 51.1' N 15° 38.0' E  
About 4 km long glacier between Gavlhauget and Sophus Liefjellet, west in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Soppdalen** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Dicksondalen, in the central, western part of Dickson Land. After the fungi, Psalliota, found here. Lid 1929. *Fiskedalen*, Wängsjö (1952) p. 24.

**Soppen** 74° 29' N 19° 10' E  
Small lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the mushroom. Hoel 1925.

**Soraberget** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small mountain northwest of Bjørnvika in Orvin Land, on the eastern part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After the Italian captain Gennaro Sora, who took part in the search for the "Italia" expedition in 1928.

*Sorge Bai*, see Sorgfjorden.

*Sorge bay*, see Sorgfjorden.

*Sorge-Fjord*. The southernmost branch of Adlersparrefjorden, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1946) p. 80.

**Sorgfjorden** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Fiord west of the northern entrance to Hinlopenstretet, northeast in Ny-Friesland. S. = the fiord of sorrow. Probably named after a catastrophe in 1693, when a fleet of 40 Dutch whalers was attached by three French men-of-war and 13 Dutch ships were captured. The rest escaped. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *B. Treiiirenborg*, De Geer 1923 a; *Baye aux Ours*, de Reste 1901; *Beere bay*, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663, van Keulen 1682; *Beeren baai*, Muller 1874; *Bere Bay*, Colom 1642 c; *Beren-Hafen*, Martens (1675) p. 13; *Biersbay*, Hamy (1901) p. 32; *Jammerfd.*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Mosiel Baij*, Blaeu 1662; *Porto de gli Orsi*, Martens (1680) p. 42; *Zaliv Pečeli*, Rabot and Wittenburg (1924) p. 60; *Sorge Bai*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Sorge bay*, Pettersen (1885) p. 233; *Surunlahti*, Saraste (1925) p. 122; *Sørgebai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 39; *Treurenberg*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Treurenberg od. Sorge B.*, German chart 155; *Treurenberg-lahti*, Saraste (1925) p. 86; *Treurenberg-vuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 81; *Treurenburg*, Giles and Rep 1710, Pagès 1786, Conway 1906; *Treurenburg B.*, Parry 1828; *Trourenburg B.*, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Sorgfjordflya** 79° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Expanse on the western side of Sorgfjorden, north in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Sorgfjordneset** 79° 55' N 16° 50' E  
Point on the eastern side of the inlet to Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Sorstein*, see Sørsteinen.

*Sorte pynt*, see Svartneset.

*Sorte Pynt*, see Nordkapp.

*Sorte-Pint*, see Salpynten.

*Sortepynt*, see Kaldneset.

*Sotdalen*, 77° 35' N 14° 50' E. Valley that goes straight northwards from where Berklettdalen and Forkastningsdalen meet. Eventually Vahldalen. Neilson 1967.

**Sotryggen** 77° 27.1' N 15° 58.5' E  
Two km long ridge between Sotryggen and Tvillingbreane, in the eastern side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the soot ridge because of the black shale. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Sotryggfonna** 77° 26.8' N 15° 56.5' E  
2.5 km long glacier between Valken and Sotryggen on the easter side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the soot ridge glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Soud-Westland*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Sound de la Corne*, see Hornsund.

*Sources Jotun*, see Jotunkjeldene.

*Sources Troll*, see Trollkjeldene.

*South Bank*, see Sørgrunnen.

*South Bay*, see Danskegattet.

*South Cape*, see Sørkapp.

*South Cape Island*, see Sørkappøya.

*South Cape Islands*, see Sørkappholmane.

*South Cape Islets*, see Sørkappholmane.

*South Cape Mount*, see Kistefjellet.

*South Channel*, see Sørporten.

*South East Land*, see Barentsøya.

*South East Land*, see Edgeøya.

*South Gat*, see Sørگattet.

*South Harbour*, see Süd-Hafen.

*South Haven*, see Sørhamna.

*South Hook*, see Torellneset.

*South Ice*, see Sørfonna.

*South Ice Berg*, see Brokebreen.

*South Land*, see Sørmarka.

*South Point*, see Marmorpynten.

*South Salad Hill*, see Søre Salatberget.

*Southampton Glacier*, see Southamptonbreen.

**Southamptonbreen** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E

Glacier southwest of Ålandsvatnet, Dickson land. After Southampton University College UK. Mr. Mann graduated from this college. Harland 1952. *Southampton Glacier*, Mann 1933.

*Southcape Land*, see Sørkapp Land.

*South-East Gully*, see Leirdjupet.

*Southern Gate*, see Sørporten.

*Southern Land*, see Sørmarka.

*Southern Plateau*. Southern part of Ben Nevis, but hardly meant as a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 21.

*Southern Rivulet*, see Torelva.

**Spannkampen** 78° 45.8' N 12° 26.0' E

The easternmost and 890 m high part of Bull Simonsenfjellet, between the upper part of Uvêrsbreen and Comfortlessbreen in Oscar II Land. After mountain in Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. Arnesen 1988.

**Sparrefjellet** 78° 21.9' N 13° 10.5' E

Five km long and 760 m high mountain between the lower part of the Eidembreen complex and Venerenbreen, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Christian Sparre, 1859-1940, Norwegian naval officer, vice-admiral and politician. Commander-in-chief of the Navy 1901-10. H.M.S. "Fram" was placed at the disposal of Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition of 1909-10, which mapped and named the mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Admiral Sparre*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Mt Hunne*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Sparre*, Isachsen 1915.

**Sparreneset** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E

The westernmost point south of the mouth of Murchisonfjorden, on the western part of Nordaustlandet. After Gustaf Adolf Vive Sparre (af Sötteborg), 1802-86, Swedish count, politician, and government official, also Chancellor of the Universities 1859-71. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Sparre*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

**Speidarneset** 79° 16.8' N 12° 04' E

Point on the eastern side of Kollerfjorden, a branch in the inner part of Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the boy scout mountain, after a boy scout camp here in 1951, led by Reed Olsen. Reed Olsen.

*Speirslagunane*, see Speirslagunene.

**Speirslagunene** 78° 20.2' N 11° 41.0' E

Two lagoons on the western coast of Forlandssletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After Speirs, one of Dr. Bruce's family names (William Spiers Bruce). See also Brucebreen. *Paterson & Speirs' Lagoons*, Bruce 1913; *Speirslagunane*.

**Spekkholmen** 77° 22.4' N 22° 29.5' E

Small island at the southern side of Delitschøya in Tjuvfjorden, southwest of Edgeøya. An old site of a blubber cookery. Gjertz 1990.

*Spelbreen*, see Spælbreen.

*Spelen*, see Spælen.

*Spelvatnet*, see Spælvatnet.

**Sperra** 76° 59.1' N 21° 56.5' E

Small islet south of Lurøya in Tiholmane in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. S. = the rafter. Gjertz 1990.

*Sphinxen*, see Sfinksen.

*Spicberky*, see Spitsbergen.

*Spidsbjergene*, see Spitsbergen.

**Spikarhovudet** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E

Small nunatak, 480 m, in the eastern part of Mühlbacherbreen, southwest in Torell Land. S. = the nail head. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Spilberg*, see Spitsbergen.

**Spiret** 78° 20.1' N 13° 42.5' E

About 700 m high nunatak in the central part of Esmarkbreen south in Oscar II Land. S. = the spire. Orvin 1960.

**Spissfjellet** 79° 04' N 15° 14' E

Mountain between Lisbetbreen and the upper part of Angelbreen, in the southeastern part of Andrée Land. S. = the pointed mountain. Harland 1959.

**Spiten** 79° 42.3' N 11° 31.5' E

Mountain between Sellströmbreen and Svitjodbreen, southwest in Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the top. Winsnes 1988.

**Spitrefoss** 74° 21' N 19° 07' E

Small waterfall formed by a stream falling 115 m vertically into Evjebukta, southeasternmost on Bjørnøya. Spitrefoss means to spout out in a thin jet. Hoel 1925.

*Spitsberge*, see Spitsbergen.

## Spitsbergen

The largest of an Arctic group of islands situated north of Norway between 76° 26' and 80° 50' N and 10° 30' and 28° 10' E. Before 1925 the name Spitsbergen applied both to the largest island as well as to the archipelago. 1925-1969 the largest island was called Vestspitsbergen (West Spitsbergen) in order to distinguish it. The Spitsbergen part of Svalbard comprised the following islands: Vestspitsbergen, Nordaustlandet, Edgeøya, Barentsøya, Prins Karls Forland. Kvitøya, Kong Karls Land, Hopen and Bjørnøya did not then belong to Spitsbergen proper. Spitsbergen and these islands formed the Svalbard (q.v.) group of islands with a total area of 61 020 km<sup>2</sup>. After 1969 the potential for confusion was reduced by using the name Spitsbergen only for the largest island. The deeply indented west and north coasts of Spitsbergen form a number of large fjords. The most important of these are (south to north): Hornsund, Bellsund, Isfjorden, Kongsfjorden, Krossfjorden, Magdalenefjorden, Smeerenburgfjorden, and on the north coast Raudfjorden, Woodfjorden and Wijdefjorden. Between Spitsbergen and Nordaustlandet is the long sound of Hinlopenstredet, and between Spitsbergen and Edgeøya and Barentsøya is Storfjorden. Spitsbergen was discovered on June 17, 1596 by a Dutch expedition of which Willem Barentsz was the chief pilot, and the first time the name Spitsbergen is mentioned is in Barentz's journal. The original version is not known, but a French translation was printed (Hessel Gerrits 1613). Here it is said under the date June 24 (p. 7): "Avant midy,

faisoit il calme avions le vent Siroest, la terre (au lo[n]g duquel prenions nostre route) estoit la plus part rompue, bien hault, & non autre que Monts & montaignes agues, parquoy l'appellions Spitsbergen." This description of the islands' sharply peaked mountains gives a good ground for the name of Spitsbergen (lit. pointed mountains), which must have been applied during the voyage. This also appears from evidence given by Jan Cornelisz. Rijp before the magistrates of Delft (1613): "... donnerent à ce pays le nom de Spitsberguen à cause des grandes et hautes pointes qu'il y a en iceluy..." (J.K.J. de Jonge: *De opkomst van het nederlandsch gezag in Oost-indie*. Vol. 1. Amsterdam 1862. Pp. 24-25). On Barents' 1598 map the land is called "Het nieuwe land" (the new land). A variant of the name of Spitsbergen occurs for the first time on a map by Gerrits (1612): "Spitsenberg". The Dutch discoverers first believed they had arrived at a part of Greenland. On this point the account by Gerrit De Veer of the voyage contains the following (June 22, 1596): "... in this land, which we esteeme to be Greene-land, lying under 80° and more..." (G. De Veer: *The true and perfect description of three voyages...* London 1609). It is not surprising that the Dutch first believed the newly discovered land to be a part of Greenland. The old Icelandic and Norwegian idea was that a continuous coastline extended in a semicircle from Cape Farewell, the south point of Greenland, eastward towards north Russia. This geographical notion was known to the Dutch. The Dano-Norwegian King also claimed – as King of Norway – sovereignty of Greenland, and it was consequently a Dutch interest to make the discovered land something different from Greenland, and they therefore called it the New Land of Spitsbergen. About the year 1700 the general outline of the island group was known, based mainly upon Dutch discoveries, and Giles & Rep's map of 1710 may be considered the first map of Spitsbergen that was fairly complete. (F.C. Wieder: *The Dutch discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen 1596-1829*. Amsterdam 1919.) See also the "Introductory" chapter of this book. According to Edge, Jonas Poole was the first Englishman to call the land Greenland (in 1610). The name "Gren Lant" for Svalbard is found in Plancius Globe 1612, and this is the first time it occurs on a map with this meaning. On the use of the name Greenland, Conway (1906 p. 83) says: "The English at first called Spitsbergen 'Greenland' in ignorant good faith; they continued to do so, to assert that it was a Dutch discovery, and so the name stuck to the island for the best part of two centuries. The real Greenland was called Groneland, Groinland, Groenland or Engronland to distinguish it from its upstart namesake." And on p. 347: "No Englishman saw Spitsbergen before Hudson in 1607. It suited the English claims to hold that it was part of Greenland, and they accordingly generally called it by that name down to the end of the eighteenth century. The Muscovy Company's men also named it King James' his New-land, and the name New-land is found on several early charts, but soon fell into disuse. In English State papers, Spitsbergen is almost invariably called Greenland." In Denmark and Norway, too, the name Greenland was originally used to indicate Spitsbergen, because the land was thought to be part of Greenland proper extending far to the east, and over Greenland the King (as sovereign of Norway) claimed sovereignty. In 1615 Dano-Norwegian men-of-war visited at Spitsbergen to assert the King's rights. In 1617 the first Danish whalers came to Spitsbergen. Down to 1619 Svalbard was consistently called "Grønland" (Greenland), but then the name "Spitsbergen" was introduced and the two names are found to be used alternately and with the same meaning until about the year 1660. In 1631 the island for the first time was referred to as "Christiansberg", named after King Christian IV of Denmark. King Christian's letter from 1648 shows an example of this,

granting Gøddert Braem of Copenhagen prolongation of the Greenland Company's license for "whaling and fishing of seamonsters in our seas Northland and Greenland, Christiansberg or Spitsberg, and other islands lying thereabouts (Iceland alone excepted)" (D.R.A.N. Reg. VIII, 29; N.R.R, IX, 310). Then until 1720 the islands were preferentially called Greenland. About that time, however, the name Spitsbergen appears to have come into use again side by side with the name Greenland. In the year 1757 it was still called "Spitzbergen" in "Grønland". In the last half of the 18th century the islands were almost exclusively called Spitsbergen (Spitzbergen, Spidsbiergene, Spidsbergen, Spitsbergen). Though the name Greenland was still used occasionally, Greenland proper and Spitsbergen were generally kept quite distinct from each other, also in name, by the end of the 18th century. It should be noted that Spitsbergen has also been called East Greenland to distinguish it from "West" or "Old Greenland" (for instance Scoresby 1820 and Manby 1823). See also Svalbard. Gerrits (1613) p. 11, Commelin 1644, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1663, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b. *Bolschoy Broun*, Le Roy (1766) p. 7; *Christiansbergen*; *Das Westland*, Dittmer (1901) p. 202, Carpenter and Phillips (1922) p. 12; *Disco*, Jansen (1865) p. 178; *East Greenland*, Scoresby 1820 b; *France Artique*, Vrolicq 1635; *Grand Spizbergue*, Engel 1779; *Greene land*, Fox 1635; *Greenland*, Thornton 1716, Moll 1727; *Greenland Spitsbergen*, Senex 1757; *Gren Lant*, Plancius 1612; *Greneland*, Edge 1625; *Grenlant*; *Groenlandia*, Ramusio (1606) Bl. 408; *Groenlant*, Wassenaer (1624) Bl. 138; *Großspitzbergen*, Kükenthal 1890; *Grumand*, Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) p. 15; *Grumant*, Mullers (1793) p. 16, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 8; *Grúmant*, Charitonow (1851) p. 154; *Het Eyland Spitsbergen*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Het nieuwe land*; *Huippovuoret*, Saraste 1925 a; *King James his New Land*, Fotherby (1615) p. 82; *La Nouvelle Terre du roi Jacques*, Phipps (1775) p. 8; *La nuova terra del re Giacomo*, Marmier (1841 b) p. 216; *La Spitzberga, o Nieulandt*, Coronelli 1691; *Länsi-Huippuvuoret*, Saraste 1925 a; *Newland*, Hudson 1607, Purchas XIII p. 300, Beechey (1818) p. 65; *Nieu land al Spits Bergher*, Dudley 1636; *Nieu Lant autrement dit Spitsberghe*, Gerrits 1613; *Ou Grenlant*, Gerrits (1613) p. 11; *Zapadnyj Špicbergen*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 73; *Ziemia Zachodnia*, Siedlecki (1935) p. 49; *Spicberky*, Běhounek (1928) p. 11; *Spidsbiergene*, Hansen 1780; *Spilberg*, Wells (1876) p. 286; *Spitsberge*, Doedsz 1620, Blaeu 1623; *Spitsberghe*, Hugues 1901 a; *Spitsberghen*, H. & M. Jansz 1621; *Spitsbärge*, Martin (1758) pp. 307, 313; *Spits-bärge*, Martin (1758) pp. 307, 313; *Spitsenberg*; *Spitzberg*, Gerrits (1618) p. 41; *Spitzberg Ouest*, French chart 5375; *T nieuwe Landt van Spitsbergen*, Carolus 1614; *Terra regis Jacobi*, Charisius 1618 in Ræstad (1912) p. 123; *Vest Spitsbergen*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Vestspitsbergen*; *West Island*, Carpenter and Phillips (1922) p. 12; *West Spitsbergen*, British chart 2751; *West Spitzbergen*, Dittmer (1901) p. 194; *Westinsel*, Miethe (1923) p. 9; *West-Spetsbergen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Westspitzbergen*, Dittmer (1901) p. 202; *West-Spitzbergen*, German chart 155.

*Spitsbergen Bank*, see Spitsbergenbanken.

*Spitsbergen Banken*, see Spitsbergenbanken.

*Spitsbergen Sea*. The sea around Spitsbergen, no geographical unit. Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 208.

*Spitsbergen Voorland*, see Prins Karls Forland.

### Spitsbergenbanken

74° 00' N 20° 00' E

Submarine plateau with depth of about 40 to 60 m, extending from the waters around Bjørnøya to Hopen and Barentsøya.

After Spitsbergen. *Beeren Island Banks*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933; *Bjørnø-banken*, Iversen (1906) map 3; *Hopen Ridge*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933; *Spitsbergen Bank*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 208; *Spitsbergen Banken*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919.

*Spitsbergen-Waigat*, see Hinlopenstretet.  
*Spitsbergenøgruppen*, see Svalbard.

*Spitsberghe*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Spitsberghen*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Spitsbärigen*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Spits-bärigen*, see Spitsbergen.

*Spitsenberg*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Spitzberg*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Spitzberg Ouest*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Spitzbergen Bank*. Placed west and south of Hornsund. Iversen (1906) map 3.  
*Spitzbergen-Polarstrom*, see Sørkappstraumen.

**Spjutnes** 78° 18.8' N 20° 39.0' E  
About 4 km long point south of Duckwitzbreen, on the western coast of Barentsøya. S. = the spear point. Arnesen 1987.

*Splendid Glacier*, see Sefströmbreen.  
*Spittnaglane*, see Splittnaglen.

**Splittnaglen** 77° 32.6' N 17° 12.5' E  
About 5 km long and 800 m high, partly snow covered ridge between Nuddbreen and Naglebreen, northernmost in Torell Land. S. = the splitt rivet. Orvin 1960. *Splittnaglane*.

*Spokojnaja Buhta*, see Trygghamna.

**Sponen** 79° 41.7' N 11° 31.5' E  
Mountain between Sellströmbreen and the southwestern part of Svitjodbreen at Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the shaving. Winsnes 1988.

**Spongvatna** 74° 28' N 18° 59' E  
Lakes in the central part of Bjørnøya. After the name of a Norwegian lake. Hoel 1925.

**Spora** 79° 52' N 17° 38' E  
Brook in the southern part of Basissletta, in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. S. = the traces. After the layers of good trace fossils on the rivers path. Henningsmoen 1971.

*Spordebreen*, see Sporebreen.  
*Sporden*, see Sporen.

**Sporebreen** 77° 30.6' N 16° 49.5' E  
Tributary glacier from southeast to Doktorbreen, southwest in Heer Land. S. = the spur glacier. Orvin 1960. *Spordebreen*.

**Sporehøgda** 78° 45' N 16° 40' E  
Hill on the northern side of Ebbabreen, northeast in Dickson Land. S. = the spur hill. Harland 1952.

**Sporen** 77° 30' N 16° 56.5' E  
Mountain between Doktorbreen and Liestølbreen in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. *Sporden*, Sheet 1 Vestspitsbergen Sør del 1964.

**Sporeskuten** 77° 31.1' N 16° 54.0' E  
860 m high mountain projecting northwards from Sporen, between Systerbreen and Sporebreen, north in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1985.

**Sporodden** 77° 30.0' N 18° 14.5' E  
Point south of Kvalhovden, east of Kvalvågen, southeast in Heer Land. S. = the footprint point, because footprints of saurians were found nearby. Winsnes 1986.

*Spott-Huk*, see Mitra.

**Sprekkvatnet** 79° 58' N 19° 01' E  
Small lake east of Snaddvika, south in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the crack lake. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Springarodden** 80° 06' N 22° 20' E  
Point between Gangarodden and Hallingodden, on the eastern side of Rijpfjorden, west of Ahlmannfonna, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian folk dance springar. Hjelle 1966.

**Spunset** 76° 58.8' N 21° 56.5' E  
Small islet between Langåra and Bommen in Tiholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. S. = the bung. Gjertz 1990.

**Spælbreen** 77° 25.1' N 17° 15.5' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Spælen and Kostinskijfjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960. *Spelbreen*.

**Spælen** 77° 25.9' N 17° 14.5' E  
Mountain west of Kostinskijfjellet, Torell Land. S. = the bobtail. Orvin 1960. *Spelen*.

**Spælvatnet** 74° 28' N 19° 04' E  
Lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the short tail lake, after its shape. *Spelvatnet*, Hoel 1925.

*Spänglerspitze*, see Pencktoppen.

*Spøkelsesbucht*. Probably Jan Teunissenbukta. Ritter (1938) p. 55.

**Spålen** 78° 13.3' N 13° 21.5' E  
Lake in the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra, about 500 m east of the lower part of Vetternelva, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Spålen, lake in Nordmarka near Oslo, Norway. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Sr Tho Smiths Isles*. Used for Kobbøya and Kvalrossøya in Ginevrabotnen. Seller 1671.

*Sr. Tho. Smiths Inlet*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Sr. Thomas Smiths I.*, see Thomas Smithøyane.

*Sr. Thomas Smyth's Baye*, see Keerwyck.

*Sr. Thomas Smyths Iland*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Sr. Thomas Smyths Inlett*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Środorifjellet*. 617 m high mountain peak between Skoddefjellet and Arikammen. After professor A. Środorń, member of the Polish Polar Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1957. Kuc (1963) p. 298.

*Ssidoroff B.*, see Sidorovberget.

*St Jonsfjord*, see St. Jonsfjorden.

**St. Andreashaugane** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountains in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After the patron saint of Scotland. *St. Andrew Peaks*, Bruce 1913.

*St. Andrew Peaks*, see St. Andreashaugane.

*St. Hans Islets*, see St. Hansholmane.

*St. Hansbugta*, see St. Jonsfjorden.

*St. Hansholman*, see St. Hansholmane.

**St. Hansholmane** 77° 51.7' N 13° 36' E

Two groups of islets and skerries about 800 m apart, about 1.5 km southwest of Osodden at Nordenskiöldkysten, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Name used by Norwegian sealers and trappers for several years. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Green Ilands*, Dudley 1646; *Les îles Saint-Jean*, Hoel (1922) p. 20; *Santhansholman*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 16; *St. Hans Islets*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10; *St. Hansholman*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10.

*St. Jacob*. Island off Kong Johans Bre, does not exist. Blaeu 1662.

*St. Jacobs Baij*, 77° 30' N 24° E. Supposed to be an open bay in front of Kong Johans Bre in the southeastern part of Edgeøya, but does not exist as a real bay. Possibly after the Apostle Jacob, the elder, patron Saint of pilgrims. Blaeu 1662.

*St. Jacob Bai*, see *St. Jacobs Baij*.

**St. Jakobsbukta** 77° 40' N 24° 00' E

Bay in the front of Stonebreen, Edgeøya. Possibly after the Apostle Jacob, the elder, patron saint of pilgrims.

*St. Jakobsbukta*, see *St. Jacobs Baij*.

*St. Jans Bay of St. Jans Haven*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Jans baay*, see *Rekvedbukta*.

*St. Jans Haven*, see *Engelskbukta*.

*St. Jans haven*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johann-Bay*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johannes-Bucht*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johanns Bay*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johans Bay*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johns Bay*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johns Bugt*, see *St. Jonsfjorden*.

*St. Johnsøya*, see *Hermansenøya*.

**St. Jonsfjorden** 78° 31.0' N 12° 48.0' E

21 km long fiord, limited in the west by a line from Ankerneset to a small point about 1 km northeast of Müllerneset, from Forlandsundet eastwards in the central part of Oscar II Land. After *St. John*, apostle and evangelist. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *B. de St. Jean*, Malte Brun 1866; *B. di S. Giovanni*, Hugues 1901 b; *B. di Keerwick*, Dudley 1636; *B. S. Gio*, Coronelli 1691; *Havre de iansen*, Guérard 1628; *Niche's Cove*, Markham 1921; *Osborne Inlet*, Gerrits 1613, Conway 1898 a, Markham 1921; *Osburns Inlett*, Edge 1625; *Sant Jons bai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 23; *St Jonsfjord*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *St. Hansbugta*, Isachsen (1919) p. 10; *St. Jans Bay of St. Jans Haven*, Giles and Rep 1710; *St. Jans haven*, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Blaeu 1623, Colom 1650, Goos 1660; *St. Johann-Bay*, Dittmer (1901) p. 233; *St. Johannes-Bucht*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 10; *St. Johanns Bay*, Bellin 1759; *St. Johans Bay*, Pagès 1786; *St. Johns Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Isachsen 1912 b; *St. Johns Bugt*, Keilhau (1831) p. 240.

**St. Jonsgrunnen** 78° 30.8' N 12° 31' E

Sunken rock 1100 m off land on the northern side of Bulltinden, on the southern side in the outer part of *St. Jonsfjorden*, Oscar II Land. After the biblical person *St. John* (*Johannes*). Fjortoft 1983.

*St. Laurens Baai*, see *St. Laurentiusbukta*.

**St. Laurentiusbukta** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E

Bay on the southern side of Bjørnfjorden, east of Scheibukta, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After the saint. *St. Laurens Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829.

**St. Nikolausbreen** 76° 38.5' N 16° 42' E

Glacier in *St. Nicolausfjellet*, northeastwards towards Sørkappfonna, south in Sørkapp Land. After *St. Nicolaus*, archbishop and patron saint of seafarers. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**St. Nikolausfjellet** 76° 38.2' N 16° 41.5' E

692 m high mountain between Belopol'skijbreen, Sørkappfonna and Lyngebreen, south in Sørkapp Land. After *St. Nicolaus*, archbishop and patron saint of seafarers. *Mt de St. Nicolas*, Wassiliew 1925.

*St. Olgafjella*, see *St. Ol'gafjella*.

**St. Ol'gafjella** 77° 30' N 17° 30' E

Mountain ridge north of Strongbreen, west of Storfjorden, southeast in Heer Land. After *Olga*, wife of *Igor*, Prince of Kiev, who died in 969. Also after *Olga Ivanovna Sergievskaja*, wife of the leader, D.D. *Sergievski*, of the Russian wintering party in Hornsund 1899-1900, of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. See also *Sergievskijfjellet*. *Mts de Ste Olga*, Wassiliew 1925; *St. Olgafjella*.

*St. Russön*, see *Søre Russøya*.

*Stabban*, see *Stabbane*.

**Stabbane** 77° 57.2' N 13° 36.5' E

Group of small skerries, about 600 m south of the outlet of *Stabbelva*, on the northern part of Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the stumps. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Stabban*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Stabbarp Gl.*, see *Stabbarpbreen*.

**Stabbarpbreen** 77° 51.7' N 16° 57' E

About 3.5 km long glacier between *Torellfjellet* and *Snøvola*, westernmost in Heer Land. After old coal mine in Skåne (Scania), Sweden. See also *Billesholmbreen*. *Stabbarp Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a; *Stabbarpsglaciären*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Stabbarpsglaciären*, see *Stabbarpbreen*.

**Stabbebreen** 79° 22.1' N 11° 11.5' E

Tributary glacier from south to *Fjerdebreen*, west of *Stabben* and *Stabbepasset*, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1988.

**Stabbelva** 77° 57.4' N 13° 39' E

Rivulet from the northernmost of *Stabbatna* to the sea about 600 m north of *Stabbane*, on the northern part of Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Stabben*, see *Stappen*.

**Stabben** 79° 20' N 11° 10' E

Nunatak north of *Stabbpasset*, east of *Fjerdebreen* in Albert I Land. S. = the stump.

**Stabbepasset** 79° 22.0' N 11° 14.5' E

Pass on the southern side of *Stabben*, between *Stabbebreen*

in the Fjerdebreen complex and Brücknerbreen, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Stabbfonna** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E

Small tributary glacier from the east to Flatbreen, south in Torell Land. Stabbe here meaning chopping-block, because of its location just south of Hoggestabben, meaning the choppingblock. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Stabbvatna** 77° 57' N 13° 41.5' E

Two lakes about 2 km east of Stabbane on the northern part of Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Stabeisbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 01' E

Glacier between Stabeisen, Wängsjöfjellet and Stumpen, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name.

**Stabeisen** 79° 02' N 15° 06' E

Mountain south of Lisbetbreen, east in James I Land. S. = the duffer or the old timer. Lytskjöld and Luktvaslimo 1991.

*Stack Névé*, see Stakkbreen.

*Stadion Gl.*, see Stadionbreen.

**Stadionbreen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E

Glacier east of Stadionfjellet, east of the mouth of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. S. = the sports ground glacier. *Stadion Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Stadionfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E

Mountain, west of Stadionbreen, east of the mouth of Raudfjorden, Biscayarhalvøya, north in Haakon VII Land. S. = the sports ground mountain. *Mt Stadion*, De Geer 1913.

**Stairhøgden** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E

Mountain, 50 m, west of Richardlaguna, in the extreme northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After John Henry Hamilton Dalrymple, 11th Earl of Stair, Viscount Stair, Baron Glenluce and Stranvaer, Viscount Dalrymple, 1848-1914, president of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society 1910-14. *Lord Stair's Heights*, Bruce 1913; *Mts Sutor*, Isachsen 1915.

**Staken** 77° 45.8' N 18° 02' E

779 m high nunatak on the divide between Arnesenbreen and Richardsbreen, southeast in Heer Land. S. = the pole. Orvin 1960.

**Stakkbreen** 78° 00' N 17° 05' E

About 2.5 km long, northeastern tributary glacier to Pålslöbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the precipitous rock glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Stack Névé*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Stakken** 78° 50' N 13° 30' E

Nunatak uppermost in Holmströmbreen, James I Land. S. = the hayrick. *Bulen*, Orvin 1964.

**Stallobreen** 78° 22.5' N 13° 17' E

4.5 km long tributary glacier on the southern side in the Eidembreen complex, between Heksefjellet, Stallofjellet and Sparrefjellet, southwest in Oscar II Land. After the Sami legendary figure Stallo. Orvin 1960.

**Stallofjellet** 78° 21.8' N 13° 22' E

Three km long mountain, about 710 m high, between

Stallobreen in the Eidembreen complex and Venernbreen southwest in Oscar II Land. After the Sami legendary figure Stallo. Orvin 1960.

**Stammen** 77° 38.7' N 17° 24.0' E

The southernmost and 693 m high part of Kjølberget, easternmost in Nathorst Land. S. = the stern. Arnesen 1969.

**Stamnhorga** 77° 26.0' N 23° 21.0' E

About 360 m high mountain between Dianadalen and the sea, southeasternmost on Edgeøya. S. = the stern mountain. Arnesen 1987.

*Standforland*, see Edgeøya.

**Stanislavskikammen** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E

Mountain, 780 m, south of Penckbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Wieslaw Stanislawski, 1911-33, Polish alpinist, who met disaster by rushing down in the Tatra mountains. Chairman of High Mountaineering Club of Warsaw, section of the Polish Tatra Society which initiated and organized the Polish expedition 1934. *Grań Stanisławskiego*, Polska wyprawa polarna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166; *Stanislawski-Ridge*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

*Stanislawski-Ridge*, see Stanislavskikammen.

*Stans Foreland*, see Edgeøya.

*Stans Foreland*, see Stones Forland.

*Stans Foreland ou Terre des Etats*, see Edgeøya.

*Stans Forland*, see Edgeøya.

*Stans Forlandstrædet*, see Freemansundet.

*Stans Vooreland*, see Edgeøya.

*Stans Vooreland*, see Stones Forland.

*Stans Voorland*, see Edgeøya.

*Stansforelandshuk*, see Stonebreen.

**Stappen** 74° 20' N 19° 04' E

Rock, 186 m, near the southern point of Bjørnøya. S. = the high rock. Chydenius (1865) p. 25, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Stabben*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 228.

**Starostinaksla** 78° 05.2' N 13° 51.5' E

1.8 km long, narrow mountain ridge from Vardeborg north-northwestwards to Kapp Starostin, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Kapp Starostin. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Starostinfjellet** 76° 58' N 16° 28.5' E

563 m high mountain peak between Bautabreen and Hornbreen, northeasternmost in Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian trapper Ermil Starostin, d. 1826, who spent 30 winters in Spitsbergen and stayed there for 15 years without having once left the island. *Mt Starostin*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Starostinskaja gavan*, see Russekeila.

*Starvation Bluff*, see Sveltihel.

**Stasjonsøyane** 79° 40' N 13° 30' E

Small islands north of the mouth of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Bock and Poninski had a station here for their stereophotogrammetric survey in 1907. *Ankerholmane*, Oxaas (1950) p. 65; *Iles de la Station*, Isachsen 1915; *Stations Øyan*, Isachsen 1912 d; *Stations-Insel*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Staszelisén*, 77° 05' N 15° 33' E. Part of Hansbreen. After Jan Staszel, b. 1915, Polish alpinist, guide to the geodetic party of the Polish Illrd I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition 1957-58. Siedlecki 1959.

*Staszelkammen*, 77° 05' N 15° 31.5' E. The southeasternmost part of Slyngfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Staszicfjellet** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E  
About 990 m high mountain south of Penckbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Stanislaw Staszic, 1755-1826, Polish prime minister and preses of the Society for the Advancement of Science, the first Pole to make scientific research in the Tatra mountains. The Polish expedition 1934 was initiated and organized by the High Mountaineering Club of Warsaw, section of the Polish Tatra Society, and Geological Investigations in Poland. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Gora Staszica*, Polska wyprawa polorna na Spitsbergen 1934 (1936) pp. 165-166; *Staszic-Mountain*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

*Staszic-Mountain*, see Staszicfjellet.

*Staten Eylat*. Locality in Spitsbergen, cannot be identified. Plancius 1612.

**Station Västisen** 79° 55' N 20° 00' E  
Station in Vestfonna, used by the Swedish expedition in Nordaustlandet 1957-59. Liljequist (1959) p.112.

*Stations Øyan*, see Stasjonsøyane.

*Stations-Insel*, see Stasjonsøyane.

*Stats Vorland*, see Edgeøya.

**Statsrådsnipa** 77° 45.7' N 17° 24' E  
760 m high mountain south of Hollertoppen between Ragna-Mariébreen, Paulabreen and Bakaninbreen, west in Heer Land. After Kjell Holler, 1925-2000, cabinet minister in the Norwegian Department of Industry. See also Hollertoppen. Arnesen 1969.

*Stauferbekken*, see Kvista.

*Stauferdalen*, see Kvistdalen.

*Stauferland*. The southwestern, icefree part of Barentsøya. Büdel 1960.

**Staubreen** 77° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Steep glacier leading down from Skjoldfonna to Storfjorden, southeasternmost in Torell Land. S. = the lummocked glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Stauptindane** 79° 00' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain peaks between Battybreen and Wängsjöfjellet, northeast in James I Land. S. = the depression peaks. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Stauptindbreen** 79° 00' N 14° 40' E  
Glacier between Birkelandfjella and Stauptindane, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name.

**Staupvatnet** 79° 27.9' N 18° 31.3' E  
Lake dammed by Balderfonna and Tommelbreen in Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Lytskjold.

**Staubreen** 78° 53.3' N 13° 49.5' E  
tributary glacier from the north in the Holmströmbreen complex, from both sides of Stauren, west in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Stauren** 78° 50' N 13° 40' E  
Nunatak between Holmströmbreen and Holvedahlfonna in James I Land. S. = the pole.

**Staveodden** 80° 10' N 18° 20' E  
Point southeasternmost on Lågøya, east of Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Knut Stave, Norwegian member of the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13, who died in Nordaustlandet during the winter. Orvin 1960.

**Stavkyrkja** 78° 50' N 13° 40' E  
Mountain between Särnafjellet and Vortefjellet on the northern side of Holmströmbreen, James I Land. S. = the stave church. Orvin 1960.

**Stavneset** 78° 32.8' N 14° 34' E  
1.7 km long and narrow point on the southern side of Sveaneset, made up by the northern tributary moraine of Sveabreen, southwesternmost in James I Land. S. = the staff point, after the shape. Orvin 1964.

*Staxrud Coast*, 79° 40' N 13° 30' E. The eastern coast of Reinsdyrflya. De Geer 1913.

*Staxrud Plateau*, see Staxrudfonna.

**Staxrudfonna** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Plateau glacier between the heads of Raudfjordbreen, Lilliehöökreen and Øyfellbreen, Albert I Land. Traversed by G. Isachsen and companions in 1906, and also during the same summer by A. Staxrud and companions. After captain Arve Staxrud, 1881-1933, Norwegian officer and topographer, in 1906, 1910, 1920 and 1921 member of, and in 1911, 1912 and 1914 one of the leaders of the Norwegian Svalbard expeditions. Leader of the expedition sent ut for the relief of the German Schröder-Stranz in 1913. See also Mansfieldfjellet and Ravehytta. *Plateau Staxrud*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Staxrud Plateau*, Isachsen 1915.

*Steen*, see Steenfjellet.

**Steenbreen** 78° 50' N 11° 40' E  
Small glacier on the southeastern side of Steenfjellet, southeasternmost on Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Steenfjellet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 736 m, north of Engelskbukta, south on Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. Norwegian trigonometric station in 1907. Ascended by G. Isachsen and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on August 30, 1907, and by B. Luncke and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 23, 1928, for geographical surveying. After Aksel Severin Steen, 1849-1915, Norwegian meteorologist and magnetician, leader of the Norwegian Polar Year station Alta 1882-83, one of the founders of the Norwegian Geographical Society 1889, its president 1910-14, managing director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute 1913-15. He worked out magnetical material from Norwegian polar expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Steen*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Steenfjellet*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18.

*Steenkulbugten*, see Kolbukta.

*Steenfjellet*, see Steenfjellet.

**Steenstrupbreen** 77° 35.5' N 16° 15.0' E  
About 8.5 km long glacier between Marlowfjellet and Gloføykja,

northeast of Steenstrupdalen, southeast in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Steenstrupdalen** 77° 35.0' N 16° 06.5' E  
Short valley between Brogniartfjella, Marlowfjellet and Otto Pettersonfjellet in front of Sysselmannbreen and Steenstrupbreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. After professor Knud Johannes Vogelius Steenstrup, 1842-1913, Danish geologist and Greenland explorer. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Steenstrup's dal*, Hamberg 1905; *Steenstrup-Tal*, Gripp (1929) Tafel 24; *V. Steenstrup*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Steenstrup's dal*, see Steenstrupdalen.  
*Steenstrup-Tal*, see Steenstrupdalen.

**Stega** 79° 55' N 22° 20' E  
River from Austfonna through Stegdalen to the bay between Wordieodden and Kræmerodden, Nordaustlandet. Hovda 1968.

**Stegdalen** 80° 00' N 22° 30' E  
Valley from the inner part of Rijpfjorden, east-southeastwards to Austfonna, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Hovda 1968.

**Stegfossane** 79° 55' N 22° 40' E  
Three comparatively large waterfalls flowing in several steps about 5 km from the outlet of Stega, Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Hovda 1968.

**Steggholmane** 74° 24' N 18° 55' E  
Islets on the western coast of Bjørnøya. Stegg is a male bird (in this case of the eider duck). Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Steggholmen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Islet south of Norskøyane, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Stegg is a male bird (in this case of the eider duck). *Barrier I.*, De Geer 1912; *Duck I.*, British chart 3203; *Duck Id.*, König 1819; *Eiderholmen*, Kjellman (1875) p. 56; *Hvidø*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Hvitholmen*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 16; *Kvitøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 34.

**Steggsjeret** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Skerry north of Steggholmen, north on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Stegg is a male bird (in this case of the eider duck). *Barrier Skerry*, De Geer (1913) p. 241.

**Stegjuvet** 80° 00' N 22° 30' E  
The narrow, eastern part of Stegdalen, Nordaustlandet. After Stegdalen. Hjelle and Neilson.

*Steile Huk*, see Steilhuken.

**Steilhuken** 79° 30' N 15° 00' E  
The eastern spur of Ranfjellet, on the western side of Wijdefjorden, north in Andrée Land. S. = the steep hook. The old Steyle Hoek of the Dutch, of which Wegener's name is a translation, is on the other side of Wijdefjorden, and now called Bratthuken. *Steile Huk*, Wegener 1913 a.

**Steiløya** 79° 30' N 18° 30' E  
The easternmost of Tommeløyane in Hinlopenstretet. S. = the steep island. After its appearance. *Het Steyl Eyland*, Poort 1720.

*Stein Warte*, see Velkomstvarden.  
*Steinbeis Berg*, see Steinbeisfjellet.

**Steinbeisfjellet** 78° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain south of Heleysundet on Barentsøya. After Ferdinand Steinbeis, 1807-93, managing director of Württembergische Zentralstelle für Gewerbe und Handel at Stuttgart. Heuglins native country was Württemberg, Germany. *Steinbeis Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Steinborga** 78° 13.1' N 21° 03.5' E  
50 m high, basalt plateau just east of Zorellvatnet on Talaverafiya, southwesternmost on Barentsøya. S. = the stone castle. Büdel (1960) p. 86.

*Steinbruvatn*, *Vestre og Østre*, see Steinbruvatna.

**Steinbruvatna** 76° 29.6' N 16° 34' E  
Two small lakes, Vestre Steinbruvatnet and Austre Steinbruvatnen on the western side of the southern part of Sørkappøya. S. = the stone bridge lakes. The lakes are separated by a rocky bridge. *Steinbruvatn*, *Vestre og Østre*, Lyngne 1924.

**Steindalen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Valley on the northern side of Evafjellet, west in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the stone valley. Orvin 1917, Falck-Muus (1920) p. 251, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Steindalsbekken** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Brook running from Steindalen to Storvika, west in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Steindalstjørna** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Tarn in the westernmost part of Steindalen, west in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Steindolpbreen** 77° 43.1' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Steindolptoppen down to Snøkvubreen, north in Nathorst Land. After the bird steindolp. Orvin 1964.

**Steindolpen** 78° 50' N 12° 50' E  
Small nunatak in the lower part of Kronebreen, James I Land. After the bird steindolp, and in the neighbourhood of Snøsporven (the snow bunting). Orvin 1960.

**Steindolptoppen** 77° 42.7' N 16° 16' E  
About 1005 m high peak between Rånekampen, Juvtinden, Langlifjellet and Steindolpbreen, in the northern part of Nathorst Land. After the bird steindolp. Orvin 1964.

**Steinegga** 77° 25.2' N 14° 40.5' E  
Four km long mountain with the heights 635, 695 and 575 m, between the head of Chamberlindalen and the central part of Recherchebreen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the stone ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Steinflya** 74° 27' N 19° 05' E  
Plateau covered with large stones, 80-90 m above sea-level in the central part of Bjørnøya. S. = the rock plain. Hoel 1925.

**Steinflåen** 78° 57' N 11° 39' E  
About 200 km high mountain plateau in the northern part of Scheteligfjellet, northwest on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. S. = the rock ledge. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Steinflåstupet** 78° 57.5' N 11° 39' E  
Precipice in the northern part of Steinflåen, northwest on



Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Kvadehukun-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Steinhamaren** 77° 52.3' N 16° 06' E  
The southeastern part of Greinhøgden, between Langnesdalen and Krokryggen, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the stone hammer. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Steinhatten** 76° 53.8' N 16° 34' E  
742 m high mountain in the southern part of Bredichinryggen, north in Sørkapp Land. S. = the stone hat. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Steinhauser Berg*, see Steinhauserfjellet.

**Steinhauserfjellet** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain north of Ginevrabotnen, east in Olav V Land. After Anton Steinhauser, 1802-90, Austrian mathematician and geographer, vice-president of the Geographical Society in Vienna. *Mt Steinhauser*, Wassiliew 1925; *Steinhauser Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Steinholmane** 78° 19.9' N 12° 51.5' E  
Rocky islets on the eastern side of Møringa at Farmhamna in Forlandsundet, on the western coast of Oscar II Land. S. = the stone islets. Isachsen 1912 b.

**Steinhumpane** 77° 23.7' N 15° 12.0' E  
Two small nunataks, the southernmost 726 m, on the northern side of Kvartsittkammen, in Tverrbreen in the southern part of the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the stone hummocks. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Steinkjerholmane** 74° 23' N 19° 12' E  
Small islets off Russehamna, Bjørnøya. After Steinkjer, town in Norway. In 1850 a sloop from Steinkjer stranded on the coast of Bjørnøya. Isachsen 1912 b.

**Steinknausen** 77° 21.7' N 15° 19.0' E  
Low nunatak in the upper part of Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Steinkobben** 78° 30.8' N 11° 00.5' E  
Islet outside the outlet of Ossianbekken on the western shore of Prins Karls Forland. S. = the common seal. The only population of the common seal in this area of Svalbard is found here. This is also the northernmost population in the world. Gjertz 1990.

*Steinnase*, see Stonebreen.  
*Steinneset*, see Stonebreen.

**Steinneset** 77° 45' N 14° 26' E  
Point on the northern side of Bellsund, about 3 km west of Akselsundet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the stone point. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Steinodden** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Small point in Storvika, where there are two rocks in the sea, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the stone point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Steinpynten** 78° 15.2' N 12° 55.0' E  
1.2 km wide point on the western coast of Daudmannsøyra, south of Steinpyntvika, west in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Steinpyntvika** 78° 15.7' N 12° 56.0' E  
Bay between Steinpynten and Kulpodden on the western coast of Daudmannsøyra, in the southwestern part of Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Steinrenna** 77° 53' N 14° 46' E  
Brook from Gleditschfonna southwards to Berzeliuselva, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the stone channel, because the brook has cut a channel in the rock. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Steinsalen** 77° 10' N 15° 20' E  
730 m high nunatak northwest of the upper part of Torellbreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the stone saddle. The mountain has two peaks with a saddleshaped depression between them. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Steinsjøane** 74° 29' N 19° 07' E  
Small lakes in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the stone lakes. As elsewhere in Bjørnøya, there is on the surface an abundance of stones. Hoel 1925.

**Steinskafet** 77° 44.5' N 22° 34.5' E  
About 7 km long, narrow mountain ridge easternmost in Dyrheiane, in the southern part of Edgeøya. S. = the stone handle. Arnesen 1987.

**Steintaket** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
1025 m high peak northeast of Merckollfjellet, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the stone roof. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Steinvika** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small bay with many rocks and skerries, west of Gullichsenfjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the stone bay. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Steinvikdalen** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Small valley east of Steinvika, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Steinvikskardet*, see Jahnskaret.

**Stellingfjellet** 77° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain south of Markhambreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Eduard Vasiljevich Stelling, 1850-1922, meteorologist and vice-director of the Russian Meteorological Service and chief of the Magnetic Survey of Russia. Member of the commission of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. *Mt Stelling*, Wassiliew 1925; *Muscovy Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Stellingvatnet** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Small lake, 236 m above sea-level in Stellingfjellet, southeast in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Stemjarnet** 78° 30.3' N 18° 09.9' E  
Mountain at the upper part of Petermannbreen, north of Treplogen and east of Maunoirberget, north in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute.

**Stemmeknausane** 78° 50' N 12° 30' E  
Hills, 369 m, in the upper part of Kongsbreen, east of Kongsfjorden, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 18.

**Stemmevatnet** 78° 03.3' N 13° 59.0' E  
Lake, 86 m above sea level, in the central part of Blendadalen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the lake dammed by the glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21.

**Stempelen** 77° 58.3' N 16° 48' E  
Crags between Gruvfonna and Helsingborgbreen southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin 1964.

**Sten De Geerfjellet** 78° 20.2' N 14° 01.0' E  
Five km long mountain with several peaks, the southernmost of 512 m, between the lower parts of Esmarkbreen and Nansenbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. After professor Baron Sten De Geer, 1886-1933, Swedish geologist and geographer, in Spitsbergen with his father's (G. De Geer) expedition, 1908. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Sten Mts*, De Geer 1912.

*Sten Mts*, see Sten De Geerfjellet.

*Stenbrohult Valley*, see Stenbrohultdalen.

**Stenbrohultdalen** 77° 59.7' N 14° 08' E  
Small valley on the northern side of Productustoppen and Aldegondabreen, on the western side of Grønfjorden, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Linné's native parish, Stenbrohult in Småland, Sweden. De Geer 1912. *Stenbrohult Valley*, De Geer 1912.

*Stenhjembreen*, see Stenhjembreen.

**Stenhjembreen** 77° 49.8' N 14° 58.5' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of Krognesshøgda and Iskollen in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. After Ivar Stenhjelm, Vardø, Norway, who in 1901 led an expedition to Spitsbergen on behalf of Christian Michelsen, and erected the first house at Camp Morton. *Stenhjembreen*, Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Stenersenodden** 80° 15' N 19° 00' E  
Point on the western side of Botniahalvøya east of Lady Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian hunter August Stenersen who wintered several times in Spitsbergen and took part in the Schröder-Stranz expedition 1912-13.

*Stenhouse Gl.*, see Stenhousebreen.

**Stenhousebreen** 78° 30.8' N 16° 45' E  
Glacier from Skeltonfjellet splitting in two, southwestwards between Skeltonfjellet and Grahamkammen and northeastwards towards Gipsdalen, south in Bünsow Land. After Andrew George Stenhouse, b. 1869, ship-broker, Leith, Scotland, who rendered service in preparing Mathieson's map. *Stenhouse Gl.*, Mathieson 1922.

*Stenkolsbukten*, see Kolbukta.

*Stensiö Glacier*, see Stensiöbreen.

**Stensiöbreen** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier southwest of Hørbyebreen, Dickson Land. After professor Dr. Erik Helge Oswald Andersson Stensiö, 1891-1984, Swedish palaeontologist, superintendent of the Department of Paleozoology of Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm. Explorations in Spitsbergen 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. In 1939 leader of the English-Norwegian-Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition. Harland 1952. *Stensiö Glacier*, Mann 1933.

**Stensiöfjellet** 78° 18' N 17° 48' E  
680 m high mountain on the northern side of the head of Sassendalen, limited in the north by Moskusryggen and Moskusdalen and in the west by the lower part of Moskusdalen, Sabine Land. After professor Dr. Erik Helge Oswald Andersson Stensiö, 1891-1984, Swedish palaeontologist, superintendent of the Department of Paleozoology of Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm. Explorations in Spitsbergen 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. In 1939 leader of the English-Norwegian-Swedish Spitsbergen Expedition. *Anderssons Berg*, Wiman 1914.

*Stentippdalen*, see Gruvedalen.

*Stenö*. Probably identical with Storsteinhalvøya.

*Stenö*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

**Stepanovbreen** 77° 10' N 17° 20' E  
Small glacier in the northern part of Stepanovfjellet, southeast in Torell Land. After Stepanov, Russian seaman, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. See also Matrosbreen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Stepanovfjellet** 77° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain south of Crollbreen, southeast in Torell Land. After Stepanov, Russian seaman, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. *Mt Belcher*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Sterna Gl.*, see Sternabreen.

*Sterna Mt*, see Sternafjellet.

**Sternabreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small tributary glacier to Svitjodbreen, debouching into the head of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, north in Albert I Land. *Sterna* (Latin) = tern. *Sterna Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Sternafjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 620 m, south of Sternabreen, Vasahalvøya, north in Albert I Land. *Sterna* (Latin) = tern. *Sterna Mt*, De Geer 1913.

*Sterneck I.*, see Sterneckøya.

*Sterneck-Grat*, see Meranfjellet.

**Sterneckøya** 77° 34.2' N 15° 01.0' E  
Island outermost in Van Keulenfjorden on the northern point of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Max, Freiherr Daublesky von Sterneck und Ehrenstein, 1829-97, Austrian naval officer (admiral) who participated in Count Wilczek's expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya 1872. *Sterneck I.*, Barry 1894 i, Hamberg 1905; *Tennøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 13.

**Stertane** 79° 00' N 14° 00' E  
A group of small nunataks on the southern side of Holtedahlfonna, northernmost in James I Land. S. = the tails. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Stertbreen** 79° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Small glacier on the southern side of Stertane, north in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Stetinden** 79° 34' N 14° 29' E  
Mountain between Ernstbreen and Georgbreen, southeast of Jacobsenbukta, Andrée Land. After mountain in Norway.



- Stevatnet** 74° 28' N 19° 03' E  
Lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the anvil, stithy lake. The shape of the lake is like an anvil. See also Trollsteet. Hoel 1925.
- Steyle hoeck*. Valk and Schenk placed Ny-Friesland east of Wijdefjorden in Nordaustlandet, e.g. Verlegen hoeck, Bangen hoeck and Steyle hoeck. Valk and Schenck 1690.  
*Steyle Hoek*, see Bratthuken.
- Sticky Keep** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain, 700 m, on the southern side of Sassendalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian trigonometric point in 1920. Ascended by Sir Martin Conway in 1896 ("The way led over sticky mud...adhering to the boot, dragging it back both by weight and suction". Conway (1897) p. 118).
- Stigaren** 77° 56.4' N 16° 40' E  
869 m high, partly snow covered mountain surrounded by Sjaktbreen, Höganäsbreen, Stollbreen and Varpbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the mine foreman. See also Borbreen. *Mt Stigaren*, De Geer 1919.
- Stigbreen** 78° 36.6' N 11° 00' E  
About 2 km long, steep glacier south in Grampianfjella between Parnasset and Charlesfjellet, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Stigdalen** 78° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Small tributary valley from west to Skiferdalen in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the rising valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Stinsonbreen** 79° 30.4' N 12° 43.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier in Widerøefjella, in the central, northern part of Haakon VII Land. After Stinson, a type of aircraft used by Widerøes Flyselskap A/S in Svalbard, the company taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. Winsnes 1990.
- Stjerneblomdalen** 80° 05' N 23° 40' E  
Wide valley on the eastern shore of Botnvika, north of Valberget, Nordaustlandet. S. = the starwort valley, because of the occurrence of the very rare strand plant *Stellaria Lunifusa* near the shore. Neilson 1966.
- Stjernepasset** 78° 55' N 18° 20' E  
Pass between Andromedafjellet and Cassiopeiafjellet, northwest in Olav V Land. S. = the star pass. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Stjernetåka*, 78° 59' N 18° 28.5' E. Orvin 1960.
- Stjernespetzfjellet** 78° 50' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain southwest of Universitetsbreen, north of the head of Dicksondalen, James I Land. After major Henrik Albin Stjernespetz, 1850-1920, Swedish officer and business man, topographer with the Swedish expedition to Spitsbergen in the International Polar Year, 1882-83. The mountain was mapped by Stjernespetz. *Mt Stjernespetz*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915; *Vardberget*, Stjernespetz 1891, Conway 1897 a, Wassiliew 1925; *Yardberg*, Garwood (1899) p. 686, map.
- Stjernø*, see Stjernøya.
- Stjernøya** 76° 32.2' N 16° 25' E  
Island between Sørkappøya and Tokrossøya on the southern point of Spitsbergen. S. = the star island. *Stjernø*, Kristoffersen (1931) p. 251.
- Stjernøyskjera** 76° 31.6' N 16° 25.6' E  
Several skerries between Stjernøya and Båtsundet on the southern point of Spitsbergen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Stjertbreen** 79° 20' N 12° 40' E  
Glacier east of Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. S. = the tail glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Stjerten** 79° 24' N 12° 50' E  
Small mountain ridge between Stjertbreen and Oberstbreen on the eastern side of Monacobreen in Haakon VII Land. S. = the tail.
- Stjertthøgda** 78° 40' N 15° 07' E  
The easternmost part of Trollfuglfjella, southeasternmost in James I Land. S. = the tail height. Arnesen 1981.
- Stjørdalen** 79° 20' N 14° 00' E  
Valley east of inner part of Woodfjorden, west in Andrée Land. After locality in Trøndelag, Norway. *Renntier-Tal*, Wegener 1913 a; *Søndre Stordal, la grande vallée meridionale*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 49; *V. Stjørdalen*, Isachsen 1915.
- Stjørdalsegga** 79° 24' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain ridge on the eastern side of the upper part of Stjørdalen, west in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name.
- Stockholm Quarter*, 78° 30' N 15° 30' E. The southern part of the Kapp Thordsen peninsula, no geographical unit. De Geer 1912.
- Stolbeinet** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
518 m high ridge leading from the southern part of Stolryggen towards southwest, south in Torell Land. S. = the chair leg. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Stolbreen** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier leading from Stolryggen to Markhambreen, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the chair glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Stoll Névé*, see Stollbreen.
- Stollbreen** 77° 55.9' N 16° 42' E  
About 2 km long glacier from the northern part of Liljevalchfjellet down to Höganäsbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Stoll is a level tunnel in mines. See also Borbreen. *Stoll Névé*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Stolleybreen** 78° 01.4' N 14° 47.5' E  
2.3 km long glacier from the top of Fossilfjellet in Kolspissfjella, northeastwards to the head of Hollendardalen between Finsenfjellet and Cholnokyaksla, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the German palaeontologist, professor Dr. Ernst Stolley, 1869-1944, b. in Kiel, professor of geology and mineralogy at Technische Hochschule, Braunschweig, 1901-35. Stolley wrote a large number of papers on palaeontology and stratigraphy, two of them on Cretaceous fossils from Spitsbergen and Kong Karls Land. He was also a member of the International Geological Excursion to Spitsbergen in 1910. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Stollnuten** 78° 55' N 11° 20' E  
577 m high peak in the southern part of Scheteligfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After the German meteorologist O. Stoll, who wintered on Kvadehuken and died in Ny-Ålesund where he was buried. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Stolovajafjellet** 77° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain with flat summit, west of Storfjorden, between Hambergbreen and Markhambreen, south in Torell Land. After the Russian word stolovaja (f) = tabular. *Mt Stolovaia*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Stolovyj ostrov*, see Tavleøya.

**Stolryggen** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
About 8 km long mountain ridge between Markhambreen and Flatbreen, southeast in Torell Land. S. = the chair back. Here in connection with Stolovajafjellet (the table mountain), Preikestolen, Stolbreen, Stolbeinet and Skammelen. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Stompen** 80° 10' N 23° 05.4' E  
Small skerry outside Vikodden innermost in Fotherbyfjorden, Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Stone Forland*, see Stonebreen.

**Stonebreen** 77° 40' N 24° 00' E  
Big glacier ending in the sea and forming the eastern point of Edgeøya. After Stone, after whom Stones Forland was named. *C. Disco*, Pagès 1782; *Disco Hook*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c; *Disko*, Christie (1851) p. 9; *Hoek van Stans Voorland Disco*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Stansforelandshuk*, Christie (1851) p. 9; *Steinnase*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 181; *Steinneset*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Stone Forland*, Isachsen 1919; *Stones Bre*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933); *The Disco*, Conway 1906.

**Stonehengesteinane** 76° 57.8' N 15° 59' E  
Collection of large blocks of stone on the coastal plain by the foot of Rasstupet on the northern side of Čebysevfjellet, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Stonehenge, stones arranged in two circles on Salisbury Plain, England, and believed to be the remains of an ancient druidical temple.

*Stoneynten*, 77° 54.2' N 24° 24' E. The northwestern point on Stonebreen, Edgeøya. Orvin 1960.

*Stoner Ground*, see Stonergrunnen.

**Stonergrunnen** 75° 35' N 16° 20' E  
Fishing ground southeast of Hopen. *Stoner Ground*, Close 1938.

*Stones Bre*, see Stonebreen.

**Stones Forland** 77° 30.5' N 23° 36' E  
The coast with the lower shore and the higher mountain formation with the glacier, behind, between Kong Johans Bre and Dianadalen, southeastern side of Edgeøya. After Stone, probably an employee of the Muscovy Company, London. *Stans Foreland*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Stans Vooreland*, Doncker 1685; *Stones forland*, Edge 1625.

*Stones forland*, see Stones Forland.

**Stonga** 78° 50' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain at the uppermost part of Oxforbreen, west in Olav V Land. S. = the bar or stick. Orvin 1960.

*Stoor Fiord*, see Storfjorden.

*Stor Fiord*, see Storfjorden.

*Stor glacier*, see Raudfjordbreen.

*Stor Øya*, see Midtøya.

*Stora Axelön*, see Akseløya.

*Stora Dunön*, see Store Dunøya.

*Stora Norskön*, see Indre Norskøya.

*Stora Ryssön*, see Søre Russøya.

*Stora Rødebay*, see Raudfjorden.

*Stora Sten ön*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Storbaien*, see Nordenskiöldbukta.

*Storbai-øya*, see Scoresbyøya.

**Storbanken** 78° 00' N 33° 00' E  
Bank in the Barents Sea (See Barentshavet) southeast of Kong Karls Land. *Great Bank*, Lee (1956) p. 110.

**Storbreen** 77° 00' N 16° 20' E  
15 km long and 5 km wide glacier debouching together with Hornbreen in the inner part of Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. S. = the large glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).

**Storbukken** 78° 32.4' N 13° 31.5' E  
Mountain between Bukkebreen, Vegardbreen and the upper part of Borebreen in the central part of Oscar II Land. S. = the large male goat. Orvin 1964. *Bukkane*, Orvin 1964; *Wrightfjellet*, Dineley 1964.

**Storbukta** 77° 31.8' N 15° 31.0' E  
5.5 km wide, open bay on the southern side of the central part of Van Keulenfjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the large bay. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Große Bucht*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 134.

*Storbukta*, see Storvika.

**Storbulen** 77° 58.5' N 17° 44' E  
668 m high mountain east of the lower part of Kjellströmdalen, between Edvardbreen, Stuttdalen, Snøkuven and Brorbreen, north in Heer Land. *Mt Storbulen*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Stordal*, see Reindalen.

*Stordalen*, see Ulladalen.

*Stordalen*, see Dyrdalen.

*Stordalen*, see De Geerdalen.

*Stordalen*, see Semmeldalen.

**Store Andøya** 79° 40.5' N 13° 23.5' E  
The easternmost and largest island in Andøyane in the northern part of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Store Berrheikollen** 78° 07.3' N 22° 49' E  
Height about 320 m south in Berrheia, between Osten-Sakenfjellet and Litle Berrheikollen, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1981.

**Store Botnesjøen** 77° 21.3' N 14° 18.0' E  
The largest and westernmost of three lakes in Botnedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. The second largest lake is called Litle Botnesjøen.

**Store Brækmoholmen** 77° 04' N 22° 28' E  
The largest island in Brækmoholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After Sivert Brækmo, 1853-1930, Beitstaden, Trøndelag, Norway. See also Brækmoholmane, Trønderen and Alkekongen. Norwegian Polar Institute 1986.

**Store Dunøya** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
The largest of the Dunøyane, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Koltthoff (1901) p. 27. *Stora Dunön*, Koltthoff (1901) p. 27; *Storøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11.

*Store Hustjørna*, see Hustjørna.  
*Store Isdam*, see Isdammen.

**Store Kiærdammen** 78° 55.6' N 11° 31' E  
The westernmost of the two Kiærdammane on the northern side of Kiærfjellet, westernmost on Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name.

*Store Laksebukt*, see Dirksbukta.

**Store Meinickeøya** 77° 06.5' N 22° 04.5' E  
The largest island in Meinickeøyane in the central part of Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1990.

**Store Måkeøya** 79° 36.5' N 13° 30' E  
The largest of Måkeøyane between Liefdefjorden and Woodfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Norderhaug 1972.

**Store Nesvatnet** 76° 34.3' N 16° 20.5' E  
The largest of Nesvatna, the group of nine lakes in Øyrlandsvatna, southernmost on Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the large nose lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Store Russebustrauen** 79° 55' N 12° 20' E  
The outlet from Morenelaguna west of Breidbogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. Name used by sealers and trappers for many years. *Russenstrømen*, Ritter (1938) p. 193.

*Store Rødebai*, see Breibogen.  
*Store Rødebaineset*, see Flathuken.

**Store Skarvatn** 79° 58' N 19° 05' E  
Small lake east of Snaddvika, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Schytt and Blake 1970.

**Store Svarttjørna** 78° 56.3' N 28° 51' E  
The largest of Svarttjørnene between Basaltflya and Svenskebukta, in the central part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

*Store Ö*, see Storøya.

**Storebrørne** 78° 47.0' N 20° 46.5' E  
Two nunataks, 670 and 675 m high, south of Steinhauserfjellet, east in Olav V Land. S. = the big brothers. Lytskjold 1989.

*Storelva*, see Reindalselva.

**Storerinden** 77° 59' N 22° 10' E  
Mountain ridge on the northeastern side of Storskavlen in the northern part of Edgeøya. After Storskavlen.

*Store-Øen*, see Storøya.

**Storfjellet** 78° 10.5' N 18° 00.5' E  
Mountain between Nordmannsfonna and Fulmardalen and Jøkulvatnet in Sabine Land. S. = the large mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Storfjord** 76° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district west of Storfjorden. Formerly belonging to The Northern Exploration Company, Ltd., London, UK, claimed in 1919 by N.E.C. and in 1932 sold to the Norwegian government. S. = the big fiord. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 12.

*Storfjord*, see Storfjorden.  
*Storfjord Bank*, see Storfjordbanken.

**Storfjordbanken** 76° 30' N 20° 00' E  
The shallow part of the sea west of Hopen and south of Edgeøya. *Storfjord Bank*, Lee (1956) p. 110.

**Storfjorden** 76° 30' N 17° 00' E  
Large, open fiord between Spitsbergen and Edgeøya and Barentsøya. Limited in the south by a line from Kikutodden in Sørkapp Land, across Håøya, Tiholmane, Brækmoholmane and Menkeøyane in Tusenøyane to Negerpynten at Edgeøya. Limited towards Freemansundet by a line from Sundneset southwards to Palibiranten at Edgeøya. Storfjorden comprises Tjuvfjorden and Ginevrabotnen. Even in summer Storfjorden can be full of drift-ice, making navigation difficult. S. = the large fiord. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Kulstad (1871) p. 8, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Bolšoj Zaliv*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 3; *Der große Fjord*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 434; *Destroit de Jean Suatre*, Guérard 1628; *Fiordo de Stor*, Ministero della Marina 1930, map No. I; *Golfe de Jean Hyre*, Phipps 1775 a; *Golphe de Jean Wybe*, Bellin 1764; *Greatfiord*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Jans Water*, Chydenius (1865) p. 11; *Johann Wybes Busen*, Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759; *Kitowaja-Guba*, Charitonow (1851) pp. 156 and 173; *Mer de Wybe Jans*, French chart 5375; *Slykige Inham*, Bachiene 1772 b; *Titowa Guba*, Charitonow (1851) pp. 156 and 173; *Stoor Fiord*, Wassiliew (1912) p. 1; *Stor Fiord*, British chart 2751; *Storfjord*, Christie (1851) p. 8, Isachsen 1915; *Vibelandsvater*, Kulstad (1871) p. 8; *Wallfish-Bai*, Charitonow (1851) pp. 156 and 173; *Wibe Tians Bay*, Jansen (1865) p. 167; *Wibelands Water*, Keilhau 1831; *Wide Jaws Water*, Skogman (1864) p. 552; *Wijbe Jansz Water*, Doeds 1620, Blaeu 1623; *Wijbes gat*, Carolus 1634; *Wybe Jans Water*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Wybe Jansz Water*, Goos 1660, Conway 1906; *Wybe Water*, Moll 1716; *Wybes gat*, Commelin 1644; *Wybes Jansz Water*, Colom 1650; *Wyde Jansz Water*, H. and M. Jansz 1621, Scoresby 1820 a; *Yan Wychens Meer busen*, Pagès 1786.

**Storfjordrenna** 75° 30' N 16° 00' E  
Deep channel between Sørkapp and Spitsbergenbanken leading into Storfjorden. After Storfjorden. S. *Cape Depression*, Ahlmann and Friberg 1933.

*Storfjordstrædet*, see Freemansundet.

**Storfloskerjet** 77° 35.4' N 19° 57' E  
Small rock about 35 km northwest of Kvalpynten on Edgeøya. S. = the spring tide skerry. The rock is only under water at spring tide. Moen 1982.

- Storgjelet** 78° 20.9' N 16° 59.5' E  
About 1.5 km long canyon forming the entrance to the 12 km long, narrow Nøisdalen, between Fjordnibba, Rejmyrfjellet, Kalotten, Coloradofjella and Hundkollen, west in Sabine Land. Norwegian translation of the French name. *Grand Ravin*, Richard (1899) p. 76.
- Storgubben** 77° 30.7' N 14° 13.0' E  
831 m high mountain between Lognedalen and Renardfonna, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ascended by W. Solheim and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on August 31, 1918, for geographical surveying. The original name abandoned to avoid double name. S. = the big, aged man. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *Brøgger's berg*, Hamberg 1905.
- Storheia** 78° 05.4' N 14° 20.0' E  
Three km long and 1.5 km wide mountain hill between Charitonovhøgda, Isfjorden, Zachariassendalen and Hollendardalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the large stony plain. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Storholen** 78° 26.9' N 16° 53' E  
Mountain ridge between Sandbreen, Aitkendalen, Balchinfjellet and Fuhrmeisterdalen, on the northern side of Sindballefjellet south in Bünsow Land. S. = the large ridge. Arnesen 1981.
- Storholmen** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
The largest of Lovénøyane in Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. S. = the large islet. *Davis Island*, N.E.C. (1913) p. 48.
- Storingbreen** 79° 21.0' N 12° 26.0' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Monacobreen, between Storingen and Bouvierfjella, Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Storingen** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1145 m, 12 km northeast of Möllerfjorden, Krossfjorden, Haakon VII Land. Norwegian adaption of the French name. *Der Koloss*, Wegener 1913; *Le Colosse*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Storisfjellet*, see Torellbreen.  
*Storisfjellet*, see Kong Johans Bre.
- Storknausen** 78° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain, 1030 m, east of Lundströmdalen, the tributary valley from north to Kjellströmdalen, west in Sabine Land. Ascended by J. Sartorius and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on August 18, 1925, for geographical surveying. S. = the large rock. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Mt Storknösen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Storkobben** 78° 22.8' N 11° 34.5' E  
Small island south in Antarcticbogen, on the western coast of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. S. = the Phoca barbata. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Storkobbodden** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Cape on the eastern shore of the inner part of Lady Franklinfjorden, Botniahalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the bearded seal (*Phoca barbata*) point. Kulling 1934 a.
- Storlengja** 78° 02' N 17° 37.5' E  
Mountain on the western side of the head of Kjellströmdalen, limited by Skutdalen, Skutbreen and Vråbreen, south in Sabine Land. Visited by the geologist T. H. Hagerman in 1924 (Hagerman (1925) p. 6). S. = the large mountain ridge. *Mt Storlängan*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Storlisnaget** 80° 11.0' N 11° 20.0' E  
Submarine projecting ridge about 60 km north of Nordvestøyane, northwesternmost in Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart 507 (1939).
- Storlona** 74° 28' N 19° 11' E  
Shallow lake with swampy banks, a widening of Engelskelva, Bjørnøya. S. = the large lake. Lon means a still part of a river. Hoel 1925.
- Storlykkja** 79° 58' N 22° 56' E  
The largest of Kjedeavatna northeast of Helvetesflya in the central part of Nordaustlandet. S. = the large bend or bended chain.
- Stormbreen** 78° 55' N 17° 00' E  
Small tributary glacier from north to Fantastiquebreen, south in Ny-Friesland. Harland 1952.
- Stormbukta** 76° 42' N 16° 16' E  
Open bay from Olsokneset to the point westernmost on Bjørnbeinflya, in front of Olsokbreen on the western shore of Sørkapp Land. After lieutenant Erik Storm, 1904-36, Norwegian airman, assistant to the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1919 and 1921, air pilot Greenland expedition 1932, killed in airplane crash in Norway. Violent easterly storms are frequent in this bay. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baia Incognita*, Dudley 1636; *Freeman Bay*, Conway 1906; *Freemans Bay*, Fotherby 1613; *Goës Bay*, British chart 2751; *Snadden Bay*, Strøm (1921) p. 19.
- Stormfonna** 79° 40' N 19° 00' E  
Plateau glacier north of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. R. A. Frazer and other members of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition reached this plateau on July 28, 1924 (Binney (1925) p. 22). Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Blizzard Plateau*, Binney (1925) p. 22.
- Stormneset** 78° 50' N 10° 20' E  
Point on Horneflya, Prins Karls Forland. S. = the stormy point. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Stormyra** 77° 53.5' N 15° 30' E  
Large wet plain, about 7.5 km east-west and about 7 km north-south, near the mouth of Reindalselva, comprising several rivers; Kalvdalselva, Semmeldalselva, Reindalselva in addition to some smaller rivers, north of Kaldbukta, outermost in Reindalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the large moor. *Große Moor*, Holmsen 1910; *Stormyren*, Holmsen 1912 a.
- Stormyren*, see Stormyra.
- Stormyrvatna** 77° 54' N 15° 35.5' E  
Three large and five smaller lakes on the eastern part of Stormyra, outermost in Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Storo I.*, see Storøya.

*Stor-oe*, see Storøya.



- Storrtoppen** 80° 05' N 23° 10' E  
Prominent cliff at the southwestern extremity of Vikhøgda, Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. "To be called Storrtoppen on account of its being the first locality in Duvefjorden in which we found the sedge *Carex misandra*". Neilson 1966.
- Storskarven*, see *Storskarvet*.
- Storskarvet** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain at the head of Hugindalen west of Billefjorden, Dickson Land. S. = the large, naked rock. Vogt 1926.  
*Storskarven*, Vogt 1926.
- Storskavlen** 77° 50' N 22° 00' E  
Large snowdrift in the inner part of Edgeøya. After *Storskavlen* in Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Storsteinhalvøya** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Peninsula on the northwestern coast of Nordaustlandet. Visited by A. E. Nordenskiöld and A. J. Malmgren on July 7, 1861 (Chydenius (1865) p. 165). See also Botniahalvøya. S. = the big stone peninsula. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934), Admiralty chart 2751 1955. *Great Stone Island*, Scoresby 1820 b, Conway 1906; *Groote Steen*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Große Steininsel*, Petermann 1864; *Ile de la Grosse Pierre*, French chart 5375; *Presqu'île de Pierre*, Grad (1866) p. 22; *Presqu'île Suecia*, De Geer 1923 a; *Shoal-Point-Land*, Passarge (1869) p. 188; *Stenö*, Fries (1869) p. 130; *Stora Sten ön*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Storsteinøvra*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *Sueciahalvøya*, Kulling 1934 a; *t Walvisch Eijland*, Giles 1724 a.
- Storsteinøvra*, see *Storsteinhalvøya*.
- Storstrulen** 80° 15.2' N 23° 56.8' E  
Large hill south of Lusegrasvika in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.
- Stortal*, see *Semmeldalen*.
- Stortinden** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Peak, 1005 m, between Svitjodbreen, Fuhrmeisterbreen, Tindbreen and Sklia, Vasahelvøya, Albert I Land. S. = the large peak. Translation of the French name. *Gd. Pic*, Guisnez 1904; *Mt Princeps*, De Geer 1913, Isachsen 1915.
- Stortingspresidenten** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1003 m, southwest of the head of Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. The Norwegian Storting (parliament) granted funds to Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition, 1909-10. *Mt du Président du Storting*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Stortrollet** 78° 24.5' N 13° 25.5' E  
About 860 m high mountain south in Trollheimen on the southern side in the Eidembreen complex, southwest in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.
- Storvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small lake near Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. S. = the big lake. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.
- Storvika** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Bay northwest of Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the large bay. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Storbukta*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.
- Storvikflaket** 77° 20' N 13° 40' E  
A level part of Bellsundbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).
- Storvikflya** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Coastal plain north of Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Storvola** 77° 31.4' N 16° 15.0' E  
About 5 km long mountain with the heights 925, 913 and 567 m, south of Otto Petterssonfjellet, southeasternmost in Nathorst Land. S. = the big mountain. Vola used for mountains in the southeastern part of Norway. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Storvolbreen** 77° 32' N 16° 13.0' E  
About 4.5 km long, narrow glacier between Otto Pettersenfellet and Storvola, southeast in Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Storø*, see *Sørkappøya*.  
*Storøen*, see *Storøya*.  
*Storøen*, see *Sørkappøya*.
- Storøya** 80° 00' N 28° 00' E  
Island situated east of Nordaustlandet. Visited by members of the Norwegian expedition to Franz Josef Land on August 5, 1930, and by members of the Swedish-Norwegian Svalbard expedition on July 9-14, 1931. S. = the large island. Isachsen 1919, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Big I.*, Markham 1873; *Een Groot hoog Eyland*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Gde Ile*, French chart 5375; *Great High I.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Great I.*, Laurie and Whittle 1799, British chart 2282; *Great Insel*, Römer and Schaudinn (1900) p. 29; *Große Insel*, German chart 155; *Hohe I.*, Pagès 1786; *Hohe Insel*, Bellin 1759; *I. di Stor*, Hoel (1950) p. 451; *Isle haute et Montagne de Glace*, Bellin 1764; *Isola Grande*, Hugues (1901) p. 248, Ministero della Marina (1930) pp. 84 and 106; *Isola Great*, Ministero della Marina (1930) pp. 84 and 106; *O. Bolšoi*, Mihailow 1952; *Store Ö*, Pettersen 1864; *Store-Øen*, Carlsen 1863; *Storo I.*, Kükenthal 1890; *Stor-oe*, Römer and Schaudinn (1900) p. 29; *Storøen*, Christie 1851, Johannessen 1890; *Velkeho ostrova*, Běhounek (1928) p. 234.
- Storøya*, see *Store Dunøya*.
- Storøyjökulen** 80° 05' N 27° 30' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.
- Storøysundet** 80° 00' N 27° 00' E  
Strait between Storøya and Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Great Island Strait*, Glen (1938) p. 161.
- Strada detta dell' Indelopen*, see *Hinlopenstretet*.  
*Straet van Hindelooppe*, see *Hinlopenstretet*.  
*Strait of van Hinopen*, see *Hinlopenstretet*.
- Straka** 79° 52' N 17° 35' E  
Brook in the southern part of Basissletta, in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. S. = the straight. The brook is characterized by a long, straight stretch. Henningsmoen 1971.
- Strakbreen** 79° 13.5' N 17° 55.5' E  
Four km long, tributary glacier from west to Chydeniusbreen in Ny-Friesland. S. = the straight glacier. Lytskjold 1990.
- Strandbogen** 76° 36.7' N 16° 19' E  
Open bay between Sandålen and Njotneset on the western

coast of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the beach bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Strandhuset*. Hut was built by Oxaas in 1908, just east of Calypsobyen, but does no longer exist. Oxaas (1955) p. 48.

**Strandlinuten** 77° 58' N 14° 08.5' E  
505 m high peak between Aldegondabreen and Vestre Grønfjordbreen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the crag on the slope towards the sea. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Strandputtane*, see Strandpyttane.

**Strandpyttane** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Four small tarns near the shore on Storvikflya, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the shore pounds. *Strandputtane*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Strandskjera** 76° 34.2' N 16° 49' E  
Group of at least 8 islets and skerries northeast of Aurodden, outside the eastern part of Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the beach skerries. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Strandsteinane** 77° 30.8' N 13° 54.5' E  
Group of skerries about 700 m outside Lognedalsflya, about 2.5 km north of Kvifisflypynten, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the shore stones. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Strandsåta** 77° 50.7' N 21° 31.0' E  
Hill just south of Raddesletta on the westernmost part of Edgeøya. S. = the hill on the seashore. Orvin. *Solihøgda*, Büdel.

**Strandtjørnene** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Seven lakes and tarns near the shore on Tjørnsletta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the shore tarns. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Strandungane** 78° 13.6' N 13° 04.5' E  
Ten lakes on and near the eastern part of Daudmannsodden, southwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the tarns near the shore. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Strandvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Lagoon at Zeppelinhamna, Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. S. = the beach lake. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

**Strandvollane** 78° 44.5' N 26° 34' E  
Area with characteristic terraced shore barriers, between Kapp Walter, Flathøgda, Kjølen and Vestsletta on Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. S. = the shore dikes. Sundsby.

**Strandvolddamane** 78° 57.5' N 11° 29' E  
A group of about 15 tarns behind shore barriers on the northeastern part of Kvadehuksetta, northwesternmost on Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. S. = the shore barrier lakes. Situated behind the shore barriers. Kvadehuk-Ny-Ålesund 1957.

**Strandvollodden** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Small point at the outlet of Turrsjøelva in Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the beach barrier point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Strandvollsletta** 77° 37.2' N 14° 54' E  
Coastal plain covering the western and northern part of

Forsbladodden, further north to the foot of Bravaisberget, west in Nathorst Land. S. = the beach barrier plain. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Straße Hinloopen*, see Hinloopenstretet.

*Straten bay*. Locality unknown. Moxon 1655.

*Straten L.* Unknown locality in the southern part of Spitsbergen. Moxon 1655.

*Strathbeg*, see Strathbegdalen.

**Strathbegdalen** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Strathbeg (Gaelic) = a small, wide valley. *Strathbeg*, Bruce 1909.

*Strathmore*, see Strathmoredalen.

**Strathmoredalen** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
Valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Valley of Strathmore, Scotland. *Strathmore*, Bruce 1909.

**Stratumfjellet** 78° 50.8' N 17° 54' E  
Mostly snow covered mountain, about 1160 m, at the southern side of Gruzdevbreen, Olav V Land. Winsnes 1989. *Ellevepiggane*, Frazer (1922) p. 330.

*Stratus valley*, see Stratusdalen.

**Stratusdalen** 79° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Tributary valley to Grennadalen, east of the northernmost part of Woodfjorden, north in Andrée Land. After stratus, a kind of cloud. *Stratus valley*, De Geer 1913.

**Straumhallet** 78° 18.5' N 14° 05.5' E  
Slope between Ramfjellet and Erdmannflya where several brooks from Ramfjellet passes on their way to Morenekilen and Straumsjøen, southeast in Oscar II Land. S. = the slope with many streams. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Straumholman*, see Straumholmane.

**Straumholmane** 77° 31.8' N 13° 55.0' E  
Two skerries 400 m northwest of Straumneset outside Lognedalsflya, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the current skerries, because of a fairly strong current in the area. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Straumholman*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Søre-Bellsundholman*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 11.

**Straumneset** 77° 31.6' N 13° 55.5' E  
Point at Lognedalsflya, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the current point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Straumporten** 80° 40' N 20° 48' E  
Sound between the southernmost part of Phippsøya and northeast side of Parryøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. S. = the stream gate, because drift ice often passes through the sound with the tidal streams. Hjelle 1980.

**Straumrevet** 74° 28' N 19° 17' E  
Reef on the eastern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the current reef. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Straumsjøen** 78° 19.0' N 14° 09.0' E  
Lake on the western side of the northern part of Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).



- Straumskjera** 78° 10.7' N 20° 33' E  
Three rocks between Jakimovičøylene and Brimulen in the northern part of Storfjorden, between Barentsøya and Edgeøya. S. = the current rocks. Norwegian Polar Institute 1991.
- Straumlandet** 78° 40' N 21° 05' E  
Large point on the northwestern side of Heleysundet, Olav V Land. After the current in Heleysundet.
- Straumsundet** 74° 28' N 18° 45' E  
Sound between Utstein and the western point of Bjørnøya. S. = the current sound. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).
- Straumtangene** 79° 30' N 15° 20' E  
Spit on the western side of the central part of Wijdefjorden, northeast in Andrée Land. Svalbard chart 510 (1944). *Third Reef*, Vogt.
- Strengenhagenfjellet** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 994 m, on the western side of Monacobreen, Haakon VII Land. After Alv Strengenhagen, b. 1880, business man, Oslo, Norway, surveyor-assistant on Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1906 and 1907. Mounted this peak alone on August 3, 1906, for the purpose of photogrammetric work. *Set Strengenhagen*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Strengenhagens top*, Isachsen (1907) p. 96.
- Strengenhagens top*, see Strengenhagenfjellet.
- Stretehamna** 78° 00' N 21° 00' E  
Harbour at the entrance to Freemansundet, north of Kapp Lee in Edgeøya. S. = the strait harbour. *Strædehamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 52.
- Stretto dei Danesi*, see Danskegattet.  
*Stretto di Beverly*, see Beverlysundet.  
*Stretto di Hinlopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.  
*Striated Pt*, see Rifleodden.
- Strilane** 79° 32.4' N 19° 02.1' E  
Skerries east of Tommeløylene, Hinlopenstretet. Lytskjold.
- Strindberg Plateau*, 79° 50' N 11° 30' E. Plateau in Indre Norskøya. De Geer 1913.
- Strindbergfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of northern part of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahelvøya, Albert I Land. After Nils Strindberg, 1872-97, member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon expeditions 1896 and 1897, which started from Spitsbergen. *Ekman's Berg*, Strindberg 1897; *Mt Ekman*, Isachsen 1915.
- Stripfjellet** 78° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain east of Svanbergfjellet, Olav V Land. Visited by A. S. Wassiliew in June 1901. *Gora Polosataja*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 102; *Montagne Rayée*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 129.
- Strokkdammane** 78° 01.5' N 13° 41.0' E  
12 tarns in the southern part of Isfjordfylla, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the long range of tarns. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Strongbreen** 77° 30' N 17° 30' E  
Large glacier with 11 km wide front debouching into Kvalvågen on the western side of Storfjorden, on the divide between Heer Land and Torell Land. After Frederick Ketelbey Strong, d. 1875, consul in Athens for Hannover and Bavaria, Germany. Later on he lived in Hamburg. A friend of Petermann. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Grand Glacier Whales*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Strunkholmen** 80° 10.5' N 23° 37.5' E  
Islet outside Tjoholmen in Botnveika, Duvefjorden, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.
- Struvefjella** 76° 52.5' N 15° 42' E  
About 7 km long mountain area comprising Hohenlohefjellet 614 m, Sergeevfjellet 437 m and Lidfjellet 531 m, on the western side of Lisbetdalen in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. After professor Friederich Georg von Struve, 1793-1864, German-Russian astronomer. His principal work is the great Arc-of-Meridian survey from the Arctic Ocean (Hammerfest) to the mouth of Danube, finished in 1853. The expedition of which Wassiliew was a member, had for its purpose an arc-of-meridian measurement in Spitsbergen (1899-1902). It was a joint Swedish-Russian undertaking. *Mts W. Struve*, Wassiliew 1925.
- Struves bergskedja*, see Černyšëvfjellet.
- Strykejernet** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
590 m high nunatak on the western side of Storbreen, southwest in Torell Land. S. = the flat-iron. Paleontologisk museum 1978.
- Strykejernsodden** 77° 02.4' N 16° 19.5' E  
Point south of Strykejernet in the inner part of Hornsund, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Dallmann 1989.
- Strypbekken** 78° 55' N 11° 40' E  
Brook from the front of Mørebreen to the coast, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the gap brook. Kvadehukene-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Strypegga** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Mountain ridge with the peaks, 734, 777, and 773 m, between Strypet and Sørstrypet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the gap ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Strypet** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Gap between Strypegga and Broddegga, leading from Nannbreen to Hansbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Strypvatnet** 74° 27' N 18° 57' E  
Lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. Strype means throat, here in the sense of narrow passage. Hoel 1925.
- Strædehamna*, see Stretehamna.  
*Strædeøyane*, see Vaigattøyane.
- Strøen** 79° 45' N 15° 40' E  
Lake in Vassfaret, south of Femmiljøen in the northwestern part of Ny-Friesland. After lake in Vassfaret in Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Strökärrfjellet** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Peak at the upper part of von Postbreen east of Tempelfjorden in Sabine Land. After locality in Södermanland, Sweden, from which Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist H. A. von Post in 1862 described deposits of the Ice Age. *Mt Strökärr*, De Geer 1912.

- Strömbergfjellet** 78° 06.2' N 17° 30' E  
Mountain with the peaks 895 m and 880 m in addition to the ridge north-northwestwards, between Oppdalsbreen, Innerbreen and Jinnbreen in Sabine Land. The name was originally put on Lardyfjellet by Hagermann 1925. Bror Strömberg was a friend of Hagermann. Hagerman 1925.
- Strömsbraatentoppen** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
825 m high nunatak at the uppermost part of Skoddebreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Torvald Hansen Strömsbraaten, b. 1894, b. in Ådalen, Norway, police constable in Oslo until July 1955. He was in 1918 assistant to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition and took part in the erection of a cairn on the top of the mountain. Name used in the diaries from the expedition. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Stubendorff B.*, see Stubendorffberget.  
*Stubendorff Gl.*, see Stubendorffbreen.  
*Stubendorff Mountains*, see Finlandsveggen.
- Stubendorffberget** 78° 02.2' N 23° 04.5' E  
Height northeast in Berrheia, comprising Kapp Brehm, northeast on Edgeøya. Possibly after Stubendorff, governor of Jakutsk and North-East Siberia, Russia. Sent material and historical collections from his district to the Academy of Science in St. Petersburg. Aided exploration in Siberia. *Geier-Bg.*, Büdel; *Stubendorff B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1781.
- Stubendorffbreen** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier on the eastern side of the southern part of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Otto Eduardovich von Stubendorff, 1837-1919, Russian general, chief of the topographical section of the Russian General Staff. Member of the Commission of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. The glacier was mapped and named by this expedition. *Stubendorff Gl.*, Jäderin 1899, De Geer 1912.
- Student V.*, see Studentdalen.
- Studentbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from east towards Universitetsbreen, north in Dickson Land. Student = student. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987. *Barsokbreen*, Lid 1929.
- Studentdalen** 78° 30' N 15° 51' E  
About 5 km long valley between Saurieberget and Högskulefjellet, southeasternmost in Dickson Land. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Fausse vallée des Rennes*, Bienaimé (1894) p. 210; *Klaas Tal*, De Geer 1910 b; *Student V.*, De Geer 1912.
- Stugunfjellet** 78° 35.9' N 13° 57.5' E  
About 660 m high mountain in the central part of Jemtlandryggen, between Ragundafjellet and Frösöfjellet, east in Oscar II Land. After Stugun, parish in Jämtland, Sweden. *Mt Stugun*, De Geer 1912.
- Stumpen** 79° 00' N 14° 58' E  
Small mountain ridge southwards from Wängsjöfjellet east in James I Land. S. = the buttocks.
- Stupbekken** 78° 57' N 11° 42' E  
Brook from Steinflåen through Stuphallet to the coast, on Brøggerhalvøya northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the precipice brook. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Stuphallet** 78° 57.5' N 11° 40' E  
Slope between Steinflåstupet and Kongsfjorden, in Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the precipice slope. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Stupryggen** 76° 49.3' N 16° 02' E  
About 3 km long ridge southeast in Wiederfjellet in the western part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the precipice ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Stupstranda** 79° 33.8' N 19° 43.3' E  
Shore between Selanderneset and Angelinberget, westernmost on Scaniahalvøya, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Winsnes.
- Stuptindbreen** 76° 53.7' N 16° 29' E  
About 3 km long, tributary glacier on the eastern side of Samarinbreen, from Stuptinden southwestwards between Tverraksla and Vestjøkulnuten, north in Sørkapp Land. S. = the steep summit glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Stuptinden** 76° 54.6' N 16° 30.5' E  
847 m high summit in the central part of Breidichinryggen, just south of Černajafjellet, north in Sørkapp Land. S. = the steep summit. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Stuptinden** 77° 27.5' N 14° 19.5' E  
755 m high peak between Dölterbreen and Grytdalen on the northern side of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the steep summit. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Stuptindpasset** 76° 54.3' N 16° 29.0' E  
Pass from Chomjakovbreen to Stuptinden, north in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Stuptjørna** 79° 42' N 15° 58' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Lakssjøen, Ny-Friesland. S. = the precipice lake. Orvin.
- Sturefjellet** 78° 31.7' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of the lower part of Sauriedalen, between Ibsenfjella and Frostisryggen, southernmost in Dickson Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel expedition on August 16, 1928, for geographical surveying. After Sten Gustavsson Sture (Sten Sture the elder), about 1440-1503, Regent of Sweden from 1470. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Sture*, De Geer 1912.
- Stuttbreen** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Small glacier between Veteranen and Harkerbreen, Ny-Friesland. S. = the short glacier. Harland 1952.
- Stuttdalen** 77° 59.7' N 15° 29' E  
About 3.5 km long valley from Stuttdalshøgda and Stuttdalsbreen west-southwestwards between Mefjellet and Høgsnyta to Semmeldalen, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the short valley.
- Stuttdalen** 77° 57.3' N 17° 46' E  
About 3 km long valley between Storbullen, Drygfjellet and Sørbullen, north in Heer Land. S. = the short valley. Arnesen 1969.
- Stuttdalsbreen** 77° 59.8' N 15° 34.5' E  
Small glacier from the northern and western side of

Stuttdalshøgda down to Stuttdalen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Stuttdalshøgda** 77° 59.7' N 15° 37' E  
Mountain with the peaks 845 and 815 m, between Stuttdalsbreen, Høgsnytbreen and Lågsnytbreen in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Styggbotn*, see Grimbotnen.

**Styggdalen** 76° 30' N 25° 10' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Johan Hjortfjellet, Hopen. S. = the ugly valley. Svalbard map Hopen (1949).

**Stygghø** 79° 19' N 14° 38' E  
Mountain northeast of Vaktaren, Andrée Land.

**Stäket** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 987 m, in the peninsula halfway between Adentfjorden and Sassenfjorden, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition on September 3, 1917, for geographical surveying. After a sound northwest of Stockholm, Sweden. *Mt Stäket*, De Geer 1912.

**Størmerbreen** 79° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Glacier about 5 km eastwards from Stertane, turning southwards to Battøybreen, north in James I Land. After Fredrik Carl Mülertz Størmer, 1874-1957, Norwegian mathematician and geophysicist (*Aurora Borealis*), professor at the University of Oslo, 1903-46. *Størmerdalen*; *Størmer-Tal*, Wegener 1913.

*Størmerdalen*, see Størmerbreen.

**Størmerfjellet** 79° 00' N 16° 40' E  
About 1300 m high mountain between Smutsbreen and Cambreen, east of Austfjorden in Ny-Friesland. After Fredrik Carl Mülertz Størmer, 1874-1957, Norwegian mathematician and geophysicist (*Aurora Borealis*), professor at the University of Oslo, 1903-46. Harland 1952.

*Størmer-Tal*, see Størmerbreen.  
*Störtebecker-Durchfahrt*, see Störtebeckersundet.

**Störtebeckersundet** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Passage between Donkerholmane and Gravneset on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. After Klaus Störtebecker, d. 1401, German pirate, leader of the Victuals Brethren. *Störtebecker-Durchfahrt*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 39.

**Støvelen** 77° 37.9' N 17° 13.5' E  
Mountain between Barlaupfonna and Møršnevbreen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

*Staats Vorland*, see Edgeøya.

**Subbhøgda** 77° 27.5' N 15° 20.0' E  
About 2.5 km long ridge with a peak of 720 m in the Finsterwalderbreen complex, on the southern side of Leinbreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the waste heigh. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Sucaí l.*, see Sucaíøya.

**Sucaíøya** 79° 50' N 27° 00' E  
Island off Kapp Laura east of Nordaustlandet. Visited by members of the Albertini expedition on June 22, 1929 (Albertini (1932) p. 73). After Sezione universitaria del club alpino italiano of which Albertini was a member. *Sucaí l.*, Albertini (1931), map p. 28.

*Sud Bay Fluß*, 79° 30' N 11° E. Supposed to be a river on the southeastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden. Does not exist. Phipps 1777 b.

*Sudhorn*, see Sørkapp.

*Sudvestnaget*, see Sørvestsnaget.

*Suecia Range*, 79° 40' N 11° 30' E. Coastal mountains between Raudfjorden and Fuglefjorden. Not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1913.

*Sueciahalvøya*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*Suess berg*, see Suessberget.

**Suessberget** 77° 24.5' N 15° 57.0' E  
900 m high mountain peak in the central part of Friherrefjella, between Armfjellet and Suessbreen, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Eduard Suess, 1831-1914, Austrian geologist, professor at the University of Vienna. *Suess berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Suessbreen** 77° 25.5' N 15° 50.0' E  
About 5.5 km long, tributary glacier in the Penckbreen complex, west in Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Suffolkpynten** 76° 52.5' N 15° 30.5' E  
About 600 m long, narrow spit at Hornsundneset, on the northern side of Lundquistbukta, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Thomas Howard, 1561-1626, Earl of Suffolk. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *C. di Horn Sound*, Dudley 1646; *Hofer Pt.*, British chart 2751; *Hofet Pt*, Akhmatov 1910; *Hornsund Huken*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10; *L. Suffolk po.*, Fotherby 1613, Conway 1906; *Palfy Cap*, Sterneck 1874; *Pte Hofer*, French chart 5375; *Punt Monier*, Bennet and van Wijck 1829.

**Suffolkvatnet** 76° 52.6' N 15° 33' E  
Lake at Hornsundneset just inside Suffolkpynten, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Thomas Howard, 1561-1626, Earl of Suffolk. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Suijer Gadt*, see Sørgattet.

*Suita*. Locality in the northern part of Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Mejer 1653.

**Sukkertoppen** 77° 26.6' N 15° 51.0' E  
912 m high peak between Zillerberget, Hassingbreen, Siegerbreen and Kotebreen on the western side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the sugar loaf. *Sockertoppen*, Hamberg 1905.

**Sukkertoppen** 78° 12.5' N 15° 40.5' E  
Peak northeast of Gruvefjellet, on the eastern side of Longyeardalen, Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sugar loaf.

**Sula** 77° 48.4' N 17° 48' E  
818 m high mountain between Sulsbreen, Inglefieldbreen, Dabbefjellet and Sulskammen, in the central part of Heer Land. After mountain in Norway. Orvin 1960.

- Sulsbreen** 77° 49' N 17° 45' E  
About 4.5 km long, tributary glacier from the south to Nordsysselbreen, between Hagaberget, Sula and Sulskammen in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.
- Sulskammen** 77° 49.5' N 17° 51.5' E  
About 5 km long mountain ridge from Sula northwards along the western side of Inglefieldbreen, in the central part of Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.
- Sumarhaugen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Hill in front of Arlabreen, south of the head of Breibogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. S. = the summer hill. *Sommar Hill*, De Geer 1913.
- Sundbukta** 78° 13' N 20° 50' E  
Bay on the northern side of Freemansundet, in the western part of Barentsøya. After Freemansundet. Orvin 1964.
- Sundevallin vuoret*, see Sundevalltoppen.  
*Sundevalls Berg*, see Sundevalltoppen.
- Sundevalltoppen** 77° 51.9' N 15° 55.5' E  
1035 m high peak between Ishøgda, Greinhøgdene and Litledalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. Visited by A. G. Nathorst on July 19, 1870 (Nathorst (1900) p. 109). Ascended by Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist G. Nordenskiöld on August 4, 1890 (Nordenskiöld (1892) p. 57). After professor Carl Jacob Sundevall, 1801-75. Member of the French expedition to Spitsbergen in "La Recherche" 1838. Swedish zoologist, superintendant of the Zoological Collections at Riksmuseet, Stockholm, 1839-71. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Sundevall*, De Geer 1912; *Sundevallin vuoret*, Saraste (1925) p. 20; *Sundevalls Berg*, Kjellström 1901.
- Sundhøgda** 77° 45.9' N 14° 31' E  
Mountain between the lower part of Fridtjovbreen and the inner part of Bellsund, limited in the west by Ingeborgfjellet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the sound height. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Sundneset** 78° 13' N 21° 02' E  
Point on the northern side of Freemansundet, west on Barentsøya. After Freemansundet. Orvin 1964.
- Sundodden** 77° 45.4' N 14° 33' E  
Small spit on the northern side of Akselsundet, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Sundpynten** 78° 55' N 11° 40' E  
Point south of Kvadehuken towards Forlandsundet, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. S. = the sound point. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Sundvatna** 74° 27' N 19° 00' E  
Two lakes, Vestre and Austre Sundvatnet, connected by a narrow sound, in the central part of Bjørnøya. S. = the sound lakes. *Sundvatna, v. & ø.*, Hoel 1925.
- Sundvatna, v. & ø.*, see Sundvatna.
- Supanberget** 77° 21.0' N 15° 30.5' E  
1100 m high and about 2.5 km long mountain between the upper part of Penckbreen and Breiskallpasset, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Alexander Georg Supan, 1847-1920, German geographer. Svalbard MS-map 1934.
- Supanbreen** 79° 19.7' N 12° 00.0' E  
8.5 km long glacier from Taggkammen westwards between Forken and Kronprins Olavs Fjell to Kong Haakons Halvøy, west in Haakon VII Land. After professor Alexander Georg Supan, 1847-1920, German geographer. *Gl. Supan*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Supantjørna** 79° 18.5' N 11° 50' E  
Lake in the end moraine of Supranbreen at the head of Krossfjorden, west in Haakon VII Land. After professor Alexander Georg Supan, 1847-1920, German geographer. Orvin 1964.
- Surgatt*. Probably meant Sørgatt. Godfrey (1938) pp. 23 and 29.
- Surkla** 78° 11.8' N 22° 40' E  
River through Surkledalen on Berrheia, over Berrflöta to the lower part of Kravåa, northeasternmost on Edgeøya. S. = the gurgle. Arnesen 1981. *Zalzack*, Büdel.
- Surkledalen** 78° 09.2' N 22° 56' E  
Valley hollow in the central part of Berrheia northeast on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.
- Surkleholet** 78° 11.2' N 22° 50' E  
Hollow with several brooks on the divide between Berrflöta and Berrheia northeast of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.
- Surtfjellet** 79° 25' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain between Muspellvidda and Wijdefjorden, west in the central part of Ny-Friesland. After Surt, god in Norse mythology. Muspell was the home of this god. Orvin 1960.
- Surunlahti*, see Sorgfjorden.
- Susebekken** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small brook near Sveagruga, Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the whizzing brook. *Susebäcken*, De Geer 1919 a; *Sutor Burn*, Bruce 1909.
- Susebäcken*, see Susebekken.
- Susesjøen** 77° 53.5' N 16° 42.5' E  
Small lake made up by Susebekken on the southern side of Sveagruga, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Sjøkart 513, NSKV 1959.
- Sutor Burn*, see Susebekken.  
*Sutor N. & S.*, see Sutorfjella.
- Sutorbekken** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Brook between Sutorfjella in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name.
- Sutordalen** 78° 47.0' N 10° 36.0' E  
Three km long valley between Stairhøgdene and the western part of St. Andreashaugane, north on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Gjelsvik 1987.
- Sutorfjella** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Two peaked mountains, 364 and 388 m, on the western side of the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Sutors, two wooded hills on each side of the entrance to Cromarty Firth, Scotland. See also Stairhøgdene. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 13. *Sutor N. & S.*, Bruce 1913.

*Snyder gat*, see *Sørgattet*.

*Suyd-Ooster-Land*, see *Edgeøya*.

*Suydt Bay*, see *Danskegattet*.

## Svalbard

Group name of all the islands in the Arctic Ocean which were placed under the sovereignty of Norway by the Treaty of Paris of February 9, 1920. The islands are situated between 74° and 81° northern latitude and 10° and 34° eastern longitude, and comprise Spitsbergen (37 814 km<sup>2</sup>), Nordaustlandet (14 467 km<sup>2</sup>), Edgeøya (5073 km<sup>2</sup>), Barentsøya (1288 km<sup>2</sup>), Kvitøya (682 km<sup>2</sup>), Prins Karls Forland (615 km<sup>2</sup>), Kong Karls Land (331 km<sup>2</sup>), Hopen (46 km<sup>2</sup>) and Bjørnøya (178 km<sup>2</sup>) farthest south. Total area: 61 020 km<sup>2</sup>. The climate of Svalbard is influenced by two ocean currents: a branch of the warm Gulf Stream which flows northward along the west and north coasts and helps to keep the coastal waters free from ice and navigable during the summer months; the cold Sørkapp (South Cape) current coming in from the sea east of Svalbard, rounding Sørkapp and running northwards along the west coast between the land and the Gulf Stream water, and bringing with it drift-ice which may block the fjords (in the summer) in severe ice years. At Isfjorden the midnight sun is seen for 127 days, and for 112 days the sun is not seen at all ("dark season" = polar night). Here the July mean temperature is close to 5° C. The mean temperature during winter months on the west coast of Spitsbergen is usually between -8° C and -16° C. Winter temperatures may vary by 30° C in a matter of hours. (V. Hisdal, 1998: *Svalbard Nature and History*. Norsk Polarinstitutt Polarhåndbok no. 12, Oslo.) Svalbard is a wild and rugged mountain country, in the interior of which there are large areas covered with ice from which glaciers run down to the coast between sharp mountain ridges and peaks. This rugged character is particularly marked in the northwestern part, where the rocks are of igneous or metamorphic origin. The highest peaks are in the northeast part of Spitsbergen: Newtontoppen 1713 m and Perriertoppen 1712 m (measurements 1996). The peninsula between Isfjorden and Bellsund-Van Mijenfjorden is the region which is least covered with ice. Here are large ice-free valleys and plateau-mountains (due to horizontal or slightly inclined strata). The vegetation consists of the usual Arctic flora: Arctic poppy, the polar willow, several varieties of saxifrage, etc. and is particularly abundant in the broad ice-free valleys. Mammals consist of reindeer, Arctic foxes and polar bears. Bird life is abundant: fulmars, gulls, terns, geese, eiders and auks. Ptarmigan is the only terrestrial year-round bird-resident. Several species of seals inhabit Svalbard waters, most common are ringed seals and bearded seals. Walrus were plentiful in former years, but were nearly hunted to extinction. At the turn of the 21st century they were in a recovery phase and the estimated population was about 2000 animals. Bowhead whales were abundant at the time of the Dutch discovery, and gave rise to a profitable industry. Svalbard waters are home to several species of whales, the most common being white (Beluga) whales and minke whales. Geologically, Svalbard presents many interesting features. All geological systems from Cambrian to Tertiary are represented. Of igneous rocks there are, notably in the north, granites and some gabbros. Basaltic rocks are present especially in the eastern part of Spitsbergen. Near the north coast are a few Quaternary volcanoes (extinct) and warm springs. Coal seams occur in the Carboniferous, Cretaceous, and Tertiary systems, the Tertiary coals being of chief commercial value. There are also deposits of anhydrite and gypsum. Occurrences of blende, galena, iron ore, and asbestos are known, but of no economic importance. From 1900 some small companies for the exploitation of coal occurrences were formed by Norwegians,

but it soon became necessary to admit foreign capital and expertise. For example, Americans purchased coal claims on the south side of Isfjorden and were the first to commence regular mining operations (in 1906-07). See also Longyearbyen. The population of Svalbard for the last half of the 20th century was generally twice as many Soviet citizens as Norwegian, in total around 3 500. In 2002 there were approx. 1400 Norwegians and 900 Russians. The "capital" is the settlement of Longyearbyen (Norwegian) with the residence of the sysselmann (governor) and all modern facilities, including the nearby Svalbard Airport. Ny-Ålesund has become a thriving international research centre, while Barentsburg is the only remaining Russian mining settlement.

It is possible that the Norwegians as well as the Icelanders as far back as in the Middle Ages had knowledge of some part or other of the present Svalbard. Thus the Icelandic annals ("Íslandske Annaler") for the year 1194 mention "Svalbarðs fundr" and "Svalbarði fundinn" ("Svalbard was discovered"). In the book of first settlers in Iceland: "Landnámabók" (written in the 13th century) we find a note saying that "fra Langanesi á norðanverðu Íslandi er iii. doegra haf til Svalbarða norðr í hafsbötn" ("from L. on the north side of Iceland it is four days sea to Svalbard on the north in hafsbötn"). The name Svalbard is supposed to mean the land with the cold coast. There is, however, no hard evidence for visits from this time. Nor is there unequivocal evidence of Russian Pomor hunting settlements from the 16th century, which have also been claimed through archaeological interpretations. The old Norse conception was that the present Greenland extended eastwards towards Russia, and the Russian name for Svalbard was Grumant, a Russian version of Grønland. The Russians applied the term Grumant vaguely to lands in the Arctic north of Russia, and when the geography of these regions became known the name Grumant stuck to Svalbard. See also Spitsbergen. Reusch (1917) p. 272, Hoel (1920), Nansen 1920, St.prp. Nr. 36 (1924) p. 1. *Spitsbergengruppen*, Utkast til bergverksordning for Spitsbergen (1919) p. 3.

**Svalbard kirke** 78° 13.1' N 15° 37.1' E  
The church in Longyearbyen and parish church of Svalbard, Nord-Hålogaland Bishopric, Nordenskiöld Land. Design of Hans Magnus, Norwegian architect. Built by the Norwegian government (1.2 million NOK). Inaugurated on August 24, 1958, by bishop Alf Wiig.

**Svalbard lufthavn** 78° 14.5' N 15° 29' E  
The airfield at Hotellneset, on the western side of the mouth of Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Opened by His Majesty King Olav V of Norway on September 2, 1975. Svalbard map C9 (1975). *Svalbard Lufthavn Longyear*.

*Svalbard Lufthavn Longyear*, see Svalbard lufthavn.

**Svalbard radio** 78° 13' N 15° 38' E  
Norwegian wireless station at Longyearbyen, Adventfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. The station was originally in Grønfjorden farther west in Isfjorden. It was erected on the point Finneset in the latter bay by the Norwegian government in 1911, and on the initiative of Th. Heftye, telegraph director, being the first wireless station in the Arctic region. From September 19, 1925, "Svalbard Radio" has been the official name of the station. In the autumn of 1930 it was moved to its present site in Longyearbyen. The meteorological service of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute which was carried out at the station in Grønfjorden, was also transferred to Longyearbyen on September 1, 1930. On September 1, 1934, however, the

official meteorological service was transferred to the station at Kapp Linné (Isfjord Radio), at the mouth of Isfjorden, erected in 1933. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

**Svalbardhytta** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Exploration hut built by Svalbard Kulgruber A/S 1916 in Adventdalen between Bolterdalen and Todalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Old name used by the company. The hut was later moved to Endalen by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Lyngre (1938) p. 28.

*Svalbardkommissær*, see Carolinefjellet.  
*Svalbards-Mjøsa-See*, see Veslemjøsa.

**Svalbreen** 77° 42' N 16° 35.5' E  
About 13 km long glacier from Blæja to Danzigdalen, northeast in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Svalhøgda** 77° 40.3' N 16° 40.4' E  
1106 m high, partly snow covered mountain on the southern side of Harebreen, between Svalbreen and Rimfonna, in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Svalisbreen** 76° 59' N 16° 46' E  
12.5 km long glacier from Svanhildpasset northwards to Hornbreen on the southern side of Ostrogradskijfjella, north in Sørkapp Land. S. = the cool ice glacier. Svalis was the telegraphic address of Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, later Norwegian Polar Institute. In the neighbourhood of the glacier members of the staff of this institution have been commemorated: Vartdalsåta, Brendetoppene, Evapasset, Svanhildpasset, Scott-Ruudfjellet, Alfildtoppene, Elsenuten, Kinnhøgda and Signybreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Svalisbåen** 79° 44' N 12° 10' E  
Sunken rock in the southern part of Raudfjorden, on the divide between Albert I Land and Haakon VII Land. After the hydrographer vessel "Svalis" of the Norwegian Polar Institute. Sjøkart 521, NSKV 1967.

**Svalisen** 77° 37.6' N 16° 00.0' E  
Tributary glacier from the west in Sysselmannbreen, between Zimmerfjellet, Svalisnutane and Ringfjellet, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. S. = the cool ice. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Svalisgrunnane** 78° 29.7' N 16° 15' E  
Three shoals about 4.5 km north of Gåsodden in the central, outer part of Billefjorden. After the hydrographer vessel "Svalis" of the Norwegian Polar Institute. Hornbæk 1983.

**Svalisnutane** 77° 38.1' N 15° 57.5' E  
About 3 km long ridge with the peaks of 860 and 918 m, between Svalisbreen in Sysselmannbreen and Høegh-Omdalbreen, in the central part of Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Svalisstranda** 79° 43' N 12° 20' E  
Long shore from Biscayarfonna to Andréebreen, on the western side of Biscayarhalvøya, Haakon VII Land. S. = the cool ice beach. Dallmann 1996.

**Svanbergfjellet** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain, 1024 m, about 30 km east of the head of Billefjorden, southwest in Olav V Land. Trigonometric station (northern point)

963 m of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. G. De Geer and O. von Knorring of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition put up the signal "Svanberg No. 1" early in August 1899 "Svanberg No. II" erected July 18, 1901, by H. Backlund. A. S. Wassiliew of the Russian division of the expedition ascended the mountain on August 12, 1900 and July 31, 1901. Observation by Akhmatov on August 26, 1901 (Wassiliew (1915) pp. 51, 104, 112). After Jöns Svanberg, 1771-1851, Swedish astronomer, who performed work for the measurement of an Arc-of-Meridian in Lapland. *Massif Swanberg*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Svanberg*, Frazer 1922; *Svanbergs Bg.*, Chydenius 1866; *White Cathedral*, Conway 1898 a and b.

*Svanbergs Bg.*, see Svanbergfjellet.

**Svanhildpasset** 76° 54.9' N 16° 50.5' E  
Glaciated pass from Svalisbreen to Vasil'evbreen, between Brendetoppene and Pulkovofjella, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Svanhild Eugenie Lund, née Hoel, b. 1907, engaged with Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser, 1924-36. See also Svalisbreen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Svensbreen** 79° 04.2' N 12° 11' E  
Five km long glacier on the northwestern side in the Blomstrandbreen complex, surrounded by Løvandfjellet, Mercantonfjellet and Svansen, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Svansen** 79° 04.3' N 12° 16' E  
The southernmost and 836 m high part of Mercantonfjellet on the northern side in the Blomstrandbreen complex, west in Haakon VII Land. S. = the tail. Orvin 1964.

**Svansen** 77° 52.5' N 17° 30.5' E  
The easternmost, about 3.5 km long and 866 m high part of Halfdan Jacobsenryggen west in Heer Land. S. = the tail. Arnesen 1969.

**Svantetoppen** 77° 24.1' N 16° 27.5' E  
882 m high peak southwesternmost in Arrheniusfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. After the Swede Svante August Arrhenius. Arnesen 1969.

*Svarta berget*, see Svartberget.  
*Svarta branten*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Trigonometric station east of Mosselbukta to connect the astronomical observatory Treurenberg in Sorgfjorden of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902 (Swedish wintering 1899-1900) with the Swedish wintering station in Mosselbukta 1872-73. Rosén (1913) p. 18.  
*Svarta Klyftan*, 78° 30' N 15° 30' E. Locality in Kapp Thordsen, cannot be identified. Öberg (1877) p. 4.  
*Svarta väggen*, see Billingen.

**Svartaksdalen** 80° 11' N 19° 23' E  
Valley in the southern part of Botniahalvøya, from Lady Franklinfjorden eastwards on the northern side of Svartakstoppen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Larsen 1976.

**Svartakstoppen** 80° 10' N 19° 10' E  
The mountain with the prominent sill on the northern side of Jäderinfjorden, Botniahalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the occurrence of the rare grass *Trisetum spicatum* (svartaks). Neilson 1966.

- Svartauga** 80° 04' N 22° 55' E  
Lake between Beistkollen and Innvikhøgda on the divide between Prins Oscars Land and Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the black eyes. Lake with an island in the middle in a diabase area. Ohta 1980.
- Svartberget** 79° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Mountain north of Augustabukta, on the eastern side of Hinlopenstretet, southwest in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. Trigonometric station 154 m of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition 1899-1902. Determination of longitude on August 26, 1898, by H. v. Zeipel of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition (Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900 a) p. 46). Topographic observations by Rubin in July 1901 (Rosén (1904) p. 47). S. = the black mountain. *Black Mountain*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *Černaja Gora*, Černyšev (1901) p. 371, Vasiliev (1915) p. 43; *Montagne Noir*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Schwarzer Berg*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Sommet Noir*, French chart 5375; *Svarta berget*, Nordenskiöld 1863.
- Svartberget*, see Svartstupa.
- Svartdalen** 79° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Valley on the western side of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. On Svalbard chart 510 1944 is only the name Svaltdalsneset introduced, but this name also supposes the name Svartdalen.
- Svartdalsbreen** 79° 40' N 14° 50' E  
Glacier at the head of Svartdalen, northeast in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Svartdalsneset** 79° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Point or nose at the outlet of Svartdalen on the western side of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. Svalbard chart 510 (1944).
- Svarten** 77° 40.3' N 14° 49.5' E  
Skerry southernmost in Mariasundet south of Akseløya, between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. S. = the black one. Swedish chart 301, 1921.
- Svartfjell*, see Svartfjella.
- Svartfjella** 78° 27.0' N 12° 34.0' E  
4.5 km long mountain area with peaks up to about 660 m, east of the southern part of Forlandsundet, between Svartfjellstranda and Bullbreen, in the central western part of Oscar II Land. Ascended by O. Holtedahl (geologist) in 1909. Visited by J. Laurantzon and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on July 20, 1909, for triangulation, the cairn at 531 m, not the highest summit. S. = the black mountains. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mts Svartfjell*, Isachsen 1915; *Svartfjell*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 13.
- Svartfjellbekken** 78° 25.0' N 12° 34.0' E  
About 3 km long brook from a small glacier between Svartfjella and Jørgenfjellet, along the southern part of Svartfjellstranda to the sea, southwest in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Svartfjellstranda** 78° 26.5' N 12° 30' E  
Lowland between Svartfjella and Forlandsundet, from Svartfjellbekken in the south and 5.5 km northwestwards in the western part of Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Svarthamaren** 77° 31.6' N 14° 46.5' E  
Rock at Lægerneset on the eastern side of Recherchefjorden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Black Cliff*, Rolleston 1896.
- Svarthaugen** 78° 48.5' N 10° 46' E  
103 m high hillock west of Sildresletta in the northernmost part of Prins Karls Forland. After information from Gjelsvik, 1973, the name was moved to this hill from a hill about 1 km southwest. Norwegian adaption of the Gaelic and English names. *Beinn Dhubh*, Bruce 1909; *Black Hill*, Bruce 1913.
- Svartholmen** 77° 00.8' N 15° 53.5' E  
Small islet outside Gnålodden, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the black islet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Svartknausane** 79° 20' N 21° 30' E  
Dolerite hillocks on Giæverneset, south in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. *Balstadfjellene*, Thompson (1953) p. 299; *Black Mts*, Glen 1937.
- Svartknausflya** 79° 24' N 22° 10' E  
About 21 km long coastal plain from south of Svartknausane and Vibehøydene to Rosenthalbreen in the southeastern part of Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name.
- Svartkollen** 77° 38.2' N 18° 03.0' E  
703 m high mountain between Indrebøbreen and Thomsonbreen, southeast in Heer Land. S. = the black rounded hill. Winsnes 1986.
- Svartkulpen** 74° 23' N 19° 04' E  
Small lake 130 m above sea-level north of Alfredfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = black pool. The surrounding rock is a black limestone. Hoel 1925.
- Svartkuvbreen** 76° 40.8' N 16° 58' E  
About 5 km long glacier from Kvitingpasset towards Skoltsletta, between Rundtva and Svartkuven, southeast in Sørkapp Land. S. = the black hump glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Svartkuvdalen** 76° 39.8' N 17° 00' E  
Small valley between Svartkuven in the north and Vesle Svartkuven in the south, southeast in Sørkapp Land. S. = the black hump valley. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Svartkuven** 76° 40.4' N 17° 00' E  
421 m high mountain between Svartkuvbreen and Keilhaubreen, southeast in Sørkapp Land. S. = the black hump. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Svartneset** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Cape on the western shore of Birdvågen, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian translation of the English name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Black Point*, Parry 1828; *Black Pt*, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *C. Bird*, De Geer 1923 a; *Schwarze Sp.*, German chart 155; *Sorte pynt*, Pettersen 1864.
- Svartnestoppen** 80° 27' S 19° 29' E  
Crag on Svartneset east of the entrance to Brennevinsfjorden, Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name.
- Svartnosa** 78° 26' N 20° 39' E  
Mountain out towards Vossebukta north, on the western side of Barentsøya. S. = the black nose. Orvin 1964.

**Svartnosdalen.** A little valley southeast of Svartnosa. Orvin 1964.

**Svartnosheia** 78° 26' N 20° 41' E  
Mountain area on the western side of Barentsøya. From neighbouring name.

**Svartodden** 77° 48' N 15° 04.5' E  
Cape about 15 km east of Berzeliusdalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the black cape. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 6. *Svartudden*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Svartperla** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Peak, 754 m, in the northern part of Perlebandet, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the black pearl. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Svartpiggen** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 1328 m, south of the head of Woodfjorden, southwesternmost in Andrée Land. Norwegian trigonometric point 1910. S. = the black peak. Isachsen 1912 d. *Pic Svartpiggen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Svartrabbane** 79° 57' N 22° 41' E  
Crag north of Helvetesflya on the central part of Nordaustlandet. S. = the black crags, because of the diabase formations. Ohta 1980.

**Svartskjer** 77° 40.4' N 14° 46.5' E  
Small skerry about 1 km west of the southern point of Mariaholmen, just southwest of Akseløya, easternmost in Bellsund. S. = the black skerry. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Svartskjeret** 76° 32.4' N 16° 19' E  
Skerry 1.5 km south of Tokrossøya, northwest of Sørkappøya, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the black skerry. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Svartsteinan*, see Svartsteinane.

**Svartsteinane** 77° 00' N 14° 30' E  
Skerries off Torellbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the black rocks. *Svartsteinan*, Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25.

**Svartstupa** 79° 30' N 16° 00' E  
Steep mountain side along the northern side of Sørbreen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden in Ny-Friesland. Name changed from Svartberget in order to avoid double name. *Svartberget*, Ingstad 1936.

**Svartsåta** 76° 52.5' N 16° 00.0' E  
520 m high hill south of Robitzchfjellet on the western side of Flakdalen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988. *Wehrknatten*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Svarttangen** 77° 31.8' N 20° 50.5' E  
Point on the southern side of Årdalstangen, on the southwestern coast of Edgeøya. S. = the black point, due to delorite rocks. Helle 1987.

**Svartteltet** 78° 31.9' N 13° 33.5' E  
Small peak on the southern side of Storbukken, between the upper part of Borebreen and Vegardbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. S. = the black tent. Dineley 1964. *Bukkane*, Orvin 1964.

**Svarttjørnene** 78° 56.7' N 28° 52' E  
One small and two larger lakes, Store Svarttjørna and Vesle Svarttjørna, between Basaltflya and Svenskebukta, on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. S. = the black lakes. Area dominated by dark and black basaltic blocks and corresponding gravel. Arnesen.

**Svarttoppen** 78° 50' N 18° 20' E  
Mountain between Oxfordbreen, Ergomyševfjellet, Alexandrbreen and Løva, west in Olav V Land. Members of the First Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen ascended the summit on August 19, 1921 (Frazer (1922) p. 331). S. = the dark peak, because of its dark and sombre appearance.

**Svarttårnet** 78° 30.9' N 13° 32.5' E  
Small peak, about 850 m high, west in upper part of Borebreen and on the eastern side of Larstoppen in Vegardfjella, in the central part of Oscar II Land. S. = the black tower. Dineley on map of Harland 1:25000 1964.

*Svartudden*, see Svartodden.

**Svartvatnet** 76° 53.8' N 15° 41.5' E  
About 2 km long lake in the lower part of Lisbetdalen by the foot of Hohenlohefjellet, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the black lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Svea** 78° 50' N 13° 00' E  
The northernmost and 1226 m high peak of Tre Kroner east of Kongsfjorden, James I Land. After Svea, the old name of Sweden. *Mt Svea*, De Geer 1912.

*Svea*, see Sveagruba.  
*Svea Gl.*, see Sveabreen.  
*Svea Névé*. Upper part of Sveabreen. De Geer 1912.

**Sveabreen** 78° 37.0' N 14° 00.0' E  
30 km long glacier from Kongsvegpasset southeast to Nordfjorden, on the divide between Oscar II Land and James I Land. After Svea, the old name of Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Svea Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 264, 1910 b, and 1912.

**Sveabukta** 77° 52' N 16° 45' E  
Bay on the northern side of the inner part of Van Mijenfjorden, between Nordenskiöld Land and Heer Land. After Svea, the old name of Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Sveabukten*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Sveabukten*, see Sveabukta.

**Sveagruba** 77° 53.9' N 16° 44' E  
Coal-mine settlement innermost in Van Mijenfjorden on the lowland between Liljevalchfjellet, Braganzavågen and Sveabukta, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Formerly owned by Svenska Stenkolsaktiebolaget Spetsbergen. Mines were operated by the Swedes 1917-25. Total shipments: 445 000 tons. The property was purchased in 1934 by Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap, Oslo. Swedish magnetic and aerological station at Sveagruba during the Second International Polar Year 1932-33 (at Nordenskiöldfjellet the Swedes had a high-altitude station). After Svea, the old name of Sweden. Svea is also an abbreviation used for Sveagruba used by the coal mining company Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. In 2002 the Norwegian company Store Norske Group's main coal operation was located in Svea. Most workers lived in houses in Longyearbyen with their families, spending



three weeks in accommodation units in Svea and two weeks off. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). Svea, Balstad (1955) p. 161; Sveagruvan, Andersson (1917) pp. 219, 221, and 223, De Geer 1919 a; Sveakaivos, Saraste 1925 a; Svenskstad, Andersson (1917) pp. 219, 221, and 223.

Sveagruvan, see Sveagruva.

Sveakaivos, see Sveagruva.

Svealand Ridge, 78° 50' N 12° 30' E. Group name of mountains on the southwestern side of Kongsvegen. After Svealand, one of the old three main parts of Sweden. De Geer 1912.

**Sveaneset** 78° 33.2' N 14° 36.0' E  
Cape on the western side of the entrance to Ekmanfjorden from Nordfjorden, southwesternmost in James I Land. After Svea, the old name of Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). C. Svea, De Geer 1910 b.

Sveanor, 79° 50' N 18° 30' E. House built by the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen Expedition under the leadership of Ahlmann in 1931 on the southern side of Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. Relocated to Longyearbyen the same autumn. After the poet. names of Sweden and Norway: Svea and Nor(a). Ahlmann and Malmberg 1931.  
Sveasalmi, see Sveasundet.

**Sveasletta** 78° 34' N 14° 29' E  
Five km long plain between the front of Sveabreen and Ekmanfjorden, southwesternmost in James I Land. After Svea, the old name of Sweden. Orvin 1964.

**Sveasundet** 77° 53.4' N 16° 45' E  
About 2 km long sound between Sveabukta and Braganzavågen at Sveagruva, southeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After Svea, the old name of Sweden. De Geer 1919 a. Sveasalmi, Saraste 1925 b.

**Svedbergfjellet** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain near Virgohamna on the northern coast of Danskøya, Albert I Land. After Johan Frithiof Ivar Svedberg, b. 1866, Swedish building contractor who built the hangar for Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon on Danskøya, 1896. Svedbergs Berg, Strindberg 1897; Svedburgs Cairn, British chart 3203.

Svedbergs Berg, see Svedbergfjellet.

Svedburgs Cairn, see Svedbergfjellet.

**Svedenborgfjellet** 77° 40' N 15° 08.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 758 and 717 m, limited by Nordlidalen, Nordlibreen, Smaubreen, Ulladalen, Instebreen, Réaumurfjellet, Kolkbreen and Kolkdalen, west in Nathorst Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 13, 1919, for geographical surveying. After captain Gustaf Wilhelm Emanuel Svedenborg, b. 1869, Swedish officer, on Spitsbergen 1897 as a reserve member of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon expedition. Swedenborgs Berg, Kjellström 1901.

**Svedenborgstupet** 77° 41.3' N 15° 05' E  
381 m high, northernmost precipice of Sverdenborgfjellet, west in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Sveigbreen** 78° 06.7' N 17° 45' E  
About 11 km long glacier in the southern part of Hellefonna in Sabine Land. S. = the bending glacier. Arnesen.

**Sveigryggen** 79° 19.3' N 14° 19' E  
Mountain between the southern part of Scott Keltiefjellet and the southern part of Løyndfjellet in the western part of Andrée Land. S. = the bending ridge. Arnesen.

**Sveitsarfonna** 77° 25.0' N 15° 27.0' E  
About 6 km long, tributary glacier from west in the Penckbreen complex, west of Friherrefjella, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Several mountains in the neighbourhood have been named by Hamberg after Swiss persons and localities. Schweizer Névé, Hamberg 1905.

**Sveitsartoppen** 79° 07.1' N 12° 15' E  
The northernmost and 876 m high peak in Mercantonfjellet, between Fjortende Julibreen and Maibreen southwest in Haakon VII Land. After P. L. Mercanton, Swiss meteorologist. Orvin 1964.

**Sveiven** 80° 40.5' N 21° 20' E  
Small mountain easternmost on Martensøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. S. = the flipper. A long mountain, which on the map looks like a seal flipper. Hjelle 1980.

**Svelgfjellet** 79° 17' N 14° 34' E  
Mountain northeast of Vaktaren in Andrée Land. S. = the pharynx mountain.

**Svellnosa** 78° 00' N 16° 20' E  
781 m high crag, nearly covered with ice, which seems to swell out on the rock, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Svellnosbreen** 78° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier north of Svellnosa, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Sveltihel** 78° 20.2' N 16° 42' E  
Cape on the southern side of Sassenfjorden, half-way between Vindodden and the outlet of Sassanelva, northeasternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. Starvation Bluff, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912.

**Sveltiheltjørnene** 74° 27' N 19° 10' E  
Small lakes situated east of Daudmannsvatnet, in the eastern part of Bjørnøya. S. = the starve-to-death-tarns. At Daudmannsvatnet a human skull was found in 1924. Hoel 1925.

Sven Gl., see Svenbreen.

Sven Hedin-Kopf, see Jacksonfjellet.

Sven Hedin-Kopf, see Flemingfjellet.

Sven Hedin-Kopf, see Bastionfjellet.

**Sven Ludvigbreen** 79° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Small glacier west of Hinlopenstretet south of Lovénberget, Lomfjordhalvøya, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After professor Sven Ludvig Lovén, 1809-95, Swedish zoologist. Gl. Sven, De Geer 1923 a.

**Sven Nilssonfjellet** 77° 44' N 16° 00.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 980 and 965 m, on the eastern side of Bromelldalen, north of Løyndbreen and west of Langlifjellet and Langlidalen, north in Nathorst Land. Ascended by A.

Koller and assistants of the Hoel Expedition on July 29, 1921, for geographical surveying. After Sven Nilsson, 1787-1883, Swedish archaeologist and zoologist. Professor at the University of Lund 1832-56. One of the pioneers of the glacial theory on Quaternary formations. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Nilsson*, Isachsen 1915; *Sven Nilssons Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

*Sven Nilssons Berg*, see Sven Nilssonfjellet.

**Sven Olssonodden** 79° 45' N 13° 00' E  
Point east of Breibogen, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After the Swedish furhunter Sven Adolf Olsson, 1884-1936, who wintered many years at different localities in Svalbard. Orvin 1960.

**Svenbreen** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier northwest of Petuniabukta in Dickson Land. After Sven Gustaf Adolf Ydén, b. 1891, Swedish clergyman. In 1917 he took part in Stensiö's Spitsbergen Expedition, which named the glacier. *Sven Gl.*, Stensiö 1918.

**Svenbrehøgda** 78° 43.1' N 16° 21.5' E  
Three km long mountain between Svenbreen and Ferdinandbreen, east in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Svendsenbreen** 78° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Small glacier at the head of Todalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Hans Svendsen, 1896-1950, who was employed with Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S from 1916 to his death, and who wintered sixteen times in Longyearbyen. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Svendsenbukta*, see Mushamna.

**Svendsenhamna** 77° 36.0' N 15° 21.5' E  
About 2 km wide, open bay on the eastern side of Dugurdneset on the northern coast of the outermost part of Van Keulenfjorden, west in Nathorst Land. After Ingvald Svendsen, b. 1867, Tromsø, Norwegian sealing skipper of "Hvidfisken", who was in Sandbukten (Fleur de Lyshamna) in Van Keulenfjorden during a visit of Nathorst's expedition 1898. Svendsen assisted in the measuring of a base line on Ahlstrandodden on July 1, 1898, and also gave various information about beluga (white whale) fishing (Nathorst (1900) p. 139). See also Ingvaldbukta. *Svendsen's Hamn*, Hamberg 1905.

**Svendsenodden** 77° 46.9' N 16° 15' E  
Small point on the western side of Ingvaldbukta on the northern coast of Nathorst Land. After Ingvald Svendsen, b. 1867, Tromsø, Norwegian sealing skipper of "Hvidfisken", who was in Sandbukten (Fleur de Lyshamna) in Van Keulenfjorden during a visit of Nathorst's expedition 1898. Svendsen assisted in the measuring of a base line on Ahlstrandodden on July 1, 1898 and also gave various information about beluga (white whale) fishing. See also Ingvaldbukta. Orvin 1964.

*Svendsen's Hamn*, see Svendsenhamna.  
*Svendsen's-Hafen*, see Bourbonhamna.  
*Svendson-Bai*, see Mushamna.

**Svenfjellet** 78° 05.7' N 17° 46' E  
Mountain between Hellefonna and the head of Kjellströmdalen, limited by Vråbreen, Sveigbreen, the western part of Agardhdalen, the lower part of Sir Martindalen and Cösterfjellet,

southernmost in Sabine Land. After Sven Fredrik Bünsow, 1901-75, Swedish forester and landowner from Uppland, grandson of Friedrich Bünsow. Participated as a hunter and preparator in Hagerman's Spitsbergen Expedition 1924. *Mt Sven*, Hagerman 1925.

*Svennerdalen*. Situated somewhere between Longyearbyen and Kapp Laila, but more exact position is not given. Steen (1960) p. 270.

**Svenobekken** 74° 30' N 18° 57' E  
Brook from Svenotjørnene, on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. From neighbouring name. Hoel 1925.

**Svenotjørnene** 74° 29' N 18° 58' E  
Small lakes in the northern part of Bjørnøya. After lake in Oppland, Norway. Hoel 1925.

*Svenska baslandet*, see Basissletta.

*Svenska Förlandet*, see Svenskøya.

*Svenska huset*, see Svenskehuset.

*Svenska Segelsällskapets Bay*, see Svenskebukta.

**Svenskane** 78° 38.8' N 13° 40' E  
Three peaks, about 810-950 m high, between Årefjellet and Bydalsfjellet in the northern part of Jemtlandryggen, east in Oscar II Land. S. = the Swedes. Orvin 1964.

*Svenskby Quarter*, 79° 40' N 14° E. District east of the mouth of Woodfjorden. De Geer 1913.

*Svenske Segelselskapets Buk*, see Svenskebukta.

**Svenskebukta** 78° 55.5' N 29° 12' E  
Open bay on the northern side of the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. The bay is limited in the north by a line from Kapp Oscar to the point about 1 km north of Nordaustpynten. S. = the Swedish bay. *Holmbukta*, Sjøkart 555, NSKV 1965, 1976; *Svenska Segelsällskapets Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Svenske Segelselskapets Buk*; *Swedish Yacht Club Bay*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 d.

**Svenskegattet** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Sound between Norskøyane and Spitsbergen, northernmost in Albert I Land. S. = the Swedish sound. *Fair-Hvn*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Kjellman (1875) p. 64, Nordenskiöld 1875 a; *Sweden Sound*, British chart 3203; *Swedes Gat*, De Geer 1913.

**Svenskegga** 78° 15.5' N 13° 53.5' E  
The southernmost part of the ridge of VermaIndsryggen with the heights 464 and 365 m, south in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Svenskegrunnen** 77° 39.7' N 14° 45.0' E  
Shoal 500 m north of Gåsbergodden, outermost in Nathorst Land. S. = the Swedish shoal. *Svenskgr.*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

**Svenskehuset** 78° 28.7' N 15° 42' E  
House on the southern side of Saurieberget and east of Siklarhallet, southernmost in Dickson Land. Built in 1872 by a Swedish company (Aktiebolaget Isfjorden) which intended to exploit the occurrences of phosphorite discovered here by Nordenskiöld in 1864. Used by the Swedish wintering expedition of 1882-83 (International Polar Year). S. = the Swedish house. Other Swedish wintering stations were Polhem

and one at Sorgfjorden (1899-1900). *Kolonien*, Nordenskiöld 1875 b, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 140; *Maison Suédoise*, Ekholm (1887) p. 4; *Nordenskiölds hus*, Spitsbergen Gazette (1897) p. 57; *Svenska huset*, Nordenskiöld 1875 b, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 140; *Swedish house*, Rudmose Brown (1920) p. 233.

**Svenskesteinen** 79° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain east of Mushamna, on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Norwegian translation of the German name. Schwedenstein, memorial stone at Lützen, where Gustaf II Adolf fell in 1632. *Mt Schwedenstein*, De Geer 1913.

*Svenskgr.*, see Svenskegrunnen.

*Svenskstad*, see Sveagruva.

*Svensksund Depth*, see Svensksunddjupet.

*Svensksund Djupet*, see Svensksunddjupet.

**Svensksunddjupet** 78° 09.0' N 13° 46.0' E  
Elevation more than 400 m deep, in the outer part of Isfjorden, between Protektorfjellet in the north and Festningsodden in the south. After "Svensksund", Swedish gunboat, used by the Swedish expeditions in 1897 (André expedition), 1899, 1908, (De Geer) and 1892. *Svensksund Depth*, De Geer 1912; *Svensksund Djupet*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Svensksundhamna** 77° 50.4' N 16° 00' E  
About 2 km wide, open bay on the northern side of Van Mijenfjorden, west of Langneset and east of Dom Miguelodden, southernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Svensksunds Hamn*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Svensksunds Hamn*, see Svensksundhamna.

**Svenskøya** 78° 45' N 26° 30' E  
The westernmost and second largest islands of Kong Karls Land. Area 137 km<sup>2</sup>. S. = the Swedish island. Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Det Svenske Fortland*, Mohn 1873; *Fastiisøen*, Altmann (1872); *Giles-Land*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Isola del Ghiaccio forte*, Hugues (1901) p. 129; *Promontoire Suedois*, French chart 5375; *Schwedishes Vorland*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Svenska Förlandet*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Swedish Foreland*, British chart 2751.

**Svera** 74° 24' N 19° 05' E  
Small lake in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After lake in Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Sverdrupbyen** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Mining camp in Longyeardalen, about 2 km from Longyearbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Einar Sverdrup, 1895-1942, Norwegian mining engineer Longyearbyen 1923-27, mine manager 1927-31 and technical director Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S, 1931-42. He lost his life during the German attack on "Isbjørn" and "Selis" in Grønffjorden, Spitsbergen, in the spring of 1942. The company commemorated him by a monolith at Longyearbyen in 1951. Name suggested by one of the workmen (July 10, 1938): "...the town should be given the name of the man to whose work it was all due: Sverdrupbyen (Aftenposten, No. 374, Oslo 1938). *Vestre Sverdrupbyen*, Aasgaard (1951) p. 227.

**Sverdrupfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain east of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After captain Otto Neuman Knoph Sverdrup, 1854-1930, Norwegian polar explorer. The "Fram" with Sverdrup as captain, arrived at Spitsbergen after drifting across the Polar Sea, 1896. In 1897 he was captain of the tourist steamer "Lofoten", belonging to "Vesteraalens Dampskibsselskab". Leader of the second Norwegian Arctic Expedition in "Fram" 1898-1902. In 1923 he accompanied the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition in order to study the ice conditions in connection with the planned building of an ice-breaker for Norway. *Sverdrups berg*, Strindberg 1897.

**Sverdruphamaren** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
The eastern part of Platåberget, between Blomsterdalen and Longyeardalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Einar Sverdrup, 1895-1942, Norwegian mining engineer Longyearbyen 1923-27, mine manager 1927-31 and technical director Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S, 1931-42. He lost his life during the German attack on "Isbjørn" and "Selis" in Grønffjorden, Spitsbergen, in the spring of 1942. The company commemorated him by a monolith at Longyearbyen in 1951. Aasgaard 1949, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Sverdrupisen** 80° 08' N 20° 25' E  
The northernmost part of Vestfonna, stretching into Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After professor Harald Ulrik Sverdrup, 1888-1957. Esteemed oceanographer, in charge of the scientific work during Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen's North East Passage expedition 1918-1925. Director of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California, Usa 1936-41. Director of Norwegian Polar Institute 1948-57.

**Sverdrupodden** 79° 42.1' N 11° 13.5' E  
Point at the eastern side of Smeerenburgfjorden, north of Slaadbukta, north in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.

**Sverdruppynten** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Point west of Sverdrupfjellet, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. *Sverdrup-pynten*, Oxaas (1955) p. 130.

*Sverdrup-pynten*, see Sverdruppynten.  
*Sverdrups berg*, see Sverdrupfjellet.

**Svermen** 78° 32.8' N 13° 51.5' E  
Partly snowcovered, horseshoe-shaped mountain ridge with several peaks up to about 610 m and surrounding Svermisen, in the central part of Wahlenbergreen, east in Oscar II Land. Orvin 1960.

**Svermisen** 78° 32.4' N 13° 53.5' E  
Smaller glacier in Svermen in the central part of the Wahlenbergreen complex, east in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Sverre Vulk.*, see Sverrefjellet.

**Sverrefjellet** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Extinct volcano, 506 m, west of Bockfjorden, Haakon VII Land. Discovered and ascended by A. Hoel of the Isachsen expedition on August 8, 1910. Ascended by A. Koller and assistant of the same expedition on August 8, 1910, for geographical surveying. After Sverre Sigurdsson, 1151-1202, King of Norway. *Mt Sverre*, Hoel 1911 b; *Sverre Vulk.*, De Geer 1919 b.

- Sverresborg** 79° 00' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 1091 m, south of the head of Woodfjorden, between Einabreen and Johanbreen, southwest in Andrée Land. After Johan Tidemann Sverre, 1867-1934, Norwegian officer, sports leader. He was a class-mate and friend of captain Gunnar Isachsen whose expedition in 1909-10 mapped and named the mountain. Sverresborg is also the name of two Norwegian medieval fortresses. *Mt Sverresborg*, Isachsen 1915.
- Svineggpasset** 77° 15' N 15° 20' E  
Ice-covered pass between Svingegga and Passnuten, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Svingbreen** 79° 01.5' N 12° 26.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier on the northeastern side of Feiringfjellet and tributary in the Feiringbreen complex, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. S. = the turning glacier. Norwegian Polar Institute 1985.
- Svingbreen*. Small tributary glacier from Skjerdaltoppene to Bakaninbreen in Heer Land. Orvin 1964.
- Svingegga** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
Curved mountain ridge between Høgstebreen and Profilbreen, with peaks 755, 786 and 824 m, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the curved ridge. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Svingeldalen** 78° 09.0' N 21° 15.5' E  
Small valley between the western part of Skrukkefjellet and Snauheia, northwest on Edgeøya. S. = the fescue valley. Neilson 1968.
- Svingfjellet** 79° 15' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain east of Veteranen, where this glacier makes a bend, south of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. S. = the mountain at the bend. Orvin 1960.
- Svingfjellnosa** 79° 10' N 17° 20' E  
Crags in the northeastern part of Svingfjellet, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.
- Svingombreen** 77° 51.7' N 17° 04' E  
About 2 km long glacier from Bjartfonna in Torellfjellet around Frohatten to Vallåkrabreen, westernmost in Heer Land. S. = the dance glacier. Orvin 1964.
- Svithiod Gl.*, see Svitjodbreen.  
*Svithiod Range*, 79° 40' N 11° 30' E. Range east of Svitjodbreen. No geographical unit. De Geer 1913.
- Svitjodbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Large glacier debouching into the head of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. In the earlier times Svitjod was the name of the eastern part of the present central part of Sweden. *Glacier Fowl*, Isachsen 1915; *Große Svithiod-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 211; *Herzog von Parma Gletscher*, Barry 1894 g; *Svithiod Gl.*, De Geer 1913; *Vogelbucht-Gletscher*, Schenk (1937) p. 15.
- Svoelbukta** 76° 58.5' N 16° 21.5' E  
Bay in the front of Chomjakovbreen, north in Sørkapp Land. S. = the sulphur bay. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Svukuen** 77° 48.8' N 22° 10.5' E  
Rounded mountain on the northern side of the head of Guldalen, in the central part of Edgeøya. After mountain in Femundsmarka, Norway. Arnesen 1987.
- Sværingen** 79° 34.3' N 19° 17.9' E  
The largest of Fosterøyane in Hinlopenstretet. S. = the huge one. Lytskjold.
- Swart hoek*, see Negerpynten.  
*Swarte hoec of Black point*, see Negerpynten.  
*Swarte hoeck*, see Negerpynten.  
*Swarte hoeck*, see Kaldneset.  
*Swarte hoeck*, see Gråhukuken.  
*Swarte hoeck of Black point*, see Negerpynten.  
*Swarte hoeck ofte Black point*, see Negerpynten.  
*Swarte Hoek*, see Kaldneset.  
*Swarten Hoeck*, see Magdalenehukuken.  
*Swarthoeck*, see Negerpynten.  
*Sweden Sound*, see Svenskegattet.  
*Sweden Sound Glacier*, see Holmiabreen.  
*Swedenborgs Berg*, see Svedenborgfjellet.  
*Swedes Gat*, see Svenskegattet.  
*Swedish Foreland*, see Svenskøya.  
*Swedish house*, see Svenskehuset.  
*Swedish Yacht Club Bay*, see Svenskebukta.  
*Syd Cap*, see Sørkapp.  
*Syd Cap*, see Torellneset.  
*Süd Cap*, see Torellneset.  
*Süd Cap*, see Sørkapp.  
*Syd Cap Æerne*, see Sørkappholmane.  
*Süd Gat*, see Sörgattet.  
*Syd Glacier*, see Sørfjellbreen.  
*Syd Range*, see Sørfjellet.  
*Syd Waigats öar*, see Vaigattøyane.  
*Sydberget*, see Sørfjellet.  
*Sydfjorden*, see Grønfyorden.  
*Sydgaten*, see Sørporten.  
*Sydgattet*, see Sörgattet.  
*Südhafen*, see Danskegattet.  
*Süd-Hafen*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Uncertain designation of the fiord off Smeerenburg and in its neighborhood. Martens (1675) p. 21.  
*Sydhamnen*, see Sørhamna.  
*Sydhamnen*, see Russehamna.  
*Sydhavn*, see Süd-Hafen.  
*Süd-Hfn.*, see Sørhamna.  
*Sydhuk*, see Salpynten.  
*Syd-Huk*, see Salpynten.  
*Süd-Insel*, see Sørøya.  
*Syd-isen*, see Sørfonna.  
*Sydkap*, see Sørkapp.  
*Sydkapfallet*, see Sørkappfallet.  
*Sydkaphl.*, see Sørkappholmane.  
*Sydkapholman*, see Sørkappholmane.  
*Sydkaplandet*, see Sørkapp Land.  
*Sydkapp fjell*, see Kistefjellet.  
*Sydkapøerne*, see Sørkappholmane.  
*Sydkapøya*, see Sørkappøya.  
*Süd-Lehmspitze*, see Søre Leirotten.  
*Südlischer Hafen*, see Danskegattet.  
*Sydnabben*, see Sørnabben.  
*Sydst Land*, see Edgeøya.  
*Südst-Cap*, see Tømmerneset.  
*Süd-Osten-Land*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Süd-Oster-Land*. The coast of Nordaustlandet east of Hinlopenstretet ("Weihegat"). Martens (1675) pp. 13 and 24. *Sydosthavnen*, see Sørhamna. *Sydostland*, see Barentsøya. *Syd-Ost-Landet*, see Edgeøya. *Süd-östliches Eyland*, see Edgeøya. *Sydow Gl.*, see Sydowbreen.

**Sydowbreen** 77° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier at the head of the wide valley at Russebukta, Edgeøya. After Theodor Emil von Sydow, 1812-73, Prussian colonel and cartographer, worked at Justus Perthes in Gotha 1855-60. *Sydow Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Sydryggen*, see Sørtryggen.  
*Sydskaten*, see Sørskaten.  
*Süd-Spitzbergen-Polarstrom*, see Sørkappstraumen.  
*Südstrom*, see Mariasundet.  
*Sydvestnagget*, see Sørvestsnaget.  
*Südwaygat Inseln*, see Vaigattøyane.  
*Sykehusdalen*. Probably Gladdalen. Steen (1960) p. 288.

**Sykorabreen** 77° 01' N 17° 02' E  
About 7 km long glacier from Hedgehogfonna northwards on the easter side of Ostrogradskijfjella to Hambergbreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After the Russian astrophysicist J. Sykora, who wintered in Hornsund 1899-1900 at the station of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian-Arc-of-Meridian Expedition. Name transferred from another locality. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sylen** 77° 36.7' N 20° 35' E  
Sunken rock about 10 km northwest of Hassensteinbukta, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. S. = the awl. Moen 1982.

**Sylen** 74° 21' N 19° 01' E  
Pointed rock 80 m high in the sea off Hambergfjellet, southwesternmost on Bjørnøya. S. = the awl. *Awl*, Nathorst (1899) p. 56; *Needle*, Nathorst (1899) p. 56; *Needle Rock*, Nathorst (1899) p. 55, British chart 300; *Silen*, Centkiewicz (1956) p. 171; *Sylstauren*, Iversen (1907) p. 321; *Säule*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 100.

**Sylfjellet** 78° 26.5' N 14° 17.5' E  
The southeastern part of Helsinglandryggen with the highest peak Syltoppen 680 m, between Kvævefjellet and Bohemanflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Sylodden** 78° 16.0' N 13° 57.0' E  
Small spit on the western side of Ymerbukta, southeast in Oscar II Land. S. = the awl point. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Sylstauren*, see Sylen.

**Syltoppen** 78° 26.5' N 14° 17.5' E  
The highest peak, 680 m, in Sylfjellet, southeast in Oscar II Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud and assistants of the Isachsen expedition on July 16, 1910, for triangulation. S. = the awl mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Gora Siltoppen*, Ljutkevič (1937 a) p. 32; *Mont Aigu*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 74; *Mount Siltoppen*, Ljutkevič (1937 a) p. 37; *Mt Syltoppen*, De Geer 1910 a.

*Synder-Hücken*, see Salpynten.

**Synhovd** 77° 56' N 17° 55' E  
The northwesternmost and highest of the peaks in Braastadjella, 781 m, on the northern side of Inglefjeldbreen in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.

**Syningen** 78° 46' N 14° 53' E  
Mountain north of Ekmanfjorden and east of Holmstrømyra in James I Land. S. = the height affording an extensive view.

**Syningen** 74° 26' N 19° 10' E  
The northwestern corner of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = the height affording an extensive view. Hoel 1925.

**Syningsdalen** 78° 46.1' N 15° 00.0' E  
About 3 km long, tributary valley from Syningen to the lower part of Borgdalen, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Synna** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
River flowing through Synndalen and into Coleselva near the outlet, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Synna is a Norwegian river name, meaning the river from the south. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Synndalen** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Valley between Nathorstfjellet and Alteret on the southern side of Colesdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Synna. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Synshovdbreen** 77° 41' N 15° 25' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Synshovden and Knøsen northeastwards between Bergmanfjellet and Synshovden to Frysjadalen, west in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Synshovden** 77° 40.5' N 15° 29' E  
880 m high mountain between Synshovdbreen, Knøsen, Instebreen, Kjellmanberget and Frysjabreen, south of Frysjadalen in the western part of Nathorst Land. S. = the visible mountain, but also the mountain with a good outlook. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Synstebreen*, see Førstebreen.

**Sysselgarden** 78° 10' N 15° 20' E  
Residence of the governor (sysselmenn) at Longyearbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Balstad (1955) p. 12.

**Sysselmannbreen** 77° 37.0' N 16° 05.0' E  
About 11 km long glacier from Kvitskarvet south-southwestwards on the western side of Marlowfjellet to Steenstrupdalen, in the central and southern part of Nathorst Land. In this area mountains are named after Svalbard governors (sysselmenn). Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser 1935.

**Systemafjellet** 77° 57' N 13° 52' E  
About 3 km long mountain with the heights 744 and 670 m, between Linnéfjella and Orustdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Ascended by A. Staxrud's expedition on July 17, 1911, for geographical surveying. Named after Linné's work "Systema Naturae". Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Systema*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Søstrene*, Isachsen 1915; *Søstrene Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Systerbreen** 77° 31.6' N 16° 59.5' E  
Six km long, tributary glacier from southeast in the Doktorbreen complex, north in Torell Land. S. = the nurse glacier. Arnesen 1969.

**Systerodden** 77° 36.5' N 15° 07.5' E  
Point about 3 km east of Van Keulenhamna on the northern coast of Van Keulenfjorden, west in Nathorst Land. After the sisters Anna, Louisa and Ulla, daughters of Axel Hamberg. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Systertoppene** 78° 50' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain with two peaks south of Černyševfjellet, between Kvitbreen and Gruzdevbreen, northwest in Olav V Land. S. = the sister peaks. *Dvie Sestry*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 56; *Mt Deux Soeurs*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Syv Isbjerge*, 78° 20' N 11° E. Supposed to be situated in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Hermoder (1824) p. 314.  
*Syv Isbjerge*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.  
*Syv Öerne*, see Sjuøyane.

**Syvvertsentjørna** 74° 27' N 19° 10' E  
Small lake in the eastern part of Bjørnøya. After Harald Kristian Syvertsen, b. 1881, Norwegian mining man, worked at mines in Arctic areas, including the Josva Mine (Julianehaab) in western Greenland 1907-09, on Bjørnøya for Bjørnøen A.S Stavanger, Norway, as a superintendent at the coal and lead mines 1919-30, from 1933 in the service of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap as mine foreman at the coal mines at Longyearbyen. Hoel 1925.

*Syvöer*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Syvöyan*, see Sjuøyane.  
*Szczyt Roku 1934*, see Polakkfjellet.  
*Sägezähne*, see Sagtindane.  
*Säl Pt*, see Selpynten.  
*Sällströms Glacier*, see Sellströmbreen.  
*Sälodden*, see Selpynten.  
*Säludden*, see Selpynten.

**Särnafjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain between Holmströmbreen, Kyrkjebreen and Morabreen, about 17 km northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Särna, small town in the northeastern part of Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. See also Idrefjellet. *Mt Särna*, De Geer 1912.

**Sæterdalsneset** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Point south of Hyttevika, east of Dunøyane, south in Wedel Jartsberg Land. After the Norwegian hunter Anders Kristian Norman Fredriksen Sæterdal, b. 1894, in Nord-Rana, who wintered in Spitsbergen a number of years, from 1922-37, during this period, six years in the hut in Hyttevika. *Sæterdalsneset*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Säterfjellet** 78° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain northwest of the head of Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. After Säter, town in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. See also Idrefjellet. *Mt Säter*, De Geer 1912.

**Sætherbukta** 80° 10' N 24° 00' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Carl Sigmund Sæther, 1880-1947, British vice-consul in Tromsø, Norway, agent of many Spitsbergen expeditions, head of Tromsø department of Arctic Coal Company and Ayer &

Longyear, later with Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S and the Northern Exploration Co. Ltd. He assisted a number of Spitsbergen expeditions and visited the island many times. *Sæther B.*, Glen 1937; *Sæther Bay*, Wright 1939.

**Sætherfjellet** 78° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain southwest of Hoelbreen, Dickson Land. After Carl Sigmund Sæther, 1880-1947, British vice-consul in Tromsø, Norway, agent of many Spitsbergen expeditions, head of Tromsø department of Arctic Coal Company and Ayer & Longyear, later with Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S and the Northern Exploration Co. Ltd. He assisted a number of Spitsbergen expeditions. Harland 1952. *Mt Sæther*, Mann 1933.

*Säule*, see Sylen.  
*Södra Beelsundpasset*, see Søre Bellsundpasset.  
*Södra Borgmästareporten*, see Bergmesterporten.  
*Södra danska gattet*, see Sörgattet.  
*Södra lerudden*, see Søre Leirodden.  
*Södra Nordenskiöldhamnen*. Probably the same as Sentralbukta near the front of Nordenskiöldbreen in Billefjorden, but cannot be identified with certainty. Hägg (1951) p. 244.  
*Södra Ryssösundet*, see Søre Russøysundet.  
*Södra Strömmen*, see Mariasundet.

**Søkkbreen** 77° 37.3' N 17° 20.0' E  
Glacier between Søkkfjellet and Støvelen, northwest of Strongbreen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Søkkfjellet** 77° 35' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain with two peaks on the corner between Strongbreen and Moršnevbreen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. S. = the pass mountain. Orvin 1960.

**Sølbreen** 79° 30.8' N 12° 05.0' E  
Three km long, tributary glacier from west to Øyfellbreen in the Monacobreen complex, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Sølen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain between Staxrudfonna and Seligerbreen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. After mountain in Norway. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Sölpynt*, see Selpynten.

**Sølrova** 79° 30.2' N 12° 09.0' E  
Mountain eastwards from Sølen, north of Seligerbreen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1988.

**Sølberget** 80° 40.1' N 21° 08' E  
405 m high mountain in the southwestern part of Martensøya, Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. S = the silver mountain, because of the appearance of the wet mountain wall in the sunshine. Hjelle 1966.

**Sølvbreen** 78° 50.2' N 14° 53.5' E  
Small glacier in Borgedalen on the western side of Sølvkrona, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Sølvknappene** 77° 21.2' N 16° 45.0' E  
Row of nunataks on the western side of Ljosfonn, north in Torell Land. S. = the silver buttons. Orvin 1954.

**Sølvkrona** 78° 51' N 14° 58' E  
Partly ice covered mountain north of Borgdalen in James I Land. S. = the silver crown.

*Søndre Port*, see Sørporten.

*Søndre Rushavn*, see Habenichtbukta.

*Søndre Stordal*, *la grande vallée meridionale*, see Stjørdalen.

*Sør Bay*, see Recherchefjorden.

**Søraksla** 76° 53.5' N 16° 10.5' E  
The southwestern, 1022 m high spur from Mehesten in the area between Gåsbreen and Samarinbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

#### **Søraust-Svalbard naturreservat**

Nature reserve, comprising Barentsøya and Edgeøya with the surrounding islands, Kükenthaløya, Ryke Yseøyane, Halvmåneøya and Tusenøyane. Limited in the north by the central line in Heleysundet to the position 78° 33' N, 20° 0' E. Then straight south to the territorial border and further along this around Edgeøya, Tusenøyane, Ryke Yseøyane and Barentsøya. Not included is the territorial water on the western side of the reserve, limited towards north by a line straight west from Teistpynten on Barentsøya, towards south by a line straight west from the easternmost point in Hassensteinbukta and towards Freemansundet by a line from Barkhamodden to Kapp Lee. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.

*Sørbaien*, see Recherchefjorden.

**Sørbakken** 73° 40' N 17° 00' E  
Southwards slope of Bjørnøybanken, south of Bjørnøya. S. = the southern slope. Svalbard chart S. 6 (1933). *Veidebakken*, Svalbard chart 506 (1942).

**Sørbekken** 77° 50' N 17° 00' E  
Brook south of the main river in Kjellstrømdalen, east in Heer Land. S. = the southern brook. *Sörbäcken*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Sörberget*, 80° 05' N 18° 40' E. Crag on the southern side of Lady Franklinfjorden. Probably Fogberget. Olsson (1960) p. 121.

*Sörbre*, see Goësbreen.

**Sørbreen** 79° 25' N 16° 00' E  
The southernmost of Dei Tri Isfjella, west in Ny-Friesland. S. = the south glacier. *3e Monte de Glace*, Bellin 1764; *Bjørnesbreen*, Ingstad 1936; *Derde Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Sørbreen*, see Olsokbreen.

**Sørbrekka** 79° 01.9' N 17° 48.5' E  
Mountain rockface towards the upper part of Oslobreen, south of Harlandisen, Ny-Friesland. Liestøl 1990.

**Sørbukta** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Small bay north of the front of Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the southern bay. Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25.

**Sørbullbreen** 77° 56' N 17° 50' E  
About 3 km long glacier between Drygfjellet, Sørbullen and Braastadjella, north in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.

**Sørbullen** 77° 57.3' N 17° 50' E  
About 655 m high mountain southeast of Storbullen, surrounded by Stuttdalen, Snøkuven, Furebreen, Sørbullbreen and Drygfjellet, north in Heer Land. S. = the southern mountain (Swedish dialect). *Mt Sörbullen*, De Geer 1919 b.

**Sørbyfjellet** 79° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain east of Mushamna, east of Woodfjorden, Ny-Friesland. Sørby is a Swedish and Norwegian farm name. *Mt Sörby*, De Geer 1913.

*Sörbäcken*, see Sørbekken.

*Sördala Bay*, see Sördalsbukta.

*Sördala Tundra*, see Sördalsflya.

*Sördalen*, 79° 41.8' N 12° 50' E. Orvin 1964.

**Sördalsbukta** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Bay at Sördalsflya on the northern side of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. *Sördala Bay*, De Geer 1913.

**Sördalsflya** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Coastal plain northwest of Sördalsbukta, north of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. S. = the south valley plain. *Sördala Tundra*, De Geer 1913.

**Sördalsodden** 79° 41.7' N 13° 11.0' E  
Point between Sördalsbukta and Grusbukta at Sördalsflya, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Sördammen** 78° 38.1' N 16° 43.5' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Brucebyen, northwest in Bünsow Land. S. = the southern pond. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Sördomen** 79° 37' N 23° 30' E  
The southernmost of two ice domes in the central part of Austfonna, Nordaustlandet. S. = the southern dome. Dowdeswell and Drewry 1985.

*Søre Aucellaisen*. Glacier tributary to Mühlbacherbreen, between Spikarhovudet on the southern part of Somovfjella, Fasmerhøgda, Krygernuten and Foswinckelnuten. Birkenmajer (1960) p. 29.

**Søre Aurdalsbreen** 77° 51.7' N 14° 31' E  
Small, tributary glacier from Fridtjovbreen eastwards down in Aurdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Søre Basalttjørna** 78° 56.8' N 28° 38' E  
The southernmost of two lakes in northern part of Basaltflya, central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Søre Bellsundpasset** 78° 01.4' N 17° 54' E  
Pass on the southern side of Kjellbergfjellet on the divide between Kjellstrømdalen and Agardhdalen, northeasternmost in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. *Södra Beelsundpasset*, Hagerman 1925.

**Søre Bolleneset** 78° 41.7' N 15° 28.5' E  
Point on the eastern side of Dicksonfjorden outside Glyfsdalen in Gangerolvfjella, west in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Søre Breia** 76° 48.5' N 15° 50' E  
The southernmost continuation of two brooks across Breinesflya from the highest part of Wiederfjellet to the sea at Breineset, northwest in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Buchananisen** 78° 37.5' N 11° 07.5' E  
The southern, 7 km wide part of Buchananisen on the northeastern side of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Castrénøya** 80° 20' N 20° 00' E  
The southernmost of the Castrénøyane, north of Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Deilbekken** 76° 50.8' N 15° 42.5' E  
The southernmost continuation of two brooks across Breinesflya from the brook from Sergeevskardet to the sea at Rudibukta, in the northwestern part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Diesetvatnet** 79° 12.5' N 11° 21.5' E  
The southernmost of Diesetvatna in the central part of Mitrahelvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Hanna Maria Dieset, née Resvoll-Holmsen, 1873-1943, Norwegian botanist, lecturer at the University of Oslo. Gullestad 1972.

*Søre Dunøya*, see Dunøyane.

**Søre Fagerfjord** 77° 30' N 14° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim, asbestos bearing district, near the inner part of Recherchefjorden, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Fagerfjord is a translation of the oldest name of Recherchefjorden, the Schoonhaven. Area 60 km<sup>2</sup>. Claimed in 1909. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 19.

**Søre Flogtoppen** 77° 03.9' N 15° 46.5' E  
804 m high, southern peak in Flogtoppane, Sofiekammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.

**Søre Franklinbreen** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
The southernmost of Franklinbreane, debouching into Lady Franklinfjorden with a 1000 m wide front, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet.

*Søre Gerdøya*, see Gerdøya.

**Søre Joklevatnet** 78° 54.8' N 28° 54' E  
The southernmost of Joklevatna on the central part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Søre Kneikbreen** 76° 51.7' N 16° 18' E  
About 3 km long glacier in the western part of Samarinbreen, from Ždanovfjellet eastwards between Kneikfjellet and Jekselen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Kneikbreen, søre*.

**Søre Leirodden** 77° 31.2' N 15° 50.0' E  
Point formed by Søre Nathorstmorenen, on the southern side of the inner part of Van Keulenfjorden, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. *Süd-Lehmspitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 134; *Södra lerudden*, Hamberg 1905.

**Søre Lågfjord** 77° 40' N 16° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim, coal-bearing district, south of Conwentzodden, Van Mijenfjorden, north in Nathorst Land. Originally claimed some time between the years 1904 and 1910 by E. Mansfield. In 1911 sold to the Northern Exploration Company Ltd., and in 1932 bought by the Norwegian government. Lågfjord is an adaptation of the old English name of Van Mijenfjorden. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 8.

*Søre Mehesten*, 76° 53.9' N 16° 09.5' E. The southern peak in Mehesten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Søre Midtoddan** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Cape on the southern side of Danskegattet, Danskøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *S. Mid Cape*, Isachsen 1915; *S. Midtkap*, Strindberg 1897.

**Søre Mjølbreen** 79° 12.5' N 15° E  
Glacier from the southeastern side of Mjøltoppen, flowing together with Nordre Mjølbreen into Landingsdalen in Andrée Land.

**Søre Nabbvatnet** 77° 50' N 16° 40' E  
The southernmost of Nabbvatna, near Sveagruva southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Nathorstmorenen** 77° 28.5' N 15° 58.0' E  
About 16 km long moraine from Langryggen in south to Søre Leirodden in north, along the lower part of Nathorstbreen along the southern side of the inner part of Van Keulenfjorden, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Søre Nunatak** 77° 22.9' N 14° 52.5' E  
530 m high nunatak at the upper part of Recherchebreen, 2.5 km south of Nordre Nunatak, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the southern nunatak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Søre Ny-Märjelen** 77° 28.2' N 15° 33' E  
The southwestern lake that is left of Ny-Märjelen from the 1952 edition of B11 Van Keulenfjorden, between Penckbreen and Heimfjella northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Randberget** 76° 44.2' N 17° 07' E  
186 m high mountain between the southernmost part of Vasil'evbreen and the sea, east in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name.

**Søre Repøya** 80° 20' N 24° 00' E  
The southernmost of Repøyane off the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *S. Repsøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).

**Søre Russøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
The southernmost and largest of Russøyane, westernmost on Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Outer Russian Island*, Glen (1938) p. 160; *St. Russön*, Ringertz 1899; *Stora Ryssön*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900.

**Søre Russøysundet** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Sound between Søre Russøya and Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Södra Ryssösundet*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900.





**Søre Salatberget** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain above Kapp Zachau in Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. After salad (salat), here in the sense of scurvy-grass and sorrel. *Salatberget*; *Zuidt-Zalaet-bergh*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 16; *South Salad Hill*, Addison 1904.

*Söre Sergejivfjellet*, 76° 52.5' N 15° 42' E. Peak in Sergejivfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Söre Seterdalbekken*, 77° 02.9' N 15° 10.5' E. Brook east of Seterdalneset. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Söre Slyngfjellet*, 77° 05.6' N 15° 32' E. The easternmost part of Slyngfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Søre Steinvikbekken** 77° 02.3' N 15° 11.0' E  
Small brook from Nordre Steinvikbekken to the southern part of Steinvika, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Søre Vasskilbreen** 78° 53.2' N 15° 38.0' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier at the head of Zeipeldalen, north in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1987.

**Søre Vifteneset** 78° 41.6' N 15° 11.0' E  
Point on the western side of Dicksonfjorden, formed by the river delta from Hansdalen, east in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

*Søre-Bellsundholman*, see Straumholmane.  
*Søre-Bellsundhuken*, see Kapp Lyell.

**Sorentoppene** 77° 42.5' N 18° 05' E  
Seven nunataks on the southern side of Richardsbreen and northwest of Richterfjellet comprising Fukstind 665 m, Dukstind 753 m, Nördstenuten and Blesnyta 560 m, southeast in Heer Land. After Søren Richter, librarian at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

**Sørfjellbreen** 79° 45' N 16° 20' E  
Tributary glacier from southeast to Dunérbreen, west in Ny-Friesland. As Sørbreen already exists the glacier has been named after Sørfjellet, situated just west of the glacier. *Syd Glacier*, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 412.

**Sørfjellet** 79° 45' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain in Dunérbreen, south of Sorgfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. S. = the south mountain. *Mt Syd*, De Geer 1923 a; *Syd Range*, Fleming and Edmonds (1941) p. 410; *Sydberget*, Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 51.

*Sørfjord*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Sørfjorden*, see Ayerfjorden.  
*Sørfjorden*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

**Sørfilaket** 78° 33.4' N 11° 29.0' E  
Four km long, shoal outside Dawespynten to the depth of 10 m, west in the central part of Forlandsundet. S. = the south shoal. *Sørfilakket*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Sørfilakket*, see Sørfilaket.

**Sørflya** 76° 34' N 16° 42' E  
About 8.5 km long coastal plain from Båthamna in Sommerfeldtbukta eastwards to Mathiasbreen, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern stony plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sørflyrabbane** 76° 34.6' N 16° 41' E  
About 3 km long area with several ridges between Kistefjellet and Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the south plain ridges. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sørflyvatna** 76° 34.2' N 16° 45' E  
Group of lakes, among them Sørnesvatnet and Flyungen, between Sørneset and Flybekkene at Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern plain lakes. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Sørfonna*, 79° 30' N 11° 30' E. The southern part of the ice-cap in the eastern part of Nordaustlandet. Part of Palanderisen. Ahlmann 1933 c.

**Sørgattet** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Sound between Danskøya and Reuschhalvøya, the southern approach to Smeerenburgfjorden, Albert I Land. S. = the southern strait. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Be. Anglaise*, de Reste 1801; *Bjørnbaisundet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; *Bocca della Baia*, Dudley 1636; *Engelse baay*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Englischer Hafen*, Martens 1675; *Passe du Sud*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Zuid baaij*, Muller 1874; *South Gat*, Moll 1716, Beechey 1818, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Suijer Gadt*, Vingboons 1665 b; *Suyder gat*, Blaeu 1662; *Süd Gat*, Petermann 1869; *Sydgattet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; *Södra danska gattet*, Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900 b) p. 21; *Zuyder Gadt*, van Keulen 1682; *Zuyder gat*, Jansz 1651 a, Colom 1652 a, Loots 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Zuyder gat Engelsche bay*, Colom 1652 b; *Zuyder Gat Engelse Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Zuyder Gat of Engelse bay*, Giles 1724 c; *Zuydergat*, Jansz 1651 b.

*Sørgebai*, see Sorgfjorden.

**Sørgrunnen** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Shoal off the southwestern side of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. Norwegian translation of the French name. *Banc du Sud*, Isachsen 1915; *South Bank*, British chart 3203.

**Sørhamna** 74° 23' N 19° 10' E  
Harbour on the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. S. = the southern bay. Hoel 1924, and 1925, Norwegian chart 303, 1926. *Južnaja buhta*, Jakovlev (1921) p. 65; *Port du Sud*, French chart 5225; *Zuidhafen*, Willem Barents (1880) p. 66; *South Haven*, British chart 300; *Sydhamnen*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Süd-Hfn.*, German chart 155; *Sydothavnen*, Iversen (1907) p. 322; *Sørhavn*, Keilhau (1831) p. 132.

*Sørhavn*, see Sørhamna.

**Sørholmen** 76° 28' N 16° 38' E  
Islet southeast among Sørkappholmane, about 2.3 km southeast of Sørkapp. S. = the southern islet. Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25.

*Sørhuken*, see Salpynten.  
*Sørhuken*, see Renardodden.  
*Sørhuken*, see Kapp Lyell.

**Sørhytta** 76° 15' N 25° 00' E  
Old hunter's hut, built in 1908, at Koefoedodden, Hopen. Søreide.

**Sørhytta** 77° 55' N 15° 40' E  
House at the outlet of Gangdalen in Reindalen, south in

Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the southern hut. Belonging to Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S. Name given by the company. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Sørkap Land*, see Sørkapp Land.

*Sørkap Øya*, see Sørkappøya.

*Sørkapholmane*, see Sørkappholmane.

**Sørkapp** 76° 27.9' N 16° 36' E  
About 1 km long, southern point of Sørkappøya. S. = the south cape. Isachsen 1919, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Capo-Sud*, Marmier (1841 b) p. 255; *Cap-Sud*, Marmier (1841 a) p. 113; *C. Australe*, Dudley 1636; *C. de Kyckuyt*, Jansz 1651 a, van Keulen 1680; *C. de Uyttyk off Whales Backs*, Doncker 1685; *C. Kyk uyt*, Colom 1650; *Cape du Sud*, de Reste 1801; *Galls Cap od. Bank*, Pagès 1786; *Generaels hoeck*, Carolus 1614; *Kyckuit*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Locqhoute*, Gerrits (1613) p. 20; *Look Out Pt*, Phipps and Lutwidge 1775; *Mys Južnyj*, Samoilovič 1913 a; *P. Look out*, Moll 1716; *P. Monier*, Carolus 1634; *Poincte du Su*, Gerrits (1613) p. 20; *Point Loochhoute*, Gerrits 1613; *Point Look out*, Seller 1671; *Point looke out*, Fotherby 1613, Edge 1625; *Pointlooke*, Hondius 1636; *Première Pointe*, Vrolicq 1635; *Pt Look Out*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Rimbow Point*, Conway (1906) p. 276; *Zuid-Kaap*, Muller 1874; *Zuyd Kaap*, van Keulen 1707, Giles and Rep 1710; *South Cape*, Laurie and Whittle 1799, Scoresby 1820 b; *Sudhorn*, Mejer 1653; *Syd Cap*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Süd Cap*, Pagès 1786; *Sydkap*, Keilhau 1831; *Wale Backs*, van Keulen 1680; *Whale Back*, Moll 1716; *Whales Back*, Laurie and Whittle 1799; *Whales Backs*, Jansz 1651 a; *Whales Baks*, Doncker 1685; *Z. houck*, Middelhoven 1634.

*Sørkapp Fjell*, see Kistefjellet.

**Sørkapp fuglereservat** 76° 29.5' N 16° 34' E  
Bird reserve, comprising Sørkappøya and the remaining islands and rocks southwestwards from Øyrlandet, Sørkapp Land. Kgl.res. June 1, 1973.

**Sørkapp Land** 76° 48' N 16° 30' E  
The southern part of Spitsbergen, limited in the north by Hornsund, Hornbreen and Hambergbreen. From neighbouring name. *De Zuyd West hoek van Spitsbergen*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Horn-Land*, Höfer (1874) p. 224; *Southcape Land*, Hagerman (1925) p. 9; *Sydkaplandet*, De Geer 1900; *Sørkap Land*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919.

**Sørkappbanken** 76° 30' N 15° 20' E  
Bank west of Sørkapp. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

**Sørkappfallet** 76° 26.5' N 16° 37.5' E  
Rocks, both awash and sunken, just southwest and south of Sørkappholmane, Sørkappøya. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Sydkapfallet*, Svalbard MS-maps 1921-25.

**Sørkappflaket** 76° 20' N 16° 20' E  
The southern, level part of Sørkappbanken. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

**Sørkappfonna** 76° 41' N 16° 46' E  
About 14 km long and about 5 km wide glaciated area between Roaldryggen, Keilhauffjellet, Olsokbreen, Belopol'skijbreen, Vasil'evbreen and Keilhaubreen, in the southern part of Sørkapp Land. S. = the south cape glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sørkappholmane** 76° 27' N 16° 37.5' E  
Group of islets, the largest Sørholmen, on the southern side of Sørkappøya. From neighbouring name. *South Cape Islands*, Evans and Sturge (1859) p. 167; *South Cape Islets*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10; *Syd Cap Æerne*, Evans and Sturge (1859) p. 167; *Sydkaphl.*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25; *Sydkapholman*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 9; *Sydkapøerne*, Holmsen (1911 b) p. 33; *Sørkapholmane*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10; *Sørkapøyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 9.

**Sørkapplaguna** 76° 30' N 16° 33' E  
1.7 km long and 1 km wide lagoon in the northern part of Sørkappøya. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sørkappstraumen** 76° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Old current flowing from the Barents Sea (See Barentshavet) round Sørkapp and northwards along the western coast of Spitsbergen. After Sørkapp. *East Spitsbergen Current*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *Spitzbergen-Polarstrom*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 29; *Süd-Spitzbergen-Polarstrom*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 3.

**Sørkappvatnet** 76° 28.2' N 16° 35.5' E  
About 800 m long lake at Sørkapp, on the southern point of Sørkappøya. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Sørkappøya** 76° 29.5' N 16° 34' E  
About 7 km long island on the southern point of Spitsbergen. Meteorological observations by the hunting expedition of Petter Trondsen September 1908-August 1909, August 1911-August 1912, September 1914-September 1915. The observations may also have been taken at Trondsen's station on the mainland, opposite Sørkappøya. The island was visited by W. Solheim and W. Werenskiöld with assistants in August 1919, for the purpose of triangulation and geological work, and by Hoel and others in 1920. The name Sørkappøya has long been used by Norwegian hunters. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Južnaja ostrova*, Rabot and Wittenburg (1924) p. 52; *I. du Gd. Duc Constantin*, Hansky 1905; *Ile du Grand Duc Constantin*, Akhmatov 1910, Wassiliew 1925; *L'île du Cap Sud*, Hoel (1922) p. 22; *Ostrov Velikago Knjaza Konstantina*, Vasiliev 1915; *Ronde Klip*, Middelhoven 1634; *Ronde Klip Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 110; *South Cape Island*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 212; *Storø*, Kristoffersen (1931) p. 249; *Storøen*, Birkeland (1920) p. 283; *Sydkapøya*, Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25; *Sørkap Øya*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 10.

*Sørkapøyan*, see Sørkappholmane.

*Sørkollidalen*, see Sørkollpasset.

**Sørkollen** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain peak in Sebrafjella, in the western part of Reinsdyrflya, north in Haakon VII Land. S. = the southern hill. *Mt Sørkulla*, De Geer 1913.

**Sørkollpasset** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Pass between Sørkollen and Høgkollen west of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. *Sørkollidalen*; *Sørkulla*, De Geer 1913.

*Sørkulla*, see Sørkollpasset.

*Sørlandet*. Used on bare area from Lundehuken and southwards. Jensen 1971.

- Sørليا** 74° 24' N 19° 09' E  
Ground south of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. S. = the southern hillside. Hoel 1925.
- Sørlifjellet** 79° 20' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 1026 m, east of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. After Kristian Sørli, 1887-1929, student of geology, member of Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1910 which mapped and named the mountain. In 1911 he took part in an expedition to Spitsbergen for claiming coal fields in company with R. Marstrander and H. N. Ellefsen, students of geology. In 1913 he was with the Stoll Expedition. Sørli died in Brazil. *Die Krone*, Wegener 1913 a; *Mt Sørli*, Hoel 1911 a, Isachsen 1912 d, Isachsen 1915.
- Sørmarka** 79° 55' N 27° 00' E  
Barren land south of Worsleybreen in the northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. *Kapp Worsley*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *South Land*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 268; *Southern Land*, Sanford (1950) p. 467.
- Sørnabben** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small hill at extremity of the cape immediately east of Sveagruga at Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the south knob. *Sydnabben*, De Geer 1919 a (Öhman).
- Sørneset** 76° 33.6' N 16° 41' E  
The southernmost point of Spitsbergen, in the central part of Sørfløya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Sørnesrevet** 76° 33.4' N 16° 44.5' E  
About 2 km long reef eastwards from Sørneset, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1945.
- Sørnesvatnet** 76° 33.8' N 16° 42.5' E  
The southeasternmost of Sørfløyvatna at Sørfløya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. S. = the southern point lake. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Sørrodden** 80° 00' N 28° 00' E  
The southernmost point of Storøya, east of Nordaustlandet. Lyng (1939) p. 5.
- Sørrodden*, see Kapp Lyell.
- Sørporten** 79° 13.0' N 22° 20.0' E  
The southeasternmost part of Hinlopenstretet, between Bråsvellbreen, Franzøya and Bastianøyane, south in Hinlopenstretet. S. = the southern gate. *South Channel*, Lamont 1861; *Southern Gate*, Markham (1873) p. 106; *Sydgaten*, Isachsen (1919) p. 196; *Søndre Port*, Pettersen 1864.
- Sørpynten** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
The extreme southern point of Kvalrosshalvøya in Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the southern point. *Flyodden*, Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser (1945) p. 20; *S. Pynten*, Kulling 1934 b.
- Sørrindane** 80° 20' N 24° 10' E  
Several northwest-southeast-going ridges south of Nordrindane, westernmost on Glenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the southern ridges. Hjelle 1980.
- Sørrinden** 77° 58.7' N 22° 45.0' E  
Rounded mountain on the northern side of Blåbuktdalen, in the central part of Edgeøya. After Midtrinden. Arnesen 1987.
- Sørryggen** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Small stretch of hills along the shore near Sveagruga at Braganzavågen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. S. = the southern ridge. *Sydryggen*, De Geer 1919 a (Öhman).
- Sørskaten** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Area of river deposits in front of Sørbecken, on the southern side of the outlet of Kjellströmelva into Braganzavågen, east in Heer Land. S. = the southern cape. *Sydskatan*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Sør-Spitsbergen nasjonalpark**  
The national park includes Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Torell Land and Sørkapp Land with adjacent territorial waters. Limited in the north by a line from Ljosodden to the peak of Volkovičfjellet and the easternmost bay in Van Keulenfjorden, further by a line in Van Keulenfjorden through the positions 77° 28' N, 16° 10' E, 77° 32.5' N, 15° 50' E, 77° 37' N, 14° 10' E, to 77° 32' N on the territorial border. The limitation then follows the territorial border around Sørkapp to 77° 23' N and the line further to Ljosodden. 65% of the area consists of glaciers or permanent snow and ice. Kgl.res., June 1, 1973.
- Sørstein*, see Sørsteinen.  
*Sørsteinen*. Rock in southernmost part of Krossfjorden.
- Sørstrypet** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Gap between Strypegga and Slyngfjellet, leading from Skilryggbreen to Hansbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. S. = the southern gap. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Sørums-kardet** 74° 23' N 19° 10' E  
Valley through which the Kvalrosselva flows in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After Elling Kristian Golden Sørum, b. 1884, Norwegian civil engineer. In 1916 and 1917 he worked on Bjørnøya for the coal mining company I/S Bjørnøens kulkompani. Hoel 1925.
- Sørumvaag*, see Austervåg.
- Sørvakta** 78° 25.0' N 18° 06' E  
Small nunatak west of Hallberget in the upper part of Fimbulisen, Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Sørvestsnaget** 74° 00' N 18° 00' E  
The southwestern part of the bank around Bjørnøya. Svalbard chart 506 (1947). *Geirsnaget*, Svalbard chart 507 (1942); *Sudvestnaget*, Svalbard chart S. 2 (1931); *Sydvestnagget*, Iversen (1906) map 3.
- Sørvika** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Bay on the southern shore of Murchisonfjorden, Gothialvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. S. = the southern bay. Kulling 1934 b.
- Sørvågen** 78° 59.6' N 12° 05.5' E  
About 1.5 km wide bay on the southern part of Blomstrandhamna, southernmost in Haakon VII Land. S. = the southern bay. *Sørvaagen*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Sørvaagen*, see *Sørvågen*.

**Sørøya** 78° 19.3' N 11° 37.5' E  
The smallest and southernmost of Forlandsøyane outside the western coast of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. S. = the southern island. Isachsen 1912 b, Qvigstad (1927) p. 24. *Süd-Insel*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 170.

*Sørøya*, see *Søre Dunøya*.

*Søstrene Fjell*, see *Systemafjellet*.

*Saal Berg*, see *Salfjellet*.

*Saasen-bej*, see *Sassenfjorden*.

**Såta** 77° 37.1' N 15° 30.5' E  
The highest mountain area, 959 m, in Tørnebohm fjella, on the northern side of Van Keulenfjorden in Nathorst Land. S. = the haycock. Liestøl 1984.

**Såtebreen** 78° 03.7' N 17° 27' E  
About 6 km long glacier between Slottsmøya and Oppdalssåta down into Oppdalen, southwest in Sabine Land. S. = the cock or cole glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*T' Derde Riff*. Sandy point on the western side of Wijdefjorden, cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

*T' Eerste Riff*, 79° 30' N 15° E. The northernmost sandy spit west of Wijdefjorden, cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

*T' Eylant med de Kof*, see Klovningen.

*'t Eylant met de Kloof*, see Klovningen.

*T' Eylant met de Kloof*, see Klovningen.

*T' Hol van een Schip*. On the southeastern coast of Spitsbergen. "May have been a reference to the wreck of a ship found there by some sailors, which reference accidentally was brought on Blaeus map. No other cartographer reproduced the name" (letter from Dr. F.C. Wieder 1941). Blaeu 1662.

*'t Lage Eyl.*, see Lågøya.

*'t Land van Zuyd oosten*, see Ny-Friesland.

*'t Lang Eylandt*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*'t Lang I*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*'t Langh Eijlandt*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*'t Middel-land*, see Kapp Thorsen.

*'t Middel-land*. Peninsula in the inner part of Isfjorden, may be Kap Thorsen or the Gipshuken peninsula. Giles and Rep 1710.

*'t Middel-land*, see Gipshuken.

*'t Moffen Eyland*, see Moffen.

*T' nieuwe Landt van Spitsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*'t Noorder gat*, see Nordgattet.

*'t Reene Eyl.*, see Nordre Repøya.

*'t Riff*, see Forlandsrevet.

*'t Schip d'Eenhoorn bajt*, see Einhyrningbukta.

*'t Tweede Riff*. Sandy spit on the western shore of northern part of Wijdefjorden, cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

*'t Varken sonder hooft*, see Høystakken.

*T' veere Eylandt*, see Bjørnøya.

*'t viercandt eylandt*, see Bjørnøya.

*'t Vierde Riff*. The southernmost, sandy spit on the western shore of Wijdefjorden. Cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

*T' voer landt*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*'t Voorlandt*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*T' voorlant*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*'t Walvisch Eijland*, see Storsteinhalvøya.

*T. Neere I.*, see Bjørnøya.

*Tabla Taage*, see Tåkefjellet.

*Table I.*, see Tavleøya.

*Table Mt.*, see Tavlefjellet.

**Taburettane** 78° 40.4' N 13° 55.5' E  
Nunatak on the eastern side of Sveabreen, south of Ahlmannfjellet, James I Land. Orvin 1964.

*Tafel Berg*, see Parryøya.

*Tafel Pl.*, see Sjuøyflaket.

*Tafelberg*, see Alteret.

*Taffel ön*, see Tavleøya.

**Tage Nilssonfjellet** 79° 30' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain south of Vatnedalen, Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. After the Swedish palaeontologist at the University of Lund, Fil. Dr. Tage Nilsson, 1905-1986, who dealt with Devonian vertebrates from Spitsbergen. Dineley (1955) p. 256.

*Taggane*, see Kvasstaggen.

*Taggane*, see Kvittaggen.

**Taggbreen** 79 18.5' N 12° 28.5' E  
About 3 km long, tributary glacier from south to the upper part of Kollerbreen, east of Kvittaggen, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Taggen** 74° 30' N 18° 51' E  
Rock, 23 m high, off the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. T. = the spike. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1867 b. *Recker Säule*, Scholz 1912.

**Taggfjellet** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain between Høgstbreen and Klockmannbreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the jagged mountain. On the highest peak, 784.8 m, a cairn was erected by the Norwegian expedition in 1918. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Taggkambreen** 79° 20.6' N 12° 15.5' E  
About 4 km long, tributary glacier from north in the Kollerbreen complex, west in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name.

**Taggkammen** 79° 20' N 12° 13' E  
About 4 km long mountain ridge from Prinsepasset, between Bjørlykkebreen in the Lilliehöök breen complex and the Kollerbreen complex in the north, to Kronprins Olavs Fjell, west in Haakon VII Land. T. = the sharp point ridge. Arnesen 1984.

**Taggnuten** 77° 54.6' N 17° 33.5' E  
The highest peak, 830 m, in Tretaggen north in Heer Land. After Tretaggen. Arnesen 1969.

**Taggodden** 74° 30' N 18° 51' E  
Cape on the northwestern coast of Bjørnøya, west of Taggen. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1932).

**Taggryggen** 77° 56' N 17° 35' E  
694 m high, northernmost part of Tretaggen, north in Heer Land. After Tretaggen. Arnesen 1969.

**Takkryggbreen** 79° 28.0' N 13° 03.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier south in Germaniahøgdene, north in Haakon VII Land. T. = the prong ridge glacier. Helle 1990.

**Takkryggen** 79° 28.0' N 13° 03.0' E  
About 2.5 km long mountain ridge between Kvamsbreen and Takkryggbreen in Germaniahøgdene, north in Haakon VII Land. T. = the prong ridge. Helle 1990.

**Taksteinen** 78° 20' N 21° 22' E  
Mountain with the heights 528 m and 522 m, on the southern side of Per Gyntslottet, Barentsøya. T. = the tile. Büdel, Orvin. *Dachstein*.

**Takåsen** 79° 23' N 14° 50' E  
Mountain ridge north of Domstolen, Andrée Land.

**Talaveraflya** 78° 12.8' N 21° 04.0' E  
The southernmost, coastal plain on Barentsøya. Büdel (1960) pp. 84-85.

**Talusfjellet** 79° 21' N 11° 25' E  
About 3.5 km long and 498 m high mountain between Diesetsletta and Tromsdalen on Mitråhalvøya, south in Albert I Land. T. = the scree mountain. Liestøl 1984.

**Tampen** 78° 10' N 09° 40' E  
The northwestern point of Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

**Tampenflaket** 78° 00' N 10° 20' E  
The northwestern part of Isfjordbanken. Svalbard chart 507 (1941).

- Tandbergøya** 80° 10' N 25° 30' E  
Small island west of Raschøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. After Rolf Sigurd Tandberg, b. 1901, in the service of the Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S, at Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen 1923-25 and 1926-28. Tandberg and the Norwegian hunter and skipper Hilmar Nøis travelled here, being engaged by the relie. Ahlmann 1933 c.
- Tandenbaai*, see Magdalenefjorden.
- Tangvika** 78° 16.5' N 14° 09.5' E  
About 3.5 km wide bay on the eastern side of Flytangen, Erdmannflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1954).
- Tanna** 79° 48' N 21° 17' E  
Point on the inner part of Wahlenbergfjorden, southeasternmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the tooth.
- Tanngarden** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Range of Nunataks, 913 m, east of Vestre Torellbreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = row of teeth. After its appearance. Svalbard MS-map 1934.
- Tanngardmorena*, see Tanngardmorenen.
- Tanngardmorenen** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
Medial moraine running from the westernmost point of Tanngarden, Fortanna, to Isfjellvatnet west of Raudfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Tanngardmorena*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Tannkrona** 79° 08' N 16° 36' E  
Mountain east of Grøssfjellet, on the northern side of Tryggvebreen in Atomfjella in Ny-Friesland.
- Tannsteinen** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
752 m high peak in Tanngarden, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tooth stone. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Tanskan s.*, see Danskøya.  
*Tantalus l.*, see Tantalushaugen.
- Tantalushaugen** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Small hill situated on Poninskjøyra in the inner part of Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. *Tantalus l.*, De Geer 1916.
- Tappen** 79° 15' N 17° 20' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Veteranen, south of Svingfjellet, Ny-Friesland. T. = the pivot. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Tarantellen** 78° 46' N 16° 34.5' E  
Peak in Gizehfjellet south of Tarantellyggen, south of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. Possibly named by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Harland 1952. *Drei-Masken-Berg*, Herrmann (1942) p. 105.
- Tarantellyggen** 78° 46.3' N 16° 37.0' E  
The northernmost part of Gizehfjellet at the southern side of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1988.
- Taraxamurda*. Kuc (1963) p. 298.
- Tareloppa** 77° 05.0' N 22° 35.0' E  
Islet 3 km northeast of Brækholmmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Lytskjold 1989.
- Tarmbreen** 77° 33.6' N 16° 15.0' E  
Five km long and narrow, tributary glacier from east to the lower part in the Steenstrubreen complex, between Gloføykja and Otto Petterssonfjellet, southeast in Nathorst Land. T. = the gut glacier. Arnesen 1985.
- Tassbreen** 78° 45' N 11° 40' E  
Small glacier on the northern side of Tassen, northwest in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Tassen** 78° 45' N 11° 40' E  
532 m high peak between Arthurbreen and Tassbreen, northwest in Oscar II Land. T. = the paw, but also the bunglar. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Tatjanafjellet*, see Tat'janafjellet.
- Tat'janafjellet** 76° 58.2' N 16° 55' E  
Mountain with the heights 555 and 512 m, between Svalisbreen, Hedgehogfonna, Tat'janapasset and Aasepasset, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After the sister of the Russian astronomer A. S. Vasil'ev. She was for some time assistant at the observatory of Pulkovo. *Mt Tatiana*, Wassiliew (1911) p. 8; *Tatjanafjellet*.
- Tatjanapasset*, see Tat'janapasset.
- Tat'janapasset** 76° 59.2' N 16° 54' E  
Glacier pass between Tat'janafjellet and Ostrogradskijfjella from Svalisbreen to Sykorabreen, northeasternmost in Sørkapp Land. After the sister of the Russian astronomer A. S. Vasil'ev. She was for some time assistant at the observatory of Pulkovo. *Tatjanapasset*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Tauben Bai*, see Duvefjorden.  
*Tauben Bay*, see Duvefjorden.  
*Tauber*, see Grima.
- Tausa** 79° 26' N 11° 10' E  
Nunatak on the southern side of Sjettebreen in Albert I Land. After mountain in Lønnsdalen, Helgeland, Norway.
- Tausend Inseln*, see Tusenøyane.  
*Tavkøya*, see Tavleøya.
- Tavlebreen** 77° 58' N 15° 07' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Lovberget towards Passdalen, between Lagerlöfhøgda, Passfjellet and Sinaiberget, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the slate glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Alfred Gl.*, De Geer 1912.
- Tavlefjellet** 79° 20' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain west of Wijdefjorden, between Skamdalen and Møydalen in Andrée Land. Norwegian translation of the French name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt de la Table*, Hoel 1914; *Table Mt.*, Vogt.
- Tavleøya** 80° 45.2' N 20° 27.0' E  
One of Sjuøyane, about 1 km west of the northern point of Phippsøya, north of Nordaustlandet. T. = the slate island. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Isola della Tavola*, Hugues (1901) p. 245; *Stolovy ostrov*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 59; *Table l.*, Phipps

1774, Parry 1828, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Taffel ön*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Tavkøya*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955.

**Taylordalen** 78° 45' N 10° 40' E  
Small valley south of Balfourfjellet in the northernmost part of Prins Karls Forland. After W. A. Taylor, Edinburgh, editor of The Scottish Geographical Magazine for 10 years, retired in 1900. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Taylorfjellet** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. After W. A. Taylor, Edinburgh, editor of The Scottish Geographical Magazine for 10 years, retired in 1900. *Mt Taylor*, Bruce 1913.

*Tee Sound*, see Isfjorden.

*Teeth Bay*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Tegnameset*, see Teiknameset.

**Teiknarbreen** 79° 45.2' N 11° 48.5' E  
Two km long, tributary glacier from north to Smithbreen, on the eastern side of Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. T. = the draughtman glacier. See Smithbreen. Winsnes 1988.

**Teiknameset** 77° 51.4' N 18° 26.5' E  
Point formed by the moraine from Arnesenbreen and Bereznikovbreen, east in Heer Land. After Arnesen, illustrator at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960. *Tegnameset*, Orvin 1960.

**Teiknarryggen** 78° 45.0' N 15° 00.0' E  
About 3.5 km long mountain ridge between Tolstadjfellet and Bekkehøgda, east in James I Land. T. = the draughtsman ridge. See Tolstadjfellet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987.

**Teistberget** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain, 363 m, on the western side of Storfjorden north of Mohnbukta, easternmost in Sabine Land. Hatching place for teiste, black guillemot (*Uria grylle*), hence the name. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Mt Teist*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Teistberget*. "Teisthenget" where Tempelfjorden branches off from Sassenfjorden. Løvenskiöld (1964) p. 341.

*Teistefjeld*, see Heerfjellet.

**Teisten** 77° 09' N 22° 55' E  
Islet east in Menkeøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. T. = the black guillemot. Orvin 1964.

**Teistpynten** 78° 20' N 19° 00' E  
Point east of Teistberget, easternmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Teistpynten** 78° 58' N 28° 24' E  
The largest and northernmost of the two points on Nordneset, on the northern coast of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. T. = the black guillemot point, because this is a place where this bird nests. Larsen.

**Telegrafdalen** 78° 15' N 15° 46' E  
Small valley on the eastern side of Moskushamn, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the telegraph valley. Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S 1974.

*Telegrafneset*, see Finneset.

**Telgefjellet** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain, 987 m, east of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Telge is the ancient name of the present Södertälje, town south of Stockholm, Sweden. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Mt Telge*, De Geer 1912.

*Tell Gl.*, see Tellbreen.

**Tellbreen** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier in Helvetiafjellet, north of Adventdalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After Wilhelm Tell, Swiss legendary hero, said to have died in 1354. *Tell Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Teltberget** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 1028 m, the southern continuation of Nordenskiöldfjellet southwest of Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the tent mountain. After its shape. *Tältberget*, Nordenskiöld 1892 b.

**Teltet** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1195 m, southwest of the head of Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. T. = the tent. After its appearance. *La Tente*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Teltfjellbekken** 78° 35' N 16° 40' E  
Brook at Teltfjellet on the eastern side of Billefjorden, Dickson Land. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

**Teltfjellet** 78° 37' N 16° 48' E  
The northernmost part of Campbellryggen separated from Midterfjellet in the southeast by Macleodbotnen and Nordbotnen, west in Bünsow Land. This was the nearest peak to a camp of Hacker and v. Saar's, hence the name. Norwegian translation of the German name. *Zeltberg*, Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 114.

**Teltodden** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
The northern cape in Teltøya in Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Teltøya. *Tältudden*, Ringertz 1899.

**Teltpasset** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Pass between Lilliehöökibreen and Louëtibreen, south of Teltet, Haakon VII Land. After Teltet. *Passe de la Tente*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 82.

**Teltsletta** 79° 30' N 16° 00' E  
Flat ice plateau at the upper part of Nordbreen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, west in Ny-Friesland. *Teltsletten*, Ingstad 1936.

*Teltsletten*, see Teltsletta.

**Teltvika** 74° 29' N 18° 46' E  
Small bay on the western coast of Bjørnøya. Camping site of a section of the Hoel Expedition in 1928. Svalbard chart S. 1 (1932).

**Teltøya** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Island in Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Teltodden (*Tältudden* (Ringertz 1899)) of the northern point of the island. Scholander 1934 b, Kulling 1934 b.

*Tempel Berg*, see Templet.

*Tempel Fj.*, see Tempelfjorden.

*Tempel Quarter*, 78° 20' N 16° 30' E. De Geer 1910 a.

*Tempelbgt.*, see Templet.

- Tempelfjella** 78° 20' N 16° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim, gypsum (and anhydrite) bearing ground, at Templet in Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14.
- Tempelfjorden** 78° 24.5' N 17° 05' E  
The innermost branch of Sassenfjorden, limited in the southwest by a line from Bjonapynten to a small point about 400 m west of Fredheim, between Bünsow Land and Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Hramovaja buhta*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 74; *Tempel Fj.*, Nansen 1920.
- Tempelhamna*, see Bjonahamna.  
*Tempelivuori*, see Templet.  
*Temple Gletscher*, see Von Postbreen.  
*Temple Mount*, see Sindballefjellet.  
*Temple Mt*, see Templet.  
*Temple Range*, see Templet.
- Templet** 78° 25' N 16° 43' E  
770 m high mountain south of Cooperbreen and Bjonadalen, on the southern point of Bünsow Land. The mountain "was cut by small channels into very regular shapes, which at a distance resembled immense Gothic semiarches and gave the whole mountain the appearance of a gigantic Gothic cathedral fallen into ruins". Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Gora Swiatynia*, Jahn (1959) p. 259; *Montagne del Tempio*, Hoel (1950) p. 454; *Tempel Berg*, Nathorst 1883; *Tempelbgt.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Tempelivuori*, Saraste (1925) p. 96; *Temple Mt*, British chart 2751; *Temple Range*, Mathieson 1920.
- Tenndammen** 78° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Tarn near the shore in Colesbukta, north in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the Arctic tern tarn. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Tennholmane** 77° 05' N 23° 05' E  
Two islets on the eastern side of the southern part of Halvmåneøya, on the southeastern coast of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.
- Tennisen Bight*, see Jan Teunissenbukta.
- Tennvatna** 74° 29' N 19° 12' E  
Small lakes in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After the bird tenna (terne) = tern (*Sterna macrura*). Hoel 1925.
- Tennøya*, see Sternekkøya.  
*Tenor Hill*, see Tenoren.
- Tenoren** 78° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 655 m, northeast of Adventdalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the tenor (singer). The name is connected with Operafjellet (Opera mountain) situated at the back of Tenoren. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 17. *Tenor Hill*, De Geer 1912.
- Teodolittkollen** 80° 05' N 19° 10' E  
52 m high crag 400 m from the shore and facing Søre Franklinbreen, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the thedolite crag. Olsson (1959) p. 9.
- Teresiatoppen*, see Maria Theresiatoppen.  
*Terna*, see Miethelholmen.
- Terneøya** 77° 35.0' N 20° 50.5' E  
One of the islands in Bjørnholmane outside Grunnlinesletta on the southwestern part of Edgeøya. T. = the tern island. Moberg (1960) p. 160.
- Terningen*, see Dietrichholmen.
- Ternungane** 77° 27.6' N 14° 08.5' E  
Four lakelets on the northern side of the lower part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the nestlings of the Arctic tern. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Ternøyane*, see Bjørnholmane.  
*Terra di Laura*, see Kapp Laura.  
*Terra di Re Carlo*, see Kong Karls Land.  
*Terra di Sud Ost*, see Süd-Oster-Land.  
*Terra regis Jacobi*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Terra Verde*. The coast north of Barkhamodden. Dudley 1646.  
*Terre Bünsow*, see Bünsow Land.  
*Terre de Sud-Ouest*, see Nordaustlandet.  
*Terre Dickson*, see Dickson Land.  
*Terre du Roi Charles*, see Kong Karls Land.  
*Terre Garwood*, see Garwood Land.  
*Terre glacée russe*, see Russkajas Ledjanaja Zemlja.  
*Terre Gustaf Adolf*, see Gustav Adolf Land.  
*Terre Gustaf V*, see Gustav V Land.  
*Terre Haakon VII*, see Haakon VII Land.  
*Terre Margareta*, see Lomfjordhalvøya.  
*Terre Nordenskiöld*, see Nordenskiöld Land.  
*Terre Oscar II*, see Oscar II Land.  
*Terres Basses et Coupées*, see Tusenøyane.
- Terrierfjellet** 78° 41' N 17° 20' E  
The northernmost and highest of the two mountains, the other named Ferrierfjellet, in the lower part of Nordenskiöldbreen, northernmost in Bünsow Land. Ascended by A. Hacker, Günther Freiherr von Saar and H. Sattler during the summer of 1905, and by members of the First Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen on July 26, 1921. From a distance, the mountain looks like a lying terrier, hence the name. *Erzherzogin-Maria-Josepha-Pyramide*, Hacker and von Saar (1909) p. 110.
- Terta** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
Small nunatak, 478 m, east of Mühlbackerbreen, southwest in Torell Land. T. = the tart. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Tessemgrunnen** 77° 50' N 13° 00' E  
Shoal off the coast between Lågneset and Kapp Linné, outside the western coast of Nordenskiöld Land. After Einar Tessem, assistant to the hydrographic surveyors of the Hoel and Staxrud expedition in 1913. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Tessin Gl.*, see Tessinbreen.
- Tessinbreen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Small glacier south of Svenskegattet, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Tessin, Swedish family, including Nicodemus Tessin Jun., 1654-1728, city architect in Stockholm. *Tessin Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Tessinfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain east of Tessinbreen, northeast on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Tessin, Swedish family, including Nicodemus Tessin Jun., 1654-1728, city architect in Stockholm. *Mt Tessin*, De Geer 1913.



*Tête de Galles*, see Kvalhovden.

**Tethysfjellet** 78° 50' N 17° 20' E

The first nunatak north of Saturnfjellet, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. Thetys is a satellite of Saturn. Harland 1952.

**Tetingvatna** 77° 47.2' N 13° 52' E

Three small lakes northeast of Flosjøen, between Lågnესflya and Lågnესrabbane, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Titing or teting (dialect for spurv) = sparrow. Here after the snowbird or snowflake. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Tetraederet** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E

528 m high nunatak between Nørdstetinden and Ishuset, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. On a lower peak, 514 m, a cairn was erected by Wilhelm Solheim during the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1918. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Tetraedret*, see Grimalditoppen.

*Teufels C.*, see Hakluythovden.

*Teufels Cap*, see Hakluythovden.

*Teufels-Huck*, see Hakluythovden.

*Teufels-Insel*, see Djevleøya.

*Teufelssteine*, see Knorten.

**Texas Bar** 79° 37' N 12° 44' E

Hut about 1.5 km northeast of Hornbækpollen, on the northern coast of Liefdefjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After Texas, USA. The hut was built by the Norwegian hunter H. Nøis 1927. Salvigsen 1977.

**Thalia** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E

Mountain south of Wijdefjorden, northeasternmost in James I Land. The shape of the mountain resembles that of an amphitheatre, and therefore it was named after one of the Greek Muses, Thalia, patroness of Comedy. Lid 1929. *Der Krater*, Wegener 1913 a.

**Thank God Bay** 80° 00' N 22° 00' E

Little bay on the northern side of Lewisodden, Nordaustlandet. Glen and Croft (1937) p. 254.

*The Auk-horn*, see Alkhornet.

*The Bar*, see Forlandsrevet.

*The Barr*, see Forlandsrevet.

*The Bluff*, see Bluffvarden.

*The Castle*, see Borgen.

*The Circular Ice Cap*, see Rundisen.

*The Citadel*, see Citadellet.

*The Cone*, see Alfred Larsentoppen.

*The Cone*, see Hyrneknatten.

*The Coolins*, 78° 30' N 11° E. Mountain group west of Geikiebrane, Prins Karls Forland. No geographical unit. After the Coolins, hill in the Isle of Skye, Scotland. Bruce 1909.

*The Cove*, see Russehamna.

*The Crocodile*, see Krokodillen.

*The Deadman*, see Daudmannen.

*The Devil's Waggonway*, 79° 30' N 11° E. Name used of the medial moraine of Waggonwaybreen at the head of Magdalenefjorden. Broke 1807.

*The Disco*, see Stonebreen.

*The English Pile*, see Engelske Staur.

*The Foreland*. Unknown anchorage in the northern part of Forlandsundet. Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 232.

*The Gill*, see Gjelet.

*The Glen*, see Borgdalen.

*The great Indraught*, see Isfjorden.

*The Hanging Ice Berg*, see Hengebreen.

*The Ivory gate*, see Elfenbeinporten.

*The Keel*, see Kjølen.

*The Lifeguard*, see Drabanten.

*The Nunatak*, see Buchananryggen.

*The Oval Ice Cap*, see Langrundisen.

*The Pinkie*, see Veslefingeren.

*The Ravine*. Name of a region on Blomstrandhalvøya, Kongsfjorden where there are ravines and knolls. N.E.C. (1913) p. 19.

*The Sack*. This name perhaps suggests a cul-de-sac, i.e. a fiord or a bay in the ice. Cannot be identified. Hudson (1607) p. 302.

*The Saddle*, see Klovningen.

*The Saurian Mountains*, see Saurieberget.

*The Seven Ice Mountains*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*The Seven Islands*, see Sjuøyane.

*The Sidlaws*, 78° 50' N 10° 30' E. Group name of the northernmost mountains in Prins Karls Forland. Name superfluous. After Sidlaw Hills in Scotland. Bruce 1913.

*The Thousand Islands*, see Tusenøyane.

*The Waggonway Ice Berg*, see Waggonwaybreen.

*Theodor Heuss Land*. The northwestern corner of Barentsøya. After the president of the German Federal Republic Theodor Heuss, 1884-1963. Orvin.

*Thermometer H.*, see Blåshaugen.

**Thetingtjørnene** 74° 27' N 19° 12' E

Small lakes north of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. After Fredrik Christian Garman Theting, b. 1881, Norwegian mining engineer, manager of the coal mines of Bjørnøen A.S on Bjørnøya 1923-25. Hoel 1925.

**Thiisaksla** 77° 22.8' N 14° 21.0' E

The northwestern, outlying part of Thiisfjella, on the eastern side of Thiisdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Thiisbukta** 78° 50' N 11° 12' E

Innermost part of Kolhamna, Ny-Ålesund, on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Erling Einar Angell Thiis, 1870-1958, Norwegian civil engineer, with Chr. Anker, Halden, Norway. He prepared the financing and exploitation of coal-fields in Spitsbergen from 1908 to 1916. In addition, he initiated and acted as intermediary in the sale of the American coal-fields in Spitsbergen to Norway in 1914-16. Svalbard MS-map 1914.

**Thiisdalen** 77° 22.8' N 14° 18.5' E

1.7 km long, tributary valley to Slettfjelldalen, between Seljehaugfjellet and Thiisaksla in Thiisfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Erling Einar Angell Thiis, 1870-1958, Norwegian civil engineer, with Chr. Anker, Halden, Norway. He prepared the financing and exploitation of coal-fields in Spitsbergen from 1908 to 1916. In addition, he initiated and acted as intermediary in the sale of the American coal-fields in Spitsbergen to Norway in 1914-16. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Thiisfjellet** 77° 22.3' N 14° 22.5' E

Mountain with the peaks 578, 610, 689, 665 and 595 m, between Slettfjelldalen and Botnedalen northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Erling Einar Angell Thiis, 1870-1958, Norwegian civil engineer, with Chr. Anker, Halden, Norway. He prepared the financing and exploitation of coal-fields in Spitsbergen from 1908 to 1916. In addition, he initiated and acted as intermediary in the sale of the American coal-fields in

Spitsbergen to Norway in 1914-16.

*Third Reef*, see Straumtangen.

*Thistle Point*, see Tistelodden.

**Thistlegrunnen** 77° 39.0' N 14° 40.5' E  
Shallow in the inner part of Bellsund, 1.5 km west of the western point of Nathorst Land. After the steam yacht "Thistle", belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, commanded by captain Findlay Kerr, and which grounded on the rock in 1893. Swedish chart 301, 1921. *Tistelgr*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).

*Tho Smyths bay*, see Keerwyck.

*Thomas Smiths öar*, see Thomas Smithøyane.

**Thomas Smithøyane** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Group of small islands in the western entrance to Freemansundet, between Barentsøya and Edgeøya. After Sir Thomas Smith or Smythe, 1558-1625, English merchant adventurer, one of the governors of the Muscovy Company, London. *Ils Thomas Smith*, Wassiliew 1925; *Smith In.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Smiths Iles*, Wood 1711; *Sr. Thomas Smiths I.*, Edge 1625; *Thomas Smiths öar*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Thomasøyane*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

*Thomasøyane*, see Thomas Smithøyane.

*Thompson Ground*, see Thompsongrunnen.

**Thompsongrunnen** 75° 10.0' N 27° 00.0' E  
Fishing ground between Spitsbergenbanken and Hopen djupet, northeast of Bjørnøya. *Thompson Ground*, Close 1938.

*Thomson Hill*, see Thomsonfjella.

**Thomsonbreen** 77° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Large glacier west of Storfjorden north of Kvalhovden, southeast in Heer Land. After William Thomson, 1824-1907, Baron Kelvin of Largo, English physicist. A number of localities in Spitsbergen have been named after other British scientists and explorers by Petermann. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Thomsonelva** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E  
River along the northern side of Nordenskiöldbreen, easternmost in Dickson Land. After George Thomson, mate of the "Petunia", Bruce's expedition ship to Spitsbergen 1919. See also Brucebreen. *River Thomson*, Mathieson 1922.

**Thomsonfjella** 78° 33.1' N 11° 09.0' E  
About 8 km long, bow-shaped mountain ridge with the heights Ytterryggen 519 and 522 m, Alfred Larsentoppen 559 m, Finneryggen 175 m and Sesshøgda 431 and 409 m, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir J. Arthur Thomson, b. 1861, Scottish scientist, professor at the University of Aberdeen 1899-1930. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mts Larsen*, Isachsen 1915; *Thomson Hill*, Bruce 1913.

**Thomsonryggen** 79° 05' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain along the southern side of Tryggvebreen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Sir Joseph John Thomson, 1856-1940, Cavendish professor of physics, Cambridge 1884, professor of physics at the Royal Institution London 1905, master of Trinity College, Cambridge 1918-40, president B. A. 1909, Royal Society 1911-20, Nobel Prize 1906. Orvin 1960.

*Thor Glacier*, see Eindridebreen.

*Thorbjørnsenfj.*, see Torbjørnsenfjellet.

**Thoretinden** 77° 49.3' N 17° 21.5' E  
The northernmost and highest peak, 1081 m, in Winsnesfjellet, westernmost in Heer Land. After T. S. Winsnes. See Winsnesfjellet. Orvin 1964.

**Thorkelsenfjellet** 78° 29.0' N 12° 30.0' E  
510 m high mountain on the southern side of the inlet to St. Jonsfjorden, in the central western part of Oscar II Land. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants, of the Isachsen expedition, on August 7, 1909, for geographical surveying. After lieutenant Knut Hagbart Gisle Thorkelsen, 1894-1940, Norwegian naval officer, officer and hydrographic surveyor on the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925. *Mt Müller*, Isachsen 1915; *Müller*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Thorkelsenholmen** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Small island off Kapp Borthen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After lieutenant Knut Hagbart Gisle Thorkelsen, 1894-1940, Norwegian naval officer, officer and hydrographic surveyor on the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925. Svalbard MS-maps 1919-25.

*Thorkelsenskarde*, see Thorkelsenskaret.

**Thorkelsenskaret** 76° 35' N 25° 00' E  
Pass between Blåfjellet and Småhumpen in Hopen. After lieutenant Knut Hagbart Gisle Thorkelsen, 1894-1940, Norwegian naval officer, officer and hydrographic surveyor on the Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions 1921, 1923, 1924 and 1925. Iversen 1926. *Thorkelsenskarde*, Iversen 1926.

*Thousand Is*, see Tusenøyane.

*Three Crowns*, see Tre Kroner.

**Thuefjellet** 77° 53.9' N 13° 55.5' E  
Mountain with the peaks 605, 607 and 620 m, on the western side of Klausbreen in Dahlfonna, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Klaus Thue, 1856-1929, Norwegian fisherman and hunter from Tromsø who wintered in Spitsbergen many years, and visited Spitsbergen for about 45 summers. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Thumb Point*, see Tumlingodden.

**Thunaodden** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Point on the southern side of Olafsonbukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Swedish trapper Johan Erikson Thuna from Tuna in Dalarna, 1868-1928. Before going to Spitsbergen he worked as a miner at Birtavarre, Norway. He wintered in Hornsund 1906-07 and on Hopen 1908-09 and after that he worked for two years for Anker in Grønfjorden. 1920-21 he wintered with Olafson in a hut near Thunaodden. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Thymen Strædet*, see Freemansundet.

*Tide Breakers*, see Skvalpeskjer.

*Tide Skerry*, see Floskjeret.

**Tiholmane** 76° 59' N 21° 58' E  
Group of islands comprising the largest islands Lurøya, Kalvøya, Langåra and Rugla, in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.



*Tilas' Berg*, see Tilasberget.

**Tilasberget** 77° 30.6' N 15° 13.0' E  
679 m high mountain between the lower part of Finsterwalderbreen and Hessbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Daniel Tilas, 1712-72, Swedish miner. See also Berzelijustinden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Tilas' Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

**Tillbergfjellet** 78° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 981 m, east of Colesdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Knut Henning Robert Tillberg, 1860-1940, Swedish vice county governor, contributor to the Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Tillberg*, De Geer 1912.

**Tillbergfonna** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Small glacier in the eastern part of Tillbergfjellet, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Tilleybreen** 79° 00' N 17° 20' E  
Small glacier between Laplacetoppen and Maclaurinryggen, south in Ny-Friesland. After professor Cecil Edgar Tilley, b. 1894, Cambridge, UK. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Tilsigbreen** 79° 02.1' N 18° 49.0' E  
Five km long, tributary glacier from west to Hinlopenbreen, north in Olav V Land. T. = the tickle glacier. Lytskjold 1990.

**Timertfjellet** 78° 00' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. After O. Timert, second-in-command of the Russian ice-breaker "Ledokol II", on of the vessels of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Participated during the summers 1899, 1900 and 1901. *Mt Timert*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Timmernäset*, see Tømmerneset.  
*Tinayre Bræ*, see Tinayrebreen.

**Tinayrebreen** 79° 12.5' N 12° 21.0' E  
About 10 km long glacier from Isachsenfonna westwards to Tinayrebukta in Möllerfjorden, in the central western part of Haakon VII Land. After Jean Paul Louis Tinayre, b. 1861, French painter in the service of Prince Albert I of Monaco from 1904. Later he took part in all the Prince's cruises, including the expeditions which Prince Albert organized and Gunnar Isachsen led to Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907, which mapped the area. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Glacier Louis Tinayre*, Isachsen 1912 a; *L. Tinayres Bræ*, Hoel 1909; *Tinayre Bræ*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Tinayrebukta** 79° 12.4' N 12° 05.0' E  
Bay on the eastern side of Möllerfjorden between Generalfjella and Fallièresfjella, 4.5 km km towards the front of Tinayrebreen, limited in the west by a line between Kapp Thoulet and Fancilluspynten, Haakon VII Land. After Jean Paul Louis Tinayre, b. 1861, French painter in the service of Prince Albert I of Monaco from 1904. Later he took part in all the Prince's cruises, including the expeditions which Prince Albert organized and Gunnar Isachsen led to Spitsbergen in 1906 and 1907, which mapped and named the bay. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie Tinayre*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Palmebai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 26; *Tinayres bugt*, Isachsen (1908) p. 149.

*Tinayres bugt*, see Tinayrebukta.  
*Tindbre*, see Körberbreen.

**Tindebreen** 79° 42.1' N 11° 59.0' E  
Two km long glacier from Stortinden, eastwards towards Raudfjorden, on the eastern side of Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1988.

**Tindegga** 76° 55.4' N 16° 12' E  
Sharp ridge eastwards from the summit of Hornsundtind towards Samarinbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. T. = the summit ridge. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Tingvollen*, see Forkbreen.  
*Tinkarp Gl.*, see Tinkarpbreen.

**Tinkarpbreen** 77° 59.2' N 17° 14' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier between Langstakken, Murtoppane and Dalkjegla to the lowest part of Lundströmdalen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. After an old coal mine in Skåne, Sweden. *Tinkarp Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Tinnfatet** 77° 26.0' N 14° 08.0' E  
Lakelet on the southern side of the lower part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the pewter disk. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tipiggane** 78° 45' N 17° 40' E  
Mountain with ten peaks, south of Einpiggan and northwest of Fulmarberget, west in Olav V Land. Orvin 1960.

*Tippen*, see Rypesteinen.

**Tirolarbreen** 77° 24.0' N 15° 46.0' E  
5.5 km long, tributary glacier from southeast to the Penckbreen complex, on the western side of Friherrefjella northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952). *Tiroler Névé*, Hamberg 1905.

**Tirolarpasset** 77° 22.3' N 15° 47.0' E  
Ice covered pass from Zawadzki breen in the Nathorstbreen complex to Tirolarbreen in the Penckbreen complex, between Geografryggen and Langryggen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Tiroler Névé*, see Tirolarbreen.  
*Tiroler Névé*, 77° 20' N 15° 30' E. Upper part of Penckbreen. Hamberg 1905.  
*Tiroler-Feld*, see Blåbuktflya.  
*Tirolergrat*, see Tyrolarkammen.  
*Tirpitz I.*, see Tirpitzøya.

**Tirpitzøya** 78° 45.7' N 28° 39' E  
3.3 km long and 200-500 m wide island outside Breibukta on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After Alfred Friedrich von Tirpitz, 1849-1930, German admiral and statesman. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Tirpitz I.*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 440.

**Tispa** 78° 38.7' N 13° 32.5' E  
Nunatak on the divide between the upper part of Wahlenbergbreen and Devikbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. T. = the bitch. Orvin 1964.

**Tistelbogen** 78° 22.3' N 11° 56' E  
3.3 km wide, open bay between Tistelodden and Davidsonpynten, on the eastern side of Forlandsletta, south on Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

*Tistelgr*, see Thistlegrunnen.

**Tistelodden** 78° 23.2' N 11° 54.0' E  
Cape on the eastern coast of Forlandsletta, between John Rossbukta and Tistelbogen, south on Prins Karls Forland. After the thistle in the Scottish coat of arms. *Thistle Point*, Bruce 1913.

**Titanfjellet** 78° 50' N 17° 20' E  
The second nunatak north of Saturnfjellet, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Titan, the a satellite of Saturn. Harland 1952.

**Titaniahamaren** 78° 45' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak north of Sedgwickjøkulen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After Titania, the satellite of Uranus. Harland 1952.

*Titowa Guba*, see Storfjorden.

**Titrebekken** 74° 31' N 19° 07' E  
Small brook from Titrebekkyttane in the northern part of Bjørnøya. T. = the trickle brook. Hoel 1925.

**Titrebekkyttane** 74° 30' N 19° 08' E  
Small lakes in the northern part of Bjørnøya. T. = the trickle brook puddle. Hoel 1925.

**Tjalkbreen** 79° 29' N 11° 25' E  
Glacier from Tjalken west- and southwards to Sjettebreen in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Tjalken** 79° 29' N 11° 31' E  
Small nunatak at the upper part of Sjettebreen, Albert I Land. T. = havhesten = the fulmar petrel.

**Tjoholmen** 80° 10.3' N 23° 33.7' E  
Islet in Botnvika, Duvefjorden, Orvin Land on Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.

*Tjosåsdalen*, see Tjosaasdalen.

**Tjosaasdalen** 78° 31.1' N 16° 32' E  
About 2 km long valley between Tjosaasfjellet and Brisingefjellet, west in Bünsow Land. After Hans Bernhart Tjosaas, b. 1877, Norwegian sealing skipper from Tromsø, skipper of the motor cutter "Phantom" of Tromsø, chartered by the expedition of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate to Spitsbergen in 1919. *Tjosåsdalen*, Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

*Tjosåselva*, see Tjosaaselva.

**Tjosaaselva** 78° 31.5' N 16° 30' E  
River through Tjosaasdalen to Phantomodden, west in Bünsow Land. After Hans Bernhart Tjosaas, b. 1877, Norwegian sealing skipper from Tromsø, skipper of the motor cutter "Phantom" of Tromsø, chartered by the expedition of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate to Spitsbergen in 1919. *Tjosåselva*, Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

*Tjosåsfjellet*, see Tjosaasfjellet.

**Tjosaasfjellet** 78° 31.2' N 16° 35' E  
670 m high mountain between Tyrellaldalen, Tyrellfjellet, Skeltonfjellet, Tverrådalen, Brisingefjellet and Tjosaasdalen, west in Bünsow Land. After Hans Bernhart Tjosaas, b. 1877, Norwegian sealing skipper from Tromsø, skipper of the motor

cutter "Phantom" of Tromsø, chartered by the expedition of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate to Spitsbergen in 1919. *Mt Tjosaas*, Mathieson 1920; *Tjosåsfjellet*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14.

**Tjukktarmen** 79° 36.7' N 11° 59.0' E  
About 5 km long, tributary glacier from west to Raudfjordbreen, northeast in Albert I Land. T. = the large intestine. See also Tynntarmen. Winsnes 1988.

**Tjuvfjorden** 77° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Fiord, 45 km long and up to 30 km wide, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Baie des Voleurs*, de Reste (1801) p. 93; *Baye de Deeve*, de Reste 1801; *Cross Sound*, Mortier 1693; *De Dieve Baij*, Blaeu 1662; *Deeva Bay*, Lamont (1861) p. 101; *Deeve B.*, Isachsen 1919; *Deeve Bay*, Colom 1650, Pagès 1786; *Deevie Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Deicrowes Bay*, State Papers 1657; *Deicrowes Sond*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Deicrowes Sound*, Edge 1625, Colom 1650; *Deve Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Devebugt*, Isachsen (1919) p. 7; *Devil Bay*, Barrington and Beaufoy (1818) p. 229, Scoresby (1820) Vol. I, p. 140; *Divebay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *Divibay*, Kulstad (1871) p. 72; *Dybebay*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *Dybe-bay*, Pettersen (1885) p. 236; *Dybfjorden*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Dyrebay*, *Dyvebai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 49; *G: Athale*, Dudley 1646; *Londen Bay*, Middelhoven 1634.

**Tjuvfjordhorga** 77° 20.0' N 22° 45.0' E  
About 380 m high mountain on the eastern side of Tjuvfjorden, southeasternmost on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.

**Tjuvfjordlaguna** 77° 33' N 22° 48' E  
Large lagoon in the front of Deltabreen, innermost in Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964. *Delta-See*, Büdel.

**Tjuvfjordmorenen** 77° 32.5' N 22° 40' E  
End moraine of Deltabreen that separates Tjuvfjordlaguna from Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Tjuvfjordskarvet** 77° 33' N 22° 00' E  
Mountain area on the northern side of Tjuvfjorden east of Kuhrbreen, Edgeøya. From neighbouring name.

**Tjuvjomyra** 80° 06' N 22° 24' E  
Bog inside Hallingodden on the western side of Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the skua (Arctic skua) bog. Neilson 1966.

**Tjuvjotjørna** 76° 54.1' N 15° 34' E  
Small lake on the northern part of Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. T. = the skua (Arctic skua) tarn (Lestris parasita). Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Tjuvjovatna** 74° 28' N 18° 48' E  
Several small lakes on the western coast of Bjørnøya. T. = the skua (Arctic skua) lakes. Hoel 1925.

*Tjörn V.* Valley in the coastal mountains north of Lågneset. Cannot be identified. De Geer 1912.

**Tjørnbekken** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Brook from the southern side of Peder Kokkfjellet, flowing through several tarns across Tjørnsletta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn brook. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

T

**Tjørnberget** 78° 26.5' N 11° 38' E  
374 m high mountain on the southern side of Archibald Geikiebreen in the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. T. = the tarn mountain. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Tjørndalen** 77° 33.4' N 14° 13.0' E  
2.5 km long valley between Bellsundhesten, Halvorsenfjellet and Tjørndalsegga, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn valley. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tjørndalsbreen** 77° 32.3' N 14° 15.5' E  
1.5 km long glacier along the eastern side of Bellsundhesten into Tjørndalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn valley glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tjørndalsegga** 77° 33.1' N 14° 16.0' E  
About 2 km long ridge with the heights 627 and 538 m, between Blomlibreen and Tjørndalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn valley ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tjørnnes** 78° 36.7' N 12° 01.5' E  
1.2 km wide point on the southern part of Kaffiøyra, southwest of the front of Elisebreen, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. T. = the tarn point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Tjørnodden** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Point on the southern side of Veslebukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the tarn point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Tjørnsiget** 79° 45' N 15° 45' E  
Brook in Vassfaret, flowing through several tarns, northwest in Ny-Friesland. T. = the tarn brook. Orvin 1964.

**Tjørnskardet** 77° 58.1' N 13° 51.5' E  
Pass between Linné fjella and Systemafjellet in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the tarn pass. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Tjørnsletta** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Coastal plain with many tarns, between Kokkbekken and Kapp Borthen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**To Systrer** 79° 10' N 13° 00' E  
1235 m high mountain with two peaks in Isachsenfonna, Haakon VII Land. Norwegian translation of the original name. *Die zwei Schwester*, Wegener 1913 a; *Les 2 Sœurs*, Isachsen 1912 a; *Two Syster*, *Two Sisters*, British chart 2751.

*Tobeisen house*, see Tobiesens Hus.

*Tobiasens Haus*, see Tobiesens Hus.

*Tobiesen Fluß*, see Tobiesenelva.

*Tobiesen I.*, see Tobiesenøya.

*Tobiesen Øy*, see Tobiesenholmen.

**Tobiesenelva** 74° 30' N 19° 00' E  
Brook debouching into Herwighamna near Tobiesens Hus, Bjørnøya. After Sivert Kristian Tobiesen, 1821-73, Norwegian sealing skipper who wintered on Bjørnøya 1865-66, where he made the first meteorological winter observations from these parts of the Arctic region. He was in Novaya Zemlya 1872-73, where he died. Hoel 1925. *Tobiesen Fluß*, Kessler 1900.

**Tobiesenholmen** 74° 23' N 19° 12' E  
Islet north of Norskehamna, near the southeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Sivert Kristian Tobiesen, 1821-73, Norwegian sealing skipper who wintered on Bjørnøya 1865-66, where he made the first meteorological winter observations from these parts of the Arctic region. He was in Novaya Zemlya 1872-73, where he died. *Tobiesen Øy*, Isachsen 1912 b; *Tobiesenøya*, Hoel 1925.

**Tobiesens Hus** 74° 30' N 19° 00' E  
House built by Sivert Tobiesen in 1865 at the present Herwighamna, Bjørnøya. After Sivert Kristian Tobiesen, 1821-73, Norwegian sealing skipper who wintered on Bjørnøya 1865-66, where he made the first meteorological winter observations from these parts of the Arctic region. He was in Novaya Zemlya 1872-73, where he died. He built the house at the present Herwighamna. The house is often referred to as being at Nordhamna, which harbour is immediately to the west of Herwighamna. *Tobeisen house*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 209; *Tobiasens Haus*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 5; *Tobiesens stuga*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a.

*Tobiesens stuga*, see Tobiesens Hus.

**Tobiesenøya** 78° 50' N 21° 30' E  
The northeasternmost of Rønnebeckøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After Sivert Kristian Tobiesen, 1821-73, Norwegian sealing skipper who wintered on Bjørnøya 1865-66, where he made the first meteorological winter observations from these parts of the Arctic region. He was in Novaya Zemlya 1872-73, where he died. *Tobiesen I.*, Ulve 1871.

*Tobiesenøya*, see Tobiesenholmen.

**Tobredalen** 78° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Valley between Knorringfjellet and Ottofjellet south of Sassenfjorden, Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the two glaciers valley. Two glaciers flow down into the valley. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Todalen** 78° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Valley on the southern side of Adventdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the second valley, because it is the second valley inland from Longyeardalen. *Langedalen*, Lynge (1936) p. 314.

**Todselva** 78° 05' N 15° 40' E  
River in Todalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Todter Mann*, see Daudmannen.

*Todter Mannes Eyland*, see Likholmen.

**Tofamnamna** 76° 59.2' N 21° 57.5' E  
Harbour inside Langåra, Kalvøya, Lurøya, Sperra, Bommen and Spunset in Tiholmane, Tusenøyene, south of Edgeøya. T. = the two fathoms bay. Gjertz 1990.

**Tokammane** 79° 05' N 18° 20' E  
Mountain ridge formed by two elongated nunataks south of the bend in Polarisbreen, southeasternmost in Ny-Friesland. Orvin 1960.

*Tokorsø*, see Tokrossøya.

**Tokrossøya** 76° 33.4' N 16° 19.5' E  
About 1.2 km long island between Sørkappøya and Spitsbergen. Norwegian translation of the French name. T. = two crosses island. On the island there are two Russian crosses, hence the name. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Ile des deux Crois*, Akhmatov 1910; *Tokorsø*, Kristoffersen (1931) p. 249.

*Tolks Cove*, see Tolkvika.

**Tolkvika** 80° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Small bay in the eastern shore of Verlegenuken, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Possibly after Willem Tolks, Dutch owner of whaling vessels (letter from Dr. F. C. Wieder to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser 1936). *Tolks Cove*, Conway 1906; *Wilhelm Tolkes bugt*, Chydenius (1865) p. 126; *Willem Tolckx Baaytje*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Willem Tolks baaytje*, van Keulen 1707.

**Tollénberget** 80° 10' N 18° 40' E  
Marked rock ridge with a flat top and steep wall towards west and northwest, about 2 km west-northwest of the station, Murchison Bay, Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Edgar Tollén, b. 1925, Swedish electrician and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist (1960) p. 233.

**Tollénbukta** 80° 07' N 19° 06' E  
Bay in Lady Franklinfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Edgar Tollén, b. 1925, Swedish electrician and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Olsson (1960) p. 117.

**Tolmodbukta** 78° 39.8' N 14° 51.5' E  
1.5 km wide bay on the eastern side of the inner part of Ekmanfjorden, close to Tolmodryggen, south in James I Land. T. = patience bay. *Lost Island Bay*, Trevor Battye (1897 b) p. 582.

**Tolmodryggen** 78° 40' N 14° 57' E  
Southwards ridge with two peaks from Kapitol, west of Gravådalen in the southeastern part of James I Land. Norwegian translation of the French name. T. = patience ridge. Thus named because the building of the cairn, which was a difficult task, required both time and patience, because of the few suitable stones available. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 20. *Set de la Patience*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 74; *Set Taalmodigheten*, Isachsen 1915; *Taalmodighetens top*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 74.

*Tolox Bai*, 79° 55' N 16° 30' E. Probably identical with Tolkvika, but in this map it appears in the western shore of Sorgfjorden. Petermann 1864.

**Tolstadfjellet** 78° 40' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 891 m, in the peninsula between Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, southeast in James I Land. After Bernhard Tolstad, b. 1879, cartographer at the Geographical Survey of Norway. Participated in the drawing of Isachsen's maps of Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Tolstad*, Isachsen 1915.

*Tomasfjellet*, see Sir Thomasfjellet.

**Tomboloøya** 80° 10' N 18° 30' E  
Small island in Franklinfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After tombolo (Italian), sandy spit connecting an island with the coast. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *I. Tombola*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Tommelbreen** 79° 30' N 18° 30' E  
Glacier south of Tommelpynten, on the eastern side of Lomfjordenhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. T. = the thumb glacier. *Duim Gl.*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Tommeldalen** 79° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Valley south of Tommelbreen, Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. T. = the thumb valley. *Le vallon Mjölner*, De Geer (1923) p. 12; *Vallée Duim*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Tommelen** 79° 33' N 18° 44.8' E  
The westernmost of Tommeløyane in Hinlopenstretet. T. = the thumb.

**Tommeliten** 77° 26.6' N 15° 18.0' E  
600 m high nunatak protruding through the ice in the upper part of Finsterwalderbreen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the little thumb. Fairy tales character. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Tommelpynt*, see Tommelpynten.

**Tommelpynten** 79° 30' N 18° 30' E  
Point on the western shore of Hinlopenstretet opposite Tommeløyane, Ny-Friesland. Norwegian translation of the Dutch name. *Duym Pt*, Parry 1828, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Duym Punt*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Duyn Pt*, Jackson (1931) p. 277; *Tommelpynt*, Christie (1851) p. 8.

**Tommeløyane** 79° 33' N 18° 50' E  
Group of small islands, comprising Tommelen, Steiløya and Strilane, in Hinlopenstretet. T. = the thumb islands. Navnekomiteen (1925), Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Eyland*, Poort 1720; *Het Steyl Eyland*, Poort 1720; *Iles Duim*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Tommøya*, see Wilhelmøya.

**Tomtegubben** 78° 27.9' N 13° 37.5' E  
About 710 m high peak northeast in Trollheimen, between Eidembreen and Borebreen, south in Oscar II Land. T. = the brownie. Orvin 1960.

**Tomtodden** 77° 30.2' N 14° 32.5' E  
Point on the western coast of the inner part of Recherchefjorden, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the house site point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tomtvika** 77° 31.9' N 13° 56.5' E  
Small bay in the central part of Lognedalsflya, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the house site bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tonedalen** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Small valley between Tonefjellet and Jens Erikfjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Tonefjellbreen** 77° 07.0' N 15° 17.5' E  
Small glacier between Tonefjellet and Rundingen, southwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d.



- Tonefjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 933 m, north of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Tone Johanne Werenskiöld, b. 1913, daughter of the Spitsbergen explorer, professor Werner Werenskiöld, in 1936 married to G. M. Sverdrup Thygeson. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Tones Fjell*, Hoel (1922) p. 15.
- Tones Fjell*, see Tonefjellet.
- Tongbreen** 79° 08.1' N 12° 22.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier on the southern side in the Fjortende Julibreen complex, west in Haakon VII Land. T. = the pair of tongs glacier. Helle 1984.
- Tonikabreen** 77° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Small glacier between Trekløveren and the southwestern part of Langleiken, Torell Land. T. = the key-tone glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Topiggane*, see Tvipiggane.  
*Topp Gl.*, see Toppbreen.
- Toppbreen** 77° 53.9' N 16° 34' E  
Small glacier on the western side of Liljevalchfjellet, in the southeastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the summit glacier. *Topp Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Toppbreen** 76° 38.3' N 16° 55' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier on the northern slope of Keilhaufjellet, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. T. = the summit glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Toppegga** 77° 21.4' N 17° 22.5' E  
Mountain ridge with the summits 476, 520, 550, 494, 485 and 500 m, between Emil'janovbreen, Anna Margrethebreen, Giæverfjellet and Schönrockfjellet, east in Torell Land. T. = the summit ridge. Arnesen 1985.
- Toppskarvet** 79° 25' N 11° 20' E  
Mountain on the northern corner between Lilliehöökreen and Becquerelbreen, in the central part of Albert I Land. T. = the summit barren mountain. Orvin 1960.
- Tor*, 79° 50' N 16° 30' E. Mountain west of Sorgfjorden. Rosén (1913) p. 18.
- Torafjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
1124 m high mountain between Holtedahlfonna, Morabreen and Holmströmbreen and between Stavkyrkja, Idrefjellet, Elvdakfjellet and Stauren, west in James I Land. After Tora Holtedahl, née Gurstad, 1889-1980, married in 1912 to professor Olaf Holtedahl, Norwegian geologist and polar explorer. *Mt Tora*, Isachsen 1915.
- Torbern Bergmans B.*, see Bergmanfjellet.
- Torbjørnsenfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 663 m, north of outer part of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Anders Torbjørnsen, b. 1870, Ørsnes near Tønsberg, Norwegian ship-owner, contributor to the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition 1917. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Thorbjørnsenfj.*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Tordalen** 78° 37.5' N 16° 00' E  
Tributary valley to Mimerdalen between Torfjellet and Jotunfonna, in the central part of Dickson Land. After Tor, god in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Tordenryggen*, see Toreryggen.
- Tordenskjoldberget** 78° 52' N 28° 12' E  
Mountain from Passet in southwest to Utsynet in northeast, towards Lågsletta in the western part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. After legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiöld, 1690-1720. *Cap Tordenskiöld*, Johnsen 1872; *Tordenskiölds Berg*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b.
- Tordenskjoldbukta** 78° 17.6' N 12° 57.0' E  
About 1.5 km wide, open bay between Marstrandodden and Kanonodden, on the western coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. After legendary naval officer Petter Wessel Tordenskiöld, 1690-1720. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Tordenskiölds Berg*, see Tordenskjoldberget.  
*Torell Bukten*, see Torellbukta.
- Torell Land** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Area between Hambergbukta to the head of Hornsund, through Hambergbreen and Hornbreen, and from Burgerbukta through Mühlbacherbreen, Nornebreen, Zawadzki breen to Van Keulenfjorden at the mouth of Nathorst breen, further north through Doktorbreen between Sökkelen and Søkkfjellet through Strongbreen to Kvalvågen. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. Isachsen 1919. *Kraju Torella*, Kosiba (1958) p. 97; *Torell's Land*, De Geer 1900.
- Torell Valley*, see Torelldalen.
- Torellbreen** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Originally only one name was given for the two large glaciers flowing together south of Raudfjellet and forming a long glacier front of about 20 km. The detailed mapping has, however, revealed that there are actually two glaciers which have been named Austre Torellbreen and Vestre Torellbreen. The old name is used for the lower part of the two glaciers where they flow together, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. The glacier was traversed by Swedish archaeologist and mineralogist G. Nordenskiöld and companions in June 1890 and by A. Hoel, J. Gløersen and A. Koller of the Norwegian Hoel and Røvig expedition in 1918. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Iceberg*, Hydrographic Office 1835; *Iceberg Mount*, Scoresby (1820) p. 73; *Slaadberg*, Conway 1906; *Storisfjellet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 12; *Torell's isfjell*, Nathorst 1884.
- Torellbräckan*, 77° 54.5' N 17° 04' E. 18 km long mountain wall from Torellfjellet to Langhummelen at the southern side of Kjellströmdalen. De Geer 1919 a.
- Torellbukta** 77° 48' N 16° 30' E  
About 3.5 km wide, open bay between Conwentzodden and Grusodden, on the southern shore of the inner part of Van Mijenfjorden, north in Nathorst Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological

Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Torell Bukten*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Torelldalen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Wide valley east of Woodfjorden, debouching into Mushamna, north in Andrée Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. See also Ottobreen. *Torell Valley*, De Geer 1913.

**Torellfjellet** 77° 50.8' N 16° 58' E  
Mountain area comprising Torellnosa, Martinkampen, Frohatten and the show-covered central part of Bjartfonna, between Vallåkrabreen, Svingombreen, Stabbarpbreen and Van Mijenfjorden, westernmost in Heer Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. F. Cöster carried out photogrammetric observations from the mountain in 1924. Ascended by A. Koller and assistants, of the Hoel Expedition, on June 30, 1925, for geographical surveying. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25. *Torellinv.*, Saraste 1925 b; *Torell's Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

**Torellflaket** 77° 00' N 14° 20' E  
About 10 km long and 6 km wide area northernmost in Hornsundbanken, southwest of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. Svalbard chart 509 (1944).

*Torellinv.*, see Torellfjellet.

**Torellkjegla** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
Large cone formed by Isfjellelva, in the central of the front of Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Torellbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Torellmorena*, see Torellmorenen.

**Torellmorenen** 77° 47.7' N 16° 27' E  
About 9 km long moraine between Conwentzodden and Fagerstaneset, along the northern shore of Nathorst Land. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. *Torellmorena*, Svalbard map B12 (1953); *Torells Morän*, Kjellström 1901.

**Torellmorenen** 77° 10' N 14° 40' E  
Large medial moraine between Austre Torellbreen and Vestre Torellbreen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. See Torellbreen.

**Torellneset** 79° 20' N 20° 30' E  
The southwestern point of Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After professor Otto Martin Torell, 1828-1900, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1871-97, Swedish geologist and student of the Ice Age. He led expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1858 and 1861. Visited by captain Koldewey on Aug. 29, 1868 (Petermann-Koldewey (1871) p. 47). Jäderin of the Arc-of-Meridian Expedition put up a signal on the cape on Aug. 8, 1898 (Wassiliew (1912) p. 7). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Cap*

*du Sud*, Bellin 1764; *Cap Torell*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *De Zuyd hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Kaap Torell*, Muller 1874; *Ulveneset*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Zuid-kaap*, Muller 1874; *Zuyd Kaap*, Zorgdrager 1720; *South Hook*, Scoresby 1820 b, Lamont 1861; *Syd Cap*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Süd Cap*, Pagès 1786.

*Torellnesfjellene*, see Torellnesfjellet.

**Torellnesfjellet** 79° 20' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain near Torellneset, Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. See Torellneset. *Mt C. Torell*, De Geer 1923 a; *Torellnesfjellene*, Thompson (1953) p. 299.

**Torellnosa** 77° 50.7' N 16° 53' E  
The westernmost part of Torellfjellet on the divide between Sveabukta and Rindersbukta, west in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. See Torellfjellet. Arnesen 1969.

*Torell's Berg*, see Torellfjellet.

*Torells isfjell*, see Torellbreen.

*Torells Land*, see Torell Land.

*Torells Morän*, see Torellmorenen.

**Torelva** 78° 38' N 16° 02' E  
The elongation of Mimerelva through Tordalen, in the central part of Dickson Land. *Southern Rivulet*, Nilsson (1941) pp. 43-44.

*Torenhus*. House north of Ravehytta, a Russian house half covered by sand. This can not be Torénhuset, which is supposed to have been situated between Toolefjellet and Straumtangen. Ritter (1938) p. 56.

**Toreryggen** 78° 55' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain between Harkerbreen and Formidablebreen, south in Ny-Friesland. *Tordenryggen*, Harland 1952.

**Torfjellet** 78° 39' N 15° 58' E  
784 m high mountain innermost in Mimerdalen, between Odindalen and Tordalen in the central part of Dickson Land. After the god Tor in Norse mythology. *Mt Tor*, Stensiö 1918.

*Torgersruds warde*, see Torgersrudvarden.

**Torgersrudvarden** 79° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Cairn on the northern side of Lomfjorden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. *Torgersruds warde*, Heritsch (1939) p. 104.

**Torgersruudfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 776 m, west of Raudfjorden, between Hamiltonbreen and Smithbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Jacob Torgersruud, b. 1864, Swedish physician, member of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1900 (wintering in Sorgfjorden) and 1901. *Mt Torgersrud*, De Geer 1913; *Set Torgersrund*, Guissee 1904.

*Torgny Gl.*, see Torgnybreen.

**Torgnybekkene** 78° 13.0' N 13° 30.0' E  
Two brooks from Torgnybreen across the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra to Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Torgny Torgnysson Lagmann, according to Snorri's Heimskringla, Swedish presiding judge (lagmann) in Tiundaland



during the time of Olof Skötkonung and Olav Haraldsson, in the beginning of the 11th century. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Torgnybreen** 78° 14.2' N 13° 34.0' E  
About 3 km long glacier between Lexfjellet, Lagmannstoppen and Daudmannen, southernmost in Oscar II Land. After Torgny Torgnysson Lagmann, according to Snorri's Heimskringla, Swedish "lagmann" (presiding judge) in Tiundaland during the time of Olof Skötkonung and Olav Haraldsson, in the beginning of the 11th century. *Torgny Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

*Torkildsen I.*, see Torkildsenøya.

**Torkildsenøya** 78° 50' N 21° 00' E  
Small island, one of the Rønnbeckøyane in Hinlopenstretet. After T. Torkildsen, sealing skipper. *Torkildsen I.*, Ulve 1872; *Torküdsen*, Kükenthal 1890.

*Torküdsen*, see Torkildsenøya.

**Tornefjellet** 78° 39.1' N 14° 01.5' E  
About 1000 m high mountain between Sveabreen and Bardebreen, southwest in James I Land. After Torne, river in Norrbotten, Sweden. *Mt Torne*, De Geer 1912.

**Torsfonna** 79° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Plateau-glacier in the northern part of Lomfjordhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. After the god Tor in Norse mythology. *Névé dôme Tor*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Torskevatnet** 80° 16.8' N 22° 39.5' E  
Lake between Vindbukta and Reinsdyrvidda in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the cod lake. The degree of saltiness in the lake is very high, and during the summer of 1990, two Russians fished cod here, hence the name. Vinje 1990.

**Torsneset** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Corner of the mountain Ove Dahlfjellet, projects into the head of Vestfjorddalen, southeasternmost in Andrée Land. After Tor, god in Norse mythology. Lid 1929.

**Torstjærna** 74° 29' N 19° 08' E  
Small lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After Thor Haabeth, b. 1888, civil engineer, Norwegian business man, Stavanger. Partner in the first joint concern which owned Bjørnøya 1915-18. Visited the island in 1916 and wintered here with his whole family in 1921-22 as a representative of the Board of Directors of Bjørnøen A.S. Member of the board 1918-35. He was one of the founders of Bjørnøen A.S, which worked the coal mines on the island 1918-25. See also Olatjærna and Haabethvatnet. Hoel 1925.

*Torvedalen*, see Bolterdalen.

*Torvedalshaugen*, see Bolterdalshaugen.

*Totemann-Insel*, see Likholmen.

*Toter Mann Sp.*, see Dödmandsören.

**Totippgrunnen** 78° 22.0' N 10° 31.0' E  
Shoal about 10 km southwest of Kaldneset, central on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard chart 507 (1939).

**Totippsnaget** 78° 20' N 09° 40' E  
Projecting part of Forlandsbanken, west of Forlandsletta, southwest on PKF. Iversen 1935, Svalbard chart 507 (1949).

**Tott** 80° 30' N 20° 04' E  
Crag east on Chermsideøya, north of Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Tott, figure in the cartoon "Knoll og Tott" in the Norwegian journal "Hjemmet". See also Knoll.

**Tottodden** 80° 32' N 19° 53' E  
Point between Nordkapp and Nordkappbukta, Chermsideøya, north of Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Tovenaars Eil.* Locality east of Edgeøya, cannot be identified. Bachiene 1772 b.

**Toverudfjellet** 76° 49.8' N 16° 21.5' E  
728 m high nunatak between Sergievskijpasset, Samarinbreen, Mefonna and Olsokbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. After Gudbrand Toverud, b. 1888, Toverud farm, Brandbu, Norway, assistant to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition 1919 when mapping Sørkapp Land. Ascended by Norwegian geologist Adolf Hoel on Aug. 4, 1919, for geological investigation work. On August 5, 1919, A. Koller with K. Egge and G. Toverud ascended the mountain, built a cairn, 1.2 m high, and carried out triangulation and photogrammetric work. Solle (1935) p. 56, Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Tovikbukta** 79° 49.8' N 13° 12.5' E  
About 5 km wide bay at the eastern side of Sven Olssondalen, on the northern coast of Reinsdyrflya, Haakon VII Land. T. = the two coves bay. Orvin 1964.

**Tovikbukta** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Open bay in the southeastern part of Hopen. After the motor cutter "Tovik", vessel used by Thor Iversen's expedition which explored and mapped the island in 1924. Iversen 1926.

**Tovikvatnet** 79° 49.6' N 13° 14.0' E  
Small lake at the shore of Tovikbukta, northwest on Reinsdyrflya, Haakon VII Land. T. = the two coves lake. Orvin 1964.

*Trabant*, see Drabanten.

*Trabant I.*, see Drabanten.

*Training Squadron Island*, see Reinholmen.

*Trangdalen*, see Juvdalen.

*Trangskardbreen*, see Trongskarbreen.

*Trangskardet*, see Trongskaret.

**Trankollane** 79° 33' N 11° 05' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, between Gullybreen and Brokebreen, Storsteinhalvøya in Albert I Land. T. = the fish oil hill.

**Transparentbreen** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier between Backlundtoppen and Rogaševryggen, on the divide between Olav V Land and Sabine Land. *Glacier "Transparent"*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 79; *Glacier Skovznoi*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 133.

**Transportpasset** 78° 45' N 18° 00' E  
Ice covered pass between Mjølfjella and Massonfjellet, west in Olav V Land. T. = the transport pass. Orvin 1960.

**Trappeskaret** 74° 26' N 19° 13' E  
Pass on the northwestern side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. T. =

the staircase pass. It forms a stair-shaped ledge, hence the name. Hoel 1925.

**Trappvatnet** 80° 00' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Nordvika at the head of Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Swedish jingle "Tripp, trapp, trull". See also Trippvatnet and Trullvatnet. Schytt and Blake.

*Traquair Beaches*, see Traquairstranda.

**Traquairstranda** 78° 36.7' N 10° 54.0' E  
Nine km long, coastal plain from the northern side of Havsnæs to the southern end of Marmen, on the northwestern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Dr. Ramsay Heatley Traquair, 1840-1912, of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, authority in fossil fishes. *Plaine Traquair*, Isachsen 1915; *Traquair Beaches*, Bruce 1913.

*Traudalen*, see Trogdalen.

**Traudalen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small valley west of Brøggerfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. T. = the trough valley. After its shape. *Traugdalen*, Orvin (1934) p. 20.

*Trauerberg*, see Krosshaugen.

*Traugdalen*, see Traudalen.

*Traugvatnet*, see Trauvatnet.

*Traun Grat*, see Traunkammen.

**Traunkammen** 76° 57.4' N 16° 12' E  
About 3 km long mountain ridge with the heights 675 and 455 m, between Petersenbreen, Samarinvågen and Samarinbreen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Otto Traun, 1818-54, Austrian count, married in 1884 to Countess Eleonore Wilczek, 1825-50, oldest sister of Count Hans Wilczek whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 named the mountain. *Randberget*, Solle (1935) p. 56; *Traun Grat*, Sterneck 1874.

**Traunpynten** 76° 58.2' N 16° 11' E  
Moraine covered point in the elongation of Traunkammen, northernmost in Sørkapp Land. After Otto Traun, 1818-54, Austrian count, married in 1884 to Countess Eleonore Wilczek, 1825-50, oldest sister of Count Hans Wilczek whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 named the mountain.

**Trauvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Small lake in uppermost part of Traudalen, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. *Traugvatnet*, Orvin 1934 b.

*Traverse Island*, see Gyldénøyane.

*Tre Brødre*, see Tre Brør.

**Tre Brør** 79° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Three nunataks just south of To Systrer, in the eastern part of Isachsenfonna, southeast in Haakon VII Land. T. B. = the three brothers. Orvin 1960. *Tre Brødre*, Orvin 1960.

**Tre Kroner** 78° 50' N 13° 20' E  
Three nunataks, Svea 1226 m, Nora 1226 m and Dana 1175 m, in Kronebreen, westernmost in James I Land. T. K. = the three crowns. Hermoder (1824) p. 310, Isachsen 1912 b. *Drei*

*Kronen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c, Dittmer (1901) p. 179; *Dreij nordische Kronen*, Martin (1758) p. 106; *Dreikronenberg*, Rohrmann (1941) p. 106; *Kolme Kruunua*, Saraste (1925) p. 91; *Les trois Couronnes*, French chart 5375; *Three Crowns*, Scoresby 1820 b, Conway 1898 a; *Tre Kronor*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Tre Nordiska Kronor*, Moberg (1959) p. 67; *Tri Korony*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 34.

*Tre Kronor*, 74° 25' N 19° 10' E. Group name of the three peaks of Miseryfjellet, Urd, Verdande and Skuld. Nathorst (1898) p. 328.

*Tre Kronor*, see Tre Kroner.

*Tre Nordiska Kronor*, see Tre Kroner.

**Trebrepasset** 78° 59' N 17° 20' E  
Ice covered pass between Kvitbreen and Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. T. = the three glaciers pass. Orvin 1960.

*Tredalen*, see Bolterdalen.

**Tredalshytta** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Hut at the outlet of Bolterdalen in Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. The hut has also been named Bing-hytta, after Bing junior. Balstad (1955) p. 401. *Bing-hytta*, Balstad (1955) p. 401.

**Tredalspasset** 78° 38.8' N 15° 51' E  
Pass between the southern point of Friggfjella and the northern point of Njordfjellet, between Rinddalen and two, small valleys, in the central part of Dickson Land. Harland 1952.

**Tredjebreen** 79° 20' N 10° 30' E  
The third glacier from the south on the coast between Krossfjorden and Hamburgbukta, southwest in Albert I Land. T. = the third glacier. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Glacier No. 3*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Trehyrningen** 78° 56' N 11° 50' E  
Small tarn, 900 m west of Kolhamna, in Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. T. = the three corners. Bay 1913.

**Trehyrningen** 74° 26' N 19° 07' E  
Small lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. T. = the three corners. *Trihyrningen*, Hoel 1925.

**Trehøgddalen** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary valley to Eskerdalen from east on the southern side of Trehøgdene, west in Sabine Land. T. = the three hills valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Trehøgdene** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Sassendalen, east of the valley which leads to Brentskardet, west in Sabine Land. T. = the three hills. Norwegian adaption of the English name. Conway 1897 b. *Trident Peak*, Conway 1897 b.

**Trehøgdhallet** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Slope between Trehøgdene and Sassanelva, west in Sabine Land. T. = the three hills slope. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Trekantbreen** 79° 27.7' N 12° 19.0' E  
Tributary glacier from Trekanten, east-southeast to Sekkebreen in the Monacobreen complex, Haakon VII Land. T. = the triangle glacier. Orvin 1964.



- Trekanten** 79° 20' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain, 1094 m, southwest of the head of Liefdefjorden, Haakon VII Land. T. = the triangle. *La Pyramide*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Trekløverbreen** 77° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Glacier on the southwestern side of the mountain Trekløveren, north of Storbreen, southeast in Torell Land. T. = the triumvirate glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Trekløveren** 77° 10' N 16° 20' E  
Mountain with three branches forming peaks with heights 650, 657 and 658 m, north of Storbreen, southeast in Torell Land. T. = the triumvirate. Orvin 1955.
- Treplogen** 78° 29.4' N 18° 09.6' E  
Small nunatak west of Petermannbreen, south of Stenjarnet, north in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Treskel Viken*, see Treskelbukta.
- Treskelbukta** 77° 00.7' N 16° 17' E  
About 800 m wide bay between Treskelen and the more newly formed spit east of the northern part of Treskelen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. T. = the threshold bay. *Treskel Viken*, Heintz (1953) p. 16.
- Treskelen** 77° 00.5' N 16° 15' E  
Peninsula projecting from Hyrnefjellet into the inner part of Hornsund, southwesternmost in Torell Land. T. = the threshold. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Treskelodden** 76° 59.5' N 16° 35.5' E  
The southernmost point of Treskelen, in the innermost part of Hornsund, southwesternmost in Torell Land. T. = the threshold point. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Treskelstupet*, 77° 01' N 16° 14' E. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Trestein*, see Tresteinane.
- Tresteinane** 76° 33' N 17° 03.5' E  
The three, easternmost of the skerries about 6 km outside the southeastern part of Sørkappøya. T. = the three rocks. *Trestein*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Trestikkelen** 74° 28' N 19° 06' E  
Small lake on the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. T. = the three prongs. After its shape, it has three pointed branches. Hoel 1925.
- Trestraumen** 78° 33.8' N 17° 41.9' E  
Glacier with three branches, between Tunabreen and Filchnerfonna and between the northern part of Langtunafjella, Ryggsekken, Kaffikjelen and Gnomén, northwest in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Tretaggen** 77° 55' N 17° 33' E  
Mountain area comprising Taggnuten, Taggryggen and Kløyvdryggen, between Kroppbreen, Hagermanbreen and Edvardbreen, on the southern side of Kjellstrømdalen in Heer Land. T. = the three peaks. *Mt Tretaggen*, De Geer 1919 a.
- Tretåbreen** 79° 32.3' N 11° 22.5' E  
Glacier in the western side of Losvikfjella, tributary to Waggonwaybreen, Albert I Land. T. = the three toes glacier. Liestøl 1988.
- Treu de Cook*, see Cooksundet.  
*Treurenberg*, see Velkomstvardén.  
*Treurenberg*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Treurenberg od. Sorge B.*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Treurenberg-lahti*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Treurenberg-vuono*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Treurenburg*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Treurenburg B.*, see Sorgfjorden.
- Trevatna** 79° 39.6' N 10° 56' E  
Three small lakes northeast of Lyngenhøgda at Danskøya, Albert I Land. Ims and Hovrud 1995.
- Trevor Battyés Glacier*, see Battyebreen.  
*Tri Korony*, see Tre Kroner.  
*Triangelbjerget*, see Triangelen.
- Triangelen** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain peak, 597 m, south of Klinckowstrømfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After its shape. *Dreieck-Sp.*, Wegener 1913 a; *Set Triangle*, Guissez 1904; *Triangelbjerget*, Isachsen (1907) p. 105.
- Triangelen*. Glacier in the southeastern part of Johnsenberget, Kongsøya. Holmgren.  
*Triangelisen*. Glacier in the southeastern part of Johnsenberget, Kongsøya. Holmgren.
- Triarmbreen** 79° 27.5' N 12° 45.5' E  
About 4 km long glacier, tributary from east to Monacobreen, between Widerøefjella and Schivefjellet, north in Haakon VII Land. T. = the three arm glacier. Arnesen 1990.
- Trias Quarter*, 78° 40' N 14° E. District west of Ekmanfjorden. De Geer 1912.
- Triasnuten** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
455 m high nunatak between Wibebreen and Kvalfangarbreen, southwest in Torell Land. Essentially built up of Triassic sediments, hence the name. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Triasodden*. Petcon 1979.  
*Trident Peak*, see Trehøgdene.  
*Trifels*, see Krefftbjerget.  
*Trihyrningen*, see Trehyrningen.
- Trikolorfjellet** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain on the southeastern side of Ålandsvatnet, between Wijdefjorden and Billefjorden, Dickson Land. "Mt Tricolor has got this name from the black and red Culm and the covering white gypsum, which I observed in its western slope in 1882 from the summit of the mountain which Conway later named after the author" (De Geer 1912, p. 351). *Mt Tricolor*, De Geer 1912.
- Trillingane** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain with three peaks, 540, 610 and 570 m, east of Kvalfangarbreen, southwest in Torell Land. T. = the triplets. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Trillingoddene*, 76° 55.2' N 15° 39' E. Three small points at the eastern side of Kulmstranda. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Trilobia Banks*, see Trilobiabankane.

- Trilobiabankane** 78° 14.0' N 14° 47.0' E  
Five banks in the central part of the outermost part of Isfjorden.  
*Trilobia Banks*, De Geer 1912; *Trilobiabankene*.
- Trilobiabankene*, see Trilobiabankane.  
*Tringa Gl.*, see Tringabreen.  
*Tringa Mt*, see Tringafjellet.
- Tringabreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small tributary glacier to Svitjodbreen, south of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. After the bird genus *Tringa*. *Tringa Gl.*, De Geer 1913.
- Tringafjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain on the western side of Svitjodbreen, south of Fuglefjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the bird genus *Tringa*. *Tringa Mt*, De Geer 1913.
- Trinitie Harbour*, see Trinityhamna.  
*Trinity Hall Glacier*, see Trinity Hallbreen.
- Trinity Hallbreen** 79° 15' N 17° 00' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. "... and the Spitsbergen reputation of Trinity Hall was perpetuated in the other" (Glen (1935) p. 90). *Trinity Hall Glacier*, Glen (1935) p. 90.
- Trinity Harbour*, see Trinityhamna.
- Trinityhamna** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Harbour on the southern side of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya, Albert I Land. Adaption of the English name. *Anse des Anglais*, French chart 5375; *Englih Cove*, Beechey 1818; *English Cove*, Broke 1807; *John Duncans Bight*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Trinitie Harbour*, Fotherby (1614) Purchas XIV, p. 66; *Trinity Harbour*, Conway 1906.
- Trinutane** 77° 21.6' N 14° 28.0' E  
About 2.5 km long ridge with three peaks, 577, 635 and 537 m, on the northern side of the head of Botnedalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the three peaks. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Trinutpasset** 77° 21.4' N 14° 32.0' E  
Pass at the foot of Trinutane, from Dunderdalen to Orvindalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Trinutryggen** 77° 22.2' N 14° 32.0' E  
About 2 km long ridge northeastwards from Trinutane towards Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Triodalen** 79° 50' N 18° 30' E  
Valley on the southern side of Murchisonfjorden, Gotiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Three of the members of the Swedish-Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition in 1931, Ahlmann, Staxrud, and Smith followed this valley after crossing Nordaustlandet. The valley was named by this expedition. Scholander 1934 b.
- Triplex*, see Triungen.
- Trippvatnet** 80° 00' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake, 5.2 m above sea level, on the southern side of Nordvika at the head of Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V
- Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Swedish jingle Tripp, trapp, trull. See also Trappvatnet and Trullvatnet. Schytt and Blake.
- Triryggtoppen** 78° 34.1' N 14° 04.5' E  
About 700 m high peak south in Jemtlandryggen, between Ragundafjellet and Gavlinden, southwesternmost in Oscar II Land. T. = the three ridge mountain. Orvin 1964.
- Trisetet** 78° 26.4' N 18° 30.4' E  
665 m high mountain between Langhansbreen and Sleggjebreen, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.
- Tritonfjellet** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain north of Planetbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. After Triton, the satellite of Neptun. Harland.
- Tritoppbreane** 78° 30' N 11° 19' E  
Two minor glaciers from Tritoppen northwestwards between Alasdairhornet and Doddsfjellet to Baklia, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Tritoppen** 78° 29.7' N 11° 22' E  
Mountain with three peaks, 655, 667 and 659 m, between James Geikiebrean and Tritoppbreane in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Triungen** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 741 m, on the eastern side of Kulmdalen, east of Dicksonfjorden in Dickson Land. Norwegian adaption of the original name. *Mt Sedgwick*, Glen 1934; *Mt Triplex*, De Geer 1912; *Triplex*, Løvenskiöld (1964) p. 288.
- Triungsdalen** 78° 45.0' N 15° 51.0' E  
6.5 km long, tributary valley to Hugindalen, between Triungen and Ålen, in the central part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1987.
- Trocadero Beach*, see Trocaderostranda.
- Trocaderostranda** 78° 39.8' N 11° 10.0' E  
About 1.5 km long coast northwards from the northern end of Aurtangen, on the northeastern coast of Prins Karls Forland. After Avenue du Trocadéro (later Avenue Wilson) in Paris, where the palace of Prince Albert I of Monaco was located. See also Fyrst Alberts Topp. Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's expedition in 1906 was part of the Prince of Monaco's expedition to Spitsbergen that year, and named the place. *Trocadero Beach*, Bruce 1913.
- Trodalen** 78° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Narrow valley between Nathorstfjellet and Sandsteinfjellet south of Colesdalen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the trough valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Trogdalen** 74° 26' N 19° 11' E  
Valley on the northwestern side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. T. = the trough valley. After its shape. Hoel 1925. *Traudalen*.
- Troll Névén*, see Trollbreen.  
*Trollbolten*, see Trollsteet.
- Trollbreen** 77° 58.2' N 16° 57' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Högflaket to Helsingborgbreen, in the southeastern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Troll (folklore),



supernatural being, ogre. *Troll Névén*, De Geer 1919 a; *Trollfonna*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

**Trollenykjen** 80° 42' N 21° 02' E  
Small mountain easternmost on Phippsøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. Hjelle 1980.

**Trollflya** 80° 00.3' N 25° 39.5' E  
Expanse between Soraberget and Normanbreen, and between Normanbukta and Bjørnvika, Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. Lytskjold 1985.

*Trollfonna*, see Trollbreen.

**Trollfuglfjella** 78° 40' N 15° 05' E  
Mountain area comprising Vengeberget and Stjerthøgda, limited by Hansdalsbreen, Kapitol and Gravådalen, southeast in James I Land. After the teist (black guillemot), often regarded as a supernatural bird. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 20. *Mts Teistefjell*, Isachsen 1915; *Set Teiste*, Isachsen (1912 d) p. 74.

*Trollhattbreen*, see Hattbreen.

**Trollhatten** 78° 45' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain south of Leksandfjellet at the head of Ekmanfjorden, south in James I Land. T. = the ogre's hat. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Trollheimen** 78° 26.5' N 13° 26.0' E  
Mountainous district in the area of the upper part of Eidembreen, comprising Huldrefjellet, Huldrehatten, the southernmost parts of Gunnar Knudsenfjella, Robertsonfjellet, Skrivefjellet, Heimberget, Tomtegubben, Leisten, Korkhatten, Monfjellet, Tussekallen, Runebomma and Heksefjellet, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After locality in Norway. *Mts Trollheim*, Isachsen 1915.

**Trollhättan** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
1033 m high mountain peak in Vesterålfjella, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After town in Vestergötland near Trollhättan falls in the river Götaelv, Sweden. *Mt Trollhättan*, De Geer 1913; *Set With*, Isachsen 1915.

**Trollkallen** 76° 30.8' N 25° 01.5' E  
Pillar in the southeasternmost part of Kollerfjellet, at the precipice towards the sea south on Hopen. T. = the old troll. Søreide.

*Trollkjeldane*, see Trollkjeldene.

**Trollkjeldene** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Warm mineral springs situated south of the head of Bockfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. *Sources Troll*, Hoel 1911 b; *Trollkjeldane*.

**Trollodden** 80° 42.4' N 21° 05' E  
The easternmost point on Phippsøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. Hjelle 1980.

**Trollösen** 76° 42.7' N 16° 15.0' E  
River outlet on the northern side of Stormbukta, about 500 m east of Fisneset, Sørkapp Land. Troll (folklore), supernatural being. The river has a long subterranean channel in limestone.

In the neighborhood are springs smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen. Lyngre 1924.

**Trollslegga** 77° 58.8' N 17° 00' E  
913 m high mountain between Trollsteet, Trollbreen, Högflaket, Pålbreen and Påljöbreen, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Trollslottet** 78° 27' N 13° 22.5' E  
About 760 m high nunatak in the upper part of Eidembreen in Trollheimen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

**Trollstabbane** 76° 35' N 16° 35' E  
About 1 km long and 700 m wide area with stumps and rocks, north on the southern part of Sørflya, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Trollsteet** 77° 57.8' N 17° 01' E  
Mountain, 927 and 768 m, on the northern side of Kjellströmdalen, between Helsingborgbreen and Langstakken, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the ogres anvil. *Mt Trollstädet*, De Geer 1919 a; *Trollbolten*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

**Trollsteinen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E  
Odd shaped mountain peak, 837 m, in the extreme east of Lars Hiertaafjellet, south of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Troll (folklore), supernatural being, ogre. Høeg (1932) p. 10.

**Trollsundet** 80° 41.6' N 21° 04' E  
One km wide sound between Phippsøya and Martensøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Trolltindane** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain ridge with the summits 1149, 1114 and 956 m, south of Schjelderupbreen and west of Trollkjeldene, northeast in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Trollungen** 78° 23.8' N 13° 38.5' E  
About 710 m high mountain south in Trollheimen, between Stortrollet and Runebomma, south in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Tromma** 78° 52' N 15° 50' E  
Mountain nose in the inner part of Zeipeldalen on the northern side of Sophus Liefjellet in Dickson Land. T. = the drum.

*Troms øy*, see Tromsøya.

**Tromsdalen** 79° 10' N 11° 32' E  
Wide, open valley northwest of Ebeltoftthamna, southeast on Mitrahallvøya, south in Albert I Land. After Ebeltoft, Tromsø, Norway. See also Ebeltoftthamna. Orvin 1964.

**Tromsøbreen** 76° 55' N 17° 06.5' E  
About 6 km long glacier from Hedgehogfonna, southwards to the coast northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Tromsø, city in Norway, from where most hunting expeditions to Svalbard were sent out. A large number of the Svalbard trappers were from Tromsø, as well as the firms of Claus Andersen and Hagerup. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

- Tromsøya** 78° 19.8' N 12° 49.5' E  
Island about 500 m west of the northern point of Hamnetangen and on the eastern side of Marineholmane, outside the northern coast of Daudmannsøyra southwest in Oscar II Land. After Tromsøya, island in Norway, where the city of Tromsø is situated. *Troms øy*, Isachsen 1912 b.
- Trondheimfjella** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain range, 827 m, southeast of Engelsbukta, north in Oscar II Land. After the old name of the country bordering on Trondheimsfjorden in Norway. Now also name of the city of Trondheim. *Mts Trondheim*, Isachsen 1915.
- Trondsenneset** 76° 30.6' N 16° 32.5' E  
Small cape on the northern coast of Sørkappøya. After Petter Olai Trondsen, 1870-1922, Norwegian arctic trapper, wintered repeatedly in Svalbard, especially on Sørkappøya after the year 1900. Perished in a mining accident on Bjørnøya. During several of his winterings he made observations for the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser. *Trondsnes*, Lyngse 1924.
- Trondsnes*, see Trondsenneset.
- Tronfjellet** 78° 05' N 16° 40' E  
1047 m high mountain at the head of Lundströmdalen, easternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the throne mountain. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Trongdalen** 79° 10' N 11° 30' E  
About 4.5 km long valley east on Mitrahålvøya, between Blåshaugen, Krümmelfjellet and Schottfjellet, south in Albert I Land. T. = the narrow valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Trongpasset** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Gap leading from the upper part of Mühlbacherbreen to the watershed between Polakkbreen and Drevbreen, westernmost in Torell Land. T. = the narrow pass. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Trongskarbreen** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Glacier with the upper part situated in Trongskaret, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. *Trongskardbreen*, Orvin 1934 a.
- Trongskaret** 78° 55.0' N 11° 37.0' E  
Pass between Kiærfjellet and Stollnuten, Brøggerhalvøya, northwest in Oscar II Land. T. = the narrow pass. *Trongskardet*, Orvin 1934 a.
- Tronisen** 78° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier on the northeastern slope of Tronfjellet, easternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Trou aux Ours*, see Johnstonbukta.  
*Trouremburg B.*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Trouser Valley*. Valley in Nordaustlandet, cannot be identified. Binney (1925 c) pp. 155 and 209.
- Trubreen** 78° 55.8' N 17° 47.5' E  
About 2 km long, tributary glacier from south to Kvitbreen, between Håpfjellet and Systertoppene, westernmost in Olav V Land. T. = the faith glacier, referring to Håpfjellet, meaning the hope glacier. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Trudvang** 79° 25' N 18° 00' E  
Area of barren hills south of Torsfonna, on Lomfjordhalvøya east in Ny-Friesland. Trudvang was the home of Tor in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.
- Trullvatnet** 80° 00' N 18° 40' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Nordvika, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Swedish jingle Tripp, trapp, trull. See also Trippvatnet and Trappvatnet. Schytt and Blake.
- Trulsenfjellet** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain between the mouth of Hornsund and Nottinghambukta, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Birger Andreas Trulsen, b. 1898, Målselv, Norway, assistant on the Hoel and Høvig expedition in 1917. Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25.
- Trygg H.*, see Trygghamna.
- Trygghamna** 78° 14.5' N 13° 51.0' E  
About 6 km long bay on the northern side of the outer part of Isfjorden, between Vermlandryggen and Protektorfjellet, southernmost in Oscar II Land. A well protected anchorage, formerly frequently used by whalers. Norwegian translation of the old name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 4. B: *des panoles*, Vrolicq 1635, Hamy 1895; *Behouden haven*, Gerrits 1613, Blaeu 1623, Colom 1650, Goos 1660, Giles and Rep 1710, Zorgdrager 1720, Muller 1874; *Behovens Haven*, Pagès 1786; *Der behaltene Hafen*, Martens (1675) p. 18; *Havre Behouen*, Pagès 1782; *Havre de demeure*, Guérard 1628; *Le Havre sur*, Bernard (1715) p. 23; *Niches Coue*, Edge 1625; *Niches Cove*, Baffin (1613) p. 53; *Poopy Bay*, Baffin (1613) p. 53; *Port de la Sureté*, French chart 5375; *Port de Salut*, de Reste 1801; *Port Nick*, State Papers 1657; *Portnick*, Heley (1617) p. 92; *Porto chiamato Sicuro*, Martens (1680) p. 52; *Preservation Harbour*, Scoresby (1820) p. 37; *Safe Harbour*, Scoresby (1820) p. 37; *Sauehavna*, Isachsen (1908) p. 140; *Sauhamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 22; *Sauhamnen*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 36; *Sicherheits-Hafen*, Dittmer (1901) p. 232; *Spokojnaja Buhta*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 31; *Trygg H.*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.
- Tryggve Granfjellet** 80° 44.4' N 20° 38' E  
Four km long mountain which covers the whole northern part of Phippsøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. After Tryggve Gran, who was the first to fly across the North Sea. Hjelle 1966.
- Tryggvebreen** 79° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Glacier east of the southern part of Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. After Dr. Sven Tryggve Salomon Rubin, b. 1874, Swedish geodesist, member of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1900, 1901 and 1902. *Gl. Rubin*, De Geer 1923 a.
- Trykknappen** 78° 39' N 12° 48.5' E  
Small nunatak on the divide between Dahlbreen and Konowbreen, in the central part of Oscar II Land. T. = the push button. Orvin 1964.
- Træbaien*, see Woodfjorden.  
*Træbugten*, see Woodfjorden.
- Trønderen** 77° 04' N 22° 29.5' E  
Islet in Brækmoholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After Sivert Brækmo, 1853-1930, who was born in Trøndelag, Norway. T. = the person from Trøndelag. See also Brækmoholmane, Store Brækmoholmen and Alkekongen. Gjertz 1991.



*Tschermakberg*, see Tschermakfjellet.  
*Tschermak-Berg*, see Tschermakfjellet.

**Tschermakfjellet** 78° 31' N 15° 20' E  
420 m high mountain between Kongressfjellet, Draschedalen and Sauriedalen, southwesternmost in Dickson Land. After professor Gustav Edler von Seysenegg Tschermak, 1836-1927, Austrian mineralogist, professor at Vienna. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Middelhook*, De Geer 1910 b; *Midle Hook*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 37; *Mitterhook*, Nordenskiöld 1875; *Mt des rennes*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Middelhuk*, De Geer 1910 a; *Saurie Berg*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Tschermakberg*, Nordenskiöld 1875; *Tschermak-Berg*, Drasche (1874 b) p. 196, Nathorst 1884.

*Tschernyschew Gl.*, see Keilhaubreen.  
*Tschitschagoff Berg*, see Čičagovberget.  
*Tschuknovskyodden*, see Čuchnovskijodden.  
*Tsjebysjovbreen*, see Čebysevbreem.  
*Tsjebysjovfjellet*, see Čebysevfjellet.  
*Tsjernajafjellet*, see Černajafjellet.  
*Tsjernysjovfjellet*, see Černyševfjellet.  
*Tsjitsjagovberget*, see Čičagovberget.

**Tufsane** 78° 53.1' N 18° 05.5' E  
About ten small nunataks in the central, lower part of Gruzdevbreen, west in Olav V Land. T. = the small and insignificant persons (the miserable trifles). Orvin 1960.

**Tufsbreen** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Small glacier on the eastern side of Ringdalsfjellet at the head of Tufsdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the miserable glacier. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Tufsdalen** 78° 00' N 15° 40' E  
Tributary valley from west to Gangdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the miserable valley. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Tufsen** 77° 09.2' N 21° 32.5' E  
Islet 2 km east of Utsira in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. T. = the insignificant person. Lytskjold 1989.

**Tufsodden** 78° 15.1' N 13° 56.5' E  
Small point on the western side of Ymerbukta, southeast in Oscar II Land. T. = the miserable point. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Tuftegubben** 77° 40.7' N 18° 00' E  
729 m high nunatak northeasternmost in Tuftekallane, southeast in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1969.

**Tuftekallane** 77° 40.' N 18° 00' E  
Group of nunataks comprising Bergtussen, Bergkongen 776 m, Tuftegubben 729 m, Gråkallen and Gråkallegga, between the upper part of Moršnevbreen, Indrebøbreen, Thomsonbreen and Innifonna, southeast in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

*Tuhat-saaret*, see Tusenøyane.

**Tumen** 80° 25.6' N 23° 13.5' E  
Projecting crag northeast on Platenhalvøya, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the thumb.

**Tumlingodden** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
Cape on the eastern side of Wilhelmøya, Hinlopenstretet. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *C. Thumb Point*, De Geer 1923 a; *Pte Pouce*, French chart 5375 (1910); *Thumb Point*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.

*Tuna Névé*, see Tunabreen.

**Tunabreen** 78° 32' N 17° 30' E  
About 23 km long glacier from Lomonosovfonna to the lower part of von Postbreen, on the divide between Bünsow Land and the northwestern part of Sabine Land. After its location between Ultunafjella and Langtunafjella. *Prinzregent-Luitpold-Gletscher*, Filchner 1911; *Tuna Névé*, De Geer 1912.

*Tundra Bay*, see Borebukta.  
*Tundra Escarpment*, 78° 10' N 14° E. Submarine slope between Erdmanodden and Bohemanneset, Isfjorden. De Geer 1912.  
*Tundra Wargentina*, see Wargentinflya.

**Tundraodden** 78° 20.4' N 14° 14.5' E  
Point on the northern side of Erdmannflya formed by the end moraine of Nansenbreen, the submarine continuation is called Tundrarevet, southeast in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1983.

**Tundrarevet** 78° 21.0' N 14° 23.0' E  
Reef in the western part of Isfjorden, between Tundraodden and Ratangen, formed by the moraine from Borebreen and Nansenbreen, southeast in Oscar II Land. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Tunga** 79° 31.4' N 13° 09.5' E  
About 2 km long, low soil ridge between Tungebekken and Brotbekken, north in Haakon VII Land. T. = the tounge. Liestøl 1990.

*Tunge*. A narrow tounge between the upper part of the "First" and "Second" glaciers in Ben Nevis, but hardly intended for a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 21.

**Tungebekken** 79° 31.5' N 13° 09.5' E  
About 3 km long brook from Finnluva southwards to Sjøvæmbukta, north in Haakon VII Land. T. = the tounge brook. Liestøl 1990.

**Tungebreen** 77° 57.5' N 14° 58' E  
About 4 km long glacier between Skavleffjellet, Tungebreknausen and Lagerlöfhøgda, on the southern side of the head of Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the tongue glacier. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 30. *Emanuel Gl.*, De Geer 1912; *Zungengletscher*, Holmsen 1910.

**Tungebreknausen** 77° 57.5' N 14° 55.5' E  
Crag between Tungebreen and Skavleffjellbreen south of the head of Grøndalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the tounge glacier crag. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Tunheim** 74° 29' N 19° 14' E  
Mining camp built in 1916-25, originally comprising a wireless and meteorological station and about 25 houses, on the northeastern coast of Bjørnøya. After Karl Tunheim, b. 1884, Time in Jæren, Norway, foreman at the works in 1916. Hoel, Schive, Kvalheim 1918, Hoel 1925.

*Tunheim-Bucht*. Centkiewicz (1956) p. 29.

*Tunnel Gl*, see Tunnelbreen.

**Tunnelbreen** 80° 00' N 19° 00' E  
Small glacier just west of the front of Søre Franklinbreen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *Tunnel Gl*, Moss and Glen (1939) p. 228.

**Tunodden** 77° 29.0' N 13° 57.5' E  
Point on the northern shore of Dunderbukta southernmost on Lognedalsflya, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the house site point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Tunsjøbekken** 78° 03.7' N 13° 42.0' E  
Brook at Isfjordflya from Tunsjøen north and northwestwards to Randvika, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1954).

**Tunsjøen** 78° 03.2' N 13° 41.0' E  
Lake, 6 m above sea level on Isfjordflya, about 1.5 km southeast of Kapp Linné, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the lake on the court or farmyard, because it is situated in the neighbourhood of the wireless station. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Turisthotellet*, 78° 10' N 15° 30' E. House ("hotel") at Hotellneset, Adventfjorden, now removed. Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) pp. 18 and 30.

*Turisthytten*, 78° 10' N 15° 30' E. House ("hotel") at Hotellneset, Adventfjorden, now removed. Spitzbergen Gazette (1897) pp. 18 and 30.

*Turm Peak*, see Tårnet.

*Turm Spitze*, see Tårnet.

*Turnback Valley*, see Vendomdalen.

*Turner Ground*, see Turnergrunnen.

**Turnergrunnen** 75° 25' N 17° 20' E  
Fishing ground between Sørkapp and Bjørnøya. Chart 554 (1965). *Turner Ground*, Close 1938.

**Turrflua** 78° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Shoal in Selvågen, on the eastern shore of Prins Karls Forland. Turr = tørr = dry, flua = sunken rock. *Tørflua*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Turrholputtane*, see Turrholpyttane.

**Turrholpyttane** 74° 26' N 18° 56' E  
Small lakes in the western part of Bjørnøya. T. = dry hole pools. They are very shallow and may therefore become dry (turr) in dry periods. *Turrholputtane*, Hoel 1925.

**Turrsjøbreen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Glacier tongue from Vestre Torellbreen, flowing down into Tunsjødalen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Turrsjødalen** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Valley between Buggefjellet and Kvassniiken, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the dry lake valley. A rather big lake was, until recent times, to be found in the valley, but was emptied when the rock barrier which dammed the lake was cut through by the river. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Turrvassdalen*, Werenskiöld (1953) p. 306.

**Turrsjøelva** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
River from Turrsjødalen to Stovika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg

Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Turrvassdalen*, see Turrsjødalen.

**Turrvatnet** 80° 02.5' N 19° 20.0' E  
Small lake on Donckerfjellet, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Schytt and Blake 1970.

*Tusenöarne*, see Tusenøyane.

*Tusenøyane*, see Tusenøyane.

**Tusenøyane** 77° 00' N 21° 30' E  
A number of small islands south of Edgeøya. T. = the thousand islands. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *1000 Inseln*, Rüdiger (1898) p. 439; *Altemael lægh gebroken land*, Colom 1650; *Altemael lægh gebroken lant*, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1664; *Beare lland*, Edge 1625; *Duizend eilanden*, Muller 1874; *Hopeles I.*, Pitt 1680; *Hopeles lles*, Dudley 1646; *Hopeless lles*, Edge 1925; *Hopeless Islands*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Laeg gebroken land*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Le Mille Isole*, Hugues 1901 b; *Laag gebrooke Landt*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Laag gebrooken Land*, of *een menigte van Eylandjes*, Giles and Rep 1710, Giles 1725; *Laag Gebrooken Landt*, van Keulen 1682, Giles and Rep 1710; *Low brocken ground*, Thornton 1716; *Low Broken land*, Seller 1671, Mount and Page 1716; *Mille-lles*, Marmier (1841 a) p. 113; *Niedriges und versunkenes Land*, Bellin 1759; *Pays bas et noyé qu' on croit une multitude de Petite Isles*, Bellin 1764, Vandermaelen 1827; *Tausend Inseln*, Kükenthal 1890; *Terres Basses et Coupées*, de Reste 1801; *The Thousand Islands*, Scoresby 1820 a; *Thousand Is*, Barrow 1818; *Tuhat-saaret*, Saraste 1925 a; *Tusenöarne*, Torell (1859) p. 8; *Tusenøyane*, Isachsen 1919; *Tusinde øer*, Pettersen 1864; *Tysjačj ostrovov*, Černyšev (1901) p. 366.

*Tusinde øer*, see Tusenøyane.

*Tusk Bay*, see Magdalenefjorden.

**Tuslingane** 78° 42.8' N 12° 44.5' E  
About 2.5 km long range of nunataks in the northern part of Løvenskiöldfonna in Oscar II Land. T. = the small and puny (men). Orvin 1964.

**Tusseberget** 78° 04.3' N 22° 49.5' E  
Height of about 260 m on the northern side of Pistradalen, between Berghausen and Blåbukflya, northeast on Edgeøya. T. = the gnome height. Arnesen 1981.

**Tussekallen** 78° 24.0' N 13° 32.0' E  
About 760 m high nunatak between the upper parts of Eidembreen and Venernbreen, southeast in Trollheimen, southwest in Oscar II Land. T. = the gnome. Orvin 1960.

**Tustfjellet** 77° 15' N 15° 00' E  
884 m high mountain on the northern side of Profilbreen with several peaks, giving the mountain a ragged or tufted appearance, in the central part of WJL. T. = the tufted mountain. A cairn was erected on the ridge, 826.9 m above sea-level, by Wilhelm Solheim during the Norwegian expedition of 1918. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Tuva** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Nunatak, 552 m, between Tuvbreen and Deileggbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the hillock, mound. Svalbard map B12 (1953).



- Tuvbreen** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Small, tributary glacier from west to Hansbreen, on the southern side of Tuva, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Lodowicz Tuv*, Kosiba (1958) p. 100.
- Tuvpasset** 77° 01.7' N 15° 32.0' E  
Pass from Tuvbreen to Fuglebreen at the western side of Vesletuva, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Tvara** 79° 22' N 11° 20' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Cailletetbreen, Albert I Land. T. = the stirring stick. Orvin 1964.
- Tvehyrningen*, see Tvihyrningen.  
*Tverdalen*, see Tverrdalen.
- Tverraksla** 76° 54' N 16° 27' E  
The southernmost, 681 m high mountain in Påskefjella, north in Sørkapp Land. T. = the transverse shoulder. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Tverrbekken** 78° 04.6' N 14° 01.5' E  
Two km long brook from Frebaldryggen northeastwards to the western side of the outer part of Grønfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the transverse brook. Here transversal to the strike of the sediments. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Tverrberget** 80° 07' N 18° 51' E  
Mountain on the eastern side of Storsteinhalvøya, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the transverse mountain. Schytt and Blake 1970.
- Tverrbreen** 77° 24.6' N 15° 10.0' E  
About 7 km long, tributary glacier from east in the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the transverse glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Tverrbrenuten** 77° 25' N 15° 00' E  
750 m high nunatak on the northern side of Tverrbreen in the eastern part of the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the transverse glacier peak. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Tverrbrepasset** 77° 25' N 15° 00' E  
Ice covered pass from Antoniabreen to Tverrbreen in the Recherchebreen complex, between Skarven and the northern end of Pukkelryggen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the transverse glacier pass. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Tverrdalen** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Tributary valley to Reindalen, connected at Bolterskardet and Bolterdalen with Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. T. = cross valley. This name has been used for a long time by Norwegian trappers in the Arctic. *Dreary Valley*, Conway 1897 b; *Tverdalen*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 15.
- Tverrdalen** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Small, tributary valley from west to Longyeardalen, just south of Sverdrupbyen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Balstad (1955) p. 12. *Tvårdalen*, Liljequist (1947) p. 564.
- Tverrdalselva** 78° 00' N 16° 00' E  
River in Tverrdalen, the tributary valley to Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land.
- Tverregga** 77° 48' N 17° 17.5' E  
The second southernmost ridge with highest the peak of 823 m in Winsnesfjellet, west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Tverrelva** 78° 37.6' N 15° 39' E  
River through Tverrelvdalen, tributary to the river through Lyckholmdalen, in the western part of Dickson Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Tverrelvdalen** 78° 37.6' N 15° 39' E  
Tributary valley to the lower part of Lyckholmdalen, between Sivfjella, Bredsdorffberget and Njordfjellet, in the western part of Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.
- Tverrkammen** 79° 10.1' N 12° 09' E  
855 m high mountain in the eastern part of Generalfjella, between D'Arodesbreen, Kambreen and Flankebreen, west in Haakon VII Land. The main direction of the mountain is across Ole Hansenkammen which pushes into the mountain from the west. Arnesen 1984.
- Tverrsjøen** 74° 28' N 18° 56' E  
Small lake in the northwestern part of Bjørnøya. Hoel 1925.
- Tverråa** 78° 28.5' N 16° 34' E  
Brook from the glacier between Brisingefjellet and Kvitsåta through Tverrådalen to Gipsdalselva, southwesternmost in Bünsow Land. Arnesen 1981.
- Tverrådalen** 78° 28.5' N 16° 34' E  
North-south directed valley, tributary to the lower part of Gipsdalen from north, between Gipshuken and Kvitsåta in the west and Usherfjellet in the east, southwesternmost in Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1981.
- Tviholmene** 78° 13.2' N 12° 57.5' E  
Two islets on the western shore of Daudmannsodden in the southwestern corner of Oscar II Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Tvihyrningen** 78° 28' N 11° 10' E  
Mountain with two peaks, 526 and 505 m, between the southern point of Omondryggen and Geddesflya, on the western side of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian adaption of the French name. *Pic Fourchu*, Isachsen 1915; *Sommet fourchu*, Bienaimé 1894 a; *Tvehyrningen*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Tvillingane** 78° 00' N 20° 10' E  
Two sunken rocks at 8.3 m depth in Storfjorden, about 24 km west of Blanknuten on the northern part of the western coast of Edgeøya. T. = the twins. Moen 1981.
- Tvillingbreane** 77° 26.2' N 15° 58.5' E  
H-shaped ice in the eastern side of Friherrefjella, north of Armfjellet, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the twin glaciers. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Tvilling-halvøya*, see Tvillingneset.
- Tvillingholmene** 78° 21.5' N 14° 41.0' E  
Two islets 2 km south of Bohemanflya, on the western shore of Isfjorden, southeast in Oscar II Land. T. = the twin islets. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 15. *Kol-øarne*, Nordenskiöld 1866; *Twin Rocks*, De Geer 1910 a.

- Tvillingneset** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Cape on the northern side of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian translation of De Geer's name. *Byxorna*, Ringertz 1899; *C. Twin*, De Geer 1923 a; *Tvilling-halvøya*, Liljequist (1960) map p. 233.
- Tvillingoddane** 78° 06.0' N 13° 54.0' E  
Two small points, Austre Tvillingodde and Vestre Tvillingodde, on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. T. = the twin points. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.
- Tvillingputtane*, see Tvillingpyttane.
- Tvillingpyttane** 74° 29' N 18° 56' E  
Two small lakes in the northern part of Bjørnøya. T. = the twin ponds. *Tvillingputtane*, Hoel 1925.
- Tvillingstakken** 80° 00' N 23° 40' E  
Mountain, 331 m, at the ice border south of Duvefjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. T. = the twin stack. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *Twin Nunatak*, Wright 1939.
- Tvillingsåtene** 76° 50.5' N 16° 39.5' E  
Two km long mountain ridge with the heights 571 and 554 m, on the eastern side of Konglefjellet and Konglefjellbreen in the western part of Vasil'evbreen, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. T. = the twin cocks. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Tvillingtoppen** 76° 58.6' N 17° 16' E  
531 m high peak between Coryellbreen in the north and Hedgehogfjellet in the south, at the coast northeast in Sørkapp Land. T. = the twin peak. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Twin Peaks*, Coryell (1920) p. 5.
- Tvillingvassbekken** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Brook debouching into Tvillingvatnet, Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin (1934 a) p. 72.
- Tvillingvatnet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Lake near Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. T. = the twin lake. At low water it is divided into two lakes. Amundsen and Ellsworth (1926) p. 23. *Vandsøen*, Foged (1964) p. 29.
- Tvillingvika** 80° 10' N 18° 40' E  
Long, narrow bay between the eastern and western spit of Tvillingneset, on the northern side of the entrance to Murchisonfjorden, westernmost on Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Liljequist (1960) p. 233.
- Tvipiggane** 79° 04.8' N 18° 30.0' E  
Two small peaks on the corner between Oslobreen and Blårevbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. T. = the two peaks. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962. *Topiggane*, Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Tviryggen** 77° 00.8' N 16° 45.5' E  
615 m high mountain westernmost in Ostrogradskijfjella, northeasternmost in Sørkapp Land. T. = the two ridges. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Tvirøysegga** 77° 19.8' N 15° 44.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, partly snow covered ridge with the heights 758 and 873 m, between the upper parts of Penckbreen and Zawaszkiobreen, northeast in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. T. = the two cairns ridge. The cairns were built by the Polish Spitsbergen Expedition 1934. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Tviskjera** 78° 58.0' N 12° 13.0' E  
Two rocks in Kongsfjorden, between Blomstrandhalvøya and Lovénøyane, southwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. T. = the two skerries. Winsnes 1988.
- Tvistegbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier south of Sørgattet, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Twostep Gl.*, De Geer 1913; *Vesteggbreen*, Svalbard chart 510 (1946).
- Tvitoppen** 77° 05' N 16° 00' E  
Nunatak, 402 m, in the extreme southeastern part of Somovfjella, southwest in Torell Land. T. = the double peak. The nunatak has two peaks. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Tvivatna** 74° 27' N 18° 57' E  
Two small lakes in the central part of Bjørnøya. T. = the two lakes. Hoel 1925.
- Tvo Systers*, see To Systrer.  
*Tvårdalen*, see Tverrdalen.  
*Tweede Makkelyk hout of Kraaije nest*, see Mackelyk Oud.  
*Tweede Ys Berg*, see Midtbreen.  
*Twin Nunatak*, see Tvillingstakken.  
*Twin Peaks*, see Tvillingtoppen.  
*Twin Rocks*, see Tvillingholmane.  
*Two Queens*, see Dronningfjella.  
*Two Sisters*, see To Systrer.  
*Twostep Gl.*, see Tvistegbreen.
- Tydalen** 77° 52.8' N 21° 56.5' E  
About 5 km long, tributary valley from east to Gukdalen, on the northern side of Tydalskampen, west on Edgeøya. After Tydalen in Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Tydalsbreen** 78° 56.1' N 14° 28.5' E  
2.5 km long and narrow glacier between Meråkerfjellet and Tydalsfjellet in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.
- Tydalsfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain between Orsabreen, Tydalsbreen, Venbreen and Orsafjellet in James I Land. From neighbouring name. *Mt Tydalen*, Isachsen 1915.
- Tydalskampen** 77° 50' N 21° 58' E  
Mountain on the western and northern side of Guldalen, on the western side of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Tyneset** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Point between Gimleodden and Gimlebreen, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Ty, brother of the god Brage in Norse mythology. Gjertz 2002.
- Tynntarmen** 79° 37.5' N 11° 44.0' E  
About 3 km long, tributary glacier from east to the lower part of Smeerenburgbreen, northwest in Albert I Land. T. = the small

intestine, referring to Tykkartarmen meaning the large intestine. Orvin 1963.

**Tyrkampen** 79° 30' N 15° 40' E  
Mountain between Wijdefjorden and Åsgardfonna, north of Midtbreen, northwest in Ny-Friesland. After the god Tyr in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Tyrolarkammen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain ridge west on Reuschfjellet, Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. Tyroler = person from Tyrol in Austria. *Tirolergrat*, Untersteiner 1932; *Tyrolerkammen*.

*Tyrolerkammen*, see Tyrolarkammen.

**Tyrrelldalen** 78° 31.8' N 16° 34' E  
About 2 km long valley between Tyrellfjellet and Tjosaasfjellet in the western part of Bünsow Land. After Dr. George Walter Tyrrell, 1883-1961, Scottish geologist, senior lecturer in geology, University of Glasgow. Chief of scientific staff on the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate 1919 (led by W. S. Bruce), chief geologist on the expedition of the same company in 1920 (led by J. Mathieson), leader of expedition to Iceland 1934. See also Mathiesondalen. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 12.

**Tyrrellelva** 78° 31.8' N 16° 34' E  
River through Tyrrelldalen to the northern side of Phantomvika, west in Bünsow Land. After Dr. George Walter Tyrrell, 1883-1961, Scottish geologist, senior lecturer in geology, University of Glasgow. Chief of scientific staff on the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate 1919 (led by W. S. Bruce), chief geologist on the expedition of the same company in 1920 (led by J. Mathieson), leader of expedition to Iceland 1934. See also Mathiesondalen. Feyling-Hanssen (1955 a) p. 20.

**Tyrrellfjellet** 78° 32.5' N 16° 36' E  
730 m high mountain on the eastern coast of Billefjorden, between Mathiesondalen, Skeltonfjellet, Tjosaasfjellet and Tyrrelldalen, west in Bünsow Land. After Dr. George Walter Tyrrell, 1883-1961, Scottish geologist, senior lecturer in geology, University of Glasgow. Chief of scientific staff on the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate 1919 (led by W. S. Bruce), chief geologist on the expedition of the same company in 1920 (led by J. Mathieson), leader of expedition to Iceland 1934. See also Mathiesondalen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Tyrrell*, Mathieson 1920.

*Tysjačj ostrovov*, see Tusenøyane.

**Tyskehuset** 74° 30' N 19° 00' E  
House built by Deutscher Seefischerei-Verein in 1899 at Herwighamna, on the northern coast of Bjørnøya. T. = the German house. Hoel 1925.

**Tyskerfjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 1003 m, east of Pencktoppen at the head of Magdalenefjorden, east on Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. T. = the German mountain. Norwegian adaption of the original name. *Deutsches Eck*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 36; *Gertraudspitze*, Untersteiner 1932.

*Tyskerhytta*, see Würzburgerhytta.

**Tyskevardeen** 79° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 626 m, south of Mushamna, east of Woodfjorden, north in Andrée Land. Norwegian translation of the German name. *Deutsche Warte*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Tysneset** 79° 00' N 15° 30' E  
Cape on the eastern shore of inner part of Vestfjorden in Wijdefjorden, north in Dickson Land. After the god Tyr in Norse mythology. Lid 1929.

*Tältberget*, see Teltberget.  
*Tältudden*, see Teltodden.

**Tømmerbogen** 78° 51' N 29° 12.5' E  
Bay on the western side of Tømmerneset, in the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. T. = the timber bay. Sundsbø.

*Tømmernes*, see Tømmerneset.

**Tømmerneset** 78° 50.8' N 29° 16' E  
Large cape comprising Vestre Tømmerpynten and Austre Tømmerpynten, on the southeastern shore of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. T. = the timber point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Holz*, French chart 5375; *Driftwood Pt*, Lamont 1876; *Kap Holz*, German chart 155; *Südost-Cap*, Römer and Schaudinn (1900) p. 26; *Timmernäset*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b; *Tømmernes*, Mohn 1873; *Tømmernäs*, Römer and Schaudinn (1900) p. 26.

*Tømmernäs*, see Tømmerneset.  
*Töns-Nase*, see Tønsneset.

**Tønsneset** 79° 00.6' N 11° 58.5' E  
Point on the northern side of Kongsfjorden west of Blomstrandhamna, south in Haakon VII Land. After locality near Tromsø, Norway. *Töns-Nase*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 178.

*Tør-Fjord*, see Van Mijenfjorden.  
*Tørflua*, see Turflua.

**Törnbohmfjella** 77° 37.0' N 15° 31.0' E  
About 9 km long and 6 km wide mountain range with the heights Sâta 959 m, Ekholmfjellet 590 m, Firkanten 484 m, Holthoffberget 681 m, Pallfjellet 750, 695, and Pallen 321 m, and Venetzhumpen 560 m, limited by Van Keulenfjorden, Richterdaalen, Richterbreen, Martinbreen and Davisdalen, south in Nathorst Land. After Alfred Elis Törnebohm, 1838-1911, Swedish geologist, managing director of the Swedish Geological Survey 1897-1906. He examined and described samples of rocks collected by Swedish Arctic expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Törnebohm's fjäll*, Hamberg 1905.

*Törnebohm's fjäll*, see Törnbohmfjella.

**Tørfllya** 76° 45.6' N 16° 01' E  
About 6 km long, dry plain between the outlets of Vinda and Bungeelva, west in Sørkapp Land. T. = the dry plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Tørtberget** 78° 59.7' N 15° 03.0' E  
Mountain between Stabeisbreen and Battybreen, northeast in James I Land. After Tørtberg in Oslo, Norway. Liestøl 1987.

**Tøyenbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Tributary glacier to Universitetsbreen, Vestfjorddalen, south of Wijdefjorden, northeast in James I Land. After Tøyen near Oslo, Norway, where the Natural History Museums of the University are situated and where the botanist, Lid was curator. Lid 1929.

**Tåa** 79° 48' N 16° 33' E  
Crag northernmost in Åsgardfonna, Ny-Friesland. T. = the toe.

**Tåbreen** 79° 48' N 16° 30' E  
Small glacier on the western side of Tåa, from Åsgardfonna to Mosseldalen, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.

*Taaffelbergh*, see Parryøya.

**Tåhetta** 77° 39.0' N 17° 17.0' E  
Crag between Kjølberget and Barlaupen, easternmost in Nathorst Land. Orvin 1960.

**Tåkefjellet** 78° 40' N 15° 30' E  
Mountain, 615 m, south of Hugindalen, northwest of Gangerolvfjella, on the eastern side of Dicksonfjorden in Dickson Land. T. = the fog or mist mountain. *Mt Table Taage*, Wassiliew 1925; *Navafjellet*, Lyng (1938) p. 28; *Tabla Taage*, Conway 1897 a.

*Taalmodighetens top*, see Tolmodryggen.

**Tåodden** 79° 43.0' N 12° 02.0' E  
Point on the western side of the inner part of Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. T. = the toe point. Eiken 1988.

**Tårevatnet** 74° 26' N 19° 02' E  
Small, tear drop shaped lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. T. = the tear lake. Hoel 1925.

*Tårnbrua*, 76° 57.8' N 16° 26' E. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Tårndalen** 79° 40.7' N 14° 23.0' E  
About 3 km long valley east of the southern part of Bråvallafjella, northwest in Andrée Land. T. = the tower valley. Orvin 1964.

**Tårnet** 79° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain, 590 m, north of Mushamna, on the eastern shore of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. T. = the tower. *Turm Peak*, De Geer 1913; *Turm Spitze*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Tårnkanten** 78° 31.1' N 13° 26' E  
Mountain ridge between Larstoppene and the height of 720 m, 2.6 km westwards in Vegardfjella, Oscar II Land. T. = the tower ridge. Dineley 1958.

- Uddevallaryggen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain, 470 m, east of the inner part of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Uddevalla, town in Bohuslän, Sweden. *Mt Uddevalla*, De Geer 1913.
- Udetgl.* One of the small glaciers southwest of Hoglandvatnet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be identified. Herrmann 1942.  
*Uebles Cap*, see Kvadehuken.  
*Uels-bei*, see Kvalvågen.  
*Uels-head*, see Kvalhovden.
- Ufsenipa** 77° 43.3' N 18° 22' E  
The southernmost peak in Osbornefjellet on the northern side of Richardsbreen, easternmost in Heer Land. Arnesen 1969.
- Uggbreen** 79° 14' N 15° 05' E  
Glacier uppermost in Kartdalen, Andrée Land. Ugg = anxiety. Orvin 1961.
- Uggnabben** 79° 14.0' N 14° 59.0' E  
Small projecting mountain east in Nivlheim, Andrée Land. Ugg = anxiety. Orvin 1960. *Uggtinden*.  
*Uggtinden*, see Uggnabben.
- Uglebreen** 79° 41.8' N 14° 34.0' E  
Small glacier between Snøugla and Mellbyfjellet in the northern part of Andrée Land. U. = the owl glacier. Orvin 1961.
- Ugledalen** 78° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Small valley between Tenoren and Mälardalen on the northern side of Adventdalen, Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).  
*Ugoljnaja buhta*, see Colesbukta.  
*Ugoljnaja buhta*, see Kolbukta.
- Ugreibreen** 79° 32.4' N 13° 01.0' E  
About 2 km long glacier southeast in Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. Helle 1990.  
*Uiterjte hoek*, see Ekstremhuken.  
*Uitkijk Plateau*, see Utkiken.
- Ujamnbreen** 78° 34.8' N 12° 40.0' E  
3.5 km long, tributary glacier from east in the Dahlbreen complex, between Ankerfjella and Vekkerøfjellet, in the central part of Oscar II Land. U. = the uneven glacier. Orvin 1964.  
*Ulbricht B.*, see Ulbrichtbukta.
- Ulbrichtbukta** 78° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Small open bay south of Kapp Payer, at the southern entrance to Hinlopenstretet, easternmost in Olav V Land. *Ulbricht B.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.
- Uleneset** 79° 00' N 20° 30' E  
Cape on the southern side of Wilhelmøya, Hinlopenstretet. After Otto Eduard Vincenz Ule, 1820-76, German scientific author, who also wrote about Koldewey's polar expeditions. *C. Ule*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871.  
*Ulfelds Bay*, see Hamburgbukta.
- Ulla** 77° 37.8' N 15° 16' E  
About 6 km long river from Instebreen through Ulladalen to Dugurdneset south in Narhorst Land. U. = the wool. Arnesen 1983.
- Ullaberget** 77° 37.1' N 15° 13.5' E  
520 m high mountain west of the lower part of Ulladalen, southwest in Nathorst Land. After Ulla Hamberg, 1865-1917, sister of professor Axel Hamberg, topographer of Nathorst's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1898. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Ulla's berg*, Hamberg 1905.
- Ulladalen** 77° 37.5' N 15° 17.0' E  
About 6 km long valley from Instebreen southwards between Svedenborgfjellet, Louiseberget and Ullaberget in the west, and Gyllenskiöldfjellet, Dalmøya and Törnebohmfjella in the east, southwest in Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Stordalen*, Nathorst 1900, Hamberg 1905.  
*Ulla's berg*, see Ullaberget.
- Ullfjellet** 79° 19' N 17° 10' E  
Crag in Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. After the god Ull, stepson of Tor, the god of hunting and skiing in Norse mythology.
- Ulriken** 79° 07.0' N 12° 21.0' E  
885 m high peak westernmost in H.U.Sverdrupfjella, between Fjortende Julibreen and Konsulbreen, southwest in Haakon VII Land. After Ulriken in Bergen, Norway. Professor and managing director of Norwegian Polar Institute, Harald Ulrik Sverdrup, 1888-1957, was for many years connected to Bergen. See also Sverdrupisen. Hjelle 1984.
- Ulsfjordtoppen** 78° 40' N 10° 40' E  
602 m high peak west of Millerbreen, Prins Karls Forland. After the Norwegian trapper and skipper Peder Marentius Pedersen, known as Peder Ulsfjording, 1882-1934, born in Skarmork in Ulsfjorden, Tromsø. He wintered several years on Prins Karls Forland, Kapp Mitra and other localities in the northwestern part of Spitsbergen. Svalbard map A7 (1961).  
*Ultuna Range*, see Ultunafjella.  
*Ultuna-Berge*, see Ultunafjella.
- Ultunafjella** 78° 29' N 17° 21' E  
About 7 km long mountain ridge between the lower part of Tunabreen and Brucebreen, southeast in Bünsow Land. After Swedish College of Agriculture, Ultuna, south of Uppsala, where Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist H. A. von Post, student of the Quaternary period, worked several years. *Ultuna Range*, De Geer 1912; *Ultuna-Berge*, Filchner 1914.  
*Ulve Bay*, see Ulvebukta.  
*Ulve Bucht*, see Ulvebukta.  
*Ulve Gl.*, see Ulvebreen.
- Ulvebreen** 78° 12.3' N 18° 41' E  
Tributary glacier of Nordmannsfonna limited in the west by a line at the nunataks in Nordmannsfonna, debouching into Dunérbukta west of Storfjorden, Sabine Land. After Erik Andreas Ulve, 1833-96, Norwegian skipper and explorer of the Spitsbergen archipelago with B. Leigh-Smith. See also Kapp Leigh Smith. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Ulve Gl.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Ulvebukta** 79° 20' N 21° 30' E  
Wide bay on the southwestern shore in Gustav Adolf Land, Nordaustlandet. After Erik Andreas Ulve, 1833-96, Norwegian skipper and explorer of the Spitsbergen archipelago with B. Leigh-Smith. See also Kapp Leigh Smith. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Ulve Bay*, Ahlmann 1933 c; *Ulve Bucht*, Ulve 1872.

**Ulvedalen** 78° 09.5' N 18° 47.5' E  
About 3.5 km long, wide valley on the southern side of the lower part of Ulvebreen, between Raunhallet and Skjoldet in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. After Erik Andreas Ulve, 1833-96, Norwegian skipper and explorer of the Spitsbergen archipelago with B. Leigh-Smith. See also Kapp Leigh Smith. Orvin 1960.

*Ulveneset*, see Torellneset.

**Umbrielhøgda** 78° 45' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak on the southeastern side of Conwayjøkulen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the satellite of Uranus. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Umefjellet** 78° 37.0' N 14° 13.5' E  
About 900 m high mountain between Sveabreen and Lappdalen north of Haugsmarka, southwest in James I Land. After river in the northern part of Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Ume*, De Geer 1912.

*Unicorn Bay*, see Einhyrningbukta.  
*Unity B.*, see Einhyrningbukta.

**Universitetsbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier at the head of Vestfjorddalen, south of Vestfjorden in Wijdefjorden, on the divide between James I Land and Dickson Land. U. = the university glacier. *University Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

**Universitetsmorena** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Terminal moraine of Universitetsbreen, on the divide between James I Land and Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Lid (1929) p. 445.

*University Gl.*, see Universitetsbreen.  
*Unkovskifjellet*, see Unkovskifjellet.

**Unkovskifjellet** 79° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain west of Hinlopenbreen, south of Vaigattbogen, northernmost in Olav V Land. After Konstantin Aleksandrovich Unkovskij, 1878-1935, midshipman in the "Bakan", Russian Navy, one of the vessels of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen, 1899-1902. *Mt Ounkovsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Unkovskifjellet*.

*Untuva s.t.*, see Dunøyane.  
*Uoles-baj*, see Kvalvågen.  
*Uoleshed*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Upper Lake*, see Øvretjørna.  
*Uppsala Quarter*, 78° 40' N 15° E. Region east of Dicksonfjorden. De Geer 1912.

**Uranusfjellet** 78° 50' N 17° 20' E  
Nunatak in the upper part of Conwayjøkulen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the planet Uranus. Harland 1952.

**Uranusisen** 78° 49' N 17° 10' E  
Ice-covered area between Sedgwickjøkulen and Conwayjøkulen, southernmost in Ny-Friesland. After the planet

Uranus. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Urbreen** 78° 46.9' N 14° 56.5' E  
Small glacier between Gygestolen and Synningen in the eastern part of James I Land. Orvin 1964.

**Urd** 74° 25' N 19° 12' E  
The southernmost and 536 m high peak of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. After one of the three sisters of destiny in Norse mythology. Andersson 1900.

**Urdkollbreen** 77° 53.8' N 16° 15' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier from Krokryggen, Gramryggen and Skalken, along the northern side of Urdkollen to Urdkollidalen in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Urdkollidalen** 77° 53.7' N 16° 22' E  
Tributary valley from west to Gustavdalen between Urdkollen and Rekstentoppen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Urdkollen** 77° 53.4' N 16° 17' E  
900 m high mountain on the western side of Gustavdalen, south in Nordenskiöld Land. U. = the mountain with rock strewn slope. Orvin 1960.

**Ureinodden** 77° 23.8' N 14° 02.0' E  
Point on the northern side of Nordbukta in the central part of Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. U. = the foul point. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Ureinskagen** 78° 10' N 20° 30' E  
Skerry at the western entrance to Freemansundet. Norwegian translation of the Dutch name. *Foul reef*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 281; *Vuyl Reef*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Vuyl rif*, *toegevroeren en ondoergangelijk*, van Keulen 1710; *Vuyl Riff*, Giles and Rep 1710.

*Urenfjorden*, see Agardhbukta.  
*Uria*. Has been mistaken for a geographical name. USA Board on Geographic Names (1963) p. 1008.  
*Uria Gl.*, see Uriabreen.  
*Uria Mt*, see Uriafjellet.

**Uriabreen** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier in the peninsula between Fuglefjorden and Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahålvøya, Albert I Land. After *Uria*, bird genus, guillemot. *Uria Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

**Uriafjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain east of Uriabreen, Vasahålvøya, Albert I Land. After *Uria*, bird genus, guillemot. *Uria Mt*, De Geer 1913.

*Urmston Islets*, see Urmstonholmane.

**Urmstonfjellet** 78° 36.8' N 17° 10' E  
1130 m high, horse-shoe shaped mountain surrounding the upper part of Gerritbreen, south of Nordenskiöldbreen, Bünsow Land. After Charles Hanson Urmston, W.S., 1862-1930, Edinburgh, member of the Board of Directors of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., founded by Bruce in 1909. He was a writer to His Majesty's signet, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hagbart and Burn Murdoch, W.S., Edinburgh. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mont Priamoougolnaya*, Wassiliew 1925; *Mt Urmston*, Mathieson 1920; *Rectangulaire*, Wassiliew 1925.



- Urmstonholmane** 78° 23.4' N 11° 32.5' E  
Four small islets in the central part of Antarccticbogen, on the western coast of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Charles Hanson Urmston, W.S., 1862-1930, Edinburgh, member of the Board of Directors of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Ltd., founded by Bruce in 1909. He was a writer to His Majesty's signet, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hagbart and Burn Murdoch, W.S., Edinburgh. *Urmston Islets*, Bruce 1913.
- Urnebrean** 77° 03.0' N 16° 06.0' E  
Small glacier on the western slope of Urnetoppen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d.
- Urneset** 80° 40.2' N 21° 23' E  
The southeastern point on Martensøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. U. = the point at the slope of boulders. Hjelle 1980.
- Urnetoppen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E  
813 m high peak between Hyrnefjellet and Kruseryggen, southwest in Torell Land. After Knut Urne, Bergenhus, who in 1617 obtained licence to catch wales at Spitsbergen. This was the first Norwegian whaling at Spitsbergen. See also Kvalfangarbrean. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Ursafonna** 79° 05' N 18° 00' E  
Large, ice covered area west of the front of Hinlopenbrean, northernmost in Olav V Land. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.
- Ursi insula*, see Bjørnøya.
- Ursinodden** 80° 28' N 19° 59' E  
Point on the southern side of the eastern entrance to Beverlysundet, Laponiahelvøya, Nordaustlandet. After the Norwegian hunter Johan Ursin, member of Sivertsen's expedition which wintered in Beverlysundet 1908-09. All perished, Ursin on his visit to Zachariassen on Lågøya.
- Ursorum insulam*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Usher Glacier*, see Usherbrean.  
*Usher Range*, see Usherfjellet.
- Usherbrean** 78° 16.5' N 18° 42' E  
About 9.5 km long, tributary glacier to Nordmannsfonna, eastwards to Storfjorden into the valley between Kroghfjellet and Domen, Sabine Land. After Thomas Leslie Usher, 1862-1939, Edinburgh, member of the Board of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., founded by Bruce in 1909. He was for many years keenly interested in Dr. Bruce's exploratory work in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. He financially supported the expeditions organized by Dr. Bruce in these regions. See also Brucebrean. *Usher Glacier*, Tyrrell (1922 b) p. 219.
- Usherfjellet** 78° 29' N 16° 39' E  
680 m high mountain between Tverrådalen, Skeltonfjellet and Grahamkammen, on the western side of the lower part of Gipsdalen, south in Bünsow Land. Ascended by J. Sartorius and assistants of the Hoel Expedition, July 31, 1924, for geographical surveying. After Thomas Leslie Usher, 1862-1939, Edinburgh, member of the Board of The Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., founded by Bruce in 1909. He was for many years keenly interested in Dr. Bruce's exploratory work in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. He financially supported the expeditions organized by Dr. Bruce in these regions. See also Brucebrean. Svalbardkommisær (1927) map 14. *Usher Range*, Mathieson 1920.
- Ust Olaf*. Probably house at the outlet of Zachariassendalen and Olavbekken. Stavnicer (1948) p. 109.
- Utburden** 76° 28.6' N 16° 30' E  
Small islet between Knattholmen and Brattholmen, about 1.5 km from the western side of Sørkappøya. U. = the phantom on places where newborn children in the old days were left to starve. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Utkgk*, see Utkiken.
- Utkiken** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain northwest on Ytre Norskøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. In 1617 whalers from Zeeland began operations at the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen and established oil cookeries in Ytre Norskøya. They had a lookout point on the mountain (141 m high) above the cookeries in the eastern part of the island. *Gueritte des Zélandais*, de Reste 1801; *Seeusche uytkyck*, Jansz 1651 b, Colom 1652, Doncker 1663, van Keulen 1682, Valk and Schenck 1690, Giles and Rep 1710; *Uitkijk Plateau*, De Geer 1913; *Zeeland Outlook*, Conway 1906; *Zeeusche Uytkyk*, Zorgdrager (1727) p. 194; *Zeeuwsche Uitkiek*, Petermann 1869; *Zeeuwsche uitkyk*, Muller 1874; *Utkgk*, Scoresby 1820 b.
- Utkikpynten** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
The eastern point of Ytre Norskøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Pte Lookout*, Isachsen 1915.
- Utkikshøa** 77° 45.6' N 18° 20' E  
575 m high nunatak between Bereznikovbrean, Ingerbrean and Bratthengbrean, easternmost in Heer Land. Utkik(s) = looking out. Arnesen 1969.
- Utkiksnosa** 80° 40.7' N 20° 52' E  
Small mountain southernmost on Phippsøya in Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. Utkik(s) = looking out. The peak is used as looking out point to see the ice-condition in Straumporten. Hjelle 1980.
- Utliggeren** 77° 29.7' N 14° 23.5' E  
Spur from Becketoppene into Renardbrean, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. U. = the outlier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Utnes** 78° 32.6' N 10° 59.5' E  
Point central on Utneflya, on the western coast of central part of Prins Karls Forland. U. = the outlying point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Utnebukta** 78° 33.0' N 10° 59.5' E  
2.5 km wide, open bay between Utne and Havnes, on the western coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Utneflya** 78° 32.7' N 11° 02.0' E  
Eight km long coastal plain from Skvalpodden in south to Havnes in the northern inclusive, on the western coast of the central part of Prins Karls Forland. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Utnibba** 77° 25' N 17° 20' E  
Crag on the western side of Kvalvågen, northeast in Torell Land.  
U. = the outlying crag. Orvin 1960.

**Utnosa** 77° 38.9' N 17° 54.5' E  
690 m high nose west in the upper part of Indrebøbreen, south  
in Heer Land. U. = the outlying nose. Winsnes 1986.

**Utsira** 77° 09' N 21° 28' E  
Small islet west in Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. After island  
in Norway.

**Utskjeret** 76° 51.3' N 15° 30' E  
Skerry about 1 km outside Vestvikskjera, on the southern side  
of Hornsundneset in Sørkapp Land. U. = the outer skerry.  
Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Utstein** 74° 28' N 18° 45' E  
Islet west of Kapp Dunér, Bjørnøya. Hoel 1925.

**Utstikkaren** 77° 40.0' N 17° 49.0' E  
670 m high peak east in the upper part of Moršnevbreen,  
southwest in Heer Land. U. = the projecting mountain. Winsnes  
1986.

**Utstikkaren** 78° 42' N 26° 35' E  
Small point between Kapp Walter and Kyrkjevika on the western  
side of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. U. = the pier.

**Utsynet** 78° 53.2' N 28° 19' E  
Height northeast in Tordenskjoldberget on the western part of  
Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. U. = the view. Thor Larsen.

**Utvika** 80° 09' N 23° 10' E  
Small bay between Innvika and Djupkilen, innermost  
in Duvefjorden, Orvin Land on the northern coast of  
Nordaustlandet.

**Utvikodden** 80° 09' N 23° 16' E  
Point between Utvika and Djupkilen, innermost in Duvefjorden,  
Orvin Land on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. From  
neighbouring name. *Djupkilodden*, Orvin 1964.

**Uva** 77° 54.0' N 21° 45.5' E  
About 8 km long river from Northeast through Uvdalen to Gula,  
in the western part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name.  
Arnesen 1987.

**Uvdalen** 77° 54' N 21° 48' E  
Small valley on the southeastern side of Caltexfjellet, on the  
western side of Edgeøya. After Uvdalen in Norway. Orvin 1964.

*Uveirsbreen*, see Uvørsbreen.

**Uvørsbreen** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Glacier about 25 km long and up to 4 km wide, debouching  
into Engelskbukta, west in Oscar II Land. U. = the bad weather  
glacier. *Gl. Uveirsbræ*, Isachsen 1915; *Glacier du Mauvais  
Temps*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 15; *Uveirsbreen*, Isachsen (1912  
e) p. 15.

**Uvørsøya** 78° 50' N 11° 40' E  
Gravel plain in front of Uvørsbreen, southeasternmost on  
Brøggerhalvøya, west in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring  
name. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Uyterste Hoek*, of *Uyterste Land*, see Ekstremhuken.



*V. Bertrab-Berge*. No natural geographical region. After general Hermann v. Bertrab, 1857-1940. Filchner 1914.

*V. Beverly*, see Beverlydalen.

*V. Bird*, see Birddalen.

*V. Brøggerbre*, see Brøggerbreane.

*V. Charpentier's glacier*, see Charpentierbreen.

*V. des Adadémiciens*, see Akademikarbreen.

*V. Franklin*, see Franklindalen.

*V. Glenbeg*, see Glenbegdalen.

*V. Glenmore*, see Glenmoredalen.

*V. Glint*, see Glintdalen.

*V. Greendal*, see Grøn fjorddalen.

*V. Harbourdal*, see Grøndalen.

*V. Keulen Fjord*, see Van Keulenfjorden.

*V. Muydens bukt*, see Vårsolbukta.

*V. Nordmannsdalen*, see Reindalen.

*V. Ondlepe*, see Reindalen.

*V. Otter I.*, see Raschøya.

*V. Otters ø*, see Raschøya.

*V. Otters ø*, 80° 10' N 26° E. Nordenskiöld (1875 a) p. 81.

*V. Steenstrup*, see Steenstrupdalen.

*V. Stjørdalen*, see Stjørdalen.

*V. Tavleøya*, see Vesle Tavleøya.

**Vaglen** 80° 37' N 20° 45' E

Crag southernmost on Parryøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. V. = the perch. After the seabirds at the locality.

**Vaigattbogen** 79° 10' N 18° 30' E

Open bay west of Hinlopenstretet, between Olav V Land and Ny-Friesland. After Waygat, an old name of Hinlopenstretet. Waaigat (Dutch) signifies "the opening from which the wind blows". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie Waygat*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Vaigattbreen** 79° 00' N 19° 00' E

Glacier south of Vaigattbogen, north in Olav V Land. After Waygat, an old name of Hinlopenstretet. Waaigat (Dutch) signifies "the opening from which the wind blows". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Gl. Waygat*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Vaigattfjellet** 79° 00' N 19° 30' E

Mountain east of Vaigattbreen, north in Olav V Land. After Waygat, an old name of Hinlopenstretet. Waaigat (Dutch) signifies "the opening from which the wind blows". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Mt Waygat*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Vaigattneset** 79° 10' N 20° 00' E

The easternmost part of von Otterøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Waygat, an old name of Hinlopenstretet. Waaigat (Dutch) signifies "the opening from which the wind blows". C. *Waygat*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Vaigattøyane** 79° 10' N 19° 00' E

A group of small islands in the southern part of Hinlopenstretet. After Waygat, an old name of Hinlopenstretet. Waaigat (Dutch) signifies "the opening from which the wind blows". Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Iles Waygat*, De Geer 1923 a; *Isle de Waeygats*, Pagès 1782; *Stræde-øyan*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 41; *Syd Waigats øar*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Südwaygat Inseln*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Waygats I.*, Pagès 1786.

**Vaktaren** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E

The highest peak, 1227 m, in Vaktarfjella, east of the head of Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. Norwegian translation

of the German name. *Mts vækter*, Isachsen 1915; *Vekterfj*, Isachsen 1919; *Wächter*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

**Vaktarfjella** 79° 16.3' N 14° 17.0' E

About 11 km long mountain group with the northwestern point Kapp Ringertz, north of Woodfjorddalen, southwest in Andrée Land. FMM. Arnesen 1988.

*Val d'Enfer*. The uppermost part of Trygvebreen. Cabanes 1951.

*Val des Français*, see Gallerbreen.

*Val des Français*, see Gallerbreen.

*Val Lusitania*, see Lusitaniadalen.

**Valberget** 80° 06' N 23° 40' E

Height east of inner part of Botnvika, innermost in Duvefjorden, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. V. = the shallow bay height.

*Valderset*, see Kvalhovden.

*Valderset-hamna*, see Kvalvågen.

*Valderspynt*, see Kvalpynten.

*Valderspynthamna*, see Kraussbukta.

*Valdres Pt.*, see Kvalpynten.

**Valdresflya** 79° 44' N 15° 55' E

Expanse southeast of Vassfaret, on the western side of Ny-Friesland. After place in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Valefjellet** 79° 15.0' N 14° 43.5' E

Mountain on the northern side of Nodhogg and Nivlheim in Andrée Land. After Vale, one of the two sons of Loke in Norse mythology. Orvin 1960.

**Valen** 79° 30' N 17° 00' E

Flat-topped mountain north of Skinfaksebreen, Ny-Friesland. V. = the battle place. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Valentinryggen** 78° 36.3' N 13° 06.0' E

About 4.5 km long and about 660 m high ridge south in Carlsfjella, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Valentin Nikolaevich Sokolov, 1916-78, Russian scientist who for several years did geological research in Svalbard. From 1949 to his death, he was employed at Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology (NIIGA). Gjelsvik 1983.

*Valeset-hamna*, see Kvalvågen.

*Valespynt*, see Kvalpynten.

**Valettebreen** 76° 46.2' N 16° 35' E

About 2 km long, tributary glacier from east between Haitanna and Guilbaudtoppen on the eastern side of Olsokbreen, Sørkapp Land. After Second Maître Emile Valette, wireless operator on "Latham 47", which met disaster with the Amundsen relief expedition on June 18, 1928. See also Roaldryggen. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Valetteknausen** 79° 05' N 17° 40' E

1020 m high nunatak on the eastern side of Chydeniusbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After Yves Valette, b. 1920, who in 1946 visited Ny-Friesland together with Robert Pommier and Jean Martin. He took part in the Australian expedition to Adélie Land in Antarctica in 1948, wintered in Adélie Land 1949-51, and again visited Adélie Land in 1952. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Valhallfonna** 79° 40' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier west of Hinlopenstretet, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After Valhall, dwelling of the gods in Norse mythology. *Gl. Valhall*, De Geer 1923 a; *Groote Ys Berg*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Névé dôme Valhall*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Valken** 77° 27.4' N 15° 55.5' E  
580 m high mountain peak between Siegerdalen and Sotryggfonna in the eastern side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the pad or roll. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Valkoinen saari*, see Kvitøya.  
*Valkoinen vuori*, see Kvitberget.

**Valkyriene** 79° 23' N 17° 15' E  
Small nunataks between Åsgardfonna and Sigynfjellet, Ny-Friesland. V. = the Valkyries in Norse mythology.

*Vallé Blanche*, see Hinlopenbreen.  
*Vallé Grouzdiev*, see Gruzdevbreen.  
*Vallée Bakanin*, see Bakaninbreen.  
*Vallée Blanche*, see Hinlopenbreen.  
*Vallée Blanche*, see Kvitbreen.  
*Vallée Brandt*, see Hanaskogdalen.  
*Vallée Conway*, see Reindalen.  
*Vallée de Martin Conway*, see Conwayjøkulen.  
*Vallée Dmitriev*, 78° 50' N 17° 30' E. Valley between the head of Wijdefjorden and Hinlopenstretet. The valley is occupied by a glacier, and therefore the glacier, not the valley, must have a name. Wassiliew 1925.  
*Vallée Duim*, see Tommeldalen.  
*Vallée Dyrstad*, see Dyrstaddalen.  
*Vallée Est*, 76° 50' N 16° E. Upper part of Bungebreen. Wassiliew 1925.  
*Vallée Faxe*, see Faksedalen.  
*Vallée Foruche*, see Forkdalen.  
*Vallée Hans*, see Hansdalen.  
*Vallée Ido*, see Idodalen.  
*Vallée Morchnev*, see Moršnevbreen.  
*Vallée Moyenne*, see Mefonna.  
*Vallée No. 2*, see Andredalen.  
*Vallée Ouest*, see Austjøkulen.  
*Vallée Palander*, see Palanderdalen.  
*Vallée Pedachenko*, see Aleksejbreen.  
*Vallée Pettit*, see Mälardalen.  
*Vallée Rasmus*, see Rasmusdalen.  
*Vallée Scotia*, see Scotiadalen.  
*Vallée See*, see Vatnedalen.  
*Vallée Signe*, see Signedalen.  
*Vallée Værdalen*, see Verdalen.  
*Vallée Zeipel*, see Zeipeldalen.  
*Vallée Zeppelin*, see Signedalen.  
*Vallonbreen*, see Valonbreen.

**Vallotbreen** 77° 38.2' N 15° 10.5' E  
About 1 km long glacier from Louiseberget north- and eastwards to Ulladalen, west in Nathorst Land. After Joseph Vallot, 1854-1925, French astronomer, geographer and explorer of the Alps. *Vallot's glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

**Vallotfjellet** 79° 00' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 1193 m, west of the divide between Kongsbreen and Isachsenfonna, northeast of Kongsfjorden, Haakon VII Land. After Joseph Vallot, 1854-1925, French astronomer, geographer and explorer of the Alps. *Mt Vallot*, Isachsen 1912 a.

*Vallot's glacier*, see Vallotbreen.

**Vallunden** 77° 53' N 16° 47.5' E  
Small lake in the northern part of Credenermorenen, on the peninsula between Braganzavågen and Sveabukta, westernmost in Heer Land. V. = the lake in the moraine hill. De Geer 1919 a.

*Vallåkra Névé*, see Vallåkrabreen.

**Vallåkrabreen** 77° 51.5' N 17° 08' E  
About 10 km long glacier from Paulamorenen between Torellfjellet and Majorfjellet, westernmost in Heer Land. After old coal mine in Skåne (Scania), Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Vallåkra Névé*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Valmuebukta*, see Kræmerbukta.

**Valmuetoppen** 78° 10' N 16° 40' E  
Peak south of Lusitaniafjellet, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Valmue (Papaver) grows here. Lyngé 1940, Svalbard map Adventfjorden-Braganzavågen 1941.

**Valonbreen** 77° 46.6' N 16° 37' E  
About 1.5 km long glacier from Aspelintoppen northwards between Birketvedttoppen and Vestranten northwest in Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. De Geer named four glaciers in Fagerstafjella after methods for producing wrought iron and steel, Osmund, Wallon, Bessemer, and Elektro methods. *Vallonbreen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25; *Wallon Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Valter Timenstrædet*, see Freemansundet.  
*Valudden*, see Kvalpynten.

**Valvatnet** 74° 27' N 19° 15' E  
Small lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. After Einar Valvatne, b. 1894, chief engineer and electrician employed in 1922-25 at the coal-mines on Bjørnøya belonging to Bjørnøen A.S Stavanger, Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Van Dongenbukta** 80° 05.0' N 27° 01.0' E  
Bay between Leighbreen and Nordmarka, on the northeastern corner of Nordaustlandet. After the Dutch Sijf van Dongen who took part in the search for the Italian general and designer of dirigibles (airships) Umberto Nobile expedition at Nordaustlandet 1928. Orvin 1960. *Dongenbukta*, Svalbard map G3 (1965); *Palosuobukta*, Schytt and Blake.

*Van Keulen Bay-neset*, see Ahlstrandodden.  
*Van Keulen Cove*, see Van Keulenhamna.

**Van Keulenfjorden** 77° 34.0' N 15° 20.0' E  
About 30 km long fiord between Nathorst Land in the north and Wedel Jarlsberg Land in the south. Limited towards Bellsund by a line from the southeastern corner of Forsbladodden, across Eholmen to Richardodden. Giles and Rep 1710 placed on their map a small bay at the entrance of the present Van Keulenfjorden, which bay they called Van Keulens Baaijtje in honour of the publisher of their charts, Gerard van Keulen. Scoresby 1820 b applied the name to the main fiord, where it has since remained. Van Keulen was the large publishing house of sea-charts in Amsterdam. From 1680 until the beginning of the 19th century the business was continued. Johannes van Keulen, his son Gerard van Keulen, about 1720, and a younger Johannes van Keulen, about 1750, were the forerunners of the

Hydrographic Offices founded in France and England in the course of the 18th century. See also Midterhukun. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Buhta Van-Karlen*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 74; *L. Elesmere Sound*, Fotherby 1613; *Michiel Reyniersz' rivier*, Muller 1874; *Michiel Ryners Rivier*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Midter-Fjord*, Keilhau 1831; *Midterfjorden*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 10; *R. de Sardam*, Pagès 1782; *Sardam Bay*, Conway 1906; *Sardammer R.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Sardammer Rivier*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Sørfjorden*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *V. Keulen Fjord*, Nansen 1920; *Van Keulens Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Conway 1906; *Van Keulen-vuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 21.

**Van Keulenshamna** 77° 36.6' N 14° 57.5' E

Bay on the northern shore of the western part of Van Keulensfjorden, limited in the southeast by a line from Eholmeset northeastwards to a point 800 m west of Bravaisodden, and in the west by a line from the southeastern corner of Forsbladodden to the northeastern point of Eholmen, Nathorst Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 9. *Forsblad's hamn*, Nathorst (1900) p. 146; *Hamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 14; *Hamnbukten*, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 64; *Van Keulen Cove*, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 219; *Van Keulens Hamn*, Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

*Van Keulens Bay*, see Van Keulensfjorden.

*Van Keulens Baaitje*, see Midterhukhamna.

*Van Keulens Hamn*, see Van Keulenshamna.

*Van Keulen-vuono*, see Van Keulensfjorden.

*Van Mijen vuono*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

**Van Mijenfjorden** 77° 47.5' N 15° 30' E

Fiord, 83 km long, between Nordenskiöld Land and Nathorst Land. At the mouth is Akseløya, with narrow sounds on the northern and southern sides, separating Van Mijenfjorden from Bellsund. The innermost, northern branch is Sveabukta with Braganzavågen, where the mining camp Sveagruva is situated. The innermost, southern, about 10 km long branch is Rindersbukta. After Willem Van Muyden. Nordenskiöld mistakenly wrote his name Van Mijen which has been used since. See also Van Muydenbukta. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baie Van Mijen*, Isachsen 1915; *Bell R.*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Buhta Van-Majen*, Stavnicer (1948) p. 74; *Clock Rivier*, Doncker 1664; *Cloeck rivier*, Jansz 1651 a; *Dry-Fjord*, Keilhau (1831) p. 237; *Kloeck rivier*, Blaeu 1623; *Klok Rivier*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Kolck Riv.*, van Keulen 1680; *Lågffjorden*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 6; *Louvvsond*, Gerrits (1613) p. 14; *Lowe Fj.*, Nansen 1920; *Lowe Sound*, Poole (1610) p. 6, Fotherby 1613, Edge 1625, Conway 1906, British chart 2751; *Lowsound*, Gerrits 1613; *Nord Fjord*, Norwegian chart 198, 1926; *Nordffjorden*, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 65, Isachsen 1915, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Tør-Fjord*, Keilhau (1831) p. 237; *Van Mijen vuono*, Saraste (1925) p. 96; *Van Mijen's Bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Van Mysen Bay*, Bergens Turistforening (1897) p. 6.

*Van Mijen's Bay*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

**Van Muydenbukta** 77° 45.7' N 14° 09' E

Large, open bay, about 5.5 km wide, on the northern shore of Bellsund, southernmost on Nordenskiöldkysten, Nordenskiöld Land. After Willem Van Muyden, chief of the Dutch whaling fleet 1612-13. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Antarctics Bay*, Kjellström 1901; *Bottle cove*, Pellham (1631) p. 262, Arctic Pilot Vol. II (1921) p. 220; *Fair Haven*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Muyens haven*, H. and M. Jansz 1621; *Van Muydens haven*, Conway 1906; *Willem*

*mujen haven*, Blaeu 1623 a; *Willem van Muyden haven*, Jansz 1651 a, Doncker 1664, Seller 1671, van Keulen 1682; *Willems van Muyden haven*, Commelin 1644.

*Van Muydens haven*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*Van Mysen Bay*, see Van Mijenfjorden.

*Vandsøen*, see Tvillingvatnet.

**Vannledningsdalen** 78° 10' N 15° 30' E

Valley on the eastern side of Longyeardalen at Haugen, north in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the water pipe valley. The name has been used for many years by the mining company. Svalbard. En del av Norge (1959) p. 99.

*Varaodden*, see Langgrunnodden.

*Vardberget*, see Stjernspetzfjellet.

**Vardeborg** 78° 04.4' N 13° 53.0' E

588 m high mountain, partly covered of Vardebreen, between Starostinaksla and Vardeåsen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After the estate of the Spitsbergen explorer Gunnar Isachsen in Asker, Norway. See also Askerfjellet. *Mt Värend*, De Geer 1912.

**Vardeborgsletta** 78° 04.7' N 13° 48.5' E

Coastal plain between Linnédalen and Isfjorden, between the lower part of Linnéelva, Starostinaksla and Vardeborg, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Vardebreen** 78° 04.4' N 13° 56.0' E

Glacier on the eastern slope of Vardeborg and Vardåsen, further eastwards to the northern end of Freboldryggen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the cairn glacier.

**Vardebukta** 78° 05.7' N 13° 51.5' E

Small bay on the eastern side of Kapp Starostin, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Skr. 135 s. 6.

**Vardehaugen** 74° 27' N 18° 56' E

Mound consisting of loose stones, 8 m above the lowlands, in the western part of Bjørnøya. Varde = cairn. Used as a signal for the surveyors, hence the name. Hoel 1925.

**Vardeholmen** 76° 31.8' N 16° 30.5' E

The westernmost and largest of three islets lying on a row 300 m north of the northern point of Sørkappøya. When the Norwegian Svalbard expedition visited the place in 1920 they found a cairn, probably built by the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition, 1900. Svalbard MS-maps 1920-25.

**Vardepiggen** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E

890 m high peak in the northern part of Sofiakammen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. A cairn was erected on the top by J. Gløersen during the Norwegian expedition of 1918. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Vardepynten** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E

Point with a cairn at the shore on Tjørnsletta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Varderabben** 79° 10' N 17° 20' E

A row of nunataks east of Veteranen, in the central part of Ny-Friesland. V. = the cairn ledge. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Varderyggen** 77° 21.2' N 14° 50.5' E  
About 4 km long mountain ridge with the heights 540, 604 703, 625 and the easternmost Kjempevarden 565 m, on the divide between the Recherchebreen complex and the Vestre Torellbreen complex, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the cairn ridge. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Varderyggfonna** 77° 22.2' N 14° 53.0' E  
About 3.5 km long and about 2.5 km wide ice field in the Recherchebreen complex, limited by a line from the eastern point of Konglomeratfjellet across Haugknatten to the western end of Søre Nunatak, from the eastern end of Søre Nunatak southeastwards to a point 1.5 km east of Kjempevarden, further along Varderyggen and then northwards to Konglomeratfjellet, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the cairn ridge snow field. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

*Vardeaasen*, see Vardåsen.

**Vardåsen** 78° 03.7' N 13° 53.0' E  
About 560 m high mountain between Vardeborg in the north and Sokolovtoppen on the eastern side of Linnédalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After locality in Asker, Norway, the home district of Gunnar Isachsen whose expeditions mapped and named the mountain. *Vardeaasen*, Isachsen 1912 c.

*Vargentindalen*, see Wargentindalen.

**Varmingbukta** 78° 00.7' N 14° 19.5' E  
1.3 km wide bay on the northern side of Larvikpynten on the eastern side of the southern part of Grønnefjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Danish engineer Ludvig Nicolai Varming, 1881-1931, born in Nørre Lundelse, Fyn. He went to Spitsbergen for the first time in 1911 and took part in the building of the Norwegian wireless station in Grønnefjorden. Afterwards he was engaged with the Arctic Coal Company at Longyearbyen until 1915, Bjørnøya 1916-18, in Grønnefjorden for Arthur S. Lewin, the Russian company, Nederlandsche Spitsbergen Company and Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S, 1919-30. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Varp Gl.*, see Varpbreen.

**Varpbreen** 77° 55.4' N 16° 38' E  
Small glacier innermost in Gustavdalen between Sjøttårnet and Stigaren, in the southern part of Nordenskiöld Land. Varp (Swedish) = waste, refuse from the mine. See also Borbreen. *Varp Gl.*, De Geer 1919 a.

*Vars water plaats*. On the northern shore of Danskøya. Cannot be more closely identified. Giles 1724 b.

**Vartdalsåta** 76° 56.8' N 16° 53.5' E  
528 m high mountain peak between Svalisbreen and Skilfonna, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Hroar Vartdal, 1903-50, who for a number of years was librarian at Norges Svalbard- og Ishavsundersøkelser, and who prepared a bibliography on Norwegian papers about Greenland and one about Norwegian whaling. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Varulven** 79° 10' N 16° 20' E  
1210 m high mountain north of Reinsbukkdalen on the eastern side of Wijdefjorden, in the central western part of Ny-Friesland. V. = the werewolf. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Vasa Peninsula*, see Vasahalvøya.

**Vasafjellet** 78° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 1210 m, east of Kronebreen, northwest in James I Land. After Gustaf Vasa, 1496-1560, King of Sweden 1521-60. *Mt Vasa*, De Geer 1912.

**Vasahalvøya** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Peninsula between Smeerenburgfjorden and Raudfjorden, northernmost in Albert I Land. After Gustaf Vasa, 1496-1560, King of Sweden 1521-60. *Presqu'île Albert I*, Isachsen 1915; *Vasa Peninsula*, De Geer 1913.

*Vasdalen*, see Vassdalen.

**Vasil'evbreen** 76° 47.5' N 16° 50' E  
About 20 km wide glacier from Dumskolten in south to Hagerupfjellet and Russefjella in north, on the eastern side of Sørkapp Land. The southernmost part along Dumskolten is called Randbreen. Other, tributary glaciers in the upper part of Vasil'evbreen: Pulkovobreen, Øydebreen, Kronglebreen, Brattkneikbreen, Leifbreen and Lathambreen. After Alexandr Semenovich Vasil'ev, b. 1868, Russian astronomer of Pulkovo, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wintered at Hornsund 1899-1900. *Glacier Wassiliew*, Wassiliew 1925; *Kongressglacieren*, De Geer (1900) p. 295; *Vasilievbreen*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Vasil'evfjellet** 78° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Mountain north of Ginevratn, Olav V Land. After Alexandr Semenovich Vasil'ev, b. 1868, Russian astronomer of Pulkovo, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wintered at Hornsund 1899-1900. *Mt Wassiliew*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vasilievfjellet*.

**Vasil'evskaret** 76° 51.9' N 16° 12.5' E  
Pass between Kvitkotten and the northern point of Ždanovfjellet in the uppermost part of Bungebreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. After Alexandr Semenovich Vasil'ev, b. 1868, Russian astronomer of Pulkovo, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wintered at Hornsund 1899-1900. *Pass Wassiliew*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pereval Vasilieva*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 19; *Vasilievskardet*.

*Vasilievbreen*, see Vasil'evbreen.  
*Vasilievfjellet*, see Vasil'evfjellet.  
*Vasilievskardet*, see Vasil'evskaret.

**Vassauga** 77° 45.8' N 13° 56.5' E  
Small lake 15 m above sea level on the eastern side of Lågneshabbane, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the water eye. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Vassbreen** 79° 18.0' N 17° 32.5' E  
About 3 km long glacier in the southern part of Svingfjellet, debouching into Skålvatnet, Ny-Friesland. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Vassbråen** 79° 46.5' N 13° 08.0' E  
Small lake westernmost at Reinsdyrfløya, east of Skjoldkollen, north in Haakon VII Land. After lake in Hadeland, Norway. Orvin 1964.



- Vassdalen** 77° 52' N 15° 03.5' E  
About 8 km long valley on the western side of Rypefjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the water valley. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 6. *Vasdalen*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Vastal*, Holmsen 1910.
- Vassdalen*, see *Vatnedalen*.
- Vassdalsbreen** 77° 54' N 15° 00' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from Vassdalsnuten along the eastern side of Snøkampen to Vassdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Vassdalselva** 77° 51.5' N 15° 06' E  
River from Vassdalsnuten through Vassdalen to Van Mijenfjorden, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Vassdalsnuten** 77° 54.7' N 15° 01' E  
748 m high peak north of Vassdalen, between Kalvdalsbreen, Vassdalsbreen, Marstranderbreen and Kalvhøgda, in the central part of Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Vassdammane** 78° 17.3' N 11° 50.5' E  
Five small lakes, partly on Forlandsletta and partly on Vestflya at the shore of Whitsonbukta, south on Prins Karls Forland. After lake near Kristiansund in Norway. Svalbard map A8 (1957).
- Vassfarbukta** 79° 47' N 15° 40' E  
Small bay on the coast of Vassfaret, on the western side of Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Vassfaret** 79° 45' N 15° 40' E  
Area with many ponds and brooks south of Femmiljøen, west in Ny-Friesland. After Vassfaret in Valdres, Norway. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Vassfatet** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Ice-dammed lake on the border between Vestre Torellbreen and Peder Kokkfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the water basing. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vassholet** 77° 15' N 14° 20' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Turrsjødalen, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the water hole. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vassiget** 77° 56' N 13° 45' E  
About 3 km long and 3 km wide area with many small brooks and ponds, east of Holmungen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the water afflux. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Vasskalven** 78° 26.8' N 14° 37.5' E  
Small lake northeast on Bohemanflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. V. = the water beetle. Orvin 1964.
- Vasskilbreen*, see Nordre Vasskilbreen.
- Vasskilfjellet** 78° 55' N 15° 40' E  
Mountain at the upper part of Zeipeldalen, north in Dickson Land. V. = the watershed mountain. Orvin 1960.
- Vasskilrabbane** 78° 44' N 13° 16' E  
Nunataks between Kongsvegen and Sveabreen, Oscar II Land. V. = the watershed ledge.
- Vasskilryggen** 78° 54.5' N 15° 37.5' E  
Mountain between Fyrisbreen, Nordre Vasskilbreen and Søre Vasskilbreen, north in Dickson Land. V. = the watershed ridge. Liestøl 1987.
- Vasskiltoppen** 77° 52.9' N 14° 24.5' E  
579 m high mountain on the divide between Austre Grønfjordbreen and Fridtjøvbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the watershed peak. Isachsen 1912 c.
- Vassknattane** 78° 43.6' N 19° 58.5' E  
Crag southwesternmost in Sonklarbreen, south in Olav V Land. V. = the water crags. Norwegian Polar Institute 1989.
- Vasskulpen** 79° 54' N 17° 25' E  
Small lake on Basissletta, in the northeastern part of Ny-Friesland. Vass = water. Orvin 1964.
- Vassløysa** 74° 30' N 19° 07' E  
Small lake in the northeastern part of Bjørnøya. V. = lake free from water. The lake is often dried up. Hoel 1925.
- Vassodden** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Point on the northern side of Veslebukta, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the water point, because Marflyvatna are situated near the point. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vasstakelva** 78° 03.0' N 14° 02.0' E  
3.5 km long river from Stemmevatnet in Blendadalen through the lower part of the valley to Kokerineset, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. The whalers used the river as a source for fresh water, hence the name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21.
- Vasstaket** 74° 29' N 19° 12' E  
Small lake near Tunheim, Bjørnøya. V. = a place where one takes water. The neighbouring mining camp of Tunheim got its water from this place, hence the name. Hoel 1925.
- Vastal*, see *Vassdalen*.
- Vatnedalen** 79° 35' N 14° 40' E  
Valley with a lake west of Wijdefjorden, Andrée Land. Norwegian translation of the English name. *Andrée Tal*, Dege 1951; *Lake Valley*, Conway 1897 a; See *Thal*, German chart 155; See *Landungs-Tal*; *Vallée See*, French chart 5375; *Vassdalen*, Føyn and Heintz 1943.
- Vattenfallsryggen*. Must be a mountain or ridge with the Upper Carboniferous beds at the head of Hornsund, probably Hymrefjellet or perhaps the low ridge Treskelen. Heritsch (1939) p. 10.
- Vauogues baie*, see Fuglefjorden.
- Vedafjorden*, see Woodfjorden.
- Vedbukta** 80° 41.6' N 21° 14' E  
Bay on the northern side of Martensøya, Sjuøyane north of Nordaustlandet. The shore contains large amounts of driftwood, cases, etc., hence the name. Hjelle 1980.
- Vedfjæra** 79° 07' N 15° 44' E  
Shore between Frøysneset and Tysneset on the eastern side of Vestfjorden, northernmost in Dickson Land. The name is a Norwegian adaption of the original name and means "wood beach", because large amounts of driftwood are found here.

*Côte de bois flotté*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Drifvedstranden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1865 a) p. 5.

*Veene*, 79° 20' N 21° E. The name means "bog", and cannot have been intended to be a place-name, but Arctic Pilot (1921) p. 272 misunderstood it and took it for the name of Ulvebukta. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Veers Tent*. Establishment in Smeerenburg. It no longer exists. van der Brugge (1635) p. 24.

**Vefjellet** 79° 27' N 14° 34' E  
Mountain on the western side of the upper part of Forkdalen, Andrée Land. After Ve, son of Bør in Norse mythology.

*Vega Bay*, see Palanderbukta.  
*Vegabreen*, see Vegbreen.

**Vegafonna** 79° 30' N 21° 00' E  
Glacier between Palanderbukta and Torellneset, Nordaustlandet. After "Vega", vessel of the Nordenskiöld North East Passage expedition, 1878-79. Captain of the ship was Adolf Arnold Louis Palander, who on his return was made Baron Palander of Vega. See also Palanderbukta. *Scania Glacier-cap*, Ahlmann (1933 c) fig. 4; *Vega-Ice*, Ahlmann 1933 c; *Vega-isen*, Ahlmann and Malmberg 1931.

*Vega-Ice*, see Vegafonna.  
*Vega-isen*, see Vegafonna.

**Vegardbreen** 78° 32.0' N 13° 25.5' E  
5.5 km long glacier on the eastern side of the innermost part of St. Jonsfjorden, between Vittenburgfjella and Storbukken in the north and Vegardfjella in the south, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Lars Vegard, 1880-1963, Norwegian physicist and student of Aurora Borealis, professor at the University of Oslo. He carried out and described physical investigations for Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Vegardfjella** 78° 31.5' N 13° 22.0' E  
Mountain with the easternmost peak Larstoppen 860 m, between Vegardbreen and Charlesbreen, east of the head of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After Lars Vegard, 1880-1963, Norwegian physicist and student of Aurora Borealis, professor at the University of Oslo. He carried out and described physical investigations for Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mts Vegard*, Isachsen 1915.

**Vegbreen** 78° 00' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier south of the upper part of Reindalen, north of Van Mijenfjorden, from Reindalen to Kjellströmdalen continuous glaciers (Vegbreen and Pålsjöbreen) form a sledge route, Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the trail glacier. *Vegabreen*, Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 25.

**Vegskaret** 79° 16.0' N 17° 20.0' E  
Ice-filled pass between Bogen and Hollandfjellet, on the eastern side of Veteranen, Ny-Friesland. V. = the trail pass. Orvin 1960.

**Vegvaktaren** 78° 44' N 13° 30' E  
Nunatak between Kongsvegen and Sveabreen, James I Land. V. = the road keeper.

*Veidebakken*, 73° 50' N 20° 00' E. Submarine slope southeast of Bjørnøya. The name has been omitted in later editions of the map and has not been recognized. Svalbard chart 506 (1942). *Veidebakken*, see Sørbakken.

**Veidebreen** 77° 39' N 22° 30' E  
Glacier north of Veidemannen, from Digerfonna eastwards towards Dyrdalen, Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1969.

*Veidebugt*, see Wijdefjorden.

**Veidemannen** 77° 38' N 22° 25' E  
Mountain south of Veidebreen on the northern side of the innermost part of Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. Lytskjold and Luktvasslimo 1991.

**Veitbreen** 78° 10.4' N 18° 04' E  
Branch of Nordmannsfonna between Storfjellet and Prospektryggen in Sabine Land. V. = the glacier ditch, canal or drain. Orvin 1964.

**Veitdalen** 77° 46.3' N 21° 23.5' E  
About 6.5 km long, narrow valley between Watkinsfjellet and Burmeisterfjellet, in the western part of Edgeøya. V. = the ditch valley. Orvin 1964. *Partnach*, Büdel.

**Veitdalsryggen** 77° 45.6' N 21° 20.0' E  
About 4.5 km long, narrow ridge northwesternmost in Burmeisterfjellet, in the western part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Veitebreen** 79° 09.3' N 18° 47.5' E  
About 5 km long glacier from Midgarden to the front of Hinlopenbreen, between Emblafjellet and Michajlovfjellet, easternmost in Ny-Friesland. V. = the ditch glacier. Lytskjold 1990.

**Vekkerøfjellet** 78° 35.8' N 12° 41.0' E  
About 950 m high mountain east in the Dahlbreen complex, between Ujamnbreen and Bærumbreen in the central part of Oscar II Land. After the estate of Vekkerø near Oslo, Norway, owned by Carl Løvenskiöld, 1839-1916, prime minister, contributor to Isachsen's expeditions 1909-10, which mapped and named the mountain. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mts Vækerö*, Isachsen 1915.

**Vektaren** 76° 47.4' N 15° 56.0' E  
Small rock about 1 km west of Kvartsittrabben west in Sørkapp Land. V. = the watchman. Norwegian Polar Institute 1987. *Vokterpiken*, Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Vekterfj*, see Vaktaren.

*Velkeho ostrova*, see Storøya.

*Velkomst Pynt*, see Velkomstpynten.

**Velkomstpynten** 79° 50' N 13° 30' E  
The northern point of Reinsdyrflya west of the mouth of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. V. = the welcome point. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Biskaiera-huk*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *C. Welcome*, De Geer 1913; *Grey Hook*, Lamont 1861; *La pointe de la Bienvenue*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 322; *P Wellcome*, Thornton 1716; *Point Wellcome*, Scoresby 1820 b; *Pte Welcome*, Isachsen 1915; *Pte Willkommen*, French chart 5375; *Rensdyrslandsodden*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Roeveld*, Jansen



(1865) p. 166; *Velkomst Pynt*, Nansen 1920; *Welkom Pt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Velkomstpunt*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 218; *Willkommen Huk*, German chart 155.

**Velkomstvarden** 79° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Hill, 99 m high, near Velkomstpynten, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. *Berg op Reeneveld*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Cairn Welcome*, Isachsen 1915; *Landsort Hill*, De Geer 1913; *Stein Warte*, Bock and Poninski 1908; *Treurenberg*, Giles and Rep 1710.

**Vellebreen** 79° 08.0' N 19° 14.0' E  
About 5.5 km long glacier from Slottsjøkulen to the front of Hinlopenbreen, northernmost in Olav V Land. V. = the spring forth glacier. Lytskjold 1990.

*Velrybji ostrov*, see Kvaløya.  
*Velvet Lawn*, see Fløielenga.

**Venbreen** 78° 55' N 14° 20' E  
Glacier along the southern side of Venfjellet, James I Land. V. = the pretty glacier. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vendombreen** 78° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier at the head of Vendomdalen, west in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Vendomdalen** 78° 10' N 17° 00' E  
The fourth valley on the southern side of Sassendalen, west in Sabine Land. Norwegian translation of the English name. The mouth of this valley was the farthest point reached by the French explorer Charles Rabot, when, in 1892, he tried to reach the eastern coast by way of Sassendalen (Conway (1897) p. 6). *Turnback Valley*, Conway 1897 b.

**Vendomkjegla** 78° 10' N 17° 20' E  
Gravel cone formed by the river from Vendomdalen in Sassenelva, west in Sabine Land. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Venebukta*, see Recherchefjorden.  
*Vener Gl.*, see Venernbreen.

**Venernbreen** 78° 20.6' N 13° 20.0' E  
15 km long, east-west directed glacier between Sparrefjellet and Kinnefjellet, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Lake Vänern, Väster Götland in Sweden. Farther south is Vetternbreen, also named after a Swedish lake. See also Austgötabreen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Glacier Venern*, Isachsen 1915; *Vener Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

**Venernelva** 78° 18.9' N 13° 00.0' E  
River from the southern part of the moraine of Venernbreen to Dynekilen, southwest in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Venesjøen** 79° 51' N 22° 40' E  
Glacier-dammed lake towards Austfonna, east on Helvetesflya, in the central part of Nordaustlandet. V. = the pretty lake. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.

*Venetz' glacier*, see Venetzbreen.

**Venetzbreen** 77° 36.2' N 15° 37.0' E  
About 2.5 km long glacier from the central part of Törnebohm fjella eastwards on the southern side of Venetzhumpen to Davisdalen, south in the central part of

Nathorst Land. After Ignaz Venetz, 1788-1859, Swiss engineer and naturalist. Initiator of the glacial theory which explains the occurrence of moraines and boulders outside the present glacier. *Venetz' glacier*, Hamberg 1905.

**Venetzhumpen** 77° 36.7' N 15° 38.5' E  
560 m high mountain between Charpentierbreen and Venetzbreen, east in Törnebohm fjella, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After Ignaz Venetz, 1788-1859, Swiss engineer and naturalist. Initiator of the glacial theory which explains the occurrence of moraines and boulders outside the present glacier. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Venfjellet** 78° 55' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain northwest of Barmfjellet, James I Land. V. = the pretty mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Vengeberget** 78° 39.5' N 15° 03' E  
The southwesternmost part of Trollfuglfjella, southeasternmost in James I Land. V. = the wing mountain hill. Arnesen 1981.

**Vengebreen** 77° 44.7' N 16° 21' E  
Small glacier between Lundgrenfjellet and Vengefjellet, from Rånekampen towards Danzigdalen in the northeastern part of Nathorst Land. V. = the wing glacier. Orvin 1964.

**Vengefjellet** 77° 44' N 16° 24' E  
About 755 m high mountain between Rånekampen and Vengebreen in the west and Danzigdalen in the east, between Vengebreen in the north and Steindolpbreen and Snøkuvbreen in the south, in the northern part of Nathorst Land. V. = the wing mountain. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 8.

**Vengen** 77° 53.5' N 15° 12' E  
About 2.5 km long ridge eastwards from the highest peak in Rypefjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the wing. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Vengsletta** 77° 50' N 15° 00' E  
About 6 km long coastal plain from Vassdalselva northeastwards between Kaldbukta and Rypefjellet, in the western part of Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the wing plain. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Venjanfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain between Särnafjellet, Idrefjellet, Glopeken and Morabreen, James I Land. After town and lake in Dalarna, Kopparbergs län, Sweden. *Mt Venjan*, De Geer 1912, Isachsen 1915.

*Vennem R.*, see Dineleyelva.

**Venusfjellet** 79° 00' N 17° 00' E  
Nunatak between Veteranen and Stubendorffbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After the planet. Harland 1952.

**Veobreen** 79° 13.4' N 11° 31' E  
2.5 km long glacier between Chunfjellet and Krümmelfjellet, in central part of Mitrahålvøya, south in Albert I Land. Orvin 1964.

*Verblužja Gora*, see Amadeusberget.

**Verdalen** 79° 20' N 14° 00' E  
Valley on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, west in André Land. After locality in Trøndelag, Norway. In the neighbourhood Rindleret, after a military camp, where captain Gunnar Isachsen

served 1892-1908. As an officer he also visited Stjørdalen and Meråker. While he gave the former name to the valley south of Verdalen, he applied the latter to a mountain farther south along with one or two other names from Trøndelag, Tydal and Røros. *Nordre Stordal*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 50; *Vallée Værdalen*, Isachsen 1915.

**Verdalselva** 79° 20' N 14° 00' E  
River in Verdalen, west in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. *Værdalen-Fluß*, Schenk (1937) p. 16.

**Verdalspynten** 79° 29' N 13° 51' E  
Point west of Verdalen on the western side of Andrée Land. From neighbouring name.

**Verdande** 74° 25' N 19° 14' E  
The central peak, 462 m high, of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. After one of the three sisters of destiny in Norse mythology. *Verdandi*, Andersson 1900.

*Verdandi*, see Verdande.

*Verlaten eylat.*, see Hopen.

*Verlegen hoeck*, see Ny-Friesland.

*Verlegen hoeck*, see Verlegenuken.

*Verlegen Hook*, see Verlegenuken.

*Verlegen Hook-pynten*, see Verlegenuken.

*Verlegen Hooks-kedjan*. Mountains south of Verlegenuken. No geographical unit. Blomstrand (1864) p. 11.

**Verlegenukbukta** 80° 03' N 16° 27' E  
Bay east of Verlegenuken, on Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Verlegenuken** 80° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Point between Wijdefjorden and Sorgfjorden, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. "Verlegen hoek means mislaid corner, not so much in the sense that it is a hindrance to navigation, but rather mislaid on the maps" (letter from Dr. H. C. Wieder 1936 to Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser). Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Capo Verlegen*, Albertini (1929) p. 41; *C. desidero*, Dudley 1646; *Cap Lointain*, Hamy (1901) p. 41; *Cap Vertegen*, Brun (1902) p. 111; *Ferlejenhuk*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 39; *Forlegenhets-Huk*, Pettersen 1864; *Grauwen hoeck ofte Flache point*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Isme*, de Reste 1801; *Langenes*, Blaeu 1662; *Point Desire*, Fotherby (1614) p. 75, Edge 1625, Conway 1906; *Pt Vergelen*, Phipps 1775 b; *S. Jans hoeck*, Colom 1652 c; *Verlegen hoeck*, Colom 1662, van Keulen 1682; *Verlegen Hook*, Phipps 1774 a, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a, Conway 1906; *Verlegen Hook-pynten*, Alme (1895) p. 39; *Vertegen Hook*, Recherche 1840; *Vertigen Hook*, Wells (1876) p. 195; *Vlacke hoek*, Zorgdrager 1720; *Vlacke hoek*, Muller 1874; *Vlacke of Verleegen hoek*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Vorlegenbed Hook*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Vrangneset*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

**Verlegenukflya** 80° 00' N 16° 00' E  
Coastal plain south of Verlegenuken, Mosselhalvøya, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Vermland R.*, see Vermlandryggen.

**Vermlandryggen** 78° 16.5' N 13° 50.0' E  
About 9 km long mountain ridge with Svenskegga, Karlstadtoppen, Hovtinden and Klaratoppen, between

Esmarkbreen, Ymerbukta, Kjærbreen, Lovénvatnet and Trygghamna, south in Oscar II Land. After the Swedish province Värmland. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Vermland R.*, De Geer 1910 a.

**Vernevågen** 74° 27' N 18° 48' E  
Open bay protected against easterly winds, on the western coast of Bjørnøya. V. = the protected bay. Hoel 1925.

**Vernodden** 78° 45' N 10° 20' E  
Point north of Kapp Sietoe, on the western coast of Prins Karls Forland. V. = the shelter point. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Vernskjera** 77° 41.5' N 14° 43' E  
Five skerries lying parallel to and west of the southernmost shore of Akseløya. The skerries protect the anchorage inside against the swell of the sea, hence the name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Verre Eiland*, see Bjørnøya.

*Vertegen Hook*, see Verlegenuken.

*Vertical Rock*, see Drangen.

*Vertigen Hook*, see Verlegenuken.

*Verwechslungs Spitze*, see Mistakodden.

**Vesalbreane** 78° 45' N 10° 40' E  
Two small glaciers on the northern side of Laurantzofjellet, Prins Karls Forland. V. = the desolated glaciers. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

**Vesalstranda** 74° 25' N 19° 13' E  
The coast along the eastern side of Miseryfjellet, Bjørnøya. V. = the desolated beach. Hoel 1925. *Miserylandet*, Svalbard chart S. 1 (1929).

**Vesle Andøya** 79° 40.5' N 13° 15.5' E  
The second largest and westernmost island in Andøyane, in the northern part of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Vesle Braemfjellet** 77° 06.0' N 16° 03.0' E  
504 m high, easternmost peak in Braemfjellet, southwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Vesle Gåsøya** 78° 27' N 16° 13' E  
The smallest and southernmost of Gåsøyane in the inlet to Billefjorden, about 2 km west of Gåsodden, Bünsow Land. From neighbouring name. *Lilla Gåsön*, Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900) p. 48.

*Vesle Hornsundtind*, 76° 55.3' N 16° 09.5' E. The highest height of Hornsundtind. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Vesle Kiærdammen** 78° 55.6' N 11° 31' E  
The easternmost of Kiærdammene on the northern side of Kiærfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name.

*Vesle Kjeglefjell*, see Vesle Kjeglefjellet.

**Vesle Kjeglefjellet** 78° 01.8' N 14° 58.0' E  
The southernmost peak of 811 m in Kjeglefjella, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Isachsen 1912 c. *Lille Kjeglefjell*, Holmsen 1911 a; *Midtberg*, Holmsen 1910; *Vesle Kjeglefjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.



- Vesle Meinickeøya** 77° 07.0' N 22° 05.5' E  
One of Meinickeøyanene in the central part of Tusenøyanene, south of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1990.
- Vesle Raudfjorden** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
The inner part of Breibogen, on the northern coast of Spitsbergen and west of Reinsdyrflya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. *Kleine Rote Bai*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 218; *Lilla Röde bay*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld (1867) p. 101, Nordenskiöld 1875 a; *Little Red Bay*, Nordenskiöld 1879; *Petite Baie Red*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 24; *Petite Baie Rouge*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 322; *Renefelts bay*, Colom 1662; *Roo bay*, Jansz 1651 a, Goos 1660.
- Vesle Russebustraumen** 79° 45.9' N 12° 33.0' E  
The inlet to Rabotlaguna in Vesle Raudfjorden, southernmost in Breibogen, Haakon VII Land. Old name used by hunters.
- Vesle Skoddefjellet** 77° 02.0' N 15° 30.0' E  
Small mountain on the northeastern side of Skoddefjellet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1: 25 000, 1987.
- Vesle Starostinfjellet*, 76° 58.3' N 16° 30' E. The easternmost part of Starostinfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Vesle Svartkuven** 76° 39.7' N 16° 59.5' E  
Small mountain between Svartkuven and Keilhaubreen, southeast in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Vesle Svarttjørna** 78° 57' N 28° 51.5' E  
The second largest of Svarttjørnene, between Basaltflya and Svenskebukta, in the central part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.
- Vesle Tavleøya** 80° 49.2' N 20° 21.5' E  
The largest of the two northernmost of Sjuøyane, north of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Klein-Tafeløiland*, Amundsen (1925 c) p. 274 a; *Lilla Taffelön*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Little Table Island*, Carlsen 1863; *Lille Taffeløya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 59; *Lille Tavkøya*, Admiralty chart 2751 1955; *Little Table Island*, Phipps 1774 b; *Malyji Stolovyji ostrov*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 8; *V. Tavleøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934).
- Veslebendet** 77° 13.8' N 16° 42.0' E  
748 m high mountain in the northernmost part of Bendefjellet, Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Veslebogen** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Small bay about 2 km west of Isbjørnhamna, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the small bay. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Veslebreen*, 78° 40' N 12° 30' E. Tributary glacier to Uversbreen, east of Engelskbukta. Vesle = little. The glacier is small. Isachsen (1912 e) p. 15.  
*Veslebræen*, see Veslebreen.
- Veslebukta** 77° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Open bay north of Torellbreen, north of Hornsund, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the little bay. Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25.
- Veslefingeren** 78° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 614 m, in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. V. = the little finger. Norwegian adaption of Bruce's name of 1913. *Devil's Thumb*, Bruce 1909; *The Pinkie*, Bruce 1913.
- Veslehamna** 77° 26.1' N 13° 59.5' E  
Small cove inside Hamnbukta, northernmost on Fløysletta, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the small harbour. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Vesleknausen** 78° 00' N 17° 20' E  
915 m high peak south of Storknausen, southwest in Sabine Land. V. = the small crag, here in comparison with Storknausen (the big crag) which is 115 m higher. Svalbard map C9 (1950).
- Veslekrona** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain peak in the western part of Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. "Zwischen Waltereck und Wildspitze steht das Krönl, so getauft, weil der Gipfel aus vier nahezu gleich hohen Zacken besteht" (Untersteiner (1932) p. 154). Norwegian adaption of the Original name. V. = the little crown. *Krönl*, Untersteiner 1932.
- Veslekulpen** 78° 16.1' N 12° 56.0' E  
Small lake at Kulpodden on the western coast of Daudmannsøyra, southwest in Oscar II Land. V. = the small pond. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Veslemjøsa** 78° 32' N 21° 18' E  
Lake on Heimarka in the northern part of Barentsøya. After lake in Norway. Büdel. *Mjösa-See*, Büdel; *Mjøsa*, Büdel, Orvin; *Svalbards-Mjøsa-See*, Büdel.
- Vesleskrømtet** 78° 23.7' N 13° 58.0' E  
About 600 m high mountain in central part of Gestriklandkammen, southeast in Oscar II Land. V. = the little ghost. Arnesen 1983.
- Veslesvarten** 77° 40.4' N 14° 49' E  
Small rock between the southern point of Mariaholmen and Svarten in Mariasundet between Bellsund and Van Mijenfjorden. Norwegian Polar Institute 1981.
- Vesletaggen** 78° 42' N 13° 06' E  
Nunatak in the upper part of Osbornebreen, northeast in Oscar II Land.
- Vesletangen** 77° 48.5' N 16° 41' E  
Small point between Grusodden and Fagerstaneset, on the northern coast of the eastern part of Nathorst Land. V. = the small point. Orvin 1964.
- Vesletinden** 76° 55.5' N 16° 06' E  
925 m high peak between Čebysevobreen, Körberbreen and Bastionbreen, northwest in Sørkapp Land. V. = the small peak. Here meant relatively as compared to Hornsundtind. Rudolf Bardodej reached the summit on July 30, 1938. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Vesletjørna** 77° 26.6' N 14° 09.5' E  
Small lake on the southern side of Dunderosen in the lower part of Dunderdalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the small lake. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Vesletuva** 77° 00' N 15° 20' E  
Nunatak, 542 m, between Fugleberget and Tuvbreen, south in

Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the little hillock or mound. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Vesletårnet** 78° 49.1' N 14° 03.0' E  
Peak between Snippen and Holmströmbreen, James I Land. V. = the little tower. Liestøl 1987.

*Veslevatne*, 78° 55.5' N 11° 52.5' E. Used on small lake southwest of Storvatnet at Ny-Ålesund. Bay 1913.

*Vest Spitsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*Vesta*, see Vestalfjellet.

**Vestafjellet** 79° 05' N 16° 40' E  
1500 m high mountain at the head of Tryggvebreen, Ny-Friesland. *Vesta* is one of the largest asteroids. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

*Vestal Fjell*, see Vestalfjellet.

**Vestalaksla** 78° 05.6' N 14° 48.0' E  
430 m high mountain northwards from Vestalfjellet in the northern part of Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Vestalbekken** 78° 05.5' N 14° 41.0' E  
Six km long brook from the foot of Vestalfjellet in Kjeglefjella, along Vestalaksla northwestwards to Isfjorden, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Vestalfjellet** 78° 04.5' N 14° 48.0' E  
656 m high mountain on the western side of Vesuv, in the central part of Kjeglefjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After *Vestal* (Latin for *Vesta*), goddess in Roman mythology. *Mt Vestal*, De Geer 1912; *Vesta*, Ljutkevič (1937) p. 22; *Vestal Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c; *Vestalka*, Ljutkevič 1937.

*Vestalka*, see Vestalfjellet.

**Vestbakken** 74° 10' N 16° 00' E  
Submarine slope west of Bjørnøya. V. = the western slope. Iversen (1906) map 3. *Knølegga*, Sjøkart 554, NSKV 1965; *Knøleggen*, Svalbard chart 506 (1942).

**Vestbyfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain east of Mushamna in Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. *Västby* = Swedish farm-name, Norwegian *Vestby* (lit. = "western farm"). *Mt Väsby*, De Geer 1913.

**Vestbåen** 78° 45.5' N 11° 18.0' E  
Sunken rock 5 km north of Forlandsrevet, on the western coast of Spitsbergen. Helle 1988.

*Vesteggbreen*, see Tvistegbreen.

*Vesterbotten Range*, 79° 40' N 12° E. Group name of the mountains west of Breibogen and Richardvatnet on the northern coast of Spitsbergen, not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1913.

**Vesterhausen** 77° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Shoal in Røvigflaket south of the mouth of Isfjorden. Haus (dialect) = skull, head. Here used for a projecting part of the sea-bottom. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Vesternebb** 76° 51.3' N 16° 34.5' E  
837 m high, small mountain between Vestjøkulen and the northwestern part of Vasil'evbreen, between Austernebb and

Kronglefjellet, north in Sørkapp Land. V. = the western beak. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Vesterodden** 76° 25' N 25° 00' E  
Cape on the southwestern side of Hopen. V. = the western point. Iversen 1926.

**Vestervågen** 77° 29.6' N 14° 33.0' E  
The western bay in the inner part of Recherchefjorden, limited by a line between Tomtodden and Asbestodden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the western bay. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Vestervågøyra** 77° 29.0' N 14° 31.5' E  
About 2.5 km long, gravel plain between Vestervågen, Crammerbreane and Chamberlindalen, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Vesterålfjella** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain range with peaks up to 1033 m, between Smeerenburgfjorden and Raudfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. The highest peak in the mountains is Trollhåtten and the southernmost Withfjellet. Isachsen put the names With and Vesterålen together because With was the chairman of the Vesteraalske Steamship Co., which had its registered offices at Stokmarknes in the archipelago of Vesterålen, Norway. The company contributed to Norwegian Svalbard expeditions, including Isachsen's expeditions 1909 and 1910, which mapped and named these mountains. *Mts Vesteraalen*, Isachsen 1915.

*Vestfeltet*. Orvin 1934 b.

**Vestfjorddalen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Valley debouching into the head of Vestfjorden in Wijdefjorden, on the divide between Andrée Land and Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Lid 1929.

**Vestfjorden** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
The inner, western branch of Wijdefjorden, between Andrée Land and the northern part of Dickson Land. V. = the western fiord. Qvigstad (1927) p. 37. *West fjorden*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

*Vestfjorden*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

*Vestfjordholmen*, see Ræstadholmen.

**Vestflya** 78° 16.0' N 11° 53.0' E  
About 8 km long coastal plain south of Forlandsletta, from Ritchiekilane in the south, on the western side of Donaldhumpane and Persiskammen, south on Prins Karls Forland. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Vestfonna** 79° 50' N 19° 30' E  
Glacier-cap on Nordaustlandet, between Wahlenbergfjorden and the northern coast, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. V. = the western glacier. *Névé dôme Gimle*, De Geer 1923 a; *Väst-isen*, Ahlmann and Malmberg 1931; *West Ice*, Ahlmann 1933 c.

**Vestgruva** 77° 50' N 16° 30' E  
The westernmost adit at Sveagruva, southeast in Nordenskiöld Land. Aasgaard (1951) p. 226.

*Vestgöta Gl.*, see Vestgötabreen.

*Vestgöta Ridge*, see Jørgenfjellet.



- Vestgötåbreen** 78° 27.5' N 12° 53.5' E  
About 7 km long glacier between Holmslettfjella, Løvliefjellet and Motalfjella, west in Oscar II Land. After Vestergötland, province in Sweden. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Vestgöta Gl.*, De Geer 1912.
- Vestjøkelen*, see Vestjøkulen.  
*Vestjøkelnuten*, see Vestjøkulnuten.  
*Vestjøkelpasset*, see Vestjøkulpasset.
- Vestjøkulen** 76° 52.5' N 16° 31' E  
Tributary glacier to Samarinbreen from east in the central northern part of Sørkapp Land. V. = the western glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948). *Vestjøkelen*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Vestjøkulnuten** 76° 53.2' N 16° 29' E  
575 m high nunatak between Vestjøkulen and Stuptindbreen, in the central northern part of Sørkapp Land. *Vestjøkelnuten*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Vestjøkulpasset** 76° 51' N 16° 33.5' E  
Pass from Vestjøkulen southwards to Samarinbreen, between Mefonntoppene, Vesternebbra and Kronglefjellet, in the central part of Sørkapp Land. *Vestjøkelpasset*, Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Vestliknausane** 77° 28.2' N 14° 31.0' E  
2.3 km long hill in front of Crammerbreane, in the lower part of Chamberlindalen, northwest in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the rocks in the western hillside. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Vestneset** 79° 00.3' N 12° 01.0' E  
Point on the northern side of Kongsfjorden, at the entrance to Blomstrandhamna, south in Haakon VII Land. V. = the western point. Isachsen 1912 b.
- Vestplana** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain on the eastern shore of Smeerenburgfjorden, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Plana = Swedish dialect word for berg = hill. *Mt Vestplana*, De Geer 1913.
- Vestpynten** 78° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Point west of Adventpynten, the entrance to Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Orvin (1934) p. 27. *West Point*, Arctic Coal Co. (1909) p. 21.
- Vestpynten Fyrlampe*, see Vestpynten lykt.
- Vestpynten lykt** 78° 15.1' N 15° 26' E  
Light on Vestpynten west of the entrance to Adventfjorden, north in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Vestpynten Fyrlampe*, Orvin (1934) p. 29.
- Vesttranten** 77° 47' N 16° 39.5' E  
The westernmost of three mountain ridges northwards from Aspelintoppen, in the northwestern part of Fagerstafjella, Nathorst Land. The other two ridges are Midtranten and Midbøeryggen. Arnesen 1969.
- Vestre Brøggerbreen** 78° 54.6' N 11° 46' E  
The westernmost of Brøggerbreane in the heart of Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. Kvadehuken-Ny-Ålesund 1957.
- Vestre Burgerbukta** 77° 03.0' N 15° 53.0' E  
The western branch of Burgerbukta, formed by the retreat of Paierlbreen 1936-59, on the northern shore of Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1958 d.
- Vestre Båkevatnet** 78° 12.9' N 13° 01.5' E  
Lake 500 m east of the beacon in southern part of Daudmannsodden, in the southwestern corner of Oscar II Land.
- Vestre Centerfelt*. Orvin 1934 b.
- Vestre Fagerfjord** 77° 30' N 14° 00' E  
Name of recognized claim west of Recherchefjorden, formerly belonging to the Northern Exploration Co. Ltd., bought by the Norwegian government in 1932. The old name of Recherchefjorden was Schoonhaven translated into Norwegian Fagerfjorden. This name was dropped in favour of Recherchefjorden, but is retained as a claim name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 11.
- Vestre Fingerbanken*, 74° 10' N 20° 20' E. Submarine bank northeast of Leirdjupet, on the eastern side of Bjørnøya. The name has been omitted in later editions of the chart, and has not been recognized. Svalbard chart 506 (1942).
- Vestre Grønfjordbreen** 77° 55.5' N 14° 12' E  
The westernmost of Grønfjordbreane, west in Nordenskiöld Land.
- Vestre Holmesletbreen** 78° 29.3' N 12° 52.5' E  
The westernmost of Holmesletbreane in the northern side of Holmeslettfjella south of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central and western part of Oscar II Land.
- Vestre Huklaguna** 78° 58' N 11° 25' E  
The second westernmost of Huklagunene, between Kvadehuken and Kongsfjordneset on Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land.
- Vestre Lognedalsbre** 77° 29.2' N 14° 08.0' E  
Two km long glacier from Dunderfjellet into the head of Lognedalen, parallel to Austre Lognedalsbre, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952).
- Vestre Lovénbreen** 78° 54' N 11° 58' E  
Glacier on the southern side of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya in Oscar II Land. *Lovénbreane nr 1*, Orvin 1934.
- Vestre Pynt*, see Kapp Hammerfest.
- Vestre Sabinevågen** 80° 10' N 20° 30' E  
The western branch of Sabinebukta, northeast in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. *West Sabine Bay*, Glen and Croft (1937) p. 318.
- Vestre Skålfjellbreen** 77° 02.4' N 15° 25.0' E  
Small glacier at the head of Skålfjell dalen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Birkenmajer 1959 d. *Skålfjell dalbreen*, Birkenmajer 1959 d.
- Vestre St. Jonsfjord** 78° 20' N 12° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim (with chalcopyrite) on the southern shore of St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land, formerly belonging to the Northern Exploration Co., Ltd., London, bought by the Norwegian government in 1932. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 3.

*Vestre Steinbruvatn*, see Vestre Steinbruvatnet.

**Vestre Steinbruvatnet** 76° 29.1' N 16° 33.5' E  
About 1.3 km long, westernmost lake in Steinbruvatna, west on the southern part of Sørkappøya. *Vestre Steinbruvatn*, Lynge 1924.

*Vestre Sverdrupbyen*, see Sverdrupbyen.

**Vestre Toddivatn** 80° 11' N 19° 22' E  
Small lake between Norgekollen and Svartakstoppen south in Botniahalvøya, northwest in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Flood 1966.

**Vestre Torellbreen** 77° 16.0' N 14° 50.0' E  
About 20 km long and 9 km wide glacier with several tributary glaciers, among them, Liffjellfonna, Høgstebreen, Klockmannbreen, Profilbreen and Skoddebreen, in the central part of Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *North Torell Glacier*, Werenskiöld (1953) p. 303.

**Vestre Tvillingneset** 80° 00' N 18° 40' E  
The western point of Tvillingneset on Storsteinhalvøya, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Olsson (1960) p. 118.

**Vestre Tvillingodde** 78° 05.9' N 13° 53.5' E  
The westernmost of Tvillingholmane on the southern side of the inlet to Isfjorden, between Kapp Starostin and Festningen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Hoel and Orvin 1937.

**Vestre Tømmerpynten** 78° 50.4' N 29° 14.5' E  
The southwestern part of Tømmerneset in the eastern part of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

*Vestre Ždanovfjellet*, 76° 01' N 16° 10' E. The western part of Ždanovfjellet. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Vestsletta** 78° 47' N 26° 26' E  
Plain between Dunérfjellet and the coast on the northern part of Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Sundsby.

*Vestspitsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

**Vestspitsbergenstraumen**  
Current which follows the edge of the continental shelf from Vesterålen grounds to Sjubrebanken. *West Spitsbergen Current*, Lee (1952) p. 77, Admiralty chart 2751 1955.

**Vesttoppen** 77° 51.7' N 17° 17' E  
The highest of the peaks, 985 m, in Halfdan Jacobsenryggen west in Heer Land. Arnesen 1981.

**Vestvallafjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain east of Smeerenburgfjorden and west of Uddevallaryggen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Composition name of west (vest) of (Udde)valla. *Mt Vestvalla*, De Geer 1913.

**Vestvika** 76° 51.5' N 15° 37' E  
Bay between Hornsundneset and Raksodden on the northwestern coast of Sørkapp Land. V. = the west bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Vestvikskjera** 76° 51.5' N 15° 33' E  
Islets and skerries in the northern part of Vestvika, the

outermost named Utskjeret, northwest in Sørkapp Land. V. = the west bay skerries. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Vestviktjørna** 76° 51.8' N 15° 38' E  
Small lake in Vestvika at the southern end of Hornsundneset, northwest in Sørkapp Land. V. = the west bay tarn. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Vesuv** 78° 04.4' N 14° 50.5' E  
739 m high, conical mountain on the eastern side of Vestalfjellet in the central part of Kjegle fjella, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 16. *Mount Vesuv*, Barry 1894 b; *Mt Vesuvius*, Holmsen 1910.

**Vesuvaksla** 78° 05.3' N 14° 53.5' E  
402 m high and 2 km long mountain plateau northeastwards from Vesuv northeast in Kjegle fjella, between Fossildalen and Lailadalen, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Veteran*, see Veteranen.

*Veteran Mts*, see Veteranfjella.

**Veteranen** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Glacier, 25 km long and 5 km wide, debouching at the head of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. "... I saw a glacier, the equal of which I had never seen before. In venerable greatness it seemed to me to be a veteran amongst glaciers, and in my thoughts I gave it this name..." (Chydenius (1865) p. 285). Nordenskiöld 1863. *Gl. Veteran*, De Geer 1923 a; *Lomme Bai Glacier*, Frazer 1924; *Lommebaigletscher*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 44; *Veteran*, Chydenius (1865) p. 285.

**Veteranfjella** 79° 10' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain range along the western side of the glacier Veteranen, south of Lomfjorden, Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name. *M:ts Veteran*, De Geer 1923 a; *Veteran Mts*, Glen 1934.

**Veteryggen** 77° 19.6' N 17° 18.0' E  
Mountain ridge with peaks from 483 to 670 m, north of Bellingbreen and Nesaksla at the coast of Storfjorden, easternmost in the central part of Torell Land. V. = the cairn back. Svalbard map C12 (1957).

**Vettakollen** 77° 10' N 14° 20' E  
Crag, 337 m, east of Peder Kokkfjellet, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = cairn or beacon crag. After Vettakollen near Oslo, Norway. During the Norwegian expedition in 1918, Wilhelm Solheim built a cairn on the top of the mountain. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Vettene** 79° 09.3' N 18° 21.5' E  
Group of nunataks between the easternmost part of Ursafonna and Polarisbreen, southeast in Ny-Friesland. V. = the geniuses. Orvin 1960.

*Vettern Gl.*, see Vetternbreen.

**Vetternbreen** 78° 18.0' N 13° 25.0' E  
About 7 km long glacier with the tributary glacier Krokreen, southwards to the eastern part of Daudmannsøyra, southernmost in Oscar II Land. After Vättern, lake between Västergötland and Östergötland, Sweden. Farther north is Venernbreen after another Swedish lake. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Vettern Gl.*, De Geer 1912.

- Vetternelva** 78° 14' N 13° 20.0' E  
River from the western side of Vetternbreen across the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra to Isfjorden, southwest in Oscar II Land. After Vättern, lake in Sweden. Svalbard map B9 (1955).
- Vibe B.*, see Vibebukta.
- Vibebukta** 79° 20' N 22° 30' E  
Bay between Gustav Adolf Land and Bråsvellbreen, on the southern shore of Nordaustlandet. After Andreas Vibe, 1801-60, Norwegian land and hydrographic surveyor, office manager, Geographical Survey of Norway 1836-60. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *E. Ulve Bay*, Glen 1937; *East Ulve Bay*, Glen (1939) p. 12; *Vibe B.*, Ulve 1872.
- Vibehøgden** 79° 27.0' N 22° 30.0' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Sørfonna, northwest of Vibebukta, limited in the northeast and northwest by Austfonna and Svartknausfløya in south, including Fonnbraute in southeast, on the southern shore of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Skr. 122 map II and map III.
- Vibelandsvater*, see Storfjorden.
- Victorbreen** 79° 05' N 17° 20' E  
Tributary glacier from west to Chydeniusbreen, south in Ny-Friesland. After the French polar explorer, Paul-Emile Victor, 1907-1995, who undertook several expeditions to Greenland and also organized expeditions to Adélie Land, Antarctica. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.
- Victoria Bay*, see Victoriabukta.
- Victoriabukta** 78° 54.3' N 28° 48' E  
Bay innermost in Breibukta from Keipodden to the point 3.7 km east of Buttodden, on the southern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. At the head of Breibukta, bounded by a line from Keipodden to a point 3.7 km east of Buttodden. After the English sealer S/S "Victoria", skipper P. W. Nilssen, vessel of Mr. Arnold Pike, English traveller who landed in this bay on August 20, 1897. See also Pikes hus. Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 b. *Victoria Bay*, Pike (1898) p. 366.
- Vidarfjellet** 79° 48' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain south of Sorgfjorden in the northern part of Ny-Friesland. After the god Vidar, son of Odin and Grid, in Norse mythology. Vidars home was Landvide.
- Vidarholmane** 79° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Small islands between Gimleodden and Brageneset, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Vidar, brother of the god Brage in Norse mythology. Gjertz 2002.
- Vide Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.  
*Videbai*, see Wijdefjorden.  
*Videfjorden*, see Wijdefjorden.  
*Vidö*, see Kvitøya.
- Vifta** 79° 01' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain between Mansfieldfjellet and Størmerbreen, James I Land. V. = the fan.
- Viftebreen** 78° 59.3' N 14° 23.5' E  
Three km long glacier, tributary to Orsabreen from the east, south of Mansfieldfjellet, James I Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.
- Viftepasset** 78° 59' N 14° 26' E  
Pass south of Vifta, between Orsabreen and Battyebreen, James I Land. From neighbouring name.
- Viggobreen** 79° 32.3' N 12° 46.5' E  
About 3.5 km long glacier between Widerøefjella and Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. After Viggo Widerøe, 1904-2002. Widerøe started in 1933 Widerøes Flyselskap A/S, was aviator on Lars Christensen's Antarctic expedition 1936-37. His company has taken part in mapping of Svalbard from the air, further in the construction of Antarctic maps for the Norwegian Polar Institute. Liestøl 1990.
- Vigilbreen** 77° 42.8' N 17° 55' E  
About 4 km long, tributary glacier to Richardsbreen, on the southern side of Vigilen, southeast in Heer Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960. *Vigilfonna*, Orvin 1960.
- Vigilen** 77° 43.5' N 17° 53' E  
861 m high mountain between the uppermost branches of Richardsbreen and Hagfelliøribben, at the head of Inglesfjeldbreen, south in Heer Land. V. = the vigilant. Orvin 1960.
- Vigilfonna*, see Vigilbreen.
- Viglieriberget** 80° 13' N 25° 30' E  
Mountain in Orvin Land, on the eastern part of the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. After the Italian Viglieri, member of the Nobile's "Italia" expedition who met disaster north of Nordaustlandet in 1928.
- Viken Gl.*, see Viksbreen.
- Vikhøgda** 80° 08' N 23° 15' E  
Mountain between Innvika and Djupkilen innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Innvika.
- Viking Glacier*, see Vikingbreen.  
*Viking-Berg*, see Vikinghøgda.
- Vikingbreen** 79° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Glacier south of Wahlenbergfjorden, Nordaustlandet. *Viking Glacier*, Binney 1925 a.
- Vikinghøgda** 78° 10' N 16° 30' E  
Mountain south of Sassendalen, northeast in Nordenskiöld Land. *Hamiltons Berg*, Wiman 1914; *Mt Marmier*, Conway 1897 b; *Viking-Berg*, Filchner 1914.
- Vikodden** 80° 09' N 23° 07' E  
Point between Innvika and Utvika northwest of Vikhøgda, innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet.
- Viksbreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Small glacier north of Smeerenburgbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Viken is the old Norwegian name of a region in southeastern Norway also comprising the present Swedish province of Bohuslän. *Viken Gl.*, De Geer 1913.

- Vikvaktaren** 80° 06.2' N 23° 08' E  
High mountain in the innermost in Innvika, Duvefjorden, on the divide between Prins Oscars Land and Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Lytskjold 1996.
- Vikvatna** 77° 15' N 14° 00' E  
Four lakes on the shore on the northern side of Storvika, west in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hans Martinsen Vik, 1864-1929, merchant, Tønsberg, Norway. He was a contributor to the Norwegian Spitsbergen expedition in 1917, which examined the coast here. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vikvatnet** 79° 49.1' N 13° 08.5' E  
Small lake south of Tovikbukta, between Reinsdyrflya and Nordalsflya, Haakon VII Land. Orvin 1964.
- Vilda Dalen*, see Villdalen.
- Vilefjellet** 79° 27' N 14° 29' E  
Mountain between upper part of Verdalen and Forkdalen, Andrée Land. After Vile, brother of Ve, sons of the god Bør in Norse mythology.
- Vilhelmsøya*, see Wilhelmøya.  
*Viljamsøya*, see Wilhelmøya.
- Villa Møen** 79° 29' N 15° 53' E  
Hut built in 1924, on the southern side of the front of Sørbreen towards Wijdefjorden, on the western shore of Ny-Friesland. Ingstad 1936.
- Villa Rave*, see Ravehytta.
- Villdalen** 79° 52' N 16° 18' E  
Narrow valley east of Mosselbukta in Ny-Friesland. V. = the wild valley. *Vilda Dalen*, Rosén (1913) p. 19.
- Vimsa** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
River with many branches running from the front of Nannbreen and Tonedalen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the fussy river. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vimsodden** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Point on Elveflya, where the river Vimsa has its outlet, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vimsosen** 77° 05' N 15° 00' E  
Lake-formed outlet of Vimsa at Vimsodden, WJL. Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Vimsvika** 77° 06.4' N 15° 03.5' E  
Small bay southeast of Vimsodden, on the southern side of Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Vinda** 76° 46.5' N 15° 58.5' E  
About 5 km long river from the southern point of Wiederfjellet along the lower part of Bungebreen with outlet at the northern side of Røysneset, west in Sørkapp Land. V. = the winding river. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Vindbreen** 77° 23.6' N 16° 33.0' E  
Five km long glacier between Arrheniusfjellet and Vindfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1986.
- Vindbukta** 80° 10' N 22° 20' E  
Bay on the eastern side of the entrance to Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. V. = the windy bay. Svalbard chart 507 (1941). *Windy Bay*, Wright 1939.
- Vindegga** 77° 28.7' N 17° 18.0' E  
Mountain between Vindeggbreen, Persejbreen and the upper part of Liestølbreen, northeast in Torell Land. V. = the windy ridge. Orvin 1960.
- Vindeggbreen** 77° 29.4' N 17° 19.0' E  
Glacier along the northern side of Vindegga, south of Ristingfjellet and Geodetfjellet, northwest in Torell Land. V. = the windy ridge glacier. Orvin 1960.
- Vindfjellet** 77° 22' N 16° 33.5' E  
Mountain east of Nathorstbreen, south of Arrheniusfjellet, between Vindbreen and Dobrowolskibreen, west in Torell Land. V. = the windy mountain. Orvin 1960.
- Vindfløyen** 77° 39.1' N 16° 42.5' E  
1135 m high, northernmost peak in Rokkhøgdene, between the upper part of Svalbreen and Rondebreen, east in Nathorst Land. Liestøl 1986.
- Vindheimen*. Cannot be identified. Schytt and Blake.
- Vindholet** 78° 50' N 10° 30' E  
The head of a valley in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Windy Gowl*, Bruce (1907) p. 146, Bruce 1913.
- Vindholmen** 77° 02.5' N 22° 33' E  
Small islet south-southeast of Brækmoholmane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Orvin.
- Vindodden** 78° 20.4' N 16° 32' E  
Point formed by the delta of Flowerdalen on the southern shore of Sassenfjorden, on the northeastern coast of Nordenskiöld Land. Norwegian translation of the English name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 32. *Windy Point*, Conway 1897 b, Dubois 1912.
- Vindrabbane** 80° 03.8' N 31° 32' E  
Comparatively low, windswept crags downwards in west, southernmost on Andréesneset, westernmost on Kvitøya. Hjelle 1980.
- Vindsalen** 78° 49.5' N 26° 33' E  
Pass between Mohnhøgda and Dunérfjellet on Svenskøya, Kong Karls Land. Amundsen.
- Vindvatnet** 79° 55' N 19° 00' E  
Lake at the border of Vestfonna southwest of Wulffvatnet, west in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. Häggblom (1963) pp.80 and 81.
- Vingla** 77° 51.5' N 21° 34.0' E  
River from Karstenfjellet crossing the southern part of Raddesletta to Diskobukta, in the westernmost part of Edgeøya. V. = the meandering river. Orvin 1964.
- Vinkelbreen** 77° 48.5' N 17° 18.5' E  
Glacier between Tverregga, Gimlingen and Thoretinden in Winsnesfjellet, westwards to Mettebreen westernmost in Heer Land. V. = the angle glacier. Orvin 1964.

- Vinkelen** 79° 13.6' N 18° 00.0' E  
Mountain at the corner between Chydeniusbreen and Strakbreen in Ny-Friesland. V. = the angle. Orvin 1960.  
*Vinkelnuten*, Orvin 1960.
- Vinkelnuten*, see Vinkelen.
- Vinkeltjørna** 80° 30.8' N 20° 00' E  
Small lake on Chermssideøya, on the northern side of Laponiahavløya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. V. = the angle tarn. Norwegian Polar Institute 1980.
- Vinkelvatnet** 77° 45.9' N 13° 44.5' E  
1.4 km long lake near the shore of Skumvika, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the angle lake. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Vinkelvika** 77° 04.9' N 16° 02.5' E  
Bay at the front of Kvalfangarbreen, southwest in Torell Land. V. = the angle bay. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.
- Vintergata** 77° 52.1' N 16° 33' E  
About 5.5 km long depression between Damesmorenen and Liljevalchfjellet, south in Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the winter street. STSK 1982.
- Vinterhamna*, see Selvågen.
- Vinterrabbane** 79° 17.2' N 17° 47.5' E  
Crag in the snow covered ridge between Kantbreen and Balderfonna, southeast in Ny-Friesland. V. = the winter ledges. Hjelle 1966. *Vinteråsen*, Helle 1966.
- Vintertoppen** 79° 43.8' N 12° 36.0' E  
About 600 m high summit between Arlabreen and Serlabreen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.
- Vintervegen** 78° 35' N 13° 32' E  
7.5 km long, tributary glacier from east in the lower part of the Osbornebreen complex, in the central part of Oscar II Land. V. = the winter road. Orvin 1964.
- Vinteråsen*, see Vinterrabbane.
- Vippetangen** 80° 15.7' N 24° 31.4' E  
Projecting point south in Finn Malmgrenfjorden, Orvin Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.
- Virgo Bay*, see Virgohamna.  
*Virgo Range*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. Group name of the mountains in the northern part of Danskøya and west of Virgohamna. Not a natural geographical unit. De Geer 1913.
- Virgohamna** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small bay in the northern part of Danskøya, Albert I Land. After S/S "Virgo", vessel of Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's polar expedition in 1896. Andrée built his balloon-house (1896) and started his balloon expedition from here in 1897. *Baie de la Vierge*, Leclercq (1910) p. 136; *Baie Hourker*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 317; *Havre de la Vierge*, Bazin (1913) p. 304; *Houcker Bay*, Addison 1904; *Houcker-Bahy*, van der Brugge (1635) p. 33; *Huker-Bai*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 199; *Jonkurouwenbocht*, Běhounek (1929 b) p. 6; *Kalvehamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 29; *Pike's Bay*, Conway (1897) p. 387; *Zátoky panny*, Běhounek (1928) p. 226; *Virgo Bay*, Leclercq (1910) p. 136; *Virgos hamn*, Andrée (1896) p. 8, Strindberg 1897; *Virgo-satama*, Saraste (1925) p. 110; *Wirgo havn*, Amundsen 1925.
- Virgos hamn*, see Virgohamna.  
*Virgo-satama*, see Virgohamna.
- Visdalen** 78° 02.8' N 21° 12.0' E  
7.5 km long valley at the southern side of Timertfjellet and Rosenberget in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. After Visdalen in Jotunheimen, Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Visdalsryggen** 78° 02.3' N 21° 11.5' E  
Small mountain ridge northernmost in Hamarfjellet, in the northwestern part of Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Visingsøya*, see Visingøya.
- Visingøya** 79° 50' N 18° 00' E  
Small island in the mouth of Murchisonfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Visingö, island in the Swedish lake Vättern. *Visingsøya*, Kulling 1934 b.
- Vitkovskibreen*, see Vitkovskijbreen.
- Vitkovskijbreen** 76° 45.5' N 16° 15.5' E  
About 10 km long glacier from the area at Brandbunutane southwestwards between Plogen and Hilmarfjellet to the western coast of Sørkapp Land. After Vasilij Vasiljevich Vitkovskij, 1856-1924, Russian general, professor of topography and surveying of the Russian Military Academy of the General Staff in St. Petersburg. Consulting member of the commission of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Gl. Witkovsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vitkovskibreen*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).
- Vittenburgfjella** 78° 33.7' N 13° 29.0' E  
About 860 m high mountain range on the eastern side of the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden, in the central part of Oscar II Land. After professor Paul Vladimirovich Vittenburg, b. 1884, Russian palaeontologist and polar geographer at the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad. In Spitsbergen 1913 as a member of an expedition headed by R. L. Samolovich, which investigated the coal-fields between Isfjorden and Bellsund. He also examined palaeontological material collected in Spitsbergen by Norwegian expeditions. *Mts Wittenburg*, Isachsen 1915; *Wittenburgfjella*, Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932).
- Vitön*, see Kvitøya.  
*Vivien Berg*, see Vivienberget.
- Vivienberget** 78° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain northeast of Malte Brunfjellet, northeast of Tempelfjorden, Bünsow Land. After Louis Vivien de Saint-Martin, 1802-97, French geographer. He published an extensive work on the history of geography and discoveries. *Mt Okapi*, De Geer 1912; *Mt Zebra*, De Geer 1910 a; *Mt Zèbre*, Wassiliew 1925; *Vivien Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Filchner 1914.
- Vlack Eyl*. In this map, for the first time, a number of islands north of the eastern part of Nordaustlandet were shown, in all, 14 large and small islands. Giles and Rep 1710.  
*Vlack Water*, see Richardlaguna.  
*Vlacke hoeck*. Possibly Isrundingen. Blaeu 1662.  
*Vlacke Hoeck*, see Kvalpynten.

*Vlacke hoeck*, see Isrundingen.  
*Vlacke hoek*, see Verlegenhukun.  
*Vlacke point*, see Ermaktangen.  
*Vlak Eyl.*, see Kapp Platen.  
*Vlak Eyland*, see Moseøya.  
*Vlakke hoek*, see Verlegenhukun.  
*Vlakke of Verleegen hoek*, see Verlegenhukun.  
*Vlat Hook*, see Kongshamaren.  
*Vlisingen*. Probably the name of a tent in old Smeerenburg.

Bentsen (1745) p. 297.  
*Voerland*, see Prins Karls Forland.  
*Vogel Baij*. Perhaps Holmiabukta. Blaeu 1662.  
*Vogel Berg*, see Fugleberget.  
*Vogel Bg.*, see Kvalpyntfjellet.  
*Vogel Hk*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Vogel Hoeck*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Vogel hoek*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Vogel Hook*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Vogel Huk*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Vogel Insel*, see Fuglehuken.  
*Vogel Sang*, see Fuglesongen.  
*Vogelbay*, see Fuglefjorden.

**Vogelberget** 77° 27.5' N 21° 07' E  
Mountain east of Kvalpyntfjellet, on the southwestern part of Edgeøya. After Carl Vogel, 1828-97, German cartographer with Justus Perthes in Gotha. See also Gothavika.

*Vogelbucht*, see Fuglefjorden.  
*Vogelbucht-Gletscher*, see Svitjodbreen.  
*Vogele sanck*, see Fuglesongen.  
*Vogel-eilanden*, see Fuglesteinen.  
*Vogel-Eylanden*, see Fuglesteinen.  
*Vogelhuk-Bake*, see Fuglehukbåken.  
*Vogel-Insel*, see Fugleholmen.  
*Vogelkopf*, see Fugleberget.  
*Vogelsanck*, see Fuglesongen.  
*Vogelsang-saaresta*, see Fuglesongen.  
*Vogelsund*, see Fuglegattet.  
*Vogelweide*, see Fuglehalllet.  
*Vogelweidebach*, see Fuglehallbekken.  
*Vogelzang*, see Fuglesongen.  
*Vogenbuchtinsel*. Probably Fugløya, but may also be one of the smaller islands in Fuglefjorden. Schenk (1936) p. 3.

**Vogtbreen** 79° 40' N 14° 40' E  
Glacier uppermost in Vogtdalen, north in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name.

**Vogtdalen** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Valley on the western side of Wijdefjorden, near its mouth, northernmost in Andrée Land. After Thorolf Vogt, 1888-1958, Norwegian geologist, professor of geology at the Technical University of Norway, Trondheim. Leader of expeditions to Spitsbergen 1925 and 1928, to Southeastern Greenland in 1931. Vogt worked on the western side of Wijdefjorden in 1925 and 1928. Føyn and Heintz 1943.

**Vogtvatnet** 79° 43.1' N 14° 51.5' E  
About 2 km long lake at the mount of Vogtdalen, north of Ægirfjellet, northeasternmost in Andrée Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Voitelva** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
River debouching into Zeppelinhamna, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After F. W. Voit, d. 1923, German mining engineer and

geologist. Investigated the coal-fields south of Kongsfjorden for a German syndicate in 1912 and accompanied an expedition organized by the Norwegian owners. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

*Vokterpiken*, see Vektaren.  
*Volage Gl.*, see Antoniabreen.  
*Volger Berg*, see Volgerberget.

**Volgerberget** 78° 40' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain west of Kapp Payer, north of Heleysundet, easternmost in Olav V Land. After Dr. Otto Volger of Frankfurt, member of Nordfahrtausschluss which met on Dec. 17, 1865, to discuss Dr. Petermann's plans for a German North Pole expedition (Petermanns Mitt. 1866, p. 145). *Mt Volger*, Wassiliew 1925; *Volger Berg*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

**Volkovičfjellet** 77° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain west of Kvalvågen, Storfjorden, east in Torell Land. After A. N. Volkovich, naval surgeon, on board the "Bakan", Russian Navy, one of the vessels of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Participated during the summers of 1899, 1900 and 1901 as zoological collector. He drowned in the "Petropavlovsk" in 1904 (Russo-Japanese war). *Mt Volkovitch*, Wassiliew 1925; *Volkovitsfjellet*.

*Volkovitsfjellet*, see Volkovičfjellet.

**Vollbekken** 79° 24.5' N 22° 06.5' E  
Brook from the western part of Vibehøgden, across Svartknausflya, southernmost in Andrée Land, Nordaustlandet. V. = the mound brook. Salvigsen 1986.

**Vollvasskalven** 76° 35.7' N 16° 21.5' E  
Lake south of Vollvatnet in the central part of Øyrlandsvatna, in the southern part of Øyrlandet, southwest in Sørkapp Land. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Vollvatnet** 76° 35.8' N 16° 23' E  
The second largest lake of the northernmost lakes in Øyrlandsvatna, south on Øyrlandet, southwest in Sørkapp Land. Voll here means shore wall, or gravel ridge, laid up by the sea. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Volucium sinum*, see Fuglehuken.

**Vomma** 74° 27' N 18° 58' E  
Lake in the central part of Bjørnøya. V. = the belly. Hoel 1925.

**Von Otterøya** 79° 10' N 20° 00' E  
Island in Vaigattøyane south of Wahlbergøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Admiral Baron Fredrik Wilhelm von Otter, 1833-1910, Swedish naval officer and politician, member of Nordenskiöld's Spitsbergen expedition 1868, as captain of the expedition ship "Sofia". See also Sofiadjupet. *I. von Otter*, De Geer 1923 a; *Otter I.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *Otterøya*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *Von Otterøyane*.

*Von Otterøyane*, see Von Otterøya.

**Von Postbreen** 78° 26' N 17° 35' E  
About 15 km long glacier debouching into the head of Tempelfjorden, west in Sabine Land. After professor Hampus Adolf von Post, 1822-1911, Swedish geologist, chemist and botanist. Teacher at Ultuna Agricultural Institute 1869-92, for 18





years (1851-68) manager of Rejmyre Glass Works, when he published papers of fundamental value for the study of the Ice Age. See also Hampusfjellet. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Grand Glacier*, Bienaimé 1894 e; *Temple Gletscher*, Barry 1894 d; *Von Posts Glacier*, Nathorst 1883.

*Von Posts Glacier*, see Von Postbreen.

**Vonbreen** 79° 00' N 13° 30' E  
Glacier about 25 km long and wide, south of Woodfjorden, on the divide between Haakon VII Land and Andrée Land. Norwegian translation of the German name. *Jäderin Névé*, De Geer 1916; *Hoffnung Gl.*, De Geer 1916; *Hoffnungs-Gletscher*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Voogle land*. On the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Phipps and Lutwidge (1774) p. 44.

*Voorland*. The whole of the western coast of Spitsbergen where whaling took place. No geographical unit. Bernard (1715) p. 28. *Voorlands fioerd*, see Forlandsundet. *Vorlegenbed Hook*, see Verlegenhuken.

**Vørneset** 78° 40.1' N 14° 44.0' E  
500 m long, southernmost point of Coraholmen, north in Ekmanfjorden, James I Land. V. = the moraine point. Arnesen 1987.

**Vorta** 74° 26' N 18° 54' E  
Heap of loose stones, about 6 m high, in the western part of Bjørnøya. V. = the wart. Hoel 1925.

**Vortefjellet** 78° 50' N 13° 30' E  
Mountain, 1061 m, south of Holtedahlfonna, between Nøtta, Stakken and Stavkyrkja, northwest in James I Land. V. = the wart mountain. *Mt Vortefjell*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 75, and 1915.

**Vorteaugen** 78° 47.5' N 12° 56' E  
Small nunatak in upper part of Kongsvegen, on the divide between Oscar II Land and James I Land.

*Vossebay*, see Vossebukta.

**Vossebukta** 78° 20' N 20° 30' E  
Bay on the western shore of Barentsøya. Vos (Dutch) = fox. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *B. Wosse*, Malte Brun 1866; *Baye Wossen*, Pagès 1782; *Vossebay*, van Keulen 1682, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Vossen Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710, Scoresby 1820 b, Petermann-Heuglin 1871, Wassiliew 1925.

*Vossen Bay*, see Vossebukta.

**Votten** 77° 40.9' N 17° 11' E  
About 805 m high, partly snowcovered mountain between the upper part of Skobreen and Knoppbreen, in the eastern part of Nathorst Land. V. = the mitten. Orvin 1960.

**Vrakkbukta** 78° 52.4' N 27° 57' E  
Bay between Kennedyneset and Retziusfjellet, on the northwestern side of Kongsøya, Kong Karls Land. V. = the wreck bay. Old driftwood from a disabled ship was found here. Larsen.

**Vrakkbukta** 77° 49.7' N 15° 53' E  
Small bay on the northern coast of Van Mijenfjorden, on the western side of Dom Miguelodden, southernmost in

Nordenskiöld Land. V. = the wreck bay. After a wreck lying on the shore here. Qvigstad (1927) p. 15. *Vrakkbukten*, Munsterhjelm (1911) p. 113.

*Vrakkbukten*, see Vrakkbukta.

*Vrangneset*, see Verlegenhuken.

**Vrangpeisbreen** 77° 05' N 15° 20' E  
Tributary glacier to Austre Torellbreen from southeast on the eastern side of Vrangpeisen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Vrangpeisen** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
Mountain, 872 m, south of Torellbreen, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. V. = the stubborn, cantankerous person. The mountain is difficult to ascend, hence the name. Svalbard MS-map 1918.

**Vriompeisen** 77° 44' N 17° 08' E  
Partly snow covered mountain area with the heights Langnosa 585 m, Kroknosa 635 m and Peisen 605 m, on the corner between Paulabreen and Scheelebreen, limited in the southwest by Klubbebreen and in the southeast by Sokkbreen, forming a U around Peisbreen, northeast in Nathorst Land. V. = the wronghead. Orvin 1960.

**Vråbreen** 78° 03.9' N 17° 43' E  
About 4 km long glacier uppermost in Kjellstrømdalen, between Storslengja and Svenfjellet, south in Sabine Land. V. = the desolated place glacier. Arnesen.

*Vulkan Hamn*, see Vulkanhamna.

**Vulkanbekken** 79° 26.3' N 13° 21.0' E  
About 1.5 km long brook from Sverrefjellet, northeastwards to Bockfjorden, northeast in Haakon VII Land. V. = the volcano brook, from Sverrefjellet which is an extinct volcano. Arnesen 1990.

**Vulkanhamna** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
Anchorage on the eastern side of Bockfjorden, opposite Sverrefjellet west of Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. *Vulkan Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Vuyl In*, 78° 10' N 20° 30' E. Probably Jakimovičøyane. Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Vuyl Reef*, see Ureinskagen.

*Vuyl rif, togevroeren en ondoergangelijk*, see Ureinskagen. *Vuyl Riff*, see Ureinskagen.

**Väderhattfjellet** 79° 40' N 11° 00' E  
Mountain east of Smeerenburgfjorden, between Marstrandbreen and Markbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After the Swedish king, Erik Väderhatt (9th Century), so called ("wind cowl") because of his luck with the wind. *Mt Väderhatt*, De Geer 1913.

*Værdalen-Fluß*, see Verdalselva.

**Væringa** 78° 05.1' N 18° 38.5' E  
River flowing through Væringdalen into Båttbogen in Agardhbukta, in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen.

**Vøringen** 78° 06.8' N 18° 47' E  
About 5.5 km long mountain between Væringsdalen and Skjølddalen, in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. After Vøring, the old name of northmen in the service of the Greek emperor in Constantinople. *Mt Varjag*, De Geer 1919 a.

**Væringsdalen** 78° 06.3' N 18° 40.5' E  
About 7.5 km long, tributary valley from north to Agardhdalen, between Vøringen, Myklegardfjellet and Holmgardfjellet, southeasternmost in Sabine Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1960.

*Värta Bay*, see Värtavågen.

**Värtavågen** 79° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Bay on the eastern shore of Raudfjorden, north on Biscayarhalvøya, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. After the Värta Sound in the Stockholm area, Sweden. *Värta Bay*, De Geer 1913.

*Værøya*. Orvin.

*Väst-isen*, see Vestfonna.

*Vögelklippen*, see Fuglehuken.

*Vögel-Sang*, see Fuglesongen.

*Vøring Bræ*, see Vøringbreen.

**Vøringbreen** 78° 02.7' N 13° 59.0' E  
1.5 km long and 1.5 km wide glacier from Vøringen northwards between Sokolovtoppen and Bodylevskijhøgda to Blendadalen, northwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *Vøring Bræ*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Vøringen** 78° 02.1' N 13° 58.0' E  
675 m high mountain east of Linnédalen and north of Kongressdalen, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the steamer "Vøringen", vessel of the Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876-78 which visited Spitsbergen in 1878. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 21. *Mt Fries*, De Geer 1912; *Vøringen Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.

*Vøringen Fjell*, see Vøringen.

*Vørterkaka*, see Scoresbyfjellet.

**Vågekallen** 80° 09' N 23° 43' E  
Mountain between Botnvika and Duvebreen, innermost in Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet.

**Vågsbreen** 80° 27.5' N 19° 48' E  
Small glacier out towards Dalvågen on Laponiahelvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Dalvågen. Hjelle 1980.

**Vårfluesjøen** 79° 40' N 14° 20' E  
Lake about 8 km south of Gråhuken, on the eastern shore of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. V. = the caddis-fly lake. *Köcherfliegen-See*, Dege 1938; *Nøisvannet*, Hornbæk 1974.

**Vårsolbukta** 77° 45.3' N 14° 20' E  
About 3.5 km long, open bay on the northern shore of Bellsund, between Skjerpodden and Millarodden, on the southeastern end of Nordenskiöldkysten, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After the motor cutter "Vaarsol" of Tromsø, Norway, used by the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition of 1914. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baie Muyden*, Isachsen 1915; *Muydens Bay*, Kjellström 1901; *V. Muydens bukt*, Swedish chart 301, 1921.

*Vaattebugta*, see Bockfjorden.

*Wagenweg-Gletscher*, see Waggonwaybreen.  
*Wagepat*, see Fuglepynten.

**Wagerbreen** 78° 45' N 17° 40' E  
Glacier between Lomonosovfonna and Oxfordbreen, west in Olav V Land. After Lawrence Rickard Wager, professor of geology at the University of Oxford, UK. Harland and Masson-Smith 1962.

**Waggonwaybreen** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
Glacier, 7 km long, debouching at the head of Magdalenefjorden, Albert I Land. The name probably derives from the name of the medial moraine of the glacier: The Devil's Waggonway, "a black track like a Road upon the snowy surface..." Broke 1807. *Bardi-Gletscher*, Barry (1894) Pl. VIII; *Glacier de The Waggonway*, French chart 5239; *Kjørevegbreen*, Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934); *The Waggonway Ice Berg*, Broke 1807; *Wagenweg-Gletscher*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 188.

**Wagnerfjella** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E  
Mountain area between Woodfjorddalen, Abrahamsenbreen, Einabreen and Pireusdalen, south of the head of Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. After Hermann Wagner, 1840-1929, German geographer. *Hermann Wagner-B.*, Wegener 1913 a; *Mt Väringen*, De Geer 1916; *Mts Tronfjell*, Isachsen 1915; *Wagnerfjellet*.

*Wagnerfjellet*, see Wagnerfjella.  
*Wahlbergs ö*, see Wahlbergøya.

**Wahlbergøya** 79° 20' N 19° 30' E  
The largest of Vaigattøyane, area 28 km<sup>2</sup>, in Hinlopenstretet. After Peter Fredrik Wahlberg, 1800-77, Swedish botanist and secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm, 1848-66. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Ile de Wahlenberg*, Grad (1866) p. 33; *Wahlbergs ö*, Nordenskiöld 1863.

*Wahlenberdalen*. Bruun (1958) p. 1.  
*Wahlenberg Fjord*, see Wahlenbergfjorden.  
*Wahlenberg Gl.*, see Wahlenbergbreen.

**Wahlenbergbreen** 78° 31.0' N 14° 02.0' E  
26 km long glacier on the western side of Jemtlandsryggen with its front in Yoldiabukta, Nordfjorden, easternmost in Oscar II Land. After Göran Wahlenberg, 1780-1851, Swedish botanist, geographer, and geologist. He divided Scandinavia into botanical zones and was the first to describe Swedish glaciers. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Wahlenberg Gl.*, De Geer (1896) p. 264, De Geer 1910 a.

*Wahlenbergdalen*. Bruun (1958) p. 1.

**Wahlenbergfjellet** 77° 43.2' N 15° 35' E  
Mountain with the heights 946 and 910 m, between Frysjadalen, Krylen and Krylbreen, north in Nathorst Land. After Göran Wahlenberg, 1780-1851, Swedish botanist, geographer, and geologist. He divided Scandinavia into botanical zones and was the first to describe Swedish glaciers. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Wahlenbergs B.*, Kjellström 1901.

**Wahlenbergfjorden** 79° 40' N 20° 00' E  
Fiord, 46 km long and 15 km wide, in the western part of Nordaustlandet. After Göran Wahlenberg, 1780-1851, Swedish botanist, geographer, and geologist. He divided Scandinavia

into botanical zones and was the first to describe Swedish glaciers. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *De Groote, Wyde en Onbekende fioerd*, Poort 1720; *Wahlenberg Fjord*, Nansen 1920; *Wahlenbergs Bugt*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Waalenburg Bay*, Johnsen (1933) p. 34.

*Wahlenbergs B.*, see Wahlenbergfjellet.  
*Wahlenbergs Bugt*, see Wahlenbergfjorden.  
*Wahlfischbucht*. South of Engelsbukta. Does not exist. Pagès 1786.

**Wainfletefjellet** 78° 55' N 17° 20' E  
Nunatak, 1459 m, southwest of Newtontoppen, south in Ny-Friesland. After bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England, Wainflete (or Waynflete), 1395-1486, who in 1458 founded Magdalen College, Oxford, UK. *Mont Wainflete*, Cabanes (1951) p. 129; *Mt. Wainflete*, Glen (1935) p. 93; *Waynfletefjellet*, Harland 1952.

*Wal-Bucht*, see Kvalvågen.  
*Walde Bay*, see Woodfjorden.

**Waldemarbreen** 78° 40' N 12° 00' E  
Small glacier east of Forlandsundet, south of Aavatsmarkbreen, Oscar II Land. After Prince Waldemar, 1889-1945, son of Prince Heinrich of Prussia and Princess Irene, whose names are found on localities in the neighbourhood. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29. *Gl. Prince Waldemar*, Isachsen 1915.

*Walden I.*, see Waldenøya.  
*Walden ö*, see Waldenøya.  
*Waldens Isd.*, see Waldenøya.

**Waldenøya** 80° 30' N 19° 30' E  
Small island, 175 m high, north of Nordkapp in Nordaustlandet. After John Walden, midshipman of Phipps' expedition vessel H.M.S. "Racehorse" 1773. Walden visited the island with two companions on August 5, 1773. See also Phippsøya. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Walden I.*, Parry 1828; *Walden ö*, Nordenskiöld 1863; *Waldens Isd.*, Phipps 1774 a.

*Walders Hæd*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Walders pynt*, see Kvalpynten.  
*Wale Backs*, see Sørkapp.  
*Wales Whithes Baai*, see Wichebukta.  
*Walfisch B.*, see Kvalvågen.  
*Walfisch I.*, see Kvaløya.  
*Walfisch Sp.*, see Kvalpynten.  
*Walfisch Sp.*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Walfisch-Rücken*, see Kvalryggen.  
*Walheim*, 77° 30' N 14° 30' E. Hut near Recherchefjorden. Cannot be identified. Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 129.  
*Wal-Höft*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Walker Rock*, see Malmeskjeret.  
*Wallenberg Massiv*, see Wallenbergfjellet.

**Wallenbergfjellet** 78° 14.5' N 17° 56.5' E  
Mountain range on the corner between Sassendalen and Fulmardalen, limited by Lumpbreen, Lumpen and Skrottbreen, Sabine Land. After Knut Agathon Wallenberg, 1853-1938, Swedish financier and politician. He contributed to the Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. *Mt Wallenberg*, De Geer 1912; *Wallenberg Massiv*, Filchner 1910.

*Wallen Sp.*, see Kvalhovden.  
*Wallshedd*, see Kvalpynten.

*Wallfish-Bai*, see Storfjorden.  
*Wallis berg*, see Wallisberget.  
*Wallis Cap. Od. Untiefen*, see Kikutodden.  
*Wallis Spitze*, see Kvalpynten.

**Wallisberget** 77° 24.8' N 15° 33.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 874, 805 and 860 m, in the Penckbreen complex, between Penckbreen and Sveitsarfonna, northeast on Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Wallis, canton in Switzerland. *Wallis berg*, Hamburg 1905.

*Wallon Gl.*, see Valonbreen.  
*Wallross Bay*, 78° 30' N 11° E. Placed in the middle of Forlandsundet, possibly the old Whales Bay. Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 c.  
*Wallross I.*, see Kvalrossøya.  
*Wallross Ins.*, see Whale Island.  
*Walross-Bach*, see Kvalrosselva.  
*Walross-Spitze*, see Kvalrosspynten.  
*Walrus Eijland*, see Whale Island.  
*Walrus Eyland*, see Foynøya.  
*Walrus Eyland*, see Whale Island.  
*Walrus Eylandt*, see Moffen.  
*Walrus I.*, see Whale Island.  
*Walrusbaai*, see Kvalrossbukta.  
*Walrussen Eylandt*, see Kvalrossøya.  
*Wal-Spitze*, see Kvalpynten.  
*Walter Thymens fiord*, see Freemansundet.  
*Walter Thymens Fjord*, see Freemansundet.  
*Walter Thymens salmi*, see Freemansundet.

**Walter Thymensbukta** 78° 12' N 22° 15' E  
Bay on the southern side of the eastern part of Freemansundet, at the lower part of Raundalen on the northern part of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.

*Walter Tymens Fioerd*, see Freemansundet.  
*Waltereck*, see Walterfjellet.

**Walterfjellet** 79° 30' N 11° 00' E  
668 m high mountain on Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land. After Kurt Walter, b. 1889, director-general of the Austrian publishing firm "Das Bergland-Buch", contributor to the Austrian Spitsbergen expedition of 1931. *Waltereck*, Untersteiner 1932.

*Walvis Eyland*, see Whale Island.  
*Walvisch Bocht*, see Ferskvassbukta.  
*Walvisch bogt*, see Keerwyck.  
*Walvisch Eil.*, see Whale Island.  
*Waly Hetmańskie*, see Waly Hetmanskiefjellet.

**Waly Hetmanskiefjellet** 77° 20.6' N 16° 07.0' E  
Mountain with the heights 715, 710, 680, 661, 602, 557 and 561 m, northernmost in Pilsudskifjella, west in the central part of Torell Land. W. H. = the walls of Hetman, an old barricade to protect Lwów (Lemberg), a Polish town. Svalbard map B11 (1952). *Waly Hetmańskie*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

**Wandbreen** 78° 20' N 17° 30' E  
Glacier just south of von Postbreen, the head of Tempelfjorden in Sabine Land. After Otto Wand, b. 1879, German cartographer. Educated at Gotha, later cartographer at Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme in Berlin. Worked out the cartographical results of the Filchner expedition to Central

Asia and Tibet, as well as the results of Filchner's Spitsbergen expedition 1910. *Wand-Gletscher*, Filchner 1914.

*Wand-Gletscher*, see Wandbreen.

**Wardropfjellet** 78° 35' N 17° 08.5' E  
Mountain between Methuenbreen, Boltonbreen and Fjellbandet, east of Gipsdalen in Bünsow Land. After John Lessel Wardrop, b. 1901, mining engineer, Edinburgh. He rendered service to the directors of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate. *Mount Wardrop*, Mathieson 1922.

**Wargentindalen** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Valley continuing the bay on Nordvika, east of Wargentinfjellet, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. Scholander 1934 b. *Vargentindalen*, Kulling 1934 b.

**Wargentinfjellet** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain north of Murchisonfjorden, Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Pehr Wilhelm Wargent, 1717-83, Swedish astronomer, secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm. Scholander 1934 b. *Mt Wargent*, De Geer 1923 a; *Wargentins bg.*, Chydenius 1866.

**Wargentinflya** 80° 00' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain plateau north of Wargentinfjellet in Storsteinhalvøya, in the northwestern part of Nordaustlandet. From neighbouring name. *Tundra Wargent*, De Geer 1923 a.

*Wargentins bg.*, see Wargentinfjellet.

**Warszawaryggen** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
835 m high mountain in the extreme western part of Pilsudskifjella, northeast of Belvedertoppen, Torell Land. Belvedere is the symbol of Warsaw. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Watkinsfjellet** 77° 47' N 21° 30' E  
Mountain north of Burmeisterfjellet, on the western side of Edgeøya. After the Englishman H. G. Watkins' expedition to Edgeøya.

**Watnelieøya** 79° 20' N 13° 00' E  
River plain at the head of Bockfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Gunnar Anderson Watnelie, b. 1871, member of Isachsen's Spitsbergen expedition 1909-10, which mapped and named the locality, and of Hoels and Staxrud's expeditions 1911 and 1912. *Delta Watnelie*, Hoel 1911 b, Isachsen 1915.

**Watsondalen** 78° 33.2' N 16° 49' E  
About 2.5 km long valley on the southeastern side of Mathiesondalen, between Meakinsfjellet and Skeletonfjellet towards the central part of Meakinsfjellet, west in Bünsow Land. After Hugh Watson, b. 1897, assistant to the surveyor on Mathieson's expedition. *Glen Watson*, Mathieson 1922.

*Watsondalen*, see Mathiesondalen.

**Watson toppen** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain peak between Ålandsvatnet and Gyldénfjellet, Dickson Land. After David Meredith Sears Watson, b. 1886, zoologist at London University, 1925-51. Vertebrate palaeontologist of world wide fame. The mountain named after him is very rich in fish fossils. Harland 1952. *Mt. Watson*, Mann 1933.

*Wawel*, see Waweltoppen.

**Waweltoppen** 77° 10' N 15° 40' E  
Peak, 935 m, in Pilsudskifjella, west in Torell Land. After the symbol of the Polish city of Krakow. Wawel is the old royal castle in Krakow. Svalbard map B12 (1953). *Wawel*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Wawet*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935.

*Wawet*, see Waweltoppen.

*Way Gat*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Way-gat*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Waygat I.*, see Wilhelmøya.

*Waygat*, of *Straat van Hinloopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Waygats I.*, see Vaigattøyane.

*Waygats Straits*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Waygatz Strait*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Waynfløtefjellet*, see Wainfløtefjellet.

**Weaselbukta** 80° 01.2' N 18° 53.5' E  
Small bay southeast in Nordvika, Murchisonfjorden, west in Gustav V Land, Nordauslandet. Olsson (1960) p. 119.

*Wedderburnvatnet*, 79° N 11° E. Small lake west of Krossfjorden. After Wedderburn, d. 1931, Scottish whaler. Isachsen 1912 a.

**Wedel Jarlsberg Land** 77° 00' N 14° 00' E  
The district west of a line from the head of Van Keulenfjorden through Zawadzkiobreen, west of Kopernikusfjellet through Nornebreen and Mühlbacherbreen to Burgerbukta in Hornsund. After Fredrik Hartvig Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, 1855-1942, Norwegian minister in Paris, to whose initiative and labour it was greatly due that Norway succeeded in acquiring the sovereignty of Svalbard by a treaty signed in Paris on February 9, 1920. Until then it had been regarded as no-man's-land. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. *Orvin Land*, Rózycki (1959) p. 13.

*Ween Fjell*, see Weenfjellet.

**Weenfjellet** 77° 57.1' N 14° 31' E  
614 m high mountain on the eastern side of Grønfyordalen, between Krokthalen and Jamdalen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After captain Thorolf Ingar Ween, 1885-1936, Norwegian officer and topographer at the Geographical Survey of Norway from 1912, who collaborated in the working out of Isachsen's Spitsbergen maps. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Ween Fjell*, Isachsen 1912 c.

**Wegenerfjellet** 79° 25' N 11° 40' E  
Mountain west of the upper part of Lilliehöökobreen, west in the central part of Albert I Land. After Kurt Wegener, who headed an expedition across Spitsbergen to search for Schröder-Stranz in 1913. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Wehrknatten*, see Svartsåta.

*Weide Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Weigatz*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Weigaz*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Weis Cap*, see Blankodden.

*Weiße Kathedrale*, see Chimkovfjellet.

*Weisser Berg*, see Kvitberget.

*Weißer Berg*, see Kvitberget.

*Weißer Berg*, see Kvitsåta.

*Weißwand*, see Robertfjellet.

*Weiten-Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Welcome Pt*, see Ermaktangen.

**Welderyggen** 78° 50' N 11° 40' E  
Mountain ridge with peaks between 761-776 m, and 733 m, northeast of Engelsbukta, southeast on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Harald Wilde, Norwegian mining inspector in Svalbard. Svalbard map A7 (1961).

*Welkom Pt*, see Velkomstpynten.

*Welkomstpunt*, see Velkomstpynten.

*Wellmanhuset*, 79° 40' N 10° 30' E. House at Virgohamna on Danskøya, Albert I Land. Built by the American Walter Wellman, 1858-1934, who was in Spitsbergen in 1906, 1907 and 1909, preparing an expedition to the North Pole by airship. Tried unsuccessfully to start in 1907 and 1909. Wellman also tried to reach the North Pole by ship and sledges with Spitsbergen as a base in 1894, and from Franz Josef Land in 1898 where he also wintered 1898-1899. The house no longer exists. Isachsen 1915.

**Wellmankollen** 79° 40' N 10° 40' E  
342 m high crag on Danskøya, Albert I Land. After the American journalist and polar explorer Walter Wellman, 1858-1934. Wellman had his first Arctic expedition in 1894. In 1898-99 he wintered with six men on Franz Josef Land when he reached 87° N. In 1906 he erected a station on Danskøya and made in 1909 an unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole with a dirigible. In 1910 he was no more successful in trying to cross the Atlantic Ocean in the same way. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Wendelbofjellet** 77° 53.9' N 14° 29' E  
685 m high and 2 km long mountain on the northern side of Fritjovbreen, between Janssonbreen and Nordre Aurdalsbreen, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After captain Gøsta Harald August Wendelbo, b. 1894, who was flight pilot during the aerial mapping of Svalbard in 1936. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Werenskioldbreen** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier between Torellbreen and Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Werner Werenskiold, 1883-1961, Norwegian geographer and explorer of Svalbard, professor of geography at the University of Oslo. Took part in expeditions to Svalbard as topographer and geologist every summer 1917-24. He was the first to survey this glacier. In the neighbourhood are mountains named after his daughter Tone and his son Jens Erik. Svalbard MS-maps 1917-25.

**Werenskioldfjellet** 76° 30' N 25° 00' E  
Mountain in the southern part of Hopen. After Werner Werenskiold, 1883-1961, Norwegian geographer and explorer of Svalbard, professor of geography at the University of Oslo. Took part in expeditions to Svalbard as topographer and geologist every summer 1917-24. Iversen 1926.

*Werenskioldöyra*, 77° 05.5' N 15° 14.5' E. In front of Werenskioldbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Wergelandfjella** 79° 10' N 13° 00' E  
Mountain range in Isachsenfonna, Haakon VII Land. After Nicolay Wergeland, 1780-1848, Norwegian priest and delegate to Eidsvoll where the Norwegian constitution was written 1814, father of Henrik Wergeland, Norwegian author. *Mts Wergeland*, Isachsen 1915.

**Wernerbreen** 77° 05.8' N 15° 21.5' E  
Small glacier between Wernerknatten and Tonefjellet, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Werner

Werenskiöld, 1883-1961, Norwegian geographer and explorer of Svalbard, professor of geography at the University of Oslo. Took part in expeditions to Svalbard as topographer and geologist every summer 1917-24. See also Werenskiöldbreen. Birkenmajer 1959 d.

**Wernerknatten** 77° 05' N 16° 20' E  
620 m high crag on the northern side of Werenskiöldbreen, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Werner Werenskiöld, 1883-1961, Norwegian geographer and explorer of Svalbard, professor of geography at the University of Oslo. Took part in expeditions to Svalbard as topographer and geologist every summer 1917-24. See also Werenskiöldbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Wertack*. Used by Büdel on river from Semenovfjella and west of Kravåa. Büdel.

*Wessely-fjellet*, see Jomsborga.

*West Bay*, see Danskegattet.

*West Cross Bay*, see Lilliehöökfjorden.

*West fjorden*, see Vestfjorden.

*West Gebirge*, see Skiferfjeldene.

*West glacier*, see Renardbreen.

*West Ice*, see Vestfonna.

*West Island*, see Spitsbergen.

*West Point*, see Vestpynten.

*West Sabine Bay*, see Vestre Sabinevågen.

*West Salad Hill*, see Hollendarberget.

*West Spitsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*West Spitsbergen Current*, see Vestspitsbergenstraumen.

*West Spitzbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

**Westbyelva** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
River west of Ny-Ålesund, south of Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Sigurd Westby, 1883-1969, Norwegian engineer, employed at Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap since 1916. Worked at the coal-fields at Kongsfjorden (Kings Bay) for Chr. Anker in 1912. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 b.

**Westbyfjellet** 79° 00' N 16° 40' E  
Mountain at the upper part of Smutsbreen, east of Austfjorden in Ny-Friesland. After Sigurd Westby, 1883-1969, Norwegian engineer, employed at Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap since 1916. Worked at the coal-fields at Kongsfjorden (Kings Bay) for Chr. Anker in 1912. See also Westbyelva and Westbytoppane. Harland 1952. *Mt. Westbye*, Cabanes (1951) p. 106.

**Westbytoppane** 78° 05' N 15° 40' E  
Two peaks, 978 and 902 m, in the southern part of Karl Bayfjellet, north in Nordenskiöld Land. After Sigurd Westby, 1883-1969, Norwegian engineer, employed at Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap since 1916. Worked at the coal-fields at Kongsfjorden (Kings Bay) for Chr. Anker in 1912. Svalbard map C9 (1950).

*Wester I.*, see Håøya.

*Westerlijcker-hoeck*. Cape in Amsterdamøya. Cannot be identified. van der Brugge (1635) p. 24.

*Western Plateau*. The westernmost part of Ben Nevis, but hardly meant as a geographical name. Wängsjö (1952) p. 24.

*Westhoek*, see Magdalenehuken.

*Westinsel*, see Spitsbergen.

*Westman B.*, see Westmanbukta.

**Westmanbukta** 80° 00' N 18° 30' E  
Bay in the northern part of Storsteinhalvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Jonas Westman, 1867-1922, Swedish meteorologist and teacher, member of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen, during which he wintered in Sorgfjorden in 1899-1900. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Westman B.*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Westmanfjellet** 79° 40' N 12° 30' E  
Mountain, 701 m, east of Raudfjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Jonas Westman, 1867-1922, Swedish meteorologist and teacher, member of the Swedish division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen, during which he wintered i Sorgfjorden in 1899-1900. *Set Westman*, Guisseez 1904.

*West-Sala-bergh*, see Hollendarberget.

*West-Spetsbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*Westspitzbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

*West-Spitzbergen*, see Spitsbergen.

**Wexelva** 78° 50' N 12° 00' E  
River east of Ny-Ålesund, Kongsfjorden, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Wex, German bergassessor, who visited Spitsbergen in 1911 in order to survey the coal fields in Kongsfjorden and Grøn fjorden for a German syndicate. He travelled with the expedition which Chr. Anker of Halden, Norway, had organized. Svalbard MS-map 1914, Orvin 1934 a.

*Weyde Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Weygate straits*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Weyhegat*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Weyhegats Hafen*, see Hinlopenstretet.

*Whale Back*, see Sørkapp.

*Whale baye*. Locality somewhere in the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Cannot be identified. Moxon 1655.

*Whale I*, see Kvaløya.

*Whale I.*, see Whale Island.

*Whale Island*, 80° 20' N 26° E. Island off the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Whale Point*, see Kvalryggpynten.

*Whale Rock*, see Kvalryggen.

*Whaleback Point*, see Kvalryggpynten.

*Whalefisch Point*, see Kvalpynten.

*Whales Back*, see Sørkapp.

*Whale's Back*, see Kvalryggen.

*Whales Backs*, see Sørkapp.

*Whales Backz*, see Kikutodden.

*Whales Baks*, see Sørkapp.

*Whales Bakz*, see Kikutodden.

*Whales Bay*. Was used partly for Kongsfjorden (Hudson 1607), and partly (Muscovy Company 1611) as a group name for Krossfjorden, Kongsfjorden and the northern part of Forlandsundet. Hudson (1607) p. 310.

*Whales Bay*, see Kongsfjorden.

*Whales head*, see Kvalpynten.

*Whales head*, see Kvalhovden.

*Whales Point*, see Kvalpyntfjellet.

*Whales Point-Bucht*, see Kraussbukta.

*Whales Pt*, see Kvalpynten.

*Whales Wiches bay*, see Wichebukta.

*Whales Wiches landt*, see Edgeøya.

*Whales Withes bay*, see Wichebukta.

*Whales-B.*, see Kvalvågen.

*Whalis Wiches bajj*, see Wichebukta.

*White bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*White Berg*, see Kvitsåta.

*White Cathedral*, see Svanbergfjellet.

*White Cathedral*. Probably Svanbergfjellet.

*White I.*, see Kvitøya.

*White Mount*, see Kvitberget.

*White Mt.*, see Kvitberget.

**Whitsonbukta** 78° 16.9' N 11° 48.5' E

About 2.5 km wide, open bay on the northern side of Aitkenodden, on the western side of the southern part of Prins Karls Forland. After Sir Thomas Barnby Whitson, 1869-1948, who helped to advance Scottish polar explorer Dr. William S. Bruce's scheme for founding an Edinburgh zoological station. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Slettebogen*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198, 1926.

*Wibe Tians Bay*, see Storfjorden.

**Wibebreen** 77° 00' N 16° 00' E

Small glacier between Kruseryggen and Triasnuten northeast of Burgerbukta, southwest in Torell Land. After Michel Wibe who in 1617 sent two ships to Hornsund - Grønfjorden. Whaling licence in 1616 and 1617. See also Kvalfangarbreen. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Wibelands Water*, see Storfjorden.

**Wibeskaret** 77° 04.7' N 16° 08.5' E

Pass between Triasnuten and Firlingane, leading from Wibebreen to Kvalfangarbreen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959.

*Wibestangen*, 77° 04.4' N 16° 03' E. Eastern side of Austre Burgerbukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Wibevika** 77° 04.1' N 16° 03.5' E

Bay in front of Wibebreen, southwesternmost in Torell Land. From neighbouring name. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Wiche Bai*, see Wichebukta.

*Wiche Sound*, see Woodfjorden.

**Wichebukta** 78° 20' N 19° 00' E

Wide open bay on the western side of Storfjorden, northeast in Sabine Land. After Richard Wiche (Wyche) d.1621, London merchant, member of the committee which sent Edge's whaling expedition to Spitsbergen in 1617. See also note in Petermanns Mitt. 1874 p. 275. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *B. Wiche*, Wassiliew 1925; *Baye de Wiches*, Pagès 1782; *Wales Whithes Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Whales Wiches bay*, Colom 1650, Jansz 1651 a, Seller 1671, Giles and Rep 1710, van Keulen 1782; *Whales Withes bay*, Goos 1660; *Whalis Wiches baij*, Doncker 1663; *Wiche Bai*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Wiches bay*, Edge 1625; *Witches Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b.

**Wichefjellet** 78° 27.8' N 18° 56.4' E

The northernmost part of Hahnfjella west of Wichebukta, northeasternmost in Sabine Land. After Richard Wiche (Wyche) d.1621, London merchant, member of the committee which sent Edge's whaling expedition to Spitsbergen in 1617. Norwegian Polar Institute 1995.

*Wiches bay*, see Wichebukta.

*Wiches Lande*, 78° N 25° E. Supposed to be a large island east of Edgeøya, possibly Kong Karls Land. Edge 1625.

*Wiches Sound*, see Woodfjorden.

*Wichmann-Berg*, see Wichmannfjellet.

**Wichmannfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 30' E

Mountain west of Wichebukta, on the western side of Storfjorden, northeast in Sabine Land. After Hugo Wichmann, 1852-1932, German geographer, who in 1878 he joined Justus Perthes geographical institution at Gotha, and edited Petermanns Mitteilungen 1884-1919. *Wichmann-Berg*, Filchner 1914.

*Widdie Fiord*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Widdy Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wide Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wide Jaws Water*, see Storfjorden.

**Widerøefjella** 79° 30' N 12° 40' E

Mountains on the eastern side of the mouth of Monacobreen in Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Viggo Widerøe, 1904-2002. Widerøe started in 1933 Widerøes Flyselskap A/S, was aviator on Lars Christensen's Antarctic expedition 1936-37. His company has taken part in the mapping of Svalbard from the air, and further in construction of Antarctic maps for the Norwegian Polar Institute. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Widje-Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

**Wiechertfjellet** 79° 00' N 13° 30' E

Mountain, 1271 m, in Holtedahlfonna, Haakon VII Land. After Johann Emil Wiechert, 1861-1928, German geophysicist, professor at Göttingen. Raised funds for Kurt Wegener's photogrammetrical measurements of Aurora Borealis in 1912-13 at Ebeltofthamna, Spitsbergen. *Mt Christie*, Isachsen 1915.

**Wiederbreen** 76° 49.7' N 16° 00.5' E

2.5 km long glacier in the eastern part of Wiederfjellet, on the western part of Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Frederik Casparus Wieder, b. 1874, Dutch authority on old maps, librarian at the University of Leiden. He published a reproduction atlas of Spitsbergen (Wieder 1919). His general researches were published in the reproduction work "Monumenta Cartographica". Directed Youssouf Kamal's "Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Egypti". Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Wiederfjellet** 76° 50' N 15° 58' E

About 8.5 km long mountain partly covered by Wiederbreen, comprising Gråkallen, Stupryggen and Kalksteinstupa, on the western side of Bungebreen, west in Sørkapp Land. After Dr. Frederik Casparus Wieder, b. 1874, Dutch authority on old maps, librarian at the University of Leiden. He published a reproduction atlas of Spitsbergen (Wieder 1919). His general researches were published in the reproduction work "Monumenta Cartographica". Directed Youssouf Kamal's "Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Egypti". Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser.

**Wienerbreen** 77° 03.6' N 15° 45.0' E

Small glacier between Wienertinden and Flogtoppen in Sofiekammen, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. From neighbouring name. Siedlecki 1959.

**Wienertinden** 77° 00' N 15° 40' E

925 m high summit on Sofiekammen, southeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. In a letter from Rieche 1939: "Wien ist die Heimat- und Geburtsstadt von Bardodej und die Universitätsstadt von Rieche." Ascended by Rudolf Bardodej

and Herbert Rieche 1938. Rieche 1938, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Wienfjellet*. Point 655 on the map. After Wien, the capital of Austria. Hochrainer and Bieler 1966.

*Wiesemann Untiefe*. Skerry east of Extremhuken. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1949) p. 81.

*Wifde fjord*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wigde-Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

**Wigdehlpynnten** 79° 20' N 14° 00' E

Point on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, Andrée Land. After Michaloff Wigdehl, 1857-1921, Norwegian painter, in Spitsbergen with Isachsen's expedition 1910, which mapped and named the point. In 1915 he also accompanied Hoel's expedition which investigated the coal-fields. In 1919 he accompanied Hoel's expedition. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Pte Wigdehl*, Isachsen 1915.

*Wijbe Jansz Water*, see Storfjorden.

*Wijbes gat*, see Storfjorden.

*Wijde Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wijde Bugt*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wijde Fjord*, see Wijdefjorden.

**Wijdefjorden** 79° 30' N 15° 30' E

Svalbard's longest fiord, 108 km, on the northern coast of Spitsbergen, between Andrée Land, Dickson Land and Ny-Friesland. W. = the wide fiord. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baie de Weille*, Durocher (1838) p. 470; *Baie Large*, Orléans (1907) p. 59; *Baye Large*, de Reste 1801; *De weite Bay*, Martens 1675; *De Weyde Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *Der weite Hafn*, Martens 1675; *Golfo Longo*, Dudley 1646; *Hvide Bay*, Woodfall (1865) p. 311; *Hvidebugt*, Pettersen 1864; *Sir Thomas Smiths Inlet*, Fotherby 1614; *Ostwyck ofte Wyde Bay*, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Smiths Inlet*, Wood 1711; *Zaliva Višde*, Vasiliev (1915) p. 40; *Sr. Tho. Smiths Inlet*, Seller 1671; *Sr. Thomas Smiths Inlett*, Edge 1625; *Veidebugt*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Vide Bay*, Blomstrand (1864) p. 12; *Videbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 37; *Videfjorden*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 198, and 303, 1926; *Way-gat*, van Keulen 1682; *Weide Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Keilhau 1831; *Weiten-Bay*, Passarge (1869) p. 56; *Weyde Bay*, Parry 1828; *White bay*, Bazin (1913) p. 323; *Widdie Fiord*, Wells (1876) p. 221; *Widdy Bay*, Wells (1876) p. 211; *Wide Bay*, Newton (1865) p. 501; *Widje-Bay*, Orléans (1907) p. 59; *Wifde fjord*, Cabanes (1951) p. 205; *Wigde-Bay*, Service hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 293; *Wijde Bay*, Goos 1660, Doncker 1663; *Wijde Bugt*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Wijde Fjord*, Nansen 1920, De Geer 1923 a; *Wyde bay*, Doncker 1685; *Wydie-Bay*, Drasche (1874 a) p. 39.

*Wijk Tal*, see Idodalen.

**Wijkanderberget** 77° 33.7' N 14° 22.0' E

Mountain with the heights 561 and 566 m, between Scottbreen, Blomlibreen and Blomlidalen, northwesternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Erik Anders Gustaf August Wijkander, 1849-1913, Swedish astronomer and physicist, in Spitsbergen as an astronomer with Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition, 1872-73. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Wijkander's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Wijkander's berg*, see Wijkanderberget.

**Wijkanderøyane** 79° 20' N 19° 00' E

Group of small islands in Vaigattøyane west of Wahlbergøya in Hinlopenstretet. After professor Erik Anders Gustaf August Wijkander, 1849-1913, Swedish astronomer and physicist, in Spitsbergen as an astronomer with Swedish geologist and Arctic explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition, 1872-73. *Iles Wijkander*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Wijkberget** 77° 20' N 16° 30' E

Mountain southeast of the head of Van Keulenfjorden, north in Torell Land. After Olof Wijk, the younger, 1833-1901, Swedish business man and politician, contributor to Swedish Spitsbergen expeditions. *Wijk's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Wijkfjorden*, see Dicksonfjorden.

*Wijk's berg*, see Wijkberget.

**Wilczekodden** 76° 59.8' N 15° 34' E

500 m long cape west of Isbjørnhamna, on the northern side of Hornsund, south in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Hans Johann Nepomuk Graf Wilczek, 1837-1922, Austrian count, polar explorer and organizer of polar expeditions. He was the leader of an expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 which named the cape, and of which Sterneck was a member. C. *Wiltchek*, Wassiliew 1925; *Lavneseet*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 12; *Przyl. Wilczka*, Polish map IGIK 1984; *Wilczek-Spitze*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 121; *Wilttscheck-Spitze*, Sterneck 1874.

*Wilczek-Spitze*, see Wilczekodden.

*Wilde-Liefde Bay*, see Liefdefjorden.

*Wilde-Liefde Bay*, see Woodfjorden.

*Wildgrat*, see Skarpegga.

*Wildspitze*, see Kvassiggen.

*Wilhelm Insel*, see Wilhelmøya.

*Wilhelm Tolkes bugt*, see Tolkvika.

**Wilhelmberget** 78° 30' N 18° 30' E

Mountain west in Sanfordfjella, south of Akademikarbreen and Negribreen, northeast in Sabine Land. After Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert of Prussia, 1859-1941, German Emperor (William II) 1888-1918. *Mt William*, Wassiliew 1925; *Pr. Wilhelm Berge*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871; *Pr. William Mts*, British chart 2751.

*Wilhelms-Höhe*, see Keisar Wilhelmhøgda.

**Wilhelmtinden** 79° 32.6' N 12° 58.5' E

Peak between Glopbreen, Kvikkåbreen and Ugreibreen, in the central part of Keisar Wilhelmhøgda, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Liestøl 1990.

**Wilhelmøya** 79° 00' N 20° 00' E

Island in Hinlopenstretet, area 120 km<sup>2</sup>. After Wilhelm I, 1797-1888, King of Prussia 1861-88, Emperor of Germany 1871-88. In connection with a German voyage to the north Dr. Petermann went to Berlin in 1865 and was received in audience by the Prussian prime minister, Count v. Bismarck, and by lieutenant-general v. Roon, minister of war and navy, who were in favour of the plan (Petermanns Mitt. 1866, p. 145). Other names west of Wilhelmøya deriving from the same German milieu are Roonøyane, Roonbreen, and Moltkebreen, to the south is Bjørnsundet (earlier Bismarck stråse) and on the norther side Moltkeneset. Wilhelm, Bismarck, Moltke and Roon were the German leaders in the Franco-German War 1870-71. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *I. di Guglielmo*, Hugues 1901 b; *I. Guillaume*, French chart 5375 (1910); *I. Thumb Point*, De Geer 1923 a; *I.*



*William*, Wassiliew 1925; *King William Island*, Binney (1925) p. 24; *Tommøya*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Vilhelmsøya*, Norwegian chart 303, 1919-25; *Viljamsøya*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 42; *Waygat I.*, Conway 1906; *Wilhelm Insel*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871; *William I Island*, Conway (1897) p. 287; *William I.*, British chart 2751; *Waajgats Eyl.*, van Keulen 1707.

**Wilkinsbukta** 78° 13.3' N 13° 09.0' E  
About 4 km wide bay on the northern side of the outermost part of Isfjorden, east of Kapp Scania, southernmost in Oscar II Land. After Sir Georg Hubert Wilkins, 1888-1958, who landed here on April 17, 1928, together with Carl B. Eielson after his flight across the Polar Sea from Point Barrow. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Willeberget** 79° 08.5' N 11° 28.0' E  
Mountain with the heights 539 and 494 m, southernmost on Mitrahålvøya, Albert I Land. After Johan Nordal Fischer Wille, 1858-1924, Norwegian botanist, professor at the University of Oslo. He worked out material from several Norwegian Arctic expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Mt Wille*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Willebreen** 79° 08.5' N 11° 29.5' E  
1.7 km long glacier in Willeberget, southernmost on Mitrahålvøya in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Willem muijen haven*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*Willem Tolckx Baaytje*, see Tolkvika.

*Willem Tolks baaytje*, see Tolkvika.

*Willem van Muyden haven*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*Willem van Muyens Bay*, see Bellsund.

*Willems van Muyden haven*, see Van Muydenbukta.

*William Heleysund*, see Heleysundet.

*William I Island*, see Wilhelmøya.

*William I.*, see Wilhelmøya.

*Williams Riuer*. Somewhere in the south of Spitsbergen. Locality unknown. Moxon 1655.

**Williamstårnet** 79° 24.4' N 13° 06.5' E  
Peak between the upper part of Adolfbreen and Nygaardbreen, north in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Arnesen 1990.

*Willkommen Huk*, see Velkomstpynten.

**Willybreen** 78° 30' N 22° 00' E  
Glacier in the northeastern part of Barentsøya. After Willy G. Küenthal, 1861-1922, German zoologist and explorer. *Nansen Gl.*, Küenthal 1890.

**Wilnobreen** 77° 15' N 16° 00' E  
Small glacier flowing from Ostra Bramatoppen to Polakkbreen, westernmost in Torell Land. Ostra Brama is the symbol of Wilno (Vilnius), Lithuania. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Wilson Lagoon*, see Wilsonlaguna.

**Wilsonbreen** 78° 40' N 18° 00' E  
Glacier between Backlundtoppen and Golitsynfjellet, southwest in Olav V Land. After C. B. Wilson, d. 1959, English geologist who visited Spitsbergen in 1952 and 1953, the last year as member of the expedition of Harland. Harland and Wilson (1956) p. 267.

**Wilsonlaguna** 78° 18.4' N 11° 49.0' E  
Two km long lagoon on the western coast of the southern part of Forlandsletta, Prins Karls Forland. After William Wilson, b. 1863, manager of a printing works, Edinburgh, UK. *Wilson Lagoon*, Bruce 1913.

*Wilscheck-Spitze*, see Wilczekodden.

**Wimandalen** 78° 20' N 16° 09' E  
Valley between Marhøgda, Wimanfjellet, Knorringsfjellet, Knerten and Grønsteinfjellet, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Carl Johan Josef Ernst Wiman, 1867-1944, Swedish geologist and palaeontologist, professor at Uppsala 1911-33, who visited Spitsbergen with De Geer's expedition in 1908, and with the International Geological Congress excursion in 1910. He initiated expeditions to Spitsbergen for the collection of fossil fish and saurians. He worked out palaeontological material from Swedish Arctic expeditions. Lynge 1940, Svalbard map C9 (1950).

**Wimanfjellet** 78° 19.3' N 16° 02' E  
913 m high mountain between Knorringsbreen in the south, Criocerasaksla in the west, Marhøgda in the northeast and Wimandalen in the east, south of Sassenfjorden, northernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. After professor Carl Johan Josef Ernst Wiman, 1867-1944, Swedish geologist and palaeontologist, professor at Uppsala 1911-33, who visited Spitsbergen with De Geer's expedition in 1908, and with the International Geological Congress excursion in 1910. He initiated expeditions to Spitsbergen for the collection of fossil fish and saurians. He worked out palaeontological material from Swedish Arctic expeditions. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Mt Wiman*, De Geer 1910 b.

*Windy Bay*, see Vindbukta.

*Windy Gowl*, see Vindholet.

*Windy Point*, see Vindodden.

**Winsnesbreen** 79° 47' N 22° 10' E  
Glacier between Helvetesflya and Etonbreen in the central part of Nordaustlandet. After Thore Schanke Winsnes, b. 1922, geologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Schytt and Blake.

**Winsnesfjellet** 77° 48.4' N 17° 19' E  
Mountain area with the peaks Thoretinden 1081 m, Gimlingen 975 m, Tverregga and Framnuten 817 m, between Paulabreen, Mettebreen and Ragna-Mariebreen, westernmost in Heer Land. After Thore Schanke Winsnes, b. 1922, geologist at Norwegian Polar Institute. Orvin 1960.

*Wintherpynten*, 76° 50' N 158 43.5' E. Small point at Breinesflya, 700 m south of Rudibukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Winthervatnet** 76° 29' N 16° 36.5' E  
Lake on the eastern part of Sørkappøya. After Levin Winther, b. 1895, hunter in Hornsund 1925-27, on Sørkappøya 1932-33, and who spent several winters in Svalbard and East-Greenland from 1920. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Wirgo havn*, see Virgohamna.

**Wistingtoppen** 80° 16' N 20° 11' E  
Peak on the northern side of Lindhagenbreen in the southern part of Laponiahålvøya, north in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Oscar Wisting, 1871-1936, seafarer from Larvik, Norway. Wisting accompanied Norwegian polar explorer

Road Amundsen both to the North Pole and The South Pole.

*Witches Bay*, see Wichebukta.

*Witches I.*, see Edgeøya.

*Witches Island*, see Halvmåneøya.

*Witches Land*, see Ryke Yseøya.

*Witfisk-Hafen*, see Bourbonhamna.

**Witfjället** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E

The southernmost peak 878 m in Vesterålfjella, between Svitjodbreen and Markbreen, Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Richard Bernhard With, 1846-1930, founder and manager of Vesteraalske Dampskibsselskap, the first Norwegian shipping company to send tourist ships (S/S "Lofoten") to Spitsbergen (in 1896) and which also built a hotel at Hotellneset. *Set With*, Isachsen 1915.

*Wittenburgfjella*, see Vittenburgfjella.

**Witrockdalen** 77° 35.7' N 15° 49.0' E

About 2.5 km long, tributary valley from east to Davisdalen, between Witrockfjellet and Brogniartfjellet, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After professor Veit Brecher Witrock, 1839-1914, Swedish botanist, professor at Riksmuseet in Stockholm. He described botanical material collected by Swedish Arctic expeditions, including some from Spitsbergen. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Witrockfjellet** 77° 36.5' N 15° 49.0' E

About 3.5 km long mountain with the heights 923 and 805 m, between Reidbreen and Witrockdalen, west of Davisbreen, south in the central part of Nathorst Land. After professor Veit Brecher Witrock, 1839-1914, Swedish botanist, professor at Riksmuseet in Stockholm. He described botanical material collected by Swedish Arctic expeditions, including some from Spitsbergen. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Witrock's berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Witrock's berg*, see Witrockfjellet.

*Wojtevika*, 77° 01' N 15° 54' E. Small cove east of Gnålodden. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Woldstadvika*, 77° 01.3' N 15° 13.5' E. Bay east of Russepynten. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Wolfhard Dege-Fjord*. The southeasternmost branch of Duvefjorden, Nordaustlandet. Name given by the occupying force during World War II. Cannot be recognized. Dege (1946) p. 72.

*Wolkenhauer Berg*, see Wolkenhauerfjellet.

**Wolkenhauerfjellet** 77° 50' N 23° 30' E

Mountain in the eastern part of Edgeøya. After Wilhelm Wolkenhauer, 1845-1922, secretary of the Geographical Society at Bremen, Germany, and joint editor of "Deutsche Geographische Blätter". Some members of the Society defrayed the expenses of Kükenthal's expedition. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Wolkenhauer Berg*, Kükenthal 1890.

**Wollebækfjellet** 77° 52.4' N 14° 56' E

675 m high mountain between Berzeliusdalen, Vassdalen, Snøkampen and Foltmarfjellet, west in Nordenskiöld Land. After the Norwegian zoologist Alf Wollebæk, 1879-1960, who took part in the Norwegian North Sea Expedition and wrote about the Spitsbergen reindeer, etc. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Wollertoppen** 78° 33.8' N 13° 04.5' E

About 460 m high peak between Smalgangen and the lower

part of Konowbreen on the northern side of the inner part of St. Jonsfjorden, Oscar II Land. After Wollert Konow. Orvin 1964.

*Wolten Tymens Fd.*, see Freemansundet.

*Wolter Thymens fiord*, see Freemansundet.

*Wood Bay*, see Woodfjorden.

*Wood Beach*, see Staxrud Coast.

*Wood Fjord*, see Woodfjorden.

*Woodbaital*, see Woodfjorddalen.

**Woodfjorddalen** 79° 10' N 14° 00' E

Valley continuing Woodfjorden, southwest in Andrée Land. *Abrahams-Tal*; *Woodbaital*, Staxrud and Wegener (1914) p. 25.

**Woodfjorden** 79° 10' N 13° 30' E

Fiord, 64 km long, on the northern coast of Spitsbergen, between Haakon VII Land and Andrée Land. In the inner part of Woodfjorden the name Hout Bay is found (hout = wood). On various sandy spits extending far into the fiord, drift-wood is found, hence the name. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Baye Jolie*, de Reste 1801; *Grote Bay*, Carolus 1614; *Julie Regina B.*, Letellier 1897; *Hout Bay*, Giles and Rep 1710; *La baie aux Bois*, Beaumont (1838) p. 34; *Liefde Bay*, Martens (1675) p. 24, Markham 1921; *Liefde Baai*, Bennet and van Wijk 1829; *Oosterwijk*, Colom 1650; *Oostwyck*, Jansz 1651 a; *Osterwyk off Wyde Bay*, van Keulen 1682, Doncker 1685, Valk and Schenck 1690; *Skaiersbai*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Skayers-bay*, Hansen (1926) p. 135; *Træbaaien*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Træbugten*, Christie (1851) p. 7; *Vedafjorden*, Navnekomiteen (1925), Norwegian chart 303, 1926; *Walde Bay*, Lamont 1861; *Wiche Sound*, Markham 1921; *Wiches Sound*, Fotherby (1614) p. 72, Edge 1625, Conway (1906) p. 362; *Wilde-Liefde Bay*, Stevenson (1905) p. 615; *Wood Bay*, Scoresby 1820 b, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a; *Wood Fjord*, Nansen 1920.

*Worcester P.*, see Worcesterpynten.

**Worcesterpynten** 77° 00' N 15° 00' E

Point on the northern coast of the entrance to Hornsund, southernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After Edward Worcester, fourth Earl of Worcester, 1553-1628. *C: Horn*, Dudley 1636; *L. Worcester po.*, Fotherby 1613; *Worcester P.*, Conway 1906.

*Wordie B.*, see Wordiebukta.

*Wordie Crags*, see Wordiekammen.

**Wordiebukta** 80° 00' N 22° 20' E

Bay on the eastern side of Wordieodden in the inner part of Rijpfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Sir James Mann Wordie, 1889-1962, English geologist and polar explorer. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, UK. With Shackleton in the "Endurance" to the Antarctic 1914-16. Visited Spitsbergen 1919 as a geologist with the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, and again in 1920 as second-in-command (led by J. Mathieson). Leader of East Greenland expeditions 1923, 1926, 1927 and 1929, to the Canadian Arctic 1934 and 1937. *Wordie B.*, Glen 1937.

**Wordiekammen** 78° 40' N 16° 30' E

Mountain ridge, 796 m, on the eastern side of Petuniabukta, easternmost in Dickson Land. After Sir James Mann Wordie, 1889-1962, English geologist and polar explorer. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, UK. With Shackleton in the "Endurance" to the Antarctic 1914-16. Visited Spitsbergen 1919 as a geologist with the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, and again in 1920 as second-in-command (led by J. Mathieson).

Leader of East Greenland expeditions 1923, 1926, 1927 and 1929, to the Canadian Arctic 1934 and 1937. See also Mathiesondalen. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 14. *Wordie Crags*, Mathieson 1920.

**Wordieodden** 80° 00' N 22° 20' E Peninsula in the inner and eastern part of Rippfjorden, Nordaustlandet. After Sir James Mann Wordie, 1889-1962, English geologist and polar explorer. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, UK. With Shackleton in the "Endurance" to the Antarctic 1914-16. Visited Spitsbergen 1919 as a geologist with the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, and again in 1920 as second-in-command (led by J. Mathieson). Leader of East Greenland expeditions 1923, 1926, 1927 and 1929, to the Canadian Arctic 1934 and 1937. *Cape Wordie*, Wright (1939) p. 213; *Kap Schneider*, Dege (1949) p. 79; *Schneider-Insel*, Dege 1954.

*Worsley Gl*, see Worsleybreen.

*Worsley Harbour*, see Worsleyhamna.

**Worsleybreen** 80° 00' N 27° 00' E Glacier front south of Kapp Laura in the extreme northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. After Commander Frank Arthur Worsley, 1872-1943, British naval officer, born in New Zealand, leader of a British expedition to Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land 1925. *Worsley Gl*, Glen 1937.

**Worsleyhamna** 79° 40' N 13° 00' E Harbour on the eastern side of Reindsdyrflya, on the northern coast of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Commander Frank Arthur Worsley, 1872-1943, British naval officer, born in New Zealand, leader of a British expedition to Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land 1925. *Mushroom Harbour*, Worsley (1927) p. 42; *Skaierhamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Skaiersbaihamna*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 36; *Worsley Harbour*, Worsley (1927) p. 42.

**Worsleyneset** 79° 40' N 13° 40' E Point at Worsleyhamna, northernmost in Haakon VII Land. On Løvenskiold's map this is the point northwest of Andøyane, but Løvenskiold has explained this to be an error, because he gave the name to the point at Worsleyhamna. See Worsleybreen for explanation of the name. Løvenskiold (1954) p. 21.

**Wotherspoonbotnen** 78° 35.4' N 16° 43' E Cirque on the western side of the southern part of Campbellryggen, west in Bünsow Land. After David Maxton Wotherspoon, assistant geologist with the expedition of the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate to Spitsbergen in 1920, of which Tyrrell was chief geologist. *Wotherspoon-Corrie*, Tyrrell (1922 a) pl. 3, fig. 2.

*Wotherspoon-Corrie*, see Wotherspoonbotnen.

*Wrack B.*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Wreck Bay*, see Rekvedbukta.

*Wrightfjellet*, see Storbukken.

**Wrighttoppen** 80° 16' N 23° 10' E Mountain on the eastern side of Reinsdyrvidda in Prins Oscars Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Englishman John Wright who mapped the northern part of Nordaustlandet on the wintering party of Glen 1935-36.

*Wrocławwika*, 77° 04.2' N 15° 09.5' E. Cove southeast of Nottinghambukta. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Wulffberget** 79° 30' N 12° 30' E Mountain, 813 m, north of the head of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Thorild Wulff, 1877-September 1917, Swedish botanist, member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, perished in North Greenland (2. Thule Expedition of Knud Rasmussen). *Mt Wulff*, Guisnez 1904.

*Wulffelva*, Schytt and Blake.

**Wulffkammen** 79° 37.8' N 12° 27.5' E The westernmost part of Wulffberget, between the upper parts of Hannabreen and Erikbreen, northwest in Haakon VII Land. After Dr. Thorild Wulff, 1877-1917, Swedish botanist, member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, perished in North Greenland (2. Thule Expedition of Knud Rasmussen). Gjelsvik 1991.

*Wulffs sjö*, see Wulffvatnet.

*Wulffsjöen*, see Wulffvatnet.

**Wulffvatnet** 79° 50' N 19° 00' E Lake east of the head of Murchisonfjorden, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Thorild Wulff, 1877-1917, Swedish botanist, member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, perished in North Greenland (2. Thule Expedition of Knud Rasmussen). *Lake Wulf*, De Geer 1923 a; *Wulffs sjö*, Gradmätningsexpeditionen (1900) p. 29; *Wulffsjöen*, Kulling 1934 a.

**Wurmbrandegga** 76° 55' N 15° 49.5' E Six km long north-south directed mountain ridge with the heights 494 and 392 m, from Kovalevskajafjellet in the south to Höferpynten in the north, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. After Gundaker Wurmbrand, 1838-1901, Austrian count, anthropologist and politician, friend of Count Hans Wilczek whose expedition to Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in 1872 named the glacier. *Chaine Savitch*, Wassiliew 1925; *Chaine Savitch*, Akhmatov 1910; *Crête Wurmbrandt*, De Geer 1923 a; *Wurmbrandt Rücken*, Sterneck 1874.

*Wurmbrandt Rücken*, see Wurmbrandegga.

*Wurtzburger hytte*, see Würzburgerhytta.

*Wybe Jans Water*, see Storfjorden.

*Wybe Jansz Water*, see Storfjorden.

*Wybe Water*, see Storfjorden.

*Wybes gat*, see Storfjorden.

*Wybes Jansz Water*, see Storfjorden.

*Wyches Islands*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Wyches Land*, see Wiches Lande.

*Wyches-ön*, see Wiches Lande.

*Wyde bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wyde Jansz Water*, see Storfjorden.

*Wydie-Bay*, see Wijdefjorden.

*Wurtzburger Hütte*, see Würzburgerhytta.

*Würzburger Hütte*, see Würzburgerhytta.

*Würzburger Hütte*, 78° 12.5' N 21° 05' E. Hut southernmost on Talaveraflya, built by the expedition of Büdel 1959. Büdel (1960) p. 17.

**Würzburgerhytta** 78° 12.5' N 21° 04.5' E Hut built by the German Büdel-expedition 1959, on the eastern side of Sundneset, on the northern coast of Freemansundet, Barentsøya. After the town Würzburg in Germany. Büdel 1960. *Tyskerhytta*, Sysselmannen, hut index; *Wurtzburger*

*hytte*, Sysselmannen, hut index; *Würtzburger Hütte*, Orvin; *Würzburger Hütte*, Büdel 1960.

*Wyspa Niedźwiedzia*, see Bjørnøya.  
*Wächter*, see Vaktaren.

**Wängsjöfjellet** 79° 00' N 14° 50' E  
1140 m high mountain south of Lisbetbreen and east of Birkelandfjella, northeast in James I Land. After Gustav Wängsjö, who worked on Devonian fishes in Svalbard. Orvin 1960.

**Wärmelaguna** 80° 10' N 18° 40' E  
Lagoon north of Arovika in Claravågen, Storsteinhalvøya in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Karl Erik Wärme, b. 1920, Swedish chemist and member of the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Nordaustlandet 1957-58. Liljequist-Schytt 1960.

**Wærnskjera** 78° 35.2' N 14° 57.5' E  
Two rocks south of Kapp Wærn, southernmost on the peninsula between Ekmanfjorden and Dicksonfjorden, southeast in James I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

*Waaigat of de Straat van Hinlopen*, see Hinlopenstretet.  
*Waaigats Strait*, see Hinlopenstretet.  
*Waaigats Eyl.*, see Wilhelmøya.  
*Waaenburg Bay*, see Wahlenbergfjorden.  
*Yan Wychens Meer busen*, see Storfjorden.  
*Yardberg*, see Stjernspetzfjellet.  
*Übungs geschwader-Insel*, see Reinholmen.

**Ydalkampen** 79° 20' N 17° 00' E  
Mountain south of Sigynfjellet in Veteranfjella, Ny-Friesland. Ydal was the house of Ull in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

**Yggbreen** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Glacier west of the inner part of Vestfjorden, southeast in Andrée Land. Ygg = Odin, god in Norse mythology. Lid 1929.

**Yggdrasilkampen** 78° 37.7' N 16° 17' E  
Mountain with the highest peak of 580 m, between Mimerdalen and Jotunfonna, in the eastern part of Dickson Land. After the ash in Norse mythology. The giant Mimer kept watch under Yggdrasil. Orvin 1960.

*Ygg-grandane*, see Ygggrandane.

**Ygggrandane** 79° 00' N 15° 00' E  
Delta below Yggbreen, southeast in Andrée Land. Ygg = Odin, god in Norse mythology. *Ygg-grandane*, Lid (1929) p. 457.

*Ymer B.*, see Ymerbukta.

**Ymerbukta** 78° 16.0' N 14° 00.0' E  
About 6 km deep bay in front of Esmarkbreen on the northern side of Isfjorden, limited in the south by a line between Selmaneset and Erdmannodden, southeast in Oscar II Land. After the Swedish periodical "Ymer", published by the Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geography, in which a number of papers relating to Spitsbergen have been published. Ymer is a giant in Norse mythology. Svalbard chart S. 3 (1932). *Baie des Russes*, Isachsen (1912 e) p. 75; *Buhta Imer*, Samoilovič (1913 b) p. 32; *Ymer B.*, De Geer 1910 a; *Ymet Bay*, Zimmermann (1933) p. 297.

**Ymerdalen** 74° 22' N 19° 04' E  
Wide U-shaped valley 5 km long, in the southern part of Bjørnøya. After Ymer, a giant in Norse mythology. *Ymers dal*, Kjellström and Hamberg 1899 a; *Ymers Thal*, Andersson 1900; *Ymesdalen*, Hoel 1925.

*Ymers dal*, see Ymerdalen.  
*Ymers Thal*, see Ymerdalen.  
*Ymesdalen*, see Ymerdalen.  
*Ymet Bay*, see Ymerbukta.  
*Ymir-Wand*, see Øhmanfjellet.  
*Yoldia Bay*, see Yoldiabukta.

**Yoldiabukta** 78° 29.3' N 14° 24.0' E  
Five km wide bay in front of Wahlenbergbreen, limited in the east by a line from Muslingodden to a small moraine point on the northern side of Bohemanflya, southeast in Oscar II Land. After Yoldia (*Portlandia*) arctica, an Arctic mussel. *Yoldia Bay*, De Geer (1896) p. 8, De Geer 1910 a.

**Yrfjellet** 79° 20' N 12° 20' E  
Mountain between Snofjellet and Karl Schmittfjellet, west of Monacobreen north in Haakon VII Land. Y. = the drizzling rain mountain. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.

*Ys Berg*. Occurs at a number of places, particularly at Hinlopenstretet and in Nordaustlandet. Cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Ys Hoek*, see Ys-hoek.

*Ys Sond*, see Isfjorden.

*Ys sondt*, see Isfjorden.

*Ys Sound*, see Isfjorden.

*Ys sound o Golfo di Giaccio*, see Isfjorden.

*Ys Zond Baay*, see Isfjorden.

*Ys-hoek*, 79° 40' N 11° E. Point east of Smeerenburgfjorden. van Keulen 1682.

*Ysle Tueere*, see Bjørnøya.

*Ysse caep*. On the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen. Conway (1906) thought it to be Hakluythovden. Cannot be identified. Gerrits 1613.

*Ysse Sound*, see Isfjorden.

**Ytre Hesteskogrunnen** 77° 21.8' N 22° 07.5' E  
Small shoal, 6.5 km west-southwest of Zieglerøya on the southern side in Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. Grønø.

**Ytre Norskøya** 79° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Island on the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, just outside Vasahalvøya, northernmost in Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. *Bear Island*, Muller 1874; *Beare Iland*, Edge 1625; *Demie Norwege*, de Reste 1801; *Gueritte des Zélandais*; *Half Noorwegen*, Zorgdrager 1720, Giles 1724 b; *I. des Oyes*, Bellin 1764; *Ile des Norvégiens no. 1*, Grad (1866) p. 32; *Kleine Norskö*, Passarge (1869) p. 32; *Oestliche norwegische Insel*, Passarge (1869) p. 36, pl.; *Outer Norway I.*, De Geer 1913; *Seeuwsche Eylandt*, Blaeu 1662; *Seeuwsche I.*, Schenk 1700; *Östra Norskön*, Chydenius (1865) p. 334.

**Ytstebreen** 79° 36.3' N 10° 35' E  
Small glacier between Knatten and Ytstekollen, westernmost in Rauschhalvøya, Albert I Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Ytstekollen** 78° 06' N 22° 57.5' E  
About 270 m high crag southernmost in Berrheia, between Little Berrheikollen and the northern part of Blåbukflya, northeast on

Edgeøya. Y. = the outermost crag. Arnesen 1981.

**Ytstekollen** 79° 35.9' N 10° 54.5' E  
Mountain southwesternmost on Reuschhalvøya, Albert I Land.  
Y. = the outermost crag. Orvin 1964. *Hoher Göll*, Büdel.

**Ytterbåane** 78° 49.6' N 11° 30.0' E  
Shoal with two sunken rocks 6 km west of Kapp Graarud in the northern part of Prins Karls Forland. Y. = the outermost shoal. Arnesen 1988.

**Ytterdalen** 77° 49.5' N 14° 15' E  
About 9 km long valley between Salen, Skardkampen, Ytterdalssåta, Ytterdalsegga, Grånutane and Flynibba, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Y. = the outer valley. Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25.

**Ytterdalsegga** 77° 50' N 14° 19' E  
About 7 km long mountain ridge with the heights Foldtinden 730 m, Eggtinden 730 m, and two peaks of 701 and 605 m, between Fritjovbreen and Ytterdalen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Ytterdalselva** 77° 48' N 14° 14.5' E  
River from Erdmannbreen through Ytterdalen across the southwestern part of Lågnesflya to Van Muydenbukta, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5. *Astria elven*.

**Ytterdalsgubben** 77° 52.5' N 14° 00' E  
901 m high mountain between Kosterfjellet, Malmberget, the northern part of Lågnesflya and Erdmannbreen, westernmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian chart 303, 1926, Svalbardkommissær 1927, map 5. *Harold Lundh fj.*, Norwegian chart 303, 1926.

**Ytterdalslona** 77° 48.5' N 14° 15.5' E  
About 3.5 km long, wide part of Ytterdalselva in the lower part of Ytterdalen, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

**Ytterdalssåta** 77° 49.1' N 14° 09.5' E  
593 m high mountain between the lower part of Ytterdalen and Lågnesflya, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 5. *Conway's Berg*, Kjellström 1901.

**Ytterdalsveggen** 77° 40' N 14° 00' E  
Steep rocky wall on the eastern side of Ytterdalen, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. From neighbouring name. *S. Halland Ridge*, De Geer 1912.

**Ytterholmane** 79° 40' N 10° 30' E  
Small islets west of Amsterdamøya, Albert I Land. Y. = the outer islets. *Außen I.*, German chart 155; *Ilots du Large*, French chart 5375; *Oterholman*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 30; *Outer Islets*, Beechey 1818 a, British chart 2751; *Ytterholmarna*, Strindberg 1897.

*Ytterholmarna*, see Ytterholmane.

**Ytterjørna** 78° 14.0' N 12° 58.0' E  
Tarn southwest on Daudmannsøyra, on the northern side of Daudmannsodden, southwest in Oscar II Land. Y. = the outermost valley tarn. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

**Ytterlaguna** 79° 06.5' N 11° 17.0' E  
Small lake about 2 km east of Kapp Mitra, southernmost on Diesetsletta, Mitrahelvøya, Albert I Land. Y. = the outwards lagoon. Orvin 1964.

**Ytterpiggen** 78° 40' N 18° 30' E  
Mountain east of Svanbergfjellet, between Akademikarbreen and the upper part of Lykkebreen, Olav V Land. Norwegian adaptation of the French name. *Krainaiä gora*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 129; *Mont Extrême*, Wassiliew (1926) p. 129.

**Ytterryggen** 78° 33.5' N 11° 04' E  
Three km long mountain ridge with the peaks 522 and 519 m, westernmost in Thomsonfjella, in the central part of Prins Karls Forland. Y. = the outwards ridge. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Ytterskardet** 77° 49.6' N 14° 08' E  
Pass between Ytterdalssåta and Skardkampen, southwesternmost in Nordenskiöld Land. Svalbard map B10 (1948).

*Ytterön*, see Krossøya.  
*Z. houck*, see Sørkapp.

**Zachariassendalen** 78° 05.0' N 14° 16.5' E  
3.5 km long, narrow valley from the northern side of Grønfyordfjellet northwards between Bykollen and Charitonovhøgda, west of Storheia, north and west in Nordenskiöld Land. After Søren Zachariassen, 1837-1915, sealing skipper of Tromsø, Norway. Discovered coal on Bohemanneset in 1862, and in 1899 he brought back to Norway the first "cargo" of Spitsbergen coal, partly from Bohemanneset and partly from Heerodden. See also Næssfjellet and Pedersenbreen. Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser.

**Zagrajskiisen** 77° 15' N 15° 40' E  
Ice area between Warzawaryggen and Lysefjellet, westernmost in Torell Land. After Sylweryusz Bohden Zagrajski, 1892-1940, Polish major and geodesist with the Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1934, which mapped this area. He lost his life during World War II. Svalbard map B12 (1953).

*Zakbocht*, see Lomfjorden.  
*Zalewskiodden*, 77° 01.4' N 16° 21' E. Two km long point east of Selbukta in the inner part of Hornsund. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.  
*Zaliv Bergança*, see Braganzavågen.  
*Zaliv Karolevsky*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Zaliv Kresta*, see Krossfjorden.  
*Zaliv Ldov*, see Isfjorden.  
*Zaliv Pečeli*, see Sorgfjorden.  
*Zaliv Rogovyj*, see Hornsund.  
*Zaliv Uajld*. Certainly Woodfjorden or Liefdefjorden, also named Wilde-Liefde Bay. Stavnicer (1948) p. 76.  
*Zaliv Žinevra*, see Ginevrabotnen.  
*Zaliva Višde*, see Wijdefjorden.  
*Zalzack*, see Surkla.  
*Zapadnyj Špicbergen*, see Spitsbergen.  
*Zátoce tuku*, see Smeerenburgfjorden.  
*Zatoka Białych Niedźwiedzi*, see Isbjørnhamna.  
*Zatoka Królewska*, see Kongsfjorden.  
*Zátoky panny*, see Virgohamna.  
*Zawadskibreen*, see Zawadzkiibreen.

**Zawadzkiibreen** 77° 20.0' N 15° 51.0' E  
About 14 km long glacier in the Nathorstbreen complex from Lysefjellet northeastwards between Friherrefjella and

Pilsudskifjella, on the divide between Wedel Jarlsberg Land and Torell Land. After captain Antoni Rudolf Zawadzki-Rogala, 1896-1974, photogrammetrist with the Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1934, later photogrammetrist at the Geophysical Research of Polen. *Lodowiec Dobrowolskiego*, First Polish Spitsbergen-Expedition 1935; *Zawadskibreen*, Svalbard map B12 (1953).

**Ždanovfjellet** 76° 50' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain south of Hornsundtind, north in Sørkapp Land. After Ždanov, fisherman from Mezen (White Sea) attached as handyman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902, summer work in 1900. Wassiliew 1925. *Arves topp*, Hoel 1919; *Sjdanovfjellet*, *Mt Schdanov*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Zealand B.*, see Selvågen.

*Zealand Bay*, see Fuglefjorden.

*Zebra Plateau*, see Sebrafjella.

*Zebra-Berge*, see Sebrafjella.

*Zeehonde Bay*, see Selvågen.

*Zeehonde baay*, see Selvågen.

*Zeehonden Bay*, see Selvågen.

*Zeehondenbaai*, see Kobbefjorden.

*Zeeland Outlook*, see Utkiken.

*Zeelands Baij*, see Selvågen.

*Zeemosche Bay*. Bay near Raudfjorden, probably Breibogen. De Veer (1609).

*Zeeusche Uytkyk*, see Utkiken.

*Zeeuwsche baai*, see Fair Haven.

*Zeeuwsche Uitkiek*, see Utkiken.

*Zeeuwsche uitkyk*, see Utkiken.

*Zeil In*, see Zeiløyane.

**Zeiløyane** 78° 10' N 22° 30' E  
Small islands off the northern coast of Edgeøya. After Carl Maria Eberhard Prince of Waldburg-Zeil-Wurzach, 1825-1907, who undertook an expedition to Spitsbergen 1870 with Th. von Heuglin. Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Zeil In*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Zeipel Valley*, see Zeipeldalen.

**Zeipelbukta** 80° 20' N 19° 30' E  
Bay east of Brennevinsfjorden, Laponiahelvøya, Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Edvard Hugo von Zeipel, 1873-1959, Swedish astronomer, member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, 1901 and 1902. *B. Zeipel*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Zeipeldalen** 78° 50' N 15° 30' E  
Valley on the western side of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden, Dickson Land. After Dr. Edvard Hugo von Zeipel, 1873-1959, Swedish astronomer, member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, 1901 and 1902. *Zeipel Valley*, De Geer 1912; *Vallée Zeipel*, Isachsen 1915.

**Zeipelelva** 78° 56.0' N 16° 08.0' E  
About 13 km long river from Søre Vasskilbreen through Zeipeldalen to Austfjorden, Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Winsnes 1987.

**Zeipelfjella** 79° 40' N 21° 00' E  
Mountain on the southern side of Wahlenbergfjorden, east of Palanderbukta, Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Edvard Hugo von Zeipel, 1873-1959, Swedish astronomer,

member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, 1901 and 1902. *Plateau Zeipel*, De Geer 1923 a.

**Zeipelodden** 79° 40' N 20° 30' E  
Cape between Wahlenbergfjorden and Palanderbukta, Gustav Adolf Land on Nordaustlandet. After Dr. Edvard Hugo von Zeipel, 1873-1959, Swedish astronomer, member of the Swedish section of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899, 1901 and 1902. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *C. Zeipel*, De Geer 1923 a; *C. Ziepel*, Binney 1925 c.

*Zelenaja gavan*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Zelenaya mountsin*, see Grønberget.

*Zelený přístav*, see Grøn fjorden.

*Zeltberg*, see Teltfjellet.

*Zemlja Karolja Karla*, see Prins Karls Forland.

*Zemlja Korolja Karla*, see Kong Karls Land.

*Zeppelin Hamn*, see Zeppelinhamna.

**Zeppelinfjellet** 78° 50' N 11° 30' E  
Mountain, 553 m, south of Ny-Ålesund and Zeppelinhamna, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1934 a and b.

**Zeppelinhamna** 78° 55' N 12° 00' E  
Comprising the area between Mainzodden and Gludneset, north on Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelin, 1838-1917, German officer and designer of airships, commanded German expedition to Spitsbergen in 1910 with professor Hergesell, and visited this harbour. Svalbard chart S. 8 (1934). *Zeppelin Hamn*, Isachsen 1912 b.

*Zetje Fay*, see Kapp De Geer.

*Zetje taai*, see Kapp De Geer.

*Zetjefar*, see Kapp De Geer.

*Zeven eilanden*, see Sjuøyane.

*Zeven groote Ysbergen*, see Dei Sju Isfjella.

*Ziegler*, see Zigel'fjellet.

*Ziegler I.*, see Zieglerøya.

**Zieglerøya** 77° 20' N 22° 00' E  
Island, about 3 km long, south of the entrance to Tjuvfjorden, Edgeøya. Possibly after Jakob Melchior Ziegler, 1801-83, Swiss cartographer. See Egli (1893) p. 1024. Or perhaps more likely after German Hofrat and explorer Dr. Phil. Alex. Ziegler, 1822-87, Dresden, who with others, signed the appeal "Auruf des Freien Deutschen Hochstiftes an die Deutsche Nation" in support of Dr. Petermann's scheme for a German North Pole expedition (Petermann Mitt. 1866, p. 148). Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933). *Dyrebay-øya*, Oxaas (1955) p. 33; *Ziegler I.*, Petermann-Heuglin 1871.

*Ziel-B.*, see Siktefjellet.

*Ziemia Pólnocno-Wschodnia*, see Nordaustlandet.

*Ziemia Zachodnia*, see Spitsbergen.

*Zieten-Durchfahrt*, 79° 30' N 11° E. Magdalenefjorden north of Donkerholmane. After the German fishery inspection ship "Zieten" which visited Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya in 1925. Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926) p. 38.

*Zieten-Klippe*, see Donkerholmane.

**Zigel'fjellet** 77° 40.8' N 21° 16.5' E  
Mountain between the lower part of Plurdalen and the southwestern coast of Edgeøya. After M. M. Zigel', Russian

topographer, member of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1899-1902, leader of the topographical work during the summer of 1900. *Mt Siegel*, Backlund 1904, Wassiliew 1925; *Siegelfjellet*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933); *Ziegel*, Palibin (1903) p. 176.

*Zileri River*, see Grøndalselva.

*Zillerberg*, see Zillerberget.

**Zillerberget** 77° 26.8' N 15° 46.5' E  
796 m high mountain between Hassingbreen and Suessbreen on the western side of Friherrefjella, northeasternmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After the Zillertaler Alps in Tyrol, Austria. *Zillerberg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Żimie Księcia Karola*, see Prins Karls Forland.

**Zimmerbreen** 77° 39.5' N 16° 07.0' E  
Three km long tributary glacier to Kvitskarvbreen from Zimmerfjellet northwards on the western side of Isnibba, southeast in Nathorst Land. After Johannes Zimmer, 1883-1954, undersecretary of state in the Norwegian Department of Industry, dealing with the administration of Svalbard. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Zimmerfjellet** 77° 38.6' N 16° 03.5' E  
Mountain with the heights 980 and 963 m, between Høegh-Omdalbreen, Kvitskarvbreen and Sysselmannbreen, southeast in Nathorst Land. After Johannes Zimmer, 1883-1954, undersecretary of state in the Norwegian Department of Industry, dealing with the administration of Svalbard. Svalbard map B11 (1952).

**Zingerfjella** 77° 30' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain north of Kvalvågen, on the western side of Storfjorden, southeasternmost in Heer Land. After Nicolai Yakovlevich Zinger, 1842-1916, Russian general, professor of astronomy and geodesy at the Russian Nicolai Academy of the general staff. Vice-president of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. Consulting member of the Commission of the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. *Singerfjella*; *Montagnes N. Zinger*, Kostinsky 1625; *Mts Nicolas Zinger*, Wassiliew 1925.

*Zinkholman*, see Sinkholmen.

*Zinnen-Berg*, see Ringertzfjellet.

**Zittelberget** 77° 22.5' N 15° 26.5' E  
1192 m high mountain between the upper part of Penckbreen and Bjørnbreen in the Recherchebreen complex, north in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After professor Karl Alfred Ritter von Zittel, 1839-1904, German palaeontologist, professor at Munich. *Zittel's Berg*, Hamberg 1905.

*Zittel's Berg*, see Zittelberget.

**Zorellvatnet** 78° 13.0' N 21° 02.0' E  
Lake northwest on Talaveraflya, southwesternmost on Barentsøya. After the late German explorer F. Zorell, who perished during World War II. Büdel (1960) pp. 84 and 98.

**Zorgdragerfjorden** 80° 20' N 22° 30' E  
About 25 km long fiord in Prins Oscars Land, on the northern side of Nordaustlandet. After Cornelis Gisbertsz Zorgdrager, Dutch whaling captain. Visited Spitsbergen several times after 1690. Wrote the book on Dutch whaling: *Bloyende opkomst...*

Groendlandsche visschery. Amsterdam 1720. Svalbard chart S. 7 (1934). *Nordbaien*, Qvigstad (1927) p. 59; *Zorgdragers-B.*, Dunér and Nordenskiöld 1865 a.

*Zorgdragers-B.*, see Zorgdragerfjorden.

**Zornfjellet** 78° 50' N 14° 30' E  
About 15 km long mountain between Orsabreen, Orsafjellet, Rørosfjellet, Bitihorn and Bitihornbreen, north of the head of Ekmanfjorden in James I Land. After Anders Leonard Zorn, 1860-1920, Swedish artist. He was born in Dalarna and later worked there. His name therefore occurs with others from that district. See also Idrefjellet. *Mt Zorn*, De Geer 1912.

*Zuid baaij*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuidhafen*, see Sørhamna.

*Zuid-Kaap*, see Sørkapp.

*Zuid-kaap*, see Torellneset.

*Zuidt-Zalaet-bergh*, see Søre Salatberget.

*Zuijd hoek of Kinnas*, see Salpynten.

**Žukovskijfjella** 77° 35' N 18° 15' E  
Mountain north of Kvalhovden, west of Storfjorden, southeast in Heer Land. After Nicolai Žukovskij, sailor, Russian Navy, attached as handyman to the Russian division of the Swedish-Russian Arch-of-Meridian Expedition to Spitsbergen 1899-1902. Wintered in Hornsund 1899-1900. Wassiliew 1925. *Gora Žukovskov*, Samoilovič (1927) p. 42; *Montagnes N. Joukovsky*, Kostinsky 1925; *Mts Nicolas Joukovsky*, Wassiliew 1925; *Sjukovskijfjella*.

*Zungengletscher*, see Tungebreen.

*Zuyd Bay*, see Danskegattet.

*Zuyd bay Riviertje*. River east of Smeerenburgfjorden, from a lake ("Lak") in the southeast. Cannot be identified. Giles and Rep 1710.

*Zuyd hoek of Kynnae*, see Salpynten.

*Zuyd Kaap*, see Sørkapp.

*Zuyd Kaap*, see Torellneset.

*Zuyd Ooster Eyland van Spitsbergen*, see Edgeøya.

*Zuyd Ooster Land*, see Barentsøya.

*Zuyder Gadt*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuyder gat*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuyder gat Engelsche bay*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuyder Gat Engelse Bay*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuyder Gat of Engelse bay*, see English Bay.

*Zuyder Gat of Engelse bay*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuydergat*, see Sørgattet.

*Zuydhoeck*, see Salpynten.

*Zuydhoeck of Kynnae*, see Salpynten.

*Zwarte hoek*, see Kaldneset.

*Zwischenkofel*, see Miderfjellet.

*Zänkanten*, see Magdalenefjorden.

*Zaalberg*, see Salfjellet.

*Zaandam-Bai*, see Zaandambukta.

**Zaandambukta** 77° 35.1' N 15° 32.0' E  
About 2.3 km wide, open bay between Kapp Hesselmann and Kjellstrømmodden on the northern coast of the central part of Van Keulenfjorden, Nathorst Land. Svalbard map B11 (1952). *Zaandam-Bai*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 135; *Zaandam-Revier*, Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916) p. 135.

*Zaandam-Revier*, see Zaandambukta.

- Ægirfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 40' E  
Mountain between Vogtdalen and Wijdefjorden, northeast in Andrée Land. After Ægir, god of the oceans and married to Ran in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Ækallneset** 79° 40' N 17° 46' E  
Point on the northern side of Buldrevågen, northeast in Ny-Friesland. Ækall = (male) common eider. Henningsmoen 1971.
- Ækongen** 77° 17' N 21° 25' E  
Largest islet in Kong Ludvigøyane, Tusenøyane, south of Edgeøya. Orvin 1964.
- Älvsnabbenrenna** 80° 10' N 18° 40' E  
The approach or fairway from the northern point of Søre Russøya in a straight line to the station Murchison Bay in Kinnvika, southwest on Storsteinhalvøya, westernmost in Gustav V Land, Nordaustlandet. After the Swedish mine-sweeper "Älvsnabben", which took part in the Swedish-Finnish-Swiss expedition to Nordaustlandet in 1957-1958. Liljequist (1960) p. 233.
- Ærfuglvika** 74° 24' N 18° 55' E  
Open bay on the southwestern coast of Bjørnøya. Æ = the eider duck bay. *Efuglvika*, Hoel 1925.
- Ärten*, see Erta.
- Æøya** 79° 43' N 10° 53' E  
Small island in Virgohamna, on the northern side of Danskøya, northwest in Albert I Land. After the common eider (Ærfugl) on the island. Molaug (1968) p. 41.
- Öberg l.*, see Öbergøya.
- Öbergøya** 79° 20' N 19° 30' E  
One of Vaigattøyane just west of Wahlbergøya in Hinlopenstretet. After Dr. Per Erik Waldemar Öberg, 1842-1934, Swedish mining inspector, zoologist in A. E. Nordenskiöld's Greenland expedition 1870, geologist in the Swedish company for the purpose of trying to establish a colony at Kapp Thordsen. *Öberg l.*, Petermann-Koldewey 1871, De Geer 1923 a.
- Øgledalen** 78° 06.1' N 18° 59.5' E  
About 2.5 km long valley between Fleinskallen and Agardhpynten north of Agardhfjellet, in the southeastern part of Sabine Land. After fossil sauria (øgle) found here. *Agardhbay*, Frebold (1929) p. 297; *Saurietal*, Frebold (1929) p. 297.
- Øhmanfjellet** 77° 30' N 21° 25' E  
Mountain on the northern side of Ytre Tjuvfjorden, in the southwestern part of Edgeøya. After Anders Øhman, hunter who died of tuberculosis during the wintering 1922-23 and was buried behind the house in Keilhaubukta. Orvin 1964. *Ymir-Wand*, Büdel.
- Øienbukta** 78° 23.9' N 14° 30.0' E  
3.5 km wide bay between Bohemanflya and Ratangen, on the western side of Isfjorden, southeasternmost in Oscar II Land. After the arctic sea pilot Jens Øien. Orvin 1960.
- Øienpasset*. Pass between Drevfjellet and polakkfjellet. After Fritz Cornelius Øien, 1899-1963, Norwegian radiotelegraphist. Assisted the Polish Illrd I.G.Y. Spitsbergen Expedition. Siedlecki 1959.
- Øksbreen** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
Small, tributary glacier from east to Flatbreen, between Stolbeinet and Økshamaren, south in Torell Land. Ø = the axe glacier. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Økseggja** 77° 10' N 15° 00' E  
910 m high, edged mountain, just east of Høgsetet, between Austre Torellbreen and Vestre Torellbreen, Wedel Jarlsberg Land. Ø = the axe-edge (crest). The word has here a double meaning. The mountain has a sharpe crest like the edge of an axe, but in the old Norse houses the axe was always hanging on the wall, behind Høgsetet (the seat of honour). Svalbard map B12 (1953).
- Øksehogget** 77° 45.0' N 21° 17.5' E  
About 3 km long, narrow valley on the southern side of Veitdalsryggen, northwesternmost in Burmeisterfjellet, in the western part of Edgeøya. Ø = the blow of an axe. Orvin 1964.
- Økshamaren** 77° 05' N 17° 00' E  
620 m high branch of Stolryggen and north of Øksbreen, south in Torell Land. Ø = the axe-head. Svalbard map C12 (1956).
- Ölandsryggen*, 77° 20' N 15° E. Mountains south of Ahlstrandodden. There is no real mountain range (ridge) in this region and the mountains have separate names. After Öland, Swedish island in the Baltic. De Geer 1919 b.
- Ømmerbekken** 76° 52.5' N 15° 38' E  
Brook from Hohenloheskardet southwestwards to the central part of Ømmervatna at Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø = the loon brook. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Ømmervatna** 76° 52.3' N 15° 35' E  
Three lakes south at Hornsundneset, northwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø = the loon lakes (*Gavia immer*). Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Øra*, see Sarsøya.  
*Øren*, see Sarstangen.
- Ørjankampen** 77° 52' N 14° 43' E  
510 m high mountain on the western side of Berzeliusdalen, between Aurdalskampen, Milberghøgda and Folkvard Buggebreen, southwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Dr. Ørjan Mikael Olsen, b. 1885, one of the founders of A/S Svalbard Kulgruber, which company claimed the ground here. Svalbard map B10 (1948).
- Ørneøya** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Small island north of Fuglesongen, in the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albert I Land. After Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer S. A. Andrée's balloon "Ørnen" (the eagle) with which he tried to reach the North Pole in 1897. See also Virgohamna. *Adler-Insel*, Luftgeographisches Einzelheft (1943) p. 131; *Ornen l.*, De Geer 1913.
- Ørretelven*, see Linnéelva.
- Ørvella** 74° 24' N 19° 09' E  
Tributary river to Russeelva, Bjørnøya. Name of Norwegian river in Gransherad, Sauland. Probably means one that grows abundantly. Hoel 1925.



**Østbyfjellet** 79° 40' N 14° 30' E  
Mountain east of Mushamna, on the eastern side of Woodfjorden, northernmost in Andrée Land. Østby = Swedish (and Norwegian) farm name (lit. "eastern farm"). *Mt Østby*, De Geer 1913.

*Österbotten Range*, 79° 40' N 12° E. Mountain range broken by valleys and glaciers east of Klinckowströmfjorden, Raudfjorden. Not a geographical unit. De Geer 1913.

*Østerrikebreen*, see Skarpeggbreen.

*Østervaag*, see Austervåg.

*Østfeltet*. Orvin 1934 b.

*Østfjorden*, see Möllerfjorden.

*Østfjorden*, see Austfjorden.

*Østfjordnes*, see Austfjordnes.

*Østgruva*, see Austgruva.

*Östgöta Gl*, see Eidembreen.

*Öst-isen*, see Austfonna.

*Östra Gl.*, see Recherchebreen.

*Östra Norskönen*, see Ytre Norsköya.

*Østre Centerfelt*. Orvin 1934 b.

*Østre Grønfjordbreen*, see Austre Grønfjordbreen.

*Østre Sverdrupbyen*, see Nybyen.

*Østre Tvillingodde*, see Austre Tvillingodde.

*Öst-Spitsbergen*, see Edgeøya.

*Övre Bungebreen*, 76° 51.2' N 16° 03.5' E. The upper part of Bungebreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

*Övre Kneikbreen*, 76° 53' N 16° 19.5' E. The upper part of Nordre Kneikbreen. Polen 1:25 000, 1987.

**Øvre Rabotvatnet** 79° 44.5' N 12° 27.0' E  
Lake in the central part of Rabotdalen, Biscayarhalvøya, northwesternmost in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Norwegian Polar Institute 1988.

**Øvre Rijpvatnet** 79° 53.3' N 22° 19' E  
The uppermost of two lakes in Rijpdalen, just west of Skilhøgden, on the divide between Gustav V Land and Prins Oscar Land, Nordaustlandet. Norwegian Polar Institute 1996.

*Øvretjørna*, 78° 50' N 12° E. Small lake on Blomstrandhalvøya, on the northern side of Kongsfjorden, southwest in Haakon VII Land. Cannot be identified. Norwegian translation of the English name, tjørn (f.) = tarn. N.E.C. (1913) p. 19.

**Øvsterinden** 78° 01.5' N 22° 35' E  
About 6 km long height between Raundalsfjella, Pistradalen and Midtrinden, northeast on Edgeøya. Arnesen 1981.

**Øyangen** 74° 26' N 19° 00' E  
Lake in the central of Bjørnøya. Ø = the lake with one or more islands. Hoel 1925.

**Øydebreen** 76° 52.5' N 16° 45' E  
About 4.5 km long glacier from Fredfonna southeastwards along Gedeonovfjellet northernmost in Vasil'evbreen, northeast in Sørkapp Land. Ø. = the desolate glacier. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

*Øydefjellet*, see Golitsynfjellet.

**Øydehovden** 79° 50' N 11° 00' E  
Northern headland of Fuglesongen, in the northwestern corner of Spitsbergen, Albert I Land. Norwegian adaption of the English name. *Cape Barren*, Fotherby (1614) pp. 66 and 79,

Edge 1625, Conway 1906, Isachsen 1915; *La pointe dénudée*, Service Hydrographique No. 327 (1922) p. 319.

**Øydenuten** 76° 52.1' N 16° 49.5' E  
450 m high mountain northernmost in Vasil'evbreen on the southern side of Pulkovofjella, northeast in Sørkapp Land. Ø. = the desolate mountain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Øydesjøen** 79° 47.5' N 16° 10' E  
Remote situated lake southeasternmost in Sjøfløya, northwest in Ny-Friesland. Ø. = the deserted lake. Orvin 1964.

**Øyenbreen** 79° 18.2' N 11° 29.0' E  
2.5 km long and 2 km wide glacier on the southern side of Øyenrabben, northeasternmost on Mitrahalvøya, Albert I Land. After Peter Annæus Øyen, 1863-1932, Norwegian geologist and glaciologist, curator at the University of Oslo from 1898, in Spitsbergen with Wellman's expedition in 1894. *Glacier Øyen*, Isachsen 1912 a.

**Øyenrabben** 79° 18.8' N 11° 31.5' E  
Crag north of Øyenbreen, northeasternmost on Mitrahalvøya, between Lilliehöökfjorden and Forbesbreen, southeast in Albert I Land. After Peter Annæus Øyen, 1863-1932, Norwegian geologist and glaciologist, curator at the University of Oslo from 1898, in Spitsbergen with Wellman's expedition in 1894. Orvin 1964.

**Øyeren** 78° 42.4' N 14° 10.5' E  
Small, glacier-dammed lake between Rypesteinen and Barden, on the southern side of Sefströmbreen in James I Land. After Øyeren in Norway. Orvin 1964.

**Øyfellbreen** 79° 31.8' N 12° 06.5' E  
Six km long, tributary glacier from west to Seligerbreen in the Monacobreen complex, northwest in Haakon VII Land. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.

**Øyfellet** 79° 30' N 12° 00' E  
Mountain southwest of Liefdefjorden, north in Haakon VII Land. Norwegian translation of the German name. Øy = island, because the mountain is surrounded by a "sea" of glaciers. *Insel-Berg*, Bock and Poninski 1908.

*Øyfjorden*, see Murchisonfjorden.

**Øygarden** 80° 13.5' N 25° 48' E  
Row of islands and islets, the largest Danielssenøya, about 5 km northwest of Raschøya in Orvin Land, on the northern coast of Nordaustlandet. Ø. = the island fence. Lytskjöld 1985.

**Øykollen** 80° 39' N 20° 34' E  
The largest mountain on the western part of Parryøya, Sjuøyane, south of Edgeøya. After Parryøya.

**Øylandskjera** 78° 20' N 20° 00' E  
Skeries in Storfjorden, west of Barentsøya. Found in 1927 during the expedition of the German geologist, K. Gripp, with H. Knothe and E. Todtmann in the motor cutter "Øyland" of Tromsø, Norway, with Bernh. Svensen as pilot, and named after the vessel. *Øylandskjerane*, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

*Øylandskjerane*, see Øylandskjera.

**Øyra** 76° 37.5' N 16° 31' E  
River from the southern side of Belopol'skijbreen, across the

eastern part of Øylandet to Sommerfeldtbukta, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø. = the gravel river. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Øyrane** 78° 30' N 11° 30' E  
Name of recognized claim coal-bearing region east of Forlandsundet, Oscar II Land, formerly belonging to the estate of Rolf Marstrander, Norwegian geologist. Comprises Kaffiøyra and the larger part of Sarsøyra, hence the name. Svalbardkommissær (1927) map 29.

**Øyrdammene** 78° 16.5' N 13° 14.5' E  
Two small lakes on the southeastern part of Daudmannsøyra, by the foot of Holvedahlvarden, southwest in Oscar II Land. Ø. = the gravel plain tarns. Svalbard map B9 (1955).

*Øyrelva*, see Rijpelva.

**Øyrflaket** 78° 45' N 11° 33' E  
Shallow area on the northern side of Sarstangen, outside Sarsøyra on the western side of Forlandsundet, northwest in Oscar II Land. After Sarsøyra. Sjøkart 513, NSKV 1959.

**Øyrlandet** 76° 37.5' N 16° 27' E  
The westernmost peninsula at the southern point of Sørkapp Land, limited in the north by Olsokbreen, in the east by Belopol'skijbreen, St. Nikolausfjellet and Kistefjellet. Ø. = the gravelly level plain. Lynge 1924, Svalbard chart S. 5 (1933).

**Øyrlandsleira** 76° 37.5' N 16° 32' E  
Gravel- and clayey plain on both sides of Øyra, from Sommerfeldtbukta to Belopol'skijbreen, southernmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø. = the clayey plain on Øyrlandet (gravel land). Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Øyrlandsodden** 76° 34' N 16° 17.5' E  
About 800 m long and 900 m wide point on the southern point of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. *C. Edge*, Dudley 1646.

**Øyrlandsvatna** 76° 35' N 16° 20' E  
Lakes and ponds on the southern part of Øyrlandet, southwards from Njoten, comprising Nesvatna, Fuglevatna, Vollvasskalven, Vollvatnet, Øyrungen and a small alke at the northern point of Øyrungen, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Øyrnes** 78° 38.4' N 11° 54.5' E  
One km wide point on the northern part of Kaffiøyra, west of the front of Elisebreen, west in the central part of Oscar II Land. Ø. = the sandbank point. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Øyrnesbekken** 78° 38.9' N 12° 00.0' E  
River from the northern side of Irenebreen across Kaffiøyra to Øyrnes, west in Oscar II Land. From neighbouring name. Svalbard map A8 (1957).

**Øyrungen** 76° 36.3' N 16° 21.5' E  
The largest lake of Øyrlandsvatna south on Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Ø. = the lake on the gravel plain. Svalbard map C13 (1948).

**Øyungen** 78° 39' N 21° 15' E  
Lake on Kükenthaløya, between Spitsbergen and Barentsøya. After lake in Nordmarka, Oslo, Norway.

*Øyungen*, 78° 56' N 11° 52.5' E. Used on little lake south of the outlet of Bayelva. Bay 1913.

**Åbreen** 77° 59' N 18° 11' E  
Glacier on the western side of Rjurikfjellet from Gribnerista to Adalen, northernmost in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

**Adalen** 77° 57' N 18° 16' E  
About 4 km long valley between Rjurikfjellet and Askheimfjellet, from Åbreen to Blokkøyra, northernmost in Heer Land. Orvin 1960.

*Aagard-Berge*, see Aagaardfjellet.

**Aagetoppen** 78° 46.8' N 12° 00.5' E  
The highest peak, 685 m, in Graarudfjella, on the western side of the lower part of Comfortlessbreen, Oscar II Land. After Aage Graarud. See Graarudfjella. Arnesen 1988.

*Aagaard*, see Aagaardtoppen.

**Aagaardfjellet** 78° 20' N 18° 00' E  
Mountain 675 m on the northern side of Hayesbreen, east in Sabine Land. After Andreas Zacharias Aagaard, 1847-1925, business man in Tromsø, Norway. Consul of Austria in Tromsø from 1879. Agent of a number of Arctic expeditions. *Aagaard-Berge*, Filchner 1914.

**Aagaardtoppen** 77° 59.7' N 13° 49' E  
730 m high peak in the southern part of Linnéfjella, northwest in Nordenskiöld Land. After Andreas Zacharias Aagaard, 1847-1925, business man in Tromsø, Norway. Consul of Austria in Tromsø from 1879. Agent of a number of Arctic expeditions. *Mt Aagaard*, Isachsen 1915; *Aagaard*, Isachsen 1912 b.

**Åklungen** 74° 26' N 18° 52' E  
Small lake in the western part of Bjørnøya. After lake in Norway. Hoel 1925.

**Åklungen** 80° 04' N 27° 08.5' E  
Small lake in Nordmarka, easternmost in Orvin Land in the northeastern part of Nordaustlandet. After Åklungen in the southern part of Nordmarka in Oslo, Norway. Lytskjold 1985.

*Ålandelva*, see Ålandselva.

**Ålandsdalen** 78° 50.9' N 16° 15.0' E  
About 5 km long valley between Gyldénfjellet, Odellfjellet and Sentinelfjellet, east in Dickson Land. From neighbouring name. Helle 1987.

**Ålandselva** 78° 50' N 16° 00' E  
River from Southamptonbreen to Ålandsvatnet, east in Dickson Land. *Åland River*, Mann 1933; *Ålandelva*, Harland 1952.

**Ålandsvatnet** 78° 50' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier-dammed lake on the western side of Mittag-Lefflerbreen, south of the head of Austfjorden in Wijdefjorden, east in Dickson Land. After the Åland Isles belonging to Finland. *Lake Åland*, De Geer 1912; *Ålandvatnet*.

*Ålandvatnet*, see Ålandsvatnet.

- Albreen** 79° 53' N 16° 33' E  
Narrow glacier between Ålryggen and Magdalenefjellet, in the northern part of Rodahlfjellet, northernmost in Ny-Friesland. Å. = the eel glacier.
- Alen** 78° 45' N 15° 55' E  
Long, narrow ridge on the southeastern side of Triungen in Dickson Land. Å. = the eel.
- Ålesundneset** 77° 32.6' N 15° 12.5' E  
Cape between Ingebrigtsenbukta and Levinbukta on the southern side of the outer part of Van Keulenfjorden, northernmost in Wedel Jarlsberg Land. After a skipper from Ålesund, Norway, who caught white whales here. *Ålesundnäs*, Hamberg 1905.
- Ålesundnäs*, see Ålesundneset.
- Ålryggen** 79° 54' N 16° 31' E  
Low, narrow mountain ridge along the western side of Ålbreen on Mosselhalvøya, Ny-Friesland. Å. = the eel ridge. Orvin 1964.
- Ålvika** 76° 35.5' N 16° 17.5' E  
Bay between Sandålen and Sandhamnøden on the southern part of the western coast of Øyrlandet, southwesternmost in Sørkapp Land. Å. = the eel bay. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Åmdalen** 78° 50' N 11° 40' E  
Small valley between Brøggerfjellet and Bjørvigfjellet, Brøggerhalvøya, Oscar II Land. After Peder Åm, Norwegian trapper in Svalbard and watchman at Ny-Ålesund for many years. Svalbard map A7 (1961).
- Åmot** 74° 24' N 19° 10' E  
Confluence of the rivers Ørvella and Russeelva on Bjørnøya. Å. = confluence. Hoel 1925.
- Åmot*. Confluence of rivers in Grøndalen. A. = confluence. Isachsen 1912 c.
- Åmotsdalen** 78° 07.4' N 20° 59.0' E  
Small valley between Leehovden, Snauheia and Palibinranten, northwesternmost on Edgeøya. Å. = the valley where the rivers meet. Neilson 1968.
- Åneset** 78° 13' N 22° 27' E  
Point at the outlet of Krava on the northeastern coast of Edgeøya. Å. = the river point. Orvin 1964.
- Årdalen** 77° 31' N 21° 01' E  
Valley between Grindane and Årdalsnuten southwest on Edgeøya. After Årdalen in the western part of Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Årdalselva** 77° 31.7' N 20° 56.0' E  
River through Årdalen and Grunnlinesletta to Hassensteinbukta, southwesternmost on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Neilson 1968. *Brautbach*, Büdel.
- Årdalsnuten** 77° 30.0' N 20° 55.0' E  
About 460 m high mountain north of Kvalpyntfjellet, southwesternmost on Edgeøya. From neighbouring name. Orvin 1964.
- Årdalstangen** 77° 32.4' N 20° 50.0' E  
Low point between Habenichtbukta and Hassensteinbukta,
- south on Grunnlinesletta, southwesternmost on Edgeøya. After Årdalstangen in Sogn og Fjordane, Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Årefjellet** 78° 39.8' N 13° 35.5' E  
The northernmost, 870 m high mountain in Jemtlandryggen, east in Oscar II Land. See also Jemtlandryggen. *Mt Åre*, De Geer 1912.
- Årungen** 79° 55' N 17° 20' E  
Small lake two km southwest of Basisodden, northeast in Ny-Friesland. After lake in Norway. Orvin 1964.
- Åasefjellet** 79° 30' N 10° 30' E  
Mountain, 457 m, south of Magdalenefjorden, Hoelhalvøya in Albert I Land. After Aase Kristofersen, 1888-1955, authoress, Tromsø, Norway. *Mt Aase*, Isachsen 1912 a.
- Åasepasset** 76° 57.3' N 16° 55.5' E  
Glacier pass between Svalisbreen, Skilfonna, Hedgehogfonna, Vartdalsåta and Tat'janafjellet, northeast in Sørkapp Land. After Aase Stub, b. 1905, married to Hroar Vartdal. See also Vartdalsåta. Svalbard map C13 (1948).
- Åsgardfonna** 79° 30' N 16° 30' E  
Glacier area between Lomfjorden and Wijdefjorden, Ny-Friesland. Åsgard is the dwelling of the gods in Norse mythology. See also Balderfonna. *Névé dôme Asgård*, De Geer 1923 a; *Åsgårdfonna*.
- Åsgaardfjellet** 78° 00.0' N 16° 30.0' E  
Mountain, 921 m, north of Reindalen, Nordenskiöld Land. After Gunnar Aasgaard, b. 1888, mining inspector of Svalbard since 1938. Member of the Norwegian Svalbard Expedition in 1924 when he did geological work in the area west of the mountain. Mining engineer and also manager in Spitsbergen of Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani Aktieselskap 1924-31.
- Åsgårdfonna*, see Åsgardfonna.
- Åsgårdsreia** 79° 25' N 16° 40' E  
Row of nunataks on the eastern side of Åsgardfonna, Ny-Friesland. Åsgårdsreia is the mighty horde of riders from Åsgård in Norse mythology.
- Åskrakkane** 79° 42' N 17° 01' E  
Small nunataks between Åsgardfonna and Valhallfonna in Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.
- Åsryggen** 79° 25' N 16° 00' E  
Mountain between Wijdefjorden and Åsgardfonna, Ny-Friesland. After Surt, a god in Norse mythology. Sheet 3 Vestspitsbergen Nordre del 1964.
- Åsynjene** 79° 28' N 16° 25' E  
Small nunataks between Åsgardfonna and Sørbreen, in the western part of Ny-Friesland. From neighbouring name.
- Åsö V.*, see Åsödalen.
- Åsödalen** 79° 40' N 11° 30' E  
Valley west of the entrance to Raudfjorden, northeast on Vasahalvøya, Albert I Land. Åsö is an old name of the southern part of Stockholm in Sweden. See also Birgerbreen. *Åsö V.*, De Geer 1913.
- Aavatsmark Bræ*, see Aavatsmarkbreen.

**Aavatsmarkbreen**

78° 40' N 12° 00' E

Glacier debouching into the sea on the eastern shore of the northern part of Forlandsundet, Oscar II Land. After Norwegian major-general Ivar Aavatsmark, 1864-1947, officer and politician, member of the Storting 1906-21, 1909 secretary and 1910 chairman of the Military Committee of the Storting, which recommended grant of money for equipping H.M.S. "Farm" for Isachsen's Spitsbergen expeditions 1909 and 1910. *Aavatsmark Bræ*, Isachsen 1912 b.

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of publication. If the latter is in parenthesis the reference is to a book, if without, a map, e.g. Barrow (1818) refers to Barrow's book of 1818, Barrow 1818 to the map (included in the same book). When such a reference is made in the list, the full title of the book or paper will be found in its alphabetical position.

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- Gerrits 1613.** [Map of the Barents Sea and Spitsbergen.]-In Histoire du pays nomme Spitsberghe. Écrit par H. G. A. Amsterdam 1613. Reprod.: Tijdschr. aardrijksk. genootsch. D. 3. Amsterdam 1879. Pl. 2; Early Dutch and English voyages to Spitsbergen . . . Ed. W. Martin Conway. London 1904. [P. 1.] (Works issued by the Hakluyt society. Ser. 2. Vol. 11.); Wieder (1919). Pl. 4. No. 22. Reprod. of Spitsbergen only: Conway (1906). P. 330.
- Gerrits (1618).** Eilffter Theil der orientalischen Indien, darinnen erstlich begriffen werden zwo Schiffahrten Herrn Americi Vesputii . . . zum dritten, ein historische Beschreibung von

Erfinding und Beschaffenheit der Landschafft Spitzberg. [Von Hessel Gerritsz.] Alles . . . von newen . . . in unser hochteutsche Sprache gebracht. Sampt vielen . . . Figuren in Kupffer gestochen und an Tag geben durch Johann Theodor de Bry. Oppenheim 1618.

**Gerrits (1619).** Indiae orientalis pars undecima qua continetur . . . III. Descriptio regionis Spitzbergae, [Hessel Gerritsz scripsit,] addita simul relatione injuriarum quas Ann. 1613 alii piscatores ab Anglis perpassi sunt . . . Nunc primum latio donate atque . . . imaginibus illustrate sumptibus atque opera Johannis Theodori de Bry. . . Oppenheimii 1619.

**Giles 1724 a.** Het Noord Ooster Land van het eylandt Spits Bergen, door den Commandeur Giles. te Amsterdam, bij Gerard van Keulen. 1724.-Reduced reprod.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 35. No. 232.

**Giles 1724 b.** Nieuwe afteekening vanhet westelijkste gedeelte van Spitsbergen door de Commandeur Giles. tot Amsterdam, bij G. van Keulen. Reduced reprod.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 37. No. 233.

**Giles 1724 c.** Een gedeelte van de west zijde vent eijland Spitsbergen vertoonende Voorlands Fiord t Eijland Voorland of t Lang Eijland, door den Commandeur Giles. te Amsterdam, bij Gerard Van Keulen, 1724. Reduced reprod.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 36. No. 234.

**Giles 1725.** Afteekening van de zuid zijde van het eijland Spits-Bergen int Groodt. te Amsterdam, bij Gerard van Keulen, 1725. Reduced reprod.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 38. No. 235.

**Giles & Rep 1710.** Nieuwe afteekening van het eyland Spits-Bergen, opgegeven door de commandeurs Giles en Outger Rep, en in't ligt gebragt en uytgegeven door Gerard van Keulen.-i De nieuwe groote ligende zee-fakkell door Claas Jansz. Voogt en Gerard van Keulen. Amsterdam, Joannes van Keulen, 1714. Reprod.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 31. No. 213. Reduced reprod.: Conway (1906). Annexure; Martin Conway. The cartography of Spitsbergen. [P. 701.] (Geogr. Journ. Vol. 21. London 1903. Pp. 636-44); Reprod. of the eastern part: C. R. Markham. The threshold of the unknown region. London 1873. P. 59.

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**Goos 1660.** Wassende graade paskaart vertonende alle de zeeusten van Europa de geheele Middellandsche Zee, als oock

ten Noordwesten, en Noordoosten soo veer als ons tot noch toe bekend is. Geteekent door Dr. Rembrantz, van Nierop. t'Amsterdam, by Pieter Goos. Reduced reprod.: Wieder (1919). Pl. 17. No. 119.

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# SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

From Skrifter nr. 80, 1942

As it would appear in some cases impossible to find out from the Bibliography printed above which authors participated in the same expeditions and voyages, and as it would be very difficult, without such knowledge, to understand why certain names were chosen for certain localities, it has been thought expedient to arrange the abbreviated titles of the Bibliography under the expeditions to which they belong.

It should be clearly understood that only such books, papers, and maps are mentioned in the Bibliography as have furnished material for the preparation of the present work on the place-

names of Svalbard and that in consequence the Bibliography gives no adequate idea of the actual number of expeditions and of papers published by the various expeditions.

To this has been added a systematic arrangement according to topics of the other items of the Bibliography which have no special connection with the expeditions mentioned.

A reference to a place-name indicates that information about the leader and the expedition should be looked for under this item in the alphabetical list of the place-names.

## I. Discovery of Svalbard, A. D. 1194

Islandske annaler.

Landnámabók. See p. 528

## II. Dutch Discovery Expedition, 1596

(Chief Pilot: Willem Barents)

Barents 1598  
De Veer (1598 a)  
De Veer (1598 b)  
De Veer (1598 c)

De Veer (1598 d)  
De Veer (1599)  
De Veer (1609)  
Rijp (1613)

Wieder (1919)  
See Barentsøya, Gerritbreen, and Rijpfjorden

## III. Maps and Books based on Information from Whalers and Hunters in the 17th, 18th, and beginning of the 19th Century

### a. Dutch

Adriaensz Theunis (1702)  
Bachiene 1772 a  
Bachiene 1772 b  
Bennet & van Wijk 1828  
Bennet & Van Wijk 1829  
Blaeu 1623 a  
Blaeu 1623 b  
Blaeu 1648  
Blaeu 1649  
Blaeu 1655-58  
Blaeu 1662  
Brugge (1635)  
Caesius 1622  
Carolus 1614  
Carolus 1634  
Colom 1650  
Colour 1652 a  
Colom 1652 b  
Colom 1652 c  
Colour 1662  
Commelin 1644  
Doedsz 1620  
Doncker 1663  
Doncker 1664  
Doncker 1685  
Elwe 1792  
Gerrits 1612

Gerrits 1613  
Gerrits (1618)  
Gerrits (1619)  
Giles 1724 a  
Giles 1724 b  
Giles 1724 c  
Giles 1725  
Giles & Rep 1710  
Goos 1657  
Goos 1660  
Goos 1666  
Hondius 1611  
Hondius 1636  
Janssen 1650  
Janssonius 1621  
Janssonius 1650  
Jansz 1651 a  
Jansz 1651 b  
H. & M. Jansz 1621  
van Keulen 1680  
van Keulen 1682  
van Keulen 1707. 1710  
van Keulen 1717  
van Keulen (1788)  
Ley 1619  
Loots 1685  
Middelhoven 1634  
Mortier 1693

Muller 1874  
Plancius 1612  
Pontanus 1611  
Poort 1720  
Schenk 1700  
Stuurman 1706  
Valk & Schenck 1690  
Vandermaelen 1827  
Vingboons 1665 a  
Vingboons 1665 b  
Wassenaer (1624)  
Wieder (1919)  
Wit 1680  
van Alphen 1660  
van Wyk 1829  
Zorgdrager 1720  
Zorgdrager (1727)  
Zorgdrager 1750  
  
See Repøyane and Zorgdragerfjorden

**b. English**

Addison 1904  
 Baffin (1613)  
 Blome 1670  
 Chambers (1619)  
 Conway 1900  
 Conway (1904)  
 Edge (1610)  
 Edge 1625  
 Fotherby (1613)  
 Fotherby (1614)  
 Fotherby (1615)  
 Foxe 1635  
 Heley (1617)  
 Hudson (1607)  
 Laurie & Whittle 1799  
 Manby 1823  
 Markham 1881  
 Moll 1705  
 Moll 1716  
 Moll 1727  
 Mount & Page 1699  
 Mount & Page 1716  
 Moxon 1655  
 Pellham (1631)  
 Pitt 1680  
 Poole (1604)  
 Poole (1605)  
 Poole (16091)  
 Poole (1610)  
 Poole 11612)

Salmon (1618)  
 Scoresby 1820 a  
 Scoresby 1820 b  
 Seller 1671  
 Senex 1757  
 Thornton 1716  
 Wood 1711  
 Wright 1599  
 Wright 1610  
 See Heleysundet, Poolepynten,  
 and Scoresbyøya

**c. French**

Bellin 1758 a  
 Bellin 1758 b  
 Bellin 1759  
 Bellin 1764  
 Danckertz & Tavernier 1628  
 De l'Isle 1720  
 De Reste 1801  
 Engel 1779  
 Guérard 1625  
 Guérard 1628  
 Guérard 1634  
 Hamy (1901)  
 La Varenne 1693  
 Nolin 1708  
 Pagès 1782  
 Pagès 1786  
 Vrolicq 1635

**d. German**

Adelung 1768  
 Allg. Hist. d. Reisen 1759  
 Bernard (1715)  
 Brouckner 1749  
 Forster 1783  
 Hasius 1739  
 Keppler 1630  
 Lowitz 1746  
 Martens (1675)  
 Martens 1680  
 Martens (1685)  
 Martens (1711)  
 See Martensøya

**e. Danish**

Hansen 1790  
 Mejer 1653  
 Mejer 1654

**f. Italian**

Coronelli 1691  
 Dudley 1636  
 Dudley 1646  
 Ramusio (1606)

**g. Russian**

Le Roy (1766)  
 Le Roy (1768)  
 Le Roy (s. a.)

## IV. Maps and Accounts prepared, and Results achieved by Expeditions of the 18th, 19th, and 20th Centuries

**a. Norwegian**

*Keilhau's (and Löwenigh's) Expedition, 1827*

Keilhau 1831  
 Keilhau 1847  
 Löwenigh (1830)  
 See Keilhaufjellet and Kapp Löwenigh

*"Albert" Expedition, 1872*  
 (Led by S. G. Otto)

*Mohn 1874*  
 See Mohnbukta

*Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition, 1902-1903. Organized by Kr. Birkeland*  
 (Leader of the Auroral station in Spitsbergen: Nils Rusestvedt)  
 Birkeland (1908)

*Expeditions of the Board of Fisheries, Bergen, 1905, 1906, 1924*  
 (Led by Thor Iversen)  
 Iversen (1906)  
 Iversen (1907)  
 Iversen 1926  
 See Iversenfjellet

*Prince Albert of Monaco's Expeditions, 1906 and 1907. Norwegian Section led by Isachsen*  
 (Scottish Section, see under c. See also h. Monacan Expeditions)  
 Hoel 1909  
 Isachsen 1907  
 Isachsen (1908)  
 Isachsen 1912 a  
 Koller 1912  
 See Fyrst Alberts, Topp and Isachsenfjellet

*Holmsen's Geological Expedition, 1909*

Holmsen 1910  
 Holmsen 1911 a  
 See Holmsenfjellet

*Isachsen's Expeditions, 1909 and 1910*

Graarud (1913)  
 Hoel 1911 a  
 Hoel 1911 b  
 Hoel (1912)  
 Isachsen 1912 b  
 Isachsen 1912 c  
 Isachsen 1912 d  
 Isachsen 1912 e  
 Isachsen 1915  
 Kiær (1932)  
 Norwegian chart 198  
 See Isachsenfjellet

*Norwegian Svalbard Expeditions, 1911-33*  
 (Led by Hoel & Staxrud 1911-14, Hoel 1915, Hoel & Røvig 1917-18, and Hoel 1919-33)

Dahl (1926)  
 Frebold (1930)  
 Frebold (1931)  
 Hoel 1914  
 Hoel (1916)  
 Hoel (1918)  
 Hoel (1922)  
 Hoel (1924)  
 Hoel 1924  
 Hoel 1925  
 Hoel (1925)  
 Hoel, Kvalheim, Schive 1918  
 Hoel & Røvig (1918)  
 Holtedahl 1911  
 Høeg (1932)  
 Kjær (1929)  
 Lid (1925)

Lid 1929  
 Lid (1929)  
 Lyngre 1924  
 Norwegian chart 303  
 Orvin (1934 a)  
 Orvin 1934 a  
 Orvin 1934 b  
 Orvin (1934 b)  
 Resvoll-Holmsen (1921)  
 Sokolov (1922)  
 Solle (1935).  
 Strøm (1921)  
 Svalbard kommissær 1927  
 Svalbard MS-maps 1913-25  
 Svalbard MS-map 1914  
 Svalbard MS-map 1934  
 Svalbard chart S. 1  
 Svalbard chart S. 2  
 Svalbard chart S. 3  
 Svalbard chart S. 5  
 Svalbard chart S. 6  
 Svalbard chart S. 7  
 Svalbard chart S. 8  
 Thor (1930)  
 Werenskiold (1920)  
 Werenskiold 1922  
 See Hoelfjellet, Røvigflaket, and Staxrudfonna

*Nansen's Voyage, 1912*

Nansen 1920

See Nansenbreen

*Vogt's Expedition, 1925*

Vogt (1926)

Vogt (1927)

See Vogtdalen

*Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar Flight, 1925*

Amundsen 1925 a

Amundsen (1925 b)

Amundsen (1925 c)

*"Norge" Transpolar Flight, 1926*

Amundsen & Ellsworth (1926)

*Vogt's Expedition, 1928*

Vogt (1929)

Høeg (1932)

See Vogtdalen

*Broch, Fjeld & Høygaard's journey, 1928*

Broch, Fjeld & Høygaard (1928)

*Swedish- Norwegian Arctic Expedition, 1931*

(See under b.)

*Results of Norwegian Hunting and Sealing Expeditions*

Altmann (1872)

Brækmo (1894)

Carlsen (1863)

Ekroll (1894)

Hägg (1925)

Johannessen 1890

Johnsen (1872)

Kristoffersen (1926)

Kristoffersen (1931)

Kulstad (1871)

Mohn 1873

Norberg (1917)

Norberg 1920

Petermann 1872

Pettersen (1864)

Pettersen (1876)

Pettersen (1885)

Pettersen (1887)

Pettersen 1889

Tromsø Stiftstidende (1873)

Tromsø-Tidende (1839)

Ulve 1872

Woodfall (1865)

See Carlsenøya, Ekrollhamna, Johnsenberget, Kapp Altmann, Kapp Petermann, Karl Pettersenfjellet, Mohnbukta, Norbergfjellet, and Ulvebukta

**b. Swedish**

*Martin's Voyage, 1758*

Martin (1758)

Martin (1758)

See Martinbreen

*Expeditions, 1858-72*

(Led by Torell 1858, Torell & Nordenskiöld 1861, Nordenskiöld & Dunér 1864, Nordenskiöld 1868, Wilander & Nathorst 1870: the Phosphorite Company 1872)

Berggren (1875)

Blomstrand 1864

Chydenius (1865)

Chydenius 1866

Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1865 a

Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1865 b

Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1865 c

Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1866

Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1867 a

Dunér & Nordenskiöld 1867 b

Fries (1869)

Fries & Nyström 1869

Heer (1870) Heer 1871

Malte Brun 1866

Nordenskiöld 1863

Nordenskiöld 1866

Nordenskiöld 1875 b

Nordenskiöld 1879

Passarge (1869)

Petermann 1864

Quennerstedt (1862)

Skogman (1864)

Torell (1859)

Öberg (1877)

See Dunérbukta, Nathorstfjellet, Nordenskiöldøya and Torellbreen

*Nordenskiöld's Wintering Expedition, 1872-73*

Kjellman (1875)

Nordenskiöld 1875 a

See Nordenskiöldøya

*Nathorst and De Geer's Geological Expedition, 1882*

Nathorst 1883

Nathorst 1884

See De Geerdalen and Nathorstfjellet

*Wintering Expedition, 1882-83 (Polar Year)*

(Led by N. Ekholm)

Ekholm (1887)

Stjernspetz 1891

See Ekholmfjellet

*G. Nordenskiöld's Expedition, 1890*

Klinckowström (1891)

Nordenskiöld 1892 a

Nordenskiöld 1892 b

Tottie 1892

See Nordenskiölddalen

*Hamberg's Voyage, 1892*

Hamberg 1894

See Hambergfjellet

*De Geer's Expedition, 1896 De Geer (1896)*

See De Geerdalen

*Andrée's Balloon Expeditions, 1896 and 1897*

Arnason (1931)

Andrée (1896)

Andrée (1930 a)

Andrée (1930 b)

Andrée (1930 c)

Andrée (1930 d)

Andrée (1931)

Norselius 1898

Strindberg 1897

See Andréebukta

*Nathorst's Expedition, 1898*

Hamberg 1905

Kjellström 1899

Kjellström 1901

Kjellström & Hamberg 1899 a

Kjellström & Hamberg 1899 b

Kjellström & Hamberg 1899 c

Kjellström & Hamberg 1899 d

Kjellström & Hamberg 1901

Nathorst 1898

Nathorst (1899 a)

Nathorst (1899 b)

Nathorst 1900

See Nathorstfjellet

*Andersson's Expedition to Bjørnøya (Bear Island), 1899*

Andersson 1900

Aurivillius (1900)

Forsberg 1900

See Anderssonøya

*Swedish-Russian Arc-of-Meridian Expedition, 1899 -1902. Swedish Section*

(Led by Jäderin 1899, De Geer 1901, and Rubin 1902. Russian Section, see under f.)

Carlheim-Gyllensköld 1900

Carlheim-Gyllensköld (1900 a)

De Geer 1900

De Geer 1913

De Geer 1916

De Geer (1923)

De Geer 1923 a

De Geer 1923 b

De Geer 1923 c

Gradmåtningsexpeditionen(1900 a)

Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900 b)

Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1900 c)

Gradmåtningsexpeditionen (1902)

Jäderin 1899

Ringertz 1899

Rosén (1904)

Rosén (1913)

Westman (1905)

Wittram (1904)

See De Geerdalen, Jäderinfjellet, and Rubinbreen

*Kolthoff's Zoological Expedition, 1900*

Kolthoff (1901)

Levin 1904

See Kolthoffberget

*Excursion of the International Geological Congress, 1910*

De Geer 1910 a

*Stensiö's Expedition, 1917*

Stensiö 1918

*Hagerman's Expedition, 1924*

Cöster (1925)

Hagerman 1925

*Swedish-Norwegian Arctic Expedition, 1931*

(Led by Ahlmann)

Ahlmann (1933 a)

Ahlmann (1933 b)

Ahlmann (1933 c)

Ahlmann 1933 c

Ahlmann (1933 d)

Ahlmann (1933 e)

Ahlmann & Friberg 1933

Ahlmann & Malmberg (1931)

Kulling 1934 a

Kulling 1934 b

Rosenbaum (1933)

Scholander 1934 a

Scholander 1934 b

See Ahlmannfjellet

*Results of various Swedish Expeditions*

De Geer 1910 b

De Geer 1912

De Geer 1919 a

De Geer 1919 b

Hägg (1925)

Johanson (1929)

Nathorst (1914)

Wiman 1914

### c. British

#### *Phipps' Expedition, 1773*

Phipps 1774 a  
Phipps 1774 b  
Phipps 1774 c  
Phipps 1775 a  
Phipps 1775 b  
Phipps 1777 a  
Phipps 1777 b  
Phipps & Lutwidge 1774  
See Phippsøya

#### *Broke's Expedition, 1807*

Brighton (1866)  
Broke 1807  
See Brokebreen

#### *Buchan's Expedition, 1818*

Beechey 1818 a  
Beechey 1818 b  
Beechey (1843)  
Konig 1819  
See Buchanbreen

#### *Parry's Expedition, 1827*

Foster 1828  
Parry 1828  
See Parryøya

#### *Voyages of 1855 and 1864*

Evans & Sturge (1859)  
Newton (1865)

#### *British Training Squadron, 1895*

(Commodore George L. Atkinson)  
Rolleston 1896.

#### *Conway's Expeditions 1896 and 1897*

Conway 1897 a  
Conway 1897 b  
Conway 1898 a  
Conway 1898 b  
Conway 1906  
Garwood (1899)  
Trevor Battye (1897 a)  
See Conwaybreen

#### *Pike's Voyage, 1897*

Pike (1898)  
See Pikes hus

#### *Prince Albert of Monaco's Expedition, 1906 and*

*1907.Scottish Section led by Bruce*  
(Norwegian Section, see under a. See also: h. Monacan Expeditions)  
Bruce 1907  
Bruce 1908  
Bruce 1909  
Bruce 1913  
See Fyrst Alberts Topp and Brucebreen

#### *Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate, Ltd., Edinburgh*

(Founded by Bruce 1909, expeditions led by Bruce 1909, in 1919 by Bruce and, on his return by Rudmose Brown, in 1920 and later by Mathieson)  
Mathieson 1920  
Mathieson 1921  
Mathieson 1922  
Tyrrell 1921  
Tyrrell (1922 a)  
Tyrrell 1922 b  
Tyrrell 1922 c  
Tyrrell 1924  
Wordie 1921 a  
Wordie 1921 b  
See Brucebreen, Mathiesondalen, and Rudmosefiellet

#### *Oxford University Expeditions, 1921, 1923, 1924, and 1933*

(Led by F. G. Binney 1921, 1923, 1924, A. R. Glen 1933)  
Binnev 1925 a  
Binney 1925 b  
Binney 1925 c  
Carpenter & Phillips (1922)  
Elton (1925 a)  
Elton (1925 b)  
Frazer 1922  
Frazer 1924  
Glen (1934)  
Gordon (1922)  
Jourdain (1925)  
Odell 1923  
Odell 1927  
Sandford 1926  
Sandon (1924)  
Slater (1925)

#### *British Expedition, 1925*

(Led by Commander Worsley)  
Worsley (1927)  
See Worsleyhamna

#### *Cambridge Expedition to Edgeøya, 1927*

(Led by H. G. Watkins)  
Michelmore 1934

#### *Cambridge Expedition, 1930*

(Led by R. M. Jackson)  
Jackson (1931). See p.438

#### *Cambridge Expedition to Bjørnøya, 1932*

(G. C. L. Bertram and David Lack)  
Roman (1934)

### d. French

#### *"La Recherche", 1838 and 1839*

(Led by Paul Gaimard)  
Beaumont (1838)  
Durocher (1838)  
Marmier (1838)  
Marmier (1841 a)  
Marmier (1841 b)  
Martins (1838 a)  
Martins (1838 b)  
Nissen (1941). See p.354  
Recherche 1840  
Recherche 1841  
See Recherchefjorden

#### *"La Manche", 1892*

(Led by Bienaimé and Rabot)  
Biennium (1892)  
Bienaimé (1894)  
Bienaimé 1894 a  
Bienaimé 1894 b  
Bienaimé 1894 c  
Bienaimé 1894 d  
Bienaimé 1894 e  
Rabot 1894  
Scott Keltie (1892)  
See Rabotbreen

#### *Albert Brun's Voyage, 1902*

Brun (1903)  
See Albert Bruntoppen

#### *Duke of Orléans' Voyage, 1905*

Orléans (1907)  
Orléans (1911)

#### *"Ile de France" (touristship), 1906 and 1910*

Dubois 1912  
Mathey-Dupraz 1911 a  
Mathey-Dupraz 1911 b  
Mathey-Dupraz 1911 c  
See Duboisbreen

### e. German

#### *Drasche's Expedition, 1873*

Drasche 1874 a  
Drasche (1874 b)  
See Draschedalen

#### *First German North Pole Expedition, 1868*

(Led by Koldewey)  
Petermann-Koldewey 1871  
See Kapp Koldewey

#### *Von Heuglin and Count Zeil's Expedition, 1870*

Petermann-Heuglin 1871  
Tromsø Stiftstidende (1871)  
See Kapp Heuglin and Zeiløya

#### *Kükenthal's Expedition, 1889*

Kükenthal 1890  
See Kükenthalbreen

#### *German Voyages, 1895 and 1896*

Kimakowicz (1897)

#### *"Helgoland" Expedition, 1898*

(Commander: Hermann Rüdiger)  
Rüdiger 1898  
Römer & Schaudinn (1900)  
See Kapp Schaudinn, Lernerneset, and Römerneset

#### *Deutscher Seefischerei Verein's Expeditions to*

*Bjørnøya, 1899 and 1900*  
(Led by Duge 1899, Henking 1900)  
Dittmer (1901)  
Kessler 1900  
Kessler 1901  
Scholz  
See Herwighamna and Haussvatnet

#### *Count Poninski and von Bock's Expedition, 1907*

Bock & Poninski 1908  
See Bockfjorden and Poninskiøya

#### *Duke Ernst von Sachsen Altenburg's*

*Expedition, 1911*  
Heritsch (1929)  
Sachsen-Altenburg 1912  
Filchner's Expedition, 1910  
Filchner 1914

#### *Filchner & Seelheim 1911*

Philipp 1914

#### *Zeppelin-Hergesell's Expedition, 1910*

Hergesell (1912)  
Mieth (1923)  
Mieth & Hergesell (1911)  
See Hergesellbreen and Zeppelinhamna

#### *German Observatory in Spitsbergen, 1912-13*

(Kurt Wegener and Max Robitzsch)  
Wegener 1913 b

#### *Schröder-Stranz Expedition 1912, and Relief*

*Expeditions, 1913*  
Rüdiger (1913)  
Staxrud & Wegener (1914)  
Wegener 1913 a



### *Hamburg Expedition, 1925*

(Led by Kari Gripp)

Frebold (1929)

Gripp & Todtmann 1926

### **f. Russian Expeditions**

*Russian-Swedish Arc-of-Meridian Expedition, 1899*

1902. Russian Section (1899-1901)

(Led by Tchernyshov and Backlund. Swedish Section, see under b.)

Rabot 1901

Akhmatov 1910

Backlund 1907

Backlund 1908

Backlund (1901)

Backlund 1904

Backlund (1914)

Bianchi (1902)

Birula (1907)

Bonsdorff 1905

Brüggen (1907)

Černyšev (1901)

Černyšev (1902)

Hansky 1902

Hansky 1905

Knipowitsch (1900)

Knipowitsch (1901)

Knipowitsch (1902)

Kostinsky 1925

Kulczynski (1902)

Wassiliew (1905)

Wassiliew (1909)

Wassiliew (1911)

Wassiliew (1912)

Wassiliew 1915

Wassiliew (1919)

Wassiliew 1925

Wassiliew (1926)

See Tsjernysjovfjellet and Backlundtoppen

### *Results of various Russian Expeditions*

Jakovlev (1921)

Obrutschew 1927

Palibin (1903)

### **g. Austrian Expeditions**

*Count Wilczek's Expedition, 1872*

Höfer (1874)

Höfer (1880)

Körber (1875)

Sterneck 1874

See Wilczekodden

*Prince Henry of Bourbon's Expeditions, 1891 and 1892*

Barry (1894)

Barry 1894 a

Barry 1894 b

Barry 1894 c

Barry 1894 d

Barry 1894 e

Barry 1894 f

Barry 1894 g

Barry 1894 h

Barry 1894 i

Barry 1894 j

Barry 1894 k

Barry 1894 l

Barry 1894 m

Barry 1894 n

Barry 1894 o

Barry 1894 p

See Bourbonhamna

### **h. Monacan Expeditions**

*Prince Albert of Monaco's Expeditions, 1898 and 1899*

Albert 1 (1899)

Bruce 1900

Guissez 1904

Monaco 1901

Richard (1899)

*Prince Albert of Monaco's Expeditions, 1906 and 1907*

(Norwegian and Scottish Section, see under a and c.)

Bourée 1912

See Fyrst Alberts Topp

### **i. Dutch Expedition**

*Dutch Expeditions to the Barents Sea, 1878-1879*

(Led by A. de Bruyne)

"Willem Barents" (1880)

### **j. Italian Expedition**

*"Italia" Expedition, 1928*

(led by Nobile), and Relief Expeditions

Albertini (1929)

Albertini 1931

Albertini (1932)

Arnesen & Lundborg (1928)

Béhounek (1928)

Béhounek (1929 a)

Béhounek (1929 b)

Béhounek (1930)

Italian chart 645

Lundborg (1928)

Ministero della Marina (1930)

Nobile (1930)

Sora (1930)

See Nobilefjellet

### **k. Finnish Expedition**

*Munsterhjelm's Voyage, 1910*

Munsterhjelm (1910)

Munsterhjelm (1911)

### **l. Swiss Expedition**

*H. Stoll's Expedition, 1913*

Stoll 1914

### **m. American Expedition**

*Wellman's Polar Expedition, 1894*

Alme 1895

See Wellmanhuset

## **V. Economic Activity**

### **a. Coal-Mining and Minerals**

Arctic Coal Co. of Boston, U. S. A. (1906-16) and its successor Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani A/S of Oslo, Norway

Arctic Coal Co. (1909)

Dole (1922)

Moncure 1912

Bay (1914) Bay (1919)

Store Norske (1916-22)

See Longyearbyen, Carl Lundhfjellet, Bayelva, Johan Ankerfjellet, Næssfjellet, and Sverdrupbyen

Anderson (1917)

Berr (1914)

Bjørnøen A.S. (1919)

Cadell (1920)

Gram (1922)

Gram (1923)

N. E. C. (1912-13)

N. E. C. (1913)

N. E. C. (1918)

N. E. C. (1920)

Nordlys (1918)

Rudmose Brown (1912)

Samoilović 1913 a

Samoilović 1913 b

Samoilović (1927)

Svenska Spetsbergen (1924)

Utkast til bergverksordning for Spitsbergen (1919)

### **b. Fishing and Hunting**

Charitonow (1851)

Eide (1830-31)

Laing (1818)

Lindeman (1869)

Petermann 1869

Rathke (1795-1802)

Russische Wallrossfänger (1854). See p. 428

## VI. Tourist Voyages, Expeditions, and Literature

Bazin (1913)  
Bergens Turistforening (1897)  
Dufferin (1857)  
Gatty 1895.  
Gatty (1897)  
Göhringer (s. a.)  
Hacker & v. Saar (1909)  
Hiltbrunner (1925)

Lamont 1861  
Lamont (1876)  
Lausberg (1913)  
Leclercq (1910)  
Livesay (1869)  
Letellier 1897  
Lumholtz (1896)  
Lumholtz (1900)

Machek (1933).  
Orleans (1911)  
Phillipps-Wolley (1884)  
Spitsbergen Gazette (1897)  
Untersteiner (1932)  
Villinger (1929)  
Wallsee  
Wells (1876)

## VII. Claims and Politics

Bryde (1905)  
Muller (1872)

St. prp. nr. 36 (1924)  
Ræstad (1912)

Ræstad (1923)

## VIII. Official Charts, Sailing Directions

Arctic Pilot (1921)  
British chart 300  
British chart 2282  
British chart 2751  
British chart 3203  
French chart 5225  
French chart 5234  
French chart 5375  
German chart 155  
Hurd 1835

Italian chart 645  
Norwegian chart 198  
Norwegian chart 303  
Recherche 1840  
Recherche 1841  
Service Hydrographique (1922)  
Spitzbergen-Handbuch (1916)

Spitzbergen-Handbuch, Nachtrag (1926)  
Svalbard chart S. 1  
Svalbard chart S. 2  
Svalbard chart S. 3  
Svalbard chart S. 5  
Svalbard chart S. 6  
Svalbard chart S. 7  
Svalbard chart S. 8  
Swedish chart 301

## IX. Cartography

Wieder (1919)      See Wiederfjellet

## X. Place-names

Arstal (1922)  
Conway (1906)  
De Bas (1877)

Egli (1893)  
Hoel (1920)  
Navnekomiteen (1925)

Qvigstad (1927)  
State papers 1657  
Wieder (1919)

## XI. General and Sundry. Geography, Geology, Biology, Oceanography, Meteorology, Polar Exploration, Fiction, Biography

Aagaard (1873)  
Barrington & Beaufoy (1818)  
Barrow 1818  
Bergman (1773)  
Birkeland (1920)  
Brighton (1866)  
Bruce (1911)  
Bryant (1905)  
Christie (1851)  
Conway (1906)  
Conway (1920)  
Grad (1866)  
Hansen (1926)  
Hansen (1927)  
Heer (1874)  
Hellwald (1881)  
Hermoder (1824)  
Holmsen (1911 b)

Hugues 1901 a  
Hugues 1901 b  
Husmoderen (1906)  
Husvennen (1829)  
Isachsen 1919  
Jansen (1865)  
Johnsen (1933)  
Knothe (1931)  
Kolderup 1899  
Markham (1873)  
Markham 1921  
Miethe (1923)  
Mohr (1875)  
Muller (1793)  
Muller 1874  
Nathorst (1910)  
Norsk Familie-Journal (1906)

Rabot (1900)  
Rabot & Wittenburg (1924)  
Reusch (1917)  
Rudmose Brown (1920)  
Ryder (1898)  
Saraste (1925)  
Saraste 1925 a  
Saraste 1925 b  
Schoener (1902)  
Scott Keltie (1899)  
Šidlovskij (1912)  
Skilling-Magazin (1870)  
Stevenson (1905)  
Tyrrell & Sandford (1933)  
Vogt (1927)  
Wegener 1897  
Zentgraaff (s. a.)  
Zimmermann (1933)

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**The Place Names  
of Svalbard**

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**122**

**RAPPORTSERIE**

**Norwegian Polar Institute**

